



H. Gravelot inv.

C. Girignion Sculp.

The Four Quarters of the World.

A UNIVERSAL

Geographical Dictionary ;

O R,

GRAND GAZETTEER;

O F

GENERAL, SPECIAL, ANTIENT and MODERN

G E O G R A P H Y:

Including a comprehensive VIEW of the various COUNTRIES of
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA;

More especially of the

BRITISH DOMINIONS and SETTLEMENTS
throughout the WORLD:

DESCRIBING THEIR

SOIL, EXTENT and SITUATION;

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THEIR

GOVERNMENT, ARTS, MANUFACTURES, TRAFFIC, GENIUS, MANNERS
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and of singular Utility to Persons of every Rank and Station.

ILLUSTRATED BY

A general MAP of the WORLD, particular ones of the different Quarters, and of the Seat of the WAR in GERMANY.

By ANDREW BRICE, of EXETER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

V O L I.

L O N D O N:

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MDCC LIX.

A COMPANION
Geographical Dictionary
GRAND CAYSTER

OF THE
NAMES OF PLACES
AND OF THE
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THE
GRAND GAZETTEER;
OR,
Topographic Dictionary, &c.

ABA

A A. *Ea* in the Saxon Language, and *Aa* in the Danish, is *Water*, a *Flow of Water*; or *River*. AA, a River in the French Netherlands, which, having its Spring in Picardy, flows N. E. crosses *Artois*, passes by *St. Omers*, continues its Course N. to *Gravelin*, and falls into the *English Channel*.

AA, another River in Germany, which, rising in the S. of *Westphalia*, runs N. by *Munster*, and empties itself into the River *Ems*.

AACH, E. lon. 9. lat. 47. 45. a Town of Germany, in the Circle of *Swabia*, situate 20 m. N. W. of *Constance*, and is subject to the House of *Austria*.

AALBURG. See ALBURG.

AAR, a River of Switzerland, which rises in the Alps, runs N. by the City of *Bern*, and afterwards by *Soloturn*, and then turning N. E. falls into the River *Rhine*, against *Waldstut*, a Forest Town of *Suabia*. See BERN.

AARAW, a Town of Switzerland, E. lon. 8. lat. 47. 20. situate on the River *Aar*, 15 m. E. of *Bern*, subject to the Canton of *Bern*. See more at ARAW.

ABA, a City of the ancient Kingdom of *Phocis*, in *Græcia Propria*, whose Inhabitants were named *Abantes*, and was considerable for having *Alas*, the Son of *Lynceus* and *Hypermetesira*, for its Founder, and for having also an Oracle of *Apollo*. This was also the only City which was not levelled with the Ground after the Greek Holy War, when all the rest were destroyed; but whether spared out of Respect to *Apollo*, to whom consecrated, or, as *Pausanias* affirms, because it had no Hand in plundering the *Delphic Temple*, is not determined. *Cirra*, on the Sea-side of *Delphi*, was the Port-Town to it.

ABA, a Mountain in *Armenia*, it being Part of Mount *Taurus*, (which *Strabo* calls *Abus*, and places between the Mountain *Nephates* and *Nibarus*, whilst *Domitius Corbulo*, who had been upon the Spot, gives it the Name of *Aba*) from which spring both the famous Rivers *Araxes* and *Euphrates*. It is the same Mountain which *Nutianus* calls *Capotes*, and *Eustathius* with *Dionysius Periegetes* stile *Achos*.

ABACÆNUM, a City which stood in the N. Part of *Sicily*, not far from *Messana*, says *Cha. Stephens*; and *Cluverius* places it near the little City of *Tripio*. As for the City of *Tyndaris*, it was not far distant from *Abacænum*, and the Name of it is still preserved in the Place at present called *Santa Maria di Tyndaro*; tho' *Pliny*, l. ii. c. 92, tells us that a great Part of *Tyndarus* was swallowed up by the Sea. *Fazellus* says, some imagine it to be at this Time call'd *Bigenis Ager*. But *Herodian* says it obtain'd the Name of *Carica*.

ABACH, E. lon. 12. lat. 48. 50. is a fair Market-Town of Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, situate on the River *Danube*, 8 m. [5 says *Salmon*] S. W. of *Ratisbon*, and 29 N. of *Landshut*; noted for several Pieces of Roman Antiquities, and for a good Bath, which, being artificially heated, is a Cure for Melancholy, Apoplexies, Dropsies, Scurvy, Gravel, Surfeits, &c. It was burnt in 1297 by its Neighbours of *Ratisbon*.

ABAFEDE, the Name of a Mountain in *Egypt*, in lat. 37. 2. of which *Gemelli* relates thus: --- It was once famous for being inhabited by a great many Magicians [*i.e.* Natural and Experimental Philosophers], who afterwards began to fail under the Grecian Monarchy. --- Egypt afterwards falling under the Dominion of the Romans, they

A

ABA

called this Mountain *Apud-fnem*, because of the Wonders and Prodigies seen on it, holding it in great Veneration. Some (says he) will have it that *Pharoah* brought the Magicians from this Place to work their Wonders before *Moses*. The Christian Faith afterwards increasing, it began to be inhabited by holy Fathers and Hermits, living in several Caves dug out of the Rock, which inspired Dread and Devotion in the Minds of such as saw them.

ABALA, a City in the Tribe of *Judab*.— It was also the Name of a Town of the *Troglodytes* in *Africk*, near the *Abalitic Gulf*, not far from the Red Sea. The *Troglodytes* were a very savage Nation, living in Caves (according to *Strabo*), feeding upon Serpents, Lizards, &c. and having a Language of no articulate Sounds, but resembling the Shrieking of Bats, according to *Herodotus*. Some Authors assert the storied *Pigmies* to have been a Canton of the *Troglodytes*; and 'tis generally agreed that these had their Situation not far from the *Ethiopic Shore* of the Red Sea.

ABALLABA, a City, once, in *Britain*, suppos'd by *Camden* to have stood in *Westmoreland*, and to be at this Day called the Town of *Appleby*.

ABALUS, *Pliny* 37. 2. tells us, is or was an Isle in the German Ocean, famous for its great Store of Amber, flowing from the Trees. In this Isle, if a Person drowned appeared no more, the superstitious Inhabitants were wont long to perform Funeral Ceremonies to appease his Ghost.

ABANA, the ancient Name of a River mentioned as a very celebrated one, II. *Kings*, v. 12. the which Name imports *made of Stone*, or *stony*, (possibly because of its flowing among Stones or Rocks) which was said to have rose at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, and ran by the S. and W. Sides of *Damascus*. But *Radziwille*, the Palatine of *Wilna*, (*Peregrin. Jerosolym. Epist.* 2. p. 31.) tells us roundly of the Rivers *Abana* and *Pharpar*, which watered the City of *Damascus* when he was there, (which is about 170 Years ago) and that they were unnavigable, but full of Fish, and streamed down to it from the Mountain *Chrizorea*, (which should have been written *Chrysorrheas*) the Greek Name of the River which watered *Damascus*, and not of any Mountain there. *Thevenot*, who was so curious and minute an Observer of every Thing in and about *Damascus*, never once mentions the Rivers *Abana* and *Pharpar*; but tells of three Rivers that water *Damascus*, and meet at the End of the Town; one of which he afterwards calls *Banias*. There is no Footstep of the Names *Abana* and *Pharpar* amongst the best Arabian Geographers. *Abulfeda* tells us, that the Stream which supplies *Damascus* comes out of a Cavern on the W. Side of the City, and immediately divides; which is so exactly *Dr. Maundrell's* Description of this Water, that they very abundantly confirm each other. This last Traveller could not so much as find any Memory of the Names of *Abana* and *Pharpar*, and supposes they must have been Branches of the River *Barrady*, which comes out of the Rock. And as he so nicely agrees with *Abulfeda* in the Approach of this River to *Damascus*, he does the same with *Thevenot* in its Departure therefrom; they both agreeing that its divided Streams meet again on the other Side of the Town. *Dr. Maundrell* then in this Case may be safely relied on in what he says of this remarkable Stream. So that it's apparent that *Abana* was but one of the Branches of the *Barrady*.

ABANO, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. 30. a Town of *Italy*, in the Numb. i. the

the Territory of *Padua*, situate 5 m. S. W. of the City of that Name, subject to *Venice*.

ABARIM, mentioned in *Numb.* xxvii. 12. was a long Ridge of Mountains that reached from the Tribe of *Reuben* into the Land of *Moab*, on each Side of the River *Arnon*; but the Extent of which is not so easy to fix. *Eusebius* and *St. Jerom* mention them more than once. The former places it about 6 m. W. of *Heshbon*, and 7 E. of *Livade*. The Mounts *Pisgab*, *Peor*, and *Nebo*, (where *Moses* died) were Part of the Ridge *Abarim*, or, as the Original has it, *Habarin*, which signifies either *Passes* or *Passengers*. That *Nebo* was one distinguish'd Part of *Abarim*, *Dr. Wells* observes, may plainly be inferr'd from *Deut.* xxxii. 49. compar'd with *Numb.* xxxiii. 47. He supposes also *Nebo* and *Pisgab* to be but one and the same Mountain, and that but the Top was more peculiarly call'd *Pisgab*.

ABARIS, the Name given by *Manetho* to a City of *Egypt*. If (says *Bayle*, in his Article *Pithom*) we may believe *Sir John Marsham*, *Pithom* is the same with that which is called *Pelusium*, and with that which *Manetho* calls *Abaris*. That City of *Abaris* was called thus according to the ancient Theology. It was situated in the District or Division of *Sais* on the E. of the River *Bubastis*. Its agreeable Situation determin'd *Saltis*, King of a certain Nation who had subdu'd *Egypt*, to enlarge and fortify it. He kept there a Garrison of 240,000 Men. In that City the same Nation entrenched herself after she had lost again all the rest of *Egypt*. They defended themselves there a great while, but capitulated at last, and obtained the Liberty to retire whithersoever they pleased. They went into *Syria* and settled at *Sudea*. It appears (says our Author) by that Discourse of *Manetho* that he meant the *Israelites*. But what he further adds on the Occasion, or the Refutation thereof by *Josephus*, or the Instances *Bayle* gives of *Sir John Marsham's* Learned Observations hereupon, are neither necessary for us to introduce here, nor requisite to the Nature of this Work. The more Curious may turn to the several Writers themselves.

ABASARUS, one of the Rivers that water the antient *Colchis*, now *Mingrelia*, and empties itself into the *Euxine* Sea.

ABASSIA, the modern Name of a Kingdom in the proper *Ethiopia*, very large, mountainous, and comprehending several Provinces, viz *Bagemeder*, *Gojam*, *Waleka*, *Shewa*, &c. which are but one continued Chain of Mountains, the principal of which are those of *Ambara* and *Samen*. Even in the Plains of *Abassia* frequently arise steep and craggy Rocks of various Forms, some resembling Towers, others Pyramids, &c. so even on the Sides, that they seem to be the Effect of Labour and Art; inasmuch that Men, Cattle, &c. are craned up by the Help of Ladders and Ropes. And yet the Tops of these Rocks are covered with Woods, Meadows, Fountains, Fish-ponds, &c. which very copiously supply the Animals seated thereon with all the Conveniences of Life. The most remarkable of these Rocks is *Geshen*, or *Amba-Geshen*, on the Confines of *Ambara*, towards *Shewa*, prodigiously steep, in the Form of a Castle built of Free-stone, and almost impregnable. Its Summit is about Half a Portuguese League in Breadth, and its Circumference at the Bottom near Half a Day's Journey. The Ascent at first is easy, but afterwards so steep and rugged, that the *Abassian* Oxen, which will otherwise clamber like Goats, must be craned up and let down with Ropes. Here the Princes of the Blood were formerly confined in low Cottages, amongst Shrubs and wild Cedars, with an Allowance barely sufficient to keep them alive. There is, according to *Kircher*, in the Province of *Gojam*, a Rock so curiously hollowed by Nature, that at a Distance it resembles a Looking-glass; and opposite to this another, on the Top of which nothing can be so softly whisper'd but that it may be heard a great Way off. Between many of these Rocks and Mountains are vast Profundities or Abysses, which appear most dreadful to the Eye. The Natives call every one of these Rocks *Amba*, as *Amba Salem*, &c.

ABBERTON, not far from *Parishore*, in *Worcestershire*, a Place, tho' not considerable in itself, yet celebrated for its Wells of Mineral Waters, bitter and purging, and esteem'd not inferior to those at *Epsom*. It had heretofore been Part of the Possessions of *Parishore* Abbey, but became the Inheritance of the antient Family of the *Sheldons*.

ABBEVILLE, in Latin *Abbatis Villa*, or *Abbayville*, the Capital of the County of *Ponthieu* in *Picardy*, *France*, is situated on the River *Somme*, abt. 5 Lea. dist. from the *British* Channel to the S. E. 13 fr. *Boulogne* to the S. and 7 fr. *Amiens* to N. W. It was formerly but a Farm or Manor belonging to the Abbey of *St. Riquier*, from whence it borrow'd its Name. It became afterwards a Borough, several

People coming to settle and build Houses hereabout. *Hugh* Duke (or King) of *France*, thinking this Place proper to stop the Incursions of the Barbarians, took it, and built a Castle there in the Year 980, and made his Son Governor of it. This is the same who reigned afterwards under the Name of *Hugh Capet*. The Town was much enlarged since, and is now the most populous of all *Picardy* after *Amiens*. The *Somme* divides it into two Parts, one of which is towards the *Low Countries*, and the other towards *Normandy*. It is the Seat of a Presidial Court, a Seneschalship, an Election, and a Granary for Salt. There are here 12 Churches, (one of which is a Collegiate Church) several Convents and Nunneries, two Hospitals, and a College. The City is well fortified, being surrounded with Walls flanked with Bastions, and large deep Ditches. In 1665, *Mr. Van Robets*, a *Dutchman*, set up here a Manufactory of Woollen Cloth, which has succeeded beyond the most sanguine Expectations. *Lewis XIV.* granted him and his People several Privileges, and in particular the Liberty of importing all that could be necessary for his Manufactory, without paying any Duty. Those Cloths are said to be almost as good and as fine as those made in *England* or *Holland*. One *Turner*, an *Englishman*, afterwards gave *Robets* perfect Insight into his Art of making, grinding, and setting of Shears. Here is also a Manufactory of *Mocades*, and striped Stuffs called *Tripes*, the Warp of which is Thread, and the Woof Wool of several Colours, for the Figures that are to be traced in the weaving. They also make here Sail and other coarse Cloth, and Linnens, which being died serve for Linings. They have besides a considerable Manufactory of black and green Soap, of which they sell for above 100,000 Livres every Year. There are Armourers here, who make Musquets and Pistols that are very much esteem'd. This City has a good Trade by means of the Vessels that come up the River *Somme*, bringing all Sorts of Merchandizes, which they exchange for the Cloths, Linnens, and Stuffs, here made. *Abbeville* is the native Place of many illustrious Persons, particularly of those learned Geographers *Nicholas Sanson*, *Wm. Sanson* his Son, *Peter Duval*, and Father *Peter Briet*, a Jesuit. Lon. 2. 2. E. Lat. 50. 7. distant from *England* 110 m. Its Noon at *London* 12. longest Day 16 Hours. *Monf. Bayle* adds, *Abbeville* is so large, that scarce 10 or 12 Cities in all *France* exceed or even equal it in Circumference, and that *Sanson*, in 1636, computed that it had 35 or 40,000 Inhabitants. But, continues *Bayle*, Authors don't agree with *Sanson*, when he affirms it was always the Capital of *Ponthieu*, and much more antient than any City of that County; much less will they allow of his Assertion, that this City was antiently called *Britannia*, and one of the most flourishing in *Gaul*, long before our Saviour. This City, having never been taken, is called *la Pucelle* (the Virgin) of the Country; and its Motto (the same as is that of our City of *Exeter*) is, *Semper fidelis*, i. e. *Always faithful*.

ABBIANY, a Town on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, 3 leag. dist. fr. *Tebbo*, situate between the River of *Saviero da Costa*, and Cape *St. Apollonia*, is seated in the Woods, and known at Sea by abundance of Palm-trees appearing on the Shore. [*Barbot.*]

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, is an antient Fortification, near *Seafidon*, in *Staffordshire*, but on the Edge of *Shropshire*. It's situate on a lofty round Promontory, and a steep Ridge for a Mile together, having Hollows cut in the Ground, over which, 'tis imagin'd, Tents were pitched. It's not improbable but the Whole was one continued Fortification, by the Hills at each End, which seem to be Bastions. It's suppos'd to be a *British* Work.

ABBOTSBURY, a small Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*, 106 m. fr. *London*; the Royalty of which belongs to the Family of the *Strangeways*, who have a noble Swannery there, a Curiosity that invites abundance of Strangers to go and see it. Thursday is its Market-day; and on the 29th of June there is held an annual Fair.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, almost opposite, Eastward, to *King's-Langley*, in *Hartfordshire*; chiefly noted for giving Birth to *Nicholas Breakspere*, the only Native of *England* ever advanced to the Popedom; in which he assum'd the Title of *Adrian IV.* He was in the End choaked by a despicable Insect (a Fly) tho' he had been so impudently haughty as to make the Emperor *Frederick I.* hold his Stirrup while he mounted his Palfrey.

ABBY-MILTON, or MILTON-ABBAS, a small mean-built Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*, whose weekly Market is on Monday; dist. fr. *London* 92 computed, but 112 measured

red Miles. It has a Charter to hold a Fair the Day before St. James's Day, viz. July 24.

ABDERA, antiently one of the most famous Cities and Maritime Towns of *Thrace*, near the Mouth of the *Nessus*. *Mela* tells us that it was founded by the Sister of *Diomedes*; but *Stephanus* makes *Hercules* the Founder of it, and adds, that he gave it the Name of *Abdera* in Memory of *Abderus*, one of his Companions, who was devoured by the famous (or rather fabulous) Horses of *Diomedes*. In Process of Time a Colony of *Clazomenians* settled there, whence the City is by some Writers called also *Clazomene*. The *Clazomenians* were driven out by the Natives, who suffered the *Teians* to live peaceably in *Abdera* and other Places of *Thrace*, after they had been driven out of their own Country by *Cyrus the Great*; and hence *Abdera* is called by *Strabo* and other Writers a Colony of the *Teians*. The *Abderitani* were looked upon by the Antients as a dull stupid People, and were much derided for their Want of Wit and Judgment; but nevertheless their City gave Birth to several Eminent and Great Persons, namely to *Protagoras*, the famous *Democritus*, *Anaxarchus*, *Heccatæus* the Historian, *Nicenæus* the Poet, &c. This made *Juvenal* say, speaking of *Democritus*,

— Cujus prudentia monstrat

Summos posse viros, & magna exempla duros,
Vervicum in patria, crasseque sub aere nasci. i. e.

- Learn from so great a Wit; a Land of Bogs,
- With Ditches fenc'd, a Heaven fat with Fogs,
- May form a Spirit fit to sway the State,
- And make the neighbouring Monarchs fear their Fate.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Here *Thucydides*, as *Plutarch* informs us, wrote the History of the *Peloponnesian War*, his Wife being a Native of that Place, as we read in *Marcellinus*. Near this City were the famous Gold and Silver Mines spoke of by *Plutarch*, &c. In the Reign of *Lyfimachus*, says *Bayle*, *Abdera* was afflicted for some Months with a most unaccountable Disease: This was a burning Fever, whose Crisis was always on the seventh Day, and then it left them; but it so distracted their Imaginations, that they fancied themselves Players. After this, they were ever repeating Verses from some Tragedy, and particularly out of the *Andromeda* of *Euripides*, as if they had been upon the Stage; so that many of these pale, meagre Actors were pouring forth their Tragic Exclamations in every Street. This Delirium continued 'till the Winter following, which was a very cold one, and therefore fitter to remove it. How *Lucian*, &c. accounts for the natural Cause of this odd Disease is too long for us to insert here, and therefore we refer to *Bayle*, who tells us of certain other Singularities of *Abdera* not unworthy mentioning. The Grass of the Country round it was so strong, that such Horses as eat of it ran mad. In the Reign of *Cassander* King of *Macedon* this City was so pester'd with Frogs and Rats, that the Inhabitants were forced for a while to quit it. As to the modern State of *Abdera*, tho' it was once so fine a Town as to be proverbially called *Abdera the beautiful*, yet it is now notable for very little more than its Antiquity, &c. Some now call it *Astrizza*, *Asprosa*, or *Asperosa*, as *F. Riccioli*, *Niger*, *Baudrand*, and *Cornille*; the latter placing it at the Mouth of the River *Nessus*. Mr. *De L'Isle* gives it the same Situation, but *Mercator* and *Sanfon* place it to the E. of the River, and *Ptolomy* makes *Abdera* 25 min. more E. than that same River which he calls *Nesos*. *Buno*, in the Maps which he has added to his Edition of *Cluverius's* Introduction, has very well distinguished *Asperosa* from *Abdera*, and both these Towns from *Maximianopoli*. *Moll's* Maps makes *Asperosa* 40 M. dist. fr. the Mouth of the River *Meriza*, to the W. and 97 fr. *Adrianople* to the S. It is still the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Metropolitan of *Trajanople*.

ABDOVA, one of the chief Towns in the *Western Moscovy*, in the Lordship of *Pleskow* [which see].

ABDUA, or ADDUA, a River of *Lombardy*. *Plin.*

ABEL-BETH-MAACAH, (which signifies Mourning to the House of Maacah) a City, mentioned I. Kin. xv. 29. and II. Kin. xix. 16. where *Sheba*, a Man of Mount *Ephraim*, who had made a Party against King *David*, betook himself, and was beheaded by the Inhabitants. It's placed by *Jerom* in the Way from *Eleutheropolis* to *Jerusalem*, and consequently in the Tribe of *Judah*. But as this (says *Wells*) seems not agreeable to the Circumstances of this Transaction, so it appears much more probable, that it was situated in the North Part of the Land of *Israel*, in the Tribe of *Naphtali*.

ABEL-MEHOLATH, (signifying Sorrow or Mourning of Weakness, or of Sickness) mention'd *Judges* vii. 22. I. Kin.

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xix. 16. (both of which see). The Army of the *Midianites* being put into a Consternation by a Stratagem made use of by *Gideon*, did not stand a Fight, but fled to the Border of *Abelmeholah*, unto *Tabboth*, v. 23. It is conjectured (says *Wells*) to lie near the River *Jordan*, which is thought to be denoted by the Hebrew Word, render'd in our Bible *Border*, but denoting also the *Lip*, (as is observ'd in the Margin of our Bible) and so frequently used to denote the Brink of a River. This Place is remarkable for the Birth-place of *Elisha* the Prophet.

ABELMIZRAIM, (signifying the Mourning of the Egyptians) mentioned *Gen.* I. 11. was the Name bestow'd by the *Canaanites* on the Place where was the Threshing-floor of *Atad*, for as much as they look'd upon the whole Company, by reason of their coming out of *Egypt*, as all *Egyptians*. Where this Spot lay is not certain from Scripture; but it is probable that 'twas not far from the Place where *Jacob* was buried, and so not far from *Hebron*.

ABEL-SHITTIM, (signifying Mourning of the Thorns) was a City near the *Jordan*, in the Wilderness, *Numb.* xxxiii. 49. It was in all Likelihood no other Place than what is singly called *Shittim*, *Numb.* xxv. 1. *Josh.* ii. 1. and iii. 1. At most the Difference was only this *Shittim* was the Place, and *Abel-shittim* the Valley or Plain adjoining to it. Hence the Margin to the Text of *Numb.* xxxiii. 49. has it the Plain of *Shittim*. And of the Valley of *Shittim* we have particular Mention made, *Joel* iii. 18. We have Mention made of *Shittim*, *Josh.* ii. 1. where *Joshua* sent the two Spies to *Jericho*, and from which they decamped when they were speedily to pass the *Jordan*. From which, and what will be observ'd in the Article *BETHJESIMOTH*, it seems plainly enough to follow, that of the two Places *Bethjesimoth* and *Abel-shittim*, the former lay to the S. & the latter to the N. of the Camp; quite contrary to the Position assign'd them by some Geographers. Some are of Opinion, that in the Neighbourhood of this Place grew a great deal of the Sort of Wood called in Scripture *Shittim-Wood*, and of which the Ark was made.

ABENSBURG, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 48. 40. a Town of Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, sit. on the River *Abenese*, near the *Danube*, 15 m. S. W. of *Ratisbon*.

ABER is an Old British Word, signifying the Fall, or Emptying of a lesser Water into a greater, as of a Brook into a River, or a River into the Sea; also the Mouth of a River; from whence several Rivers are named, and several Towns built at or near their Mouth take their Names, as *Aberconway*, &c.

ABER-AVON, is an antient Borough-Town in *Glamorganshire*, in S. Wales, governed by a Portreve, and had formerly a pretty Market, tho' now little or none. It's 150 computed, and 139 measur'd Miles from *London*.

ABERBROTHOCK, or ARBROTH, a Market-Town, Royal Burgh, and a Seat of a Presbytery, in *Haddingtonshire*, in Scotland, 9 M. fr. *Montrose* on the same Coast. It contains 11 Parishes, has a Harbour conveniently situate for Trade, near the Promontory called *Red-Head*, which is to be seen at a good Distance. Its Name is derived from the Old British Word *Aber* [which see above] and *Brothock* the Name of the Water that runs by it. Here was one of the richest and greatest Monasteries in the Nation, founded about 1170, by *William I.* King of Scotland, (who lies buried here under a stately Monument of his own erecting) in Honour of his intimate Acquaintance *Thomas Becket*, the famous Archbishop of *Canterbury*: And at the said King's Request, *K. John* of England granted to the Inhabitants of this Town the same Privileges throughout England (except London) as the English themselves enjoy'd; the Patent being yet preserved among the Town Records. The Abacy was changed to a Lordship in Parliament in 1606, and given to *James Marquis of Hamilton*. Here is a famous Mineral Water much frequented for various Diseases.

ABER-CONWAY, so denominated from its being the Mouth of the River *Conway*, in *Denbighshire*, Wales, sit. 10 M. fr. *Bangor*, 229 fr. *London*, was built by *K. Edward I.* out of the Ruins of the antient *Conovium*, and by its advantageous Situation, and other Conveniencies, is grown to be a handsome Town. 'Tis govern'd by an Alderman and two Bailiffs, and had a neat Castle by the Side of the River, which *Dr. Williams*, Archbishop of *York*, a Native of this Place, who fled thither from *Carwood*, fortified at his own Expence, in the Beginning of the Civil War, and held it 'till May 1645, when it was seized by *Sir John Owen*, by Virtue of a Commission from *Pr. Rupert*, of which the Archbishop complained to the King, but without Redress; and upon the Declining of the King's Affairs, the Archbishop

bishop and the Country Gentlemen, whose Effects, deposited in the said Castle, had been seiz'd, together with his own, assisted Col. Milton, one of the Parliament-Officers, to reduce it, on Condition of having their Effects.— Though 'tis the poorest, 'tis the pleasantest Town in the County for its Bigness; for it stands on the Side of a Hill, on the Banks of a fine navigable River, which empties itself about two Miles off into the Sea, at the Entrance of that Arm of it which parts *Anglesey* from the main Land. 'Tis reckon'd, in short, the most beautiful River and Port on all this Side of *Britain*; the River, which is able to receive Ships of alm. any Burden or Number, and to bring 'em up to the Town, being a fine strait Channel, broad as the *Thames* at *Deptford*, and deep, yet safe and secure from Winds. But the Town is old and decayed, and only shews what it might be, and what the Want of Trade has brought it to. As its Castle was pretty strong, its Walls were of a large Compass, with 35 Watch-Towers on them; which Castle and Towers being very white, at the Distance of a Mile they make a good Appearance: So that no Place, taking in its Port and Ferry over the River to *Deubighshire*, and the little Hills on both Sides of the Bay or River covered with Timber, could make a finer Landscape in a Picture; but in the Town there's nothing but Poverty and Misery; the Castle is a Heap of uncovered Rubbish, and those Towers on the Walls only standing Memorials of what *Wales* was when it had a Prince of its own. There's a remarkable Epitaph on a Tomb-stone here, which 'tis thought is hardly to be paralleled of the Kind in *Europe*, viz. 'Here lieth the Body of NICHOLAS HOOKES, of *Conway*, Gent. who was the one-and-fortieth Child of his Father WILLIAM HOOKES, Esq; by ALICE his Wife, and the Father of seven-and-twenty Children,' He died the 20th Day of *March* 1637, and the said Inscription was revived in 1720, at the Charge of *John Hooke*, Esq;

ABERCORN, a Town about 4 M. from *Linlithgow*, in *W. Lothian*, *Scotland*, is situate near the *Forth* of *Edinburgh*. It had once a Castle, on a Hill, formerly the Seat of the *Douglasses*, as it is now of the Earl of *Hopton*; and it's supposed to be the *Kebercuirig* of *Bede*, in whose Time here was a famous Monastery. It gives Title of Earl and Baron to a Branch of the noble Family of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. The Earl of *Hopton*, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*, is hereditary Sheriff of *Linlithgowshire*.

ABERCORN, a Village in *Georgia*, *N. America*, is situate 13 m. N. W. from *Savannah*, and about 5 nearer to it than *Ebenzer*, where the *Saltzburghers* are settled.

ABERDARON Bay is a good anchoring little Bay in *Barfey-Island* (which makes the N. Part of *Cardigan Bay*) appertaining to *Cardiganshire* in *Wales*; but the Entrance is difficult for great Ships in Case of hard Weather.

ABERDEENSHIRE, in the N. of *Scotland*, contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances; *Strathdec*, *Strathden*, the Braes of *Mar* and *Cromer*, most Part of *Buchan*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*. 'Tis bounded on the S. with Part of *Angus* and *Merns*, or rather with the River *Dee* and the *Grampian* Mountains; with Part of *Bamf* on N. W. *Templemuir* makes it 73 M. in Length, and 28 in Breadth, and calculates the Area at 1170 square Miles. As the S. Part contains *Mar*, with its Subdivisions, it was from thence formerly called the Shire of *Mar*, which gave Title of Earl to the antient and noble Family of *Breskinc*, 'till forfeited by the Rebellion of the late Earl in 1715. The Soil would be fruitful enough in the main, if properly cultivated, and produces Corn, particularly Rye and Oats in Abundance, with some Pulse, Roots, and Herbs, both for Food and Physick. The Hilly Parts, especially the Craigs of *Pennan*, (where Eagles have their Eyries, i. e. build their Nests, &c.) are covered with Woods of Fir and Oak; and they have Plenty of Game and Pasture, &c. so that they have abundance of Sheep, Black-Cattle, Horses, and Deer. It had Quarries of spotted Marble, Lime-Stone, and Slate, and one Sort of Stones peculiar to this County called *Elf-Arrow-Heads*, which seem to be of the Flinty Kind, and are of different Shapes, but mostly bearded like Spears. They are from Half an Inch to 2 Inches long, rough, and unpolish'd, and very thin at the Edges. 'Tis said they are always found by Chance, and often in the Roads where none were to be seen an Hour or two before, yea, and sometimes they are discover'd in the Boots, &c. of Travellers: And as they are generally found in the Summer when the Sky is clear, Naturalists conclude they are formed in the Air by some gross Exhalations. In its Rivers are found Muscles which contain Pearls of a fine Colour. The Air of this County is cool, but healthful; and the

Winter much milder than might be expected so far N. Their Fuel is Peat, Turf, and Wood. Here are Springs of Allum Water, and Veins of Stone from whence Allum is boil'd. The Inhabitants are reckoned to be of as mild a Temper, though as sharp-witted, as their Neighbours.

ABERDEEN, in the County of *Mar*, [See the Article immediately foregoing] has its Name from the *Don*, a River, upon the Mouth whereof it stands, and therefore 'by some named *Aberdon*. Lon. 1. 58. Lat. 57. 6. 60 m. fr. *St. Andrews*, and 80 E. fr. *Edinburgh*. There are two Towns, the *Old* and the *New*, though both taken together form one City, which for Trade, Wealth, Extent, Grandeur, and Learning, is reckoned the third in *Scotland*, being inferior but to *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*.

Old ABERDEEN was the Seat of the Bishop, having a large and stately Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar's*. 'Tis moreover adorn'd on the S. Side with *King's-College* (so called from *King James IV.* who assum'd the Patronage) wherein is a Principal and Sub-Principal, with 3 other Regents or Professors of Philosophy. There are also Professors of Divinity, &c. &c. This College is not inferior to any in *Scotland*; but one Side is cover'd with Lead, the other with Slate. The Church, with its Steeple, is of hewn Stone, hard by which is a Library well furnish'd. In 1631 it was overturned by a Storm, but soon rebuilt in a more stately Manner. As the County has a Provincial Synod, containing 8 Presbyteries, the Town of *Old Aberdeen* is the Seat of one of them, containing 21 Parishes.

New ABERDEEN, about a Mile from the *Old* (preceding) is situate on 3 Hills, but of easy Ascent, at the Mouth of the *Dee*, as the *Old* at that of the *Don*. It is the Capital of the Sheriffdom of that Name, the Seat of the Sheriff for Trial of Causes, and of the County Courts, which are kept in the Tower of the Cathedral; and it has a Prison and a Work-house; and it's evident it had once a Mint. The Streets are paved with a Flint-like Stone. From the Bottom of a Hill at its W. End issues a Spring, called the *Aberdonian Sparw*, much like that at *Liege*. There's a Bridge over the *Don* about a Mile from this City, with one large stately Arch. And in it a handsome Church of Free-stone, Custom-house near the Wharf, beautiful and spacious Market-place, handsome Streets, the Houses (4, 5, or 6 Stories high) mostly Stone, and the Inhabitants polite and gay. Its College was built 1593. by *Geo. Keith*, Earl Marshal, and from him called the *Marshallian Academy*; but much more improv'd and adorn'd since. *St. Nicholas's Church* (the Cathedral, formerly divided into 3 Churches) built of Free-stone, with a lofty Steeple, cover'd with Lead. And it hath a Library excellently furnish'd with Books and Mathematical Instruments. This City gives the Title of Earl to an antient Branch of the Family of *Gordon*. The People here (as indeed of almost all this Country) are mostly of the Episcopal Persuasion; almost every Parish having a Meeting-house, where the Liturgy is read; and both here and at *Peterhead* are not only fine Chapels, but even Organs. The *Old Town* must be very antient, since this the *New* is suppos'd to be above 1200 Years old. The Quantity of Salmon taken in both the *Dee* and the *Don* is astonishing, it being no uncommon Thing to take above 150 Head at a single Draught of a Net; though the Herring is a Blessing common to all this Side of the Kingdom. The Bay affords good Anchorage, in Water from 7 to 9 Fathom. 'Tis a Tide-Haven, of difficult Entrance, that no Ship passes in securely without a Pilot. There's a good Manufacture here of Linnen, and of Worsted Stockings so fine as to sell for 15, nay up to 30 s. a Pair.

ABERDOUR is a Market-Town on the Frith of *Forth*, in *Fife*, *Scotland*, 6 M. fr. *Dumfermlin*, 7 fr. *Edinburgh*, and 3 fr. *Innerkythin*. Here *Douglas*, Earl of *Mereton*, Regent of the Kingdom during the Minority of *James VI.* built a fine Seat, with Terras-Walks to the Frith, almost opposite to *Edinburgh*.

ABERFORTH, or ABERFORD, a small Market-Town, but about a Mile in Length, in the *W. Riding* of *Yorkshire*, stands 8 M. fr. *Leeds*, 10 fr. *Burrowbridge*, 180 measur'd M. fr. *London*, on the great *Roman Causey*, which between this and *Castle-ford-Bridge* appears as entire as at its first making, tho' near 1600 Years old. Under this Town runs the River *Cock*, and near it is still to be seen the Foundation of an old Castle, called by the Inhabitants *Castle-Cary*. This Town is famous for the Manufacture of a Sort of Pins, which *Mr. Camden* says were in particular Request among the Ladies of his Time. Its Market is weekly on Wednesday; and its two annual Fairs are, one on the 21st of *April*, the other the 19th of *September*.

ABER-

ABERFRAW, at present but a little Village, in the Island and County of *Anglesey*, in the Neighbourhood of *Newburgh*; but it was heretofore famous for the Palace of the Kings of *North Wales*, who were therefore also stiled Kings of *Aberfraw*.

ABERGAVENNY, (by Contraction *Abergavenny*) the *Gobianum* of *Antoninus*, a Town in the N. W. of *Monmouthshire*, in *Wales*, or *England*, (for by some 'tis reckon'd an *English*, by others a *Welsh*, County) 142 M. fr. *London*, 10 fr. *Monmouth*, has its Name from the River *Gavenny*, which falls below it into the *Ufk*. 'Tis a handsome, large, well built and inhabited Town, encompassed with a Wall, has a strong Castle, drives a great Trade in Flannel and Straw Hats, and gives Title of Baron to the antient and noble Family of *Nevil*, the First Baron of *England*. This Town is a great Thoroughfare from the W. Parts of *Wales* to *Bristol* and *Bath*, by *Chepstow*, as it is from *Monmouth* to *Gloucester*, crossing the River through *Colford*, and the Forest of *Dean*. Here was formerly a Priory. *Giraldus* observes, that the Castle of *Abergavenny* was oftener stained with the Infamy of Treachery than any other in *Wales*. Its Market is on Thursdays, and Fairs May 3. and Sept. 14.

ABERHONDHY. See **BRECKNOCK**.

ABERISTWYTH, a Town in *Cardiganshire*, in *Wales*, according to its Name [See **ABER**] situate at the Mouth of the River *Istwyth*, though more properly speaking it stands on the River *Rydal*, 199 m. W. fr. *London*. 'Tis a populous (the most populous, says *Camden*, in the County) and rich Place, but dark and smoaky, inasmuch that the Dwellers appear as if they had continually liv'd in the Coal or Lead Mines. It was once fortify'd, by *Gilbert Clare*, with a Castle and Wall, which were defended a long Time against the *Welch* by *Walter Beck*, an *Englishman*, but are both decayed. However, the Town is pretty large, and is a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, &c. and has a good Market. It has a thriving Trade both in Lead and Fish, especially Whiting, Cod, and Herring; yet has no Parish-Church, but is beholden to its Neighbour Town *Llanbadarn-vaer*.

ABER-Lake or **Loch**, pronounced *Lochaber*, above *Dunstaffage*-Castle, in *Argyleshire*, *Scotland*, insinuates itself so far into the Land out of the Western Sea, that 'tis only hinder'd from meeting *Loch-Ness*, that runs into the Eastern Ocean, by a very narrow Ridge of Hills between them. The chief Place in this Tract is *Tarbar*.

ABERLOUR stands near the River *Spey*, in *Fifeshire*, *Scotland*, 8 M. fr. *Elgin*, and is the Seat of a Presbytery.

ABERNETHY, an antient Town, in the S. E. Corner of *Strathern* Division, in *Perthshire*, *Scotland*, at the Conflux of the *Ern* and *Tay*. It is the Seat of a Presbytery of divers Parishes; and was the Metropolis of the *Picts*, and a Bishop's See, 'till Pope *Sixtus IV.* remov'd it to *St. Andrews* in 1471. It gives the Title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of *Douglas*. In the publick Road near this Place was erected a famous Monument call'd *Macduff's Cross*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the Great *Macduff* should have Recourse, in Case of Manlaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a few Cattle.

ABERTON Wells. See **ABBERTON**.

ABEX, or **HABASH**, Coasts. This Tract, which is only a narrow Slip of Land, extending itself along the Western or *African* Coasts of the Red Sea, was formerly a Part of *Upper Ethiopia*, and subject to its Emperor; and their Name is plainly a Mutilation of the Word *Abissinian* or *Habassinian*, which they bore when under that Government. But they have been since conquered by the *Turks*, who seized on all the Bays and Ports of it, from *Egypt* quite down to the Streights of *Babelmandel*, somewhat above a Century ago; by which Means its old Monarchs have been quite shut up from all Intercourse with the Red Sea. These Conquests consisted only of some Sea-Ports along the Sea-Coast, and some Islands near them. The Territory between is so hot, sandy, and parched, that it is almost barren; yet hath vast Numbers of Lions, Tygers, Elephants, and other such Wild Creatures, to which some add Deer, and Sheep of a prodigious Size, and long bushy Tails. And yet this Country is by the *Turks* stiled *Arabia Nova*, as it was antiently likewise called *Æthiopia sub Ægypto*, to distinguish it from the other, which they place under the Equator.

ABHER, **EBHER**, or as *Gemelli Careri* calls it **HABER**, a City in the *Persian-Irak*, is about 26 M. dist. fr. *Sultanaya* to the S. E. It is but a small City, counting only the Buildings; for it contains not above 2500 Houses. But to the Houses belong so many Gardens, and those so large,

that it is good Riding for a Horseman to cross it in Half an Hour. A small River of the same Name runs quite thro' the Middle of it. It is said to be the same City which the Antients called *Barontha*. The Sight is very delightful, the Air wholesome, the Soil plentiful, the Buildings tolerably handsome, and the Inns, Bazars, and other publick Structures, very well. It contains three Mosques, and in the Middle of the City are the Ruins of an Earth Castle. It's govern'd by a *Deroga*. At *Abher* they begin to speak *Persian*, or a boorish Dialect thereof, both in Towns and Country, whereas all the Way before the vulgar Tongue is *Turkish*.

ABINGTON, **ABINGDON**, or **ABENDON**, (so called from its famous Abbey) in *Berkshire*, lon. 1. 20. lat. 51. 35. stands 55 m. W. fr. *London* (by Water 150), 5 m. S. of *Oxford*, had, before it was built, the Name of *Sheorvesham*, and was noted in the Time of the *Britons* for the Conversion of several Pagans to *Christianity*; for being a pleasant and rich Town, the Seat of the King, and the Place to which his People resorted when he had a Mind to treat with them upon extraordinary Business; and afterwards, in the *Saxon* Age, it was famous for several Synods. The Abbey was founded Anno 675, and destroy'd at the general Dissolution of the Monasteries, and the W. Gate the only Building left standing. To make the Town Amends for such a Loss, the great Road, which used to be through *Wallingford*, was turned through this Place in 1416, by the erecting of *Culham* and *Burford* Bridges. A new Market-house, of most curious Ashler-work, was erected here not many Years ago, than which there is not a better in *England*, it being built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall of Free-stone above, in which the County Assizes are frequently held, this being often made use of as the Shire Town for all publick Businesses. The Streets, well paved, centre in a spacious Area, where the Market is held, which is a considerable one, especially for Barley; and they make great Quantities of Malt, which they send in their Barges, with other Commodities, to *London*. *St. Helen's*, the chief of its two Churches, is adorn'd with a Spire. A Chapel also was built here Anno 1288. This Town was incorporated by *Q. Mary*, and by her Charter made a Free Borough, and Town Corporate, consisting of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and nine Aldermen, which Twelve were to be called *principal* Burgessees, and had Power to elect Sixteen, or more, *secondary* Burgessees. There is also a High Steward, a Recorder, and a Town-Clerk. And it sends one Member to Parliament. The Abbey had the Profits of the Markets and Fairs; but since its Dissolution they have been vested in the Corporation. The Markets are on Mondays and Fridays; the Fairs the 1st Monday in *Lent*, June 9. July 25. Sept. 2. the Monday after *Michaelmas*, and Nov. 30.

ABINGTON is also a pretty Town in *Philadelphia* County, in *Pennsylvania*, not very far from *Philadelphia*.

ABISSINIA. See **ETHIOPIA**.

ABO, in *Latin* **ABOA**, the Capital of the Principality of *Finland Proper*, belonging to *Sweden*, sit. lon. 22. 50. E. lat. 60. 42. stands on the *Bothnic* Gulph, at the Mouth of the River *Aurojoki*, over-against the Isle of *Aland*, 150 m. fr. *Stockholm* to N. E. and 135 fr. *Revel* to N. W. It is the See of a Bishop, and has an University, founded 1640. by *Q. Christina*, who granted it many considerable Privileges. This City was almost entirely reduced to Ashes in the Year 1678, and was taken by the Czar *Peter* in 1713. but restored to the Crown of *Sweden* by the Treaty of *Nystadt*. It has a good Harbour, which affords it a considerable Trade. Near the Harbour there is a Rock surrounded by the Sea; and it is asserted, that when Ships pass by this Rock, the Needle of the Compass does no longer point to the N. which gives Room to suspect that there are some Mines of Loadstone.

ABOARY, or **ABOERA**, a small Territory or Tract on the Coasts of *South Guinea*, which, according to *Barbot*, meets with *Aquamboe* in the W. with *Cammanach* and *Kuaboe* N. with *Abonee* and Great *Acra* S. and with *Bonoe* E. The Natives are rich in Gold, which they dispose of at *Abonee* Market. The *Dutch*, says *Bosman*, had for several Years a Lodge here; but it being found to conduce more to the Advantage of those that were placed there than the Company's, 'twas quitted as an unnecessary Charge.

ABOCRCE, a Country on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, in *Africk*.

ABONEE is a Territory in *S. Guinea* of a very small Compass, shut in on the W. by *Aquamboe*; on the S. by *Augwina*; N. by *Aboera*; and E. by Great *Acra* and Part of *Aboera*. It is only remarkable for the Great Market held at Great *Acra*, where the Natives give constant Attendance,

dance, as does a great Throng of Blacks from the other neighbouring Ports.

ABORAM, a small Island sit. over-against *Melilla*, (on the Coast of *Fez; Africk*) and the Cape called *Tres Forcas*, and about 5 or 6 Leagues from it. It is called in Latin *Insula Erroris*, or the *Error Island*, on what Account (says *Ortelius*) is uncertain. It hath neither Bulk, nor any Thing worth Notice; but has some Hamlets, and a Tower to keep off the Pyrates; the Inhabitants living mostly on the Fishery. Some Maps miscall it *Allufama*; but that is another small Island near 20 Leagues from it.

ABOSIR. See BUSIRIS.

ABOULLONA-Lake, (supposed heretofore to have been named *Apollonia*) in antient *Mysia*, is 25 M. in Compass, and 8 wide, being interspersed with several Islands and Peninsulas, of which the largest, 3 M. in Circuit, is called *Aboullona*. See APOLLONIA.

ABRANTES, a Town in *Espremadura, Portugal*, is supposed, by its Distance from *Lisbon*, to have been the antient *Tubucci* of the *Itinerarium* of *Antoninus*, placed in the Road from that Capital to *Emerita*. It is seated on the River *Tajo*, on a pleasant Eminence, and hath over it an old Castle strongly situate. The Inhabitants are about 2000 in 4 Parishes, 4 Monasteries and Nunneries, an Hospital, a House of Mercy, and some Chapels. K. *Charles II.* of *Spain*, when possessed of *Portugal*, erected this Place into a Dukedom, and gave the Title of it to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Aveiro*. It is about 60 M. dist. N. E. fr. *Lisbon*, and about 35 fr. *Santarein*, which answers the Distances mentioned in the above-mentioned *Itinerarium*.

ABRENNER-Mountain, (so denominated from a Town of that Name in *Turcomania*) stands by itself, and shaped like a Sugar-loaf, and not unlike the Peak of *Tenerif*, at the Foot of which are some medicinal Springs, famed for their Virtue, especially in curing those that are bit by venomous Serpents. They even tell you that no such Creatures will live on it, and that if any be brought thither they die in a little Time.

ABRETANA is by *Strabo* reckoned that Part of the *Mysian* Kingdom which lay between *Ancyra* of *Phrygia* and the River *Rhindacus*.

ABRIGA. See the Article PARENZO.

ABRITISCH, or the City of *Venus*, mentioned by *Gemelli* to have been seen by certain Missionaries in the *Thebaida* or the Upper *Egypt*; but scarce worth mentioning by us.

ABRUZZO, the Farther, a Province of *Naples*, in *Italy*, bounded by the *Marca d'Ancona* on the N. and W. by *Sabina* and *Campania de Roma* on the S. W. by the hither *Abruzzo* S. E. & by the *Adriatick* Sea N. E. It was call'd, in Latin, *Abrutium Ulterius*. The Country is cold and mountainous, being crossed by the *Appennines*; but yet is fertile in Grain, Fruits, and especially in Saffron, and breeds great Quantities of Beasts, both wild and tame. It is healthy, pleasant, and well inhabited, the People industrious, given to Traffick, and some Manufactures, especially the Woollen. The Chief Cities are *Aquila* the Metropolis, *Atri*, *Campoli*, *Civita di Penna*, *Teramo*, which are Episcopal Sees, and *Civita di Cali*, or *Ducale*. Those of inferior Rank we here omit. The Nigher ABRUZZO Pr. is bounded W. and N. W. by the Farther *Abruzzo*, N. E. by the *Adriatic* Gulf, S. & S. E. by the Territory of *Molise*, and S. W. by that of *Livorno*. It hath not only the *Appennines* running through it, but other considerable Mountains, especially *Majella* and *Cavallo*; the former of which is always covered with Snow, and often throws down those Alavanches, or monstrous Snow-balls, which the Reader may see spoken of more clearly in the Article A L P S, which swallow up all Passengers, and whatever happens in their Way. At other Times, when the Winds are high, and the Snow fresh and soft, such Clouds of the latter are raised by the former, as quite bury and stifle those who have the Misfortune to be in the Way of them; so that this *Abruzzo* is more mountainous and cold than the other, and yet is far from being as healthy as that. The Rivers of it are the *Leuto*, *Foro*, *Moro*, *Feltrino*, *Sangro*, *Agnella*, and *Trigno*. The Country watered by them produces abundance of Corn, Rice, Vines, Fruit, and especially Saffron; but here are many large Woods, which shelter great Numbers of Wolves, Bears, and other Wild Creatures; which obliges Travellers to go always in Troops, and well armed. This Province hath 2 Archbishopsrics, viz. *Chieti* and *Lanciano*; and 3 Bishopsrics, *Sulmona*, *Civita Borella*, and *Ortono al Mare*.

ABURENA, a Bay so called in the *West-Indies*, between that of *Caravero* and the River *Guaiga*, being very near the former, and 12 Leagues from the latter.

ABURY, or AUBURY, a Village in *Wiltshire*, on the East Side of the *Avon*, on *Marlborough-Downs*, towards *Sandy-Lane*, and about Half a Mile from *Selbury*, where is visible a notable Monument of *Antiquity*, tho' not perfectly certain whether a *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Danish* Fortification, for a Description of which, among others, the Curious are refer'd to the Learned Dr. *Stukeley's* Account of these Parts, intitled *Stonehenge, a Temple restored to the British Druids*.

ABUS, suppos'd to be the Æstuary of the *Humber*, *Yorkshire*. See OUSE.

ABUTICH, ABOUTICH, or ABUTIG, is situate in the Neighbourhood of *El-fum*, or *Abydos*, in *Upper Egypt*, on the W. Coast of the *Nile*, seems to have been formerly a notable Place, though now reduced to a Village, and fam'd only for the vast Quantities of black Poppies that grow in and about it, and of which the *Turks* and *Arabs* make the best Opium, which is convey'd from thence all over, not only *Turky*, but *India*. Sir P. *Lucas*, in his Map of the *Nile* from *Cairo* to the Cataracts, places it about 6 m. S. E. of *Siouth*; and adds, that the Cause of its Decay is its being infested with Robbers, who plunder all that come in their Way, and are such expert Swimmers, that whenever they perceive a Barge sailing up or down, where a good Guard is not kept, they immediately make towards it, seize what they can, flounce into River and swim away. Mr. *Pococke* adds, it is a pretty large Town and Bishop's See, almost 1 m. W. of the *Nile*.

ABYDOS, an antient City, once of great Note, in the *Thebais, Egypt*, where *Memnon's* magnificent Palace, and *Osiris's* Temple and Sepulchre stood, which were great Ornaments thereto. *Stephanus Byzantinus* is of Opinion that it was a Colony of *Milefians*, (but *Bayle* makes that improbable) and received its Name from a Man called *Abydos*. *Strabo* mentions it as a City very much ruined; but tells us that it seem'd antiently of a very great Extent, and the Chief City in the Kingdom after *Thebes*. The Temple, &c. of *Osiris* raised its Fame in an extraordinary Manner, and drew Multitudes to it. The Greatest Noblemen in *Egypt* were particularly desirous of having their Remains interred there, that their Monuments might be in the same Place where that of *Osiris* stood. Nor was the Oracle of the God *Besfa* a small Embellishment to *Abydos*; which Oracle was standing in the Reign of *Constantius*. *Abydos* was 750 Paces distant from the *Nile*, W. but a Canal had been dug which convey'd the Waters of that River to it. It lay below *Diospolis* and *Tentyris*, and above *Ptolomais*, which was the greatest City in all *Thebais*, and as large as *Memphis*. The Inhabitants of *Abydos* hated the Sound of a Trumpet. The Thorns growing in Places adjacent have been reported to have Flowers in the Shape of a Crown always growing on them. Some have imagined this City to be the present *Abutich*; but see that disproved in our Article EL-FIUM, to which we refer for another Particular improbably ascribed to *Abydos*.

ABYDOS, antiently a City in *Phrygia Minor*, esteem'd the Key of *Asia*, was built by the *Milefians* on the *Hellepont*, and became famous for the poetical Story of *Hero* and *Leander*. Here it was *Xerxes* began his Bridge, so much talk'd of, over which in 7 Days and 7 Nights he marched, according to *Herodotus*, Seventeen-hundred-thousand Foot and Fourscore-thousand Horse, exclusive of Camels & Carriages. See ATHOS. Here all *Alexander's* Cavalry, and most of his Infantry, landed under the Command of *Parmenio*, on their passing out of *Europe* into *Asia*. A Mine of Gold was discover'd near this City about the Year of the Flood 1768, before Christ 1235, whereby *Priam*, King of *Troy*, was enabled to undertake and carry on many publick Works, stately Edifices, Towers, Castles, Aqueducts, &c. to the Advantage, Fortification, and Embellishment of his said City. *Philip* of *Macedon*, passing the *Hellepont* into *Asia*, laid Siege to this *Abydos*, and took the same by Storm; but reaped no Advantage by his Conquest; for the *Abydenians*, having by general Consent massacred their Wives and Children, set Fire to the Town, burnt their Effects, and then killed one another; so that the Invader made not one single Slave. Its modern Name is *AVIDO*, or *AVIO*. The present Position and Distance whereof is so different from what Authors say of the antient Situation, as may not perhaps without Difficulties reconcile the Supposition of its being truly the old *Abydos*. For late Travellers and Writer, reckon only 870 Paces from it to the opposite Coasts whereas *Strabo* reckons 3750 Paces from the Port of *Abydos* to that of *Sesios*. *Leander* then must have been a stout Blade to swim such a Length to visit his Mistress; and accordingly he

he is represented on the Medals of *Caracalla* and *Alexander Severus* as conducted by *Cupid*, flying before him with a Torch, no less an Assistance to him than the Beacon his Mistress took care to have kindled on the Top of the Tower where she used to await his coming. *Strabo's* Account is our best Rule to go by, against supposing the *Dardanelles* now built on the Ruins of *Sestos* and *Abydos*. For more, we refer to our Article DARDANELLES.—The new *Abydos* was once an Episcopal See, *Hermias*, Bishop of it, assisting at the Council of *Chalcedon*. The Place was betray'd to the *Turks* by the Treachery of the Governor's Daughter, Anno 1330. — And *Avido* is now one of their Castles on the *Dardanelles*. It stands in lat. 40. 16. and E. lon. 27. 56. where the Streight that divides *Asia* from *Europe* is 2 m. over.

ABYLA, the high Hill in *Mauritania* [*Africa*] over-against *Calpe*, another high Hill in *Spain*, where *Hercules* set up his Pillars, with the Inscription *Ne plus ultra*, as if it had been the End of the World. They are both considerable Mountains, and have a narrow Sea betwixt them, called antiently *Fretum Herculeum*, i. e. the Streights of *Hercules*, but by the Moderns the Streights of *Gibraltar*. *Marcianus Heracleota*, *Silius Italicus*, and others, take particular Notice of them. From hence it was that *Hamilcar* crossed over into *Spain*. This Mountain had also the divers Names of *Abyle*, *Abyla*, *Abina*, *Abinna*, or *Abenna*; the latter two are supposed to have been given it by the *Arabs*, and the others it receiv'd from the *Phœnicians*. They were all derived from its Height, as has been clearly evinced by *Aldrete* and *Bockart*. If we are not mistaken, it is now called by our Countrymen *Abes Hill*; an Appellation which very well agrees with what has been related of it by the Antients.

ACA, ACE, or ACO, the City of *Ptolemais*, in *Phœnicia*. It now goes by the Name of *ACRA*, or *ACRE*; which see.

ACADIA. See our Article NOVA SCOTIA, or *New Scotland*. N. B. We chuse to give an Account of this very hopeful Country under the latter Name, as hoping, from the new Settlements and noble Improvements making by us there, to be able to afford a much more satisfactory one.

ACANIMINA, a Town between *Abbiary* and *Boqu*, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, is built on the rising Ground about Half a League W. fr. Cape St. *Apollonia*.

ACANY, an Inland Gold Country of *Guinea*, in *Africk*, whose Inhabitants, says *Bosman*, were long ago famed for great Traders, and brought the Gold of *Afiante* and *Akim*, together with some of their own, to Market; and that which they vend was always so pure and fine, that to this Day the best Gold is called by the Negroes *Acanni Sica*, or *Acanny Gold*.

ACAPULCO, a famous Sea-Port, lies in the S. E. Corner of the Province of *Mexico*, on a Bay of the S. Sea, lon. 102. 32. W. lat. 17. 0. N. and about 210 m. S. E. of *Mexico*, of which it is the chief Port on this Sea, as it is the chief Mart on the Coast. 'Tis allow'd to be an excellent Harbour, far superior to any on this Coast for its being spacious, and withal so safe, that several Hundred Ships may anchor in it, without the Hazard of damaging one another. The Mouth of the Harbour is crossed by a low Island about a m. and half long, and half a m. br. which leaves a good wide deep Channel at each End, where Ships may safely go in and out with the Advantage of the Winds. They must enter with the Sea-Wind, and go out with the Land-Wind, which seldom or never fail to succeed each other in their proper Season of the Day or Night. The W.-most Channel is the narrowest, but so deep that there is no anchoring; and the *Manilla* Ships pass in that Way; but those from *Lima* enter through the S. W. Channel. This Harbour runs in N. abt. 3 m.; then, growing very narrow, it turns short about to the W. and runs abt. a m. farther, where it ends. The Town stands on the N. W. Side, at the Mouth of this narrow Passage, close by the Sea; and at the End of the Town there is a Platform with a great many Guns. Opposite to the Town on the E. Side there is a high strong Castle, said to have 40 Guns of a very great Bore. Ships commonly ride at the Bottom of the Harbour under Command both of the Castle and Platform. This Town has high Mountains on the E. Side, and is very unhealthful from the End of *November* 'till the End of *May*, during which Time they have no Rain; and it's so hot here in *January*, when the Fair begins, that the Merchants are obliged to do all the Business they can in the Morning. During which Fair, tho' other whiles but a dirty paltry Town of 2 or 300 Mud-wall'd and thatch'd Houses, becomes, as 'twere, a populous City, crowded with the richest Commodities of both the *Indies*, and by Merchants from *Mexico*, *Lima*, *Cusco*, and all the capital Places of *Peru*, and even

from *Chili*, infomuch that every House is then an Inn, besides the Huts and Tents erected without the Town; and People pay a Dollar a Day for their Ordinary; and the very Negro Porters generally earn 3 Ps. of 8 (about 14 or 15 s.) a Day. After which again every-body leaves the Place but a few Blacks and Mulattoes. The Voyage to *Manilla* (the Capital of the *Philippines*) from *Acapulco* is extremely dangerous, and the longest by far that can be made from Land to Land. They touch indeed at *Guam*, one of the *Ladrones* Islands, and except a Day or two's Stay there pass 3000 Leagues (or about 8400 m.) without seeing any Thing but Sea or Sky. But no Wonder such Hazards are run, if it be considered that the Captain of the Galleon (which is generally an unweildy one of 1000 or 1200 Tons) makes 40,000 Ps. of 8, the Pilot 20,000, each of his two Mates 9,000, and each common Seaman with prudent Management 1000. No Marvel then our noble Admiral *Anson* made so wealthy a Prize. They make this Voyage (*viz.* to *Manilla*) however, in 10 or 12 Weeks, in going thither having a constant Trade-Wind fr. the N. E. and serene Weather in 10 or 12 deg. of N. lat. and have scarce Occasion to alter their Sails all the Voyage to the *Ladrones*, about 400 leag. fr. the *Philippines*; so that it may well be called the *pacific Ocean*, where they seldom meet with Storms or bad Weather. But then this Wind which is so favourable to them in going to the *E. Indies* is as detrimental in their Return; so that they seldom perform it in less than 6 or 7 Months, all that Time out of Sight of Land; in which they run incredible Hazards and Hardships, being obliged to stand away to the N. to abt. 40 deg. before they can meet with either W. or variable Winds. In this Trade the *Spaniards* employ but 2 Ships, one called the *Acapulco* and the other the *Manilla*. The first sets out from *Mexico* the Beginning of *April*, and arrives at *Manilla* in *June*; at which Time the latter is ready to sail for *Mexico*, where she arrives about *Christmas*. The Cargo of the *Manilla* Ship consists of Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, and other Precious Stones, all Sorts of *Persian* Carpets, Camphire, Ivory, Silk, Muslins, Callicoes, Gold Dust, Tea, China Ware, and Cabinets; so that this one Ship has oftentimes more Riches in it than a whole Fleet. The Castellan, or Chief Justice, at *Acapulco* has 20,000 Ps. of 8 per Ann. and the Contador, or Comptroller, and other Officers, little less; and as for the Curate, tho' his Allowance be but 180 Ps. of 8, he makes his Place often worth 14,000 per Ann. by the Burial-Fees of Strangers that die on Shore or on board in the Harbour, for one of which he sometimes has the Modesty and Self-denial to demand no more than 1000 Ps. of 8. There is an Hospital maintain'd here by Deductions from the Pay of the Soldiers, and the Alms of the Merchants. There are 4 Mountains that appear above the Harbour, the lowest of which is next to the Sea, the highest farther within Land; and S. E. of that lies a Volcano. On these Mountains are Deer, Rabbits, and abundance of Fowl of several Sorts. Tho' this Article be pretty large, yet the Reader may pardon our adding, from *Navarette*, that *Acapulco* in that Country Language signifies the Mouth of Hell; that he paid 400 Ps. of 8 for his sorry Lodging for about 8 or 10 Nights; that the Temperature of the Air is hellish, according to the Name it bears; that here a Servant will cost a Man a Crown a Day at least, besides his Diet, and if Ships are in the Harbour 3 Ps. of 8 will not do; that the Report of fir'd Cannon could be heard 14 leag. up the Country. *Gemelli* moreover tells us, that he felt as much Heat there in *January* as ever in *Europe* in the Dog-days; that they are forced to build their Houses low as aforesaid by reason of frequent Earthquakes. We shall conclude with what he relates concerning the Porters before-mentioned, *viz.* That when all the Goods are unloaded, &c. they make a Sort of Funeral, carrying one of their Number on a Bier, and mimickly bewailing him as if he were dead, because their Harvest is then at an End.

ACANTHINE Island appertains to *Ethiopia*.

ACANTHON, a Mountain in *Ethiopia*.

ACARADY, on the S. Coast of *Guinea*, has *Cammanach* on the W. *Quakoe* on the N. and *Lataby* and *Ningo* on the S. The Blacks from this Country carry much Gold to *Aboneec* Market, and it is reckoned as fine and pure as that of *Acanny*. See ACCANY.

ACARNANIA, formerly *Curetis*, a Part of *Epirus* in *Greece*, a Country situated on the *Ionian* Sea, between *Ætolia* and the Gulf of *Ambracia*. It is related that the *Taphii* and *Teleboæ* were the first Possessors thereof, and that *Cephalus* conquered it, after *Amphytrio* had establish'd him Sovereign of the Islands in the Neighbourhood of *Taphos*. It is

added further, that *Alcmaeon*, Son of *Amphiaraus*, possessed himself of it after the second *Theban War*, and called it after the Name of his Son *Acarnan*. [vid. *Strabo*.] He had join'd his Forces to those of *Diomedes*, and having conquer'd *Ætolia* in Concert, that Country fell to the Share of the latter. Some time after they were summoned to go to the Siege of *Troy*; upon which *Diomedes* attended the rest of the *Greeks* in that Expedition; but *Alcmaeon* continued quiet in *Acarnania*: A Circumstance which many Ages after was of important Service to the *Acarnanians*, who made a great Merit of it at *Rome*, by representing that their Ancestors were the only People in all *Greece* who did not join in that Expedition against the Ancestors of the *Romans*, and accordingly are not in any Manner mentioned by *Homer*. The Plea passed current in their Favour, tho' an Untruth; for *Strabo* shews, by the List of the Warriors and Ships inserted in the second Book of the *Iliad*, that the *Acarnanians* (whose Country *Homer* calls by another Name) furnished their Quota. In *Acarnania* the Year consisted only of Six Months. [Bayle.] It was a Free State, and govern'd by a Prætor, a general Assembly, and other subordinate Magistrates. The Capital of *Acarnania* was *LEUCAS*, which Article see.

ACARNE, a Town of Old about *Magnesia*. (Plin.)

ACARON, a City of *Palestine*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worshipped. See *EKRON*.

ACCAD, (which signifies a *Vessel* or *Pitcher*, also a *Sparkle*) one of the Cities mentioned *Gen. x. 10.* where *Nimrod* reigned. These 4 Cities made a large Kingdom in those early Times, when few Kings, for lack of People, had more than one. Whether *Nimrod* became possessed of so many by Conquest, or otherwise, does not appear. To fix the exact Situation of these Cities is very difficult. According to *Eastern Authors*, *Accad*, or *Akbar* as some write it, is *Nisibin*. Be it as it may, it may be supposed to be situate in the Neighbourhood of the other Three, long since ruined, and the Memory of it lost. So far of this Article is extracted from *Sal.* The Remainder we take from *Wells*. What, says that ingenious and elaborate Author, in the *Hebrew* is *Accad* is by the *LXX* writ *Archad*; whence some Footsteps of this Name are probably thought to be preserved in the River *Argades* mentioned by *Ctesias*, as a River near *Sittace*, lying at some Distance from the River *Tigris*, and giving Name formerly to *Sittacene*, a Country lying between *Babylon* and *Susa*. And because it was very usual, particularly in those Parts, to have Rivers take their Names from some considerable City they run by, hence it is not improbably conjectured, that the City *Sittace* was formerly called *Argad*, or *Accad*, and took its Name *Sittace* or *Pfittace* from the Plenty of *Pfittacias* or *Pisfacias*, a Sort of Nut that grew there.

ACCANY, a Kingdom on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, which *Barbot* tells us is commonly distinguish'd by the Names of *Accany-Grande*, or the Great, and *Accany-Pequeno*, or the Little. *Accany-Pequeno*, or the Little, is said to extend on the W. to *Quay-Foro* and *Bonoe*; on the S. to *Daboe*, *Atti*, and *Abram-boe*; on the N. to *Inta*; and on the E. to the Kingdom of *Akim* or *Atchim*. The great Town of *Daboe* is near the Frontiers, next to *Atti*. These *Accanese* are famous for the Trade they drive not only on the Coast, but up the Inland. The Gold they deal in is so pure, that *Accany Gold* is proverbially mentioned as the best, because never any way mixt, like that of *Dinkiarra*. These People are naturally of a turbulent Temper, haughty, and warlike, which makes them either much fear'd (or else they must be as much belov'd) by their Neighbours round about, for they are every where entertain'd cost-free by them, when they travel thro' their Countries. Their usual Weapons are an *Assagaya* (or Javelin) a Buckler, and a Scymiter. The Language is much the same as that of *Fetu*, &c. only softer and more agreeable to the Ear.

ACELDEMA (or more properly *HACCELDEMA*), the *Field of Blood*, recorded in *Mat. xxvii. v. &c.* lay on the S. Side of Mount *Sion*, within a Stone-cast of the Pool of *Siloam*, on the W. Side of the Valley of *Hinnom*. It was antiently called the *Potter's-Field*, but since (being purchas'd by the Pieces of Silver return'd back by *Judas Iscariot*) the *Field of Blood*, and for the particular Veneration it has obtain'd among the Christians, *Campo Santo*. It is a small Spot of Ground, not above 30 Yds. long, and half as much in Breadth. One Half of it is taken up by a square Fabric, near 12 Yds high, in the Form of Cupola's, large enough to let down a Corpse (as being now the Burying-Place of the *Armenians* here), the Flesh whereof it is said to consume in 48 Hours. Nay, the Earth is said to be of so extraordinary a Nature, that if a Dead-Body be but laid up-

on it, and not all covered, it will consume it away to the bare Bones in that Space of Time. The Christians in *Jerusalem* give (or pretend to give) Credit to this Account, and Mr. *Sandys* himself acknowledges his Belief of it, induced by the small Dimensions of the Place, the great Number of Burials there, and the Multitudes of Bones that are piled about it. But *Maundrell* tells us, the Earth here is, as he expresses himself, of a chalky Substance; and that, looking down through some Holes, he could see many Bodies under several Degrees of Decay; and thence he conjectured, and, seemingly, with Reason good, that this Grave does not make the very quick Dispatch commonly reported.

ACERENZA, CIRENZA, antiently *ACHERONTIA* and *ACHERONTUS*, is the Capital Town of the *Basilicate* Province, in the Kingdom of *Naples, Italy*, and is dignified with the Title of an Archbishopric, to whose See that of *Venosa* is joined. It is now but a small Town, poorly peopled, and running daily to Decay. It stands on the River *Brandano*, at the Foot of the *Apennines*, 26 m. E. of *Conza*, 12 S. of *Venosa*, 28 fr. *Matera*, and 90 E. fr. *Naples*; lat. 40. 43. lon. 16. 25. E.

ACERNO, ACERNUM, antiently a Town of the *Picentini*, is now a Town of the Hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples, Italy*, and a small Episcopal See under that of *Salerno*. It is situate at the Foot of the *Apennines*, abt. 12 m. N. E. of *Salerno*, 20 S. W. of *Conza*, and 30 S. E. of *Naples*; lat. 40. 38. lon. 15. 40. E.

ACERRA, a City of *Naples*, in the Principate of *Lavoro*, the See of a Bishop, situate on the River *Patria*, 8 m. N. of *Naples*; E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 5.

ACHA, the last District in the Province of *Tesset*, or *Farther Sus*, subject to the King of *Morocco*, in *Barbary, Africk*, is the most Inland of all the 4 Districts in this Province, next to *Zabara*. It consists of 3 Wall'd Towns near one another, and inhabited by the *Zeneti* and *Hideli Arabs*.

ACHAIA, Part of the antient *Greece*. It was at first called *Danae*, whence the *Greeks* are called *Danai*. *Achaia Propria* was so called to distinguish it from the general Name of *Achaia*, by which *Greece itself* was sometimes called, and which was afterwards given by the *Romans* to one of the Provinces of it, after they had divided it into two, viz. *Macedonia*, (containing *Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus*) and *Achaia* (containing all the Remainder of *Greece*) both Inland and the Islands about it. It had its Name from *Achæus*, the Son of *Xutus*; but it was originally called *Ægialea*, from *Ægialeus* the first King of *Sicyon*, as some affirm; and indeed it is likely that the Name of *Achaia* was not given to it till the Sons of *Achæus* came and invaded it, and drove the *Ionians* out of it. It had *Sicyon* on the E. the *Ionian Sea* on the W. the Kingd. of *Elis* and that of *Arcadia* on the S. and the Bay of *Corinth* on the N. Its utmost Extent from E. to W. somewhat above 50 m. fr. N. to S. abt. half that Distance, within the 38th deg. lat. & 23d lon. This Country and its People, the *Achæans*, make a very considerable Figure in History. But History being not the Subject Matter of this *TOPOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY*, we must wave proceeding on it. The Word *Greece* (says Dr. *Wells*) as it is taken in the O. Test. in the largest Sense so as to include *Macedonia*, so in the N. Test. it is plainly taken exclusively of *Macedonia*, and as equivalent to *Achaia* in the *Roman* Acceptation of it; that is, so as to include not only *Greece* properly so called, but also the *Peloponnese*, wherein lay *Achaia Propria*, and the City of *Corinth* stood, which St. *Paul* is supposed to have visited during his 3 Months Stay, at one Time, in *Greece*. *Achaia* is now called *LIVIDIA*, and is a Province of *European Turkey*. To call its Boundaries by their modern Names, it is bounded by *Janna* (of Old *Thessaly*), on the N. by the *Archipelago*, on the E. by the *Morea*, from which it is divided by the Gulphs of *Lepanto* and *Engia* on the S., and by *Albania* on the W. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, extending abt. 156 m. fr. S. E. to N. W. mostly between 2 Gulphs; but its greatest Breadth is not much above 45 m. It is divided now into 3 Parts, namely, 1. *Lividia* properly so called, 2. *Stramulipa*, or *Stramnzupa*; and 3. the Dutchy of *Athens*. All which see in their Alphabetic Places.

ACHAIS, a Town near the *Oxus*, the greatest River of *Sogdiana*, built by *Alexander*, and named *Heraclea*; and having been overthrown and rebuilt had its Name *Achais* given it by *Antiochus*.

ACHAM, a Country in the *E. Indies, Asia*, bounded by the Territory of *Boutan* on the N. by *China* on the E. by the Kingd. of *Ava* on the S. and by the Pr. of *Patan* and *Jesuat* in *Bengal* on the W.; the chief Town *Chamdara*.

ACHELOUS, a very famous River of *Ætolia*, in *Greece*, styled

Styled by *Homer* the King of Rivers, and called *Thoas* from its Rapidity, from the Word *Thous* signifying *swift*, descended from Mount *Pindus* in *Macedonia*, and ran into the *Ionian* Sea. As for its Name, some think it receiv'd it from *Achelous* one of the Kings of *Ætolia*, and others derive it from the *Greek*, and think it was given it by reason of the Salubrioness of its Waters. This famous River is feigned by the fabulous Poets to have been the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, and a Competitor with *Hercules* for *Dejanira*, the King of *Calydonia*'s Daughter. These Two having engaged in a Duel; and *Achelous*, finding himself likely to be worsted, changed himself first into a Serpent, and then into a Bull. *Hercules* broke both his Horns, and gave one of them to *Plenty* the Companion of *Fortune*. Hence the Story of the *Cornucopia*. *Achelous*, finding himself still inferior to his Rival, turned himself into the River of his Name, in which Form he has continued ever since, or, as others have it, for Grief and Spight flung and choaked himself in it, after he had bribed his Rival with the Horn of *Amalthea*, or *Plenty*. — Now this poetic Hodge-podge of Serpents, Bulls, and Horns, seems to have taken its Rise from the *serpentine* Turnings and Windings, and likely also from the Rapidity and Noise of this noble River, which like all others is properly enough said to be the Offspring of the *Ocean* and the *Earth*. Its two *Horns* were its two *Streams*, where it divided itself, and the *Plenty* which these brought after they were either confined within due Bounds, or by some other Way made serviceable to *fertilise* the neighbouring Plains, might not inelegantly be figured by the *Cornucopia*.

ACHEM, ACHEN, or ACHIN, E. lon. 93. 30. lat. 5. 30. a considerable Port Town, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Achem*, and of the Island of *Sumatra*, in the *E. Indies*, *Asia*, sit. in a Plain on the N. Part of the Island, about a League and half from the Sea, 1000 m. S. E. of *Fort St. George*, in *India*, and 450 m. N. W. of the City of *Malacca*. The Harbour, which is good, and capable of receiving any Number of the largest Ships, is commanded by a spacious royal Fortrefs on the left Side of the River, encompassed with a Ditch, well fortified according to the *Indian* Manner, and mounted with Cannon. *Nieuboff* says it has 7 Gates, and that there are other Redoubts in the adjacent Marshes. The Houses are ascended to by Steps or Ladders, being built on Posts 2 Foot above the Ground, because in the rainy Season the City is so overflowed, that they go from House to House in Boats. Their Floors, Partitions, and Sides, are of split Bamboos, the middle Part of Cocoa-nut Branches, and they are cover'd with Reeds, Cocoa or Palmeto Leaves. They are palisadoed every one by themselves, except in two or three of the chief Streets, where they have their Exchange, and the Street, or Camp (as it is called) where the *Chinese* live. The Houses are said to be 7 or 8000 by *Dampier*. The *Europeans* live as near one another as they can, in a long Street near the River; and tho' their Houses don't join, yet their Yards are only parted by a few Bamboos. They consist of *English*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Portuguese*, who, with the *Gazurats* and *Chinese*, are the chief Traders there. They all keep Cur-dogs and Fire-arms, for fear of Thieves; and they have Ovens or Blind-houses to secure their best Goods from Fire, which among such reedy Buildings would make dreadful Havock. Some of them are as large as the common Shops in *London*, and about 3 or 4 Foot high; and there's a large Stone, always ready fitted, to stop it upon Occasion, besides the common Door that secures it against the native Thieves, who are always armed with Swords, Daggers, Targets, &c. and are very jealous of *Europeans*. Here are fierce Tempests of Wind and Thunder in the dry Season, which our Sailors so often meet with on the Coast, that they call them *Sumatras*. The King's Palace, of an oval Figure, is but an ordinary Building in the Middle of the Town, yet is half a League in Compass, surrounded by a broad deep Moat, as well as Banks of Earth cast up, and planted with Canes which grow up to a vast Height and Thickness, insomuch that they cover the Palace, and render it almost inaccessible. 'Tis a very considerable Port for the great Quantities of Goods sent yearly to it from all Parts of *India*; but the Particulars as to Trade will take up too much Room in this Work. But the Returns for such Goods are chiefly made in Gold Dust, of which the Place has Plenty, as good as *Guinea* Gold, which they catch in Gullies or Rivulets, as it washes off the Mountains, of which there's a very high pyramidal one, called *Gold Mount*, said to furnish them with 1000 lb. Wt. yearly. Besides other Fish, Sharks * are sold in the Market perhaps the biggest in the World. Cocks are the largest here that are to be seen any where, and the true

Game-Breed is so much valued, that the Cockers will often venture their whole Estates on a Battle; but Mr. *Lockyer* remarks a Law observed here by the Sportsmen, that if the Victor Cock does not strike or peck the dead one, after 'tis disfigured as much as possible with its own Blood, the Company adjudges the Battle not won, and Stakes must be parted. Hog-Deer, about the Size of Rabbits, are common in their Markets, whose Hocks are often tipped with Silver for Tobacco-Stoppers. In this Animal is found the bitter Bezoar; called *Pedra de Porco Siacca*, worth ten times its Weight in Gold. Tobacco is much used here, though they have little or none of their own raising; and for want of Pipes they smoak as they do on the *Cormandel* Coast in a *Bunco*; that is, the Leaf of a Tree rolled up with a little Tobacco in it, which they light at one End, and draw the Smoak through the other, 'till it burns quite up to their Lips. These Rolls are curiously made and sold in the Market 20 or 30 in a Bundle. Mr. *Hamilton* observes that Robberies and Murders are more frequent here than elsewhere, tho' no Place in the World punishes Theft with greater Severity. For the first Fact, if the Fact be to a small Value, 'tis the Loss only of a Hand or Foot, and the same for the second; but for the third Fact, or if they rob at all to a considerable Value, they are impaled alive. When the Hand or Foot is to be cut off, the Limb is laid on the Edge of a broad Hatchet, fixed in a Block, and struck on with a Mallet 'till the Amputation is perfected; and then they put the Stump in a hollow Bamboo stuff'd with Rags or Moss to keep the Blood in. After this, such Malefactors as have no Families in Town are banished to *Pullover*, an Island 4 Leagues off, where they cultivate the Ground, and breed Poultry for the Use of the Town. This Country, *Gemelli* tells us, is not govern'd by a King, as *Tavernier* thinks, but always by a Queen, the Males being excluded that Inheritance by the Laws of the Kingdom. But 'tis apparent from *Nieuboff* that *Gemelli* is mistaken. There are People so barbarous not far from *Achem*, says *Gemelli*, Inhabitants of a Mountain call'd *Bata*, (that is *Rock*) who cruelly play for one another's Lives. When the Game is done, the Winner binds the Loser, and stays all Day for somebody to buy him; when, if none comes, he kills and eats him, as *Coutinho* told me (*Gemelli*), who had been up the said Island of the Kingdom of *Achem*. The Natives of this Island firmly believe that if a dying Man eats a roasted Cuckow, he secures his Passage to Heaven. *It may not be displeasing to all our Readers, if we here take Notice with regard to the Shark above-mentioned, perhaps the boldest, strongest, swiftest, and most ravenous of all Fishes, That it is an Observation of Sir *Hans Sloane's*, that the Shark hath this peculiar to it, with some others of its own Tribe, that the Mouth is in its Under Part, so that it must turn its Belly upwards to seize its Prey: And were it not for the Time that it is in turning, in which the pursued Fishes escape, there would be nothing that could avoid it.

ACESTA. See SEGESTA.

ACHERON, a Lake in *Terra di Lavoro*, in *Italy*, but a little Distance from the *Cumæan* Cave, is that very stinking Fen, of which the Antients, the poetic ones especially, give such a dreadful Description; and *Virgil* calls it *Tenebrosa Palus*. It is now called *Lago della Coluccia*, and is only used by the People thereabout to steep their Hemp and Flax in, which gives the Water a kind of black Hue, and disagreeable Stench. From hence you proceed to the *Elysian Fields*, as much exaggerated by those Writers as the *Acheron* was cry'd down. For a Description of which former see our Article ELYSIAN FIELDS.

ACHERON River, which probably is the *Acheron* of the Antients, flows in *Epirus*, and according to *Pliny* discharges itself into the Gulph of *Ambracia*.

ACHIABEL, a Town of good Note, in the Prov. of *Cassimere*, in *Indostan*, belonging to the *Mogul*, in the *E. Indies*, and is celebrated for an admirable Pleasure-House of his there, watered by a Fountain which breaks out of the Earth with mighty Violence, and runs by 100 Canals into Gardens with fine Walks, Store of Fruit-Trees, and many pleasant Waterworks and Fishponds.

ACHILL Islands. Two Islands cross the Bay *Broadhaven*, in the County of *Mayo*, in the Prov. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, which have a Sound betwixt them, and several other Islands, safe against all Winds; but not frequented except when Ships are forced in by a Tempest. There's a good Salmon Fishery in the River which falls into a Bay N. of these Islands.

ACHILLEA, an Island in *Pontus Euxinus* (the *Euxine* Sea) which was also called the Island of Heroes, the Island *Macaron*, or the Island of Happy Souls, *Leuce*, &c. was situated, according to some Writers, opposite to the *Borysthenes*,
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nes, and according to others opposite to the *Danube*. It was called *Achillea* from the Monument of *Achilles* erected therein, and because it was consecrated to that Hero. It was given him by *Thetis* or *Neptune*. Divine Honours were there paid to *Achilles*, and his Memory was also honoured with a Temple, an Oracle, an Altar, Sacrifices, &c. Some Authors relate that this Island was uninhabited, and that it was not safe to pass the Night in it; for which Reason such as used to visit it returned always on board in the Evening, after having view'd the Antiquities of the Place, the Temple, and the several Gifts offered to *Achilles*. Antient Authors relate abundance of fabulous Stuff concerning this Place, &c. for which we refer the More Curious to *Bayle*, from whom we extract this Article.

ACHLAM, a Place 12 m. fr. *York, Eng.* to which the Body of the Emperor *Severus*, who died at *York*, was brought to be burnt to Ashes.

ACMETHA (alias *Ecbatana*). In *Ezr.* vi. 2. we read, that there was found at *Acmetha*, in the Palace that is in the Province of the *Medes*, a Roll, &c. Now, the Word *Acmetha* may denote, as is observed in the Margin of our Bible) a Coffin. But it is rather understood by the Learned to denote the Principal City of *Medea*, called, by the *Greeks*, *Ecbatana*, and often mentioned in the Apocryphal Books of *Esdras* or *Ezra*, and of *Tobit* and *Judith*. It was built not long after *Babylon*. For we find, saith *Dr. Heylin*, that *Semiramis*, the Wife of *Ninus*, in a War against the *Medes*, who had then rebelled, taking an Affection to the Place, caused Water-courses to be made to it from the further Side of the Mountain *Orontes*, digging a Passage thro' the Hills with great Labour and Charge. It being destroy'd by the Injury of Time, it was re-edify'd by *Deioces*, the sixth King of the *Medes*; and afterwards much beautified and enlarged by *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, in his *Asian* Conquests. For Beauty and Magnificence it was little inferior to *Babylon* or *Ninive*. In Compass it is said to be 180 or 200 Furlongs, which make about 24 of our Miles. The Walls thereof are affirm'd in the Book of *Judith* to be 70 Cubits high, 50 broad, and the Towers upon the Gates 100 Cubits higher again; all built of hewn and polished Stones, each Stone being 6 Cubits in Length and 3 in Breadth. But this is to be understood only of the innermost Wall, there being 7 in all about it, each of them higher than the other, and each distinguished by the Colour of their several Pinnacles, which gave unto the Eye a most pleasant Prospect. It was the ordinary Residence of the Kings of *Persia* in the Heat of Summer, as *Susa* was in the Cold of Winter. The Royal Palace was about a Mile in Compass, and built with all the Cost and Skill that a stately Edifice did require. Some of its Beams are said to have been of Silver, and the rest of Cedar, which were strengthened with Plates of Gold. *Josephus*, the *Jewish* Historian, relates, that it was built by the Prophet *Daniel*; which must be understood no otherwise than that he had the Supervisorship of the Work, or contrived the Model, appointed to do so by Order of *Darius the Mede*, to whom the Building of the same is ascribed by others. Neglected at length by the Kings of the *Parthian* Race, it became a Ruin.

ACHMIM, by the *Greeks* call'd *Oxyringus*, is retail'd to us by *Gemelli* as a City of the middle *Thebaida*, *Egypt*, antiently a Bishopric, as may appear by the Acts of the Council of *Constantinople*, *Dorolhaus*, Bp. of that Place, subscribing to it. This was the second City built in *Egypt* by the Philosopher *Hermes*, in the Eastern Desert.

ACHONRY, in the County of *Slego*, in the Prov. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, is only of Note for having been once a City and a Bishoprick, since united to *Killala*, and is now but a small Village.

ACHOMBENE, the Name of a Village or Town on the Coast of *S. Guinea*.

ACHONCAGUA, a very deep River, as *Ovalle* tells us, of *Chile*, which comes down from the famous *Cordillera*, or *Andes*, the prodigious Mountains of that Part of *America*, and tho' it runs thro' divers very large Villages, (which being cultivated with all Kinds of Products, particularly Wheat, Flax, Hemp, &c. and by Consequence well water'd) yet it arrives at the Sea, as full and as deep as if they had not drained it a Drop by the Way.

ACHOLLA, an ancient Free City of *Africa*, belonging to the *Carthaginians*, called by *Appian*, *Cholla*. If the Site *Ptolemy* assigns this City be allowed, *Elalia*, 6 m. to N. of *She-ab*, the antient *Ruspæ*, upon the Borders of a fertile Plain, undoubtedly answers to it.

ACHOR, the Valley where *Achan*, his Children, Cattle,

and all he had, were the former stoned to Death, and the rest burnt, &c. It received its Name from the Grief or Trouble which *Achan* had caused to the Host of *Israel*, the *Hebr.* Word so signifying. Compare *Josh.* vii. 26. with vi. 18. It is evident enough from the Circumstances of the History that this Valley lay not far from *Jericho*; and *Josh.* xv. 7. we read that it lay in the N. Border of the Tribe of *Judah*.

ACHSHAPH, mentioned *Josh.* xi. i. and xii. 20. and xix. 25. was one of the Cities whose Kings joined *Jabin* King of *Hazor*, and became afterwards one of the Cities assigned to the Tribe of *Asher*.

ACHZIK, a City belonging to the Tribe of *Asher*, probably thought to be the same that by the *Greeks* was called *Ecdippa*, and which at present is called *Zib*.

ACOMAC, a County of *Virginia* in *America*, being a Peninsula, bounded by *Maryland* on the N. by the *Atlantic* Ocean on the E. & S. and by the Bay of *Chesapeake* on the W. *Cape Charles*, at the Entrance of the Bay, being the most Southern Promontory of the Country. It retains its *Indian* Name. It is the largest County of *Virginia*, and contains 200923 Acres of Land; but it is not so populous as those on the other Side of the Bay, and has but one Parish, also called *Acomack*. The River of *Cliffen-essex* rises in this County, as do several others of less Note.

ACON, is the Name of a Land, which, our Learned Countryman *Hakewil* tells us, *Tertullian* asserts to have heretofore been in the *Atlantic* Ocean, equalling *Africa* or *Asia*, but which is now quite lost, all but the Name of it.

ACQUAPENDENTE, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 42. 40. a Town of *Italy*, in the Pope's Territory, and Pr. of *Orvieto*, sit. 46 m. N. of *Rome*, and 10 m. W. of *Orvieto* City; the See of a Bishop. See more *AQUAPENDENTE*.

ACQUI, a City in the Territory of that Name, in the Duchy of *Montferrat*, *Italy*, by the Antients called *Aquæ Statellæ*, and by *Pliny*, *Aquæ Statyellæ*, and *Statiellorum*, is supposed to have been built by the *Statiellans*. The present Name of *Acqui* is visibly derived from the Latin *Aquæ*, (Waters) which was given it on Account of some hot mineral Waters in its Neighbourhood, much resorted to for all cold and noxious Distempers. It is situate on the N. Side of the River *Bormia*, near the Place where it falls into the *Ero*. It is an Episcopal See, subject to that of *Milan*, and hath proper Accommodations for those who come thither for the Benefit of the hot Baths. There is one surprising Thing related of these Waters, that tho' they are almost boiling-hot, yet there is a kind of Grass swims at the Top, of a fine green Colour. *Acqui* has since lost much of its antient Splendor and Wealth, occasioned by the sad Discords that reigned in it; insomuch that it is, by a wise Countryman of theirs, said to be like to a rich Golden Box fill'd with poisonous Creatures. It stands near the *Apennines*, 16 m. S. of *Alessandria*, 12 N. of *Genoa*. Lat. 44. 35. E. lon. 8. 42.

ACRA, W. lon. 2 min. lat. 5. a Kingdom and Town of *Africa*, on the Coast of *South Guinea*, where there is a *British* Fort (viz. *James's*) and Factory, is tributary to and dependent on the King of *Aquamboe*; and tho' the greatest Part of its Territories, says *Barbot*, lies up the Country, yet are they commonly described among the Kingdoms of the Coast, because of the great Commerce with them, and their King's extending his Power over the Blacks along the Sea for above 20 Leagues, notwithstanding that these have Kingdoms of their own; and therefore they are adjoined to this Country of *Aquamboe*. Little *Acra*, the Town, is about Half a Mile E. of *Soko*, was pretty handsome and commodious, being a Market-Town well governed, and much resorted to; but the *Aquamboes* burnt it a few Years since, scarce 60 Houses being left standing. *Fourri*, King of *Acra*, chose rather to live at this Place than at *Great Acra*, which is up the Inland.

ACRA, or ACRE, antiently *ACCHO*, *ACCO*, *ACCA*, or *ACE*, by the *French* St. *John* of *Acre*, on account of its being the Residence of the Knights of *Jerusalem*, which they defended against the *Saracens*, stands about 28 m. S. of *Tyre*, 82 N. of *Jerusalem*, and the same W. of *Damascus*, lat. 32. 55. E. lon. 35. 47. It is a Sea-port Town of *Asiatic Turkey*, sit. in *Palestine*, on the *Levant* Sea, but is now but a small Village in Comparison of what it was, standing on the Ruins of the antient City. It was a considerable City in the Times of the *Israelitish* Judges, since we find that the Tribe of *Asher* could not drive out its Inhabitants. *Judg.* i. 31. It having, in Process of Time, been enlarg'd and beautified by *Ptolemy*, was called from it *Ptolemais*. Tho' the *Greeks*, among whom this last Name is most commonly

monly used, did not forget its antient one, but softened it into *Ace*, and called the Place indifferently by those 2 Names; but since it hath fallen into the Hands of the *Turks* it hath, like many others, cast off its *Greek* Name, and resumed its antient *Phœnician* one, and is called now *Acca*, *Acco*, or *Acra*. This City (to wave going too far back into its antient History) hath been for a long Time a Bone of Contention between the Christians and Infidels, and often taken and retaken by both Sides, especially during the Holy War. Our valiant King *Richard I.* regained it *Ann.* 1191, and gave it to the Knights above-named, who held it an Hundred Years with their usual Bravery, 'till being at length overpowered by the superior Force of the *Turks* [or *Saracens* rather] who brought an Army of 150,000 Men against it, were forced to abandon it, *May* 19. 1291, and retired into the Island of *Cyprus*. *Acra* was immediately entered and plundered by these Infidels, who made an horrid Slaughter of its Inhabitants, razed its Fortifications to the Ground, and destroyed all its noble Edifices in such a Manner as if they thought they could never take a sufficient Revenge upon it for all the Blood it had cost them. A very memorable Story is recorded on this Occasion of the Abbess of a noble Nunnery here and the Nuns under her Charge. The said Abbess, fearing lest she and her Virgins might be subdued to such impure Outrages as are too usual in Cases of such deplorable Nature, used this bloody but generous Means for securing their Chastity: She summoned all her Flock together, and exhorted them to cut and mangle their Faces, as the only Way to preserve their Virgin Purity; and immediately shewed them an Example on her own Person. The Nuns were so animated by this heroic Pattern, that they instantly copied it by cutting off their Noses, and disfiguring their Faces with such horrible Gashes as might excite Horror rather than Concupiscence in the Beholders. The Consequence of this was, the hot Soldiers, seeing, instead of those beautiful Ladies they expected, such tragic Spectacles, took Revenge for their disappointed Lusts, by putting them all to the Sword. It was here also that our *Edward I.* then Prince, receiv'd a Wound with a poison'd Arrow, which his lovely loving Wife cured by sucking the Poison out of it. This once noble City, by its excellent Situation, seems to enjoy all possible Advantages both by Sea and Land, being encompassed on the N. & E. Sides with a spacious and fertile Plain, on the W. by the *Mediterranean*, and on the S. by a large Bay, extending itself from the City to *Mount Carmel*; notwithstanding which it hath never been able to recover itself since its last dreadful Overthrow. And yet the very Ruins are worthy Notice. For these look as if the City had consisted of Castles only, without the Intermixture of private Dwellings. It had two Walls well fortified with Bulwarks and Towers, and each Wall had a Ditch lined with Stone, and many secret Posterns beneath. But now the huge Walls and Arches, turned topsy-turvy, lie like Rocks upon the Foundation. In the Fields without these once extraordinary Works are seen scattered up and down great Balls of Stone, of at least 13 or 14 Inches Diameter, Part of the Ammunition used in battering the City,--- the Use of Guns being then unknown. Of the Ruins within these broken Walls, which, by some Tokens of more than ordinary Magnificence and Strength, appear above the rest, are, 1. The Cathedral dedicated to *St. Andrew*, not far from the Sea-side, and high and conspicuous above the rest. 2. The Church of *St. John*, the titular Saint of this City. 3. The Convent of the Knights Hospitallers, whose remaining Walls bear sufficient Testimony of its former Strength. 4. The Palace of the Grand Master of the Order, still exhibiting a large and noble Stair-case, and Part of a Church still remaining to it. 5. Some Remains of a large Church formerly belonging to a Nunnery. *Thevenot* indeed reckons there are the Remains of 30 Churches still to be seen, and particularly one above the rest, where the Knights had a Treasure, which they distinguished with a Piece of Marble, and which, says he, not many Years ago was brought away in a Ship which came for that End to *Acra*, tho' pretending only to buy Goods. *Sandys* relates, that this Treasure was in a Vault of the same Church, which, being known to the Successors of those Knights, was, abt. 40 Yrs. bef. his Time, fetched away by the Gallies of *Malta*, the Inhabitants forsaking the Town as soon as they landed. By *Maundrel* it appears that this same Church was the Cathedral itself of *St. Andrew*.

ACRA, a large Fortrefs, built by *Antiochus*, during the Time of his Persecution of the *Jews*, related in the *Macca-*

bes, out of the Ruins he made of *Jerusalem*, on an Eminence of the City of *David*. The Word *Akra* properly signifies an Eminence, or Fortrefs built on some eminent Ground, which has the Command of the Country round about; and as this of *Acra* stood higher than that of *Sion*, it gave that Garrison the Advantage of annoying all that passed to and from the Temple. After sustaining several Fortunes and Revolutions, it was, abt. the Year of the Flood 2857, bef. Christ 142, together with the Hill on which it stood, by the victorious *Simon*, demolished; which Work took up a matter of 3 Years in performing, 'till the Mountain was brought down to a Level with that of the Temple, that it might never more be in a Condition to annoy it. See *ANTONIA*.

ACRA, over against the Mouth of the *Tafna*, called the *Acra* of *Scylax*, is an Island that forms the modern Port of *Harsgoone*, on the Coast of *Barbary*, in the *Mediterranean*, under which Vessels of the greatest Burthen lie with the greatest Safety. [*Shaw*.]

ACRADINA, one of the Four Quarters of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, and heretofore a City of itself. See *SYRACUSE*.

ACRE. See *ACRA* [our second Article of that Name].

ACRIA, antiently a most commodious Sea-port Town of *Lacedæmonia*, situate on one Side of the Mouth of the *Eurotas*, as was that of *Trinassus* on the other.

ACRO-CORINTH. The Isthmus of *Corinth* unites the Continent of *Greece* with that of *Peloponnesus*. The Citadel of *Corinth*, known by the Name of *Acro-Corinth*, was situated on a high Mountain between these two Continents, which are there divided by a narrow Neck of Land; so that this Fortrefs cuts off all Communication by Land from the inner Part of the Isthmus, and can awe, if well garrison'd, all *Greece*; for which Reason *Philip* of *Macedon* used to call it the Fetters of *Greece*: And yet it was, by the illustrious *Aratus* (pretty near about the Year of the Flood 2731, before Christ 272.) eight Years after he had engag'd his Country *Sicyon* in the famous *Achæan* League, taken by Surprise, together with the City of *Megara*, from the *Macedonians* themselves, both which he also united to the *Achæans*. The *Persians* also afterwards stormed it.

ACRÆ, a little City belonging to *Syracuse*, in *Sicily*, was, according to *Thucydides*, built by the *Syracusians*, abt. the 4th Year of the 8th *Olympiad*, 70 Years after the Foundation of *Syracuse*. *Cluverius* plainly proves, from the March which *Hippocrates* took, and from the old Itineries, that this City stood near the Monastery which the *Sicilians* call *Santa Maura d' Arica*, between the Cities of *Noto* and *Avula*, about 24 m. fr. *Syracuse*.

ACRON Country, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, according to *Barbot*, lies between that of *Fantin* and *Augwina* or *Agonna*, on the Sea-shore, running Eastward to about the famous Cape called *Monte del Diablo*, or the *Devil's Mount*. It is divided into great and little *Acron*, the former Part lying farther up the Inland, and being, as to its Government, a Sort of Common-wealth. Little *Acron* is a pretty Kingdom. The two Countries have no Dependence of each other, but live in perfect Amity, under the Protection of the *Fantineans*, which makes these People live in Peace, tilling their fruitful Country to such Purpose, that it constantly affords them a plentiful Crop, disposed of by them to other Nations round about. The King of the Country, says *Bosman*, is thought to be the richest Prince in Ready Money on the whole Coast (except the King of *Aquamboe*), and yet, continues he, I observed him so meanly robed, that all he had about him was not worth Half-a-crown. Harts, Hares, Partridges, Pheasants, and other Wild-Fowl and Quadrupeds, are here in great Abundance, and very good. The same Traveller relates the Diversion he had of taking a Hare in manner not very common. The Creature, pursued by a Dog, took Refuge in a Haycock; in which, tho' diligent Search was made, yet was she not to be found; 'till at last, burning the Haycock, we found her (says he) sitting under the Ashes of the Hay, unhurt, and carried her off alive.

ACROPOLIS, the Castle or Citadel in *Athens*; whole *Athens* being divided into three Parts, the Town, the Castle, and the Port. See the Article *ATHENS*.

ACTIUM was a small City on the S. Side of the *Ambracian* Gulph in *Acarnania*, famous for the decisive Sea-Fight between the Navy of *Octavianus* (afterwards *Augustus Cæsar*) and the united Fleets of *M. Antony* and *Cleopatra*, wherein the former obtained the Victory. See *FIGALO* and *PREVEZA*.

ACTON, E. & W. are Two noted Villages in *Middlesex*, *England*, (the first 4 m. fr. *London*, the latter 2 m. fr. *Brentford*.)

Brentford) that derived their Names from the [*Acks*] Oaks which formerly grew there in Abundance. The first is noted for its Wells of Medicinal Water, which is carried in considerable Quantities to *London*, as well as drank at the Fountain by great Numbers of People, especially in the Months of *May* and *June*. Upon *Old-Oak Common* in the Neighbourhood are frequent Horse-Races. The Parish-Church is in the other Village, a little m. to the W. in the Road to *Oxford*, which is of Note only for the Seats of *Ld. Hatton*, *Sir Joseph Ayloff*, Bart. and some other Gentlemen. Betwixt the Two *Actons* is *Fryars Place*, supposed by several Tokens to have been formerly a Monastery; and there's an Orchard at a Farm-house there, which in Old Writings is called *the Devil's Orchard*.

ACTON BURNELL, 2 m. fr. *Wenlock* in *Shropshire*, *Engl.* a small Town, which had once a Market and two Fairs, one of which, with its Market, now diffus'd; the Fair which is continu'd is on *Good-Friday*. The *Burnells*, an honourable Family in this County, as antient as *William* the Conqueror, had a Castle here in the Reign of *Edward I.* which was honour'd with an Assembly of Parliament, when the Lords sat in the Castle, but the Commons in a Barn, which is still standing. In this Session was enacted (or rather renewed) the famous Statute for the Assurance of Debts, which was called the *Statute-Merchant*.

ADAM, or AODAM, is mentioned in *Job*. iii. 16. (and there only) situate beside *Zaratan*. The Waters of *Jordan* are recorded in a miraculous Manner, (as those of the *Red Sea* before had done) from above, i. e. the upper Part of the Stream, to have gone back, and to have rose up in Heaps far beyond the City of *Adam*, so as to afford a dry safe Passage for the Children of *Israel*. As for this City, tho' some Geographers place it upon the *Dead Sea*, that is, below the Place where the Waters divided themselves, it is plain from the Text that it was above it towards *Scythopolis*; so that if the Place where they crossed was about *Bethabara*, where *John* did baptize, as some think, the Waters must have risen near 60 Miles upwards. What adds therefore to the Miracle is, that none of those Cities that were situate along the Shore, where the Waters rose up to such a Height, were drowned, or even hurt, as we can find; but this can only be attributed to the same miraculous Power which kept the Waters suspended. See our Article *ZARENTA*.

ADANA, or ADENA, a City (in the *Turkish* Empire) of that Part of *Cilicia*, in *Asia Minor*, which the *Greeks* call *Pedias* and *Idia* (signifying proper or champain), lies about 35 m. E. of *Tarsus*, on the Road to *Aleppo*, and abt. 18 fr. the *Mediterranean*, in lat. 37. 16. E. lon. 35. 42. It's situate under a very pleasant and healthy Climate. The Country about it is rich and fertile, and the Ground produces such Fruits all the Year round which in other Climates grow only at certain Seasons; such as, particularly, Melons, Water-Melons, Cucumbers, Pomegranates, Pulse, and Herbs of all Sorts. The Winters are very mild and serene; but the Summers so hot, that, as they approach, the Inhabitants are obliged to go and shelter themselves among the Mountains called *Cayassa*, probably a Branch of the *Taurus*, (*Lucas*) where they continue a whole six Months in Fresco, among shady Trees and Grotto's, sweet Springs, &c. where they spend their Time in a delicious Manner. On the S. Side of *Adana*, and at the Foot of its Walls, runs a good large River, called *Choquen*, the Waters whereof are artificially convey'd by Aqueducts and Conduits into all Parts of the Town; and there are such a Number of beautiful Fountains, &c. here, that the learned *Huetius* supposes it to have been called *Adana* from *Eden*, on the Score of its fine Situation and fruitful Soil, it being resorted to from all the Towns of *Cilicia*, for its Wines, Corn, and other Fruits, which are hence dispersed into the most barren Parts.

ADARE, a little Town in the County of *Limeric*, in the Province of *Munster*, *Ireland*, standing on the River *Mage*, a little below its Influx into the *Shannon*, and was heretofore a fortified Place.

ADARETON, a considerable Island in the Lake *Van*, or *Wan*, (antiently *Avenic*) in *Turcomania*, having on it divers Villages, and a Monastery of *Armenian* Monks, who are said to lead a very austere Life.

ADASA, mentioned *I. Mac.* vii. 40, --- 45. as the Place where *Judas Maccabeus* pitched his Camp, &c. &c. is said by *Jerom* to have been seated in the Tribe of *Ephraim*.

ADDA, a River of *Italy*, which rises in the Pr. of *Bormio*, and passing along thro' the *Valtelline*, runs thro' the Lake de *Como*, and the *Milanese*, falling into the *Po*, near

Cremona. Over this River the Emperor *Claudius* built a Bridge, in Memory of *Aureolus*, at the Place where he was killed by the Emperor's Soldiers, from whose Name it was called *Pons Aureoli*, the Bridge of *Aureolus*; whence the present Village of *Pontirolo* on the *Adda*, between *Milan* and *Bergamo*, in all Likelihood, took its Name.

ADDA, or ADIS, an antient Town, to be sought for somewhere about *Tunis* in *Barbary*, *Africa*, being where *Regulus* gave the *Carthaginians* a memorable Defeat, and forced their Camp. It appears from *Polybius* that it was a Town of Importance; but the Antients being silent as to any farther Particulars relating to it, save only that it was situated among Rocks and Hills, we shall think it sufficient for us to have mentioned so much.

ADDE, 5 m. fr. *Otley* in *Yorkshire*, *Engl.* where are the Remains of a Roman Town, called *Burgo-Danum*; and a Roman Camp just by it shews it was a Station.

ADDEBEH, named also *Gezirath*, an Island of the *Nile*, *Egypt*, *Africa*, situate a League above the City of *Fouas*. It was formerly called *Lachos*, and above the *Golden Island*. It is full of Villages and stately Palaces, which yet can hardly be seen from without, by reason of the thick lofty Trees that cover them all round. (*Dapper.*)

ADEA being critically concluded to be but an imaginary Kingdom, to the N. of *Magadoxa*, on the Coast of *Ajan*, we insert it but as such.

ADEL, a Kingdom on the Coast of *Ajan*, *Africa*, has *Magadoxa* on the S. Part of the Eastern Ocean, and the Desert Coast on the E., the Streights of *Babelmandel* on the N. and the *Galles*, with the Kingdom of *Dancari* and *Balli* on the W. It is also called the Kingdom of *Zeila*, from its Cap. City, the only one of which the *Europeans* have any Knowledge. But *Marmol* says the Capital City is called *Arar*, situated within Land, at the Entrance of a Province called *Tica* by *Ptolemy*. The King and all his Subjects are *Mahomedans*. Along the Coast, as far as *Barbora*, they are fair (or brown); but the farther one goes N. W. the blacker they are. They wear Cotton Garments from the Waist downwards, and have all the rest of their Body bare; but the Persons of Quality wear Calico Gowns, which cover their whole Bodies. They love War, and fight with an intrepid Courage: But as they know not how to make their own Weapons, they buy them of the *Turks*, and give them in Exchange the Slaves and Spoil they get from the Enemy. E. lon. 44. lat. 8.

ADEN (or, as the *Arabs* call it, *Abyan* or *Ibian*), is a considerable Trading Port of the Kingdom of *Mocha*, in the Province of *Yaman*, in *Arabia Felix*, *Asia*, in lat. 13. 14. E. lon. 45. 33. subject to an *Arabian* Prince. It was formerly the Capital of a Kingdom of its own Name, and contiguous to the other, being only divided from it by the River of *St. Anthony*. It stands 120 m. S. E. of *Mocha*, near the Coast upon the Streights of *Babelmandel*, and the Cape of its own Name. It is a large and populous City, and said to contain about 6000 Houses; or, as others, perhaps with more Probability affirm, 6000 Inhabitants; especially since its vast Traffick hath been in a great measure removed to *Mocha*; for 'till then it was a Place of great Resort, with a fair and commodious Haven well fortified and frequented, and conveniently situate in the Centre between the *Persian Gulph* and the *Red Sea*, and was then esteemed one of the fairest and wealthiest Cities of *Arabia*. *Aden* was so called, according to the *Arabs*, from its Founder *Aden*, the Son of *Saba*, and Grandson of *Abraham*. Some believe the Name to be the same with *Eden*, the *Hebrew* Word denoting *Paradise*, and that this Town therefore receiv'd its Name from the delightful Country in which it was situated. It stands at the Foot of several high Mountains, which surround it almost on all Sides. The *Arabs* have erected 5 or 6 Forts on the Summits of these Mountains, with Curtains, and many other Fortifications on their Necks. A fair Aqueduct conveys from thence the Waters into a great Canal or Reservoir, built abt. 3 qrs. of a m. fr. the City, which supplies the Inhabitants with very good Water. *Golius* produces several Reasons to prove that *Eden* is the *Arabiae Emporium* of *Ptolemy*, which seem to carry considerable Weight. It can scarce be doubted but that *Aden* is the *Adana* which *Stephanus* mentions from *Uranius*. *Aden* is surrounded with Walls, which have been left to go into Decay, especially towards the Sea-side, except where they have supplied that Defect with some Platforms at proper Distances, with 5 or 6 Batteries of Cannon, some of which are 60 Pounders. There is no other Way of coming to this City from the Land-side but by a narrow Way made on the Sea-side in Form of a Peninsula, at the Head of

of which is a Port and Corps de Garde from Space to Space; and about a Gun-shot lower there is a second Fort with 40 Guns, several Batteries, and a constant Garrison; so that there is no Possibility of making a Descent on that Side. Besides all this, there is on the same Road, between this last Fort and the Town, a third Fort, guarded by another Garrison and 12 Pieces of Cannon. And as to the Sea-side, which is the only Way of coming to the City, it is a Bay with an Overture of the Breadth of 9 Leagues, and which is, as it were, divided into two Roads, one of which, viz. the largest, is at a good Distance from the Town; and the other lies nearest to it, and is called the Port. This last is abt. a League wide, reckoning from the Citadel, which commands it with 50 Pieces of Cannon, to the Peninsula above-mentioned, where the 3 Forts stand; and Ships ride here in 18, 20, and 22 Fath. Water. As for the City itself, it is very large, and hath still many fine Houses, 2 Stories high, with Terrasses on the Top. It is supplied with Provisions partly from the opposite Coasts of *Africk*, and partly from the neighbouring Countries of *Arabia*. The *Turks* took this City by Treachery, *Ann.* 1538, and with their natural Brutality hung up the King of it, as they had done that of *Zibet*, whose Country they seized on at the same Time with this, and made it the Seat of a Begleberg. But the *Arabians* revolted, and are now under the Protection of the King of *Mocha*, or, as others will have it, both are subject to the King of *Yaman*.

ADIABENE, a Province of antient *Affyria*. The whole Country has been sometimes called by the Name of this Part of it. So *Pliny* observes that the Country of *Adiabene* was in former Times called *Affyria*. The same says *Am. Marcellinus*, who derives the Name from Two Rivers of the Country, called *Diaba* and *Adiaba*, which two Rivers are supposed to be now called the great *Zab* and the little *Zab*. See more, and somewhat very curious, in our Article *LYCUS*.

ADIAZZO, *Adiazze*, or *Ajazzo*, a considerable City on the Western Coast of the Island *Corfica*, in the *Mediterranean*, on the S. Side of the Gulph of the same Name, and projects into the Sea in Form of a Peninsula. It is an Episcopal See, under that of *Pisa*, and is by some esteemed the Capital of the Island. It is well peopled, and much resorted to by the *Genoese* Merchants. Its Territory is rich and fertile, especially in Wines of an exquisite Taste. It is supposed to have succeeded the antient *Urcinum*. Both it and its Territory are water'd by the *Gravone*. The Parishes of *Carceri* and *Mezana*, besides about 30 other Villages, are famed for their Wines; and some of them, that are near the Coast, are inclosed with high Walls, by reason of the Corsairs of *Barbary* which much infest it. E. lon. 9. lat. 41. 40.

ADIDA, ADIBA, or ADIABA, the Name of a Fort, recorded I. *Maccab.* xii. 38. to be set up, or built by *Simon*, in the Region of *Sephalia*, Westward of *Eleutheropolis*, in *Judea*. --- *Eusebius* and *Jerom* (says *Wells*) tell us, that all the open plain Country about *Eleutheropolis* to the N. and W. was in their Days called *Sephela*.

ADIGE, a great River of *Italy*, which, rising in *Tyrol*, runs S. by *Trent*, then E. by *Verona*, in the Territory of *Venice*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice* N. of the Mouth of *Po*.

ADIRBEITZAN. See AIDERBEZAN.

ADIS, antiently a City near *Carthage*, *Africa*, which *Attilius Regulus* besieged and took, in his *Carthag.* Expedition.

ADMAH, one of the 5 Cities, supposed in the *Vale* of *Siddim*, all which save *Bela*, also named *Zoar*, were destroyed by Fire from Heaven, *Gen.* xiv. 2. *Deut.* xxix. 23. *Hof.* xi. 8. See *SODOM* and *BELA*.

ADOM, or the Territory of the *Adomese*, on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, is extended along both the Rivers *Chama* and *Ancober*, which are reckon'd above 16 m. dist. fr. each other on the *Strand*; so that this Land must be very large, and seems to go up the River *Chama* in a straight Line, and then turns with a narrow Slip of Land to *Rio-Cobre*. It is a Sort of Republick, govern'd by five or six of the Principal Men, there being here no King. One of these is so potent, that he can, as 'tis express'd, carry the King of *Jabi* on his Horns. This Commonwealth, or rather (says *Bosman*) common Plague to Mankind, as being an Assembly of Thieves and Villains, if it could be unanimous, would be able to raise a powerful Army to the Terror of their Neighbours. To give an Instance of their shocking Barbarity, one of their Generals, in a War they had about 60 Years ago against the *Aniese*, whose Name was *Anqua*, having taken five of his principal Enemies, wounded them all over: After which, with more than brutal Fury, he

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fatiated, tho' not tired, himself, by sucking their Blood at their gaping Wounds. But bearing a more than ordinary Grudge against one of them, and not contented with the mentioned savage Cruelty, he caused him to be laid bound at his Feet, and his Body to be pierced with hot Irons, gathering the Blood that issued from him in a Vessel, one Half of which he drank off, and offered up the rest unto his God, --- or rather Devil much less black than himself. He had one of his Wives in like Sort put to Death for nothing of a Fault, and drank her Blood; and had the Hands of another Wife cut off; after which, in Derision, he used to command her to look his Head for Vermin; which being impossible with her Stumps, it yielded him no small Diversion. Yet this savage Monster was one of the most infamous for Cowardice, as it is common with Miscreants who are cruel. There are several Gold Mines in this Country, but a few Years since discovered. The Soil too is very good, and fruitful in Corn and other Productions, which it affords in such Plenty that they expose large Quantities to Sale. They have a good Number of Cattle both tame and wild, and the Rivers are mightily stored with Fish.

ADONIS, or ADONIUS, a very remarkable River of *Phanicia*, near the City of *Byblos*, which, flowing from Mount *Libanus*, is subject to swell to an immoderate Degree, either encreas'd by the melting of the Snows on that Mountain, or by heavy Rains. It has one very notable Property, viz. at certain Seasons, and on certain Occasions, it appears bloody, said to be stained of that Hue by the Blood of *Adonis*. Hence was continued, at least, that extraordinary Superstition, mentioned *Ezek.* viii. 14. in Memory of *Thammuz* (or *Adonis*) yearly wounded, as *Milton* expresses it:

----- 'THAMMUZ came next behind,
' Whose annual Wound in *LEBANON* allur'd
' The *SYRIAN* Damsels to lament his Fate,
' In am'rous Ditties all a Summer's Day;
' While smooth *ADONIS* from his native Rock
' Ran purple to the Sea, suppos'd with Blood
' Of *THAMMUZ* yearly wounded.'

The Fable of which we suppose more generally known than to need being recounted here. But as to the natural Cause of this pretended *Bloodiness*, it was even antiently known and declared, by those who were not so stupid and superstitious as the rest of their Contemporaries and Countrymen, to be a Kind of *Minium* or *Red Earth*, which this River brought away when it swelled to unusual Heights. It appears from *Maundrell* that it still continues subject to the same Appearance in the Time of Floods; We saw, says he,
' the Water [of the River *Adonis*] stained to a surprising Redness; and observed it had discoloured [even] the Sea a great Way into a reddish Hue.'

ADOURE, a River of *France*, rises in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and, running N. by *Tarbes*, thro' *Gascony*, turns E. and, passing by *Dax*, falls into the Bay of *Biscay*, below *Bayonne*.

ADRAMYTTIUM, or ADRAMYTUM, a Seaport Town in *Myfia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, lying over-against the Isle *Lesbos* or *Metelin*, and not far from *Troas*. It is by the *Turks* now called *Endromit*, and stands on the Gulph of its own Name, (W. of *Antandros*) towards the Mouth of it, and is an Episcopal See. It is plain that this must be the Place mentioned by *St. Luke*, (*Acts* xxvii. 2.) tho' the Vulgate and some other Versions read it *Adrumetum*, which was a City of *Africk*; whereas *St. Paul* here is spoken of as sailing along the *Asiatic* Coasts into *Italy*. (*Calmet*.) The See of *Adramyttum* was subject to that of *Ephesus*; and *Helladius*, Bishop of it, subscribed to the *Ephesian* Council. The Gulph of *Adramyttum*, or, as others stile it after the *Turks*, *Landra-mitti*, stands on the *Aegean* Sea, under the lat. 39. 31. E. lon. 27. 8.

ADRANA, a River of *Germany*, called now the *Eder*, rises in *Upper Hesse*, waters the County of *Waldeck* and *Lower Hesse*, and falls into the *Fulda* or *Fulden*, abt. 2 m. above *Cassel*.

ADRANUM, now *Aderno*, a City of *Sicily*, at the Foot of Mount *Aetna*, near a River formerly bearing the same Name, as it does at present, being called *Fiume d'Aderno*. This City was built, according to *Diodorus*, by *Dionysius* the Elder, and was famous for the Temple of *Adranus*, the tutelary God of the *Siculi*. Thither the Inhabitants of the Island and Foreigners flocked at stated Times of the Year to make their Offerings, and implore the Protection of the imaginary Deity of the Place. *Aelian* tells us, that a Thousand large Mastiffs were constantly kept here, and that they were endued with a particular Instinct, which led them to fawn upon such as brought Presents to the Temple, and to conduct

conduct drunken Persons home in the Night, and fall furiously on Thieves, and tear them in Pieces.

ADRASTIA. See PARIUM, *Homer* representing it as one and the same City.

ADRIA, or the *Adriatic* Sea, the latter being so denominated from the Town. See the following Article.

ADRIA, HADRIA, or, as some antient Authors call it, ATRIA, is an antient City of the *Gallia Transpadana*, situate (E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 45.) on the River *Tartaro*, abt. 5 m. fr. the Confines of the Ecclesiastical State, and Duchy of *Ferrara*, 50 m. N. fr. *Ravenna*, 30 N. E. fr. *Ferrara*, and 25 S. fr. *Venice*. It was formerly a considerable Place, and the Seat of a Bishop, subj. to that of *Ravenna*; but it is now dwindled into a poor ruined Town, being daily more and more damaged by the Violence of the very Sea to which it once gave its Name. *Pliny* calls it *Atria* (as abovesaid), and consequently that Sea *Mare Atriatum*; but it hath been since soften'd into *Adriaticum*, and *Horace* (before *Pliny*) call'd it *Adrianum*. The Bishopric of it, which is now remov'd to *Rovigo*, has been cry'd up by some for a very antient one; but, upon nicer Examination, no Mention appears to have been made of it by any Author before the *Lateran* Council. We shall only add, that the Emperor *Adrian*, in the Account he wrote of his own Life, pretended that his Ancestors were of this City.

ADRIANOPLE, a City of *Thrace*, or *Romania*, in *European Turkey*, in Latin *Adrianopolis*, and antiently *Orestesit*, *Orestes*, or *Viscondama*, is in *Turkish* called *Adrine*, and has its present Name from the Emperor *Adrian*, by whom it was repaired in the Year of our Lord 122. It is sit. in lat. 41. 45. lon. 26. 32. E. abt. 110 m. dist. fr. *Constantinople* towards N. W. 85 fr. the Confines of *Bulgaria* to the S. and 75 fr. the Streight of the *Dardanelles* to the N. It stands in the Middle of the Province, and in so pleasant a Country, that *Amurat I.* Emperor of the *Turks*, leaving *Bursa*, removed his Imperial Court thither, and some of his Successors continued there; so that it was not only improved, but the Number of its Inhabitants increased. *Gemelli Careri* tells us, that the Compass of this City is between 7 & 8 Miles, including the old City and several Gardens. But there is nothing beautiful in it, adds he, the Houses being low, built of Wood and Clay, and some of Bricks, and the Streets so dirty that a Man must wear Boots in Winter; so that it looks more like a great Village than a City. In the Compass of the Walls of the old City there are only 24 Towers, some standing, some fallen, and all very near to one another, which shews the Smallness of the Place at first. The rest of the Wall being fallen, the *Turks* take no Care to rebuild it, and so leave all *Adrianople* open. Several Waters encompass the City; but the chief of them are these 3 Rivers, *Tungia*, over which there are 3 Stone Bridges; *Ardä*, and *Merici*; and there are some Hills which command the Town on the E. Side. *Adrianople* is inhabited by *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, *Turks*, *Waläkians*, and other Nations. But the Number is not always the same, for in the Winter there are many Soldiers that return from War; however, little more or less, they are about 100,000. It is dear living here, because most Things are brought from distant Places. The Air is wholesome, and the Country delightful, especially in Summer, because of the green Fields and Gardens watered by a great many Streams, and in Winter there is Plenty of Game. Here is a beautiful Exchange half a Mile long, a vast arched Building, with 6 Gates, and containing 365 noble Shops; near which is a Street call'd *Seraci*, full of good Shops of all Sorts of rich Goods, delightful to behold, for a Mile in Length. Sultan *Selim's* Mosque, so called as being built by him, stands on the Side of a Hill in the Middle of the City, and exposes the magnificent Structure to be admired on all Sides. There are 4 Gates to the first spacious Place about the Mosque, and 3 to the inner, covered with 13 leaden Cupola's; and supported by 16 fine Marble Pillars, like a Cloister, of which there are 4 green ones before the Gate of the Mosque. In the Midst of this Cloister is a noble Marble Fountain. There are 5 Gates to the Mosque, 2 shut as being the Way into the Grand Signior's Seat, the others open for all People. Eight large Pillars support the Cupola in the Middle; and the 12 Arches on which the other 8 Cupola's rest are full of *Arabic* Characters. About it are Galleries supported by Marble Pillars, and surrounded with Banisters below. All the Pavement is covered with good Carpets, and from the Arches hang 5 great Iron Rings or Branches, with a vast Multitude of Lamps. In the Middle of the Mosque is a great square Scaffold raised 6 Feet above the Ground, and inclosed with wooden Banisters, for the *Moulla*, or Mohammedan Priest, near which a

Fountain. The other Inclosure, or Tribune, which belongs to the Grand Signior, is inclosed with Lettices, and is also raised 6 Feet above the Ground. On the Left there's a handsome Stone Pulpit, and opposite to it sev. lit. Chairs for the *Moulla's*. The Cupola's are all cover'd with Lead, and look glorious when the Sun shines on them. The Apartments of those that minister are answerable to the Grandeur of the Mosque, as are also 4 stately Towers at the Angles, of different Workmanship, and of Stone, very high, which afford a noble Prospect at a Distance. Dr. *Careri* says, he went up to one of them, which is on the Side of the Great Gate, to behold how artificially it was built. Going in at one Gate it has, he found, 3 Stair-cases, one of which leads to the second, and the other to the third Story of the Tower, in such Manner as that 3 sev. Persons may go up surrounding the Tower at once, without ever meeting one another; but if they will pass thro' other Doors to the other Stair-cases, they may. The Architect that contrived it was one of the best in *Europe*. The Emperor's Seraglio is a regular Structure in a Plain near the *Tungia*. It's 2 m. in Compass, and has 7 Gates, besides those of the Gardens, which take up several Miles about. The City is governed by a *Moulla Cadi*, who has an absolute Authority both in Civil and Criminal Matters. The Town is frequently honoured by the Grand Signior's Presence, especially in Time of War, and when the Plague rages at *Constantinople*. *Amurat*, the *Turk*, made himself Master of this City near about the Year of Christ 1360, and made it the Seat of his Empire.

ADRIANOPLE. *Adrian*, who before his Accession to the Imperial Throne had been Archon of *Athens*, when he wore the Crown, at his own Charge, besides repairing the 2 Ports of *Pyræus* and *Murychia*, added a whole Region of new Buildings to the old City, which Quarter the *Athenians* called *Adrianopolis*, in Honour of his Name; and it appears from divers antient Inscriptions that they not undeservedly used to stile him the second Founder of their City.

ADRU METUM, or HADRUMETUM, the Capital of *Byzacium*, in *Africa*, was a City of great Antiquity, and of great Note in the antient World. It had a Variety of Names, being called by *Strabo* and *Stephanus* *Adryme* or *Adrume*, as also *Adrymetus*; by *Plutarch* and *Ptolemy*, *Adrumetus* or *Adrumettus*; by *Appian*, *Adrymetus*; and by *Cæsar*, *Hirtius*, and *Pliny*, *Adrumetum*; by *Mela*, *Hadrumentum*, or, according to *Vossius*, *Hadrumentum*; and lastly, in *Peutinger's* Fables, we find it named *Hadruto*. The City was large and spacious, built upon an hemispherical Promontory, like *Clypea*, at the Distance of 2 Leagues to the S. E. of the *Morafs*, the Boundary, as hath been supposed, betwixt the *Zeugitana* and this Province. According to the *Itinerary*, it was 18 Rom. m. fr. *Leptis Minor*. Adjacent to this City was a *Cothon*, being either a Port or little Island, in Imitation of that of *Carthage* so called. The City, accor. to the best Judgment that can be formed from the present Situation, was something more than a m. in Circuit, and from the remaining Ruins seems rather to have been a Place of Importance than Extent. That it was founded by the *Phœnicians* is evident from *Sallust* and others; as likewise from the Name itself, which *Bochart*, with great Appearance of Truth, derives from two *Syriac* or *Phœnician* Words, importing the Land (or Country) returning 100-fold, i. e. of Corn or Grain. The extraordinary Fertility, not only of the Province in general, but of *Adrumetum* the Metropolis of it in particular, is confirm'd by an Inscription in *Smetius*, which gives a Sanction to *Bochart's* Authority; and sufficiently convinces us of the Truth of what we find related concerning it by the Latin Authors; tho' at this Day indeed it is but a barren and uncultivated Tract, being partly of a dry sandy Nature, and partly incommoded with Morasses and (*) *Shibkahs* dispersed over it, especially in the Winter Season. If the *Herkla* of the *Tunisiens*, the *Heraclea* of the lower Empire, be *Adrumetum*, as we see no Reason to doubt, it must have been in N. lat. 35. 50. tho' *Ptolemy* places it in N. lat. 32. 40. (*) The Word *Shibkah* signifies in the Arabic Language a Salty Plat of Ground; and denotes a Spot generally overflowed in the Winter, but dry all the Summer. There are great Numbers of these in the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Algiers*, which appear like so many extensive Lakes, and produce a considerable Quantity of Salt. In the Summer they may be taken for Bowling-greens prepared for *Turf*. Some of them have a hard and solid Bottom, without the least Mixture of gritty Mould, retaining the Salt that lieth crystallized upon them after Rain; but others are of a more oozy absorbent Nature, seldom preserving any saline Incrustations upon the Surface. The Earth of them all is very pungent to the Tongue, and (by a proper Solution) would yield, no doubt, a copious Portion of Salt.

ADULIS, one of the chief antient Ports of *Æthiopia*.

ADULLAM, a Town to the W. of *Hebron*, in the Land of *Canaan*, mentioned frequently in the History of *David's* Flight from *Saul*. Among the Kings slain by *Joshua* is reckoned the King of *Adullam*, a City assigned to the Tribe of *Judah*, Ch. xv. 35. A Cave in the Neighbourhood thereof is remarkable for the Retirement thither of *David* as above-mentioned. *Eusebius* tells us that this *Adullam* was in his Time a very great Town abt 10 m. E. of *Eleutheropolis*; and *Jerom* says, that in his Days it was not a small Town.

ADUR, one of the chief Rivers in *Suffex*, *Engl*.

ÆA, a City on the *Phasis*, in *Colchis*, and abt. 15 m. fr. the *Euxine* Sea, was called by *Pliny* and *Apollonius* a famous City. Some Writers take this to be the same with the City *Æopolis* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

ÆDEPSUM, an antient City in *Eubæa*, sit. between *Chalcis* and the Promontory *Cenæum*. It was famous for its hot Baths mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*, who commend them under the Name of the hot Baths of *Hercules*. Near these issued suddenly out of the Earth, if *Athenæus* is to be credited, in the Reign of *Antigonus*, a Spring of cold Water, which, as it performed most stupendious Cures, drew Crowds of People to it from the most remote Nations. But the Governors of *Antigonus*, to whom *Eubæa* was then subject, obliging those who used the Waters to pay a certain Tax, the Spring immediately disappeared.

ÆGATES, or ÆGADES, are *Sicilian* Islands, lying N. of Cape *Lilybæum*, and are three in Number, viz. *Phorbantia* (or *Buccina* as *Pliny* calls it) *Ægusa* or *Capraria*, and *Hiera*, also called *Maritima*. The first is now called *Levenzo*, the second *Favignana*, and the third *Marettane*.

ÆGEAN Sea, now the *Archipelago*, is that Sea which separates *Europe* from *Asia*, washing on one Side *Greece* and *Macedon*, and on the other *Caria*, *Ionia*, and *Phrygia*. There is a great Variance amongst Authors about the Etymology of its Name. *Pliny* will have it to be so called from *Ægis* an Island, or rather a Rock, sacred to *Neptune*, and lying between the Islands of *Tenos* and *Chios*. *Solinus* and the Scholiast of *Apollonius* agree with *Pliny*. This Island of *Ægis*, says the latter, borrow'd its Name from the Greek Word *Aix*, signifying a Goat, which that Island at some Distance resembles: *Festus* offers three different Opinions: The *Ægean* Sea, says he, was so named either from its Islands, which lying scattered up and down, look at a Distance like so many Goats, or from *Ægea*, Queen of the *Amazons*, who was drowned in it, or because *Ægeus*, the Father of *Theseus*, apprehending his Son might be devoured by the *Minotaur*, threw himself, out of Grief, into the Sea, and perished. *Strabo* derives it from a City of *Eubæa* called *Æga*; *Statius* from *Ægeon*, one of the Giants that warred against *Jupiter*, and was by *Neptune*, who overcame him, chained to a Rock in this Sea; and *Nicocrates* from *Ægeus*, a Name antiently given to *Neptune*. But *Bochart*, according to his Custom, recurs to the *Phœnician* Language, and forms the Name of *Ægeum* from the Word *Az*, which among the *Phœnicians* signified wild, cruel, and violent, which he pretends to have been given to this Sea by the *Phœnicians*, who first inhabited the Islands, by reason it is subject to frequent Storms, which among so many Rocks and Islands prove very dangerous. Its present Name *Archipelago* is derived from the Greek Words *archos*, chief, and *pelagos*, the Sea, it being the chief and greatest Sea in those Parts. Note, that the *Icarian*, *Carpatian*, and *Cretan* Seas, so called from the Islands they wash, are but Parts of the *Ægean* Sea in its full Extent.

ÆGINA, now *Engia* and *Legina*, or *Lalona*, is an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, between the Territory of *Athens* and that of *Epidaurus*, in the *Saronic* Gulf; to which it gives its Name. It is abt. 36 m. in Circumference, and was antiently famed for the Skill of its Inhabitants in Sea-Affairs, and its *Athletæ* or Wrestlers. *Stephanus* takes it for one of the *Cyclades*, and *Tzetzes* for one of the *Sporades*; but they are both mistaken, as is plain from *Strabo* and *Pausanias*.

ÆGIRA, a City of antient *Greece*, (supposed to have been founded by *Ægirus*) situate on a high and almost inaccessible Hill, was once the Capital of *Achaia* properly so called, and now supposed to be the small Village of *Hyolocastro*; it having been ruined by an Earthquake.

ÆGIS, the Metropolis of *Macedonia*.

ÆGIUM, a City in *Peloponnesus*, in *Greece*, where the *Greeks* rendezvous'd in order for the Invasion of *Troy*, &c. Here was also held the Assembly of the *Achaean* League; and it became at length the Metropolis of *Achaia*.

ÆGYPT. See EGYPT.

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ÆLIA, *Jerusalem*, so called, after its being rebuilt and inhabited by *Romans*, from *Ælius Adrianus*, the Emperor, who fell heavily on the *Jews*, who rose in Arms against the *Romans* under Conduct of one *Barchocheba*, a Sham-Messias, or Pretender Christ.

ÆMATHIA, the most antient Name given to that Territory of *Greece* afterwards called *Macedonia*; which first said Appellation it took from *Æmathius*, a Prince of great Antiquity. See MACEDONIA.

ÆMINIUM, a City of antient *Spain*, in the Province of *Lusitania* (now *Portugal*), mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, near the Northern Bank of the *Munda*, a little to the S. of *Talabriga*.

ÆMONA is by *Herodian* called the first City of *Italy*; but he ought rather to have styl'd it the last of *Pannonia*, for in that Province it is placed by all the antient and modern Geographers. *Sanfon* supposes it to have stood where the present City of *Lanbach* stands, the Capital of *Carniola*. Others place it in the Neighbourhood of *Igg*, in the same Country.

ÆMONIA: The antient Name of *Thessaly*.

ÆNON (mentioned *Joh. iii. 23.*) stood, near *Salim*, abt. 8 m. S. of *Scythopolis*.

ÆOLIAN Islands lie off the N. Coast of *Sicily*, in the *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan* Sea. They were so called from *Æolus*, who is supposed to have reigned there. They are also known by the Name of the *Vulcanian* Islands, because some of them vomited out Flames like Mount *Ætna*, and *Vulcan* was esteem'd the Tutelary God of all such Places. There are accounted 7 of these *Æolian* Islands, viz. *Lipara* now *Lipari*, *Hiera*, *Strongyle* now *Strombolo*, *Enonymus*, *Dydime*, *Ericusa*, *Phenicusa*. See LIPARI and STROMBOLO.

ÆOLIS, a Part of *Asia Proper*, is contiguous to *Phrygia Minor*, which borders it on the N. the *Ægean* or *Æolian* Sea terminates it on the W. *Ionia* on the S. and *Lydia* on the E. It was but a narrow Tract on any Side, yet constituted the *Proconsular Asia* in the Time of the *Romans*.

ÆRIA, a Name given by the *Greeks* to *Egypt*, because of the Blackness of the Soil of that Land. See EGYPT.

ÆRSCHOT. See ARSCHOT.

ÆTH. See ATH.

ÆTHIOPIA. See ETHIOPIA.

ÆTHUSA or ÆGUSA, a little Island mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, lying a little to the Westward of *Lopadusa*, on the Coast of *Africa Propria*, mentioned by the Antients.

ÆTNA, now Mount *Gibel*, or in one Word *Mongibello*, is the highest Mountain in *Sicily*, and famous for its frequent and dreadful Eruptions, which have often destroyed the whole Country to a great Distance. It is said to be perpendicularly 8 Miles in height, (not perpendicular 8 Miles) and 17 in Circumference. The lower Parts are very fruitful, the middle shaded with Woods, and the Top covered with Snow great Part of the Year, notwithstanding the Flames and hot Cinders it frequently throws up, which is elegantly expressed by *Silius Italicus*, l. 14. v. &c. The Fire, which is continually burning in the Bowels of this Mountain, made the Poets place here the Forges of the *Cyclopes* under the Direction of *Vulcan*, and the Prison of the Giants who rebelled against *Jupiter*. From the E. to the S. Side of it, it is almost covered all over with Vines, and from W. to N. with Woods, Trees, Shrubs, and Wild Beasts. No Part of it is barren or uncultivated but the Top. The most considerable Eruptions of this Volcano happened in the Years 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1564, 1669, and 1694; by the last of which the City of *Catanea*, situate at the Foot of it, together with all the adjacent Country, were well nigh destroy'd; as they were again in the Year 1699. But as to the History of those Eruptions, we must refer to what has been written of them by *Faxellus*, *Cluverius*, and others.

ÆTOLIA, (so called from *Ætolus* the Son of *Endymion*, and Brother of *Epeus*) a Part of *Greece*, was a Slip of Ground which had on the E. the *Locrians*, *Phocians*, and *Ozolian*, from whom they were parted by the Riv. *Eveenus*, or *Licormas*. The *Acarnanians* on the W. were also parted from them by that of *Achelous*, on the N. it had the *Dorians*, with Part of *Epirus*, and on the S. the Bay of *Corinth*. Its utmost Extent from N. to S. was abt. 48 m. that is fr. 38 deg. 10 min. to 39 deg. 28 min. N. lat. and fr. E. to W. where it was widest, something above 20 m. that is, fr. 22 deg. 40 min. to 23 deg. 10 min. but exceeding narrow, as it extended N. & S. especially the latter, where it scarcely reached.

reached 10 m. and had but one Sea-port of any Note on the Corinthian Bay, namely *Oenias*, situate on the Mouth of the *Achelous* above-mentioned.

AFRICA is the Third Part of the known and inhabited World. It was the Rank which antient Geographers, both Greek and Latin, gave it, as being the most remote and least known to them, and which it doth still retain, since the Discovery of *America*, tho' much inferior to it, either for Extent, Wealth, or Healthiness, and consequently still more so to the other two, except only that it is much larger than *Europe*. The far greater Part continues still unknown to us, and the Antients knew still less, who looked upon it as desert and uninhabitable. And tho' we are since become better acquainted with it, yet our Knowledge of it extends little farther than the Regions that lie along the Coasts, especially those along the *Mediterranean*; which being the most fruitful in Corn and other Product, and more easy of Access, have been more constantly resorted to both by *Europeans* and *Asiatics*. As to the Midland Parts, as they were for a long while believed inaccessible and uninhabited, by reason of their intolerable Heat, they lying mostly under the Torrid Zone, they have on that very Account, as well as the Savageness of its Inhabitants, and the Difficulty of travelling over its wide Sandy Deserts (*), been little visited by Strangers. Even the Southern Parts of it, which lie under a more temperate Climate, and are much easier of Access, are found inhabited by such barbarous People, so fierce and savage in their Nature, so uncouth and forbidding in their Manners and Language, and so shy of all Interchange with Foreign Nations, that our Readers need not wonder at our Authors being almost as much in the Dark about them as they are about the Midland. Numberless are the Derivations of the Name *Africa*. To omit many, we shall mention but these few. *Josephus* derives it from *Afer*, the *Epher*, or Son, of *Midian*, and Grandson of *Abraham* by *Keturah* (*Gen. xxv. 4.*), whom he affirms to have first peopled this Country. *Festus* the Grammarian thinks the first Vowel of *Africa* to be the privative *a* of the Greeks, which joined to the Word *Phrice* (Cold) implies a Country free from Cold. Another derives it from *Pharaka* to divide, because parted from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean*, and from *Asia* by the *Red-Sea*. Some think it is called *Afric* from the Hebrew Word *Apher* (Dust), on Account of the Sandiness of its Soil. *Bochart* makes it a Corruption of the *Phœnician* Word *Pheric*, or *Pheruc*, which signifies an Ear of Corn; the Country of *Africa*, properly so called, being known to have abounded with that Commodity, which this Trading People (the *Phœnicians*) convey'd into other Countries. But, after all, it is observed, that our *Africa* is by the *Arabs*, pronounced *AFRIKIA*, which seems to have been unknown to *Herodotus*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and the other most ant. Greek Authors; wherefore Dr. *Hyde* takes it to be the same with the *Phœnician* or *Punic* *HABARCA*, *Havarca*, *Havreca*, &c. or *AVRECA*, i. e. *The BARCA*, or *The Country of BARCA*. This our Readers will allow extremely probable, especially since *BARCA* [See that Article] was a most remarkable Part of *Africa*; and the *Romans*, who first brought the Name into *Europe*, might not pronounce it so exactly in the same Manner as the *Carthaginians* & *Phœnicians*, fr. whom they receiv'd it. The principal Difficulty in this Etymon will vanish, when we consider that the *Oriental*s for the most Part pronounced the second Letter [B] of the Alphabet like a V, and that nothing was more usual with them than to add a Letter to, or take one from, the Beginning of a Word, as might be proved by an Induction of Particulars, were it necessary. We must not omit observing here, that the first Division of the World was into *Two Parts* only, viz. *Asia* and *Europe*, or the Eastern and Western Parts, *Europe* comprehending both the Continent now going under that Name and *Africa* also; which Division still prevails amongst many of the *Oriental*s. This may not only be infer'd from a Variety of Authors, but likewise from the Words *Europe* and *Asia* themselves, the former importing *occidental*, or *western*, and the latter *Half*. But when that vast Region now called *Africa* was first consid. as a distinct Part of the World, we cannot take upon us to determine; nor whether *Europe* and *Africa* were ever joined together by an Isthmus uniting *Spain* and *Mauritania*, as some Authors suggest; nor, lastly, (if this should be admitted) when, or by what Means, such an Isthmus came to be destroy'd, --- seeing that the *Nubian* Geographer declares it was effected by Art and Labour, and *Averroes* asserts it's being done by an Earthquake. *Afric*, in its largest Sense, lies S. of *Europe*, and W. of *Asia*, and is bounded on the N. by the *Mediterranean*, which parts it from the former; and on the E. by the *Red Sea*, which se-

parates it from the latter, to which it only joins by that small Isthmus, or Neck of Land, which cuts off the Communication between these two Seas, and is commonly known by the Name of *Suez*. On the E. and W. it is surrounded with the main Ocean, so that it may be properly styled a vast overgrown Peninsula, joined only to the Continent of *Asia* by the Isthmus abovementioned, which if cut off would make it by far the largest Island in the World. It extends itself a vast Way, not only on each Side of the Equinox, but of the two Tropicks likewise, the Southern Verge of it reaching quite to the 35th deg. of Southern, and the Northern almost to the 37th of N. Lat. So that its utmost Extent from N. to S. is almost 72 Degrees, or about 4320 Miles. From E. to W. it reaches still farther, viz. from 17 W. to 60 E. or 77 Degr. of Longitude, that is 4620 Miles. The Antients indeed were far enough from knowing its utmost Extent; but we can't spare Room to give Instances. *AFRICA PROPRIA*, or the Territory of *Carthage*, is by *Mela* and *Ptolemy* allow'd to have contain'd all the Countries situate between the River *Ampsaga* and the Borders of *Cyrenaica*, which *Pliny* tells us were inhabited by 26 different Nations. But this gives it too great an Extent, as making it to include *Numidia*, and the *Regio Syrtica*, which are Countries distinct from the proper Territory of *Carthage*. Its true Limits seems to have been the River *Tusca* on the W. or Side of *Numidia*; the *Mediterranean* or *African* Sea on the N. the Frontiers of the *Garamantes* and Deserts of *Libya Interior* on the S. and the *Mediterranean*, with the *Lesser Syrtis*, on the E. It was divided into two Provinces, the *Regio Zeugitana*, and *Byzacium*, with which the Kingdom of *Tunis*, under its Division into the Summer and Winter Circuits, at present nearly corresponds. According to *Dio*, this Region was likewise called *The old Province*, and *Numidia* the new one. *Ptolemy* has placed *Carthage*, and all the neighbouring Cities, 4 Degrees too southerly, which is not to be wondered at, considering the Inaccuracy of that Geographer in ascertaining the Latitudes of Places. If we admit the Position of *Africa Propria* to have been nearly the same with that of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, as there is great Reason to believe, it must have taken up almost 4 degr. of N. lat. viz. fr. 33. 30. N. to 37. 12. N. and lon. above 3 degr. since *Sbekkah*, the most advanced City of the Kingd. of *Tunis* to the W. ward, is in 8, and *Chybea*, the farthest to the E. in 11. 20. E. lon. fr. *London*. The Spot of Ground on which *Carthage* stood is, according to the latest Observations, about 10. 40. E. of *London*, and in N. lat. 36. 40. We above at (*) mentioned the Difficulty of travelling over the wide Sandy Deserts of *Africa*; on which 'tis hoped the Reader will accept the fine Description of the Danger of so travelling therein given us by Mr. *Addison*, in the Person of *Syphax*, in his celebrated Tragedy of *CATO*:

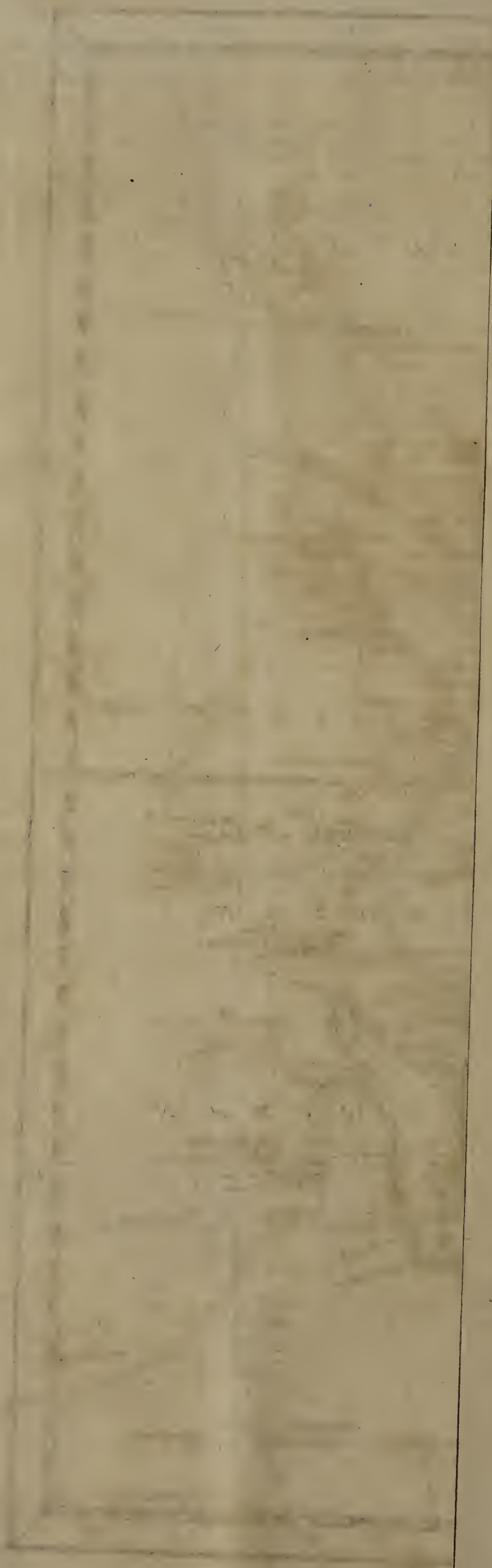
So where our wide Numidian Wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous Hurricanes descend,
Wheel thro' the Air, in circling Eddies play,
Tear up the Sands, and sweep whole Plains away.
The helpless Traveller, with wild Surprise,
Sees the dry Desert all around him rise,
And, smother'd in the dusty Whirlwind, dies.

And yet even these miserable Countries are not quite destitute of Inhabitants, Providence having made MAN capable of living in most Parts of the Globe, by contriving his Organs so as to conform themselves to the Heat or Cold, the Moisture or Dryness of the Climate he is bred in. Thus the *Laplanders* live with Comfort near the Pole, and the *Libyans* are happy with Content in their Deserts.—N. B. Other Rarities and Properties of *Africa* will be found in their several proper Places.

AGADES Desert, so named from the adjacent Kingdom of that Name, is situate S. of that of *Targa*, in *Africa*. Of which see next Article.

AGADES (or as some write it AGDES) Kingd. lies E. of *Yguidi* and *Targa*; and hath the *Sanaga* (or *Niger*) S. and *Bordoa* & *Bournow* E. Its Soil produces Grass for numerous Herds that feed on it, especially on the S. Side, so that it's divid. into 2 Districts, the N. styled *desert*, and the S. which is *fertile*. 3 principal Towns are mention'd in this Kingd. *Agades* the Capital, *Degbir*, & *Secmara*. Gr. Quant. of good Senna and Manna is gather'd in this Country. The S. Inhabitants feed vast Herds of large and sm. Cattle, and live mostly in the open Country, under poor Huts of Reed, Mats, and such slight Stuff. The Capital *Agades* (by the *Arabs* call'd *Andegast*) is sit. betw. high Mountains, near the Spring of a nameless River, wh. runs through the whole Country, & discharges itself into Lake *De Garda*, and thence





thence into the *Sanago*; E. lon. 12. 36. lat. 18. 50. It's furro. w. Walls, and the Houses built aft. the *Moreſco* Faſhion. In the Heart of it is the Royal Palace, built in the like Stile. The Inhab. are moſtly Merchants and Strangers there ſettled; the reſt either Tradersmen or Soldiers of the Prince, who is ſaid to be tribu. to the K. of *Tombut*, & depen. on a Tribe called *Zuinſiga* in *Libya*, which hath Power to depoſe him.

AGANIPPE. See HELICON.

AGAR, a Town of *Africa Propria*, taken Notice of by *Hirtius*, a few m. W. of *Leptis*. The Situation of this Place is very rocky, and here is a great Quantity of Stones and Ruins. The Village at preſent taking up the Spot of Ground on which *Agar* ſtood is now called, by the *Arabs*, *Boo-Hadjar*, i. e. the Father of a Stone; which agrees in Signification pretty well with the old Name, and answers to the Circumſtances above-mentioned.

AGATHYRNA, which *Strabo* calls *Agathyrſum*, and *Antoninus's* Itinerary *Agatinum*, a City on the Coaſt of *Sicily*, was, according to *Diodorus*, founded in the Time of the *Trojan* War. Some think that it ſtood near the Place now called *San Marco*, at a ſmall Diſtance from the Promontory which the *Sicilians* call *Capo d' Orlando*.

AGATTON, or RIO FORMOSA, E. lon. 5. lat. 8. a ſtrong Town of *Africa*, ſit. near the Mouth of the River *Formoſa*, on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, 80 m. S. of *Benin*. It was, ſays *Bofman*, formerly a conſiderable Trading Place; but hath ſuffered ſo much by the Wars, that it lies in a manner waſte at preſent. It is ſituate on a ſmall Hill in the River, juſt joined to the firm Land. The remaining Ruins diſcover it to have been a very large Village, much more agreeable and healthful than others in theſe Parts are; for which Reaſon the Negroes imploy their utmoſt Diligence in the rebuilding of it. It is environ'd with all Sorts of Fruit-Trees. Hereabouts are ſeveral ſmall Villages, whoſe Inhabit. come hither at every conſiderable Market, which is held here for five Days.

AGDE, in Latin *Agatha*, a City of the Prov. of *Languedoc*, in *France*, is ſituated on the River *Eraut*, half a League fr. the Place where it falls into the Gulph of *Lyons*, 7 fr. *Narbonne* to the N. and 4 fr. *Befiers* to the E. It was a Colony of the *Maſſilians*, or antient Inhabitants of *Marſeille*. *Timotheus*, Cotemporary with *Alexander* the Great, quoted by *Stephanus Byzantinus*, calls this City *Agathē Tuchē*, i. e. Good Fortune; from the firſt of theſe Words comes the modern Name *Agde*. The City is ſmall, but well peopled; and all the Houſes are built with black Stones. It lies along the River *Eraut*, which forms here a ſmall Port, in which none but little Veſſels can enter. It is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*. Here (ſays *Carli*) was held the Council called *Agateneſe*. Tho' this Dioceſe be but of a very ſmall Extent, yet it is one of the richeſt Countries in the Kingdom. The Wool here is exceeding good. The Soil produces Wine, Corn, Oil, Silk, and *Kai*, an Hero which they ſow, and the Aſhes of which ſerve to make Glaſs and Soap. E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 43. 25.

AGDES. See AGADES.

AGELOCUM, See LITTLEBOROUGH.

AGEN, the Capital of the *Agenoïs* (one of the 13 Prov. of *Gaienne*, in *France*) in Latin *Aginnum*, *Agenum*, or *Aginum*, was formerly the chief City of the *Nitrobriges*, who were its Founders. It is a large and populous City, the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Bordeaux*, and has a Senefchalſhip and a Preſidial. It is ſituated on the River *Garonne*, near the Place where it receives the *Gers*, in a very agreeable Country, 23 Leagues diſt. fr. *Bordeaux* to the S. E. 17 fr. *Toulouſe* to N. W. and abt. as many fr. *Bazas* to E. This City had the Honour to be the Native Place of that Prodigy of Learning *Joſeph Scaliger*. E. lon. 30. min. lat. 44. 20.

AGFORD, between the Town of *Frome* and the neighbouring Pariſh of *Whatley*, in *Somerſetſhire*, *Engl.* tho' of itſelf but a ſolitary Village, is rendered famous for being the Reſidence of the celebrated Mrs. *Rowe*, the Poeteſs.

AGGA, or ADJA, a Village on the Coaſt of *S. Guinea*, is divided, ſays *Barbot*, into 3 Parts, each of 25 or 30 Houſes, abt. half a L. fr. *Anamaboe*, has but a very inconſiderable Trade, and is dangerous to land at, the Sea always running there very high. The Country about it produces very good Cotton. The *Danes* and *Dutch* had each a Fort here formerly, on the Ruins of the former of which the *Engliſh* have built of Turf a Faſtory, kept by 2 Whites, ſome Blacks, and a Faſtor, who diſplays the *Engliſh* Colours. The *Dutch* Fort was deſtroy'd by the *Engliſh* in

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1665, being blown up the ſame Day the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* attempted to land at *Anamaboe*.

AGGERHUS, or AGGERHUSLOT, in Latin *Aggerhuſa*, from which the whole Prov. takes its Name, lies on the Bottom of a narrow Bay, abt. 15 m. fr. *Chriſtiania* to the S. W. lon. E. 11. lat. 59. 30. ſit. 30 m. N. W. of *Frederickſhall*, ſubjeſt to *Denmark*. It is the Capital of the Prov. of *Aggerhuys*, and is a ſtrong Caſtle, memorable for the brave Reſiſtance it made againſt the *Swediſh* Army in the Year 1567. which beſieged it hotly for 18 Weeks together, but was at laſt beat off, and forced ſhamefully to retire.

AGHRIM, a Caſtle and Village in the County of *Galloway*, in the Prov. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, 25 m. fr. *Galloway*, and famous for a great Victory over the *French* and *Iriſh*, by Gen. *Ginkle*, in 1691, when the Fr. Gen. *St. Ruth*, with abt. 7000 Men, were killed, and 650 taken.

AGJA. See SARACA.

AGINCOURT, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 35. a Village of the *French Netherlands*, in the Co. of *Artois*, ſit. 7 m. N. of *Heſdin*, where K. *Henry V.* of *England* obtained a prodigious Victory over the *French* Anno 1415.

AGMET, or AGMAT, formerly the Capital of *Morocco Proper*, *Afric*, is ſit. on the Declivity of a Hill belonging to Mount *Atlas*, and was once very populous, ſurrounded with high ſtrong Walls, and defended by a ſtout Fortreſs. It ſtands on a River of its Name, and in a delightful Territory, abounding with Gardens, Vines, &c. but hath been ſo often deſtroy'd, particularly by the *Beni-Merini*, who pulled down its Houſes and Part of its Walls, that it hath never recovered itſelf ſince. The Caſtle is inhabited by *Morabites*, or Hermits, who ſubſiſt chiefly by the Charity of thoſe poor People who now live in the Town, and are moſtly Gardeners, Potters, & Huſbandmen.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, one of the principal Towns of *Transylvania*, in the County of *Atland*, inhabited by *Saxons*, but ſubj. to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It is ſit. on the River *Harbach*, 20 m. N. E. fr. *Hermanſtadt*, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 35.

AGNADEL, AIGNADEL, and AGINADELLO, a ſmall Town in the *Milanefe Proper*, *Italy*, famed for a great Victory which *Lewis XII.* of *France* gained over the *Venetians*, May 5. 1509. but much more ſo ſince by a Battle fought between Pr. *Eugene* and the D. of *Verdofme*, 1705. It indeed is called the Battle of *Caffano*, but the Heat of the Fight was at *Agnadel*. This Place lies upon a Canal, between the Riv. *Adda* and *Serio*, 23 m. N. E. fr. *Milan*.

AGNANO, a famed Lake, ſit. betw. 2 little Hills, not far fr. the charming Mount *Pauflypus* [Which ſee], in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Italy*. It is abt. a Mile in Circ. and hath a conſtant Ebullition, tho' no perceptible Heat, and breeds Eels and other Fiſh. On the Banks of it are two Caves, which deſerve to be known, that called the Bath of *S. Gennaro*, and the *Grotto del Cane*. The former is ſaid to be a ſovereign Remedy againſt the Gout, and all chronic Diſeaſes; and the Patient is ſcarce gone down three or four Stairs into it, before he is ſeiz'd all over with a violent Heat, and thrown into a thorough Sweat. The other, called the Grotto of the Dogs from the frequent Experiments tried upon that Animal, hath a Steam that riſeth abt. a Foot above the Surface of the Earth, and no higher; which is ſo denſe and glutinous that it ſeizes on the Breath, and ſtifles one in a very ſhort Time. The Experiment hath been tried on Dogs, Vipers, Toads, and even Condemn'd Criminals, who expire in 5 or 10 Minutes, more or leſs, according to the Nature of the Creature, Fowls ſooner than any, if not timely taken out, and either flung into the Lake, or (which will do as well) laid on the Graſs in the freſh Air; where they lie ſome Time in a State of Inſenſibility, and afterwards recover by Degrees. This Steam or Vapour will put out any lighted Thing that is immerged in it, as Links, Flambeaux, &c. and will ſtifle the Exploſion of a Piſtol that is let off in it. The Cave is abt. 9 or 10 Foot long, 5 high, and a little above 4 broad; and its Air is no-way offensive, unleſs it be below the Surface of the Steam, which choaks up and ſtagnates every Thing that comes within it.

AGONNA, or AUGWINA, a little Kingdom on the Gold Coaſt of *Guinea Proper*, where a Custom prevails for a Woman to Govern, who executes that high Office with as much Courage and Conduct as other Countries are Ruled by MEN. This Governreſs is ſo wife, that, to keep the Government in her own Hands, ſhe lives unmarried. But that ſhe may not remain a perfect Stranger to the ſoft and

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pleasing Passion, she generally buys a brisk jolly Slave, with whom she diverts herself, prohibiting him, on the Penalty of losing his Head, to intrigue with any other Woman. And when the Youth hath lost his Charms, or Her Majesty's Passion palls, he is exchange'd for another. Such is her Chastity and Virtue, since, check'd by no Religion or Law, she is so perfect a Mistress of her Favours that she may confer them on whom she pleases, without Fear or Scandal. The Heir Apparent is her eldest Daughter. Her Sons (poor black Royal Blood!) are all sold for Slaves, or otherwise disposed of so as not to interrupt the Succession in the Female Line. The Daughter is taught by the Mother the same political Method of Government mentioned above, which the young Princess is tutor'd in very early; --- and likewise, when Nature dictates, a black beautiful Slave is purchased for her amorous Amusements at Leisure Hours. It is a pleasant fertile Country, and under which Government the Inhabitants live peaceably, seldom or never going to War. The *English*, in 1694, had a small Fort here for some Time. This Country, says *Barbot*, begins at or abt. *Monte del Diablo*, dist. abt. a Lea. E. of the Salt-River of *Acon*, and extends thence E. along the Shore to *Anonce* in *Aquamboe* or *Acara*. N. it borders on *Sonquay*, & S. on the Ocean, along which it stretches abt. 15 Lea.

AGRA, or *Indostan Proper*, as it is called for being the principal Kingd. in the *Mogul* Emp. has *Bando W.* *Dely N.* *Sambal E.* *Gualcar* & Pt. of *Narvar S.* The *Sanfons* make it 270 m. where longest fr. E. to W. and 150 fr. S. to N. *Terry* says it is a plain Country, and, tho' not so fruitful of Wheat and other Corn as *Dely*, abounds with Oranges, Lemons, and many other Fruits, besides Rice, Indigo, & Cotton; and its Manufactures of white Cloth, Stuffs of Silk, Silver and Gold Lace, &c. render it one of the richest Countries in the *Indies*. *Thevenot* makes it one of the largest Provinces of the *Mogul's* Dominions, tho' it does not appear so by our Maps. He says it has 40 Towns in its Dependence, and above 3400 Villages. Its Quota of Forces to the *Mogul* Army is 15000 Horse and 30000 Foot, & its Revenue is computed at 2,770,443 l. 15 s. Sterl. As to the Manners and Customs of this Country, we refer to the various Articles wherein they are particularized, INDIA, BENGAL, &c. &c. But this present Article being short enough to admit of it, perhaps it will not be disagreeable to our Readers, if we here introduce an Example of the shocking Custom (nay, and *Religious Duty*, as the Pagans are taught to believe) of the Widows burning themselves alive with the dead Corpse of their deceased Husband. We take the same from *Bernier*, who acquaints us thus: When (says that curious Voyager) I was passing fr. *Amad-avad* to *Agra*, over the Lands of the *Rajas* that are in those Parts, a Woman was on the Point of burning herself with the Body of her Husband. I ran to the Place where it was to be done, which was a great Pit, with a Pile of Wood raised in it, whereon I saw laid a Dead Corpse, and a Woman, who seemed to me pretty fair, sitting near it on the same Pile, besides 4 or 5 *Brahmans* (*Bramins*, or Heathen Priests) putting the Fire to it on all Sides; 5 Women of middle Age, well enough dressed, holding one another by the Hand, and dancing round the Pit; and a great Crowd of People, Men and Women, looking on. The Pile of Wood was immediately all on Fire, because Store of Oil and Butter had been thrown upon it; and I saw at the same Time, thro' the Flames, that the Fire took hold of the Cloaths of the Woman, that were imbued with well-scented Oils, mingled with Powder of Santal and Saffron. All this I saw, but observed not that the Woman was at all disturbed; yea, she was heard pronounce with great Force these 2 Words, *Five, Two*, to signify, according to the Opinion of those who hold the Soul's Transmigration, that this was the *fifth* Time she had burnt herself with the same Husband, and that there remained but *Two* Times for Perfection; as if she had at that Time this Remembrance or some prophetic Spirit. But here ended not this infernal Tragedy. I thought it had been only by Way of Ceremony that these Five Women sung and danced abt. the Pit; but was altogether surpris'd when I saw that the Flame having taken hold of the Cloaths of one of them, she cast herself with her Head foremost into the Pit; and that, after her, another did the like: And my Astonishment redoubled afterw. when I saw the remaining 3 take one another by the Hand, continue the Dance without any apparent Fear, and at length precipitate themselves, one after another, into the Fire, as their Companions had done. --- I learnt, shortly after that these had been five Slaves, who, having seen their Mistress extremely afflicted at the

Sickness of her Husband, and heard her promise him that she would not survive him, but burn herself with him, were so touch'd with Compassion and Tenderness towards this their Mistress, that they engaged themselves in a Promise to follow her in her Resolution, and burn with her. Many Persons, whom I then consulted abt. this Custom of Womens burning themselves, would persuade me that what they did was from an Excess of Affection they had for their Husbands: But I understood afterwards that it was only an Effect of Opinion, Prepossession, and Custom; and that the Mothers being from their Youth besotted with this Superstition, as of a most virtuous and laudable Action, such as was unavoidable to a Woman of Honour, did also insatuate the Spirit of their Daughters from their very Infancy. Altho', at the Bottom, it was nothing else but an Art of the Men the more to enslave their Wives, thereby to make them have the more Care of their Health, and to prevent poisoning of them. See Art. BENGAL. This Author gives another Instance, which please to accept, as follows. --- She was of middle Age. To represent the undaunted Chearfulness that appear'd in her Countenance, the Resolution with which she march'd, wash'd herself, spoke to the People; the Confidence with which she look'd upon us, view'd her little Cabin, made up of very dry Millet Straw and small Wood, went into this Cabin, and sat down upon the Pile, and took her Husband's Head into her Lap, and a Torch into her own Hand, and kindled the Cabin, whilst I know not how many *Brahmans* were busy in kindling the Fire round about; to represent to you, I say, all this, as it ought, is not possible for me. I can scarce believe it myself, tho' it be but a few Days since I saw it.

AGRA, the Capital City of the foregoing Kingdom, was founded in 1566, by *Eckbar*, who called it *Eckbarabat*, and made it the Seat of his Empire, which soon drew Numbers of Merchants and other People to it, particularly Popish Merchants, because he allowed the Jesuits a Settlement and Pension here, which they still enjoy. It lies on the great River *Samana*, which runs cross the Kingdom abt. 60 m. above its Confluence with the *Tchembel*, a River as broad as the *Thames* at *London*, abt. 700 m. N. E. of *Surat*, a Journey which the Caravans generally perform in 9 Weeks, & abt. 500 leag. N. of *Pondicherry* on the *Coromandel* Coast. It stands in the midst of a barren sandy Plain, from whence the Sun reflects excessive Heat upon the Town in Summer. The Houses are so built as to have a Prospect of the River; and *Catrou* says, it is 9 m. in Length, but not near so broad. *Bernier* says it is much larger than *Dely*, and the adjacent Country much beautified by the stately Palaces of the *Omrabs*. *Tavernier* says the Houses are at a good Distance from one another, and encompassed with high Walls, that their Women may not be seen; but *Bernier* says the ordinary Houses are low, most Part made up of Straw, and ill inhabited when the Court is not there; nor is any Part of the Town fortified except the Palace; but it is moated round, and there is always a great Army in the Place, especially if the *Mogul* be there. *Thevenot* says the Town is very populous, but not able raise 200000 Fighting Men, as some have given out, for the Palaces and Gardens take up the greatest Part of it. The Mahometan Families are the most numerous, and some reckon 25000 Christian Families, besides the Pagans. It is a Place of great Traffick, being resorted to by Merchants from *China*, *Persia*, all Parts of *India*, and by *English* and *Dutch*. Our Nation once had a Factory here; but the long Distance from *Surat*, and the Hazards and Difficulties they underwent in passing through the Countries of many *Raja's* and *Rasboute's*, made them withdraw it, tho' they continue to trade here. The *Dutch* have still a Factory, and Houses at several other Towns, to which they send Factors once a Year. The Emperor's Palace is a Citadel, in Form of a Crescent, on the Banks of the River, and the Walls are mounted with Cannon. It is built of red Stone like speckled Marble. It's encompassed with a Ditch, and a Terrass-Garden cut through with Canals of running Water, mixed with green Plats and Pleasure-houses, that form a very lovely Prospect. It is divided from the City by a large Square, where the *Raja's* keep Guard by Turns at the two outer Gates, facing the principal Streets of the City, without which there is a Ditch with Bridges over it, and a large Canal of running Water inclosed by Stone Walls, so broad on both Sides that there is a Way for Elephants, and Passengers, whether Foot or Horse, with Abundance of Guard-Houses, other Habitations, and Shops at proper Distances. Here are likewise the Apartments for the Inferior Officers of the Court, and long Galleries for the Emperor's Manufactories

ories of Stuffs of Gold, Silk, Silver, Tapestry, &c. Goldsmiths and Enamellers that work for the Palace. At the End of the Canal is a large round Place of Arms, where the Chief Officers of the Army daily muster their Troops. The whole Palace is encompassed with Tents for the Inferior Officers and Soldiers, so that one must march thro' a considerable Army before one can enter the first Court of the Palace, which is a large Square supported by Arches, where there is a Shade at all Times of the Day, and from an Eminence in the Square there plays at certain Hours a Confort of Musical Instruments. The Palace (in which the Courts of judicature are held) is 4 m. in Compass, and Father Tost asserts it deserves to be ranked with the Wonders of the World. We must omit particularizing the Habits, which are various, according to the Variety of Nations, Professions, and Degrees, many being extremely rich, Circumstances not allowing more Room. We may however mention the Turbans worn by the richer *Mohammedans*, which are white, and of Cloth so very fine that 25 or 30 Ells, which go to one Turban, do not weigh 4 Oz. and cost 25 Crowns. Some have a Mixture of Gold in them. The Artificers have a Way here of inlaying Gold upon Agat, Chrystal, and other brittle Metal; and of jappanning and furnearing with Silver, Gold, &c. which our Artists have not; but they know not how to enamel Gold. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 26. 35.

AGRAGAS. See AGRIGENTUM.

AGREDA, a walled Town of *Leon*, in *Spain*, having no less than 1000 Families, in 6 Parishes, 3 Monasteries, and 2 Hospitals.

AGRIA, a fortified Town in Upper *Hungary*, called *Eger* by the *Germans*, and *Erlaw* by the Inhabitants, is situate, lon. 20. lat. 47. 58. between *Buda* and *Cascharw*, in the Middle of all *Hungary*, on a little River of the same Name, which about 15 m. below falls into the *Theysse*, 32 m. S. E. fr. *Gomer*, 45 N. E. fr. *Buda*, 60 S. E. fr. *Cascharw*, and 92 E. fr. *Presburg*. 'Tis a considerable City, being the See of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of *Gran*, and a strong regular Fortification. It has a Castle on a Hill, on the other Side of the River, reckoned one of the strongest in all the Kingdom. When *Solyman II.* besieged it in 1552. with 70000 Men, tho' it was not then guarded by such Fortifications, it was so well defended, that after the *Turks* had batter'd it 40 Days with 50 Cannon, and made many Assaults, in which they lost 8000 Men, they were obliged to quit the Siege. But in 1596, *Mahomet III.* took it, and put the Garrison to the Sword. The *Imperialists* regained it in 1687. after they had block'd it up 3 Years, and thereby reduced all the neighbouring Country to their Obedience. In 1704. it was master'd by the Malecontents under Pr. *Ragotski*, but it soon after fell into the Hands of the Emperor, and was again retaken as soon by the *Hungarians*, who kept it 'till 1710. when it surrendered to the *Imperialists*.

AGRIGENTUM, or AGRAGAS, in *Sicily*, was once a City of great Note, and no less famous for its Buildings than *Syracuse* itself. It is said by *Thucydides* to have been founded by the Inhabitants of *Gela*, under Conduct of the *Duumviri Aristo* and *Pisillus* about the 99th Olympiad. It stood between the Rivers *Agragas* and *Hyppsa*, of which the former is now called *Fiume di Gergenti* and *Fiume di San Biaggio*, the latter *Fiume Drago*. We may judge of the Situation and Splendor of the antient *Agrigentum* from the Description which *Polybius* gives us of it. 'It exceeds, says he, most Cities in *Sicily* for its Fortifications, beautiful Appearance, and magnificent Buildings. It stands 118 Furl. Distance fr. the Sea, but can conveniently import by Water all Sorts of Provisions. It is, by reason of its Situation and Fortifications, one of the strongest Places in the Island. Its Walls are built upon a Rock, which by Art is become inaccessible. The River, from which it takes its Name, covers it to the S. and the *Hyppsa* to the W. To the E. it is defended by a Fortress built on the Brink of a Precipice which serves instead of a Ditch.' Thus *Polybius*. Among other remarkable Buildings in it there were 3 Temples greatly commended by the Antients, viz. of *Minerva*, *Jupiter Olympius*, and *Jupiter Atabyris*. *Diodorus* tells us, that the Citadel called *Omphace*, which stood at a little Distance from the Mouth of *Agragas*, was antienter than the City itself. The Temple of *Jupiter Olympius* was one of the most magnificent in *Sicily*. It was 340 f. in Length, 60 br. and in Height 120. The Columns were beautiful, the Portico's of admirable Structure, and the Bas-reliefs and Paintings in an exquisite Taste. Certain Lakes near this City are by *Strabo* (accord. to *Bayle*, Art. GERGENTI, Note [B]) related as having one of the Properties of the *Dead Sea* [See ASPHAL-

TITE-Lake], namely the Waters of them being salt like that of the Sea, but that Men did not sink in it; and even those who could not swim floated on it like Wood.

AGRIPPA, a City of *Apulia*, built by *Diomedes*, Son of *Tydeus*, and was called by him *Argos Hippim*, which Name in Process of Time it changed to that of *Agrippa*.

AGRIPPINA, or *Colonia Agrippinensis*, now *Cologne*. It is by *Tacitus* constantly called the City of the *Ubii*, either because it was their Metropolis, or because they had not built any other. The *Ubii* probably laid the Foundations of this City. It was afterwards made a *Roman Colony*, at the Request of *Agrippina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, and Wife of the Emp. *Claudius*, who was born there. From her it was called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and in After-ages *Agrippina*.

AGUADA, the Name of a Fort at *Goa*, in *India*, said by *Navarette* to be very fine, and having the best Brass Cannon in it he ever saw, one Piece carrying a Bullet of 96 lb.

AGUEPERSE, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 45. 55. a Town of *France*, in the Pr. of *Lyonnais*, and Ter. of the lower *Auvergne*, 15 m. N. of *Clermont*.

AGUER, in the Pr. of *Sus*, *Afric*, was built by the *Portuguese* near the Cape of its Name, on the W. Side of the Riv. *Sus*; but they were driven from it in 1536. The *Moors* call the Place *Darumnia*, or *The House of the Christians*.

AGUILAR, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 42. 50. a City of *Spain*, in the Pr. of *Navarre*, 24 m. W. of *Esiella*.

AGURANDE, or *Aigurande*, in Latin *Aguiranda*, in Lower *Berry*, *France*, is 4 leag. dist. fr. *La Châtre* to the S. It is encompassed with strong Walls and deep Ditches, and the River *Creuse* runs very near it.

AHASSA, the Cap. Town of an Island in the *Persic Gulf*.

AHLEN Castle is situate in the Neighbourhood of *Zell*, where the late Heiress of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, that was marry'd to and afterwards divorced, dy'd, after 30 Yrs. Residence; which was more a voluntary Retirement than any Sort of Confinement, and where she had the best of Usage and Respect, and full Liberty moreover to go whither she pleased.

AHUN, in Latin *Agedunum*, is situate in Upper *Marche*, *France*, on the River *Creuse*, 3 leag. & half fr. *Aubusson*, 2 & half fr. *Gueret* to E. & 12 fr. *Limoges*. It contains abt. 180 Families, and is the Seat of a Royal Court of Justice.

AHUYS, or *Abausen*, in Latin *Abusia*, or *Abusa*, a Port Town of *Sweden*, in the Pr. of *Gothland*, and Ter. of *Schoonen*, stands on the *Baltick*, at the Mouth of the River *Helle-an*, 15 m. S. of *Christianstadt*, E. lon. 14. lat. 56. It has a large, safe, and much frequented Harbour.

AI or HAI. We have this Place, says Dr. *Wells*, mentioned in the History of *Abraham*, who, both before & after his going into *Egypt*, pitched his Tent between *Bethel* and *Hai*, or *Ai*; for the Place is writ the same Way in the *Hebrew* Text, tho' it is writ thus differently in our Translation. It appears both from *Gen. xii. 8.* & *Josh. vii. 2.* and *viii. 9.* that this City *Ai* lay to the E. of *Bethel*; and that it was not far from *Bethel* may be gathered from *Josh. viii. 17.* tho' *Eusebius* and *Jerom* had not told us so; who add, that in their Time there were shewn some small Reminders of the Ruins of it. *Masias* tells us, that *Ai* was 3 leag. fr. *Jericho*, & *Bethel* 1 leag. fr. *Ai*. See BETH-AVEN and BETHEL.

AJAN. This Country has the River *Quilmanai* S. the Mountains from which that River springs on the W. *Atissinia* and the Streight of *Babelmandel* N. & the East or *Indian Ocean* E. From S. to N. along the Coast are *Brava*, *Mangadoxa*, and *Adel*. [Which see] The Coast abounds with all Necessaries of Life, and has Plenty of very good Horses. Most of the Inhabitants are fair, and have lank Hair, but farther from the Sea there are Negroes. They are all Musulmans except the *Beduines*, who are of another Sect.

AJALON (the Valley of) in or over which *Joshua* commanded the Moon to stand still, *Jos. x. 12, 13.* *Ajalon*, says Dr. *Wells*, lay in the Tribe of *Dan* (*Jos. xix. 42.*), and was one of the Cities that were given in that Tribe to the *Levites* (*Jos. xxi. 24.*). But it seems the *Danites* could not drive out the *Amorites* from *Ajalon*, as we read *Jud. i. 35.* The miraculous Transaction here just mentioned hath occasion'd a Number of very curious and critical Remarks, &c. but to recite any of them falls rather to the Office of an Historian, or Critic Commentator on the Scripture, than that of a Topographer.

AJAZZO, in *Corfica*. See ADIAZZO.

AJAZZO, E. lon. 37. lat. 37. a Port-Town of the Lesser *Asia*, in the Pr. of *Caramania*, antiently *Cilicia*, sit. on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, 30 m. N. of *Antioch*, and 50 m. W. of *Aleppo*, where the City of *Iffus* antiently stood, near which *Alexander* fought the 2d Battle with *Darius*.

AICHSTADT, or *Eichstadt*, Bishopric, lies in the S. Part of *Franconia*, Germany, between the Marquisate of *Anspach* and the Burgraviate of *Nuremberg* on the N. the Country of *Oettingen* and Duchy of *Newburg* on the S. the Duchy of *Wirtemberg* W. and the Palatinate & *Bavaria* E. & S. It extends about 39 m. fr. E. to W. and is in some Parts 15 or 16, tho' in others not above 7 or 8, fr. N. to S. 'Tis a fruitful Country, subject to its Bishop, who is Spiritual Lord of it, and is Chancellor and First Suffragan of *Mentz*. He is a Prince of the Empire, and has 9 or 10,000 l. a Year. It was founded by *Boniface*, Abp. of *Mentz*, at the same Time with *Wurtzburg*; and has been richly endowed since by several Emperors and Princes; and its Chapter consists of 16 Capitular Canons, and 15 Domiciled, who must all be Gentlemen. He has his hereditary Officers, who are all Counts. He is Lord of several good Fiefs possessed by Princes and Counts, of whom the Prince of *Sax-Gotha* is one; and his Spiritual Jurisdiction extends over the *Upper Palatinate* and the Duchy of *Newburg*. He has Precedency of the Bishop of *Spire*; and his Police consists of a Council of State, a Consistory, an Aulic Council, and the Chamber of Finances.

AICHSTADT, the Chief City of the above said Bishopric, where it (the Bishopric) is named; in Latin *Ala Narisja* and *Eistadium*, *Aichstadium*, or *Driopolis*; lon. 11. 8. lat. 48. 52. It is a pretty good Town upon the River *Alt-mul*, 5 m. fr. *Donavert*, 8 or 9 m. N. of the *Danube*, 12 m. N. E. fr. *Newburg*. It has a curious Cathedral, to which one of their Bishops presented a fine Pyxis for the Host, which is of pure Gold, in Form of a Sun, weighs 40 Marks, and is adorned with 350 Diamonds, 1400 fine Pearls, 250 Rubies, and several other precious Stones; the Whole being valued at 60000 Guilders. In 1704. this Town was taken by a French Detachment. It lies in a Valley; but the Bishop resides, for most part, at the Forts of *Willeboldsburg*, commonly called *Walperberg*, which is about 2 m. off upon a Hill. The Town is supposed to have its Name from *Aich*, i. e. an Oak, because of its Situation in a Place where was a Forest of those Trees. The Inhabitants, who are good quiet People, are either Shopkeepers, Artificers, Husbandmen, or such as have Offices about the Bishop, or subsist by their Attendance on the Clergy, who are very numerous here.

AIDAB, a Town, on the Confines of *Abassia*, *Africk*, opposite to *Gjudda*, or *Jodda*, in *Arabia*, where great Numbers of *African Mohammedans* take Shipping, in order to visit the holy City of *Mecca*. Lat. 21. 45. N.

AIDERBEZAN, or, as the *Persians* call it, *Azerbeyan*, or *Asapaican*, a Province of *Persia*, borders on the E. on the Prov. of *Ghilan* and *Tabristan*; to S. on *Persian Irack*; W. & N. W. on *Upper Armenia* and the River *Aras*; N. on *Schirwan*. The *Persians* assert, this Country was called *Azer-beyan*, as signifying the Country of Fire, by reason of the Temple of Fire erected there, where they kept their Sacred Fire. That Etymology is true, says Sir J. Chardin; for *Az* is the Article of the Genitive of; *Er* or *Ur* in old *Persian*, as in most Part of the antient Oriental Idioms, signifies Fire; and *Beyan* signifies a Place or Country. The Soil of this Prov. is fruitful, and the Climate healthy, tho' cold.

AIGLE, in Latin *Aquila*, or *ad Aquilas*, a small City of *Picardy* in *France*, on the River *Rille* near its Source, between *Seez* and *Evreux*.

AIGLE, in Latin *Aquileja*, a pretty considerable Town, in the Valley of *Aigle*, (a District belonging to the Canton of *Berne*, in *Switzerland*) in the widest Part of it, among Vineyards, Fields, and Meadows.

AIGUES-MORTES, in Latin *Aquæ Marianæ*, a small City in the Diocese of *Nismes*, in *Languedoc*, *France*, 2 l. dist. fr. the *Rhône*, 1 fr. the Sea, and 5 fr. *Montpellier*. It was formerly a Sea-Port Town; but the Sea being retired at a League Distance from it, the Air is thereby become so unwholesome, that the Town is now almost a Desert. *Aigues Mortes* signifies, in the *Languedoc* Language, Still Waters.

AIGUE-PERSE, in Latin *Aqua-Sperfa*, *Aquæspersæ*, or *Calidæ*, is the Capital City of the Duchy of *Monpensier*, in *Auvergne*, *France*, and is 3 l. dist. fr. *Riom*. At the Distance of 3 or 400 Paces there is a Spring, the Waters of which choak Animals that drink of it, and Birds which do but just taste it die in a Moment. It boils violently, and makes a Noise like Water thrown upon Lime, and yet it is cold; nor has it any Taste.

AIGUILLON, or *Eguillon*, E. lon. 12 min. lat. 44. 15. a Town of *France*, in the Pr. of *Guienne*, situate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Garonne* and *Lot*, 12 m. N. W. of *Agen*, & 50 m. S. E. of *Bordeaux*.

AILSA. See **ALISA**.

AILSBURY. See **ALESBURY**.

AIR, a Mountain of *Arabia*, abt. 2 Lea. to S. of *Medina*, where *Mohammed's* Tomb is.

AIRE (the Shire of), in *Scotland*, is bounded on the N. by the Shire of *Renfrew*, on the S. with *Galloway*, on the E. with *Clidfdale*, and on the W. with the Frith of *Clyde*; generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass, is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. 'Tis divided into *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, which are reckoned the three great Bailerics of *Scotland*; so called because they are governed by Bailiffs. The square Miles of the Bailerics of *Kyle* (which is properly the Shire of *Aire*) and *Carrick*, according to *Templeman*, are 795, and those of *Cunningham* 229. It has one considerable Loch in it, called *Dun*, which is 6 m. long and 2 broad, with an Isle in it, called *Dun*, upon which is an old House called *Castle-Dun*. Upon the Water-Down is a Bridge of one Arch, 90 Feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at *Venice*, or the middle Arch of the great Bridge at *York*.

AIRE, the River, (which gives Name to the preceding and next following Articles) divides the Bailery of *Kyle* into two Stewarties, [See **KYLE**.] abounds with Salmon and other Fish, and its Banks are graced with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. It has the longest Course of any in the Country; and after running 24 m. fr. E. to W. (besides many Turnings and Windings) falls into the Sea below the Town of its own Name.

AIRE (the Town of), 64 m. fr. *Edinburgh*, is the Chief of the above Division of *Kyle*, and gives Name to the Shire, and stands near the River of its own Name. It is ancient, and eminent for its Privileges; its Jurisdiction extending 64 m. fr. the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*, which is the Length of the Shire, and the greatest Breadth 36. The River drives several Mills in the Middle of the New Town, wh. is joined to the Old Town on the S. Side of the River by a Bridge of 4 Arches. This Old Town was once called *St. John's* Town upon *Aire*. 'Tis reckon'd the chief Market-Town in the West of *Scotland*, next to *Glasgow*, but was formerly much more beautiful and large than now; has a beautiful stately Church, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 28 Parishes. It has a good Harbour, is well situated for Trade; but its Trade is so decayed, that the Townsmen say, From having been the 5th best Town in *Scotland*, 'tis now the 5th worst. This Place is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in Sir *Wm. Wallace's* Time, when they were called together during a Truce (after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, during the Competition betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the *Scottish* Crown) on Pretence of holding a Court of Justice, and were treacherously hanged, one after another, as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. But Sir *William* came with a Body of Men that same Night, surprized the *English* in the midst of their Jollity, set the Barns on Fire, (the Ruins of which are still to be seen) and burnt all that were in them. This Town is also remarkable for the Birth of one of the most learned Schoolmen, hence called *Johannes Scotus Ærigena*. W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 55. 30.

AIRE, (in Flemish *Arien*, and in Latin *Aria*, *Æria*, or *Heria*) a strong and well-fortified Town of *Artois*, *France*, stands on the Riv. *Lys*, near the Borders of *Flanders*, 30 m. S. E. of *Calais*, 10 m. fr. *St. Omer* to S. E. and 22 fr. *Arras* to N. W. 25 m. W. of *Lisle*. It has, besides the Walls, Bastions, Halfmoons, Hornworks, Redoubts, Counterscarps, Ditches, and a Morass, which surrounds it on 3 Sides; and at the Side which is accessible, at the Distance of a Cannon-shot from the City and the *Lys*, stands *Fort St. Francis*, to which one goes from the City by a most regular Canal. This Fort is a small but regular Pentagon, composed of 5 Bastions, well lined, and encompassed by a Ditch, a Covert-Way, and a Glacis in the Ditch. But notwithstanding its Strength, this City has been divers Times taken. E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 40.

AIRE, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 43. 40. a City of *France*, in the Pr. of *Gascony*, sit. on the Riv. *Adour*, 65 m. S. of *Bordeaux*, and 35. E. of *Dax*. The See of a Bishop.

AITIAT, or *Eitiat*, is a small Town of abt. 100 Houses in the Prov. of *Tedla*, *Afric*, sit. on a Declivity of Mount *Atlas*; yet is fortify'd with a high Wall on the Hill Side, and so surrounded on the other with Rocks and Precipices as to need none. It is well water'd by a River and Springs, and the Country abt. abounds with Corn and Pasture.

AIX, the Metropolis of *Provence*, in *France*. This City

is sit. in a Plain at the Foot of the Hill *St. Eutropius*, near the Riv. of *Are*, 6 Lea. fr. *Marseilles* to N. 15 fr. the Confines of *Dauphine*, abt. 24 fr. *Montpelier*, 12 fr. *Arles*, & 25 fr. *Nice*. Lon. E. 5. 25. lat. 43. 30. It is a very antient City, founded by *Sextus Calvinus*, the Roman General, who having cross'd the *Alps*, A. U. 630, and passed the Winter in a Place where there were hot Wells, built there a Fort, in which he put a Garrison to cover the Country of the *Maffilians* (*Marseilles*) against the Inroads of the *Gauls*. He called it *Aquæ Sextiæ*, fr. his own Name, and because of the Wells he had found there. This City was one of those called *Oppida Latina*, Latin Towns, 'till the Time of *Pliny*. It became afterwards a Roman Colony, and was such in *Ptolemy's* Time. Under the Reign of *Honorius*, after the last Division of the Provinces of *Gaul*, and the Establishment of the second *Narbonensis*, *Aix* became the Civil Metropolis of it, but not in Ecclesiastical Affairs, it being still under the Bishop of *Arles*. In 966, the Bp. of *Aix* was acknowledged as Metropolitan of the second *Narbonensis*, yet still under the Primacy of *Arles*; but in Process of Time the Archbishops of *Aix* are become intirely independent, and the Primacy of the Archbishop of *Arles* is now nothing but an empty Title. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to *St. Saviour*, and the Archbishop is by his Dignity President of the Assembly of the States, and first Attorney and Procurator of *Provence*. This City was destroy'd by the *Saracens*, but again rebuilt; and was much enlarg'd under the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* and, tho' none of the largest, is one of the finest, in *France*; the Streets being broad and strait, most of the Houses of Freestone, lofty, and well built. It is adorned with many Fountains and fine Squares; but that called *Le Cours d'Orbitelle* is extremely grand, and the usual Walk of the Citizens. It is a Mile long, planted with 4 Rows of Trees; on each Side are noble Houses, uniformly built, all of Free-stone, and adorned with Sculptures and Balconies. In the Middle are 4 Basons, and 4 agreeable Fountains, which spout Water Night and Day, all of different Figures, and beautified by particular Ornaments. There is here a Parliament, which judges in the last Resort all the Causes of the Prov. a Court of *Aids* and *Finances*, a Court or Chamber of Accounts, a Generality, an Office of Treasurers of *France*, and a Court of the Mint. The University of *Aix* was founded by Pope *Alexander V.* in 1409, and reviv'd by *Henry IV.* in 1603.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, in Latin *Aquilgranum*, by the Germans called *Aken*, sit. in *Westphalia*, Germany, lon. 6. 28. E. lat. 50. 44. is one of the most famous and beautiful Cities of that vast Country. It stands 15 m. N. E. of the City of *Limburg*, and 13 S. W. of *Juliers*, 28 E. of *Maestricht*, 26 E. of *Liege*, 28 S. W. of *Cologne*, and abt. 20 N. E. of the *Sparw*. It lies in a Valley surrounded with Mountains and Woods; yet enjoys a wholesome Air, and the Hills are cover'd with Vines. Its Latin Name is supposed to be derived fr. *Serenius Granus*, Lieut. Gen. of *Gallia Belgica*, who, having discovered the Springs here Anno 53. adorn'd them like the Roman Baths, and built a Palace near them; in Attestation whereof the Natives still shew, at the End of the Town-House, a Piece of antient Architecture, which they call *Granus's Tower*, and say it was Part of his Palace. According to *Charlemagne's* Pragmatic Sanction, this *Granus* was Brother to *Nero & Agrippa*; and the Chronicle of *Utrecht* says he was banish'd hither by *Nero*. *Attila* the Hun having plunder'd and destroy'd this City, it lay in Ruins 'till the Time of *Charlemagne*; who hunting in the neighbouring Woods, his Horse happen'd to strike his Hoof into one of the Springs; which the Emperor observing, and finding by the Ruins that this must have been the old *Aquis*, he ordered the Baths to be search'd out and rebuilt, founded and endow'd the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary*; and built a Palace, together with all that Part of the City inclos'd by the old Wall, and made it the Seat of the Empire on this Side the *Alps*; ordaining that the future Kings of the *Romans* should be crown'd here with an Iron Crown, as at *Milan* with one of Silver, and at *Rome* with one of Gold; which was for a while observed. The Town and Palace were burnt in 882 by the *Normans*; but the Church, having so much Marble, stood its Ground. After the Town was rebuilt, it suffer'd much by other Fires, in 1146, 1172, 1224, 1236, and particularly in 1656, when 20 Churches and Chapels, and 5000 Houses, were burnt, but soon after rebuilt. In 1668 that famous Treaty was made here between *France* and *Spain*. But perhaps its Fame is no less augmented for being the Place where the Congress for a general Peace was held in 1748, and a Treaty in Consequence sign'd, between His Britannic Majesty K. *George II.*

and his Allies, on one Part, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain* on the other; which we hope Divine Providence will, in Time, convince this Nation is a very happy one. This Town is called by the French, *Aix la Chapelle*, from a Chapel in the great Church where are abundance of Reliques, particularly Four most renowned and rare ones indeed, which are shew'd away to Pilgrims here at the Jubilee, once in 7 Years. These are: (1.) What they call the Gown, or Shift, said to be worn by the *Virgin Mary* at the Birth of our Saviour, made of a Sort of Flax, that seems to be neither Linnen nor Calico; and then, it being only exposed from the Top of a high Tower, it is not easy to determine what Part of Apparel it is. (2.) A coarse Linnen Cloth, pretended to have been girt about our Saviour on the Cross. (3.) A Piece of the Cord he was bound with. (4.) Some of the Blood of the Protomartyr *St. Stephen*, richly incased in Gold and Precious Stones, on which the Emperors are sworn at their Inauguration. Here's likewise the Picture of the *Virgin Mary*, with our Saviour in her Arms, embos'd on a Jasper, abt 2 Inches broad, found in *Charlemagne's* Tomb, the Work of *St. Luke* himself; also a MS. Copy of the Gospels, in a Cover of Silver gilt, found in the same Tomb; and *Charlemagne's* Sword, put on by his Successors at their Coronation, and us'd in dubbing of Knights, &c.— At the E. End of the Cathedral our Saviour is represented sitting in Majesty, with a long Robe, on a Throne; round which are the four Animals represented in *Ezekiel's* Vision. Over his Head is a Circle of golden Stars, and underneath it a Symbol of the Cross which appeared to *Constantine*. Here's also the Representation of the 24 Elders mentioned in the *Revelations*, rising from their Seats, laying aside their Crowns, and falling down bef. the Throne. The Windows are curiously gilt, and the Pavement is of chequer'd Marble. There's an immense Treasure here, consisting of Vessels of Gold, and Silver gilt, Copes embroider'd with Pearl, and other rich Vestments. Over the chief Altar there's a Chest of Silver and Gold, of antique Wormaniship, and curiously engrav'd, in which are kept the four Reliques above-mentioned. At the Entrance of the Choir there's a Pulpit cover'd with Plates of Gold and Silver, and adorn'd with Precious Stones, (especially a very large Agate) the Gift of the Emperor *Henry II.* The Altar of the Choir is cover'd with Plates of Gold also, representing our Saviour's Passion, which, 'tis said, was found in *Charlemagne's* Sepulchre. In the upper Part of the Church, over-against the Prince's Altar, betw. 2 Pillars, is a Throne of white Marble, supposed to have been placed there by the Emperor *Charlemagne*, in which the Emperors used to sit, when consecrated. It was formerly cover'd with Plates of Gold. The Emperors were crown'd here for 500 Years after *Charlemagne*, as is ordain'd by the Golden Bull of *Charles IV.* But ever since *Maximilian I.* when 37 Emperors had been crowned here successively, that Ceremony has been performed at *Frankfort*. Nevertheless, the Emperors, when crown'd there, protest it shall be without Prejudice to the Privileges of this City; at which Time the Magistrates send *Charlemagne's* Sword, Shoulder-Belt, and the Gospel in Golden Letters, to the Elector of *Mentz*, who gives Security for restoring them. *Frederick I.* built the outer Walls, Towers, and Ditches, in 1172. The Circuit of the whole City is a League and half, and the inner Town 3 qrs. The inner Wall has 10 Gates, and the outer 11. The Town-house is a noble Structure of Free-stone, adorn'd with all the Emperors Statues since *Charlemagne*, and curious History-Paintings. In the Marketplace, over-against the Town-house, there's a large stately Fountain, with 4 Springs, that run, from above, into a Copper Cistern 30 Feet in Diameter, & weighing 12,000 lb. From this the Water runs, by 6 Pipes, into a Stone Cistern below, and from thence it is convey'd thro' the City. On the Top of the Fountain is a large Statue of *Charlemagne* in Armour, richly gilt. There are 20 other publick Fountains of good Water, besides many private ones. Here are 10 hot mineral Fountains, besides cold ones, without *St. James's* Gate, besides several in the Fields. And the Streams keep the Town clean, and drive sundry Mills. Here are 30 Parochial or Collegiate Churches. Over the Place, in the Cathedral, where *Charlemagne* was first interr'd, hangs a large Crown of Silver and Brass gilt, adorn'd with 16 small Towers, surrounded with 48 Statues a Foot high; and 32 lesser Statues, all of Silver; among which are commonly placed 48 Candlesticks, and at certain grand Festivals no less than 450 Tapers. This Crown was the Gift of the Emp. *Frederick I.* who, removing *Charlemagne's* Body, interr'd it, in a Silver Coffin, under the

the Altar of the Choir, and cover'd it with the white Marble-stone it had before, with the Bust of *Proserpina* upon it, supposed to have been taken from the Tomb of *Julius Cæsar*. As for the Baths, there are 3 within the old Town, one of them so large that in *Charlemagne's* Time 100 would bath therein together; but it's now divided into 5 Bathing-Rooms. The Springs rise so hot, that they let them cool 10 or 12 Hours before they use them. There's a Fountain near of warm Water, drank in Summer Mornings for chronic Diseases. But we can't spare Room to enumerate the Qualities and Virtues of these Waters. 'Tis computed, that, from these Baths, and those in a Village called *Borcet* near the Town, flow 6000 Tons of Water per Day. Touching the Government, the Emperor, as Duke of *Brabant*, and the Elector *Palatine* as Duke of *Juliers*, are Protectors of this City; and the latter names the Mayor or Consul, who is assisted by 2 Burgomasters, or joint Consuls, 14 Echevins or Aldermen, who act as Judges, and 120 Common-Council, who are elected, as are also the Burgomasters, by 15 Trading Companies of the Burghers, and continue in their Office 2 Years. The adjacent Country abounds with Corn, Fruit, and Pasturage; the Woods furnish for Fire & Buildings, as the Quarries do with Stone; nor wants it Mines of Iron Coal, Lead, Vitriol, Sulphur, and *Lapis Calaminaris* and they are well supply'd with Necessaries by the *Rhine* and *Maese*. The Territories of the City are large, and contain near 200 Villages.

AKALZIKE, a Town of the little Kingd. of *Imeritia*, in *Georgia*, und. the *Turkish* Emp. in *Asia*, stands in 41. 55. deg. lat. & lon. E. 44. 55. on the Front. of the said Kingd. on Mount *Caucasus*, and near the Banks of the *Kur*, but belongs to the *Turks*, and is the Residence of a Bashaw. It is sit. in a Bottom betw. abt. 20 Hillocks. It consists of 400 Houses at most, fill'd with *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Greeks*, *Georgians*, and *Jews*, who have several Churches and a Synagogue. Most of the Houses are of Wood. They have some old Fortifications, which can be batter'd down soon very easily.

AKAM, a Tract on the Coasts of *S. Guinea*, *Africk*, has *Inta*, or *Affante*, on the W. *Akim* S. unknown Lands N. and *Quakoe* and *Tafoe* E. The *Europeans* on the Coast are utter Strangers to the Natives of this Country. (*Barbot.*)

AKERMAN, or *Bulgorod* (i. e. the white Town on the Black Sea), or *Biulogrod*, in *Bessarabia*, in *Turkish* Empire in *Europe*, is seated near the Black Sea, at the Mouth of the *Neister*, or rather on a Gulph which that River makes there, as it falls into the Sea. Mr. *de Lisle* calls that Gulph the Lake of *Vidoro*, or *Obidovo*. This City is abt. 110 m. dist. fr. *Bender* towards S. E. It is a strong Fortrefs, and is suppos'd to have sprung fr. the Ruins of two ancient Cities, which stood near the Place, in the Angle made by the meeting of the *Neister* and the Black Sea, namely *Thyras* on a River of the same Name, and *Hermonactus* on the Black Sea. This Town is also called *Moncafter* by some.

ALABANDA, a Town of *Caria*, in the *Turkish* Empire, *Asia*, was so called fr. its Founder *Alabandus*, or, as others think, fr. the compound Words *Ala*, Horse, and *Banda*, Victory, fr. some great Exploit in the Equestrian Way. Some think, not without Grounds, there were two Cities of that Name in this Prov. of *Caria*; but if so, they are utterly sunk in Decay.

AL ABBAS (the Region of). So the *Turks* call *Taifa*, fr. the Uncle of *Mohammed*, who fix'd his Residence there. See *THAIFA*.

ALADULIA, a Prov. of *Asiatic Turkey*, being the most Easterly Division of the *Lesser Asia*, comprehending the antient *Cappadocia* and *Armenia minor*. It joins to the Country or Beglebergate of *Munit* or *Marasch*; which last is the Capital of it, and Seat of the Governor, and gives Name to the whole. This District is likewise called, by the *Turks*, *Dulgadir*, *Dulcadir*; and by *Texera*, *Aladolet* and *Zulcader*. That of *Anadulia*, or *Anadoli*, was given it fr. a Prince of that Name, who reigned in it when the *Turks* made themselves Masters of it, at which Time its Limits extended as far as *Aleppo* on the Side of *Syria*, and on that of *Caramania* and *Cilicia* to *Adana* and *Tarsus*. At present the *Turks* have curtail'd those Limits, and have made it into a Beglebergate, containing but 4 Sangiacs and a proportionable Number of Ziamets and Timariots. The Territory of this Prov. is rough and hilly, unfit for Tillage, but hath abundance of fine Pasture Grounds, on which are bred a vast Number of Cattle, especially Horses and Camels, and Herds of Sheep and Goats. Here is likewise abundance of Venison and other Game; so that the People are here divided between feeding the former and hunting the latter.

They are however very warlike, use the Sword, Bow and Arrow, and manage their Horses with exceeding Dexterity and Swiftnefs; but then there is a third Sort of them which mind little else but Plunder, and live mostly on the Spoils they get from the Caravans and other Passengers.

ALÆSA, or *Halasa*, was a very antient City of *Sicily*, and stood, as *Fazellus* conjectures, near the Place where the City of *Caronia* stands at present, on the River *Alæsus* or *Fiume di Casonia*. Near this *Alæsa* was a Fountain, which (according to *Solinus*) used at the Sound of a Flute to bubble up so, that it could not be kept within the Basin.

ALAIS, E. lon. 4. lat. 44. 6. a Town of *France*, in the Pr. of *Languedoc*, sit. on the River *Gordon*, at the Foot of the *Cevennes*, 30 m. N. of *Montpelier*, and 40 N. W. of *Avignon*.

ALAND (in Latin *Alandia*) Island, of *Sweden*, sit. in the Mouth of the *Baltic* or *Bothnic* Gulph, betw. 18° & 20 deg. of E. lon. and under 60 of N. lat. It is cut by so many narrow Bays, that it seems a Collection of several *Peninsula's*. It is 30 m. dist. fr. the Coast of *Sweden Proper* to the E. & 45 fr. *Finland* towards S. W. The Channel that divides it fr. *Finland* is full of small Isles, or rather Rocks. To S. of *Aland* are sev. other Isles, the chief of which *Flys*, *Landfweden*, *Rodan*, and *Nyan*; and one called *Ekerö* W. extending fr. N. to S. 6 m. and separated fr. *Aland* but by a narrow Channel. *Aland* abounds with Fish, and has some Cattle. On it is the Fort of *Castleholm*.

ALANDRA, a Town of *Estramadura*, in *Portugal*, is seated on the Banks of the *Tajo*, abt. 15 m. above *Lisbon*, hath 600 Inhabitants, one Parish, and a Monastery.

ALANGUER, or ALANQUER, a Town of *Estramadura*, in *Portugal*, is seated on Top of a high Hill, the Foot of which is washed and fertilized by many curious Springs, which, in their Course, compose many fine and fertile Islands, and, at length, joining into one River, fall into the *Tajo* abt. 10 m. below it; and in their Way afford abundance of excellent Fish; as does the Land good Pasture and great Variety of Fruits.

AL-ARAKH is a Town of *Arabia*, seated on *Agja*. See *SARACA* (where you'll meet with a curious and informing Criticism).

ALANTA, a small City of *Walachia*, on the River *Ala* or *Alanta*, 30 m. fr. *Rebnick* to S. W.

ALATAMAHA the Name of one of the main Rivers of our Colony of *Gergia*, in *America*, which is the N. Boundary of that *Georgia*, as the River *Savannah* is the S. Boundary. It rises in the *Apalachian* Mountains, runs S. E. thro' *Georgia*, and falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean, below the new Town of *Frederica*.

ALATRI, *Alatro*, of old *Alatrium*, in *Campania di Roma*, *Italy*, is an Episcopal City, sit. on an Eminence at the Foot of some high Hills 4 m. N. of *Veroli*, 12 N. E. of *Anagni*, & 48 E. of *Rome*, on the Frontiers of the Kingd. of *Naples*. Its Bishoprick is very antient, and subject only to the Pope.

ALAVA, a Territory of *Spain*, being the S. E. Division of the Pr. of *Biscay*; it accordingly borders on that & *Old Castille* W. & S. on *Castille* still, E. on *Navarre*, and N. on *Guipuscoa* and *Biscay*.

ALAUTA, a Riv. of *Transylvania*, which, rising in the N. E. of that Pr. runs S. and forms Part of the Boundary betw. *Christendom* and *Turky*; and, continuing its Course further S. thro' *Walachia*, discharges itself into the *Danube* alm. opposite to *Nicopolis*.

ALBA, in the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, *Italy*, is surnamed *Pompeia*, and celebrated by *Ptolemy*, and other Antients, as one of the chief Cities of old *Liguria*, and pleasantly sit. on the Riv. *Tenaro*; but hath passed thro' the Hands of so many Masters, that it is quite decay'd from its antient Splendor. It once belonged to the Duke of *Mantua*; but by the Treaty of *Chierasco*, 1631, was resigned to the Duke of *Savoy*, who has kept Possession of it ever since. It is an Episcop. See, und. that of *Milan*, and stands 14 m. S. fr. *Asti*, 7 fr. *Chierasco*, 22 S. E. fr. *Turin*, and 25 N. W. fr. *Genoa*. Lat. 44. 33. E. lon. 8. 6.

AL-BAHRIYA. Some *Arabs* divide the *Delta*, or *Lowen Egypt*, into two Parts, *al Rif* and *al Babriya*. The latter is the Eastern Part according to several, tho' a late Traveller, *Sicard*, more truly places *al Babriya*, or as he writes it *Bebeiré*, beyond the Western Branch of the *Nile*.

ALBA JULIA, a County of *Transylvania*.

ALBA JULIA, the Capital of the foregoing, call'd by the *Germans* *Weissenburg*, and *Giula-Fejervar* by the *Hungarians*, is 26 m. W. of *Hermanstadt*, 79 N. E. fr. *Temeswaer*, 62 E. fr. *Great Waradin*, 136 N. E. fr. *Belgrade*, and 173 fr. *Buda*. It stands on a rising Ground, fr. whence for alm. 2 m. round there's a most delightful Prospect of a *Champagne*.

pagne fruitful Country. 'Tis water'd by the Streams of the Rivers *Ompay* and *Marisch*, and is abt 2 m. broad; but was much larger formerly, as appears fr. its old Boundaries without the Walls, which are 20 m. in Compass. It continued a long Time the Metropolis of *Dacia*, and was the Seat of its Monarchs, having a magnificent Palace gone to Decay. It was the Burying-place of the antient Kings of *Hungary*. It was also formerly a Bishoprick, Suffragan to *Colocza*. It appears likewise it was antiently inhabited by the *Goths*, and the Seat of the *Roman* Legions. It owes its Name of *Alba Julia* to *Julia Augusta*, Mother of *Mar. Aur. Antoninus Pius*. The Palace is splendid, and fortified so as to be reckon'd impregnable: And there is a Gun here so very large as to require some Hundreds of Oxen to draw it. E. lon. 18. 25. lat. 47. 25.

ALBALONGA, the Name of a City pretended to be built by *Ascanius*, but which was overthrown and eraz'd by the *Romans*.

ALBANA, one of the Cities of antient *Albania*. See ALBANO.

ALBANBURY, a Town in the W. Riding of *Yorkshire*, so called fr. the Church dedicated by *Paulinus* to St. *Alban* here, now corruptly ALMONDBURY, stands on a steep Hill, abt. 6 m. fr. *Halifax*, and was the antient *Cambodunum*, where there was a Fort and Castle long since ruin'd. It's said to have been of great Repute when the *English Saxons* first began their Regal Government, being then the King's Town, and had in it a Cathedral, which was the Church above-named.

ALBANIA, (the antient *Albania*) in *Asia*, was bounded on the W. by *Iberia*, E. by the *Caspian* Sea, N. by Mount *Caucasus*, & S. by *Armenia*. It contained antiently a great many Cities, tho' none of great Note. The whole Country, now known by the Names of *Scirwan* and *E. Georgia*, is extremely fruitful and pleasant. *Strabo* describes the antient *Albanians* as tall and strong-bodied Men, and adds that they had, generally speaking, a very graceful Mein, and far excelled all other Nations in Comeliness as well as in Stature. Our modern Travellers cry up the Women of *Georgia* and *Scirwan* for perfect Beauties, but find nothing extraordinary in the Men; whereas the Antients admired the Men, without taking any Notice of the Women. The same *Strabo* tells us, that the Manners of the *Albanians* were very simple; that they could not count above a Hundred; and that Trade was carried on among them only by Exchange. *Pliny* tells us that they held Old-Age in great Veneration; that they were of a very fair Complexion, and thence, according to some, called *Albani* (i. e. *white*, or *fair*); that they could see as well by Night as by Day; and that not only the Men were stout and courageous, but also the Women, whom he pretends to be descended from the antient *Amazons*. But as to that Particular, we ought here to observe, that, after the Fight with, and Victory over, the *Albanians*, by the *Romans* under *Pompey*, in stripping the Dead on the Field of Battle, not one of the Female Sex was found among them; whence the *Romans* concluded this pretended Republic of Military Women to be a mere Fable, adopted on too slight Grounds by credulous Historians. As to their (the *Albanians*) Origin, *Tacitus* and *Pliny* derive them from the *Thessalians* who attended *Jason* in his Expedition into *Colchis*, and settled on this Part of the Isthmus between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas. *Justin* will have them to be descended from the Inhabitants of *Alba* in *Italy*, who followed *Hercules* into those Parts, after he had overcome *Geryon*. *Am. Marcellinus* takes the *Albani* and *Alani* to be one and the same People, and derives them from the *Massagetae*. The Country was in antient Times divided into many small Kingdoms. *Strabo* says no less than 26 different Languages were spoke, and that there were no fewer Kings. But the *Albani* at length prevailed over the rest, and became Masters of the whole Country. In *Pompey's* Time they could bring into the Field 60000 Foot and 20000 Horse. We find no Mention made of their Kings 'till *Alexander the Great*, to whom the King of *Albania* is said by *Pliny* and *Solinus* to have presented a Dog of extraordinary Fierceness and Size.

ALBANIA, now Part of the *Turkish* Empire in *Europe*, lies between *Macedonia* on the E. and the Gulph of *Venice* on the W. having on the N. E. & N. a Chain of Mountains called *Monte-Negro*, or the Black Mountains, which divide it partly from *Macedonia* and partly from *Servia* and *Dalmatia*. On the S. it is bounded by *Epirus*, which is sometimes stiled *Lower Albania*, as the Province we are speaking of is stiled *Upper Albania*. Its greatest Length from N. to S. is abt. 190 m. & its Breadth from E. to W. 96.

Its Soil is fruitful, but more towards the N. than S. and produces Cotton, Flax, and excellent Wine; as also Wax in the Woods, and Salt dug out of the Mountains. The Inhabitants make Tapestry, which, with the other Commodities, they vend abroad. The *Albanians* are, generally speaking, tall and strong, (like as the other old *Albanians* of the preceding Article) and very much esteem'd by the *Turks* on Account of their Valour. They, being subject to the Grand Signior, have often signalized themselves in the Wars in *Hungary*. They are more courageous on Horseback than on Foot, and their Horses are extremely swift. *Albania*, together with *Epirus*, was the Country of the famous Prince *George Castriot*, commonly called SCANDERBEG, whose mighty Valour against the *Turks* is so celebrated in History. With a small Army he oppos'd for many Years the whole *Turkish* Power, and gained 22 Battles over them. At his Death he left the Country to the *Venetians*; but they were not able to maintain the Inland Part of it, which was soon reduced by *Mahomet II.* and his Successors have held the Country ever since. The Inhabitants of Part of this Country are *Roman* Catholics, and the rest of the *Greek* Church. Their Country, which the *Turks* call *Arnaut*, or *Arnaut Laros*, is divided into sev. *Sangiacks*, or small Governments. The most considerable Towns (perhaps and some of the Rivers) may be found in their Alphabetic Places.

ALBANO, *Albanum*, *Alba Longa*, antiently *Villa Pompeii*, a Town of *Italy*, in St. *Peter's* Patrimony, stands abt. 10 m. S. E. of *Rome*, 1 fr. *Riccia* (antiently *Aricia*); lat. 41. 44. lon. 12. 55. E. It is affirmed to have been founded by *Ascanius*, 487 Years before *Rome*, and upon the S. Coast of the Lake of that Name. So that the modern one doth not stand quite on the same Spot, but more towards the N. near the *Castel Gandolfo*, and in the Place where formerly stood the *Villa Pompeii* above-mentioned, as appears by the Ruins of an Amphitheatre which *Dioclesian* built there. This City was formerly ruined by *Fred. Barbarossa*; but was since rebuilt, and belonged to the Dukes of *Savelli*, 'till one of them was obliged by his Creditors to sell it to the Pope, 1647. since which it hath been subject to him. It hath had the Title of a Bishop's See for a considerable Time, which is so esteem'd that 'tis generally given to one of the Cardinals. It stands abt. 2 m. fr. the old *Alba Longa*, ras'd by *Tullius Hostilius*, and fr. whose Ruins the modern *Albano* rose. *Horace* highly commended the excellent Wines that grew abt. it, and which still bears the Character of the best in all *Latium*.

ALBANO (the Lake of), antiently *Lacus Albanus*, is abt. 8 m. in Compass, very deep, and formerly apt to [*] overflow the Country, notwithstanding the Height of its Banks, and discharged its Waters into the Lake of *Riccia*, probably by some subterraneous Way; which being in Time quite choaked up caused this last to become quite dry. Since which the *Romans* [*] cut a Canal fr. the Lake of *Albano*, which passes quite under *Castel Gandolfo*, and runs thro' some Parts of the Territory of *Rome*, and thence falls into the *Tyber*. The *Italians* now call it the Lake of *Gandolfo*. [*] Tho' 'tis not our Province to meddle much with Historical Affairs, but just to hint at them, we hope the Reader will not ill resent the mentioning a particular Instance hereof, which was esteem'd a Prodigy. During the Military Tribuneship of the Patricians L. *Valerius*, L. *Furius*, &c. and while the *Romans* invested *Veii*, tho' it happen'd to be a dry Summer, yet nevertheless this Lake swelled on a sudden to such an Height, as to cover the Tops of the Rocks that surrounded it, whereas it before had never reached to the Foot of them. This strange Accident was much talk'd of in the Camp before *Veii*; and as in long Sieges the Soldiers on both Sides usually became acquainted, they talk'd of the Prodigy from their different Camps; but an old Soldier of the *Veientes* one Day, while the others were making merry with the Prodigy, cry'd out, in an enthusiastic Manner, *Veii* shall never be taken 'till all the Water is run out of the Lake of *Alba*. A *Roman* Centinel, who had great Faith in Divination, ask'd who the old Man was? and being inform'd that he was a Diviner, he made him Prisoner by Stratagem, and carry'd him before the *Roman* General, who sent him to the Senate. To them the Man declar'd that what he said was agreeable to an antient Tradition in some prophetic Books of his Country, &c. &c. The Senate consulted the Delphic Oracle on the Occasion, which concurr'd in Response with the Old Man. Whereupon they caused a Canal to be made, and the said Water to be convey'd all over the Fields in Trenches. This wonderful Work subsists to this Day, and the Waters of the Lake *Albano* run thro' it.

ALBANOPOLI, in Latin *Albanopolis*, is an Inl. Town of *Albania*, in *Europe*, situate on the River *Drin*, near the Bor-

Borders of *Macedonia*, on the Declivity of a Hill, 42 m. fr. *Alessio* to the E. and 50 fr. *Durazzo* tow. S. E. It was once a strong Town, the Cap. of the Prov. which had its Name fr. it; but it is now without Walls, and alm. defart.

ALBA REGALIS (the County of), in *Lower Hungary*, lies S. fr. that of *Gran*, and W. fr. that of *Pelyez*; and is 34 m. long, and abt. 28 br. The only Place of Note is its Capital, viz.

ALBA REGALIS, call'd *Stuhl-Weissenberg* by the *Germans*, *Stolm-Bingrod* by the *Turks*, and *Ekes-Feyeswar* by the *Hungarians*. It stands in the midst of an inaccessible Marsh, on the Banks of the River *Zarwiza*, near the End of the *Platten* Sea, fr. whence that River issues in the Middle between the *Danube* and the *Drave*, 13 m. N. E. fr. *Vesprin*, 34 S. W. fr. *Gran*, 37 W. fr. *Buda*, 62 S. E. fr. *Presburg*, 96 fr. *Vienna*, and 167 N. W. of *Belgrade*; lon. 18. 38. E. lat. 47. 28. It hath many Times been taken and retaken; but since *June*, 1704. when it was reduc'd by Gen. *Heisler*, it hath remain'd to the House of *Austria*. It is a large, well built and fortified Town, having 3 Bastions and 2 other Works on one Side, the other being sufficiently cover'd with a Morass, and joined to *Terra Firma* by 3 broad Causeways; and it hath a Castle, and a good Wall abt. it. The Causeways are, as it were, the Suburbs, of which there are 3 without the Morass, and 2 within: These are inclosed with close, strong, quickset Hedges, besides a very deep Ditch full of Water.

ALBANS (St.), in the Hundr. of *Cashio*, in *Hertfordshire*, Engl. 20 m. fr. *London*, 5 fr. *Hatfield*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 41. 45. arose out of the antient *Verulam*, so call'd fr. the River that runs by it, tho' nothing remains but Ruins of Walls, checquer'd Pavements, and *Roman* Coins, now and then dug up there. When *Julius Caesar* invaded *Britain*, it appears to have been a large populous City, and in Time call'd *St. Albans* from an Abbey built there, in 703, to the Memory of *Albanus* the first Martyr of *Britain*, who suffer'd *June* 17. 293, and was buried at *Holmburst* in the Neighbourhood. The *Saxons* named it *Watlingceaster*, from *Watling-street*, the great *Roman* Way which pass'd through this Place from *Dover* to the North. This Borough sent Members to Parliament as soon as any other in the Kingd. and continued doing so by Prescription 'till the 5th of *Edw. III.* after which it does not appear that it sent any 'till *Edw. VI.* granted it a Charter. The Abbey Church founded by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, An. 793. is still in Being; a large Pile of Building, which may justly challenge a particular Regard for Antiquity and Beauty. The Corporation bought it of *Edw. VI.* for 400*l.* and converted it into a Parish Church, by the Name of *St. Albans*. There are 3 other Parish Churches, *St. Peter's*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Michael's*. *St. Albans* was built out of the Ruins of the Walls of Old *Verulam*, Part of wh. are still to be seen; and tho' Time & Weather have made the Outside of it look like Stone, yet if you break one of them, or go up to the Tower, the Redness of a Brick presently appears. K. *Edw. VI.* aforesaid incorporated this Burrough by the Name of the Mayor, ten Burgesses, a Steward, and Chamberlain, enabling them to chuse Members of Parliament; but by later Charters the Government is vested in a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, and 24 Assistants. The Town is at this Time large and populous; and the Thoroughfare and Market add not a little to its flourishing Condition. Its Markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and Fairs *March* 25, *June* 22, *Aug.* 15, *Sept.* 8, and 29. Its Wednesday's Market is chiefly for fat Cattle and Sheep, and the other one of the greatest in *England* for Wheat. Several Pieces of Antiquity have been discover'd here, which would take up too much Room to be particularly mention'd: We will, however, take Notice, that not many Years since was found the Tomb of *Humphry* the good Duke of *Gloucester*, (Uncle to K. *Henry VI.* and Protector of the King and Kingd.) whose Leaden Coffin being open'd, his Corpse appear'd pretty entire, having been preserv'd in a Sort of Pickle. There are the Ruins of a certain Fortification near the Town, which the common People call *Oyster Hills*; but 'tis suppos'd to have been the Camp of *Ostorius* the Proprietor. Among the fine Seats and Lordships in the Neighbourhood of this famous Town is one built by the late Great and Ever-Victorious Duke of *Marlborough*; where the late Dutchess his Consort erected a fine Statue of the late Q. *Anne*, on the Pedestal of which Her Majesty's Character, both in Publick and Private, with this remarkable Subscription, *All this I know to be true*, *Sarah Marlborough*, 1738.

ALBANUS, a River of the antient (*Asiatic*) *Albania*.

ALBANY, in *Scotland*. See *BRAIDALBIN*.

ALBANY New, a Town of *New-York*, *America*, antiently call'd *Orange Fort* by the *Dutch*, who drove a profitable Trade from it with the *Indians*, for which it lies very convenient, from *Quebec*, is 143 m. up the River (viz. *Hudson's*, or the *Iroquois*) to the N. of *New-York*, and is but 5 m. below the Place where the E. Branch of the River leaves the Southern, and runs up alm. to the Lake of the *Iroquois*, 200 m. within Land. After its Reduction by the *English*, it was called *New Albany*, the Duke of *York's* Scotch Title, and a strong Stone Fort built here in the room of the old one. This Town, consisting of between 2 and 300 Families, who, says the Author of the *British Empire in America*, live very comfortably, is for the most part inhabited by *Dutch*; but here is a Church-of-England Pastor. The Governor of the Northern Provinces comes hither often to confer with the *Indian* Sachems or Kings, renew Alliances, settle Traffick, and concert Measures agt. their common Enemy; and it is reckon'd the Barrier of *New-York* agt. both the *French* and the *Hurons*. W. lon. 74, lat. 43.

ALBARAZIN See ALBARRAZIN.

ALBARRAZIN, a City of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, (antiently *Ausa*, the Cap. of the *Ausetani* of *Pliny*, and *Authetani* of *Ptolemy*, and since then *Ausona Episcopalis*, and *Vico de Osona*) took its Name fr. a *Moorish* Nobleman, who was Lord of it. His right Name was *Abenracin*, but it hath been corrupted into *Albaracin* and *Allarazin*. It is sit. on the Side of a craggy Hill, surrounded with high scatter'd Mountains near the S. W. Frontiers towards *Castille*, abt. 15 m. dist. fr. *Tirvel*. It is surrounded by a stately strong Wall and Castle, which are washed by the River *Furio*. It became a City in 1300. Its Bishopric is worth 6000 Ducats per An. the Number of Inhabitants abt. 1000 Families, in 3 Parishes, with a Monastery and a Nunnery.

ALBEMARLE, in *France*. See *AUMALE*.

ALBEMARLE, in *America*; the most Southern Province of *North Carolina*, sub. to *Great Britain*.

ALBENGA, by the Antients *Albigaunum*, a Port Town; is sit. on the *Genoese* Coast, *Italy*, and appears to have formerly been a very considerable Place. This City stands abt. 30 m. W. fr. *Alba*, 15 N. E. of *Oneglia*, and as many S. W. of *Final*, on a spacious fertile Plain, surrounded at a Distance with high Mountains, and abt. half a m. fr. the Sea. The Territory abt. it is cover'd with fine Olive and other Trees, and the Ground well cultivated. But with all these Advantages it hath the Misfortune of being unhealthy even to a Proverb. It is a Bishop's See, founded by Pope *Alexander* 1179. when the City, which had been burnt by the *Pisani* abt. 2 Years before, was built anew; the Bishop being subj. to the Metropolitan of *Genoa*. Over-against it is an Island or monstrous Rock called also *Albenga*, tho' its true Name is *Gallinara*.

ALBI, (in Latin *Albiga*) a Town of the *Albigois*, in *Languedoc*, *France*, (E. lon. 40 min. lat. 43. 50.) is sit. on the River *Tarne*, in a very fruitful Country, abt. 10 lea. fr. *Toulouse* to N. E. 300 m. S. of *Paris*. It was formerly only a Bishop's See, Suffragan to the Metropolitan of *Bourges*; but Pope *Innocent XI.* erected it into an Archbishopric 1678. The Prelate is also its Temporal Lord, the King keeping only a Magistrate here, called *Viguier*, for holding the Royal Courts of Judicature. Its Cathedral of *St. Cirile* has one of the finest Choirs of *France*. The Abp. has 320 Parishes in his Diocese.

ALBIGEOIS (the Seat of the *Albigenses*, the first Christians in *Europe* who disputed the Pope's Authority) Part of *Upper Languedoc*, *France*, in Latin *Albigiensis Tractus*, is bounded by *Rouergne* on N. and W. by *Toulousain* S. and by *Quercy* E. 11 Leagues long and 8 broad.

ALBION. The Island which is now called *Great Britain*, and comprehends the 2 Kingd. of *England* & *Scotland*, with the Prin. of *Wales*, was, in ant. Times, by Way of Distinction, styled *Albion*, the Name *Britain* being then common to all the Islands that lie round it. Hence *Agatheremus*, speaking of the *British* Islands, *They are many in Number* (says he); but the most considerable among them are *Hibernia* and *Albion*. And *Ptolemy* to the Chap. wherein he describes the Island now called *Great Britain*, prefixes the following Title, *The Situation of Albion, a British Island*. But, as this so far excell'd the other *British* Islands, the Name of *Albion* in Process of Time was quite laid aside, and that of *Britain* by Way of Excellence used in its room. By this Name it was known in *Pliny's* Time, and even in *Cæsar's*. The Island of *Britain*, says the former, so much celebrated by the Greek and Latin Writers, was formerly called *Albion*, the Name of *Britain* being then common to all the Islands round it; and the latter, *The other Angle of Britain, shooting out to the W. lies*

over-against Spain; on which Side is Hibernia, an Island thought to be half so big as Britain, and about the same Distance from Britain as Britain is from Gaul. Whence it had the old Name *Albion* is uncertain; some deriving it from the Greek Word *Alphon*, which according to *Festus* signifies white; the chalky Cliffs that in several Places rise on our Coasts being of that Colour: While others pretend this Name to have been borrow'd from a Giant, feign'd to have been the Son of *Neptune*, and mentioned by several antient Writers. Some have Recourse to the Hebrew, some to the Phœnician; *Alben* in the former signifying white, and *Alp* in the latter high. The Derivation from the Greek and Hebrew appears countenanced by the old British Poets, who style the Island *Inis Wen*, i. e. *The white Island*. As to the Name *Britain*, see our Article BRITAIN.

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM, now *Vintimiglia*. See VINTIMIGLIA. But tho' we refer for an Account of the Place itself, we should not, methinks, omit here the memorable short Story following. When the Emperor *Otho* march'd against the Forces of *Vitellius*, and he made a Descent in the Province of the Maritime Alps, and his conquering Troops plundered *Albium Intemelium*, &c. a Woman, on that Occasion, having concealed her Son, the Soldiers suspecting that with him she had in the same Place concealed her Money, put her upon the Rack; but could not, with all the Torments which Rage and Cruelty ever devised, prevail upon her to discover the Place where her Son lay hid. *Tacitus* tells us, that, pointing to her Belly, she reply'd *He lies here*; and could not, with all the Tortures successively tried, nor even with the very Agonies of Death, be brought to return any other Answer. An astonishing Instance of Female Constancy and Maternal Affection.

ALBONA, *Alvona*, and *Alvum*, is now but a middling Town, at the Foot of *Monte di Vena*, standing abt. 5 m. fr. the Mouth of the *Arfia*, and 7 fr. *Fiantona* towards N. & on the Confines of the Austrian Territories, in *Istria, Italy*.

ALBRET is a small City of *Gascony* in *France*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 44. 15. sit. 35 m. S. of *Bordeaux*, and 30 N. E. of *Dax*, in a barren Country, in the midst of a Wood, where there are a great Number of Hares, from which this City took its Name; for it is called *Labrit*, *Allebret*, *Lebret*, in Latin *Albretum*, *Lepretum*, from *Lepus*, a Hare; and it's said the Inhabitants do still call that Animal *Bret*.

ALBUFERA, an inconsiderable Town in the little Kingd. of *Algarve*, *Spain*, on the S. Coast, half-way betw. *Lagos* and *Faro*; but it seems to have been a Place of some Note formerly.

ALBUQUERQUE, corruptly so called for *Alba quercus*, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. a City of *Spain*, in the Pr. of *Estremadura*, sit. 9 m. fr. the Portuguese Frontiers, 22 m. N. of *Badajoz*. It is walled, hath a Castle, and 2000 Houses.

ALBURG, or *Aalburg*, (the Diocese of) is the most Northern Part of *Jutland*, *Denmark*, and surrounded by the Sea on all Parts, except on the S. where it is divided from *Wyburg* and *Ripen* by the Gulph called *Lymford*, which runs from the Baltic Sea above 50 m. across the Country, and is shut out of the German Ocean by a narrow Isthmus, or Neck of Land, made by the Sand-Hills on the W. Shore of *Jutland*, over-against a great Shoal called *Jutsche-Riff*. This Diocese is abt. 70 m. long fr. S. W. to the uttermost Point of *Schager-Riff* N. E. but, as 'tis triangular, its Breadth is not equal, and but 40 m. where broadest. The N. Part of this Diocese, which is cut off by the Gulph, (for the City of *Aalburg* lies on the S. Side of it) is called *Wensfuzel*, and by Latin Authors *Vandalia*, which makes some think that it was the Seat of the *Vandals*. The Inhabitants are the hardiest of the King of *Denmark*'s Subjects. The Country is fruitful, and enrich'd by Trade. It is divided into 13 Bailiwicks, which contain 177 Parishes, 100 Castles, and several noted Cities and Towns; as (1.) viz.

ALBURG, or *Aalburg*, in Latin *Alburgum* or *Ælburgum*, so called from the vast Quantities of *Eels* taken in the Gulf of *Lymford*, is a Port Town, in the Diocese just above-mentioned, and stands on the S. Shore of the said Gulph, abt. 6 m. fr. the *Categate* to W. 40 fr. *Arrhus* to N. and 24 fr. *Wyburg* N. E. E. lon. 10. lat. 57. It is the See of a Bishop, founded abt. 1060, who has his Palace here.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, antiently *Completum*, sit. W. lon. 3. 8. lat. 40. 30. in N. Castile, *Spain*, 16 or 18 m. E. of *Madrid*, 11 S. W. of *Guadalaxara*, is stiled a City by *Pliny*, but now is only a Town, tho' deserving Place among considerable Cities. It stands in a spacious delightful Plain on the Banks of the River *Henarez*, over which it hath a stately Bridge, is encompassed with a noble Wall, with 12 Gates, and surrounded with pleasant Gardens,

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Woods, Groves, and a fertile Territory. The Streets are large, in great Number, Buildings lofty, & Churches stately and beautiful. It hath a magnificent Palace, 2 large Squares, besides other open Places, 4 publick Conduits, 1000 Families, 3 Parishes, 19 Monasteries, 9 Nunneries, 20 Colleges, 4 Hospitals, and several Chapels. It was antiently built by the Romans, and its Inhabitants were called *Civites Complutenses*: But the Moors, when they had it in Possession, called it *Alcala*, and added the Name of the River (*Henarez*) it stands on to it. It was once a Bishopric, and is now a University, founded by the Great Cardinal *Ximenes*, Abp. of *Toledo*, 1499. Under him was printed here the first Polyglot Bible, known among the Learned by the Name of *Complutensian*. This Town has in its Neighbourhood divers most delightful Places, which we can't spare Room to particularize, or even enumerate.

ALCALA DEL GUADIARA, W. lon. 6. lat. 37. 10. a Town of *Andalusia*, *Spain*, sit. 6 m. S. of *Seville*.

ALCALA DE REAL, in *Andalusia*, *Spain*, by the Moors called *Alcala de Benzaide*, stands on a Hill, surrounded with Mountains, and with a good Wall and several stately Towers, 28 m. N. W. from *Granada*, 35 S. E. of *Cordova*, and 140 S. from *Madrid*, W. lon. 4. lat. 37. 40. It is inhabited by 2000 Families, in 2 Parishes (one of which a Collegiate), with 4 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, and a Hospital. What Name it formerly had appears not; but K. *Alfonso XII.* recover'd it from the Moors, 1341, and called it *Alcala Regalis*, or *La Real*, i. e. *the Royal*.

ALCANIO, *Alcanius*, in *Sicily*, is a Town with the Title of Barony, sit. near the Gulph called *Castel a Mare*, at the Foot of Mount *Bonifati*, about 3 m. fr. the Sea-Coast, and 16 from *Palermo*, in the Way to *Trapani*.

ALCANTARA, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. 10. in *Estremadura*, *Spain*, near the Front. of *Portugal*, 45 m. N. of *Badajoz*, 170 S. W. of *Madrid*, tho' now no City, is one of the most considerable Towns of *Estremadura*, being nobly seated on the Banks of the *Tajo*, over which it hath a magnificent Bridge built by *Trajan*, and near where the River *Alcantara*, so called from this Town, falls into the *Tajo* with a surprising Rapidity; which shews the prodigious Strength of that famed Bridge, which hath stood so many Centuries firm and undamaged. This Town belong'd antiently to the *Vettones*, but was enlarged and beautified by *Julius Cæsar* or *Augustus*, and called *Norba Cæsarea*, and *Colonia Norbensis* by *Pliny*. It is not to be determin'd now whether the present *Alcantara* be that same, and only rebuilt on the Ruins of that antient Rom. Colony, or a new City built dist. from it; but the Moors, when they took it, gave it the Name *Alcantara* on account of its stately Bridge. It is well walled, and contains 1200 Houses, 2 Parishes, 2 Monasteries, and 2 Nunneries. In what we vulgarly call'd *Q. Anne's War*, it was taken by the Portuguese and Confederates, Apr. 5. 1706; but retaken by the Spaniards Dec. 5. following.

ALCAREZ, a small City in N. Castile, *Spain*, seated on a high Hill, has a good Wall, with 8 Gates, and a strong old Castle. It stands near the Banks of the River *Guadarmena*, which rises abt. 12 m. from it, and runs thro' charming Pasture Grounds, on which are gr. Numbers of noble Horses bred. The Inhabitants abt. 600 Families in 5 Parishes, with 5 Monasteries, and 2 Nunneries. It's distant from *Madrid* about 120 m. S. W. and about 15 from the Frontiers of *Andalusia* and *Murcia*.

ALCATIL, a Town in the *Mogul's* Dominion, in *India*, is reported by the Jesuite Missionaries to be a very large and pop. City, W. of *Ayenkolam*, but ill built and dirty, like most of the Cities in this Country. The *Bramins* here daily worshipped the Devil by the Name and Figure of *Poolear*; and the Jesuits found a Sect here called the *Linganists*, from a monstrous and abominable Figure called *Lingan*, which some of the Idolaters wore about their Necks, as a Token of their Devotion to *Priapus*, the most infamous of all the Heathen Deities. Here they also found hanging on Trees the Necklaces and other Ornaments of a Woman who had been just burnt on the Funeral Pile with her Husband. A diabolical Practice, which the Moors here have long endeavour'd to abolish. See AGRA, BENGAL, &c.

ALCAZAR, *Alcazar de Sal*, so called from the great Quantities of Salt which this Territory produces, and on the same Account stiled by the Romans, who built it, *Salagia*, is situate in *Estremadura*, *Portugal*, on the River *Zadao*. It's walled, and hath a Castle on a steep Rock, with abt. 400 Inhabitants, 2 Parishes, 2 Monasteries, a Nunnery, an Hospital, and a House of Mercy. It's 35 m. S. W. fr. *Lisbon*, on the other Side of the River *Tajo*, and about 30 at its nearest Distance from that River. The Territory about it is

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quite.

quite barren, affording little else but Rushes, which are carried to Lisbon, and there wrought into fine Mats, such as are brought hither.

ALCASSAR-QUIVIR, in the Prov. of *Afgar*, *Africk*; signifies *A Great Palace*, is sit. near the River *Licus*, which sometimes doth overflow to such a Degree, that it quite lays it under Water. The Occasion of its being built was a poor Fisherman, who saved the Life of *Jac. Almanzor*, 4th K. of the *Almohedes*, who was like to have perished in a tempestuous Night among the Morasses of this Neighbourhood, where he, in Pursuit of his Game, had lost himself. The poor Fellow, after entertaining that Prince in an hospitable Manner in his little Hut, without dreaming who he was, being asked next Morn. what Reward he would desire for his kind Reception of him, answered, that he should be glad to have a better House built for him on that Spot, where he might end his Days in Peace with his little Family. Upon which that noble Prince caused this Palace to be built; to which he often resorted, to take the Diversion of Hunting, and made the Fisherman Keeper of it, with a handsome Salary, calling it by his Name *Abdulquerim*. It was afterwards fortified, and called *Alcassar-Quivir*, or the *Great Palace*, to distinguish it from *Alcassar-Zegner*, or the *little Palace*, a little City in the same Kingdom. The Town is well peopled with Merchants and Tradesmen, and adorn'd with fine Mosques, and other Structures, and is become rich, since the *Portuguese* have abandon'd *Arzila*. It hath about 1500 Houses, good Cisterns for saving Rain-water; for that of the River and of the Wells is too brackish to drink; and has a Market once a Week, to which the *Arabs* of that Neighbourhood bring Cattle, Corn, Dates, Butter, &c.

ALCESTER. See AULCESTER.

ALCMAER, in Latin *Alcmeria*, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 40. a Town of N. Holland, in the United Netherlands, sit. abt. 10 m. fr. *Purmerend* to N. W. 23 fr. *Amsterdam* to N. and 7 E. fr. the N. Sea, against which it is shelter'd by the Sand-Hills. It is a very antient City, which suffered much by the Incurfions of the *Frisons*, abt. 600 Yrs. ago, that it obliged Ct. *William* to build a Castle for its Defence, and afterwards to fortify and endow it with large Privileges. It is one of the most beautiful and best built Towns in this Part of the Country, and surrounded with pleasant Gardens and rich Pastures. From the Milk of their numerous Herds of Cows they make vast Quantities of Cheese and Butter, which enriches the Town. It is called the Gate of *Waterland*, a Name given to N. Holland. This Town bravely repulsed the *Spaniards* in their first Wars with the *Netherlanders*, being then very strong by Situation among Marshes, which have been drained since. The City is wall'd round, and at the End of it there is a large Grove, regularly planted, which adds very much to the Pleasantness of the Place. In the Registers of this Place is to be seen a Particular so very remarkable as to deserve being also recorded here, viz. In the Year 1637. they sold publickly in this City, by Auction, 120 Tulips for 90,000 Guilders; and one of those Flowers, called the *Admiral of Enchuyssen*, with its Root and Off-sets, was sold for 5200 Guilders; two others, called *Brabanters*, for 3800 Guilders; one, named the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 Guilders. Not only the Name and Price, but even the Weight, of these Flowers are particularly set down in the City Register. Upon which Occasion we shall observe, that the Passion of paying exorbitant Prices for Flowers and Flower-Roots, was come to such a Height in *Holland*, that the States have been obliged to put a Stop to it by severe Penalties; many Gentlemen having been ruined by that Passion.

ALCOT, a Parish in the Hundr. of *Fremington*, in *Devon*, *England*.

ALCUDIA, a Port in the Island of *Majorca*.

ALD, a River in *Suffolk*. See ALDBOROUGH.

ALDBOROUGH, E. lon. 1. 40. lat. 52. 20. a Town on the Sea-Coast of *Suffolk*, 3 m. fr. *Orford*, 8 fr. *Dunwich*, 35 m. E. of *Bury*, and 88 fr. *London*, having a good Harbour and Trade in the Fishery. 'Tis an antient Corporation of 12 superior and 24 inferior Members, the latter of whom elect two Bailiffs out of the former. 'Tis pleasantly and strongly sit. in the Valley of *Slaughden*, which extends from *Thorpe* to the Haven of *Orford*, with the *Ald* on the W. and the Sea on the E. It has two Streets, each near a m. long, but is not near so broad, the Sea having of late Yrs. swallowed up an entire Street. 'Tis clean, though meanly built, and has a good Quay on the River *Ald*, with Warehouses and Fish-houses for drying their Fish; abundance of Sprats, Soles, and Lobsters, being caught in the Sea here.

It trades to *Newcastle* for Coals, transports Corn, and is defended by several Pieces of Cannon. It has a handsome Church on a Hill; a little to the W. of the Town. It sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Wednesday & Saturday; Fair the 1st Tuesday in Lent, Apr. 26. Aug. 24. & Sept. 31.

ALDBOROUGH, W. lon. 1. 10. lat. 54. 15. a Market-Town in the N. Riding of *Yorkshire*, Engl. sit. 15 m. N.W. of *York*, & 156 N. of *London*.--- Abundance of Coins have been dug up here, partic. of *Constantine the Great*, Aug. *Clodius*, and others; also several Signets engraved with various Figures. In the Wall of the Vestry is the Figure of *Pan* in rough Stone, formerly dug up near the Church; Urns, &c. have been also found, and Pavements of mosaic Fashion.

ALDBURY, a Place 5 m. E. of *Guildford*, in *Surry*, Engl. where, on the Edge of *Blackheath*, is the Platform of a Roman Temple; and some Roman Tiles with 8 Angles are to this Day found among the Rubbish. The River, which rises out of a Hill, and falls into the *Wye* not far from *Guildford*, runs to this Place. It was purchased of the *Randyls* by that great Lover of Antiquity *Thomas* the old Earl of *Arundel*, who made it his Darling; and his Grandson *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* took no less Delight in it. He began here a magnificent Pile, cut a Canal, planted spacious Gardens and Vineyards, and made many other Decorations; nay, he designed a Perforation through a mighty Hill, large enough for a Coach to pass, a Furlong or more in Length, and leading over to an agreeable Valley (designing it as a Way to the House), but encountering a Rock at the S. End, it frustrated the Intention. The late Earl of *Ailesford*, having purchased this fine Seat of the *Howard* Family, has much improved it.

ALDEA, W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 38. 40. a Town of *Espre-madura*, in *Portugal*, on the S. Side of the River *Tajo*, opposite to *Lisbon*, and dist. fr. that Capital 10 m. S. E.

ALDERNEY, the Island, (appertaining, with *Guernsey*, &c. to *Hampshire*, tho' situate but 1 leag. and half from *Cape la Hogue* in *France*) is termed in the Records of the Tower *Aurney*, and *Aurigny*, which *Camden* supposes to be the *Avica* that *Antoninus*, from a MS at the Court of *Spain*, reckons among the Islands of the *British* Sea. It is abt. 8 m. in Compass, healthy, and fruitful both in Corn and Pasture; but has only one Church. It is by much the nearest of all its Fellow-Islands to *Normandy*, and 30 leag. fr. the nearest Part of *England*. The narrow Sea that runs betwixt the 2 Shores is by us called the *Race of Alderney*, but by the *French* call'd *Le Ras de Blanchart*. It is a dangerous Passage, especially in stormy Weather, when the two Currents, which are very strong, meet both in a contrary Motion; otherwise safe enough, and has Depth of Water for the biggest Ships. Through this dangerous *Race* Part of the *French* Fleet made their Escape after their Defeat at *la Hogue* in 1692, as wisely supposing our Ships would not run the Hazard of pursuing 'em. The Habitations here are all compact together, for the greater Safety, in one Town of the same Name, of abt. 200 Houses, and 1000 Inhabitants. This Island is not so much inclosed as the others; and 'tis said there is a Common Field in it of 500 Acres, that bears excellent Corn, and has not once lain fallow this hundred Years, being always kept in Heart by a Sea-weed called *Vraic* (which serves 'em also for Fuel). This Island is a Dependence of *Guernsey*, and has but one Harbour to the S. called *Crabbie*, which is a good Distance from the Town, and only capable of small Vessels. From hence to the W. there's a Range of Rocks for 3 leag. together, which, having several Eddies, are dreadful to Mariners, who call them all *Casquets*, from that principal Rock which advances at the Head of all the rest, with a Spring of excellent fresh Water, which is very comfortable to the whole Island, especially to the Fishermen, and looks into the Channel. 'Tis lamented there is not a Light upon *Casquet*, for the better Safety of Ships. The Inhabitants here are generally but poor.

ALEGRE, in Latin *Alegra*, a Town in the *Auvergne*, *France*, is sit. at the Foot of a high Hill, where there is a large and strong Castle, which commands the Town, abt. 7 leag. dif. fr. *Brioude* to S. E. On the Top of which Hill is a great Lake, said to be bottomless, and at the Foot of it is a Rivulet, which rises from sev. Ponds, and runs into the River *Borne*.

ALEGRETTE, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 39. a Town of the Pr. of *Alentejo*, *Portugal*, sit. on the Riv. *Caya*, 5 m. S. E. of *Portalegre*.

ALENDINE, See ELMEDIN.

ALENDORF, in the Up. Landgrav. of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.
ALEN;

ALENTEJO, a Province of *Portugal*, S. of the River *Tajo*, or *Tagus*.

ALENZON (properly spelt *Alençon*), in Latin *Alenconium*, *Alencio*, or *Alenco*, under the Merid. of *London*, lat. 48. 32. a City of lower *Normandy*, in *France*, Capital of the D. of *Alençon*, pleasantly sit. on the Riv. *Sarte*, in a fruitful Plain, betw. the Forests *Ecouis* & *Perseigne*, 115 m. W. of *Paris*, and 26 N. of *Mans*, 5 leag. fr. *Seez* to S. W. & 18 fr. *Aranches* E. It is a very fair and large City, having long enjoy'd the Title of an Earldom, which was erected into a Duchy-Peerdom by K. *Cha. VI.* of *France*, and has often been conferred on some of the Royal Progeny. The Trade of this City consists chiefly in Vellums and Linen-Cloths, manufacured here, which are very much esteem'd.

ALEPPO, in *Cælo-Syria*, *Asia*, stands abt. 60 m. or, accord. to *Thevenot*, 22 leag. E. fr. *Scanderoon*, in lat. 36. 30. E. lon. 37. 50. It is the greatest and most opulent City of all *Syria*, the Capital of it, and Seat of a Begleberg, and esteemed the most considerable in all the *Turkish* Dominions next to *Constantinople* and *Grand Cairo*. Some take it to be the *Sepharvaim* in II. *Kings* xvii. 24; others to be the antient *Hierapolis*; but others to be the antient *Beraa*. Latin Authors call it *Alepon* and *Chalybon*, and Arabic ones *Aleb* and *Halab*. It is built on 4 Hills, its Castle on the highest, which is as it were the Centre of the Town, & is surrounded with stout Walls, of great square Stones, & flanked with large Towers. This Situation of both City & Castle is so healthy, and the Air and Sky so thin, serene, & delightful, that tho' the Thermometer rises in *June* to 30 degr. the People lie all Night on the Terrasses on Top of their Houses from *May* to *September* without Danger, and indeed with peculiar Pleasure, there being scarce a Cloud to be seen all that Time, but a Sky perfectly clear & bright. It's encompassed also with a spacious, fertile, delightful Plain, plentiful of Corn, Oil, & Wine, and a Variety of other Fruits, Almonds, Pistaches, Figs, Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, Olives; tho' they are obliged to smear the Roots of their Vines with a kind of Pitch, to save the Grapes from Worms. Here's Plenty of Flesh, Fowl, Fish (particularly Trouts, Eels, and Crabs of exquisite Taste) as well as Fruits, as aforesaid, especially Mulberries, and a fine Sort of Cucumber which is eaten without paring, Musk-Melons, Water-Melons, Artichokes, Turnips, Radishes, Onions, Garlic, Colliflowers, Kidney-beans, and other Pulse, with a great Variety of Sallading, and Capers very common. Apples, Pears, Cherries, Gooseberries, &c. are but scarce; and Oats and Grass are scanty, the Ground being mostly too dry and sandy. Harvest generally begins abt. the End of *April*. Every Family makes its own Wine, which mostly is white and strong. The Town is well supply'd with Water, by Aqueducts, from a River near 2 Days Journey off; which, being muddy, they strain thro' Jars of unburnt Clay, which clarifies it. The Place formerly reap'd the greatest Advantages by its Nearness to the *Mediterranean*; for, by means of the Sea-Port of *Alexandretta* (or *Scanderoon*), as well as the Gulph of *Ormuz*, and the River *Euphrates* (which falls into it there, after its long Course thro' *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Babylon*, &c.), *Persians*, *Armenians*, *Arabians*, & *Indians*, from that Side, us'd to bring hither all their rich Merchandizes, Jewels, Silks, Drugs, Spices, and other Commodities, from *India*, *Persia*, *Armenia*, *Assyria*, &c. Which, before the Discovery of Navigation directly to the *East-Indies*, render'd such Commerce here vastly richer than it hath been since. And yet it still continues to be the Market for the richest Commodities of *Europe*, brought by *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Venetians*, *Genoese*, &c. by the *Mediterranean*, from *Alexandretta*, and hence convey'd to *Persia*, &c. And here are bought Raw Silk, Cotton Yarn, Grograms, Galls, Drugs, &c. &c. for *Europe*. The *English* have a Consul here, as well as at *Smyrna*, and are always civilly treated by the *Turks*, our Cloath being in great Esteem among them. The *French*, *Dutch*, *Italians*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, *Indians*, &c. have likewise theirs here. The City is governed by a *Basha*, who hath a Guard of 300 Men, and commands the whole Country from *Scanderoon* to the *Euphrates*, and hath 9 Sangiacs under him. Next to him is the *Aga*, who hath 400 Janissaries, and commands within and without the City, having the Keys every Night brought him. The Castle's Governor hath 200 Musquetters, and the *Aga* of the City 300 Arquebusses. There is also a Sub-Basha, who goes the Rounds every Night as Captain of the Watch, and executes the *Basha's* Sentence on Criminals. The *Cadi* is the sole Judge in Civil Matters, makes or dissolves Marriage-Contracts, confirms Acts of Sale and Purchase, and creates Masters of e-

very Trade to prevent Frauds. The City is abt. 3 m. in Circuit, hath 12 Gates, & 3 large Suburbs, and is divided into 45 Wards. The Walls, which form an Oval, are not high or strong, but are founded on Rock, and flanked with Towers, at the Dist. of 60 Paces from each other. The Castle is mounted with 30 Cannon, is abt. 600 Paces round, hath but one Gate, and without a Drawbridge. The Suburbs, well-built, are mostly inhabited by *Levantine* Christians, of which are 4 principal Sorts, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Surians* (or *Jacobites*), and *Maronites*: The first abt. 16000, who have an Abp. and Cathedral dedicated to St. *George*; the second abt. 12000, their Church dedic. to the *B. Virgin*, and their Bishop also there resides; the third abt. 10000, who have too a Cathedral dedic. to the *Virgin*. The last exceed not 1200, but have a Church also. The *Rom. Catholicks* have 3 Churches served differently by *Jesuits*, *Capuchins*, & *Carmelites*. The whole Amount of Inhabitants in City and Suburbs abt. 250,000. The *Turks* have 120 Mosques, several very magnificent, and adorn'd with stately Minarets, and Cupola's cover'd with Lead; many of which had been Christian Churches. One of 'em is extremely noble, and supposed to have been built by the Emp. *Helena*, in which is a Stone Pulpit, wherein preached *John Damascene*. We dare not afford Room for a perfect Description of this Mosque, or of others, which are not vastly inferior, nor of the Monasteries; but we may take Notice of a spacious Fishpond in a Court of one of them, which tho' stored with a Variety of Fish are not suffered to be caught. Here are 3 Colleges for Philosophy and Divinity, agreeable to the *Turkish* Religion and Genius. Other Public Buildings, Bazars, Divans, are in great Number and handsome, and very richly furnished, &c. especially the Kans (or Inns); particularly the great Kan, where the *Engl.* & *Fr.* Consuls, and Numbers of rich Merchants, reside. Its Portal is fine, neatly carved and ornamented; the Buildings spacious and grand, and richly furnish'd. It hath a large Court before it, shut with 2 strong Iron Gates half a Foot thick, and studded all over with large Nails. The Streets are well paved, except the Bazars, where the Merchants and Mechanics have their Shops, which last are narrow, and only with a Foot Causeway on each Side, and a Horseway in the middle. The rest of the Houses are better built than commonly they are in most Parts of *Turkish Asia*; being mostly of white Stone, one Story high, with Terrasses and small Domes on the Top. A Manufacture of fine *Turky-Leather* (which no Stranger is admitted to see the Preparation of) is carried on here. Those of Silk, Camblet, and Soap, are also considerable. We may add, from *Salmon*, that abt. 12 m. S. E. of *Aleppo* is a Salt Lake, 7 or 8 m. over, having a dry Crust of Salt on the Surface, which sounds like frozen Snow when Horses trample on it: And Magazines of this Salt are laid up in the Neighbourhood of *Aleppo*. The *English* Factors here are about 40 in Number, who have their Chapel and Chaplain.

ALESBURY, or **AILESBUURY**, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51. 40.; 44 m. fr. *London*, a neat, populous, and compact Borough Town, reckoned the best and biggest in the County of *Buckingham*, gives Name to its Hundred, stands on a rising Ground, at the E. End of its fruitful Vale (which feeds incredible Numbers of Cattle and Sheep, remarkable for their fine Fleeces, and extends almost from *Tame* on the Edge of *Oxfordshire* to *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*). It consists of several fine Streets (though the Houses are not contiguous) lying round the Market-Place, which is a handsome Square, and has Plenty of all manner of Provisions: But the Country around is low and dirty. 'Tis a very ancient Town, its Church being, as Mr. *Willis* says, the oldest in all these Parts. It was a Royal Manor in the Time of *Wm.* the Conqueror, and several Yard-Lands, says *Camden*, were given it by the King, upon Condition that the Holders of 'em should find Litter [Straw] for the King's Bed, whenever he should go thither. 'Twas incorporated by Q. *Mary* in 1553-4, by a Charter, to consist of a Bailiff and 10 Aldermen. (out of which 10 the Bailiff was to be chose) and 12 Capital Burgesses. And she granted the Town should be a County within itself, and have Trial of Malefactors, besides the Power of chusing Two Members to Parliament. Its Market is on Saturday; Fairs March 20, Palm-Sunday, June 3, Whitsun-Eve, and Holyrood-Day.

ALESHAM, 6 m. from *Walsham*, in *Norfolk*, is a Town noted for Knitters, and is pretty populous. A Court is kept here for the Duchy of *Lancaster*. The Manor of *Sextons* is held of this Manor by the Rod, at the Will of the Lord; & granted by Copy of Court-Roll; which is a Thing strange in our Law, tho' Military Fees are often held so.

Its Market is on Saturday, and Fair *March 12.*

ALESSANO, E. lon. 19. 30. lat. 40. 6. a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingd. of *Naples*; and Pr. of *Otranto*, sit. in the S. E. Part of the Pr. near the Sea, 12 m. S. of *Otranto City*.

ALESSIO, or *Alesio*, in Latin *Lissus* or *Lissum*, E. lon. 20. lat. 42. a Town of *European Turkey*, in the Pr. of *Albania*, sit. on the River *Drino*, 2 m. above its Mouth into the *Adriatick Sea*, where it forms a Gulph now call'd the Gulph of *Drino*, antiently the *Illyric Bay*. The Town is 16 m. fr. *Scutari* to S. & 20 fr. *Durrazzo* to N. It stands on a very steep Coast, and is defended with a strong Castle. It is a Bishop's Se, & has been these 200 Years subj. to the *Turks*, who call it *Arnaut Efkenleri azi*. It's by some reckon'd the Capital of *Albania*, and is particularly famous for the Sepulchre of *Scanderbeg*, who died here in 1467, for whom even the *Turks* have such a Veneration that they carry away Pieces of his Tomb for Relicks, esteeming them as a Charm to animate their Courage in Battle.

ALET, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 10. a City of the Upper *Languedoc*, in *France*, sit. on the Riv. *Aude*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*, 32 m. S. W. of *Narbonne*, 10 S. of *Carassonan*, 5 E. fr. *Mirepoix*, & 12 N. W. fr. *Perpignan*. Here's a Spring of hot Water said to be good for sev. Distempers. The *Romans*, it's said, dug Gold fr. these Mountains; and several Openings still shew they have been worked here; but these Treasures are now no longer look'd for, since, 1672, M. *Colbert* getting the Mines here to be work'd, found only a few Veins of Copper, not equivalent to the Expence, tho' the Rivulets which spring fr. hence carry both Gold and Silver Sand with them. In the Year 1317, Pope *John XXII.* established a Bishopric at *Limoux*, which 2 Years after he remov'd to *Alet*. The Prelate is Suffragan to the Abp. of *Narbonne*.

ALEXANDRETTA, or *Little Alexandria* (to distinguish it from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*), now *Scanderoon*, lat. 36. 34. E. lon. 36. 40. sit. on the Coast of the *Lesser Asia*, abt. 60 m. W. of *Aleppo* (to which it is the Port-Town), & 41 S. E. of *Antioch*, and stands on the Gulph of *Ajaxzo*, near the Sea, but in such marshy and unhealthy Ground, that it's now but a confused Heap of wretched Houses, built of Wood, and some only Boughs of Trees interwoven and covered with Mud; inhabited mostly by *Greeks*, who entertain the Sailors and ordinary Travellers who come thither. For Persons of higher Rank take Lodgings generally with the Consuls of their Nation, who have built them handsome Houses at the Dis. of a m. or two fr. the Town, which are now increased so as to look like a little City. The Town is so very unhealthy; that few who arrive there in the hot Months escape some acute Disease, if with Life. The very Inhabitants themselves are forced to retire to a Village called *Beylan*, on a high Hill, 2 leag. off, abounding with fresh Water and excellent Fruits. This Mountain hath an Opening which yields a Thorougfare to the N. E. Wind; and when that blows any thing hard, all Vessels in Harbour weigh Anchor and off to Sea, to prevent being dash'd in pieces. The Town is said to be built by *Alexander Mag.* after a Victory over *Darius* not far from it. It hath a Governor and some few Soldiers, with an old Castle, but not long tenable. A Correspondence is carry'd on betw. this City and *Aleppo*, by which are reciprocally known the Rise and Fall of Commodities, by means of Pidgeons, which are taught to fly with Letters about their Necks from one to other. The Country round is very fertile and flat; & beyond it is a spacious Plain called the Plain of *Antioch*, of abt. 18 m. Extent, and water'd with so vast a Number of little Rivers, Brooks, and Canals, that it abounds with every Thing, especially Cattle fatten'd there. This *Alexandria* was originally built by *Alexander the Great*. As it was situated in a Place very convenient for Trade, it soon became one of the most flourishing Cities of the World. *Alexander* in building it employed *Dinocrates*, who had rebuilt the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*, and took care to people his new City with Colonies from several other Places, especially *Judea*, allowing the *Jews* the free Exercise of their Religion, and the same Privileges, &c. which he granted the *Macedonians*.

ALEXANDRIA, the greatest City in *Egypt*, was built (possibly rebuilt, as see the End of our Art. AMON-NO) by *Alexander the Great*, 300 Years or more before the Birth of *Jesus Christ*, on the Coast of the *Egyptian Sea*, and in that Part of *Africk* that lies near the Mouth of the *Nile*, (which some call the *Canopean*, from *Canopus*, others the *Heracleian*, from *Heraclea*, Two Cities in that Country) where it forms a noble spacious Haven in Form of a Crescent. This City, as it was thus founded by *Alexander*, so it bears

his Name, and contains his Tomb; which *Julius Caesar* is said to have paid his Devotion at. The said *Macedonian* Hero employ'd the same *Dinocrates* as built *Alexandretta* preceding, &c. That celebrated Architect having propos'd to the King the cutting Mount *Athos* into the Figure of a Man, &c. [As see in Artic. *ATHOS*] and he, for good Reason, rejecting it, His Majesty set him upon turning his gigantic Ideas from such a Figure to that of a Soldier's Coat, dispos'd into such Lines of Building as should be necessary to constitute a City properly for the chief Seat of his Empire. When the Architect had compleated a new Design according to the King's Direction, (and *Alexander* had got himself declared the Son of the *Ammonian Jupiter*, or *Jupiter Ham*, and thereby intitled to Divine Honours) the Hero, eager to raise some stupendous Work on Earth to perpetuate his Name, and give Mankind an Opportunity of idolizing him, directed it to be carried into Execution on a low Situation in *Egypt*; helping to line out the Streets with his own Hand; and then dignifying the City with his own Name, as above noted. This low Situation, open to the Sea, and back'd with Marshes, we may suppose thus chosen for sake of the Fertility of such Ground in a dry Climate, and for the great Advantage of Water, &c. But then, as such a Situation is not esteem'd the most wholesome, *Dinocrates* shew'd his great Art and Forecast in rendering it a healthy Habitation, by contriving the Streets so as that the *Etesean* Winds should pass through them, and with their comfortable Breezes refresh and purify, not only the publick Ways, but every other Part of this intended CAPITAL OF THE WORLD. Succeeding Kings, as *Diod. Siculus* relates, did largely contribute towards the Increase of this City, by the Donations they gave, and the Ornaments they bestow'd upon it, so that at length, according to some, it became really the most glorious City in the World. Its Length, as *Josephus* relates, was 30 Furlongs. *Alexander*, on his building it, brought a great many *Jews* thither, to plant it; and *Ptolemy Soter*, after his Death, having fix'd the Seat of his Government here, and set his Heart much upon the augmenting and adorning of it, so as to make it the Metropolis of *Egypt*, brought thither many more of that Nation for the same Purpose; where having granted to them the free Exercise of their Religion, and all the same Privileges with the *Macedonians*, and other *Greeks*, they soon grew to be a great Part of the Inhabitants of that City. For *Ptolemy*, being well persuaded of their Faithfulness and Usefulness, spared no Encouragement to allure them thither, so that Numbers after Numbers continued to flock thither. And their constant Intercourse (says *Dean Prideaux*) with the other Citizens, among whom they were mingled, having necessitated them to learn and constantly use the *Greek Language*, That happen'd to them here as had before at *Babylon* on the like Occasion; that is, By accustoming themselves to a foreign Language, they, by Degrees and in Time, forgot their own (i. e. even their own new Language learnt at *Babylon*). Wherefore in the Reign of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* they had a Version made of the *Hebrew Books* of the Law of *Moses* into *Greek*, which Translation, by means of the Fable (for nothing, Dr. *Prideaux* assures us, but a Fable is it) of *Arists* of the 70 Interpreters, &c. hath obtain'd the Name of the *Septuagint*. We beg Leave to take Notice here, that among those *Jews* whom *Ptolemy's* Favour drew into *Egypt*, as the *Jewish* Historian *Josephus* quotes the Story, was one *Mosellam*, a sensible Fellow, who was such an excellent Marksman, that he shot a Bird dead with his Bow, whilst a Soothsayer in their Company was persuading them to observe its Motion, in order to steer their Course by that of the Bird. His superstitious Mates inveighing against him for such impious Fact, he laughed at their Folly, in expecting to learn their Fortune from a Creature that was so palpably ignorant of its own. But alas! the *Jews* found not always the like good Usage as from *Ptolemy*, 50000 of them being at once here bloodily massacred abt. the Year of Christ 69. This City was, in the Time of *Adrian*, so very remarkable for the Industry of its Inhabitants, that that Emperor, in a Letter to *Servianus* his Brother-in-law, wrote, that no one here was suffer'd to be idle, insomuch that even those that were blind followed some Profession. This City at length had, probably by Seditions, forfeited many of its antient Privileges; for St. *Jerom* tells us, it was alm. entirely ruined by the *Romans*, after they had become Masters of it. But *Adrian* not only repaired both the publick and private Buildings, and restor'd the Inhabitants to their former Privileges, but heaped new Favours on them. In the Palace here, which took up the third Part of the City, one Quarter was consecrated to the *Muses* and *Sciences*, and thence

thence called the *Musæum*. There were lodged, and entertained, at the Expence of the Publick, Men of Learning, divided into sev. Companies or Colleges, according to the different Sciences and Sects which they professed. They were all under one Head, named by the Emperor, and honoured with the Title Pontiff. This Institution is generally ascribed to *Ptolemy Soter*, King of *Egypt*, who was a very Learned Prince, and placed there his famous Library. The Emp. *Claudius* afterwards added a new *Musæum* with large Revenues. *Adrian* much convers'd with & respected the Learned Men of his Time here. But the Emp. *Caracalla* suppressed this Society in the Year 216; but it afterwards was re-established, and subsisted 'till the Civil Wars in the Time of *Aurelian*, when that Quarter, named *Bruchion* or *Bruchium*, was utterly demolished. *Strabo* describes this *Musæum* to have been a large Structure, adjoining the Palace and fronting the Harbour, surrounded with a Portico, where the Philosophers walked & conversed; within which was a very large Hall, where they all met at their Meals, which were plentiful enough. Hence *Timon* the *Phliasian*, who was Contemporary with *Ptolemy* who built it, used to call it the *Taloron* (or the *Coop*), denoting that the Philosophers were fed and fatten'd in the Musæum like Fowls in a Coop. Among the eminent Persons which this noble Seminary produced we may reckon *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, *Anatolius*, and *Athanasius*, not forgetting the most Learned Lady *Arpasia*, who had their Education here. Now, for the Use of this famous Univ. *Ptolemy* made a Collection of choice Books, which by Degrees, under his Successors, grew to be the finest Library in the World. His Son *Ptolemy Philadelphus* left in it at his Death 100,000 Vols. and the succeeding Princes of that Race enlarged it still more, 'till at length the Books amounted to 700,000 Vols. Their Method of collecting them was: They seized all the Books that were brought into *Egypt*, and sent them to the Academy, or Musæum, where they were transcrib'd by Persons well qualified for the Purpose; the Transcripts being deliver'd to the Proprietors, and the Originals laid up in the Library. *Ptolemy Euergetes*, for Instance, borrow'd of the *Athenians* the Works of *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, and *Æschylus*, and only returned them the Copies, which were very beautiful ones, and presented the *Athenians* with 15 Talents (or 3000 *l.* Sterl. and upwards) for the Exchange. When this Library in the Musæum was fill'd to the Num. 400000 Vols. another within the *Serapeum* was erected, by way of Supplement. In the War which *J. Cæsar* waged with the *Alexandrians*, the *Bruchion* Library was unfortunately burnt, and the 400,000 Vols. there reduced to Ashes; but that in the *Serapeum* remained; and there doubtless was it *Cleopatra* deposited the 200,000 Vols. of the *Pergamean* Library, which *M. Antony* presented her with. These, with Addition upon Addition, rendered the new Library of *Alexandria* more and more numerous and considerable than the former; and tho' plunder'd more than once during the Troubles and Revolutions in the *Roman* Empire, yet was it again and again repaired, and filled with the same Number of Books, and continued many Ages of very great Use as well as Fame, 'till burnt alas! by the barbarous *Saracens*, on their making themselves Masters of *Alexandria* in 642. of the Xtian Æra. The Manner of it is too remarkable to be passed over in Silence.—*John*, of *Alexandria*, surnamed the *Grammarians*, a famous *Peripatetic* Philosopher, being there when the City was taken, in great Favour with *Amri-Ebnol-As* their General, and observing he took no Notice in his Inventory of the Books, he begg'd of him the Royal Library. *Amri* told him it was not in his Power to grant such Request, but that he would write to the Khalif (or *Saracene* Emp.) on that Head. He accordingly wrote to *Omar*, then Khalif; whose Answer was, 'that those Books, if they contained the same Doctrine with the *Koran*, could be of no Use, because the *Koran* comprehended all necessary Truths: But if they contain'd what was contrary to that Book, they ought not to be suffer'd. And therefore he ordered them to be destroyed.' Upon which *Amri*, according to Command, distributed the Books throughout all the City, among those who kept Hot-Baths, or Bagnio's, (of which were then no less than 4000 in *Alexandria*) to heat the Baths with. And (says *Bayle*, fr. whose Art. *Omar* we extract this Particular) notwithstanding the great Havock that must needs be made of them at this Rate, it was full 6 Months before they were thus consumed. A Loss that could never be compensated to the Learned World! An inestimable Treasure of Knowledge, founded by a *Macedonian* Prince, a great Encourager of Learning, was utterly destroy'd by an enthusiastic Tyrant, who, by his Religion, founded in Ignorance,

and made up of inconsistent Fables, was inspired with a brutish Hatred of Truth, Learning, and Politeness. The Musæum in the *Bruchion* stood after the Library adjoining it was consumed, and lasted 'till that whole Part of the City was destroyed by the Emperor *Aurelian*, in his War with the *Alexandrians*. As to the Public Edifices and Ornaments of Antiquity, we have not Room so much as to enumerate 'em here: We must be contented therefore with instancing the aforesaid *Serapeum*, or Temple wherein the Statue of *Serapis* (pretended miraculously to have convey'd itself hither from *Sinope*) was set up, which Structure, suitable to the Grandeur of that stately Metropolis (*Alexandria*), is said to have surpassed in Beauty and Magnificence all other Edifices in the World, except the Capitol at *Rome*. *Alexander*, it seems, as before hinted, was not the first Founder, but the Re-edifier, Enlarger, & Beautifier: It having before him been called *Noe*, and *Noy*, by the *Hebrews*, *No-Ammon*. By the *Romans* it was named *Pharos*, *Sebastè*, *Augusta*, *Julia*, *Claudia*, *Domitia*, as well as *Alexandria*; by the Natives, *Racotis*; but the *Turks* now call it *Scanderia*, or *Scanderic*, for they shorten the Name of *Alexander* into that of *Scander*: And thus they give the Name *Scanderoon* to *Alexandretta*. Its Haven, tho' not now very safe, is yet much frequented. But however magnificent, opulent, &c. formerly was the Town, it's reduced now for the most Part to such Heaps of Ruins, (in some Places even higher than the Houses that are left in it) and such Desolation reigns thro' every Quarter, that one cannot meet a single Street entire. The Place is divided into the Old and New City, and both of them of considerable Compass, the old 7 m. The outer Walls round the old are some of the chief Remains. Tho' antient, they are beautifully built of hewn Stone, 12 m. in Compass, the Arches are true, and the Workmanship very good, and are defended by semicircular Towers, 20 f. in Diamet. and abt. 130 dist. fr. each other, each of which could contain 200 Soldiers. At each of them is a Stair-Case leading to the Battlements, there being a Walk round on the Top of the Walls built on Arches, and each Tower had a Cistern of the *Nile* Water. As these Walls now stand, they seem to have enclosed the whole City, except the Royal Palace to N. E. The inner ones, which seem the Work of some of the middle Ages, are much stronger and higher than the outer, and are flanked with stately Towers, particularly two, which stand N. W. on the Strand towards the New City. One of these was formerly the Custom-house, and is now the Residence of an Aga. The City hath 4 Gates facing the 4 Points of the Compass, the Northern leading to the Sea-side; and all of them appear still stately and beautiful. The Houses are flat on Top, and built on arched Vaults, which serve the Inhabitants for Cisterns and Reservoirs, and are annually filled by the Overflowing of the *Nile*, which is the only Supply they have of that Element, and serves them all the Year. Some of the most curious Antiquities still to be seen, are, 1. A double Row of fine Garnet Pillars, sev. of which still standing, supposed to have constituted the Street mentioned by *Strabo*, which reached from the Necropolis Part of the City to the Gate of *Canopus*. 2. On a high Wall, abt. 200 Paces fr. the Town, stands *Pompey's* famed Pillar, all of one Stone, 125 f. high, of the *Corinthian* Order. It is still entire, except that some Part of the Foundation, made of large Pieces of Marble, &c. hath been removed, in Expectation of finding hidden Treasure. At present it rests entirely on a solid Block of white Marble scarce 2 Yards square, and being touch'd with a Key it gives a Sound like a Bell. (*Shaw*.) *Pococke*, who hath also been there, says the Height is abt. 114 f. and adds, that those Defects in the Foundation had been lately repaired. 3. To the W. beyond the Canal of *Canopus* are seen some Catacombs, consisting of sev. Apartments cut in the Rock, on each Side of an open Gallery; and on the Sides of those Apartments are cut 3 Rows of Holes to deposite the Dead Bodies in; and here it is supposed that the Suburbs began. 4. The King's Palace, with its Suburbs, which (as before mentioned), cover'd one 4th Part of the City, enclosed, among other Things, the Musæum, the Royal Sepulchres, and Tomb of *Alexander*. All these are gone to Decay, and great Part carried off to build other Parts of the City. 5. The Palace of *Cleopatra*, on the Eastern Shore, which hath some Galleries still standing, with a Tower all of white Marble, which is supported by a strong Building in Form of a Vault, or solid Roof, wherein are to be seen at equal Distances sev. Niches adorn'd with Columns also of Marble, supporting the Roof above. Abt. 80 Paces fr. the Palace is the Canal dug by the antient *Egyptians* to conduct the *Nile* Water,

ter into the City. It begins abt. 23 m. above *Rofetto*; and when the River is at a sufficient Height, the Lock is set open, which lets the Water into all the subterranean Cisterns, which are extremely deep, and so strongly built that they seem to have suffer'd no Decay. The Water is drawn out of them by an Engine, which lets in a constant String of empty Buckets fasten'd to a Chain, which turns round a Pully, and which by that Means comes up full, and then throws the Water into proper Reservoirs for present Use. The Cisterns also serve to receive Rain-Water (when it falls). Over-against *Alexandria* lies the Island of *Pharos*. For an Account of which we refer to our Article *PHAROS*. *Alexandria* hath 2 Ports, the old and the new. Into the first none but *Turkish* Vessels are admitted; the latter receives Vessels from *Europe*. No Gardens are abt. this City, except tow. the Nile's Side, the Territory being so hot and dry. It stands in lat. 31. 15. and W. lon. 29. 54. abt. 20 m. N. fr. the Lake *Mareotis*, & 40 fr. that of *Nitre*; 14 m. W. fr. the most westerly Branch of the Nile, & 120 m. N. W. of the City of *Grand Cairo*. *Alexandria* and the rest of *Egypt* is subj. to the Grand Signior, who seems however to have a limited Authority, being often obliged to submit the Administration of the Government to the Humours of the petty Princes of *Egypt*.

ALEXANDRIA, E. lon. 8. 52. lat. 44. 45. a City of *Italy*, in the Pr. of *Alexandriano* (pronounced *Alessandriano*), in the D. of *Milan*, confirm'd to the K. of *Sardinia* by the Peace of *Utrecht*, 1713. is but a little City, its Fortifications of the old Sort, and but in indifferent Repair. It was built in 1178. and is surnamed in *Contempt de la Paglia*, or of *Straw*. Some will have it that the Emp. *Fred. Barbarossa* had called it *Cæsarea*; but that P. *Alexander III.* called it from his own Name *Alexandria*. The Emperor besieged it next Year; but was forced shamefully to raise the Siege. Hence those of the Pope's Side said, that *Frederick* had made a notable Fire against the Town, but, like that made with *Straw*, it gave a great Blaze, and soon went out with Stink and Smoak. So that the Emperor probably gave it thereupon such contemptuous Name, as he was incensed against the Pontiff. The Latin Name is *Alexandria Statelliorum*. The Pope erected it into a Bishopric, subj. to the Abp. of *Milan*, and endowed it with considerable Privileges. *Jews* are permitted to live here, who have a separate Quarter allotted them, where they live by themselves, and when they go abroad are obliged to wear some Mark of Distinction, the Men grey Hats and long Beards, the marry'd Women a grotesque kind of Head-dress, and the Maids none at all. The City is divided into 2 Parts by the *Tenaro*, over which it hath a Bridge abt. 400 f. long, and covered from End to End like that of *Pavia* (viz. on the Top, to preserve Passengers from Sun and Rain). Tho' *Barbarossa* could not take it during 6 Months, nor the *French* under the Duke of *Modena* in 1657. yet *An.* 1706. Pr. *Eugene* did it in 3 Days.

ALEXANDRIA, an antient Town in *Seleucis* of *Syria*, stood on the *Sinus Issicus*.

ALEXANDRIANO, or the *Alessandrese*, takes its Name from *Alexandria*, the Capital of it (Which see above), and hath the *Tortonese* on the E. the *Laumelline* N. & *Montferrat* S. W.

ALEXANDRION, a Fortrefs in *Judea*, built by *Alexander Jannæus* (from whom it had its Name), Father of *Aristobulus*. It was sit. on a high Mountain, in the very Entrance into *Judea*, near the Town of *Corea*, which was the first Place in *Judea* on the *Samaritan* Side, and upon the Road to *Jericho*, on the Frontiers of *Judah* & *Benjamin*. *Alexandrion* was afterwards the Burying-place of the *Jewish* Kings; so that, tho' it was demolished by the *Romans*, it was rebuilt by *Herod*, and his Sons sent thither to be buried.

ALEXIN, a Town of the Pr. of *Vorotin*, in Western *Moscovy*.

ALFED, a Town in the Bishopric of *Hildesheim*, *Germany*.

ALFORD, 4 m. fr. *Kildrummy* in *Aberdeenshire*, *Scotland*, on the S. Side of the *Don*, where it receives the *Lochel*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 16 Parishes. In this Part of that Country, at the Source of the River *Dovern*, there is a Valley called *Cabrach*, between the steep Mountains of *Buck*, which abounds with Pasture, where the People live in Tents during Summer, but generally remove in Winter.

ALFRETON, a Town in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, in *Derbyshire*, 10 m. fr. *Derby*, 6 fr. *Chesterfield*, and 135 fr. *London*, is suppos'd by Etymologists to have been *Alfred's Town*. It has a pretty good Market on Mondays; but is famous only for its nappy Ale, which, tho' very strong, has a curious Flavour. It has a Fair on July 20.

ALGÆ, a City in *Eubœa*, an Isle in the *Ægean* Sea, stood over-against *Anthedon*, the last maritime City of *Æolia* on the Side of *Locris*. *Strabo* calls it the *Euboic Algæ*, and also *Æges*, to difference it from two other Cities of that Name, the one in *Achaia* near the River *Cratis*; the other in *Æolis*. The same Author is of Opinion that from this Place, once famous for a Temple of *Neptune*, the *Ægean* Sea borrowed its Name. See *ÆGEAN* Sea.

ALGARVE, the most S. W. Pr. of *Portugal*, and is properly that Part of it which was by antient Authors call'd *Cuneus*, or the *Wedge*, being really wedged in by the Ocean W. & S. on the E. by the *Guadiana*, which parts it from *Andalusia*, N. by the Mountains called *Serra de Algarve* and *Serra de Monchique*, which divides it from *Antejo*; so that it's but 90 m. in Length and 28 in Breadth. It was antiently called *Bastuli*, and *Turduli*. The *Moors* erected this little Province into a Kingdom, and gave it a *Moorish* or *Arabic* Name. [See *ASGAR*.] It is called in Latin *Algarbium*, in *Portuguese* *Algarbe* or *Algarve*; and on Expulsion of the *Moors* it was reduced into a County or Earldom. The Country, tho' very mountainous in most Parts of it, is yet very fertile as to Wine, Oil, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Pomegranates, &c. Palm-trees are plenty, the Leaves whereof the poor People work into various Knacks. But, in the main, the Country is neither populous nor wealthy.

ALGHIERI, *Alger*, *Algieri*, *Alerium*, *Algaria*, is a small but strong and well-inhabited Sea-port Town on the N. W. Coast of the Island of *Sardinia*, in the Pr. of *Cape Saffari*. It is said to have rose out of the Ruins of the antient *Tytium*; but *Cluverius* thinks it to have been formerly called *Coraxa*. It is now an Episc. See under that of *Saffari*, from which it is dist. 16 m. S. Lat. 40. 35. lon. 8. 57. E.

ALGIERS Kingdom is sit. betw. 30 & 37 degr. of N. Lat. and betw. 1 degr. W. & 9 degr. E. lon. bounded by the *Mediterranean* N. the Kingd. of *Tunis* E. Mount *Atlas* S. and by the Riv. *Mulvia*, which separates it from the Emp. of *Morocco* W. extending near 600 m. fr. E. to W. along the Coast of *Barbary*, for the most Part mountainous. This Country is supposed to have been the *Mauritania Cæsariensis* of the *Romans*. Most of its several Provinces are inhabited by the *Moors* that were driven hither from *Spain*; but besides those here is a great Mixture of other Nations, *Arabs*, *Turks*, *Jews*, &c. particularly some of the antient People called *Azuagues*, scatter'd about many Parts of *Africa*, who live for the most Part by feeding their numerous Herds from Place to Place, and are stout and warlike, and were heretofore very powerful. The *African* Historians affirm them to be some of those *Phœnicians* (or *Canaanites*) who fled from *Joshua* and the *Israelites*, according to an Inscription in the *Punic* Tongue, engrav'd on a Stone Fountain, thus: *We are fled hither from the Presence of that great Robber JOSHUA the Son of NUN*. They are a kind of Christians that neither shave their Beards nor cut their Hair, and affect to wear a blue Cross painted or burnt on their Cheek or Hand by way of Distinction. The Climate is so temperate, that the Heat of Summer never dries the Leaves on the Trees, nor the Cold of Winter makes them fall; so that they enjoy a constant Verdure. In *February* they begin to bud, in *April* shew their Fruit in full Growth, which are mostly ripe by *May*; the Grapes ready to gather in *June*, and Figs, Peaches, Nectarines, Olives, Nuts, &c. in *August*. Dr. *Shaw*, however, tells us, that tho' Oil, Hides, Pulse, and Corn, are the general Produce of the Kingdom, yet the first are either in such small Quantities, or so much wanted at home, that Corn may be reckoned the chief or only Commodity for Exportation. Formerly indeed 7 or 8000 Tons of Oil have some Years been shipp'd off by our Merchants from this Kingdom and that of *Tunis*; but there is so great a Consumption of Oil among the Natives themselves, that they will seldom permit it to be exported for Christendom. The Vines are large and thick, and the Bunches of Grapes commonly a Foot & half long. But Dr. *Shaw* tells us, that in the Years 1723 & 1724 the Locusts made vast Destruction among the Vineyards of *Algiers*, before which Time their Wine was not inferior to the best Hermitage either in Briskness or Flavour; and tho' it is much degenerated since, it may still dispute the Preference with the Wine of *Spain* or *Portugal*. The Melons are of an exquisite Taste, some ripening in Summer, and others in Winter. The Soil is very various, some Parts dry, hot, and barren, others fertile in Corn as well as Fruit, and others abounding in excellent Pasturage. There are also many Deserts, which harbour Lions, Ostriches, Porcupines, Buffaloes, Wild Boars, Stags, Monkeys, Cameleons, and many

many other Creatures, besides all Sorts of Game, as well as Serpents and other venomous Creatures. Here are two Creatures of a peculiar Kind, one of them called *Gapard*, which can be easily tamed, and is made use of for Hunting like a Dog. The Head of it is like a Cat's, the Hind-legs longer than the Fore, and the Tail finely mottled. But it is so apt to run itself out of Strength, that they are obliged to carry it now and then on their Horses till it hath recovered itself. The other Creature seems between a Dog and a Fox; and its Breath, in a Morning fasting, is said to cure Numbness in the Limbs. Dr. *Shaw* thinks the former may be taken for a Species of the Lynx, or rather for the lesser Panther of *Oppian*. The other (continues he) has a small pointed Head, with such Teeth, Feet, &c. as shew it to be of the Weasel Kind. It has a round slender Body, about a Foot long; and its Tail is regularly marked with a Succession of black and white Ringlets. The Horse (says our Author) formerly the Glory and distinguishing Badge of this Country, hath of late very much degenerated in *Barbary*; or rather the *Arabs* have been discourag'd in breeding a fine Race, which they were sure would one Time or other fall into the Hands of the *Turkish* Officers. A valuable and well-taught *Barbary* Horse (besides the supposed Quality of never lying down, and of standing still when the Rider drops his Bridle) is to have a long Pace, and to stop short, if required, in a full Career. He remarks, that a Gelding or Wether is rarely if ever known in this Country; for such Males of Sheep, or of the Black Cattle, &c. as are more than sufficient for the Preservation of the Species, have their Testicles only squeez'd or compos'd when they are about 3 Months old; the *Mohammedans* accounting it an Act of Cruelty to castrate any Creatures --- [except those of their own Species]. As for one of the most remarkable Animals of the Feather'd Kind, the Doctor pitches on the *Houbaara*, which is as big as a Capon, and its Body of a longer Shape. It frequents the Confines of the Deserts, and feeds on little Shrubs and Insects. The Body is of a light Dun or yellowish Colour, interspers'd all over with little brown Marks; but the larger Feathers of the Wing are black, having each of them a white Spot near the Middle. Those of the Neck are whitish with black Streaks, but are chiefly remarkable for their Length, and of being erected when it is attack'd or provok'd. Its Bill is about an Inch and an half long, flat like that of the Starling; and its Legs agree in Shape, and Want of the hinder Toe, with those of the Bustard. Nothing can be more entertaining than to see this Bird pursued by the Hawk, and what various Stratagems it makes use of in order to escape its Enemy.

ALGIER, the Capital of the Province of *Algier Proper*, and of the whole Kingdom, and the *Ruscurnum* of the Antients, was once the Metropolis also of *Mauritania Cæsariensis* in the Reign of K. *Juba*; but Authors are not agreed about its Founder. The *Mohammedan Arabs*, who have abolished all the *Roman* Names, call it *Al Gezir*, or *The Island*, on Account of a small one that lies opposite to its Mole; and hence it hath been corrupted into that of *Algier*. The *Turks* call it *Al Fezeire al Gazie*, or *Magazie*, i. e. *Algiers the Warlike*, and in their public Records and Letters *Al-Fe-zeire Megerbie*, i. e. *The Island in the West*, to distinguish it from a City of the same Name near the *Dardanelles*. Dr. *Shaw* says we should pronounce it --- *Al-Fe-Zeirah*. The City is square, and built on the Declivity of a Hill that faceth the N. and N. E. so that the Houses rise one above another; by which Means they have all a full Prospect towards the Sea, the Houses being flat and terraced on the Top. The Streets, which ascend with the Hill, are narrow, to keep out the Sun, except one, 1200 Paces long, which runs from the E. Gate to the W. which is very wide, well-built, and full of Shops well stored with all Sorts of Commodities. And here are Markets for Corn, Bread, Flesh, and Fish kept. The City Walls are partly of Brick, and partly of square Stone, and reckoned 3400 Paces in Compass at the Bottom, and 1800 at the Top; or abt. a m. & qr. (not above a m. & ha. says *Shaw*). They are 12 Foot thick, and 30 long, at the upper Part of the Town, and 40 at the lower next to the Sea, and are flanked with Towers and Bastions, and surrounded with a wide Ditch. In short, the whole City, and all its Avenues, &c. have, in the Years 1749 and 1750, receiv'd such extraordinary new Fortifications, and are so prepared for Offence as well as Defence, that, from having been weak and of little Defence, they bid Defiance to the united Strength of the confederated Christian Princes all along on the opposite Shore of the *Mediterranean*, who have threaten'd to invade them. They have 6 Gates open, and some walled up.

That which faces the East is called *Baba-son*, (or, as Dr *Shaw* writes it, *Bab-Azoone*) and that towards the W. *Babalvetta*; and near the first of these is the Place of Execution for all *Mohammedan* Criminals, and the other for the Christian. The Houses are computed about 15000, all of Brick, whiten'd within and without, but small, and not above one Story high. The Rooms are paved with square Tiles, or Bricks, of several Colours, neatly put together; the Houses are, however, large enough for 5 or 6 Families to live in every one of them, they being built somewhat like our large Inns, with 4 Galleries above, and as many below, all answering to a square Court in the Middle. The inward Rooms have no Light but what comes in at the Gates, which are large, and reach up to the Cieling; but those which look towards the Streets have some Windows. They have no Gardens behind, but only on the Tops of the Houses, which are tiled, and covered with Earth. They have no Chimnies, but make their Fires in large earthen Pots, commonly placed near the Door to let out the Smoak; which is however apt to soil their Walls, which for that Reason they take Care to white-wash against their great Festivals. Their Household Furniture consists of a few Earthen-Pots, Platters, Spoons, Laddles, Wooden Trunks; and a Mat and 2 Quilts laid over 2 or 3 Sticks serve them for a Bed. Of all the handsome Buildings the *Basha's* Palace, which stands in the Heart of the City, is the largest and noblest. There are 9 other fine Structures, which serve the *Janizaries* for Barracks, 6 Prisons, which they style *Bafos* or Baths, in which they all Night lock up the Slaves whom they take at Sea. Real Baths for the Publick are abt. 62; 107 Mosques, mostly situate along the Sea-side, making a fine Shew. But there are no Caravanseras (or Lodging-houses) as in *Turkey*; in lieu of which Taverns, Cooks Shops, &c. are kept by Christian Slaves. Their Tombs are magnificent. They had neither Wells nor Springs, to supply them with Water, except what fell from the Sky, and was saved in Cisterns, till the last Century, when a *Moor* driven from *Spain* found a Way of conveying it plentifully by Aqueducts, which now furnish 130 Fountains. The Mole is all the Harbour, which is in Form of a Semi-Circle, and reaches from the Gate of the Divan to the Point of the small Island, or *Al Jezir*, before-mentioned, and from the other Point of it to the Town; and the Entrance into the Haven lies between them. Beneath the Mole, on one Side, is a Stone Quay, and on the other a sandy and rocky Bank. The whole is defended by a stout Fort, erected on the Point of the Island before-mentioned, and by 6 others; one of which, situate on the Top of a Hill, commands the whole City and Harbour. It is called the *Imperial Castle*, because the Emperor *Charles V.* laid the Foundations Anno 1540, when he was besieging the City. The *Embrasures* in this Direction, [i. e. towards the Sea] says Dr. *Shaw*, are all employed; the Guns are of Brasses, and their Carriages and Utensils in good Order. The Battery of the *Mole Gate*, upon the E. Angle of the City, is mounted with several long Pieces of Ordnance, one of which hath 7 Cylinders, each of them 3 Inches in Diameter. Half a Furlong to the W. S. W. of the Harbour is the Battery of *Fisher's Gate*, or [*Bab el Bahar*] *The Gate of the Sea*, which, consisting of a double Row of Cannon, commands the Entrance into the Port, and the Road before it. Notwithstanding which, and the various additional Fortifications so lately made, (says a modern Writer) it's so commanded by the adjacent Hills on every Side but that of the Sea, that it might by a sufficient Army, &c. be soon batter'd into an Heap of Ruins from them. The Inhabitants are almost Whites, stout and well-shaped; but intermixed with Variety of other Nations, *Turks*, *Moors*, *Tawny-Moors*, *Andalusians*, *Jews*, *Molottoes* from *Conquo*, *Lubez*, &c. besides the *Azuages*, and the Christian Slaves. *Shaw* computes the Numbers thus: *Christian Slaves* 2000, *Jews* 15000, *Mahomedans* 100000, of which only 30 at most are *Renegadoes*. The Dey and Great Men let their Beards grow, the rest leave only a Pair of Whiskers, and a Lock on the Head, by which they fancy they are to be drawn up to Paradise. The Dress of the common Sort is but a Pair of Linnen Drawers over their Shirt, and a loose white woollen Jacket, with a Hood behind, or else a Mantle (commonly black) which reaches down to the Knee, with which they wrap themselves about; but in Summer they only wear two Shirts. But the *Turks* of Fashion go more sumptuously clad, in Gowns of Silk or Cloth, Vests finely flower'd or embroider'd, and Turbants curiously done up and adorn'd, and their Legs in Boots of shining Leather. The Womens Apparel differs little from the Mens, except its

its being more light, and their Legs covered down to their Heels with their Smocks. They commonly tie their Hair behind, adorning it with Jewels and Trinkets; and wear fine Collars round their Necks, Bracelets about their Wrists; large Pendants on their Ears, and a curious Cap. When they go abroad they are so cover'd or veil'd as not to be known but by the Slaves that attend them. The free Part of the Christians are allow'd their own Country Drefs; and the Slaves have only a grey Suit and Seaman's Cap. The common Food here is Rice, and fine Flour, made into small Grains like Shot, which they call *Cuscuz*, both which they boil with Meat & Fowl, but eat Fruit or Herbs with 'em. As to their Marriages, Polygamy, Burials; and other Customs, they differ little from other *Turks*, which are specified in their proper Articles. The Language of the *Algerines* appears to have originally been *Phœnician*; after which the *Romans* obliged them to exchange it, as they did by all their conquer'd Dominions, for the *Roman*. The *Arabs* afterwards introduc'd their own, and after them the *Turks*. The native *Moors* make use of the *Moreisco*; but in this Metropolis the *Mahomedans* and Christians make use of the *Lingua Franca*, which is an irregular Jargon, or Mixture, of *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, *Italian*, and *French*; and it is in vogue not only on these Coasts, but all over the *Levant*. As to the Publick Writings, they are all couch'd either in the *Arabic* or *Turkish*. The Coin is mostly foreign. That which is coined here is the *Barbas*, worth Half an Asper, a small square Piece of Silver, 15 of which make a *Spanish* Royal, and a *Doblas*, worth abt. a Crown.--- *Algier* was bombarded by the *French*, *An.* 1688, but without great Damage. The Government of *Algiers* is at present Republican, under the Protection of (tho' formerly subj. to) the Grand Signior. He heretofore used to have a Bashaw at the said Capital, to whom he expected the Dey should pay great Regard, as pretending to be their Sovereign; but finding his Authority slighted by them, and his Bashaw not permitted to intermeddle in Affairs, he has thought fit to drop that Piece of Pageantry, by now appointing the Dey himself to be his Bashaw, only that he may appear to retain some Authority over them. But tho' the Government is styl'd *Republican*, &c. yet it is now an *absolute Monarchy*. For, tho' it has some Appearance of a mix'd Government, because the Dey, or Sovereign, sometimes assembles a *Divan*, consisting of the *Chief Officers* of the State, and the *Janizaries*, to have their Advice in Matters of Importance, yet it is only to screen him against popular Discontents; and he acts by his sole Authority, when he pleases. He is elective however, and his Son never inherits by Descent. Such Election is by the *Turkish* Army: And the Person so elected must accept of it, whether he would or no. And as the Army chuse him, they will also depose him, yea and put him to Death, whenever they think he does not consult their Interest: So that of 6 Deyes that have reigned since 1700, 4 have been actually murdered; and a fifth resigned, to save his Life. These Troops are all natural *Turks*, and are call'd *Janizaries*, being abt. 12000 in Number. *Salmon* says they consist not of 7000 Men. And yet tho' so few to the native *Moors*, yet do they tyrannize over them in a most insolent Manner; --- quite contrary to *Morocco*, where the *Moors* will not suffer the *Turks* to have any Share in the Government. *Salmon* above-mention'd avers, the Dey has several Thousand *Moors* in his Service. In these extensive Territories the Dey has 3 Vice-roys, or Vice-Deyes; one in the East, another in the West, and a third in the South, who, in the latter End of Summer, with each a small Army, gather in the Taxes which the Dey is pleas'd to impose upon the People, a great Part of which is rais'd in Kind, as Corn, Cattle, and such other Goods as may be most useful to the *Turks* in *Algiers*. And the Prizes they take at Sea some Years equal the Taxes on the Subjects. These *Turkish* Soldiers are used more like Men of Quality than private Centinels; their Quarters being in spacious Squares, where they are grandly maintain'd, and served by Slaves, at the Public Expence. The *Algerines* are at Sea more formidable than any other on the Coast of *Barbary*: And the Seafaring People are in great Esteem for the Prizes they bring; but yet have no Share in electing the Dey. 'Tis said they used to have 25 Ships of War from 18 to 60 Guns, besides a Multitude of small Cruizing Vessels. When a Corfair takes a Prize, he carries the Captives to the Dey's House, where the *European* Consuls immediately repair to see if there be any of the Prisoners who belong to their respective Nations, who are at Peace with *Algiers*; for in that Case they reclaim them, if they are only Passengers; but if they serve on board the Ships of any Nation at War with this Government, they

can't be released without full Ransom. Of the Slaves the Dey has the Choice of every eighth Slave, and generally takes the Masters, Surgeons, Carpenters, and such useful Men; and besides his Eighth lays Claim to all such Prisoners as are of Quality, for whom a large Ransom may be expected. The rest are generally left to the Captor and his Owners, and are generally carried to the Slave-Market, where the Cryer proclaims the Quality, Profession, and Circumstances of the unhappy Captives, and the Price respectively set on each. Afterwards they are led to the Court before the Dey's Palace, and sold by Auction, in his Presence, to the best Bidder; for whatever is given beyond the Price set belongs to the Government. The Dey's Slaves, who can't by any particular Profession be serviceable to the State, are put to laborious Employments; but if they have got a little Money from their Friends, or can borrow any of the *Jews*, on extravagant Interest, are permitted to keep Taverns, paying the Dey a certain Duty in Proportion to the Wine they sell; and notwithstanding the said Interest and Duty, some have managed so well as to get Money enough to purchase their Liberty, and carry Money away too; for they are allowed a Property in what they get. To these Taverns resort *Turks*, *Moors*, and Christians promiscuously, there being very little Regard paid to their Prophet's Prohibition here, --- tho' a good *Moslem* (or *Mussulman*, as corruptly it's pronounced) would not keep one of these Taverns for the World himself. Thus we see that in all Religions how the Superstitious cheat themselves! These Taverns are therefore wholly kept by Christians and *Jews*: And the Tavern-keeper, tho' a Slave, is empowered to strip any of his Guests, even the *Turks* themselves, if they refuse to pay their Reckoning; and herein he is protected by his Patroon the Dey. Every Slave belonging to the Government is allow'd three Loaves a Day, abt. the Bigness of a Penny-loaf, besides what he earns himself, or is given him in Charity; for when the Government have no other Employment for them, they are allowed to work in any Manufacture they are Masters of, and to take the Profit of it. Every Friday in particular (the *Turkish* Sabbath) they may work for themselves, or rest, as they think fit. The Condition of those that are Slaves to private Persons depends very much on the Temper of the Master, and the Slave's own Behaviour: And, notwithstanding our People are in the greatest Dread of being taken by the *Turkish* Rovers, many of the Slaves live better in *Algiers* than ever they did in their own Countries, being entertained rather as Companions than Servants, when they are good for any Thing. Tho' indeed, it must be allow'd, there are some barbarous Masters, who use their Slaves very ill; and this perhaps on Purpose to oblige them to redeem themselves at an extraordinary Price, when they are informed they are People of Substance. As to the Female Slaves, unless their Masters expect a considerable Ransom for them, they may make 'em their Concubines, or if young sell them to such as want them for that Purpose. The *Moors*, *Jews*, and Christians, who are Free, have their respective Judges of their several Nations, who are permitted to administer Justice amongst their own People, (unless the Crime affects the State) and these are judged by their own Countries several Laws. The usual Punishments of the *Algerines*, for Offences not Capital, is the Bastinado, which consists of some Hundred of Blows over the Soles of the Feet with a Cudgel; and in Capital Cases Strangling with a Bowstring, which two People pull different Ways as hard as they can. Sometimes cruel Deaths were inflicted on Christian Slaves who attempted to escape; one of the worst of which was throwing them off the Walls of the Town on Iron Hooks, where some of 'em were caught by the Ribs, or other Parts of their Bodies, and thus hung in the most exquisite Torture till they died. But this cruel Punishment is said to have been left off for several Years. Their own Traitors, House-breakers, and Highwaymen, are put to cruel Deaths here, tho' their very State itself is supported by Robbery. Apostates from the *Establish'd Religion* are burnt here, as they are in most of the *Mahomedan* Countries. But they neither force nor tempt any of the Christian Slaves to change their Religion. It is to be owned indeed that 'tis not their Interest that they should be Converts; for then they lose the Benefit of their Ransoms. The Christians who are Free here generally fare worse than the Slaves; for the *Turks* frequently insult the former; but dare not do so by the Slaves, because their Masters will resent it, and require Satisfaction if injured. The *English* Consul is the only Merchant of our Nation, who carries on a very advantageous Trade by furnishing the Dey with Powder, Bullets, Bombs, Arms, Anchors, Cordage,

dage, and all manner of Naval Stores, and takes in Return Corn and Oil, which are of great Service to our Garrisons of *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar*. At *Algiers* they weave Velvets, Taffeties, and several Kinds of Silks, as well as Linnen. But these Manufactures are so inconsiderable, that they scarce make enough for their home Consumption. As for Antiquities in this City (says Dr. *Shaw*), there are few to be met with, and little that merits the Attention of the Curious. There are indeed, upon the Tower of the great Mosque, some broken Inscriptions; but the Letters (tho' sufficiently large to be seen at a Distance) are all so fill'd up with Lime and White Wash, that they cannot be particularly distinguish'd.

ALHALLOW is a small Island, but noted for a good Fishery, at the N. W. Corner of *Pomona*, one of the *Orkney* Isles, *Scotland*.

ALHAMA, in the Kingd. or Pr. of *Granada*, in *Spain*, (called, by the antient Romans, *Artigi*; by the Moors, *Al Rama*, or *the Baths*) is a small City, well-built, and populous, seated on the Side of a Hill, surrounded with Hills, upon a small River. It's well walled, and hath some good Market-places; but what it is most famed for is, its medicinal Baths, which are found an excellent Cure against rheumatic and other Ailments in the Limbs; and it's much resorted to by Cripples, who, after they are restored, leave their Crutches, &c. behind them, as Monuments of their Cure. It hath 800 Houses, 1 Parish, 2 Monasteries, a Nunnery, and an Hospital. It was retaken from the Moors by *Ferdinand*, An. 1482. and is dist. fr. *Madrid* abt. 190 m. S. 28 S. E. fr. *Granada*, & 45 S. E. fr. *Cordova*. W. lon. 4. lat. 37.

ALIACMON, one of the chief Rivers of the antient Kingdom of *Thessaly*, and of *Macedonia*, rising in the Mountains above the City *Elymea*, and which runs quite across the Country, & empties itself into the *Ægean* Sea, by the Gulph of *Thessalonica*, antiently called *Sinus Thermaicus*.

ALICANT (supposed by some to be the *Alone* of the Antients, but confuted by *Vossius*, *Cellarius*, and others) is a famous City of the Prov. of *Valentia*, in *Spain*, and Sea-Port on the *Mediterranean*, dist. fr. *Murcia* tow. N. E. 42 m. 60 S. fr. *Valentia*, and abt. 210 fr. *Madrid*. The City is strong and well walled, and defended by a Castle built on a high Rock by *Philip* II. alm. impregnable. It is also a Place of great Trade, by reason of its commodious Harbour, and well known to the *English* for the delicate Wines and delicious Fruits which they used to bring from thence, as well as for some of their Forces which they landed there in the late War, viz. *Regno Annæ*. The City was reckoned to have before that Time 1700 Families, in 2 Parishes, one of them a Collegiate, with 6 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, and 3 handsome Market-places, besides Hospitals, Chapels, &c. The *English* made themselves Masters both of the City and Castle, Ann. 1705 (*Salmon* says 1706). It surrendered, says he, upon honourable Terms, after Part of the Rock on which stood the Castle was blown up, and the Governor killed. We held it 'till the Peace of *Utrecht*, when it returned to the House of *Bourbon*. W. lon. 30 min. lat. 38. 35.

ALICUDI, or rather *Alicur*, is a small Island near *Sicily*, abt. 15 m. W. of *Lipari*, & abt. 7 fr. *Felicudi*. It hath nothing but Fishermens Huts on it, and produces little but Heath and Weeds.

ALIFI. See *AQUINO*.

ALINDA, *Alynda*, or *Halinda*, an antient City of *Caria*, in *Asia*, was, according to old Geographers, placed betw. *Stratonice* & *Bedessös*, and affirmed by *Pliny* to have been built and named from the *Halydienses*.

ALIPHERA, a City of *Arcadia*, which was reduced to the Obedience of *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, when decamping from *Olympia*, and having laid a Bridge over the *Alpheus*, he entered the Territory of the *Triphalians*, on the Sea-Coast of the *Peloponnesus*, pretty near the Year of the Flood 2782. This City, according to *Polybius*, was seated on the Top of a high and steep Hill, which was defended by a strong Fortrefs. In this Fortrefs was to be seen a Brazen Statue of *Minerva*, famous for its Size and the Excellence of the Workmanship. The Inhabitants themselves, as our Author tells us, could give no clear Account why it was placed there, nor at whose Charges. It was the Work of *Hecabodorus* and *Softratus*, and generally esteemed the most beautiful & finished Piece they ever perform'd.

ALISA, or *Ailfa*, or *Islesay*, one of the Western Isles in the Frith of *Clyde*, *Scotland*, 6 m. S. of *Arran*, is a steep uninhabited Rock, like the *Bass* in *Edinburgh* Frith, but noted for *Solan* Geese, Multitudes of Sea Fowl, and Rabbits. A great Fleet of Vessels comes to it once a Year for Cod. It

has a Spring of fresh Water, a Chapel, and a Tower of 3 Stories high. The said Rock rises in Form of a Sugar-loaf, but has a Plain on its Top large enough to draw up 1000 Men, and belongs to the Earl of *Cassils*, who receives yearly about 100 Marks *Scots* from this small Spot of Ground for the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Fish, and Down. 'Tis only accessible on one Side, where a Stair is cut out in the Rock, at the Bottom of which the Fishermen reside in Tents, and have good Anchorage very near them for their Vessels.

ALISO, the River now called the *Yffel*, or *Iffel*, in the *Netherlands*.

ALLA, a spacious well-built Town of *Austria*, in *Germany*, which looks like a small but handsome City, with a Castle, 18 m. S. of *Trent*, and N. of *Verona*. It is situate near the *Adige*, in that called the Province of *Etschland*, and near the Confines of the State of *Venice*.

ALLEN Castle. See *AHLEN*.

ALLERSBERG, a Trading Town in *Bavaria*.

ALLINGTON, *East* and *West*, both lie in the Hundred of *Stanborough*, near *Northam*, in *Devonshire*.

ALLOBROGES (*The Country of the*) were the Regions at the Foot of the *Alps*, known now by the Names of *Savoy*, *Dauphiné*, and *Piedmont*.

ALLON BACHUTH, signifying *The Oak of Mourning*, the Place mentioned *Gen. xxxv. 8.* where *Deborah*, Nurse to *Rebekah*, died, and was buried under an Oak at the Foot of the Hill of *Bethel*. A Learned Commentator observes, it is not easy to guess how so very old a Woman should be found in *Jacob's* Retinue, as she could not be computed to be less than 170 Years of Age, unless that we suppose that she was sent by *Isaac* to enquire after *Jacob's* Welfare.

ALLOWAY, or *Alloa*, the most considerable Town, or rather Village, in *Clackmannanshire*, *Scotland*, 4 m. fr. *Stirling*, 6 fr. *Culrofs*, and 30 fr. the Sea, but yet a Sea-Port, the last in the *Forth*, where that River falls into that Arm of the Sea called the *Frith*. It has a very considerable Trade, with several good Ships; and divers Manufactures are erected there, all relating to the Business of Navigation and Commerce; as, 1. Sail-cloth, which, they say, is made here as good as the *Holland's* Duck, & better than the Canvas or Sail-cloth of *Russia* or *Poland*; 2d, A large Rope-walk and Ware-house of Naval Stores for the Hemp and Tar, &c. imported from *Russia*, *Livonia*, *Norway*, &c. from which last also Deals are imported; and here are 4 Saw-Mills employed in cutting or flitting them. Moreover, a Factory was lately settled at this Place for the Merchants of *Glasgow*, who, not being very far distant for Land-Carriage, have erected Ware-houses for the stowing Tobacco, Sugar, and other Goods of their importing from the *British* Colonies in *America*, to be ready for Re-exportation to *Holland*, *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, the *Baltick*, *London*, or elsewhere; as also for stowing such Commodities as they import from *Sweden*, &c. So that *Alloway* bids fair in Time to be the chief Mart-Town of all the Inland Parts of *Scotland*, and one of its most considerable Sea-Ports. For the River here is as broad as at *London-Bridge*, the Water deep, and the Tide flows so strong, tho' it be so far from the Sea, that Ships may lay their Sides to the Wharf, which is at some Distance from the Town, and deliver and relade with the least Difficulty imaginable. There are Salt-pans all along this Shore for boiling of Salt; which is fetched away in great Quantities by Ships that bring other Goods from *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, the *Baltick*, *Norway*, &c. This Town, tho' a Village, is larger and better built than most of the Borough-Towns in the Kingdom. There is one Street that runs down to the Harbour, the broadest and best-pav'd of any next to *Edinburgh*, with Rows of Lime-Trees down to the River, as at *Dundee*, and in the Towns of *Holland*. The Earl of *Mar* had a Seat here formerly, called *Alloway-Castle*, with a Plantation round, the finest and largest of any in *Britain* (which to describe here would take up too much Room), but forfeited it by his heading the Rebels in 1715. and the Government still keeps it in good Order.

ALL-SAINTS Bay, or *Baiha de todos los Santos*, a spacious Harbour near *St. Salvador*, in *Brasil*, in *S. America*, on the *Atlantic* Ocean, W. lon. 40. S. lat. 12. It hath its Name fr. a large Bay which the Sea there makes, abt. 2 lea. & half over, and in some Places 12, in others 18 fath. deep, intersected with a Number of small but pleasant Islands, producing, among other Things, Abundance of Cotton, & such Plenty of Sugar, that they reckon betw. 40 & 50 Mills of it above the Bay, besides a much greater Number of them in the Inland Parts, and along the other Coasts, in which we are likewise told some *Ambergris* is to be found. The Bay is in some measure divided into sundry Branches

or

or Channels, and hath besides 3 large Rivers which fall into it fr. the Inland, viz. that call'd *Pitange*, *Gerispa*, and *Cachocra*.

ALMACACARRON, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 37. 40. a Port Town of *Spain*, sit. in the Pr. of *Murcia*, at the Mouth of the River *Guadelentin*, near the *Mediterranean*, 18 m. S. W. of *Cartagena*. [*Salmon*.]

ALMACTA, a Territory in the Neighbourhood of *Sigüenza*, formerly *Segontia*, water'd by the *Ducro* and *Montacuto*, in *Old Castile*, *Spain*.

ALMANZA, a little Town on a Plain on the Borders of *N. Castille*, *Spain*, near those of *Valentia*, in 39 deg. lat. 20 W. lon. 50 m. N. of *Alicant*, and abt. 26 m. W. of *Xativa*. Tho' this be so inconsiderable a Town in other Respects, yet was it made too remarkable for the fatal Battle fought in its Neighbourhood Apr. 14. 1707, O. S. between the Confederate Forces under our brave Earl of *Galloway*, (or *Galloway*) and the *French* and *Spanish*, under the Duke of *Berwick*, when most of our poor *English* were killed or made Prisoners of War, having been abandon'd by the (either treacherous or cowardly) *Portuguese* at the first Charge: Which unfortunate Defeat proved so prejudicial to the first-mentioned Allies, that their Affairs in *Spain* began to decline from that Time; as is still so fresh in many Peoples Memory, that they yet continue the mournful Song, or Dirge, to their Children, call'd *The Battle of Almanza*, which, tho' not writ by an elegant or learned Poet, is so natural and pathetic, as to draw Tears from a Hearer capable of Compassion.

ALMARSA. See MARSALQUIVIR.

ALMAYDA, one of the Frontier Towns of the Prov. of *Beira*, in *Portugal*, abt. 6 m. fr. those of *Leon*, and abt. 12 directly W. fr. *Ciudad Roderigo*. It stands on a pleasant Eminence, near the River *Coa*, fr. which the whole Territory is called *Riba de Coa*, or *the Banks of the Coa*. The *Moors* formerly built it on those Banks, and called it *Talmayda*, which signifies a *Table*, from the flat Ground it stood upon: But K. *Dennis*, who retook it fr. them, remov'd it to the higher Part. It hath a good Wall, a strong Castle, & abt. 300 Inhabitants, one Parish, a Monastery, an Hospital, and an House of Mercy.

ALMEDIA, W. lon. 7. lat. 40. 40. a Frontier Town in the Pr. of *Tralos Montes*, in *Portugal*, 16 m. N. W. of the City of *Ciudad Roderigo*.

ALMEDINA, a City of the Pr. of *Ducala*, *Afric*, is sit. on a large fertile Plain, betw. *Azamor* and *Sallee*, and is surrounded with old Walls flanked with Towers, and was once rich and populous, and the Capital of the Pr. there being scarce a more fertile Spot in the whole *Morocco* Empire, in Corn, Fruits, and Pasture, than the Territory abt. it. It was some Time in the Hands of the *Portuguese*; on which Account it was destroy'd by the King of *Faz*, but since re-peopled. But a grievous Famine happening Anno 1521, when the Inhabitants were unable to subsist any longer, they sold themselves, Wives, Children, &c. for Bread. So that it was still desolate in *Marmol's* Time, having nothing left of its pristine Grandeur but some noble Ruins, & a few Garden Grounds. See another *Almedina* next under.

ALMEDINA, another Town, in the Pr. of *Hafscra*, or *Efcuza*, of the same Part of *Africa*, built by the Natives on the Declivity of a Hill, which is Part of the great *Atlas*, and is inclos'd by 3 others on the other Sides. The Word *Medina*, with the Particle *Al*, (*The*) doth properly signify a City, or the City; so it's no Wonder that 2 Towns built by the same People should have so general a Name. But the Inhabitants of both being rich, warlike, and jealous of each other, used to be at constant War, tho' their Wives and Servants were left to go out of them into the Country about, to cultivate their Lands, unmolested. At length they became subject to the *Sherifs*, who put an End to their hostile Doings, and they have lived peaceably ever since. This City is neither strong by Nature nor Art, but is filled with Merchants and Artificers, &c. They are very proud of their Nobility and Antient Origin; are polite, and have some Learned Men. The Women are fair and handsome, and have a peculiar Fondness for Strangers.

ALMELOO, a Town in the District of *Oeverissel* in the *United Neiberlands*; but not considerable enough to be but just thus mentioned.

ALMERIA, [*in Spain*] a City of *Granada*, *Spain*, lon. 1. 50. lat. 36. 57. is supposed to have been the antient *Urce*, a City of the *Bastiani*, and the only one they had up on these Coasts; but whether so or no is uncertain. However this is said to have been at least built on the Ruins of that, by *Amalaricus* King of the *Goths*, and from his Name

called *Amalarica*, or *Amalaria*, since corrupted into *Almeria*. But it is as probable that the Name is *Arabic*, as are most that begin with the Article *Al*. Some again fancy it founded by the antient *Thracians*, and by them called *Abdera*, in Memory of that which *Diomedes's* Sister built in *Thrace*, & called by her own Name, till the abovesaid *Goth* chang'd it to *Almeria*. So that all is but Guess-work at best. However it must needs have been formerly a very considerable City, since it gave Occasion to the *Spa*. Proverb, *That when Almeria was Almeria*, [i. e. was in its Height of Wealth and Splendor], then *Granada was its Farm*. But it's since reduced low enough, it now not having above 600 Houses, and these not extraordinary. Its Walls, which are washed by the Sea, are reckon'd abt. 3 m. in Compass, and but 2 Gates, 1 tow. the Sea, t'other tow. the Plain on which it's situate. It has a safe and pleasant Harbour, and Climate so moderate that the Fields about are green all the Year, and the Trees in constant Bloom. Near it they heretofore dug up Quantities of Amethysts, Emeralds, Garnets, and Agates, on which Account the adjacent Cape was called *Cabo de Agathas*, (the *Cape of Agates*) tho' now corrupted into *Cabo de Gata*, or *Gaeta*. The City is divided into 4 Parishes, has 3 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, a noble Hospital, and 10 Chapels. Its Bishopracy is now but a small one, having but 70 Parishes, with an Income of 6000 Ducats. The Cathedral hath but 6 Dignitaries, 6 Canons, and 6 Minors. Here is an old Castle belonging to the Dukes of *Maqueda*. K. *Ferdinand* took both it and the City from the *Moors*, Anno 1489. It stands abt. 210 m. S. E. fr. *Madrid*, 64 S. E. fr. *Granada*, and 75 S. W. fr. *Murcia*.

ALMERIA [*in New Spain*], called *Villa-Ricca* by the *Spaniards*, because of the Gold they found there on their Arrival, lies on the Coast of *Mexico* above 20 leag. N. of *La Vera Cruz*, having an indifferent Port, and a better Air than the said *Vera Cruz*, with a small River, good Springs of fresh Water, and a dry Country behind it, all which are wanting in *Vera Cruz*. A clandestine Trade is drove here betw. some *Spa*. Merchants on Shore and the *French* of *St. Domingo* and *Martinico*.

AL-MESSER. See KAIRO, or CAIRO.

ALMIPIGON Lake. See CANADA River.

ALMONDBURY. See ALBANBURY.

ALMON-DIBLATHAIM. This Place being mentioned only in *Numb.* xxxiii. 46. as that where the *Israelites*, removing fr. *Dibon-Gad*, pitch'd once their Camp, which was one of their last Encampments spoken of by *Moses* on the E. of *Jordan*, must be suppos'd betw. *Dibon-Gad* abovesaid and the Mountains of *Abarim*. [See ABARIM.] There is a *Diblath* mention'd *Ezek.* vi. 14. towards which a Wilderness very desolate.

ALMOPIANS (*The Territory of the*), in *Macedonia*, lay W. fr. the Country of *Joria* (in which stood the City of *Forum*), where were sit. the Cities of *Europus*, *Albanopolis*, and *Apsalus*; directly S. of which we find the Region of the *Æstrians*.

ALMUNECAR, or *Almunecar*, in *Latin* *Almuncaria*, W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 36. 40. a Port Town of the Prov. of *Granada*, *Spain*, sit. on the *Mediterranean*, abt. 40 m. S. W. fr. *Granada*, or 60 m. N. W. of *Malaga*, is an antient City, formerly very considerable, especially in the Time of the *Moors* there, being a Port well sheltered from the W. Winds. It hath still a strong Wall and a good old Castle, but hath now scarce 280 Families, in one Parish, and a Monastery.

ALN, a River. See ALNWICK.

ALNWICK, or *Alanwick*, commonly called *Anwick*, in *Northumberland*, 310 m. fr. *London* in the *London Road* to *Berwick*, is a Town which stands on the River *Aln*, has been frequently taken and retaken by the *English* and *Scots*, and is famous for the Victory wherein our brave Ancestors took *William King of Scots*, and presented him a Prisoner to *Henry II*. Its good old Castle, where the Assizes are sometimes held, was besieged by *Malcom III.* King of *Scots*, and was on the very Point of surrendering to him, when he was stabbed by a Soldier, who tendered him the Keys of it at the Point of his Sword; and his Son *Edward*, in an Attempt to revenge his Death, was also killed. Every Person who takes up his Freedom of this Town has good Cause to remember K. *John*, by being obliged, according to a Clause ('tis said) in his Charter, to jump into a Bog, wherein they sink sometimes up to the Chin. K. *John*, as he was travelling this Way, happened, it seems, to stick fast in this very Hole, and therefore inflicted this Punishment on the Town for not mending the Road.

ALOPECONNESUS, antiently a City of the *Thracian Chersonesus*, (a Peninsula, inclosed on the S. by the *Ægean Sea*

Sea, W. by the Gulf of *Melas*, & E. by the *Hellespont*) sit. on the said Gulf of *Melas*, at the Entrance into the Peninsula; and had its Name from the great Number of *Foxes* [*Alopex* being Greek for a Fox] which infested its Territory. *Pliny*, misled by the Name, which signifies in the original Greek the *Island of Foxes*, took it to be an *Island*: But all the other Geographers speak of it as standing on the *Chersonesus*.

ALOST, or, as the *Flemish* spell it, *Aelst*, in Lat. *Alostun*, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 5. the Capital of what is called *Imperial Flanders* (because it was once a free and imperial City) is sit. on the River *Dender* betw. *Brussels* & *Ghent*, 15 m. dist. fr. the former to the N. W. and a little more fr. the latter to S. E. Its Country, the most Eastward of *Flanders*, lies betw. the *Dender*, the *Scheld*, and Pr. of *Hainault*; but was formerly of larger Extent, containing the best Part of what is now called *Dutch Flanders*. The City is spiritually under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Mechlin*. It has but one Parochial Church, and that a Collegiate one, dedicated to St. *Martin*, and was very large and beautiful ere burnt down in 1605. It has been rebuilt, and is still one of the finest in the whole Country. There are sev. Convents of Friars and Nuns, and the Jesuits have a College for polite Learning. The greatest Curiosity is the Tomb of *Thierry* or *Theory Martin*, who brought the Art of Printing hither fr. *Germany*. It stands in the Church of the Convent of the *Gulielmite* Monks. He was an intimate Friend of *Erasmus*, who wrote his Epitaph, which is engrav'd on his Tomb. We shall not take up Room in unnecessarily recounting its Revolutions. The Magistrates are a Burgomaster, & 8 Echevins or Aldermen. The Territory of *Alost*, which has the Title of a County or Earldom, contains, besides this City of its own Name, 3 other Cities, *Dendermonde*, *Kinose*, & *Grandmont* [all which the Reader may severally turn to], and 172 Villages. The Country abounds in fine Pastures, is also fruitful in Corn, Flax, and Hops.

ALO-VENT Mountain, one of highest and most famous in all *Persia*, and a Branch of Mount *Taurus* that crosses the N. Part of *Persian Irak*, and separates it from *Tabristan*. The great City of *Kaspin*, or *Casbin*, is but 3 leag. from it.

ALPHEN, a Town of *Holland*, 8 m. fr. *Leyden* to S. E. and supposed to have been the *Antonine's Albiniana Castra*, or the Camp of *Alphenus Varus*, the *Batavian* General, mentioned by *Tacitus*.

ALPHEUS, a River of Old most famous, which doth run quite thro' *Arcadia*, *Elis*, and along the City of *Pisa*, soon after which it is swallowed up in the Earth. From thence it is supposed to run, by a subterranean Channel, under the Sea without mixing with the Salt Water, and so to pass quite into *Sicily*, where it mixes itself with the Fountain *Arethusa* near the City of *Syracuse*, insomuch that any Thing that is thrown into it on the *Elis's* Side is said to come out at the Fountain abovenamed. Hence arose the poetic Fiction of *Alpheus's* Love to *Arethusa*, which has it, that *this last, to avoid his amorous Pursuit, hid herself underground; and that he was forced to do the same, in order to get at her by some subterraneous Passage, which at last he accomplish'd near the Place where that River and Fountain mix their Streams*. *Pausanias* relates that the *Eleans* had a Law condemning any Woman to Death that should either appear at the *Olympic Games*, [See our Article OLYMPIA.] or but even cross this River *Alpheus* during that Solemnity. And yet there was one Woman of such strong Curiosity as to risque her Life in transgressing it. She disguised herself in the Habit of a Master or Keeper of those Games, and conducted her Son thither. But when she saw him come off victorious, her eager Joy made her forget her Disguise, so as her Sex was discovered. She was however spared on Account of her Father, Husband, and Son, who had all gained the *Olympic Prizes*. But from that Time an Order was made that the Keepers should appear there naked.

ALPHINGTON, a Village, in a Parish of that Name, in the Hundred of *Wonford*, abt. a Mile & half fr. the City of *Exeter*, in the Road to *Plymouth*, noted only for a good Horse-Fair October the 9th, (but vulgarly called *Goose-Fair*) which is much also resorted to by idling People for Merry-making.

ALPS, the highest Mountains in *Europe*, which separate *Italy* fr. *France* and *Germany*, of such prodigious Height indeed, that they are always cover'd with Snow of incredible Hardness. There are but few Passes, and those of difficult Access, which chiefly secures *Piedmont*, the King of *Sardinia's* Country, against *France*. The *Swiss* also possess great Part of these Mountains, which secure them against the Attacks both of the *Germans* and *French*. *Hannibal* attempting

the Passes of the *Alps*, on the Side of *Piedmont*, in the Winter Season, when he invaded *Italy*, lost most of his Elephants here. But Pr. *Eugene* happily marched over them for the Relief of *Turin*, An. 1706. And on the afore said Side of *Piedmont* the (1751) present King of *Sardinia* resisted the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, near *Coni*, in 1744, and compelled them to abandon *Piedmont*, and retire into *France*.--- The *Alps* are a prodigious Chain of Mountains: But even amongst the perpetual Ice and Snow, and the Rocks and Precipices of these so desolate Regions, there is something pleasing to a curious Observer of the Works of Nature. These Mountains give Rise to the *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, and many other considerable Rivers, some of which, before they get into the Plains, fall down steep Rocks with such Violence and Noise, they come not much short of the famous Cataracts of the *Nile* in *Egypt*. The River *Arva*, in *Savoy*, is remarkable on this Account. [See ARVA.] And the Roads near it, which are cut along the Sides of vast Precipices, and in several Places very narrow, with monstrous Rocks impending over-head, and the River roaring at the Bottom, afford a Scene that few Travellers can behold without some Degree of Terror. But tho' the Prospect of this stupendous Pile of rugged Mountains, inaccessible Rocks, and wide Chasms by which they are intersected, seems to carry the Face of Ruin and Confusion, yet there is something in the whole that is august and stately, that fills the Mind with noble Thoughts, and naturally leads us to reflect on the Power and Majesty of the Great Creator. Amongst the NATURAL WONDERS of the *Alps*, the *Valleys of Ice*, or *Glacieres* as they are called, seem particularly to deserve our Notice; & a Description of one of them may suffice to give the Reader an Idea of the rest. But it's to be observed, that tho' we call them *Valleys*, as being vast Cavities or Hollows, their Situation is perhaps 2 or 3000 f. perpendicular above the Level of the Plains below, and yet having Points of Rocks and Mountains shooting up to a prodigious Height above them. The Ascent to them is generally very steep, rugged, and slippery; and the Air so extremely cold, that Persons who visit them in *July* or *August*, the only Months that are fit for the Journey, go cloathed as in the Depth of Winter. One of the most remarkable of these frozen Valleys is that which takes its Name fr. *Chamony*, a little Village on the N. Side of the *Arva*, tho' the Icy Valley is on the S. from whence it stretches itself near 18 m. in Length, being divided, at about half that Distance from the Village, into two different Horns or Branches. The Surface of this *Valley* is very uneven, appearing like a Sea or Lake that has been agitated by violent Winds and frozen all at once, whilst the Waves were rolling and dashing one against another; and in sundry Places there are great Cracks in the Ice, some narrow enough to step over, but others some Yds. wide, in which People are often lost who go in Search of Crystal; for it is very dangerous going over them, especially when cover'd with Snow. These Cracks are made by the Heat of the Sun at Noon, and with such a terrible Noise, occasion'd by the Echo fr. the Rocks all around, that it resembles the Firing of Great Guns, or loud Claps of Thunder. The Breadth of this Valley is abt. 2 m. and the Thickness of the Ice in Summer is found to be 6 or 8 feet; but some of the frozen Waves (if we may so call them) are 40 or 50 f. higher than the Cavities between them. According to Mr. *Martel*, who visited this *Glaciere* in 1742, it has a Communication with the Valley of *Chamouny* by 5 Openings, at one of which the River *Arbairon* has its Source, issuing from under 2 Arches of Ice, composed of a vast Number of vertical Shoots unequally terminated, which look like the finest Crystal in the World, and reflect an Infinity of the brightest Colours. The *Arbairon* is a large Stream, that falls into the *Arva*, and carries along with it a great many Particles of Gold; and the Rivulet *Argentiere*, which comes from a *Glaciere* of the same Name, carries with it also Pieces of Gold and Silver. The *Avalanches*, or *Alaranches* [See ABRUZZO and SAVOY.] or Snow-balls, which sometimes gather and roll down the Sides of the *Alps*, are very surprizing, and dangerous to Travellers. They are occasioned by the dropping of a Quantity of Snow from some prominent Rock, which increases as it falls down the so steep Declivities, till it becomes of a prodigious Size, and sweeps away Houses, Trees, Men, Horses, or whatever it meets with in its Passage. As they fall suddenly, and with great Rapidity, it is very difficult for Passengers to avoid them; and nothing is able to resist their Force till they get to the Bottom, where they generally break in Pieces by the Violence of the Shock. Some of these Mountain-Snowballs

balls have been found, by measuring their Track, to be above 100 Yds. in Diameter; and one of them, in 1695, fell upon a Village in the Night-time, and destroy'd 11 Houses, besides Barns and Stables, burying Men, Women, and Cattle, in the Ruins. These terrible Accidents (we are told) are produced even by the leaping of a Chamois, the firing of a Pistol, a Shout, the Bells of Mules and Pack-horses, or any Noise that shakes the Air, whereby the Snow is loosen'd from the Rocks above: For which Reason, in Places of the greatest Danger, People take care to travel early, & with all the Silence possible. Some of the *Avalanches* indeed are not so destructive, they consisting of Snow newly fallen, and driven by the Wind; for these being lighter, Persons buried under them may live a long Time without being suffocated, & are often timely relieved by Men kept in Pay to clear the Roads, and give Assistance to Passengers on such Occasions. These *Alps* have also in former Time been called *Appenine*. [See our Article APPENINE Mountains] *Livy* supposes such Name given them from *Hanibal Peninus*: But later Criticks more probably derive it fr. the old Celtic Word *Pen*, a Head, by Reason of the exceeding Height and Whiteness of them: So that *Appenine* may be only a Contraction of *A Pen Gbwin* (i. e. *White Heads*), as the Word *Alps* may be derived from the Celtic Word *Alp* or *Alb*, i. e. *White*. We shall only add to this Article, that by a Decree of the Senate a stately Monument was erected to the Honour of *Augustus* (tho' he was at that Time in *Spain*, and had nothing personally and immediately to do in the Conquests made for him hereabout) in the midst of the *Alps*, on which were engraved the Names of 43 Nations then inhabiting those Mountains, who were said to have been subdued by him, and brought under the Roman Yoke. See BRENNER.

Las ALPUJARAS is the Name of a famous Ridge of Mountains branching out fr. those of *Sierra Nevada* (or *snowy Hills*) in *Granada Pr.* in *Spain*, on the S. Side next to the *Mediterranean*, having the City *Almeria* E. the Town of *Motril* W. and *Granada* N. They are above 50 m. long, and 20 broad, all generally craggy, high, and difficult of Access; but the Bottoms are exceeding fertile and delightful, producing all Sorts of Grain, Fruits, and Wines, feeding a prodigious Number of Cattle, and yielding vast Quantities of Silk.

ALRE, a River in *Hampshire*. See ALRESFORD, and HAMPSHIRE.

ALRESFORD, 60 m. fr. *London*, in *Hampshire*, in the Road betw. *London* and *Winchester*, on the Banks of the River *Alre*, as 'tis call'd by *Camden*, tho' in the Maps and by the Country People 'tis called *Itching*. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and 8 Burgeffes. Its Market, which is on Thursdays, is chiefly for Sheep. 'Twas remark'd, that there was not one Alms-man in this Place, 'till 1610, when on May-day, a Fire breaking out in sev. Places alm. at the same Time, it was burnt down. 'Twas rebuilt in a much handsomer Manner; and the Market-house and many private Houses are built of Brick. Part of a Roman Highway, that goes fr. this Place to *Alton* and *London*, serves for the Head to a great Pond, or rather lit. Lake, near this Town.

AL RIF. Some *Arabs* divide the Delta of *Egypt* into 2 Parts, *al Rif* and *al Babriya*. *Al Rif*, being the W. Part, is supposed by *Bochart* to be the *Rahab* of the Scriptures, and was so called because of its Form resembling a Pear, which the *Egyptians* call *Rib* or *Ribi*. See RAHAB.

ALRINGTON, a Parish in *Sherwell Hundred*, *Devon*.

ALSACE, or *Alsatia*, a Pr. of *French Germany*, sit. betw. the *Rhine* on the E. *Lorraine* W. *Switzerland* N. and the Pal. of the *Rhine* S. The Name of this Pr. was wrote formerly *Elzas*, signifying those who inhabit about the River *El*, now called *Ill*. The History of it under the Romans, and its varying State afterwards, we, for Brevity, must omit. Suffice it to note, that after the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and the King of *Spain's* Renunciation, the French King obtained from the Arch-Dukes of *Inspruck* (the antient Proprietors of *Alsace*) an absolute Cession of it, and paid them in the Year 1663 the Sum of 3,000,000 Livres, as he was obliged to do by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. And afterwards again, the Treaty of *Ryswick* ending the War of 1688, *Strasbourg*, and all Upper and Lower *Alsace* were yielded to the French forever. Upper *Alsace*, lies betw. the Mountains of *Vosge* and the *Rhine*, S. of *Lower Alsace*, and N. of the *Suntgarw*. And the Lower borders on the Lower *Palatinate*. In Upper *Alsace* are the Cities of *Colmar*, *Ensisheim*, *Turckheim*, *Kaysersberg*, *Munster* in *Gregorianthal*, *Murbach*, and *New Brisack*: In the Lower are *Strasbourg*, *Elzas-Zabern*, *Haguenaw*, *Schlusstad*, *Obernheim*, *Rosheim*,

Weissemburgh, *Landaw*, *Lutzelsstein*, *Lichtenberg*, *Fort Lewis*, and *Andlarw*. This Prov. of *Alsatia* is water'd by the *Rhine*, *Ill*, *Brusch*, *Massick* or *Mussick*, *Soer*, *Zinkel*, *Motter*, *Saur*, *Seltzbach*, *Lutter* or *Lauter*, *Queich*, and the *Andlarw*. There are in this Territory 3 great Roads, which are practicable at all Times, namely (1.) that of *Francfort*, which is raised so high that the Waters of the *Rhine*, nor any other Riv. can never overflow it; (2.) that which leads fr. *Kell* to *Newmuhl*, &c. &c. (3.) that which leads to *Brisack*, *Friburgh*, &c. There are in *Alsace* Mines of Silver, Copper, and Lead; but those very little profitable. It has also Springs of *Mineral Waters*; that of *Sultzbach* being famous for Cure of the Palsy, Weakness of Nerves, and the Gravel. The Vulgar Tongue is *German*; but Persons of good Education all learn *French*. The Establish'd Religion is now *Roman Catholick*; and tho' the Protestants are poorly enough suffered to exercise their own, yet are they obliged to send their Children to the Popish Schools. It is one of the most fruitful Provinces of *France*. They send vast Quantities of Timber to *Holland* for Ship-building, also a great deal of Wine, which the *Dutch* again sell to the *Danes* and *Swedes* for *Rhenish*. Brandy and Vinegar are sold to the *Dutch* and *Germans*. *Strasbourg* carries on a great Trade in Onions & Poppy-seed, Anise, Fennel, Saffron, Turpentine, Hemp, Tartar, fine Gunpowder for Fowling-pieces; with Buckram & Canvas, which are sent to *England*, *Holland*, and *Germany*. They send great Quantities of Corn to *Switzerland*. Their Tobacco Trade is considerable. There are besides Manufactures of Blankets, Tapestries, Dimities, and other Woollen and Thread Stuffs. For other Peculiarities and Rarities, &c. see under the several Articles of the Cities, &c.

ALSEN, in Latin *Alsa*, or *Alfena*, is an Island in the *Baltick*, belonging to *Denmark*, sit. over-agt. the Towns of *Flenburg* and *Apenrade* in *Sleswick*, and separated from that Coast by a very narrow Streight called *Alsen-Sund*, or the Sound or Streight of *Alsen*. It is 14 m. fr. S. to N. & near 12 fr. E. to W. 'Tis very populous and fruitful, having 2 Towns and divers Villages, &c.

ALSFELD, an antient Town of *Hesse, Germany*, 19 m. E. fr. *Marburg*, which had once very great Privileges, even Power over Life; but losing their Charter in an accidental Fire many Years since, they have only now a Memorial of it by the Ch. Magistrate's having a Sword carried, for vain Shew, before him. The Town-House is a handsome Building, having over the Door a monumental Remembrance of the Fire, with a Latin Inscription, denoting, That when Things are irrecoverably lost, it is the best Way to forget them; absurdly enough set up, seeing it is done, contrarily, not to forget them. This was the first Town in *Hesse* that embraced *Luther's* Reformation.

ALT or ALTA, a River of *Transylvania*, which, springing from the *Crapach* Hills, falls into the *Danube*.

ALTENA, a large and populous Village of *Holstein, Germany*, the Residence of a Governor of *Danish Holstein*, is joined by a Row of Houses, on the *Elb*, to *Hamburg*, as *Westminster* is to *London*. It had its Name from the King of *Denmark* (as it is said) purely to banter the Deputies of *Hamburg*. The latter remonstrated to him against building this Town too near their City, and having frequently said thereupon *Dat is al te na*, which (in the Language of the Country) is, 'Tis too near, the King, taking particular Notice of the 3 last Monosyllables, said to the Deputies, he could not excuse himself if he did not go on with the Building; but that, to oblige them, he would call it by the Name they had given it. It was formerly a Refuge, not only for Insolvents, but even Malefactors, that came fr. *Hamburg*, it being quite out of its Jurisdiction. It is deplorably noted for its Calamity in 1712, when Ct. *Steinboch*, the *Swedish* General, having just defeated the King of *Denmark* at *Gadebusch*, came and burnt the Town to the Ground. As soon as he came before it, he sent in a Message to advise the Inhabitants to retire with what they could carry off. The Magistrates coming and falling at his Feet offered 50000 Rixdollars to spare the Town. He insisted on 200,000, which they readily comply'd with, only desiring Time to go into *Hamburg* to fetch the Sum. This Delay he would not admit of: So the poor Inhabitants were obliged to turn out, Mothers with their Infants at their Breast, Sons with aged Parents on their Backs, others groaning under Loads of Household-Stuff, and all lamenting their Fate with Cries that would almost have pierced a Stone. The *Swedes* stood at the Barriers with flaming Torches while they passed, and before they were all gone out, entered and set Fire to all Parts, which burnt

2000 Houses, sev. fine Magazines, and the Popish Church; and some Old Men and Women, besides Infants, perish'd in the Flames: Never was greater Desolation in any Town. The Plague rag'd at the same Time in *Holstein*, so that the *Hamburgers* were obliged, for their own Preservation, to shut the Gates, so that Numbers perished by Cold & Want. But the Place has recover'd its Loss, and is finer and more flourishing than ever, particularly from the Toleration allowed here to all Christian Religions, which is deny'd at *Hamburg*. It is not fortified, the *Hamburgers* having obtain'd a Grant from one of the Emperors, that no Fort should be built within 2 m. of it.

ALTENBURG, a Town in the State of *Saxe-Altenburg*, in *Saxony*, *Germany*, lies on the River *Pleiss*, 24 m. S. of *Leipsick*, 28 W. of *Meissen*, and 37 of *Dresden*. 'Tis a pretty Town, and was an Imperial City 'till 1308, when it was united to the *Saxon* Dominions. It has a fine Castle, where the Dukes of *Saxony* sometimes kept their Court. *La Forest* says the Dukes of *Saxe-Gotha* have had Possession of this Town since 1672. It was burnt in 1430. by the *Hussites*.

ALTENBURG, or *Orvar*, the Cap. of the County of *Mufon*, in *Lower Hungary*, well fortified, stands in an Island abt. 13 m. S. fr. *Presburg*, and N. W. fr. *Buda*, and 25 S. E. fr. *Vienna*. It's reckon'd the best Frontier Town of the House of *Austria* on this Side. It was one of the Places taken by Pr. *Ragotski*.

ALTENSOL, 9 m. to S. of *Newsol*, in *Hungary*, is noted for Silver Mines. See *NEWSOL*.

ALTKIRK, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, 7 m. S. of *Mulhausen*, 9 N. W. fr. *Pfirt*, and 13 fr. *Basil*, is a small Town on the *Ill*, which was once called the Capital of *Suntgaw*. It became subj. to the *French*, with the rest of this Country, & so remains.

ALTMUL, a River which rises in *Franconia*, and runs S. E. by the City *Anspach*, and continuing its Course by *Papenheim* and *Aichstet*, falls into the *Danube* at *Kelheim*, 12 m. above *Ratisbon*.

ALTON, a tolerable Town in *Hampshire*, having a great Market on Saturdays, abt. 39 computed, and 50 measured m. dist. fr. *London*.

ALTORF, in *Franconia*, *Germany*, 15 m. to S. E. of *Nuremberg*, tho' a small Town, is of Note for its University, wherein are 200 Students, and which has bred many eminent Men, having an excellent Physick-Garden stock'd with 2000 Plants, an Anatomy-Theatre with Skeletons, & other Curiosities belonging to that Science; and in the Library there's *Youngerman's* Collection of Plants, his own MS. *Altorf* signifies the Old Village.

ALTORF, or *Weingarten*, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is a famous antient Town, 2 m. fr. *Ravensburg*; which gave Title of Earl to a Family fr. whence proceeded a great Branch of the antient Dukes of *Bavaria*, and the present Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*; and the *Guelphian* Family was antiently buried in a Monastery here, whose Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. The Town belongs to the House of *Austria*.

ALTORFF, or *Aldorff*, (i. e. the old Village) in Latin *Altorfum*, in the Canton of *Uri*, *Switzerland*, is the Cap. of that Canton. It stands in a Plain near the Lake of the Four Cantons, and at the Foot of the *Alps*, 23 m. S. E. of *Lucerne*, and 10 S. of *Suisse*. The Houses, Streets, Gardens, are neat, well-paved, delightful; but 'tis a Place very difficult of Access, as standing at the Bottom of the very dangerous Precipices of the Mount *St. Gothard*, near which the *Rufs*, *Tessin*, *Rhine*, & *Rhone*, have their Sources. It has 4 Churches, 2 Convents, and a Town-House and Arsenal. A Fabrick was erected here 1688, for cutting & polishing Crystal. A hot S. Wind ripens the Fruits here in Summer sooner than in the neighbouring Cantons, which are farther fr. the *Alps*; but sometimes it blows so violently that they are almost afraid to kindle a Fire, since 1693, when 75 Houses were thus burnt.

ALTRINCHAM, a Town 9 m. fr. *Northwich*, & 152 from *London*, in *Cheshire*, of so much Note as to be governed by a Mayor of an antient Institution, and stands near the Borders of *Lancashire*, but has otherwise nothing remarkable. It has a Market on Saturdays, and a Fair on *St. James's Day*.

ALTVIG, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, 1 m. N. of *Fladda*, is a high rocky Ground, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass, 2 m. in Circumf. It has a lit. old Chapel dedicated to *St. Turos*, and a commodious Fishery. There are such Shoals of Herrings about it in Summer, that they often intangle the Fisher-boats.

ALTZHEIM, or *Altzey*, in Latin *Alceia*, or *Altzeia*, a

Town of the *Palatinate*, *Germany*, 14 Eng. m. S. E. from *Creutznach*, 9 N. W. of *Worms*, 14 N. W. fr. *Frankendale*, & 5 Germ. m. S. of *Mentz*, near the Hill *Donnersberg*. It was Cap. of a County, but is now only so of a Bailiwick. It's a good Town, fortified with a Castle and Walls, and was once the Residence of the Electors.

ALVA DE TORMES, W. lon. 6. lat. 41. a City of the Pr. of *Leon*, in *Spain*, sit. on the River *Tormes*, 16 m. S. E. of *Salamanca*.

ALVOR, or *Alvor*, a small Town in the Pr. of *Algarve*, *Portugal*, and Territory of *Lagos*.

ALY, a small City of *Georgia* in *Asia*, sit. betw. 2 Hills, 28 m. fr. *Gori*.

ALZIRA, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 39. 10. a Town of *Spain*, in the Pr. of *Valencia*, sit. on the River *Xucar*, 18 m. S. of the City of *Valencia*.

AMAD-ABAT, *Amed-abat*, *Armad-abat*, called also by some *Amandabat*, or *Amadaver*, the Cap. of the Pr. of *Guzurat*, or *Cambaya*, the most noted Inland Town of the *Mogul* Territory, in *East India*, lon. 17. 35. lat. 24. 6. stands 18 lea. N. of *Cambaya*, & 168 m. N. of *Surat*. It is a large populous Trading Town, where the *English* and other *Europeans* have their respective Factories, and purchase fine Chints, Calicoes, and other *Indian* Merchandize. It stands in a lovely Plain, watered by the little River *Sabremetty*, has 12 Gates, and is inclosed with Walls of Stone & Brick flank'd with round Towers 40 f. high & 15 thick, & well garrison'd. *Thevenot* says the City & Suburbs are a leag. and half long, and *Mandelsloe* no less than 7 round; the Streets wide, but unpaved. That called the *Meidan*, or *King's Square*, where the Courts of Judicature are held, is 700 Paces long, and 400 broad, surrounded with noble Arches, and adorn'd with Palm, Date, Orange, & Citron Trees, having the King's Palace on one Side; a Castle on another built of Freestone, as big as a little Town; and on 2 others the grand Caravanfera for lodging Strangers, and one of the *Mogul's* Palaces, of Brick, over the Gate of which is a large Balcony, where that Country Musick play Morning, Noon, and Night. The *Manfebdars*, who command 1000 Horse each, keep Guard under the Windows, as do the *Omrahs* in the Rooms & Balconies. Here is a constant good Garrison. Besides little Mosques, there are 30 great ones, particularly one very magnificent; besides 16 Pagods. *Armenians*, *Abyssinians*, and *Jews*, have Places of Worship also. The Town has such a Mixture of Groves and Gardens, that it looks afar off like a Forest. Here are several of those Hospitals endow'd by the *Pagans* for sick and lame Beasts and Birds; and Multitudes of Apes have a Haunt of coming to Town, just to be fed, and so away again. *Ogilby* says, this is one of the 4 Cities which the *Mogul* honours with his Court, and it has 25 large Towns under its Jurisdiction, besides 2998 Villages. As to their Beasts, Birds, &c. they being common all over *India*, we refer to our Article under that general Name; only we shall here observe that they train up the young Panthers which they take for Hunting. The neighbouring Highways are hedged on either Side with a Plant which has neither Fruit nor Leaves, but long green Stalks all the Year, with a milky Juice like that of green Figs, but corroding. The Riv. here overflows the Country during the 4 rainy Months, and is not passable by Boats 'till the Waters fall, which is 6 or 7 Weeks; but the poor People of the Country swim it with Bladders, or blown Bags of Goat Skins.

AMACK, or *Amagar*, in Latin *Amaga* or *Amagria*, an Island of *Denmark*, lies E. fr. *Copenhagen*, on the Side of the Haven, and is not only called the Garden thereof, but is properly what renders the Harbour secure, by breaking the Waves and stopping the high Surges of the Sea. It is alm. of an oval Form, abt. 6 m. long. It was chiefly planted by *Hollanders*, at the Desire of *Christian II.* that his Queen might have Pulse, and other Garden-stuff, raised there, which none then knew the Propagation of so well as the *Hollanders*. Half the Isle was given, which still keeps the Name of *Hollandesby*; & they yet keep the *Dutch* Fashions, and supply *Copenhagen* with Milk, Butter, Cheese, to the Value of 1000 Rixdollars weekly. *Danes* possess the other Half.

AMADAN, or *Hamadan*, E. lon. 47. lat. 35. a City of *Persia*, in the Pr. of *Eyrac Agem*, sit. 150 m. N. W. of *Isphahan*, and 170 N. E. of *Bagdat*.

AMADANAGER, E. lon. 74. 15. lat. 18. 100 m. E. of *Dabul*, & 120 S. E. of *Bombay*, sit. in the Pr. of *Decan*, in the hither Peninsula of *India*.

AMADIA, E. lon. 43. lat. 37. a City of *Asiatic Turkey*, in the Pr. of *Curdestan*, sit. on a high Mountain, 100 m. N. of *Mousul*, or *Nineveh*.

AMAGOR, a Town in the Pr. of *Hea*, or *Haba*, belonging to *Morocco*, *Afric*, was built by the Natives, hath abt. 800 Houses, and stands on a high and rugged Mountain, surrounded with craggy Rocks, and 2 handsome Rivers. It hath a strong Castle; and they breed vast Numbers of Horses hereabout, where are many Villages.

AMALEKITIS, the Land of the *Amalekites*. The Situation of the Kingd. of *Amalek* is pretty clearly, if not self-evidently, settled, by remarking that it had Intercourse and Commerce with *Egypt*, as seems clear from *Josephus*, who makes *Amalekitis* to extend betw. *Pelusium* and the *Red Sea*; and the *Arabian* Historians represent them as even Masters of *Egypt*; and *I. Sam. xxx.* we find they left behind them an *Egyptian*, on their Return fr. the Sacking of *Ziklag*. Moreover it is expressly said, *I. Sam. xxvii. 8.* that they had of old inhabited the Land even unto the Land of *Egypt*. It's apparent too that they had a Way leading into *Palestine*, and into the Land of *Canaan*, by the afore said Expedition against *Ziklag*. Whence 'tis concluded their Country was bounded by *Canaan* N. *Egypt*, or its dependent Country, S. *Edom* E. and the Deserts towards the Sea W. or perhaps by the Margin of the Sea itself. The *Arabians* indeed fix for them on the Country about *Mecca*, whence they were expelled by the *Jorbanite* Kings. The same People make *Amalek* to have been some Generations before *Abraham* himself, and but the 5th in Descent from *Noah*. It is indeed said, *Gen. xiv. 5-7.* That when *Chedorlaomer* King of *Elam*, &c. smote the *Rephaims*, *Zuzims*, *Emins*, and *Horites*, they smote also the Country of the *Amalekites*. Now, therefore, being assured from Scripture that *Amalek* was the Grandson of *Esau*, and consequently that there could be no such People in the Days of *Abraham*, our *Dernier Resort* must be to the Figure in Speech called a *Prolepsis*, or *Anticipation*, and conclude the Meaning to be, that they smote in those Days that very Country which in After-Time, when *Moses* wrote, was called the Land of the *Amalekites*.

AMALFA, *Amalfi*, *Amalfis*, antiently a City of the *Picentini*, but now a poor, ill-inhabited Town, on the Bay of *Salerno*, the W. Part of which is called *la Costa d'Amalfi*, a City of *Italy*, in the Kingd. of *Naples*, and Pr. of the *Hither Principate*. It stands 12 m. W. of the City of *Salerno*, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 40. 50. It is pretended that the Use of the Seaman's Compass was first discovered here by *Flavius Blendus*, abt. *An. 1300*: And here too are preserved the pretended Reliques of *St. Andrew* the Apostle.

AMANCE, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 48. 40. a Town of *Lorraine*, 7 m. N. E. of *Nancy*, subj. to *France*.

AMAND (St.), E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 46. 40. a Town of the D. of *Bourbon*, in *Lyonois*, *France*, sit. near the River *Cher*, 25 m. S. of *Bourges*.

AMAND (St.), E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 35. a Town in *Flanders*, sit. on the *Scarpe*, 6 m. N. of *Valenciennes*, and 13 N. E. of *Douay*, subj. to *France*.

AMANTEA, *Amantia*, *Adamantia*, a Town of *Nigher Calabria*, in *Italy*, is sit. on the S. W. Coast of the *Tuscan Sea*, near the Gulph of *St. Eufemia*, 15 m. S. of *Cosenza*, & 14 N. W. of *Martorano*. It was an antient City of the *Bruttii*, and hath been since a Bishopric under the See of *Reggio*. It belongs now to the Prince of *Bisignano*. Lat. 39. 20. lon. 16. 50. E.

AMANZI-RIFDIN, principal City of the Kingd. of *Oman* in the Inland of *Arabia Felix*, and sit. in the very Heart of it, said to be about 200 m. N. fr. *Fartach* and the *Arabian Sea*. [*Baudrand*.]

AMAPALLA, W. lon. 93. lat. 12. 30. a City & Port Town of *N. America*, in the Pr. of *Guatemala*, sit. on the Gulph of *Amapalla* in the *Pacific Ocean*, 235 m. S. E. of the City of *Guatemala*. It has a brisk Trade for *Cochineal*, *Cocoa*, *Hides*, *Indigo*, &c. *Dampier* says the Bay is a great Arm of the Sea, running 8 or 10 leag. up the Country, full of desert Islands.

AMARA, or *Ambara*, Kingd. in *Afric*, lies W. of *Angot*, having *Bagender* N. *Oleca* S. & *Goyama* W. fr. wh. it's parted by the *Nile*. We have spoken of a surprizing Natural Rarity in this Country in our Article *ABASSIA*, viz. of a most wonderful Mountain, named *Gessen*, or *Amba-Gessen*, or *Gresben*, to which we refer the Reader; but think fit here to mention, that our Great *Milton* gives this *Amba-Gessen* the Name of *AMARA*, thus:

Nor, where *Abassin* Kings their Issue guard,
Mount *AMARA* (though this by some suppos'd
True Paradise) under the *Aethiop* Line
By *Nilus*' Head, inclos'd with shining Rock,
A whole Day's Journey.

There is another Mountain called *Tabac Mario*, which

stands where the *Quea* falls into the *Nile*, which hath also a Plain on the Top watered with 2 Springs, and inclosed with a Ridge of Mountains with 12 Passages through it like so many Gates. This Kingd. is but small and narrow, under the Dominions of the *Abissinian* Monarchs, yet hath 36 Districts. The Dialect spoken here differs from all the rest, but is become that of the Court, and most in Vogue among the Polite and Great.

AMARANTE, a Town in *Portugal*, stands on the Banks of the *Tamada*, and hath the Rivulet of *Locia* running thro' it. It hath a Linen Manufacture, 500 Inhabitants, 1 Parish, a Monastery, and an Hospital.

AMASIA (The Prov. of) is one of the 4 Parts or Governments of *Asia Minor*, bounded N. by the *Euxine Sea*, E. by *Armenia*, W. by *Anatolia Proper*, & S. by *Caramania* and *Anadulia*. It hath a particular Begleberg, whose Residence is at *Amasia*, the Metropolis of the Whole, which see, as follows.

AMASIA (The City of) a City now of *Natolia*, in *Asiatic Turkey* is seated among Mountains at 3 m. dist. fr. the Riv. *Iris*, now *Casalmach*; fr. whence is a Trench, as *Tavernier* informs us, cut out of a hard Rock, to convey Water to the Town. It is still a large Place, and the Governor's Seat, as above said. The River, wch. abt. 60 m. below, falls into the *Euxine Sea*, is so large that Ships of Burden can come up to the Town. It is so defended by craggy Mountains, that it is inaccessible, except on one Side. It has been customary for the Eldest Son of the Gr. Signior to reside here 'till he is called to the Throne. This City was antiently the Seat of the Kings of *Cappadocia*, and some Marks of its old Grandeur still appear in the Ruins of very magnificent Buildings. It gave Birth to *Strabo* the Geographer, and in Christian Times was the See of an Archbishop. E. lon. 36. lat. 42.

AMASTRIS, now *Amastro*, is a Sea Port on the *Euxine Coast*, in *Asiatic Turkey*, and sit. on the Mouth of the River *Parthenius*, and a Place of great Strength in former Times, having been built by the famed Queen of that Name, who joined sev. Villages, or rath. invited the Inhabitants to come and dwell in it. It was very advantageously sit. on the Isthmus of a Peninsula; so that the Creeks of each Side made a convenient Harbour for large Ships. It became a famed Port under the *Greeks & Romans*, and thence subj. to the Emperors of *Trebizond*. From them it passed to the *Genoese*, who, having War with *Mohammed II.* on acct. of his seizing *Constantinople* and *Pera*, the said *Turk* came with an Army so powerful, that the frightened Inhabitants opened the Gates to him. He left but a Third of 'em in it; since which it's dwindled to a poor sorry Town; the 2 Harbours being filled with Sand. It stands abt. 60 m. alm. E. of *Eregli*, lat. 41. 20. E. lon. 32. 53.

AMASUS, *Semeso*, now *Amid*, stands at the Bott. of a sm. Gulph on the *Euxine Sea*, E. of the Mouth of the *Casalmach*.

AMATHA, a City on the *Jordan*, built probably by *Herod*, for the Benefit of the hot Waters wch. it was famed for, and took its Name from, viz. fr. the *Heb.* Word *Chamah*, or *Chamath*, in the *Regimen*, signifying hot. Mr. *Reiland* thinks it to be the same with *Ramoth Gilead*, which Article see.

AMATHUS, an antient City of *Cyprus*. It was so called from its Founder *Amathus*, the Son of *Arrias*. This City, as most others in the Island, was consecrated to *Venus*, as appears fr. *Virgil*, (*Aeneid. l. 10. v. 51.*) and the other antient Poets. *Ovid* speaks of Copper Mines in the Neighbourhood of this City (*Metam. l. x. v. 220.*), and *Pausanias* mentions a famous Temple here consecrated to *Venus & Adonis*. From this City the Island of *Cyprus* was styled *Amathuntia*. It is sit. on the S. E. Coast. There is now however so little left of either Temple or City, that modern Geographers hardly know where to place it, some pretending that the present Town of *Limisso*, or *Limasal*, stands upon or near the Spot of the old one, and others affirming that it stood above 7 m. dist. fr. it.

AMAZONS (The Country of the *Asiatic*). This Country is supposed to have been *Pontus*, watered by the River *Thermodon*. This Queendom of Women, 'tis related by the Antients, admitted no Men among 'em, and yet were they famous for warlike Exploits. For sake of Unlearned Readers, we venture (briefly) thus to give their Story. They are said to have been originally the Wives of those *Scythians*, who, in the Reign of *Sesostris*, K. of *Egypt*, broke into *Asia*. A Part of these *Scythians* is said to have invaded that Part of *Pontus* called *Pontus Polemoniacus*, under the Conduct of *Plinos* and *Scolpythus*, two Young Men

of a Great Family, who had been driven out of their own Country by a contrary Faction. They ruled this Country many Years; but at last both they and their Army being to a Man treacherously murdered, their Wives, under the Command of *Lampedo* and *Malpesia*, fell upon the Conquerors, and not only overthrew them, but subdu'd the neighbouring Nations, and erected a *Female Monarchy*, which they enjoyed for some Ages, and made their Neighbours sue to them for Peace. One of their Conditions, 'tis story'd, was, That they should yearly have a Month's Intercourse with one another, in order to keep up the Breed, after which they brought up all their Girls in their own Way, cutting off their Right Breasts, that they might be no Obstruction to their shooting, whence they came to be called *Amazons*, fr. the Gr. Word *Mazos* (a *Pap*) and the Privative Particle *a*, as much as to say *depriv'd of Breast*. And as for the Boys, *Justin* says they killed them; but *Herodotus* more credibly that they sent them to their Fathers. The Names of their Queens that occur in History are, *Lampedo*, *Marpesia*, *Ortara*, *Antiope*, (whose Sisters *Hippolite* and *Menalippe* are said to have challenged *Hercules* and *Theseus* to single Combat, and to have been conquered by them with great Difficulty) *Penthesilea*, (who came with a Body of brave Heroines to aid *Priam* K. of *Troy*, and was slain by *Pyrhus*, Son of *Achilles*) said to have invented the Battle-ax, and *Thalestris*, who, as *Justin* and others inform us, came to visit *Alexander the Great* while he was in *Hircania*, and plainly told him her Errand was no other than to have a Child by so great a Hero. The *Amazons* are said to have extended their Empire as far as *Ephesus*; but coming into *Europe*, they were defeated by the *Athenians* under *Theseus*, and driven back. The whole Story of the *Amazons* is by some now treated as a mere Fable, which arose fr. the Custom of the *Scythian* Women accompanying their Husbands in their Wars. But we more reasonably go the middle Way, and not entirely reject all that has been written of them by Antient Authors, nor altogether credit all the Wonders recorded of them. See the following.

AMAZONS (The Country and River of the *American*). This Country obtained its Name from a supposed Nation of Female Warriors, that were said to inhabit the Banks of one of the greatest Rivers of the World, which runs thro' the Country fr. E. to W. All the Grounds which seem to have been for these Fictions were, the *Spaniards* seeing Women mixt with Men that came to gaze at them when they first invaded this Country, and the *Spaniards* taking Delight, in their first Discoveries in *America*, to copy after romantic Writers amongst the Antients, by pretending to meet with *Giants* in some Places, *Canibals* in others, and *Amazons* in this. Thus conclude some Authors. Others assert, that the *Spaniards* were really told of such a barbarous Nation of Women by some of the Natives, on Purpose to frighten them: And they actually found the Women bordering on the River as fierce and warlike as the Men, it being indeed their Custom to accompany their Husbands to Battle, and to share their Fate. And hence proceeded the Name of the Country and River of the *Amazons*. The Country is bounded by *Terra Firma* N. *Brazil* & the *Atlantic Ocean* E. *Brazil* & *la Plata* S. and *Peru* W. lying between the *Equator* & 15 degr. of S. Lat. & betw. 50 & 75 Lon. The River is the most amazing, and generally supposed the largest in the World, which rises at the Foot of the Mountains called *Cordillera*, or *Andes*, abt. 10 leag. from *Quito* in *Peru*, and after many Windings and Turnings keeps its Course to the E. till it falls into the *Atlantic Ocean* between the Coasts of *Guiana* & *Brazil*. Its Channel abt. 60 leag. fr. its Head is 3 m. br. and as it receives many large Rivers in its Course, it grows wider and wider as it advances to the Ocean, where its Mouth is 50 or 60 leag. in Breadth. Even before it leaves *Peru*, its Depth is 10 or 12 fath. fr. whence it increases to 20, 30, 50, & sometimes much more, before it reaches the Ocean. From its Source to its Mouth it is 8 or 900 leag. in a direct Line; but the Windings make it abt. 1200, or 1800 accord. to some Computations. In this Country they may be properly said to have 2 Summers & 2 Winters every Year; that is, fair Weather when the Sun is at the greatest Distance from 'em in either Tropick, and foul when it is Vertical to them, as it is at the Equinoxes. The People are of the ordinary Stature of Men, good Features, long black Hair, (but the Men pluck off theirs on the Crown) and black Eyes, and their Complexion Copper-Colour. Both Sexes go quite naked (except some of them their *Pudenda*). Their Arms in general are Darts, Javelins, Bows, Arrows, with Targets of Cane or Fish-skins. Their Forests have Store of Honey very

medicinal. They have Balm good against all Wounds. Their Fruits, Corn, and Roots, are plenteous, and of the best. They have all Sorts of Fish in Rivers and Lakes, and Sea-Cows feeding on the Banks, vastly large Tortoises, and of delicious Taste. Their Woods abound with Venison, and Materials for building the largest Ships. They have many Trees 6 fath. round in the Trunk, and inexhaustible Stores of *Ebony* and *Brazil Wood*, *Cocoa*, *Tobacco*, *Sugar-Canes*, *Cotton*, a Scarlet Dye call'd *Rocon*, besides Gold and Silver in Mines and Rivers. They have Store also of excellent Wild-Fowl, Parrots as plenty as our Pigeons and as good Meat. The Country is subj. to violent Storms of Rain, Thunder, and Lightning; wch. commonly hold 16 or 18 Hours. The Regalia by which their petty Kings are distinguish'd is a Crown of Parrots Feathers, a Chain of Lions Teeth or Claws abt. their Necks or Middles, and a Wooden Sword in their Hands. Tho' their Hair, as above said, be very long, yet it's a Question whether the Womens Hair or Breasts be longest. The Men thrust Pieces of Cane thro' their Foreskins, Ears, and Under-Lips, and hang Glass Beads at the Gristle of their Noses, which bob bob to and fro when they speak. They are such good Archers, that they kill Fish in the Water with their Arrows. They eat what they kill without Bread or Salt. They know no Use of Money, and deal only by bartering, and will give 20 s. worth of Provisions, &c. for a Glass-Bead or Jews-Harp.

AMBAMARJAM, or *Ambara*, E. lon. 35. lat. 13. the Capital of *Abyssinia*, or *Ethiopia superior*, is sit. on the E. Side of a Lake, out of which rises the *Nile*.

AMBER, a River wch. rises in the S. W. Part of *Bavaria*, runs to the N. E. by *Landsberg* & *Dachau*, and falls into the *Iser*, a lit. above *Landshut*.

AMBERG, E. lon. 12. lat. 49. 25. the Capital of the Upper or *Bavarian Pal.* in *Germany*, sit. on the Riv. *Ilz*, or *Wils*, 38 m. N. of *Ratisbon*, 32 E. of *Nuremberg*, & 48 N. of *Ingolstadt*. Some say 'twas built by the Emp. *Hen. I.* but others by the Bp of *Aichstat* abt. 1297. & walled 1326. It was given or sold to the House of *Bavaria* by some Duke of *Savabia*. It has great Privileges, granted by the Emp. *Robert*, and lies conveniently for Traffick, being alm. in the Centre betw. the 3 aforesaid great Towns. Its greatest Trade is fr. the Iron Mines and Manufactures. Its Castle & Armory are both curious Structures. 'Tis so well fortified as to be esteem'd one of the strongest Towns in *Upper Germany*; yet the *Imperialists* took it from the Elector (who was laid under the Ban of the Empire) in 1703, as it was also taken from the late Elector, viz. the Emperor *Charles VII.* in the late War for taking Part with *France*.

AMBERT, in Latin *Amberta*, the ch. Place of a small District in the Pr. of *Auvergne*, called *Livradois*, is considerable by its Trade, especially its Manufactory of Paper.

AMBLESIDE is a Town, on the upper Corner of *Winander Mere*, in *Westmoreland*, 250 m. fr. *London*, having a Market Wednesdays, well stored with Provisions, and is noted for a Manufactory of Cloth.

AMBLETEUSE, in Latin *Ambletosa*, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 49. 40. a small City and Port of *Picardy, France*, sit. on the Coast, 2 leag. from *Boulogne* to S. 5 fr. *Calais* N. Since *Lewis XIV.* caused the Port to be cleared of Sand, &c. it from being only the Habitation of a few Fishermen is now a good one, having sev. Houses, Inns, and Fortifications. The Air is wholesome and the Water good. And the Harbour is defended by a large Tower, on which there is a Battery of Great Guns, and the Governor has a good Garrison. Here it was that the late K. *James II.* on his Abdication landed with the D. of *Berwick*, and other Attendants.

AMBOISE, in Latin *Ambasia*, *Ambacia*, or *Castrum Ambaciacum*, a Port-Town & City of the Prov. of *Touraine*, in *France*, is sit. on the Conflux of the *Amasse* & *Loire*, over the last of which there is here a fine Stone-Bridge. The City stands betw. *Tours* & *Blois*, abt. 5 leag. fr. each. It hath a Castle on a Rock, fortified with Towers. K. *Charles VIII.* was born therein 1470, and there died in 1498. *Lewis XI.* herein instituted the Order of the Knights of St. *Michael*, 1469. But this City is most of all famous for the horrid Execution here in 1560, when 1200 Persons, most Protestants of Quality, were hanged, drowned, or beheaded, the young K. *Francis II.* his Mother, 2 Brothers, and the Court Ladies, beholding the tragic Shew from the Castle. The Reason alledg'd was, their having conspired to kill the King & Roy. Family. But in Reality, they being tired with the oppressive Tyranny of the *Guises*, their only Design was to petition the King for *Liberty of Conscience*, and

and to remove their dreadful Enemies the *Guises*. Whoever desires to have the History of this Affair we dare refer him to Catho. Writers themselves for Satisfaction, *Mezerai*; *Mich. de Castlenau*, & *Le Laboureur*. E. lon. 1. lat. 47. 35.

AMBOYNA, one of the most noted of the *Molucca* Islands in the *E. Indies*, lon. 127. 10. E. lat. 3. 8. S. lies 25 leag. W. & by N. fr. *Banda*, is of an oblong Fig. 10 leag. 10. & 24 in Circumf. producing Nutmegs, Cloves, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa, Potatoes, Millet; Tobacco, Bamboes, &c. The chief Town has to the W. a very fair Bay, of good Anchorage & Shelter. It enters so deep as alm. to divide the Island in Two. There are high steep Mountains here whence springs fresh Water, & in the Valleys fine Walks of Trees. The Air is not very wholesome, as is apparent, since that to its Quality, and to the too great Use of Cocoa-Nuts, Sea-fish, and a Liquor called *Sagurwer*, is imputed a Distemper incident even to the most *Virtuous* of the Inhabitants, much resembling the *Venerreal*, tho' not so painful. The Natives distil a Spirit, and extract Oil, from green Cloves & Leaves, excellent against the Palsy; and for the same End they preserve Cloves and Sugar. The Men wear large Whiskers, and are naked all but the Middle. They buy their Wives; but if they prove barren, the Marriage is esteem'd null. The Women are lustful, fond of Strangers, and frequently poison such as refuse the Favour. The Houses here are low, because much subject to Earthquakes. The Inhabitants of the Hills have not yet submitted to the *Dutch*. And our mentioning the latter brings us to observe, that they have the Dominion as well as Possession here, having a strong Castle, called *The Fort of Victory*, made the Staple of their *India* Company, garrison'd by 7 or 800 Men, which stands 2 leag. up the Bay, E. fr. the Harbour, and is defended by 4 Bulwarks, & a good Ditch. Now, this Island being so conveniently situated, the *English* as well as *Dutch* had their Factories here the Beginning of the 16th Century, viz. in the Reign of King *James I.* But the *Dutch* most shockingly tortured and massacred the poor *English* (viz. in the said Castle of horrid *Victory*) in 1623, invaded and usurped the Dominion of the *Spice Islands* which had submitted to the *English*, & have kept Possession of them ever since, monopolizing the fine Spices, and excluding all the rest of the World from them. Indeed the honest *Dutch* lay the Blame on our Factory, the Chief of whom (they pretend) had plotted against the *Dutch*, yea and confess'd it, for which they were punished justly. Confess'd it? How? Why, forced thereto by most insufferable Tortures. And what Regard, but for a Pretence, is due to such Confessions? But they all again most strenuously deny'd it, and protested their Innocence to the last. We with Regret forbear inserting a large Relation of the horrible Affair: But, seeing it would take up too much Room, we must refer the Curious to the several Authors who have wrote purposely thereof. We may add, however, that the brave *Cromwell*, in 1654, made the *Dutch* pay 300,000 *l.* (85,000 of which to the *Eng. E. Ind. Company*) for that Affair, for which neither *K. Ja. I.* nor *Cha. I.* could get any Satisfaction. It may not be unreasonable neither to adjoin, at this Time of our being entered on our *White Herring Fishery*, That Hostilities began betw. the Two Nations Oct. 1651, when an *English* Man of War, meeting with some *Dutch* Fishermen, demanded of them the *Tenth Herring*, as an Acknowledgment of *England's* Sovereignty in our Seas (or else, insisted on their striking Sail); which the *Dutch* refused; whereupon falling from Words to Blows, and the *Dutch* insolently shooting first at the *English*, the *English* Man of War sunk one of their Ships, and all the Men were lost. (*Whitelock*, pa. 512.) --- But to return to, just to take Leave of, *Amboyna* Island. --- Capt. *Hamilton* says, there are now no less than 50 *Dutch* Protestant Churches on it, Converts here having prodigiously increased since the Education of some *Amboynese* Youth in the Universities of *Holland*, and their Return thither in Orders. *N. B.* The generous *Dutch* have rooted up all the Cloves in the other *Molucca's*, and suffer them to grow no where but in this, to prevent their growing cheap.

AMBOZES. See CAMARONES.

AMBRACIA was one of the most considerable Cities of *Epirus*, and stood not far from the Mouth of the *Aractus*, near the Gulph to which it gives its Name, viz. *Ambracian*. It was in the *Roman* Times a Place of great Strength, 3 m. in Compass. It was antiently a Free City; but afterw. reduced by the *Æacidæ* Kings of *Epirus*, who chose it for their Place of Residence. [*Polybius*.] In Time the *Ætolians* made themselves Masters of it, and held it till subdued by the *Romans*. See ARTA.

AMBRACIAN Gulph, sit. betw. the Islands of *Corcyra* and *Cephalonia* [See AMBRACIA above.]: Into this Gulph sailed *M. Antony's* Fleet before the Battle of *Actium*.

AMBRESBURY, or *Amblebury*, as it is writ in *Domesday* Register, 80 m. fr. *London*, in *Wiltshire*, is a Place of great Antiquity and Fame, on the E. Side of the River *Avon*, with a handsome Church, and sev. good Inns. 'Tis said to have taken its Name from *Ambrosius*, who founded a Monastery here, and filled it with 300 Monks, to pray for the Souls of 271 noble Britons that were massacred in cold Blood here by the treacherous *Hengist* the *Saxon*, when they came, by his Invitation, with their King *Vortigern*, without Arms, and on the Assurance of Safeguard, to treat of a League of Amity. In this Place *Q. Ælfreda*, repenting of the Murder of her Son-in-law *K. Edward*, surnamed the *Martyr*, converted the Monastery into a Nunnery of *Benedictines*. It in Time came into great Repute, & *Hen. III.'s* Queen retired and died here. *Aurelius* and sev. *British* Princes were buried here. Its Market, which is kept on Friday, is but small, and its Fair, which is on *May-day*, not much frequented. It's nevertheless a Thoroughfare to *Warminster*, *Frome*, *Wells*, &c. and remarkable for a little Fish taken in the River call'd a Loach, which Travellers and Sportsmen, who resort hither much for the sake of Hunting on the neighbouring Downs, put into a Glass of Sack, and swallow alive. Several very antique Things have been dug up here.

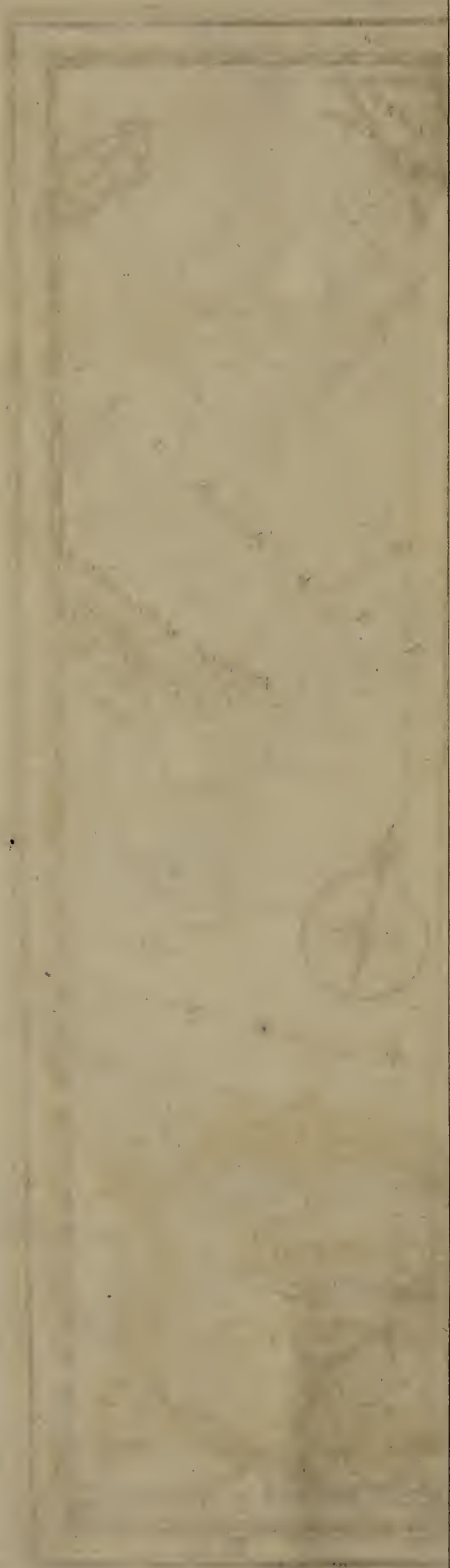
AMBRUNOIS, a County in the Province of *Dauphiné*, *France*.

AMBRUN. See EMBRUN.

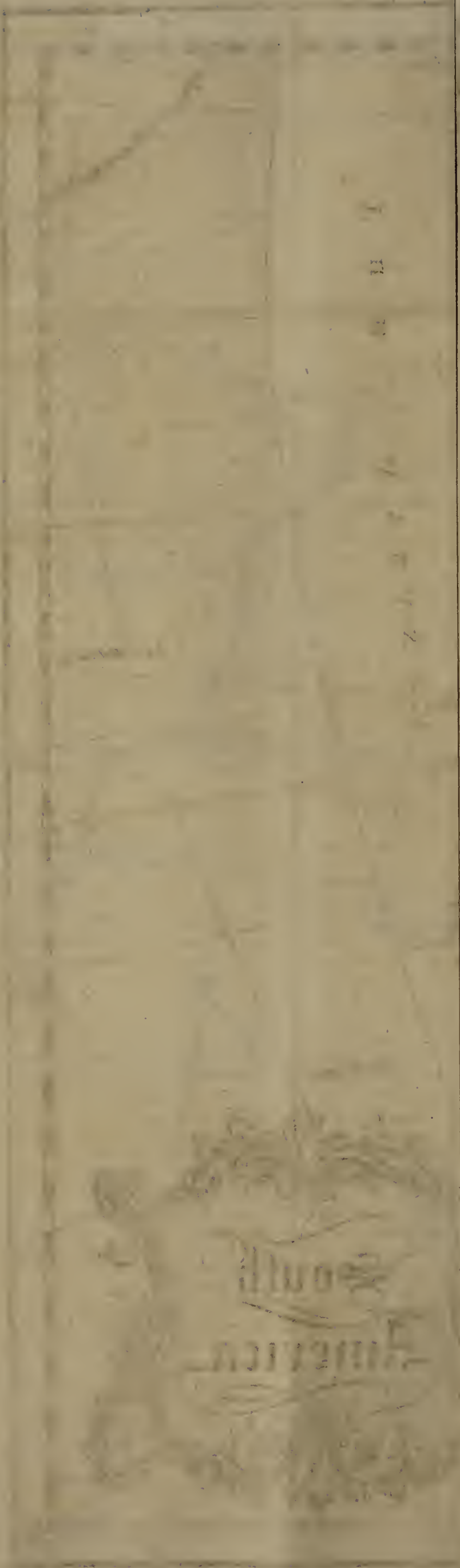
AMELIA, an Island of our *Engl.* or *Amer. Georgia*, sit. abt. 7 leag. N. of *St. Augustin*, is scarce 2 m. broad, but abt. 13 long, and extends to the S. Mouth of the *Altamaha*, the present S. Boundary of *Georgia*, and within a leag. of *St. John's* or *Juan's* River, which is abt. 5 m. fr. *St. Augustin*.

AMERICA. This is placed the last of the 4 Main Parts of the World, not for its Inferiority in Extent or Quality, (for it's equal to the other 3) but as being the last to us known or discover'd. For, whatever zealous but silly People have fondly imagined, that this vast Continent, or even any Island thereof, was known to *Solomon*, 'tis plain that neither the Bible or Antient Hist. have so much as once mentioned this Part of the Globe. But, after all their whimsical Conjectures, we must at last be forced to grant, that this *New World*, as we call it, remain'd wholly unknown till *A. D.* 1492, when some of it was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*. How it came to be so exceedingly well peopled, some of it, as it was found by the *Spaniards*, &c. &c. is at best but Hypothesis, or precarious Conjecture. And against the sev. Opinions that have been advanced, such unanswerable Objections naturally arise as quite overset them. For, after all the fruitless Speculations on the Subject, *America* has been lately by Capt. *Beering* fully discover'd to be entirely separated from *Tartary*, &c. And what Ships would carry *Wild Beasts* and deadly *Serpents*, &c. &c. thither (nay the whole Species of one dreadful Sort, without leaving so much as one behind), and not the Kinds of Creatures most useful & serviceable to Mankind, it is difficult to imagine. To suppose, again, on the other hand, that the Deluge was but partial, nor reach'd to this Part of the Globe, is contrary to the Scripture Account of the said Deluge, unless indeed we agree with Mr. *Whiston* that the whole Earth in *Moses* is no more than the at that Time known Parts of the Earth or World, and that since other Arguments seem to imply that *America* was not peopled from this Continent, it may be not impossible that some might be saved there from the Deluge as well as here. But we dare not interpose in the Controversy on either Side, since all that has been said, or perhaps can be said, with respect to the peopling of this Country, is but uncertain Guess-work at the best. We before observed this great, this famous Country was discover'd by *Columbus*. But the *Spaniards*, with the basest Ingratitude, call'd it not after his Name, but after that of *Americus Vespucio*, a *Florentine* by Birth, who was sent some Years after *Columbus's* Expedition, *An.* 1497. by *Emanuel K.* of *Portugal* to continue the Discoveries by the former began; who (*Americus*) sailing fr. E. to W. fell upon that Part only which lies on the S. of the Equator. The *Spaniards* have since honour'd it with a new Title, viz. that of *The New World*; and a third Name hath been given it, viz. of the *West-Indies*. The greatest & best Part of *America* is now under the Dominion of Four *European* Monarchs, viz. those of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Great-Britain*, & *France*; (The *Dutch* also have some Possession) yet there are many Nations of the Inland *Indians* still retaining their original Freedom, owning no Subjection to any Foreign or alien









lien Power. The *Spanish* Dominions are, 1. *Old Mexico*, or *New Spain*; 2. *New Mexico*; 3. *Florida* (in *N. America*); 4. *Terra Firma*; 5. *Peru*; 6. *Chili*; 7. *Patagonia* or *Terra Magellanica*; 8. *Paraguay* or *La Plata*; 9. the Country of the *Amazons*; and 10. the Islands belonging to *Spain*, both in *N.* and *S. America*. Their Territories on the Continent lie contiguous, and (according to their Accounts) extend from 45 degr. N. lat. to the *Streights of Magellan*, in 54 degr. S. lat. which makes the Length near 7000 m. but the Breadth is very unequal, being in some Parts 1500 m. and in others not 100. --- The *Portuguese* Dominions are, The Country of *Brazil*, in Length upwards of 2400 m. but in many Places not above 200 m. broad. Neither the *Portuguese* nor *Spanish* Dominions extend to any great Distance from the Sea Coasts; for the Natives of 2 or 300 m. Dist. hardly own any Subjection to either of them. --- The *British* Dominions lie along the Eastern Coast of *N. America*, fr. 31 to 51 degr. of N. lat. comprehending, 1. *Carolina* (in which *Georgia* is included); 2. *Virginia*; 3. *Maryland*; 4. *Pensylvania*; 5. *New Jersey*; 6. *New York*; 7. *New England*; 8. *New Scotland* and *New Britain*; 9. the Islands belonging to *Great Britain*; and, 10. *Hudson's Bay*, which lies far N. fr. the rest. The *British* Dominions which lie contiguous on the Continent run fr. S. W. to N. E. upwards of 1500 m. in Length, but in some Places scarce 200 in Breadth. --- The *French* Dominions are set forth in their Maps to be much more extensive than they are in Reality; for they make them stretch fr. the N. Side of the Gulph of *Florida* to the N. of *Canada*, 1700 m. long fr. N. to S. and little else in Breadth fr. E. to W. But *Florida* and *Canada*, which they have taken in, more properly belong to the *Spaniards* and the *English*. *AMERICA* is divided into *South America* and *North America*; these 2 vast Territories being as it were so divided by Nature, being almost cut asunder by the Sea on the E. and W. Sides, and only joined by a narrow Isthmus, or Neck of Land, having *Panama* on one Side and *Nombre de Dios* on the other, abt. 54 m. over fr. one to the other; and we must consider this Isthmus, not the *Equator*, as making this said Division. In a Country of such vast Extent, &c. must necessarily be suppos'd as great a Variety of Soils as it has of Climates; but, on the Whole, except the most N. and S. Parts, which are here, as every where else, naturally barren, the rest is an immense Treasury of the valuable Productions of Nature, being stored with most if not all the Plants, Grains, Fruits, Trees, Metals, Minerals, &c. that are found in the other Parts of the World, and many in much greater Perfection; besides which it has an almost infinite Variety of others peculiar to itself, which will not thrive, if even grow, in any other Country. The Mountains of *S. America* are not to be parallel'd for surprizing Height and Extent; witness the *Andes*, or *Cordeleras* [Which see in their Places]. The Rivers are as surprizing, being the largest in the World. Witness that of the *Amazons*, the *Rio Grande*, or *Magdalena*, the *Oronoque* [All which also see in this Dictionary]; and that River, or vast Stream, which is so remarkable for its subterraneous Passage. This is in the W. Parts of *Tucuman*, a Prov. of *Paraguay*, where there is a very large and lofty Mountain, which, from its glittering when the Sun shines upon it, is call'd the *Crystal Mountain*. Under this is extended a frightful Cavern, through which runs a River, with so many Windings and Turnings, that the Water is 24 or 30 Hours in its Passage fr. one Side of the Mountain to the other, according to the Computation of some *Portuguese*, who were rash enough (as *Purchas* relates) to make the Experiment, by hazarding their Persons on a Rafter made of Canes. Some of the *American* Waters are extremely hot, some cold, others moderate, &c. In *Peru*, near *Oropesa*, is a Spring so hot, that, after running a little Way, it petrifies, and forms a Rock; and the Natives use the Stone for building, it being soft, light, easily wrought, and yet very durable. There are also Springs of liquid Matter resembling Tar. At the Baths of the *Ynca's* (or antient Kings) of *Peru* one Spring issues boiling, and by it another near as cold as Ice; so that they temper'd 'em for bathing. Near *Cusco*, a Fountain, after a short Course, turns into Salt; & a Stream issues fr. a Fountain in *Peru* almost as red as Blood. But most or all these Particulars, and numberless Curiosities of Nature, Fossils, Plants, Animals, &c. &c. &c. we may, more suitably to our Design, bring in under various Articles. Let this therefore suffice here but for *America* in General.

AMERSHAM, or *Agmondesbam*, is a small but very antient Market and Borough-Town in the Hundred of *Burnham*, in *Buckinghamshire*, 2 m. fr. *Chester*, 29 fr. *London*, ly-

ing in a Vale with Woody Hills on each Side. It has a handsome Town-Hall and a Free-School. 'Tis however no Corporation, and its chief Magistrates are Burgeffes. It sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Tuesday; Fairs on Whit-Monday and Sept. 8.

AMERSFORT, *Amersfoort*, or *Aemsfort*, in Latin *Amisfortia*, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52. 25. a Town of the Pr. of *Utrecht*, in the *United Netherlands*, sit. on the little Riv. *Eem*, which falls into the *Zuyder-Zee*. It took its Name from a Ford on this River. It is 16 m. fr. that Sea to S. 17 fr. *Utrecht* to N. E. and 25 S. E. of *Amsterdam*. It is an antient Town, but antiently small, tho' now so large as to take up near an Hour to walk round it. 'Tis of no Strength, being commanded by a neighbouring Hill. The Buildings are neat; and there are 3 Churches, one of which large and stately. Their Hospitals are equal to those of the greater Cities, and they have a Publick School, where sev. Eminent Persons have had their Education. The Government and Privileges are like those of *Utrecht* [Which for that Purpose see.] They had formerly a great Trade in brewing Beer; but they subsist chiefly now by Tillage and Pasture, there being good Ground for the same on E. and S. tho' W. and N. be but a barren Heath.

AMIDA, an antient City and the principal Fortrefs in *Armenia*. Were it our Business to write the *Histories of Places*, this Article might be of considerable Length. But it must suffice to say of it, that it (like many or most other Cities of Antiquity) sustained various Fortunes, being under the Dominions of the *Romans*, *Persians*, &c. by Turns, and particularly taken and razed by *Sapor* King of *Persia*; afterwards again taken, preserved, repaired, and promoted by *Cavadas*, & afterwards again surrendered to the *Romans*.

AMIENNOIS (The Country of), in Latin *Ambianensis Ager*, in the Pr. of *Middle Picardy*, *France*, thus called from *Amiens* the Capital City, is bounded by *Artois* on the N. by *Santerre* E. *Beauvois* S. and the Country of *Caux* W. The *Somme* runs across this very fruitful Country.

AMIENS, in Latin *Ambienum*, & antiently *Samarobriua*, or *Samarobriga*, because of its Sit. on the *Somme*, the antient Name of wch. is *Samara*, afterw. changed into *Sumina*, fr. wch. its present Name *Somme*. The Addition of *Briga*, *Briua*, *Brica*, are but diff. Dialects of the Celtic Word, signifying a Bridge, from which that Engl. Word, as well as the German *Brucke*, and the Dutch *Brug*, or *Brugge*, are derived. From wh. may be inferred this geographical Maxim, that all those Places the Names of wch. end in *briga*, *briua*, *brica*, are sit. on a River over wch. is or was a Bridge. *Amiens* stands 65 m. S. of *Calais*, 22 leag. fr. *Paris* to N. 17 fr. *Rouan* to N. E. 11 fr. *Arras* to S. & 6 fr. *Peronne* W. It is of great Antiquity, having fought most resolutely agt. *Julius Caesar*, who afterw. erected here a Magazine, and convened a gen. Assembly of *Gaulish* People. Both *Antoninus Pius* and *M. Aurelius* enlarged the City; and *Constantine*, *Constans*, *Julian*, *Valentinian*, *Valens*, *Gratian*, & *Theodosius*, chose it for their Royal Seat in *Gaul*. It affords a very pleasant Prospect by reason of the Largeness of the Streets, Beauty of Houses, and Extent of open Squares, of wch. are 2 where 7 fine Streets meet. 2 Rows of Trees on the Ramparts form a delightful Walk. The *Somme* enters the City in 3 Channels, wch. unite again at the other End near *St. Michael's* Bridge. The Cathed. Church is one of the best adorned in *France*, the Pillars, Choir, Chapels, Tombs, & Paintings, admirable, the Gate especially, wch. is flanked with 2 high Towers, on wch. sev. Statues. Several Kings gradually fortified the City. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Metropol. of *Rheims*; the Diocese large, containing (besides the Cathedral) 12 Col. Churches, 20 Abbies of Men & 6 of Maidens, 55 Pories, 780 Rectories, 103 Chapels of Ease, 26 Convents of Monks, 22 of Nuns, 2 gen. Hospitals, 6 others for Sick Persons, & a House for penitent Women who have led a dissolute Life. The Bp's Income abt. 20,000 Livres. *Amiens* is the Seat of a Presidial Court, indepen. Bailiwick & Provostship, an Office of Finances, a Granary for Salt, and an Office of Mint. Here are Manufactures (but not equal to those of *Abbeville*) of Ferrets or Woollen Ribons, and of black & green Soap. E. Lon. 2. 22. Lat. 49. 5. As it will probably be diverting, we adjoin (from Let. 32. of *The Jewish Spy*, writ. by the celebra. *Marquis d'Argens*, a French Gentleman) in this proper Place, the following: — ' In a City not far from *Paris* [viz. this very *Amiens*] there's a miraculous Candle surnamed the everlasting Taper, which is shewn, upon a certain Day to the People, and, as they say, never goes out nor wastes. 'Tis inclos'd in a long Candlestick, above which it rises not more than an Inch,

in such manner, that 'tis always in their Power to raise it to the same Height when 'tis burnt to the Edge, or put another in its Place when 'tis consum'd. Tho' this Mummery is so visible, it would be dangerous to speak of it, in Publick, before People who are persuaded of the Truth of this Miracle, and would be sure to despise, if not hate you, --- and never forgive a Banter on the Reality of the Miracle of the Holy Candle. The Story of this miraculous Taper is founded on the pretended Deliverance of a Nazarene [French Catholick] who had given himself to the Devil. This Man, whose Name was *Christopher*, weary of taking great Pains for very little Money, and of being always a Slave, resolv'd to be more at his Ease in this World, tho' he was not so happy in the next. He heard his Pastor speak every Day of the great Power of the Devil, and of the Numbers of People that gave themselves to him. This Priest made himself hoarse by talking of all the wicked Spirits which to his Knowledge had gratify'd the criminal Desire of private Men. His Discourses convinced the lazy *Christopher*, who with the Help of the Devil was resolv'd to have Money, and to take less Care and Pains than he had done to get it. He called therefore several times to the Devil; but whether His Devilship had other Business at that Time upon his Hands, or whether he foresaw what would happen to him, he made no great Haste to come at *Christopher's* Call, 'till being quite tired out with his Importunity, he came one Day to the House, and appear'd to him in the Shape of a pretty little Monkey. *What is it thou dost want with me?* said he. *Thou hast been calling a long Time. Speak; What can I do for thy Service?* --- *My Lord,* reply'd *Christopher*, *they say that Your Lordship gives Estates and Wealth to whomsoever you please. I should be obliged to you if you would grant me some Share in your Favour.* --- But *what hast thou to give me?* said the Devil. *Alas! my Lord,* reply'd *Christopher*, *I have nothing for my Self: I am but a poor Carpenter that live by my Calling.* --- *I will,* says *Belzebub*, *give thee for 30 Years as much Gold as thou canst wish. But after that Time is expired, I shall want a Carpenter in the infernal Mansions for some Repairs which I foresee will be necessary in my Palace. And therefore, when that Time is out, I shall come to fetch thee.* *Christopher* and the Devil mutually sign'd their Contract; which done, the Monkey *Belzebub* gave a Spring, and made his Exit up the Chimney. The Carpenter wish'd for 6000 Pistoles, and presently he found that Sum in his Pockets; upon which he quitted his Plane and Chissel and buys a House. The Pistoles being spent, he demands 6000 more, and obtains them, which he laid out in Furniture and Plate. As soon as this Sum was spent, he wish'd for another, and no sooner ask'd but had it; so that never was there a Devil more punctual; and *Christopher* was so taken with his Honesty, that he did not like to hear him tax'd with the Want of it. Fifteen Years of the Lease expired, when, one Night, as *Christopher* was entertaining some of his Friends at Supper, (for after he had acquired a Fortune he did not want Friends) he ordered his Maid to go into the Cellar for a particular Sort of Wine which he reserv'd for special Regales. Down went *Jenny* as soon as she was bid; but how great was her Surprise when she saw upon one of the Barrels a lusty Man dress'd in Black, who bid her go up and tell her Master that he must needs speak with him, and that without Delay, or he must expect to have his Neck twisted before all his Guests. The Maid very much aghast called *Christopher* aside, and told him the Message. By the Description she gave him, he mistrusted that this great black Man was the Devil, and having provided himself with his Contract, he took it down with him into the Cellar, to shew him that his Lease was but half expired. *Well,* said the Apparition, as soon as he was entered the Cellar, *I come to tell thee thou hast but an Hour to live.* --- *My Lord,* reply'd *Christopher*, *Your Lordship is mistaken by 15 Years. Here's my Contract.* --- *How long did I promise you Life?* said *Belzebub*. *Thirty Years,* reply'd *Christopher*. *Very well,* reply'd the Devil, *pray don't 15 Years of Days and 15 Years of Nights make up the Account? That's our Way of Computation, and we shan't go to alter the Method of calculating the infernal Years to please you.* *Christopher*, very much astonish'd, went up into the Hall to his Friends, who, seeing him so melancholy and dejected, ask'd him what was the Reason of it; and he told them his unhappy Case. *Be of good Courage,* said a Norman Priest to him, who happened to be one of the Guests, *Go down into the Cellar, and only tell the Devil to prolong your Life while this Candle burns.*

Christopher went and carried his Petition to the Devil, who, to convince him that he was a good-natur'd Devil, tho' he calculated the Years otherwise than this World does, granted him his Request. *Christopher* carried the Candle back to the Priest, who without Loss of Time dipp'd it into Holy Water, that the Devil might not have Power over it to seize and put it out. This Stratagem, which *Belzebub* was not aware of, render'd all his Tricks of no Avail. He made his Way back to the infernal Territories by a deep Hole he opened in the Ground, of which none could ever yet found the Bottom. *Christopher* did Penance a long Time for his Crime. The Consecrated Candle was again put into the Hands of the Fryers; and it has brought them in more Money than *Christopher* got from the Devil of a Monkey.

AMILIA, antiently *Æmilia*, in *Ombria*, or the Duchy of *Spoletto*, *Italy*, an Episc. City, subj. only to the Pope, is sit. on a Hill betw. the *Tyber* & the *Nera*. It is celebrated by antient Geographers; & *Pliny*, after *Cato*, says it was built 964 Years before the War of *Perseus*. The Territory abt. it is fertile in Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruit. It stands 5 m. fr. *Narni* in the Way to *Todi*.

AMISUS, a City of *Pontus*, *Asia*, built by the *Milesians*, and peopled partly by them, and partly by a Colony from *Athens*. It was at first a free City like the other Greek Cities in *Asia*; but afterw. subdued by *Pharnaces* K. of *Pontus*, and made the Metropolis of his Kingdom. It was taken by *Lucullus* in the *Mithridatic* War, and restored to its antient Liberty. *Eupatoria* was in Time made one City with this *Amisus*. [See EUPATORIA.]

AMMER Mountains, in *Africa*, high and rugged, where the Riv. *Adgo-dee* hath its Fountains, supposed to be a Part of the *Mons Phræus* of *Ptolemy*, in the Country of the *Melanogætuli*, by Dr. *Shaw*, pa. 58. seeing they succeed immediately the *Malethubalus*.

AMMONITES (The Country of the). The Children of *Ammon* possessed the Country called, after their own Name, *Ammonitis*, adjoining to the N. of *Moabitis*, after having driven out the *Zuzims*, or *Zamzummins*, as they called them, who were Giants, tall as the *Anakims*, and the antient Inhabitants of the Land, *Deut.* ii. 20, 21. This Country, as well as *Moabitis*, is by *Stephens* (de *Urbibus in Ammon*) reckon'd a Part of *Cæle-Syria*, and by others *Arabia*, and was, in its first State under the *Ammonites*, bounded by the Riv. *Jabboc* N. (*Judg.* xi. 13.) tho' elsewhere (*Josh.* xiii. 24, 25.) it seems as if it extended beyond that, N. into the Mountains of *Gilead*. On the W. it had the *Jordan*, S. the *Arnon*, (*Judg.* xi. 13.), or the Confines of *Moabitis*, E. the Deserts of *Arabia*. But in the Days of *Moses* the *Amorites* had dislodged them from their first Boundaries at the same Time they disturbed the *Moabites*, driving the *Ammonites* fr. the W. Part of their Possession into and across the Mountains, which served them for an immediate Defence, perhaps, against the farther Pursuit of the *Amorites*, and as a strong Barrier to protect them, in Part, from Invasions thereafter. (See *Numb.* xxi. 24.) Their exact Boundaries, especially after their Expulsion, is indeed not easily to be settled: But their Kingdom, probably, was not of very wide Extent, no more than that of *Moab*; and that it was a Corn Country may be gather'd (*II. Chron.* xxvii. 5.) from the Tribute exacted of them by *Jotham* K. of *Judah* their Conqueror, viz. (besides 100 Talents of Silver) 10,000 Measures of Wheat and as many of Barley, in all about 160,000 of our Bushels, (accord. to *Arbuth.* Tab. of an. Coins & Measures, Tab. XX.) and this same Tribute paid they 3 Years successively. It is not our Business to write the *Ammonites* History, which may be collected from the Holy Scriptures, *Josephus*, &c. but it may not be amiss to mention, that, notwithstanding their so many repeated Overthrows, they were thought worthy of being called a numerous Nation (vid. *Just. Mart.* in *Dial. cum Tryph.* pa. 272) even so far down as the Beginning of the 2d Century of the Xtian *Æra*. But then towards the latter End of the same their Name was vanished, they themselves being blended among the *Arabians*, as happened also to the *Moabites*, *Edomites*, and others. Their chief City was *Rabbah* or *Rabbath*, which, to distinguish it fr. the chief City of *Moab*, of the same Name, (*Deut.* iii. 11.) was called *Rabbath of the Children of Ammon*. [See RABBAH.] It falls within our Province indeed to shew forth the Manners and Customs of this People: But of these is known very little. However, we may relate that they had Kings, and that they were circumcised, as appears fr. *Jerem.* ix. 25. 26. and fr. the aforesaid Circumstance of their Tribute seem to have been addicted to Husbandry. As to their Religion, &c. their

their chief and peculiar Deity is in Scripture called *Molech*, or *Moloch*, who is thought to be also understood under the Names of *Baal*, *Milcom*, *Melech*, *Aramelech*, *Anamelech*, & the like. Which Names signify no more than Lord or King. The Learned are not agreed positively in what relates to him. His Image however is said to have been hollow, and divided into 7 Receptacles; the first open'd for an Offering of fine Flour, the 2d for one of Turtles, the 3d for a Sheep, 4th for a Ram, 5th for a Calf, 6th for an Ox, and 7th for a Child. It had the Head of an Ox, the Arms of a Man stretched out in Act to receive. Whatever was the Disposition, either within the Image itself, or, orderly, before it, their Number corresponding with that of the Sun, Moon, and 5 Planets, has given Room to suppose they intentionally worshipped the Sun. Scripture says they *passed their Seed through Fire to Moloch*; which is understood by some literally, by others figuratively. *Jews* hold that the Children were barely led between 2 Fires by Way of Purification. Christian Writers chiefly adopt the Notion of their actually burning their Children, by Way of Sacrifice, to this grim Idol, as our Great Milton styles him,

First MOLOCH, horrid King, besmear'd with Blood
Of Human Sacrifice, and Parents Tears,
Tho' for the Noise of Drums and Timbrels loud
Their Childrens Cries unheard; that pass thro' Fire
To his grim Idol. Him the AMMONITE
Worshipp'd in RABBA, &c.

There was a Place near Jerusalem where this horrid Custom was observ'd. But as we fear having taken up too much Space here already, dare no more but refer to our Articles HINNOM and TOPHETH.

AMOA, a Riv. of *Uzbek Tartary*, where the wandering Inhabitants of that Country, in Summer, go and incamp near its Banks, in such Places where they find Pasture for their Cattle, till they can find an Opportunity to plunder. This River, which modern Geographers call *Abiamu*, i. e. the River *Amu*, or *Amou*, (for *Ab* in Persian signifies *Water* and a *River*) is by the *Arabs* called *Gibon*, or *Neber Balck*, i. e. the River of *Balck*, because it runs through that City. The Antients named it *Oxus* and *Bactrus*.

AMON-NO. This City, which in our Translation is render'd *No*, (*Jer.* xlvi. 25. *Ezek.* xxx. 15, 16.) is by those we call the *Seventy Interpreters* render'd *Diospolis*, or the City of *Jove*. Now, there was a City of this Name, lying on the Branch of the *Nile*, which was next Westward to that which ran by *Zoan* or *Tanis*. But *Bochart* thinks, that by the *Diospolis* of the *Seventy* is rather to be understood the more famous City of that Name in the S. Part of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Thebæ*, and giving Denomination to all the S. Part. And he supposes that by *Jove*, fr. whom this City took its Name of *Diospolis*, is to be understood *Ham*, 3d Son of *Noah*, and Father of *Mizraim*, fr. whom descended the *Egyptians*. His Opinion is founded on this, that what we translate (*Jer.* xlvi. 25.) the Multitude of *No*, is in the *Hebrew* Text *Amon-No*, that is the God *Amon*, in Honour of whom there is a Temple erected in the City of *No*; whence the said City came to be stiled *Amon-No* in other Places of Scripture. Now, it's very probable that *Ham* was the Person denoted by the *Amon* here worshipped, as well as by *Jupiter Amon* or *Anmon*, whose Temple or Oracle was so famous in the adjacent Parts of *Lybia* or *Africk*. This *Amon-No*, or *Diospolis*, otherwise called *Thebæ*, is reported to have been extraordinary large, and to have had no fewer than 100 Gates, whence it was surnamed *Hecatompylæ*, i. e. the *Thebes* with 100 Gates. It is also related to have been so beautified with Colosses, Obelisks, Temples, Palaces, and other stately Buildings and Ornaments, that it was thought to be (as *Dr. Heylin* expresses it) the Non-such of the whole World. But how stately soever it was, it fell to Decay so long since, that there was nothing left of it but Ruins in the Time of the Poet *Juvenal*. It must not be omitted that the *Chaldee* Paraphrast understands *Alexandria* by *No*, and is herein followed by some modern Writers: Not but that these knew *Alexandria* to be so called as being built by *Alexander the Great*, and so many Ages after the *No*, or *Amon-No*, mentioned in Scripture; but they suppose there was an old City, which stood, in the Times of the *Old Testament*, where *Alexandria* now stands; and that the said old City was *No*, which being fallen to Decay, *Alexander the Great*, approving the Situation of the Place, made choice of it to build there his noble City *Alexandria*. See ALEXANDRIA.

AMORGO, or *Morgo*, antiently *Amorgos*, *E. lon.* 26. 15. lat. 37. an Island (and Town) of the *Archipelago*, 90 m. N. of *Candia*, to the E. of *Neo*, & is not above 36 m. abt.

stretching from N. to S. It is terribly steep tow. S. E. The Town is 3 m. fr. the W. Port, built in Form of an Amphitheatre, round a Rock, where stands the old Castle of the Dukes of the *Archipelago*, who for a long Time were Masters of this Island. The S. Harbour is the best they have. The Island is well cultivated, yields Oil, and greater Plenty of Wine & Corn; which invites thither the Tartanes of *Provence* in *France*.

AMORITES (The Country of the). The *Amorites* dwelt in the mountainous or hilly Part of *Canaan*, as intimated *Josua* xi. 3. and asserted *Num.* xiii. 29. (which turn to). Now, as the *Hittites* seem to have possessed the Hill Country to W. and S. W. of *Hebron*, and the *Jebusites* to N. so the *Amorites* might settle themselves at first in the Hill-Country to E. & S. E. of *Hebron*. This seems probable, because the mountainous Tract lying next to *Kadesh-Barnea* is called the Mount of the *Amorites*, *Deut.* i. 7. And we are told, *Gen.* xiv. 7. that *Chedorlaomer* smote the *Amorites* that were in *Hezekon-tamar*, which was the same Place with *Engaddi*, *II. Chron.* xx. 2. and so was seated in the hilly Part of the Land of *Canaan* to E. or tow. *Jordan*. And their Neighbourhood to the Country beyond *Jordan* might occasion that the *Moabites* were in Process of Time dispossessed thereof, by the *Amorites*, rather than any other Family of the *Canaanites*. Whence that Tract beyond *Jordan* (and the *Dead Sea*) is (I think, says *Wells*) always denoted by the Land of the *Amorites*, and *Sihon*, the King thereof, is always stiled *Sihon King of the Amorites*. These People, together with the *Hittites*, *Perizzites*, &c. were left to live in common with the Children of *Israel* in their promised Land, intermarrying, and at length blending with them. Reasons both religious and political (says a Learned Commentator) have been assigned for such Mercy shewn towards some of the *Canaanites*. Of the former is, that the *Israelites* might not grow sluggish for want of some to waken and stir up their Courage, and keep up martial Discipline among them, and that they might always be in a more immediate State of Dependence on God, or look constantly up to him for Succour (*Patrick*). Of the latter, That no Part of the Country, which was too extensive at first to be thoroughly inhabited by the *Israelites*, might lie desolate, so as to be left for a Harbour to Wild Beasts, who might by their Increase prove a more dreadful and pernicious Enemy than the *Canaanites*, as see *Gen.* xxiii. 29. and *Deut.* vii. 22.

AMORITES (The Mountain of the). Beyond Mount *Seir* W. runs a Ridge of Mountains, which part *Canaan* fr. *Arabia*, and which seem to be denoted in Scripture by the Name of the Mountain of the *Amorites*; some Spurs or Branches whereof run up N. to *Hebron*. [See our Articles ABARIM, NEBO, PISGAH.]

AMORIUM. See CHIONGON, in *Latin* call'd *Amorium*, or *Amurium*.

AMOUR. See AMUR.

A-MOY, an Island belonging to the Pr. of *Fokien*, *China*, or as others write it *A-moy*, *Emoui*, & *Hya-men*, but more vulgarly *Emoy* or *Amoy*, & which is so call'd fr. the Town of its Name, which is a convenient and now fam'd Sea-Port, on acct. of the Road that is form'd by the Island and the Continent, in which the largest Vessels can safely ride, and come as near the Land as they please, the Sea being there very deep. Commerce is so increased, that the Emperor keeps a constant Garrison of 7000 Men in it. We had once a Factory in this Island, wch. is remov'd to *Canton*, where our Merchants are better us'd.

AMPASA (The little Kingd. or Prov. of), an Island on the Coast of *Zanguebar*, to S. of that of *Sihon*, gov. by a *Mahommedan* King, but Vassal to the *Portuguese*.

AMPHAXIS, or *Amphaxitis*, a Region of *Macedonia*, W. of *Mygdonia*. Herein stood the noble City of *Theffalonica*, antiently called *Therma*, or rather built near the Place where that old City stood. [See our TAESSALONICA, and (as it is this Day call'd) SALONICHI.]

AMPHIPOLIS (mentioned *Acts* xvii. 1.) or *Amphipoli*, so called as being encompassed by the Riv. *Strymon*, which abt. 6 m. lower falls into the Bay or Gulph of *Contesta*, (it being a *Greek* Compound, *amphi* and *polis*, signifying a City surrounded, --- viz. by Sea or Water) a City of *Macedonia* & *Thrace*, or a Boundary betw. them. It is abt. 60 m. fr. *Salonichi* tow. N. E. & 105 fr. *Adrianople*, in *Romania*, tow. S. W. The Place where it was first built was by the *Greeks* called *Ennea Odoi*, in *Latin* *Novem Via*, i. e. *Nine Roads*. *Agron* founded a City there 30 Yrs. aft. the Defeat of the *Persians*, and named it *Amphipolis*, because of its being encompass'd as abovesaid. It bore sev. other Names at Times,

Times, which we need not enumerate. *Cymon* sent thither a Colony of 1000 *Athenians*, the better to annoy the *Macedonians*; but *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* made himself Master of it, yet suffer'd the Inhabitants to enjoy their Liberty as an independent Republick. *Brasidas*, General of the *Lacedemonians*, took it afterwards, when the *Athenian* Settlers there retired. *Philip* retook it, and at last obliged the *Athenians* to yield it by a Treaty of Peace. The City is still an Abp's See, and inhabited by some Christians; but it has now only its antient Grandeur to brag of, it being alm. entirely ruined.

AMPLISSA, or *Amphissa*, the Metropolis of *Ozolea Locria*, in *Elis*, antient Greece, sit. on the *Evenus*. *Herodotus* calls it *Amphicea*. It was afterwards taken by the *Phocians*, and destroy'd with the rest of the *Phocian* Cities in the Greek Holy War; and when it was rebuilt, *Pausanias* tells us it took the Name of *Ophitea*, if his Text has not been corrupted by Transcribers, as (says a Learned Critick) is more likely to be the Case. For *Herodotus* no where calls it by such new Name, but always *Amphicea*; and such Name doth better agree with the Etymon (or Derivation) which *Pausanias* himself gives of it, which is as follows. --- A petty King of that Country, out of some Fear for his young Son, had caused him to be brought up privately in a very retired Place, where he was one Day in Danger of being killed by a Wolf, but was saved by a Serpent, who twined about and defended him. The Father coming at that Instant, and in a Fright misjudging the Matter, let fly an Arrow, which killed both the Serpent and his Son; and, when he was better inform'd by some Shepherds, who had beheld the Encounter, he caused them to be both burnt upon the same Funeral Pile. It seems therefore more probable, that the Place was called from thence *Amphikaia*, from *Ampho kai ethai*, implying both being carried to the same Pile, than *Ophitea*, which has no Allusion to that, nor any other Part of the Story. *Amphissa* stood near the Territories of *Crissa*, 120 Furl. fr. *Delphos*. I find, that, notwithstanding what is above alledged, *Pausanias* gives another Etymon, and the Reason of it, viz. because it was surrounded by Mountains on all Sides. Some modern Geographers tell us, that it still retains the same Name; but *Le Noir* calls it *Lambina*.

AMPSAGA, one of the most remarkable Rivers that water'd *Numidia Propria*, and separated that antient Region from that of the *Masæli*, or *Mauritania Cæsariensis*. This River fell into the Sea abt. 6 leag. to W. of *Cullu*, and is at present named the *Wed el Kibeer*, or *Great River*; which well tallies with the Signification of the Word *Ampsaga*, *Aphsab* in Arabic importing broad, large, ample, &c. At present it appears to be made up of the following Branches: The *Wed el Dsahab*, i. e. *River of Gold*, whose Source is at *Kasbaite*, a Heap of Ruins, 60 m. to S. W.; the Rivulet of *Immeelub*, in the same Direction nearly with the *Wed el Dsahab*, but at a lit. more than 40 m. dist.; the *Wed el Hammam*, 20 m. to W. of *Constantina*; the *Wed el Sigan*, 15 m. to S. W. of *Phisgeab*; and the Springs of *Hydrab*, abt. half that Dist. to S. E. Modern Geographers have generally conducted the Channel of their *Ampsaga* tow. the Gulf of *Cull*; whereas the *Wed el Kibeer*, which truly answers to the *Ampsaga* of the Antients, has no such Direction, but falls into the Sea 6 leag. to W. ward. *Cellarius* seems to fix its Source in that Ridge of Mountains by *Ptolemy* called *Buzara*, upon the Borders of the *Sabara*, wch. runs counter to the latest and most accurate Observations.

AMPTHILL, 43 m. fr. *London*, is a pretty Market-Town, in the Hundred of *Redburn-Stoke*, in *Bedfordshire*, pleasantly situate betw. 2 Hills, alm. in the Heart of the Country. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* a large House was built in a spacious Park, at the E. End of it, by Sir *John Cornwall*, whom he created Baron of *Fanhop*, out of the Spoils taken in *France*. *K. Edward IV.* to whom it came by Forfeiture, gave it to *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthuen*, whose Grandson made it over to *Henry VIII.* by which Means it was annex'd to the Crown, and made the Manor of *Ampt-hill*; and his Q. *Catherine* retir'd hither, after her being forbid the Court, upon her Divorce. It was given by King *Charles II.* to *Robert Lord Bruce*, who, when created Earl of *Ailesbury*, had his Title of Viscount from hence. But the whole Estate was, not many Years ago, purchas'd by the Duke of *Bedford*. The Market here is on Thursday; Fairs April 23. Good-Friday, Nov. 29. St. Anne's Day, & that of *Corpus Christi*.

AMPURIAS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 42. 15. the Capital of the District of *Ampouzdán*, in *Catalonia*, Spain, sit. near the Sea-Coast, at the Mouth of the River *Fluvia*, 60 m. N. E. of *Barcelona*.

AMPURIAS, or *Empurias*, an Inland Town on the N. Side of the Island of *Sardinia*, sit. among high Mountains that cover that Part of it.

AMRON, or *Amroen*, in Latin *Amrona* or *Amerum*, is a small Island adjacent to the Duchy of *Sleswick*, *Denmark*, in the German Ocean, lying to N. W. of *Northstrand*, fr. wch. it's abt. 7 m. dist. It is in Form of a Crescent (or Half-Moon) and not considerable but for its Oister-Fishery.

AMSTERDAM, or *Amsteldam*, in Latin *Amstelodamum* or *Amsterodamum*, the most considerable City of *Holland*, of which Prov. it is the Capital, is sit. (lat. 52. 22. lon. 5. 5. E.) on the Conflux of the *Y* and the *Amstel*, fr. the latter of which it borrows its Name, being built near the Dike or Bank raised to keep off the Waters of the *Amstel* fr. overflowing the Country, for *Dam* in *Dutch* signifies a *Dike*. The *Amstel* is not properly a River, but rather a Collection of Waters from the *Drecht*, the *Miert*, or *Mydrecht*, and other Rivulets, the Waters of which are swell'd by their Communication with Lakes and Rivers, and with Canals cut for the Conveniency of Carriage, or for draining the Lands; for which Reason it is not easy to point out the Rise of that Kind of River. It divides the City into 2 Parts, fills its fine Canals, and, joining with the *Y*, runs with it into the *Zuydersee*. The *Y* (in *Dutch* called *Het Y*, and by Abbreviation 't *Y*) is a Gulph of that Sea, and does almost entirely part S. *Holland* fr. N. *Holland*: It forms the Harbour of *Amsterdam*, which is built on one Side of it in Form of a Crescent, or Half-Moon. It is 17 m. dist. fr. *Hoorn* in N. *Holland* towards S. 10 fr. *Haerlem* to E. 20 fr. *Leyden*, and 28 fr. the *Hague* towards N. E. 29 fr. *Rotterdam* with almost the same Bearing, 45 fr. *Breda* to N. 52 fr. *Nimeguen*, and 60 fr. *Cleves* to N. W. 80 fr. *Groeningen*, & 61 fr. *Leeward* to S. W. The Foundation of this City, the Ground being naturally soft and marshy, is laid upon vast Piles of Fir Timber drove into the Earth, or rather Water, so close together that nothing can be forced between them. [Hence that facetious Saying of *ERASMUS*, in a Letter to one of his Friends, that he was arrived in a City where the Inhabitants lived upon the Tops of Trees.] Its Circumference is now computed at abt. Half as much as *London* and *Westminster*, and supposed to stand on 2000 Acres of Land. The Houses are generally well built with Brick or Stone, the Streets broad, and neatly paved, with Canals in the Middle of many of them, planted with Rows of Trees. The Harbour always contains an infinite Number of Ships, especially in the Spring, at which Time may be seen 15 or 1600 Vessels setting sail for the *Baltick* only. It is, in short, the greatest Port of the known World: No where are such Numbers of Merchant-ships to be seen: And it is of the most difficult Access, it being scarce possible for a Loaded Ship or Man of War to enter the Harbour. And indeed the whole *Zuyder-Sea* is so shallow and full of Sand, that scarce any but their own flat-bottom'd Vessels can cross it. But then this is their greatest Security against Foreign Enemies, whose Men of War scarce ever venture to pursue them beyond the *Texel*, and other Entrances into the Sea. The Harbour is shut up with large Stakes or Piles drove perpendicularly into the Bottom of the Water, and joined together on the Top by strong Beams placed horizontally, with Openings between them for Ships to go in and out; but these Openings are every Night shut up by Booms laid across and locked, after the Ringing of a Bell to give Notice to those that would go out or come in to make haste. The Walls of the City are high, and kept in good Repair, and flanked with 26 Bastions, on each of which is a Windmill to grind Corn, and round the whole City there is such a prodigious Number of Mills for sawing of Boards, preparing Tobacco, making Gunpowder, and many other Uses, that from a Distance they look like a large Forest. Yet are there not in this great City more than 13 Churches for those of the *Establish'd Religion*, which is *Presbyterian*, with 2 *French*, 1 *High-Dutch*, and 1 *English*, all *Presbyterians*: These only are allow'd Bells, and their Preachers maintain'd by the Government. Of this Persuasion are reckon'd one Third of the Inhabitants. The *Papists* are also reckon'd one Third, who have 80 Chapels or Meeting-houses. The *Lutherans*, *Arminians*, *Jews*, *English Independents*, *Anabaptists*, and *Quakers*, the other Third. The Churches are generally speaking very handsome Structures, and adorn'd with fine Monuments of their Admirals, and other Great Men who have distinguish'd themselves in the Service of their Country. The Old Church is a majestic *Gothick* Edifice, with a beautiful and lofty Steeple; and the New Church, which was burnt in 1645, but is now rebuilt, is a Fabrick worthy Observation. A Tower of exceeding Height

Height was intended for it, and a Foundation laid accordingly upon more than 6000 Piles; which however not proving strong enough, the Design has not been compleated. On the painted Windows of this Church is represented the Liberality of the Citizens in presenting the Emp. *Maximilian* with a large Sum of Money, and his bestowing an Imperial Crown for a Crest on the City. The Grate of cast Brass before the Chancel, being kept very bright, makes a pretty Appearance; and the Organ, which is supported by Columns of costly Marble, is remarkable for its *Number of Pipes*, and for its *Imitation of Human Voices*. But the sumptuous Monument of the brave Admiral *de Ruyter* is perhaps the noblest Ornament of this Church, and deserves the Attention of those who have any Taste for excellent Sculpture. Of other Publick Buildings, tho' we have not Room to be minutely particular in describing them, yet of the Stadthouse here we must needs take Notice, as the most magnificent in the *United Provinces*, and thought to surpass any Thing of the Kind in *Europe*. This superb Edifice is all of Freestone, built upon 13659 Piles, (said to have cost 100,000 *l. Sterling*) driven into the Ground close to one another; and the first Stone of it was laid on the 28th of *October* 1648. It is a square Building, 282 Feet in Length, 235 in Depth, 90 Feet high in Front, and 160 to the Top of the Cupola. It has above 400 Windows, and is adorn'd with a great Number of Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*. On the Pediment in the Centre of the Front is an admirable Piece of Sculpture in *Relievo*, representing the City of *Amsterdam* under the Figure of a Woman sitting in a Chair supported by 2 Lions, and holding on her Knee the Arms of the City. In her Hand she hath an Olive-Branch, the Emblem of Peace; and is attended by Sea-Nymphs, who present her with Crowns of Palm and Laurel. Here are also represented *Neptune* and his *Tritons*, with several Water-Animals; the Whole in Marble, and the Workmanship extremely curious. At each Side and on the Top of this Pediment are placed 3 brazen Statues, representing *Justice*, *Fortitude*, and *Prudence*; and just behind it is a handsome Dome or Cupola, wherein hangs a great Number of Bells, which compose very musical Chimes. In this Front of the Stadthouse are 7 Doors, or rather open Arches, alluding (as is supposed) to the *Seven Provinces* of the Republick. The back Front of the Building has also a Pediment, with an excellent Bass-Relief in Marble, representing the extensive Commerce of *Amsterdam*, under the Emblem of a Woman with a winged Cap on her Head, to whom the Four Parts of the World (denoted by proper Figures) offer Presents of their respective Productions. On the Sides of the Pediment are the Statues of *Peace* and *Plenty*, and on the Top of it stands a large *Atlas* with a Globe (of Copper) on his Shoulders. When we come to view the Inside of this stately Fabrick, we are astonish'd at the Profusion of fine Paintings, Sculptures, and other Ornaments. The Courts of Judicature (and indeed the greatest Part of the Building) are lined with Marble, and adorn'd with curious emblematical Figures or historical Pieces, relating to the Distribution of Justice; particularly a Representation of *Solomon* giving Judgment between the 2 Harlots: And at the Entrance of every Office or Chamber we find some Sculpture, or other Decoration, adapted to the Nature of the Business therein transacted; all which are executed with so much Art, that they are admired by the nicest Judges. We ascend up Stairs to the great Hall, at the Entrance of which are two strong Folding-Doors of Brass, and several fine Marble Columns, 20 Feet high, supporting a most beautiful Cornice. Over this Cornice sits the Figure of a Woman representing the City, the Arms whereof she wears on her Breast, & an Eagle places on her Head an Imperial Crown. At her Feet are 2 Lions; on one Side is a Statue of *Fortitude*, and that of *Minerva* on the other; and 4 naked Children hover round her with Cornucopia's, pouring out Fruits and Flowers. The Beauty and Magnificence of this Hall are hardly to be described; the stately Marble Pillars, the Representation of the Four Elements at the Corners, the exquisite Paintings, Statues, and various other Ornaments, at once surprize and charm the Spectator. But the greatest Curiosity of all is wrought on its Marble Floor, on which the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes are represented in Planisphere; the Constellations in the one, and the sev. Parts of the Earth in the other, with the principal Circles, being all delineated in Brass very neatly laid into the Marble, and the Names of the Countries expressed in the same Manner. Each Hemisphere is abt. 22 f. in Diameter, and the Whole is admired by all that see it as a most ingenious Performance. What we have said is sufficient to give the Reader

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a just Idea of this sumptuous and majestic Structure; and therefore we shall only add thereto, that it has cost the City of *Amsterdam* 3,000,000 *Sterling*; which is more than the Expence of the *Spanish Escorial* and *St. Paul's* in *London* put together. Nor is it yet entirely finished; which some foolishly perhaps conjecture proceeds as fillily from an Old Prophecy, *That from the Time their Stadthouse is finish'd, their State shall begin to decline*; which if to be supposed Fact, it must then naturally be supposed they will never have done working on and adorning it. Other Publick Buildings that Travellers take Notice of are the Exchange, 250 f. long, and 140 br. their Admiralty-Office, the *East-India House*, the Arsenal; their Hospitals for Widows, Orphans, Bastards, Madmen, Sick and Aged, the Work-house, Public Schools, where Lectures are read on several Faculties. In their Hospitals of all Sorts, 'tis said, there are no less than 20,000 Persons maintain'd, and that they are (like the *English*) built like Palaces. There are Houses also where a Person may have Diet and Lodging for Life, on the Advancement of a small Sum of Money, which are called *the Provenior's Houses*. At almost every Street in the City there hangs a Poors Box, with a Chain, in which People put Money as they are disposed; and the Deacons go once a Quarter round the City to take the Money out of these Boxes. They also raise Money various other Ways for the Poor, viz. by the *Play-houses* yielding Half their Gains, and all other *Shows* one Third; besides every Person that passes thro' any of their Gates after Candle-light pays 1 *d.* The Gates are all very fine, particularly that of *Haerlem*, wh. is a noble Piece of Architecture, all Freestone, adorn'd on each Side with Columns, having a Lion's Head carv'd on Top of each; which Gate is 24 feet high, and its Arch 19. The Bridge over the *Amstel*, which joins one Side of the Rampart to the other, is one of the finest Structures of that Kind in the Country, consisting of 35 Arches, 11 of which very high, the said Bridge being 660 f. long, and 70 br. with Iron Rails on each Side. There were formerly very few Coaches here, fearing their Rattling would endanger the Foundation; but now they are as frequent as elsewhere, except Hackney ones, instead of wh. they have a Sort of Sledges, the Body of wh. like Coaches, & so hung, but instead of Wheels carry'd on a Sledge, and drawn by one Horse only. We cannot finish this Acct. of *Amsterdam*, the Glory of *Holland*, and the Wonder of the World, without saying somewhat more of her Trade and Manufactures. This City alone is in Possession of Half that immense Trade which the *Dutch* carry on to the *E. Indies*, and governs the whole. Its Commerce with *Spain* and the *Spanish W. Indies* is very great; nor is it less considerable to the *Levant*, *Italy*, and *Portugal*. It alone engrosses the whole *Northern Trade* which the *Dutch* carry on to *Norway*, up the *Baltick*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Pomerania*, *Livonia*, *Polish Prussia*, and *Muscovy*, together with the greatest Part of *Germany*. Their Correspondence with the Bankers of *London* and *Paris* is considerable. In short, *Amsterdam* has her Share in all the Trading Business of the World. All *Holland* Manufactures, except that of *Delft*, are carry'd on here. And, as *Huetius* observes, one may apply to *Amsterdam* what *Vopiscus* said of *Alexandria*, after he had summed the Manufactures there, *That all the Inhabitants follow some Employment; that the lame and Gouty were employ'd; and that even those who had the Gout in their Hands did not sit idle.* [See our Article *ALEXANDRIA*.] For as to the People, however they differ in Sentiments of Religion, they do not quarrel as we do about it, at least so as to breaking off Partnership or profitable Dealing with one another for the Matter: But all are so far uniform as to apply themselves with the utmost Diligence to heap up Wealth, and (as *Salmon* expresses it) tormenting both Body and Soul (in the Words of a late Writer) to get an Estate, not to enjoy it, but to have the Pleasure of *dying rich*. Money, the Idol of the World, is ador'd most in this Country, where it supplies the Place of *Birth*, *Wit*, and *Merit*.

AMUL, *Amoul*, *Amol*, or *Omoal*, a City in the Prov. of *Ghilan*, *Perfia*, seated within the Land near the Mountains, is a large Town of 3000 Houses. It is 45 m. dist. fr. *Ferabath* to W. inclining a little S. This Town is inhabited by such Variety of Strangers & Religions, that all Days in the Week, except *Wednesdays*, are kept as the *Sabbath* by one or other. The Town stands on a large Level in a pleasant & fruitful Soil, and is guarded with a strong fair Castle, moated round. In the chief Mosque are buried, they say, 444 Princes and Prophets, which creates in the People a great Veneration for it. *Tavernier* tells us they drive a considerable Trade to *Bukara*, especially in Plumbs, which the Soil

Soil produces in Abundance, and which are delicious.

AMUR, or *Amour*; a River, the Source whereof is in *Siberia*; in abt. 120 degr. of E. lon. & 45 of N. lat. which runs E. thro' *Chinese Tartary*, and falls into the Bay of *Korea*, in the *Pacific Ocean*, in abt. 150 degr. of E. lon.

AMYCLÆ, a City of *Lacedemonia* (or *Sparta*, or *Laconia*), was built by *Amyclas* the Son of *Lacedemon*, and fam'd afterw. for the Birth of *Castor* and *Pollux* the Sons of *Tyndareus*, 8th King of *Lacedemonia*, and dist. abt. 18 m. from *Sparta*, the Metropolis. It was afterwards famed for sending a considerable Colony of its own Inhabitants into Upper *Calabria*, who built there a City, which they called by the same Name. This City was afterwards destroyed by the *Dorians*, & turned into an inconsiderable Hamlet, in wh. however were seen some of the Ruins of its ant. Grandeur. One of the finest Buildings which escaped the common Destruction was the Temple and Statue of *Alexandra*, whom the Inhabitants pretended to be the same with *Cassandra* the Daughter of *Priam*.

ANACUS, a River in *Sicily*, which rising near *Buffena*, waters the Territory of *Syracuse*, and empties itself into the *Sicilian Sea*.

ANAGNI, *Agnania*, *Anania*, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 42. a City of *Italy* in the *Campania* of *Rome*, sit. upon a Hill on the *Via Latina*, 32 m. of *Rome*, 16 fr. *Palestrina*, & 32 fr. *Terracina* to N. It was in this City that *M. Antony* marry'd *Cleopatra*, after he had divorced *Octavia*. It is now the See of a Bishop, subj. to the Pope; and was the Birth-place of Pope *Boniface VIII.* *Innocent III.* *Gregory IX.* and *Alexander IV.* But the City is now alm. gone to Ruin. There are in the Territory of it the hot Waters antiently called *Thermæ Anianæ*, of sovereign Efficacy agt. the Gout, &c. which Territory where they stand is now called *Fumeroli*.

ANAMABO, a Town 3 leag. below *Cape-Coast-Castle*, in *Guinea Proper*, where the *English* have a Factory and Fort. It is a Place of very considerable Trade in itself; and besides the Royal *African Company's* Factor always keeps a Number of Slaves there against the Demands of the Interlopers or private Traders, whom, as he is sensible they want Dispatch, he makes pay a higher Price for them than any where else paid on the whole Coast.

ANANOR. See ONOR.

ANAPIS, a River of *Sicily*, which ran abt. 1 m. & half dist. from the City of *Syracuse*, and emptied itself into the great Harbour.

ANAS, a celebrated River of antient *Lusitania*, which flows fr. E. to W. and empties itself into the *Atlantic Ocean*, having now obtain'd the Name of *Guadiana*.

ANATHOTH, mentioned in several Places of the O. Test. was one of the Cities of the Tribe of *Benjamin* that were given to the Sons of *Aaron*, and (as *Eusebius* & *Jerom* tell us) no more than 3 m. dist. fr. *Jerusalem*, and that to the N. as *Jerom* further informs us in his Comments on *Jer. i.* For that Prophet was of the same City, as he himself tells us, Chap. i. ver. 1.

ANATOLIA, or corruptly *Natolia*, had formerly the Name of *Asia* simply, and by Way of Excellency, as being the best Spot in all this Part of the World, and being adorned with very many noble and opulent Cities and considerable States. At present it is distinguish'd fr. the whole *Asiatic* Region by the Epithet *Minor*, or *Lesser, Asia*. The Name of *Anatolia* was given it on acct. of its Eastern Situation fr. *Europe*, and on the same acct. was & is still called the *Levant*. It is a large Peninsula, of considerable Breadth and Length, which juts itself out betw. the *Mediterranean* on the S. & the *Euxine* or *Black Sea* on the N. quite to the *Archipelago* W. & the Sea of *Marmora* N. W. So that it is bounded on the N. by the *Euxine Sea* (or, as the *Turks* call it, *Kara Denghi*); on the N. W. by the Sea of *Marmora*; W. by the *Thracian Bosphorus*, the *Propontis*, & *Archipelago*; E. by the Eastern Part of the *Mediterranean*; and on the S. by the *Euphrates*, which divides it from *Turcomania* & *Diarbeck*, or *Diyarbeckr*. It extends fr. the 27th to alm. the 40th Degr. of E. Lon. & betw. the 37. & 41. 30. of Lat. Its utmost Length fr. E. to W. is computed to be abt. 600 m. & Breadth fr. S. to N. abt. 320. Taken in its largest Sense it comprehended the ant. Prov. of *Galatia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Bythinia*, *Pontus*, *Myfia*, *Phrygia*, *Lydia* and *Mænia*, *Æolis*, *Ionia*, *Caria*, *Doris*, *Pamphilia*, *Pisidia*, *Cappadocia*, *Lycia*, *Lycaonia*, and *Cilicia*. At present Geographers divide it into 4 Parts, according to their Situation, viz. 1. *Anatolia* properly so called on the Western; 2. *Caramania*, on the Southern; 3. *Aladulia*, on the Eastern; and, 4. *Amasia*, on the Northern Part. The *Turks* divide it into 5 Districts, which are under the Government of 5 Begle-

bergs, whose Residence is in the Capital of each District, viz. *Cotyæum*, *Tocat*, *Trabezond*, *Marosb*, & *Iconium*. The whole Country is naturally fertile & healthy, tho' the *Turkish* Tyranny hath alm. reduced it into a Desert; the Fields, tho' well watered lie uncultivated, over-run with Weeds & Brambles. The few Plains & Dales wch. are cultivated (tho' after but a careless slovenly manner neither, yet) yield excellent Corn, Olives, Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Dates, & exquisite Grapes & Wine, besides abundance of Coffee, Rhubarb, Balsam, Opium, Galls, and other valuable Drugs and Gums; --- we may add their twisted Cotton, Silk, Grogram, Yarn, Goats Hair, Carpets and Tapestries, Calicuts, and Cordavans of sev. Colours, quilted Coverlids, which are brought into *Europe* fr. thence. It hath a considerable Number of Rivers, which we mention and specify in their proper Places, as also Lakes, one of which (*Guol-Bug-Shau*, as called by the *Turks*) 50 m. long & 22 br. Certain Sheep in this Country are a Curiosity that ought to be mentioned, on acct. of their large Tails, which are indeed mere Lumps of Fat hanging to the Rump of the Animal, and often weighing (to speak within Compass) 10 or 12 lb. or upwards. [Note, *These Sheep are not peculiar to Anatolia, but are common in Syria, Persia, &c.* --- as will be seen in proper Places.] The Goats are also of an extraordinary Species; for which see *ANCYRA*, now *Angora*. But the best Natural Rarity worth mentioning in this Place is a certain Kind of Earth, which boileth up out of the Ground, and is always gathered before Sun-rising, and in such Quantities that many Camels are employ'd in carrying Loads of it to Soap-houses at some Distance, where, being mixed, and boiled with Oil for several Days, it becomes an excellent Soap. The *Franks* call it *Soap-Earth*, and it is found in the neighbouring Plains abt. *Smyrna*. This Soap is in great Request, and considerable Traffick made thereof. Artificial Curiosities are in great Number, if we may call by that Name the Remains of antient Buildings, &c. But of these also severally in their own proper Articles. We need say nothing abt. the Religion of *Asia Minor*, but that *Mohammedanism* is the Establish'd one, and *Judaism* and *Christianity* the Tolerated ones.

ANATOLIA PROPERLY SO CALLED is by far the largest Province of all *Asia Minor* just above spoken of [Which we, for Brevity here, refer to], and is the most Western, and nearest to *Europe*, of all the Four. It extends fr. the Coasts of *Bosphorus Propontis* & the *Ægean Sea* on the W. i. e. fr. the 26. 30 min. to alm. the 35th of E. Lon. on the E. where it is bounded by the 2 Beglebergates of *Amasia* & *Aladulia* [which Artic. turn to]; and fr. the Coast of the *Euxine Sea* N. to the Government of *Caramania* on the S. from which last it is only divided by an imaginary Line drawn fr. that Coast, that lies betw. the Mouth of the Riv. *Xanthus* & those of *Rhodes*, to the Mouth of that of *Casalmach*; so that the Prov. reaches fr. 37. to 41. 20. of Lat. & conseq. takes up above half of all *Asia Minor*, & is the largest Beglebergate (or Government) in it. See this Prov. described more specifically in proper Articles.

ANAZARBUM was a City in *Cilicia Propria*, sit. on the Riv. *Pyramus*, and in the *Roman* Times was the Metropolis of *Cilicia Secunda*. *Suidas* tells us, that it was at first call'd *Cyinda*, and afterwards *Anazarbum* from one *Anazarbus*, who was sent by the Emp. *Nerva* to rebuild it after it had been quite ruin'd by an Earthquake; but he is certainly mistaken, since *Pliny*, who died long before the Reign of *Nerva*, calls the Inhabitants of this City *Anazarbeni*; and *Stephanus* derives its Name fr. Mount *Anazarbus* at a small Dist. fr. the Place where this City stood. It was the Birth-place of *Dioscorides*, and continued in a very flourishing Condition to the Division of the Empire.

ANBAR, or *Amber*, in the *Mogul's* Country, lies a good Way to the N. W. in the Road fr. *Surat* to *Masulipatan*, but noted only for a little Pagod under Ground much frequented by the Natives, and for Tumblers, Rope-dancers, and Posture-masters, who *Thevenot* (tho', we think, erroneously) avers far exceed those of *Europe*. As it may at least divert our Readers, we, from him, here relate some Instances. The finest Tricks of all he thinks were shewn by a Girl of 13 or 14, who diverted the Company for more than 2 Hours; and, amongst her other Performances, this appear'd to our Author to be extremely difficult. She sat down on the Ground, holding in her Mouth a long cutting Sword, and with her Right Hand she took hold of her Left Foot, brought it up to her Breast, then to her Left Side, and without letting go her Hold, she put her Head under her Right Arm, and at the same Time brought her Foot down along the Small of her Back, then quite under her, and this 4 or 5 times

5 times without resting, being always in Danger of cutting her Arm or Leg with the Sword. Then with her Left Hand and Right Foot she performed the same. The Girl having rested a little, a Hole 2 f. deep was dug in the Ground and filled with Water, into which they threw a little Hook or Clasp, which she was to fetch out without touching it with her Hands. To this End she placed her Feet on the Sides of the Hole, turning herself backwards 'till she rested upon her Hands in the same Place where her Feet had stood. Then bending her Arms, she let down her Head into the Water, to search for the Hook, which she miss'd the 1st Time; but making a second Attempt, and resting only on her Left Hand, she raised herself up again with the Hook at her Nose. After this a Man set the Girl upon his Head, and ran full Speed with her a considerable Way, the Girl not tottering in the least. Then setting her down, he took a large round Earthen Pot or Pitcher, and put it upon his Head with the Mouth upwards; and the Girl having got on the Top of the Pitcher, he carried her about as before. This he did twice more, having once put the Pitcher with the Mouth downwards, and the other time with the Mouth sideways. He then took a Bason, and placed it Bottom upwards upon his Head, with the Pitcher upon it, & the Girl upon that, carrying her about with the same Ease and Security. Next, he fix'd in the Bason a Wooden Truncheon, abt. a Foot high, and as thick as one's Arm, upon which he caused the Girl to stand upright, and ran about with her as he had done before. Sometimes she stood upon one Foot, holding the other in her Hand, and sometimes sat down upon the Top of the Truncheon. Then the Man put into the Bason 4 wooden Pins abt. 4 Inches high, placed in a square Form, with a Board upon each of them the Breadth of 2 Fingers, and upon these he placed 4 other Pins, with Boards upon them, making as it were 2 Stages or Stories above the Bason. Then the Girl standing on the Top of these little Boards, the Man carried her about with the same Swiftnefs; and, though the Wind was high, she did not appear in the least afraid of falling.--- These People, he says, shew'd 100 other surprizing Tricks. [See Relations of Fire-eaters, &c. Artic. ARABIA]--- But notwithstanding the wonderful Feats of these Indians, which made M. Thevenot say they do all and much more than the Europeans do, we are apt to think, that if he had seen the Performances of some of our modern Posture-masters, Balance-Masters, &c. he would have been of another Opinion. He says, the Indian Tumblers are as supple as an Eel, that they will turn their Body as round as a Bowl, and then others will roll them about; but perhaps there never was a more remarkable Instance of this Suppleness, as he calls it, than in our late famous Posture-master CLARKE, of Pall-mall, in London. This Man (we are told in the *Philosophical Transactions*) had such an absolute Command of his Muscles, &c. that he could disjoint alm. his whole Body; so that he impos'd on that Great Surgeon Mullens, who look'd upon him to be in so miserable a Condition, that he would not undertake his Cure. Though a Well-made Man, he would appear in all the Deformities imaginable, hunch-back'd, pot-bellied, sharp-breasted, &c. He disjointed his Arms, Shoulders, Legs, and Thighs, and render'd himself such a seeming Object of Pity, that he frequently prevail'd with the Company he had been in the Minute before to give him Money as a Cripple, being so much unlike himself that they did not know him. He would make his Hips stand a considerable Way out from his Loins, and so high as to invade the Place of his Back; in which Posture he had a very large Belly. His Face was as changeable as any Part about him, so that he could vary his Countenance in a surprizing Manner.

ANCASTER, a Town of *Lincolnshire*, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 52. 50. sit. 15 m. S. of *Lincoln*.

ANCENIS, in Latin *Ancenisium* & *Ancenesium*, one of the most remarkable Cities in the District of *Nantes*, in *Britany*, *France*, and formerly the chief Town of the *Amines*, stands on the Banks of the *Loire*, near the Borders of *Anjou*, fr. wch. it is 9 leag. dist. to the W. and 6 above *Nantes* to E. & *Rennes* to S. W. abt. 8 or 9 leag. dist. fr. each.

ANCHIALE, one of the Chief Cities of *Cilicia* properly so called, or *Cilicia Campestris*, was, as *Strabo* out of *Aristobolus* acquaints us, built by *Sardanapalus*, who proves his Assertion from an antient Monument found in those Parts, with this Inscription, *SARDANAPALUS the Son of ANACYN-DARAXES built the Cities of Anchiale and Tarsus in one Day*; but if we believe *Athenodorus*, we must think it built by *Anchiale* the Daughter of *Japhet*. It stood on the Coast where the River *Cedrus*, which passes thro' *Tarsus*, disem-

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bogues itself into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

ANCLAM, E. lon. 14. lat. 54. a well fortified Town of *Upper Pomerania*, *Germany*, sit. on the River *Pene*, 17 m. S. W. from *Gripfswald*, 31 N. W. of *Stetin*, and 12 S. of *Wolgast*. It was formerly call'd *Tanglin*; and some Authors will have it to be the Seat of the *Angli* mentioned by *Tacitus*, who advanced from hence to the *Elbe*, and from thence to this Island of *Great Britain*. It made a good Figure once among the *Hans Towns*. It is advantageously situate among good arable Lands, and excellent Pasture, with the Conveniency of Fishing, and exporting their Commodities abroad by the River *Pene*. It has 4 Parish Churches, and a yearly Fair on the 2d Sunday after the Birth of our Lady.

ANCLIFF Well, 2 m. fr. *Wigan*, in *Lancashire*, *England*, yields a very rare Phenomenon, much visited by curious Travellers, which is called the burning Well. 'Tis cold, and hath no Smell, yet so strong a Vapour of Sulphur issues out with the Water, that, upon putting a lighted Candle to it, it instantly catches the Flame like Spirits, which lasts several Hours, and sometimes a Day in calm Weather, with a Heat fierce enough to make a Pot boil, though the Water itself the mean while remains cold, and will not boil when taken out of the Well any more than the Mud of it.

ANCONA (The Marquisate of), in *Italy*, a Territory of the Pope, is bounded N. and E. by the *Adriatic Sea*, & by the *Abruzzo*, and *Ombria*, and Duchy of *Urbino* W. Its Extent fr. E. to W. is abt. 24 m. and 18 fr. N. to S. The Air is gross and unhealthy, but the Soil fertile, and water'd by no less than 12 Rivers. The chief Manufactures are Flax and Wax, which are whiten'd here to a high Degree.

ANCONA (the City of), the Capital of the above Marquisate, stands on the *Adriatic Shore*, over against *Dalmatia*, near the Promontory antiently called *Crumerum*, now *Il Monte S. Cyriaco*, and is very conveniently sit. for carrying on a Traffick into all the Countries on the opposite Shore; but all its Commerce is dwindled into nothing, though the Pope allows it this special Privilege, that People of all Religions may negotiate in it, provided that they exercise no other but that of The Church. The Harbour is a good one, having been built by *Trajan*, and in such good Repair that the Marble of it looks as fresh as ever. The Jews are now the only People that carry on any Traffick here, which makes them exceeding rich, and they have built a stately Synagogue. All Sorts of Eatables are said to be so very scarce, and consequently dear, that one must fight as well as pay for them, before one can get them. Its Citadel, on the first Eminence going into Port, commands both that and the whole City. The Bishopric is subject to none but the Pope. Its Cathedral is scarce worthy seeing, saving for some Paintings of *Titian*. *Ancona* stands 48 m. E. of *Urbino*, 30 N. fr. *Fermo*, 13 N. E. fr. *Osimo*, betw. *Loretto* to E. and *Sinigaglia* W. and about 130 almost N. fr. *Rome*. Lat. 43. 47. E. Lon. 14. 17.

ANCYRA, a City of *Galatia*, in *Asia*, and by the *Turks* call'd *Angouri*, *Engouri*, and *Ancara*. It is surprizing that *Strabo*, who lived in the Reign of *Augustus*, should only give it the Name of a Fort, when he could hardly be ignorant how much that Emperor had enlarged, beautified, and enrich'd it, insomuch that he was cry'd up as the 2d Founder of it; 'tho' it was a City of much older Date. It appears from antient Monuments to have preserved the Title of *Metropolis* during a long Series of *Augustus's* Successors. It was built on the Banks of, or some small Dist. from, the River *Halys*, or *Milas* according to others, or *Sangarius* according to a 3d. But it is not easy to determine whether the antient *Ancyra* stood on the same Spot where the modern *Angouri* hath been built, or dist. fr. it. It was famed for the Victory which *Pompey* gained over *Mithridates*, & *Tamerlane* since over *Bajazet*. It is still the Residence of a Sangiac, and a populous Trading Place, chiefly in *Camblets*, and carries every where Marks of its pristine Grandeur; the Streets, Piazza's, &c. being full of stately Remains, Columns, &c. of the finest Marble, Porphyry, red Jasper, & other costly Stones curiously wrought; whilst the modern Buildings are shamefully mean, low, and but of Mud and Turf. The Sheep mentioned in the Art. ANATOLIA are here bred; but not only these but the Goats also are taken Notice of by Travellers as an extraordinary Species, they being the most beautiful in the World, their Hair being of a dazzling Whiteness, as fine as Silk, and naturally curl'd in Locks 8 or 9 Inches long, which is work'd up in the finest Stuffs, especially *Camblet*. Little of this Hair is exported unspun, the People of the Country being employ'd in spinning it into Thread, which is manufactured in this *Angora*,

gora, or *Angouri*, or *Ancyra* (which you please to call it). *M. Tournefort* says, these Goats are only to be seen within 3 or 4 Days Journey of this City, the Breed degenerating if they are carried farther. The Thing best worthy admiring is the great Variety of Inscriptions in several Languages on the Gates, &c. In the Castle is an ant. lit. dark *Armenian* Church, built 1200 Years ago, having but one Window, which is stopped with thin Marble or Alabafter (instead of Glafs), through which it receives its Light, which is tinged of a reddish Cast. *Ancyra* was once an Archiepisc. See, with 6 Suffragans under it. It stands dist. 18 m. S. E. of *Scutari*, and 250 E. of *Smyrna*. Lat. 40. E. Lon. 32. 58.

ANDALUSIA, properly so called, the most S. W. Pr. of Spain, is divided on the N. by *Estremadura* and *New Castille*, by the Chain of Mountains called *Sierra Morena* on the E. fr. *Portugal* by the River *Chauca*, and fr. *Algarve* by the *Guadiana*; on the Sea it hath the Ocean, the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, and Part of the *Mediterranean*; and along the S. E. it hath the Kingd. of *Granada*, without any remarkable Boundaries between them, except for some few Leagues E. by the Mountains of *Cazorla*; on which E. Side it joins to the Kingd. of *Murcia*, some of the last-named Mountains separating in Part these two Territories. So the whole Length fr. E. to W. is abt. 270 m. fr. N. to S. abt. 140, and extends betw. the 36th and 38th Degr. of Lat. and 2d and 5th of W. Lon. No Country in Spain exceeds it in Wealth, Fertility, Commerce, &c. owing to its maritime Situation and commodious Harbours, Richness of Soil, and Number of Inhabitants. The Quantities of Wheat, Wines, and Oil, it produces is almost beyond Belief, one single Town having been known to make 75,000 Pipes of Wine, and the same Quantity of Oil, in one Year. Numberless too are the Cattle bred here. It's perhaps needless to mention the so well known exquisite Oranges of *Seville*, Citrons, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Pomegranates, &c. that are the Growth of this Province. Here's Plenty of curious White Salt, the best of Sugar, fine Scarlet Berries for Dying, and in a Word every Thing that can make a Country wealthy and delightful. Neither shall we mention their rich Mines of Gold and Silver, seeing they have been wholly neglected since the Discovery of *America*. But we must not omit their most celebrated Breed of Horses, so famous in all Ages and Nations, for the finest and fleetest. As to its Populousness, *F. Pennalosa* tells us, this Prov. with that of *Estremadura* were able to raise 50,000 Foot and 20,000 Horse for the King's Service. This of *Andalusia* is govern'd by an *Adelantado*, or Ld. Lieut. which Honour is hereditary to the Dukes of *Medina Celi*, and contains 21 Cities, 1 Archbishopric, 3 Bishoprics, and a great Number of rich and stately Towns, and large wealthy Villages. The chief Cities are *Seville*, *Cordova*, *Jaen*, *Cadiz*, *Xerez de Frontera*, *Exija*, *Gibraltar*, *Ubeda*, *Baeza*, *San Lucar de Barameda*, *Medina Sidonia*, *Port St. Mary*, *Andaxar*, *Carmona*, *Alcala la Real*, *Lucena*, *Arcos*, *San Lucar Mayor*, *Maguer*, *Marchena*.

ANDALUSIA (New), a Pr. of *Terra Firma*, in S. America, on the Coast of the *Atlantic Ocean*, opposite to the *Leeward Islands*, having the Riv. *Oroonoco* on the W.

ANDAMAN, or *Andaman*, Isles. These Islands of the *East-Indies* lie in N. lat. 13. on the E. Side of the Entrance of the Bay of *Bengal*, 100 leag. N. of *Sumatra*, and are opposite to the Coast of *Tenasserim*, fr. wh. Capt. *Hamilton* says they are 10 leag. that they are surrounded with many dangerous Rocks and Banks, and all well inhabited by People so fearless, that they will swim off to a Boat, if it approaches near the Shore, and attack her with their Wooden Weapons, notwithstanding the Superiority of Numbers in the Boat, and Advantage of Fire-Arms. He was inform'd some of these Islands abound with Quicksilver. *Salmon* gives a quite different Character of these Islanders, and says they are a harmless inoffensive People, living chiefly on Rice, Fruits, Roots, & Herbs, with which they furnish the Shipping that come that Way; seldom eating any Flesh, tho' some of our Voyage-Writers have represented them as *Canibals*; as, particularly, we find that *Gemelli* does, who asserts that the Islanders of *Nicobar* pay a Tribute of a certain Number of Human Bodies to those of *Andemaon* (as he writes it); and proceeds to assert that these Brutes rather than Men use, when they wound an Enemy, to run greedily to suck the Blood. But *Dampier*, who is allow'd to be a sincere Writer, and who has been with as many strange Nations as any Man, says, that there is not a People in the World that will do Men any Hurt, if they do not apprehend any Danger from them, or have not met with barbarous Usage from some others of the same Coun-

try. And *Franfham* observes, that the *Andermaners* are so far from eating Man's Flesh, that they scarce eat any Flesh at all.

ANDANAGAR. See DANAGAR.

ANDAXAR, by the Romans called *Forum Julium*, is an antient City of *Andalusia*, in Spain, containing 3000 Families, in 5 Parishes, with 6 Monasteries, 3 Nunneries, 2 Hospitals, and many stately Buildings. It's seated on the Banks of the *Guadalquivir*, over which it hath a magnificent Bridge, and is fortified with a strong Castle. It is dist. fr. *Seville* abt. 110 m. E. N. E. & above 150 S. of *Madrid*.

ANDAYE, or *Andai*, in Latin *Andaia*, a Town of the Viscounty of *Labourd*, in *Guicenne*, France, stands at the Mouth of the lit. River *Bidassoa*, 2 leag. dist. fr. *St. Jean de Lus*, & 5 fr. *Bayonne*. As it's sit. on the very Borders of Spain, the French have built here a Fort to keep those of *Fontarabia* in Awe, fr. wh. City this Town is but a qr. of a leag. dist.

ANDE, a River in *Hampshire*. See ANDOVER.

ANDELOT, in Latin *Andelous*, in *Champagne*, France, is sit. on the little Riv. *Rougnon*, 5 leag. dist. fr. *Chaumont* to N. E. It was formerly a considerable City, but is now but a Village; however it's the Seat of a Roy. Provostship.

ANDELY, in Latin *Andelium*, or *Andeliacum*, lies near the Riv. *Seine*, in *Normandy*, France, & is dist. 6 leag. from *Rouen*, 4 fr. *Vernon*, & 2 fr. *Ecouy*. There are properly 2 Cities of the Name, the Great and the Little *Andely*, separ. by a paved Road a qr. of a leag. long. Great *Andely* lies in a Valley on a Rivulet, on which are sev. Mills, & wch. falls into the *Seine* below the Castle of *Gaillard*. Lit. *Andely* is sit. on the Banks of the *Seine*, and was the Native Place of the famous Painter *Nicholas de Poussin*.

ANDERNACH, in Latin *Antenacum* & *Antarnacum*, in *Cologne*, Germany, 8 m. N. of *Coblentz*, and 20 S. E. fr. *Bonne*, is a Town on the *Rhine*, in a Plain at the Foot of the Hills, on the Confines, of the Elect. of *Triers* & the Duchy of *Juliers*. It was once a free & Imper. City, but is now subj. to the Elector of *Cologne*. After it had lain a long Time in Ruins, it was rebuilt in 1520. It's fortified with a Wall, Castle, and Bulwarks, has a Custom-house, and is the Boundary betw. this Arch-Bishopric & that of *Treves*. In 1702. it was taken by the Pr. of *Hesse-Cassel*, the more to streighten *Bonne*, then block'd up by the Confederates. It is mentioned as one of the Fortresses which *Drusus* built to awe the Germans; and 'tis believed *Caligula* his Son was born here. It is the handsomest & largest Town fr. *Bonne* to *Triers*. It has 3 confid. Monasteries & sev. Churches, the chief of which has Twin-Steeple not unlike the Towers of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*.

ANDES Chain of Mountains begins in the most Northern Part of *Peru*, and extends itself quite to the Straights of *Magellan*, a Length of betw. 3 & 4000 m. *Acosta* relates, that he once ascended one of the highest of these Mountains in *Peru*, call'd *Pariacaca*, and that he went prepar'd according to the best Instructions he could get, with several more who had the like Curiosity; but, notwithstanding all this Precaution, when he came near the Top, he was seiz'd with such Pains, that he thought he should have fallen to the Ground; and the rest being under the like Disorder, they all made haste down as fast as they could without waiting for one another. They were all taken with violent Reachings to vomit, and not only brought up green Phlegm and Choler, but a great deal of Blood. This lasted for 3 or 4 Hours, 'till they had descended to the lower Part of the Mountain; and some of them purged violently. But generally the Sickness goes off before they get to the Bottom, and is attended with no ill Consequences. People who pass this Ridge of Mountains, in any Part of them, for upw. of 500 leag. are affected in the like Manner, but more in some Places than in others. *Acosta* had passed the *Andes* at 4 other diff. Places, and always felt the like Disorder, but not so much as at *Pariacaca*; and the best Remedy they found against it was to stop their Mouths, Noses, and Ears, as much as possible, the Air being so subtle and piercing, that it affects the Intrails both of Men and Beasts. This indeed is no Wonder, since the Height of the *Andes*, (according to *Acosta*) is such, that the *Alps*, in Comparison to them, seem but as ordinary Houses in regard to lofty Towers. Hence he concludes that the Air on the Top of these Mountains was too pure and subtil for Animals to breathe in, they requiring a grosser Medium. --- [Indeed, 'as too gross, so too rare an Air is unfit for Respiration, as appears not only from Experiments made by the Air-Pump, but from the Accounts of those who have been on the Tops of very lofty Mountains, where the Air is considera-

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bly rarefy'd. An Ecclesiastical Person, who had visited the high Mountains of Armenia, told Mr. BOYLE, that whilst he was on the upper Part of them he was forced to fetch his Breath oftener than usual; and taking Notice of it when he came down, the People told him it was what they themselves had often experienced.' --- See more to this Purpose in *Derham's Physico-Theology*, p. 6. & *Phil. Transf.* N^o. 63.] --- As to the Reachings and Vomiting here complain'd of, it is remarkable that those who travel over that high Chain of the *Andes*, in *Chili*, call'd *Cordillera*, are not affected with such Disorders, but only with a Difficulty of Breathing, which is perceiv'd more or less (as is above observed in the Note within the []) on the Tops of all high Mountains: So that in *Peru* there may possibly be a Concurrence of some other Causes, besides the Thinness of the Air, to produce the above Effects, since the Mountains of *Chili* (viz. *Cordillera*) are considerably higher (being reckon'd the highest in the World), and consequently the Air at Top of 'em more rarefy'd. When Travellers ascend the highest Part of these Mountains, they cannot see the Country below for Clouds, whilst the Sky is clear over their Heads, and the Sun shines out in its full Lustre. They sometimes, says *Ovalle*, observe the Rainbow far beneath them, whilst those below see the same over them; and see Storms and Tempests at a Distance falling into the Valleys, whilst all is bright and serene above. We are told that there are Fiery Meteors about these Mountains, sometimes so high in the Air as to resemble Stars, and sometimes so low that they frighten the Mules, by buzzing about their Ears and Feet: And it is no uncommon Thing to have Snow and Thunder at the same Time. There are also sev. Volcano's in this Chain of Mountains, which sometimes break out with dreadful Violence, rending the Rocks, throwing up great Quantities of Fire, and roaring so as to be heard at a vast Distance. The Difference that Travellers observe between the E. & W. Sides of the *Andes* is so great, that they seem two diff. Worlds. If from the Top of them we look tow. the E. all is cover'd with thick Vapours, which intercept the Light of the Sun, and overshadow all the Country, engendering likewise frequent Storms of Hail, with terrible Thunder and Lightning; but on the W. there is not a Cloud to be seen, the Heavens being constantly serene and clear. Some who have passed the highest Parts of the *Cordillera* relate, that they found no Snow on the Top, tho' in the Beginning of Winter; whereas in the lower Parts the Snow was so deep that the Mules could scarce travel. The Snow, says *Ovalle*, which falls in Winter is so great, that though these Mountains are so high and broad, there is no Part of them uncovered with Snow. Hence they are call'd the *Sierras Nevada*. These Mountains indeed are only passable in Summer, or before the Winter is much advanced, on acct. of the Snows and excessive cold: And even in the most beautiful Season there are such frightful Precipices, with deep Rivers at the Bottom, as frequently occasion the Loss of Mules and Travellers. The Steepness of Ascent and Descent makes the Passage difficult; but the Tedioufness of the Way is in some measure alleviated by the agreeable Cascades which are naturally form'd amongst the Rocks and Mountains. In some Parts of the Valleys the Water springs up to a great Height, like artificial Fountains, amongst odoriferous Plants and Flowers, which yield a delightful Prospect. Most of these Springs are so excessive cold, that a Man can scarce drink them, nor hold his Hand in them above a Minute; but in some Places there are hot Springs, which leave a green Tincture in the Channel thro' which they pass, so that the Stones look like Emerald. We read of a natural Bridge of Rocks over one of these Rivers, from the Vault whereof hang several Pieces of Stone, resembling Icicles, form'd, as the Water drops from the Rock, into various Shapes of Flowers, &c. and of diff. Colours. The Drops which fall are some as small as Pease, but others as large as Yolks of Eggs, which, falling on a great Table of Rock at the Bottom, are turned into Stones, of various Forms and Hues, of no small Value. This Bridge is broad enough for 3 or 4 Carts to pass abreast; and there is another Bridge near it, laid over by Art, as some say, between 2 Rocks; but *Ovalle*, who saw it, thinks it is rather a Work of Nature. It is so far above the River, that he could not hear the Stream, tho' it runs with great Rapidity; and tho' the River be of considerable Breadth, it appear'd but like a Brook when he look'd down from the Bridge, which he could not do without Horror. But, if we may believe *Acosta*, there is still a greater Danger in travelling over some of the Mountains of *Peru* than any we have yet mention'd.

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He tells us, there are mountainous uninhabited Deserts, where a sudden Blast of Air sometimes strikes a Traveller dead in an Instant; and that tho' the Spaniards formerly pass'd these Mountains in their Way to *Chili*, they now either go by Sea, or take another Road by Land, to avoid the Danger of crossing them, in which Journey many have perish'd, others lost Fingers and Toes, and have been crippled. See a great deal more of the *Natural Wonders* of these prodigious Mountains under our Article CORDILLERA, we reserving it for a Place therein, that this present Article may not be condemn'd for taking up too much Room. And yet we know not well how to omit here some of the Animals inhabiting these same Mountains, they being for the Singularity of their Kinds so very remarkable. One of the most remarkable, *Ovalle*, from *Herrera*, tells us, is a Species of Hogs that have their Navels in their Backs upon the very Back Bone. They go in Herds; and each Herd has its Leader, who is known from them all; because, when they march, none dares go before him, all the rest following in great Order. No Hunter dares fall on these Herds till he has killed this Captain; for as long as they see him they will keep together, and shew so much Courage in their own Defence, that they appear invincible; but as soon as they see him killed, they are broke, and run for it, giving up the Day; till they chuse another Captain: Their Way of eating is also admirable. They divide themselves into two Bodies. One Half of them goes to certain Trees which are like the Cinnamon-Tree; these they shake to bring down the Flowers, which the other Half feeds on. And when they have eat enough, they go and relieve the other Half of the Herd, and make the Flowers fall for them; and thus (as Hogs of good Breeding) return the Service to their Companions which they had from them received. There are many Sorts of Monkeys, which differ mightily in their Shapes, Colour, Bigness, and other Properties; some being merry, some melancholy and sad; these whistle, the others chatter; some are nimble, others lazy; some Cowards, others stout and courageous. Their Food is Fruit and Birds Eggs, and any Game they can catch in the Mountains, even Carrion, yea and in Extremity (as *Herrera* plainly expresses it) their own Excrements, drinking their Piss. They are very much afraid of Water, and if they happen to wet or dirty themselves they grow dejected and sad. There is also a great Variety of Parrots. The wild Goats are numerous. They are called *Vicunas*, and have so fine Hair, that it seems as soft as Silk to the Touch. This is used to make the fine Hats so much valued in *Europe*. There is likewise a Sort of Sheep, called *Quanacos*, which are like Camels, but a good deal less, of whose Wool they make Waistcoats, which are woven in *Peru*, and are more valued than if they were of Silk for their Softness, and the Fineness of their Colours.

ANDLAW, a fin. City of *Lower Alsace*, on the S. Bank of the Riv. *Andlaw*.

ANDOVER (whose *Saxon* Name signifies a Ferry or Passage over the River *Ande*, which comes out of the Forest of *Chute*, on which it stands) is a large, handsome, well-built, and populous Town, in *Hampshire*, 16 m. fr. *Basingstoke*, & 66 fr. *London*, and thrives by its Thoroughfare, as it lies in the W. Road fr. *London* to *Somersetshire*, and fr. *Newbury* to *Salisbury*. It stands pleasantly on the Side of the Downs, which renders it as healthy as it is delightful. 'Tis a great Malt Town, but its chief Manufacture is Shalloons. Its first Charter was from K. *John*; and 'twas made a Corporation by Q. *Elizabeth*, to consist of a Bailiff, Steward, Recorder, and 10 approved Men (out of whom are chose 2 Justices) and 22 Capital Burgeffes, that yearly chuse the Bailiff, who enters in his Office upon *Michaelmas Day*, and chuses himself 2 Serjeants at Mace to attend him. The Town gives Title of Viscount to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Berkshire*. It's a Borough, and sends Members to Parliament. Market on Saturdays; Fairs the Thursday and Friday the 3d Week in Lent, May 1, and Nov. 6. We can't leave this Place without mentioning a Village on the West of it, at the Beginning of the open Down called *Salisbury-Plain*. Its Name is WEYHILL, where is only a desolate Church on a rising Ground, with hardly a House about it; yet 'tis of Note for a Fair, reckon'd one of the biggest in *England* for Hops, Cheese, and several other Commodities; and for Sheep there's none so big, especially of the *Dorsetshire* Ewes for Store-sheep, which the Farmers come or send for to this Fair, not only from the Counties of *Berks*, *Bedford*, and *Hertford*, but from *Middlesex*, *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Suffex*. The Hops are brought hither from the

three

three Counties last-mentioned, and the Cheefe from *Wiltshire*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Somersetshire*.

ANDRAGIRA, a River of *Sumatra*, in the *E. Indies*.

ANDREASBERG, a Town of *Brunswick, Germany*, famous for its rich Mines of Iron, near the Head of a Riv. that falls into the *Laine*, at *Northheim*, 5 m. N. of *Lutterburg*, & 30 E. of *Eymbeck*.

ANDKED-CHESTER, supposed by *Camden* to be *Newenden* in *Kent*, by *Sommer* to be *Pensley* or *Hastings*, wh. was abt. the Year 490. taken from the *Britons* by the *Saxons* und. the Conduct of *Ella*, and by them levelled with the Ground, after they had put to the Sword all the Inhabitants, without Distinction of Sex or Age.

ANDREW Fort. See BOMMEL.

ANDREWS (ST.) a City in *Fifehire, Scotland*, 26 m. fr. *Edinburgh*, has its Name from *St. Andrew*, whose Bones were pretended to have been brought hither fr. *Patras*, a Town in *Peloponnesus*, An. 368. by *Regulus*, a *Grecian* Monk, a Man in that Age much esteem'd for Piety, as appears by the Church dedicated to him, and called after his Name. From him also, as antient Writers report, this Town was at first called *Regimund*, i. e. *St. Regulus's Mount*. It's likewise manifest from all MSS that this was the principal Seat of the *Culdees*, who had the Care and Management of holy Things from the first Reception of Christianity in those Parts. *Alexander I.* King of *Scotland*, founded a Priory here for Monks of the Order of *St. Augustine*; and *Kenneth III.* transferred the Episcopal See from *Abernethy* hither about the Year 850. This City was the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom, the Seat of its first University, and, before the *Revolution*, the See of an Archbishop, who was Primate of all *Scotland*. There are yet the Marks of venerable Antiquity, the Ruins of the Cathedral Church and Monastery, which abundantly testify their antient Glory and Magnificence. The Cathedral was reckon'd the largest in Christendom, being 7 Foot longer, and 2 broader, than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, and was one of the best *Gothic* Structures in the World, for its Height, beautiful Pillars, and the Symmetry of the whole. The Town itself is sit. in a Plain, with a most pleasant Prospect to the *German Ocean*. It had of old a very strong Castle, whose Rubbish and Ruins are yet to be seen upon the Rocks on the Sea-side tow. the N. It has Streets strait and broad, stretching E. & W. whereof 2 lead to that once famous Abbey of *Canons Regular*, of the Order of *St. Augustine*, sit. tow. E. & S. E. the Wall surrounding this Abbey being entire, and of hewn Stone, with many Towers and Turrets, which give it the Resemblance of a King's Palace. The chief Church in the Town now is that called the *New Church*, in which is a very magnificent Monument of *Abp. Sharp*, who was assassinated. Near this Church stands another called *St. Salvator*, and not far off a third, called *St. Leonard's*. But the greatest Ornament of the City is the University, the *Athen* of *Scotland*; of which, during Episcopacy, the Archbishops of this See were Chancellors. 'Twas founded in 1412. Which is all that our Design and brief Method will allow us to relate concerning it. Here is no Harbour of any Consequence, yet the main Ocean comes up to the City Walls; and they have some Ships, at least Barks, especially for the Herring-Fishery, which in its Season is just brought to their Doors. Tho' this City is so full of Ruins and Decays, yet 'tis still a handsome, well-built, pleasant Place. Here are the Remains of a strong Citadel built by *O. Cromwell*, by which he commanded the City and Country from the *Forth* to the *Tay*. The City's Wall is by some esteem'd the best in *Britain*. This City is remarkable for its fine Situation among Fields of excel. Wheat & Barley, with pleasant Downs called the *Links*, lying on the Sea-side tow. the N. and is very healthy. But, tho' it was formerly 2 m. in Circumf. there hardly remain now 1000 Houses, and a Qr. of those falling to Ruin apace: And yet, tho' many of the Inhabitants have no Employment for want of Trade, &c. they exceed, 'tis said, 4000. All the Houses are built of Free-stone, of which there is Plenty in the Neighbourhood. Its only Parish-Church remaining is that of *Trinity*, a stately old Fabrick of Free-stone, in Form of a Cross, with a handsome Spire at the W. End, the 2 others being rather Chapels to Colleges. Near the Ruins of the Cathedral are still remaining the Walls of the Chapel of *St. Rule*, thought to be one of the oldest Monuments of Christianity in *Britain*; and its great square Spire of 105 f. in Height is built of such durable Stone, that it has stood the Injuries of Weather for many Ages, is still very entire, and with a small Expence might stand many Ages to come. Its Harbour has suffered great-

ly by the Encroachments of the Sea. The Pier is founded upon a Rock, about 440 f. in Length; but the Rock runs out 500 f. farther into the Sea, at the Point of which stands a Beacon; and the great Rolling of the Sea breaking over the Rock between this Beacon and the Pier End makes the Harbour very dangerous. A Brief was granted in 1728 for repairing it and carrying out the Pier as far as the Beacon; but the Collections were insufficient for the Purposes.

ANDRIA is an Episc. City of the Pr. of *Bari*, in *Italy*, subj. to the Abp. of *Trani*. It is pretty large, well-peopled, sit. on a spacious Plain, 4 m. fr. the *Adriatic Coast*, and S. fr. *Barleta*, 6 fr. *Trani*, and 25 W. fr. *Bari*, in the Midway betw. the *Offanta* on the W. & *Biseglia* E. Lat. 41. 10. Lon. 16. 42. E.

ANDROS Island, one of the antient *Cyclades*, (now *Archipelago*) lies betw. *Tenos* and *Eubæa* (or *Negropont*), being 1 m. dist. fr. the former, and 10 fr. the latter. *Pliny* will have it to be 93 m. in Compass; but the Inhabitants say it is 120. The Antients give it various Names, viz. *Cauros*, *Lafia*, *Nonagria*, *Epagris*, *Antandros*, and *Hydrusia*. The Name of *Andros* is borrow'd from one *Andreus*, who was, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, one of the Generals whom *Rhadamanthus* appointed to govern the *Cyclades*, after they had of their own Accord submitted to him. *Conon* will have this *Andreus* to be the Son of *Anius*, and Grandson of *Apollo* and *Creusa*, and to have been the first who settled in this Island. As to the Name of *Antandros*, the same Author tells us, that *Ascanius*, the Son of *Æneas*, being taken Prisoner by the *Pelasgians*, gave them this Island for his Ransom, which on that Account was called *Antandros*, i. e. Deliver'd for one Man. It had formerly a City of its Name; of which see the Article subsequent to this. The Territory of this Island was antiently, and is still, one of the most fertile and pleasant Countries in the whole *Archipelago*, abounding with all Kinds of delicious Fruit, and watered with innumerable Springs, whence it had the Name of *Hydrusia*, a Name given by the *Greeks* to all Places plentifully supply'd with Water. *Mutianus*, as quoted by *Pliny*, tells us that near the Temple of *Bacchus* was a Spring, called *The Gift of Jupiter*, the Waters whereof had the Taste of Wine in the Month of *January*, during the Feasts of *Bacchus*, which lasted 7 Days; but that if carried to a Place whence the Temple could not be seen they lost their miraculous Taste. *Pausanias* mentions no such Spring, but only that during the Feasts of *Bacchus* Wine flowed (or was by the *Andrians* believed to flow, *Crede quod bibis, et bibis*) fr. the Temple of that God of Wine. The Priests, no Doubt, found their Account in keeping up this Belief by conveying thro' secret Conduits great Quantities of Wine into the Temple. The *Andrians* were the first of all the Islanders who joined the *Persians*; wherefore *Themistocles*, after the signal Victory gained at *Salamis*, resolved to attack the City of *Andros*, and oblige the Inhabitants to pay large Contributions for the Maintenance of his Fleet. Having landed his Men in the Island, he sent Heralds to the Magistrates, acquainting them that the *Athenians* were come against them with Two powerful DIVINITIES *Persuasion* and *Force*, and therefore they must part with their Money by fair Means or foul. The *Andrians* return'd Answer, that they likewise had Two mighty DEITIES, who were fond of their Island, *Poverty* and *Impossibility*, and therefore could give no Money. *Themistocles*, not satisfied with this Answer, laid Siege to the Town. Our Historian (*Herodotus*) does not acquaint us with the Event of this Undertaking; but we may suppose that the *Athenian* General made himself Master of the Place, since *Pericles*, as we read in *Plutarch*, a few Years after, sent thither a Colony of 250 *Athenians*. It did not long continue subject to *Athens*, being retaken by the *Persians*, and besieged in vain by *Alcibiades*, who, after having taken, & fortified the Castle of *Gaurium*, left *Thrasybulus* in it with a strong Garrison, and retired first to *Rhodes*, and thence to the Island of *Cos*. This Island submitted to *Alexander*, and after his Death sided with *Antigonus*, who was driven out by *Ptolemy*, whose Successors held it to the *Roman* Times, when *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, at the Head of a *Roman* Army, took it, and was by the *Romans* put in Possession of it. And after him the *Romans* claim'd it by Virtue of his Will. The Country, as we observ'd above, is still very pleasant, &c. being planted with Orange, Lemon, Citron, Fig-Trees, &c. Nothing is to be seen but Gardens and Rivulets. Besides the chief Town, Mr. *Tournefort* reckons 26 Villages in the Island, 2 of which are inhabited by *Albanians*, still dress'd in the Mode of their Country, and continuing to live so, i. e. without Faith or Law. The

Turks invited them to come thither, where they are now scarce 400 Souls, tho' the Island, as we said, be 120 m. in Circuit. In 1700 they paid 15000 Crowns to the Capitation and Land Tax. The principal Riches of *Andros* consist in Silk, tho' good for nothing but Tapestry; and yet it fetches a Crown and half *per lb.* upon the Spot. They make above 10,000 *lb. Wt. per An.* The Island yields Wine and Oil enough for the Inhabitants, who are all of the *Greek Persuasion*, having a Bishop of their own. Port *Gaurio* is the best in this Island, and might contain a large Fleet. Over-against it is a large Range of Rocks, called *Gaurionisi*, which is perhaps the Isle called *Caura* by *Baudrand*.

ANDROS, the City, was situated very advantageously on the Brow of a Hill, which commanded the whole Coast of the above-said Island. There are still to be seen, about 2 m. fr. the present Town of *Arna*, the Ruins of a great and strong Wall, with the Fragments of many Columns, Chapiters, Bases, broken Statues, and several Inscriptions, some of which mention the *Senate and People of Andros* and the *Priests of Bacchus*. For in the Town of *Andros* (as above observed) stood a famous Temple dedicated to that God. A Town of this Name is still in the Island, with a Port only fit for small Vessels, defended by a Castle, which the *Greeks* call the *Lower Castle*, to distinguish it from the *Upper*, which is 10 m. dist. fr. it.

ANDROSS, one of the *Bahama Islands*.

ANEGADA (or more properly *Negada*), one of the *Caribbee Islands*, lies low, flat, and desart, encompass'd with Shoals & Sand-banks, 50 m. N.W. of *Anguilla*, & being for most Part overflow'd with High Tides, the *Spaniards* therefore called it *Negada*, or the *drown'd Island*. It abounds with Birds, particularly that remarkable one call'd the *Colibry* or *Humming-Bird*, of wch. *Laet* gives this Account: 'Tis not much bigger than a Wren, yet flies swifter than any other Bird with a Noise like a Whirlwind. It has Feathers of all the Colours in the Rainbow, but the Ends are of a golden Colour, as is also the Belly; the Sides are of an Emerald green; the Neck has a Circle as red as a Carbuncle; the Bill and Legs black as Jet; the Eyes like Diamonds, and a curious green Tuft of Feathers on its Crown. They live on the Juice of Flowers, especially those of Cotton. They smell like Amber, and build their Nests, which are curiously lin'd with Cotton Down and Silk, among the thick Leaves of the Boughs. There are also painted Crabs here, said to be very good Meat; some of which have Violet-colour Shells, others yellow, full of purple Specks; and others tawny, with red Streaks. They creep down the Hills in May, consume all the Herbage, and, after going 4 times to the Water to wash themselves, return to the Woods: But at a certain Season the Females take to the Sea, and there lay their Eggs, which being afterwards cast on the Shore, and warm'd by the Sun, produce Young ones, that creep to the Woods, and as they grow bigger climb up the Rocks, where the old ones keep together in vast Multitudes, and so stop up the Entrance of their Holes that they can't be found out. They creep out of their Shells thro' an Opening at the Tail, which is scarce discernable, and thus lie bare and stripp'd of their Shells, being only cover'd with a thin Skin, which at last grows as firm as those they left.

ANFA. See TEMESNA.

ANFILOCA, now *Jerovila*, a Town of *Epirus*, (or *Lower Albania*) in *European Turkey*, is seated on a sm. River, which a little lower falls into the Gulph of *Arta*, whence this Town is but 2 m. dist. tow. S. E. and 40 fr. *Preveza* E. It was once a famous Town, but has been alm. ruined during the Wars betw. the *Turks & Venetians*.

ANGA. See ANGUED.

ANGARA, a River in *Siberia*, springing out of the Lake *Baykal*. See JENIZCEA.

ANGEDIVA, a barren, desart, and unhealthy Island, in the *E. Indies*, whither Sir *Abraham Shipman*, by K. *Cha. II.* appointed Governor of *Bombay* and Generalissimo of the *Indian Coast*, being forced by the *Moors* to remove from *Swalley* near *Surat*, got his Death, as did 300 of his Men. [See BOMBAY.] It is sit. 2 m. fr. *Batcoal*, 1 leag. fr. Land, 36 m. S. of *Goa*. There being 4 other little Islands abt. it, 'tis called *Anсандива*, i. e. in the *Malabar Language* *Five Islands*.

ANGELO (ST.) E. lon. 16. 25. lat. 41. 20. a Port-Town of *Apulia*, in *Naples*, sit. on the Gulph of *Venice*, 90 m. E. of *Naples City*, & 8 m. N. of *Manfredonia*. [Note, There are also Two other small Towns of this Name in Italy, one in *Naples*, and the other in the Pr. of *Urbino*. The

Strong Castle of Rome, [See ROME] whither the Pope retires on any Apprehension of Danger, is also called St. Angelo.

ANGELOS (or *Puebla de los Angeles*, i. e. the City of the Angels) the present Capital of the Pr. of *Tlascala*, or *Los Angeles*, in *Mexico*, or *New Spain*, even vies for Beauty and Magnificence with the City of *Mexico*; and the Wealth of the Place (or rather of the Clergy) may be guess'd at by the yearly Revenue of the Cathedral and Chapter, viz. 100000 Pieces of Eight. It stands in a delightful Plain, 15 leag. fr. *Tlascala*, on the Road fr. *Vera Cruz* to *Mexico*, 130 m. fr. the former, 60 fr. the latter. Lon. 100. 0 W. lat. 19. 55. The Buildings are for the most Part Stone, fair & high; and the Streets, which are large, clean, and regular, cross one another E. W. N. & S. meeting in the Center, where they form a great Square, which some have thought finer than that of *Mexico*. It is adorned on 3 Sides with uniform Portico's, where are rich Shops of all Sorts of Commodities, and Chests full of Pieces of 8, piled one upon another to the very Cielings. These Chests are Boxes 20 Inches long, & 12 br. holding each abt. 1000 Ps. of 8, and made so small for the Convenience of handing in and out, and carrying to the Shops. On the other Side is a stately Cathedral, which has a most beautiful Front, and 2 high Towers, built all of Stone, *a la moderne*. The Bishop's See was transf. hither fr. *Tlascala*. Here are many other Churches and Convents, particularly the Nunnery of St. *Clare*, wch. in *Gemelli's* Time had a dormant Sum of 500,000 Ps. of 8, that had been raised by Portions. The best Felts in the Country are made in this City, and it has a Mint and a Glass-house. The Houses are computed at abt. 16 or 1700, and the Families abt. 2000. But the People are so wicked, both the Priests and Recluses of both Sexes, that tho' the Friars gave the Town the Name of *Angeles*, and made the poor Natives believe they were *Angels* from *Heaven*, yet it may now be more justly called *Puebla de los Diablos*, or the Town of Devils.

ANGERMANIA, a Pr. of *Sweden*, bounded by the Pr. of *Uma Lapmack* on the N. the *Bothnic Gulph* E. the Pr. of *Femterland* on S. & *Norway* W.

ANGERMUND, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 10. a Town of the D. of *Berg* in *Germany*, sit. on the E. Side of the *Rhine*, 9 m. N. of *Dusseldorp*, subj. to the Elector Palatine.

ANGERS, in Latin *Andegava*, *Andegavum*, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 47. 30. Capital of the Pr. of *Anjou*, in *France*, sit. at the Confluence of the Little *Loire* and the *Sart*, 160 m. S. W. of *Paris*, and 45 m. E. of *Nants*, abt. 15 leag. dist. fr. *Tours* to W. & 6 fr. *Saumur* to N. W. Its ancient Name was *Juliomagus*; not that *Julius Caesar* built it, but when *Augustus* had founded sev. Cities in *Gaul*, and peopled them with Colonies, he called them not only after his own Name, but also of *Julius* and of *Cæsar*. Part of the Town stands pleasantly on the Side of a Hill, and the rest in a Plain through which the Riv. *Mayenne* runs, and divides the City into two alm. equal Parts. The first Walls of this City were raised by *John*, surnamed *Lack-Land*, King of *England* and Duke of *Anjou*; but Pr. *Lewis*, Son of K. *Philip Augustus*, and who reigned afterwards under the Name of *Lewis VIII.* caused those Walls to be demolished. His Son and Successor St. *Lewis* built them up again, as they are still. This City contains 30000 Inhabitants in abt. 9000 Houses; and, besides the Cathedral, --- (which is an elegant Structure, and is remarkable for three very high Steeples built on its Portico, of which that which is in the Middle seems to be suspended in the Air, because it rests but on the Foundations of the 2 others; and the Roof of the said Cathedral is very high, large, and bold, not being supported by any Pillars) --- there are 16 Parish Churches, 8 Collegiate Churches, and a great Number of Convents; being the See of a Bishop under the Abp of *Tours*, a University for the Study chiefly of Law, and *Lewis XIV.* erected an Academy here on the same Foot with the Royal Academy of *Paris*. The Castle is built on a Rock, surrounded with Ditches cut in the Rock, which is very steep on Side of the River, which runs at the very Foot of it. It is flanked with sev. large Towers, and has an Half-Moon at the Gate which leads to the Suburbs. The City is governed by a Mayor and 4 Aldermen, chosen every Year, 12 Counsellors, 8 Assessors, a City Attorney, a Commissary, & a Recorder. Their Manufactories are fine Woollen striped with Silk and Gold. They also bleach Wax and Linen Cloth, and Sugar-baking. There is a great Procession here annually, at a Festival called the *Feast of God*, which is *Corpus Christi* Day, where all the Priests and Monks, with the Chief Inhabitants, and Multitudes of zealous Strangers, carry burning Torches, and engraven Scripture Histories,

to atone for the horrid Crime of their Archdeacon *Berengarius*, who opposed the *Transubstantiation* here, when that Doctrine (*Credenda, quia impos. &c. to be believed, because impossible*) was first preached, abt. the Year 1019.

ANGHIERA County, called in Latin *Comitatus Angleræ*, a District of the D. of Milan, in Italy, is small, but fertile, and well inhabited, sit. at the Foot of the Alps, betw. Switzerland and the Ter. of Valais on N. the Valley of Aosta W. & the Vercellese and Novarese S.

ANGHIERA, the Cap. Town of the fore-mentioned County, is sit. on the Rt. Side of Lago Maggiore, over-against Arona, the Lake having encroached close upon it at least 1000 Paces what once it did. It stands 27 m. N. W. of Milan, lat. 45. 28. lon. 8. 45. E.

ANGLESEY (the Island and County of) was by the Antients called *Monia*, and by the Britons named *Môn*, and *Tir Môn*, i. e. the Land of Môn, and *ynis Dwyth*, or the shady Island, and when reduced by the English called *Englesea* and *Anglesea*, i. e. the English Island. (Tho' its reckon'd a Welch Isle.) It had its Epithet *shady* from the vast Quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but 'tis now so naked, especially in the N. & W. Parts, that there is scarce a Tree so much as for Shelter. It is severed from the Continent of Britain by a narrow Streight of the Riv. *Meneu*, wch. divides it from *Caernarvonshire*, (and at some Places at low Water is fordable) and on all the other Sides is washed by the raging Irish Sea. It was the antient Seat of the Druids, and first attempted to be conquered by the Rom. General *Suetonius Paulinus*, and at length with no small Difficulty brought under Subjection by the famous *Julius Agricola*; but upon the Declension of the Roman Government in Britain, some of the Irish Nation crept into this Island. For, besides some intrench'd Banks, which they call *Irish Cottages*, there is a Place known by the Name of *Herici Gwiddid*, which is deemed a Mistake for *Keric y Gwyddil*, or Irish Stones; whence some infer, the Irish might have some Settlement here. But yet it may be questioned whether those Monuments mentioned by the Name of *Hibernorum Casulae*, or Irish Huts, be any Proof that the Irish ever dwelt here; they being, at this Time at least, only some vast rude Stones heap'd together in a circular Order, enclosing an Area of abt. 5 Yards Diameter, and so ill-shap'd as not to be supposed Foundations of any higher Buildings; and, as they are, they afford no Shelter, &c. The Island, from *Beaumaris* E. to *Holyhead* W. is 24 m. long, and 17 br. viz. fr. *Albermana's Ferry* S. to *Llanbaderig* N. Mr. *Templeman* gives it an Area of 248 square m. Others make the Circumference abt. 67, containing abt. 200,000 Acres, divided into 6 Hundreds, of 74 Parishes, 2 Market-Towns, 2 Chaces, 1840 Houses, and above 12,000 Inhabitants. According to *Camden* it heretofore contained 363 Villages. It enjoys a tolerable Air, except when cover'd with Mists fr. the Sea, wh. in Autumn espec. render it aguish. The Soil was heretofore so extoll'd for its Fertility as to be styl'd the Nurse of Wales; and even now 'tis very rich in Corn (particularly Wheat, said to be the best in Wales), Cattle, Fowl, and Fish; and affords Plenty of Mill and Grind Stones, and some Allum. Their Game Cocks are esteem'd the best in the World. A Travelling Gentleman who visited this Isle relates, that he dined with a Company of Cockers at a House they call the College, some m. fr. *Glengauy*, which he describes as a very odd one, built on the Side of a Hill 4 Stories high, with the Stable in the Garret, the Parlor (where they dined) the next Story under it, and the Bed-chamber in the Story betwixt that and the Kitchen. There is (says this Traveller through England, &c.) a broad Stone Stair-case on the Outside of the House, by which you enter into the several Apartments. [But the Horses, we may imagine, enter the Stable rather from the Side of the Hill.] He takes Notice that when the Gamesters, mostly of the Names *Owen*, *Parry*, and *Griffith*, were a little heated with Liquor, they were as warm as their Cocks, Noise and Bustle encreasing by Degrees after Dinner, their Scolding being all in Welch, and Civilities in English. It won't be unacceptable, we hope, if we transcribe a Line or 2 more fr. the same Traveller, Vol. 2. p. 159. 'They retain, says he, several Popish Customs in N. Wales; for on Sunday, after Morning-Service, the whole Parish go to Football till the Afternoon Service begins; and then they go the Ale-house, and play at all manner of Games; which Ale-house is often kept by the Parson; for their Livings are very small. They have also Offerings at Funerals, which is one of the greatest Perquisites the Parson hath. When the Body is deposited in the Church, during the Service for the Dead, every Person invited to the Funeral lays a

Piece of Money upon the Altar, to defray the dead Person's Charges to the other World; which after the Ceremony is over, the Parson puts into his Pocket; leaving the penniless poor Corpse to beg his Way to the spiritual Regions. This County is altogether in the Diocese of Bangor, has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Annesley* ever since 1661, and sends two Members to Parliament, viz. a Knight for the Shire, and a Burgefs for the Borough of *Beaumaris*. Its chief Rivers are the *Brant*, the *Alow*, and the *Keweny*. About the Year 945 was a Battle fought for this Island between *Howel Dda*, King of Wales, and *Kynan ap Edwal Voel*, wherein *Kynan* was slain; after which his Son *Gruffith*, renewing the War, was likewise worsted, and *Howel* got quiet Possession of it. It was in After-Times harrassed not only by the English, but also by the Norwegians; and in the Year 1000, K. *Ethelred's* Navy, sailing round it, committed great Spoils therein; and (after suffering other Invasions) it was at length, viz. in the Time of K. *Edw. I.* brought in Subjection to England.

ANGOL, or *Villa Nueva de los Infantes*, W. lon. 78. lat. 38. a City of Chili, in S. America, 125 m. N. of *Baldivia*, abt. 100 fr. *Conception* to S. E. and abt 32 fr. *Cordillera*. It stands in a very large open Plain; the Land is fertile, Fruits ripen very well, there is good Wine, good Store of Raisins dried in the Sun, Figs and other dried Fruit, a vast Quantity of tall Cypressess, which yield a very sweet-scented Wood, of which they make Gumlack. The great River *Biobio* runs by it, serving for Wall and Ditch on the S. Side; and on the N. another Rivulet runs, & turns many Mills for the Use of the City.

ANGOLA Kingdom is a Country on the S. W. Side of Africa; betw. 10 and 15 degr. of E. lon. and betw. 5 and 16 degr. of S. lat. having the Kingd. of Congo Proper N. that of *Malemba* or *Majemba* E. *Benguela* S. and the Ocean W. Tho' Europeans call it *Angola*, the Natives call it by its truer Name *Dombo*; and antiently it was called *Ambonde*. It is water'd by several Rivers, the most considerable being *Dande*, and *Coanza* or *Quansa*. At the Mouth of the *Dande* is not above 5 or 6 f. Water, so that it's navigable for small Boats only; it abounds with Fish, but then with Crocodiles also. The Soil is very fertile. This Kingd. is divided into 8 Prov. viz. *Loanda*, *Sinso*, *Ilamba*, *Icollo*, *Enfaca*, *Massin-gano*, *Cambamba*, and *Embacco*; each of which see in their Alphabetic Places, they being severally subdivided into several Lordships, of which *Dapper* reckons abt. 210. Each of these Prov. has its Name from the chief Town or Village in it. This Country is inhabited chiefly by Negroes, and hither most of the European Nations resort to purchase Slaves for their Plantations. Guess how numerous such Slaves are, since in *Loanda* only the very Jesuits alone, who perform here the Office of Curates, &c. are said to have above 12,000. But it's generally agreed that these Angola Negroes are the laziest and most untractable of any of the Slaves that are purchased on Guinea Coast. For, as they are brought from far out of the Inland Parts, and have had little Commerce or Conversation with the rest of the World, have Plenty of all manner of Provisions in their Country, they are not used to Labour and Hardships, as are those living on the Gold Coast. These Slaves are procured not only as being taken in War, or bought by *Pomberos* (i. e. Buyers of Slaves), or stolen away, but *Merolla* tells us, that these *Pomberos* (who are generally *Mulattoes*) 'will go and lie with the Negro Women and get them with Child; and some Years afterwards, returning that Way, will take those very Children they have so got from their Mothers, under Pretence of better educating them in the City of *Loanda*; but, instead thereof, at a certain Age, they sell or barter them away for such Commodities as Slaves are wont to be exchanged for, and thereby grow rich by trading in their own Flesh and Blood. A barbarous Custom in Truth, and not fit to be suffer'd amongst Christians, especially where Christianity is in its Infancy. This is the Reason likewise why the Pagans do not come in faster to be converted, &c. Capt. *John Smith* acquaints us thus: --- The Kingd. of Angola is wonderful populous, and rich in Mines of Silver, Copper, and most other Metals; fruitful in all manner of Food, and sundry Sorts of Cattle. But Dog's Flesh they love better than any other Meat. They use few Cloaths, and no Armour; Bows, Arrows, and Clubs, are their Weapons. But the Portuguese are well armed against those Engins, and do buy yearly of those Blacks more than 5000 Slaves. The Portuguese have several Colonies and considerable Settlements on the Coast, pretending to Dominion over the Negroe Princes about, and not permitting them to gather up their own Money, viz. Shells found

found on the Coast of the Isle *Loanda*, which are brown, shining, and very fine, and so highly valued, and with which the King of *Portugal* can do what others do with the most precious Metals. [See this *LOANDA* for a Phenomenon capable to puzzle the greatest Philosopher, and other curious Particulars.] But, however, the *English*, *Dutch*, and other *Europeans*, traffick with the Negroes on this Coast without Restraint.

ANGOT, a Kingdom of *Abissinia*, *Africk*, lies E. of *Bajemder*, joins N. E. with Part of *Tigra*, and S. W. with *Ambara*; but was wrested from the *Abissinian* Empire by the barbarous *Gallas* or *Galles*, who broke into it from the S. Parts. It hath some few inconsiderable Towns.

ANGOULESME, or *Angoulême*, in Latin *Engolisma*, *Inculisma*, and antiently *Ratiastum*, a very antient City of *Angoumois*, in *France*, is sit. in the Middle of the Province, on Top of an Hill surrounded with Rocks, at the Foot of which runs the River *Charante*, which has its Spring in this Prov. It is abt. 20 leag. dist. fr. *Poitiers* to S. 10 fr. *Saintes* E. 18 fr. *Limoges* W. It is an Episc. See under the Metropolis of *Bordeaux*. It is fortified with a strong Castle, and other Bulwarks, so that it is accessible but on one Side. There are abt. 8000 Inhabitants, who drive a considerable Trade in Paper, which is made in this City. In the adjacent Fields is a Spring, from whence gushes out at once a Torrent of Water, as it were a River.

ANGOURI. See ANCYRA.

ANGOY, or GOY, Prov. or Kingd. in *Congo*, or *Lower Guinea*, has *Caongo* N. and N. E. the River *Zaire* S. and the Ocean W. Its Cap. Town is also called *Angoy*; which stands on the Sea Coast, is well peopled, and very agreeable. This Country is independent of *Caongo*.

ANGRA, in one of the *Tercera's*, of the *Azores* Islands [See *AZORES* and *TERCERA*.], is the Metropolis of all the *Azores*, and the Residence of the *Portuguese* Governor, and is seated on the S. Side of the Island, about the Middle of it, and on the Edge of the Sea, at the Bottom of a small Bay, formed by a Point of Land call'd *Monte de Brasil*. It is well built and peopled, and is an Episc. See under the Abp. of *Lisbon*. It hath 5 Parishes, (one of wch. viz. *San Salvador*, is the Cathedral) 4 Monasteries, and 4 Nunneries, besides a Tribunal of the *holy Inquisition* and that of the Bp. which extends Jurisdiction over all the 7 Islands. The City is surrounded with a good Wall and Fosse, and defended by a good Castle. The Name *Angra* signifies a *Creek*, *Bay*, or *Station for Ships*; and this City is the only one of that Name in all the 7 Islands. So that the *Portuguese* have been shy of letting Strangers approach it, it being so convenient for refreshing the Ships to or from *Brasil*, and other long Voyages. However, the Bay is not above 4 Cables Length in Breadth, and perhaps not 2 of good Bottom, where Ships can safely ride longer than in the fair Summer Weather, because only then gentle Winds prevail fr. W. to N. N. W. For as soon as Winter begins, there are such violent Storms as cannot be weather'd; wherefore they sail away as soon as ever the least Tokens appear by black Clouds and the prognostic Crying of Birds. Here are the Royal Magazines for Cables, Anchors, and other Marine Tackle, &c. The *English*, *Dutch*, & *French*, have each a Consul here. The Buildings, especially Churches, are pretty good, and the Streets wide and strait, but the Houses very meanly furnished within.

ANGROGNA, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 45. a Town of *Piedmont*, sit. 7 m. W. of *Pignerol*, 8 m. N. W. of *Lucerna*, subj. to the King of *Sardinia*.

ANGUED, a Prov. of the Kingd. of *Algiers*, *Africa*, ought rather to be stiled The Desert of the *Tremecen* Kingd. it being little else but such a fenny barren Part of it, that one meets with neither Tree, River, nor Spring, especially betw. the Towns of *Tremecen* & *Fez*. It is comp. abt. 28 leag. (some say but m.) in Length, & betw. 8 & 12 in Br. & breeds great Quantities of Game and Wild-Fowl. The *Maluya* runs thro' some Part of it, along whose Banks are sev. Hords of *Arabs*, besides Numbers of others who wander fr. Place to Place to plunder, and Travellers are forced to pay a certain Sum to the first Chief they meet, who gives them a kind of little Flag wch. is their Protection 'till they come to the next, who acts in the like Manner, and so on. These Hords range all scot-free, without acknowledging any but their own Chiefs, or paying any Tribute to the *Algerines*, and subsist on Dates, Milk, and what Game they kill. The Governor of this Prov. who is sent by the Dey of *Algiers*, resides at *Guagida*.

ANGUILLA, one of the *Caribbee* Islands, in *America*, sit. on the *Atlantic Ocean*, 150 m. E. of the Island *Porto-*

Rico, & 100 m. N. of *St. Christophers*, subj. to *Gt. Britain*; W. lon. 63. lat. 18. 15. It has its Name *Anguilla* or *Snake Island*, because 'tis a long but narrow Tract, winding alm. abt. *St. Martin's*, and twisting as it were an *Eel*. It's Length is abt. 10 leag. the Br. but 3. 'Tis the most Northernly of the Islands possess'd by us. The Country is level and woody, abounding now with tame Cattle; but formerly only with the Opussum, Musk Rats, Alligators, &c. The *English* settled here in abt. 1650, where they cultivated very good Tobacco, planted Corn, and bred Cattle; but being very lazy are consequently poor, living without Government or Religion. They generally marry here, and are taken in Marriage, after the good old Form; for they have no Lawyers to put them to the Expence of Jointures, nor Priests for Licences; they trust to Honour. This Island, tho' poor enough, has been often pillaged by the *French*, who in 1689 landed some *Wild Irish* here [We call them so to distinguish them from the *English* of *Ireland*.], who treated the *English* very barbarously. The Number of Militia here abt. 9 or 10 Years ago was but 80; yet 1000 *French* making here a Descent in May 1745, and 600 of them marching to attack a Breast-work, were so warmly received by but 100 Men there posted, that they were obliged to retreat with the Loss of 150, with Colours and Fire-Arms. There are now said to be about 150 Families, or 8 or 900 Souls, on the Island, who live we might say miserably, if they were not contented: But considering they desire no more, and want nothing necessary for Life, why are they not as happy as the Inhabitants of *Peru* & *Mexico*?

ANGUILLARA is a small handsome Town in the District of *Paduano*, Part of the *Venetian* Dominions in the *Terra Firma* of *Italy*. It is sit. on a small Lake of the same Name, near the *Adige*, 15 m. S. of *Padua*, in the Road to *Rovigio*, & abt. 8 from it.

N. B. There is another *Anguillara* in the Ecclef. State.

ANGUS. See FORFAR.

ANHALT, a Pr. of the Cir. of *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*, having the D. of *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt* N. & N. W. the Co. of *Mansfield* & *Stolberg* S. the D. of *Saxony* E. & *Thuringia* W. It lies for most Part betw. the Riv. *Elbe* & *Saal*, being abt. 90 m. fr. E. to W. but of unequal Br. the greatest, on the E. Side, being but 35 m. Tho' it is by some reckoned a Part of *Saxony*, 'tis independent on it, and some of this Family have been Electors both of *Saxony* & *Brandenbourg*, their Origin being the same with that of both. It is so antient that they have a Genealogical Table which affirms their Ancestors were Kings, Dukes, and Generals of the *Saxons* before the Birth of Christ. It is divided into the 4 Branches of *Dessau* (the Chief), *Bernburg*, *Zerbst*, & *Cothen*; but have all but one Vote in the Dyet, in wch. they generally depute one of their Number to represent all 4. The Right of Seniority is established in the Branches of *Bernburg* & *Zerbst*. The Estates of the Pr. of *Anhalt-Dessau* are, the Princip. of *Dessau*, with the Town so named, *Worlitz* upon the *Elbe*, *Rudgast*, *Sunderleben*, *Oranienbaum*, *Ragun*, *Jesnitz*, &c. The Pr. of *Anhalt-Bernburg* possesses the Lordships of *Bernburg* on the *Saal*, and *Ballenstadt*, *Old Anhalt*, *Hartzgerode*, *Little Zeitz*, and the Abbey of *Gernrode*. The Pr. of *Anhalt-Cothen* has the Town & Ter. of that Name, betw. the *Saal* & *Mulda*, with *Plotzkow*, the Bailiwick of *Nienburg* on the *Saal*, *Wolfen*, the upper Co. of *Warenndorff*, & *Gusten*. The Pr. of *Anhalt-Zerbst* possesses the Town of that Name, with the Bailiwicks of *Lindau*, *Coswitz*, *Riswick*, *Rosla*, *Mullingen* in *Magdeburg*, *Water-Nienburg*, *Dombourg*, *Meckern*, and the Lordship of *Javern* in *Oldenbourg*. The Revenue of each is abt. 7000 l. a Year. There is no University in this Country, but a Learned Society, chiefly employ'd in translating *Lat.* & *Gr.* antient Authors. The People are *Calvinists* some, and some *Lutherans*. It is a good Corn Country, and the chief Trade is in Beer.

ANIAN (The Straights of) betw. *N. America* & *Tartary* in *Asia*, through which there is found to be certainly a Passage betw. the *Tartarian Ocean* & the *Pacific Sea*. [See our Artic. *AMERICA*.] They who have sailed in that Part of the *Pacific* are certain that there are Straights or Sea both betw. *America* & *Tartary*, and also betw. *America* & *Groenland*, by reason that for 700 leag. fr. *Japan* tow. *N. America*, the Currents set strongly fr. N. N. W. tho' the Wind be variable, and blow from other Points of the Compass; but when they are come within 100 leag. of *New Spain*, these Currents cease, and others flow to N.-ward, as if it were to some broad Sea, on N. of *New Spain*. Also in these 700 leag. sailing Whales are daily seen, and other Fish, that are known to delight in Straights & narrow Seas; which

which it is probable come from the Streights of *Anian* to that Part of the *Pacific* Ocean, because they are not found elsewhere. It is certain the Sea of *Corea* and *Japan* is annexed to the *Tartaric* Ocean, and also to the Sea of *Greenland*, because that some *Hollanders*, who were shipwreck'd upon *Corea* (a Peninsula of *China*) saw there a Whale upon whose Back stuck a Harpoon Iron of *Gascony*; by which it is most probable, that this Whale passed from *Spitsberg* thro' the nearest Arm of the Sea rather than thro' the more remote. Hence we may safely conclude the Sea which lies beyond *Japan* and *Spitsberg* is passable, and thro' more perhaps than one Arm or Channel, by which they communicate. See more at our Artic. *JETZO*, or *Yesso*.

ANIAN. See *AJAN* (which is its right Name).

ANJENGO, or *Anjanga*, in the Pr. of *Travancour*; in *Malabar*, *E. India*, is 2 leag. S. of *Erwa*, & 28 m. from *Coulam*, 20 N. W. of *Tegapatan*, 60 fr. *Cape Cormorin*. 'Tis the most Southerly Settlement belonging to the *English* on the *Malabar* Coast, who have a Fort here, which has the Sea on one Side and a br. River on the other, but stands on a sandy Bottom, without a Drop of good Water within a leag. of it, in the Dominions of a Lady, whom Capt. *Hamilton* calls the Q. of *Attinga*, whose Court is abt. 12 m. within Land, in a Pepper-Country, and pays her Ground-Rent. The chief Trade is in Pepper, tho' not so large & good as that abt. *Carwar*, &c. more to N. Here is a Manufacture of sev. Sorts of Cotton. The Boats used here are very narrow, and sewed together like the *Muffoolas* at *Fort St. George*. [Which the Reader may turn to if he pleases.]

Cape ANN, to the N. of *Marble-head*, *New-England*, is a Harbour for Ships, and a Place of Fishing.

ANNA (The Principality of) in *Arabia Deserta*. See the subsequent.

ANNA, *Ana*, *Anab*, the Capital of the Principality *Anna* just preceding, was formerly a famed Mart Town, tho' now not much frequented. It stands on the *Euphrates*, in a fruitful and pleasant Soil, and on the Northern Limits of this Prov. near the Frontiers of *Diarbeck*. The Inhabitants pretend it is a very antient City, and the very *Ana* or *Hena* (as the *Hebrew* has it) which *Rab-shakeb* mentions, together with other Cities wch. the Kings of *Affyria* had destroy'd, II. *Kings* xix. 13. The City is still surrounded with high tho' old Walls, defen. with a Castle; but as the Ground on wch. it stands is, as 'twere, squeez'd in by high & craggy Mountains on each Side, the Inhab. have spread themselves most in Length, so that it hath but 2 Streets, which are divided by the *Euphrates*. That on the *Mesopotamian* Side is abt. 2 m. long, thinly peopled, and but by Tradesmen & Journeymen. The other is 6 m. long, wherein the principal Inhabitants dwell. The Houses are all but 1, or at most but 2, Stories high; square, flat, and covered with Terrafs, except the Mosque which is tiled. Each House has some Ground belonging to it, which is adorned with noble Fruit-Trees, as Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, Quinces, Figs, Dates, Pomegranates, Olives, &c. very large & plenteous. Some Grounds also yield Plenty of Corn. They are forced to leave a good large Ditch between their Grounds and the Hills behind them, to prevent their being overflow'd with the Waters which pour down from them. The whole City is said to contain about 4000 Houses, among which some belonging to *Arabian Jews*. The Inhabitants are divided into 2 Tribes, one descended of the old *Arabians*, the other of mixt Strangers settled with them. This City is one of the *Thoroughfares* thro' which the Caravans must pass that go to and from *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, *Damascus*, *Bagdad*, &c. It is under one of the greatest Emirs of all *Arabistan*, tho' tributary to the *Turk*. Thus far *Texeira*, and the Authors who have copied from him. But *Carre*, who was here in 1671, (66 Years later than *Texeira*) gives a different Account of it, viz. That it is about 3 qrs. of a League long, and about 800 Paces broad. It is chiefly peopled by *Arabs*, the greatest Part of whom consist of the Chiefs of the Freebooters, which disperse themselves from it into all Parts of the Desert. It is the common Rendezvous of all the Thieves that infest the Country. Here they meet to consult where next to rob with Success. It is tributary to the *Grand Signior*; but it is with great Difficulty that the *Turkish* Aga and his Janissaries can levy such Tribute. This Variation of Accounts may be owing to real Variation in the Place at such long Distance of Time. *Anna* stands in lat. 33. 57. lon. 42. 10. betw. *Damascus* W. and *Bagdad* E. abt. 225 m. fr. the former, & 182 fr. the latter.

ANNABERG, or *Annenberg*, or *St. Annaberg*, in the Marquisate of *Misnia*, in *Saxony*, *Germany*, stands on the

Schneeberg, a Mountain near *Bohemia*, at the Source of the River *Schop*, 36 m. S. of *Meissen* towards *Ellenbogen*. The Silver Mines here answered so well in 1496, that *George* D. of *Saxony* founded a Town here, and changed the Name of the Place from *Schneckenberg*, i. e. a frightful Mountain, to *St. Annaberg*, or *St. Anne's Mountain*. And next Year *Maximilian* gave it great Privileges, with a weekly Market and yearly Fair. In 1503 it was walled round; and *St. Anne's* Reliques, from *France*, were deposited at this Place; and in 1510. *Barba*, Daughter of *Casimir* K. of *Poland*, presented to its Church one of that Saint's Fingers. In 1604, the Town was burnt by Incendiaries; however it rose again out of its Ashes. There is a Bath at a Village a m. dist. said to be of very effic. Service to the Infirm.

ANNAM Kingdom, the first Division of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, [those of the Empire of *Siam* and the Empire of *Ava* being the other two Divisions] contains in it the 3 Kingdoms of *Tonquin*, *Laos*, and *Cochinchina*. This Kingd. of *Annam* (or *Anna*), *Lutys* says, is in *Latin* call'd *Regnum Annamiticum*, sive *Annamum*, i. e. the *Western Kingdom*, because it was heretofore the West Part of *China*. He places it between the Empires of *Siam* and *Ava*, *China* and the Bay of *Tonquin*. It has the 2 latter on the E. *Ava* W. *Siam* S. & Part of *China* and *Independent Tartary* N. E. and N. The *Sansons* say, that tho' this Country revolted fr. *China* about 800 Years ago, yet the Inhabitants retain the Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs, of the *Chinese*.

ANNAND, or *Annandale*, 22 m. fr. *Carlisle*, 60 fr. *Edinburgh*, the chief Town in the Stewarty of *Annandale*, in *Dumfriesshire*, *Scotland*, was an antient Royal Burgh, and Sea-port, at the Mouth of the River of that Name, where it falls into the *Solway Firth*. It had once a Castle, and a pretty good Trade, especially to *Ireland*, by the *Isle of Man*, with a good Salmon Fishery; but it was often taken by the *English*, who burnt it to the Ground in the Reign of *Edw. IV.* and most of the Merchants removing to *Dumfries*, it never recovered. It, nevertheless, afterward gave Title of Viscount to Sir *John Murray*, whom King *James VI.* did also create Earl of *Annandale*, and has a weekly Market, and a handsome Bridge over the River.

ANNANDALE (the Stewarty of), i. e. the *Dale* or Valley upon the River *Annan*, lies in the E. Part of *Dumfriesshire*, in a strait Line from *Niddisdale* on the W. to *Eske-dale* on the E. being, according to the *Addenda* to *Camden*, 24 m. long, and 14 broad. The River *Annan*, which runs thro' the Middle of the Shire, falls into the *Solway Firth*, after a Course of 27 m. in which it receives several Rivers from pleasant Woods and fruitful Fields on both Sides, in a Country abounding with Pasturage. This Stewarty gives Title of Marquis to the Chief of the antient Family of *Johnston*.

ANNAPOLIS (in *Maryland*). See *ANNE ARUNDEL*.

ANNAPOLIS Royal, in *Nova Scotia*, lies in a fair clean Bay within the great Bay of *Funda*, where there are at least 6 or 7 good Harbours. It was called *Port Royal* by *M. de Monts*, in 1605, when he brought a *French* Colony hither from *St. Croix*; but it had the Name of *Annapolis* in Honour of Queen *Anne*, in whose Reign it was taken by the *English* under Col. *Nicholson*. The Harbour is said to have but one Fault, which is the Difficulty of entering or coming out of it, so that but one Ship can pass at a Time, and that with the Stern foremost, and very cautiously, by reason of the strong Tides, &c. It is 2 leag. long and 1 br. having a small Island (*Goat Island*) in the Middle of the Bason, said to be capable of all the Ships of *America*. Its Depth of Water is no where less than 4 or 5 Fath. and very good Bottom. The Town is not large, but has some handsome Buildings tho' but 2 Stories high. It's well fortified both by Land and Sea, the old irregular Works having been demolished, and new regular Fortifications erected, with Lines, and 4 Bastions, large and well faced, & a deep dry Moat, a Cover'd-Way, Counterescarp, Half-moon, & Outworks detach'd from the Body of the Place, so that it's in no Danger of being suddenly surprized. There are several Batteries of Guns to the Sea, disposed so as to keep off any Enemy. So that it cannot easily be attack'd any Way but by a Bombardment. This strong Town is reckon'd as a Barrier to *N. England*, and may help to prevent the *French*, in War, joining with the Eastern or *Canada Indians*. At the Bottom of the Bason is a Point of Land parting 2 Rivers, where the Tide rises 10 or 12 f. and on each Side are pleasant Meadows, cover'd in Spring and Autumn with all Sorts of Fresh-water Fowl. The Place subsists mostly by the Traffick of Peltries (or Skins) which the Savages bring and exchange for our Goods, and it has a pretty good Trade in Lumber

Lumber and Fish. The Governor used to reside here, a Garrison of 500 being the Complement. The Place, in Q. Anne's War (ere we took it) was justly stiled the *Dunkirk* of *N. America*, it continually harbouring Fleets of *French* Privateers and Cruizers, to the Ruin of the Trade & Fisheries of all our *North* Colonies; as it might lately have been again, but for the important Conquest of *Cape Breton*. In 1744, after the *French* from *Cape Breton* had taken and burnt *Canso*, their *Indians* alarmed *Annapolis* for a Month together by threatening a general Assault, and providing Scaling-Ladders; but they could not be prevailed on to mount them: So that the Garrison being reinforced, they thought best to retire. They did so again in Jan. 1745. when it was besieged 14 Days by 1000 *Fr. Indians*, who had above 40 Shallops in the *Bason*, besides Boats and Canoes, and surprized a Part of the Garrison on *Goat Island*, of whom they made several Prisoners. W. lon. 64. lat. 45.

ANNE ARUNDEL County, in *Maryland*, lies to the N. of *Calvert* County. The chief Town is ANNAPOLIS, which was formerly called *Severn*, but in 1694 was made a Port, and the new Name given it. It is called *Arundelton* in Maps, and stands in lat. 39. 20. And in 1699 it was made the chief Seat of Justice within this Prov. for holding Assemblies and Provin. Courts, and all Writs, Pleas, and Process, returnable to the Provincial Court, or Court of Chancery, were made so to the Port of *Annapolis*. The Records of this County were also removed to this Town, where are now abt. 40 Houses and a Free-school; but the Town has not flourish'd lately agreeable to Expectation, seeing the Planters and Merchants of *Maryland* yet affect to live separately.

ANNECY, *Annetium*, *Annetiacum*, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 46. the Metropolis of the D. of *Geneva*, and the Residence of the Bps. of *Geneva* ever since the Reformation, and subject to the King of *Sardinia*, sit. on a Lake of the same Name, (abt. 20 m. S. of *Geneva*, 10 E. of *Rosne*, and 30 N. E. of *Chambery*) and is washed by the River *Cier*, as well as a Number of other pleasant Rivulets, which flowing fr. the said Lake form another small River called the *Trioul*, rendering the Situation very convenient and delightful. This City was formerly very large, populous, and rich; but the terrible Fire in 1448 made such Havock, that it hath never been able to recover either as to Splendor or Number of Inhabitants, especially as it hath been also taken and plundered by the *French*, viz. in 1630, in 1690, in the late War in Q. Anne's Time, and the last War. The Cathedral Church is a noble Building without, and rich in Ornaments within, the Choir magnificent, and the Canons rich, learned, and courteous. Here are 2 other Collegiate Churches, a Seminary of Priests of *St. Lazarus*, a College of *Jesuits*, one of *Barnabites*, a Convent of *Dominicans*, one of *Capuchins*, one of *Benedictines*, and several others, (some rich & stately) and several Nunneries. On the High Altar of the Cathedral, in a noble Chest of massy Silver, are the Reliques of *St. Francis de Sales*, formerly Bp. of *Geneva*; and his Corpse, in a rich Silver Case, and in a Pontifical Drefs, is daily shewn (a great *Penniworth!*) to Numbers of Strangers who flock hither out of Devotion.

ANNOBON, an *Afr.* Island, in the *Ethiop. Ocean*, lat. 2 degr. S. in the 5th degr. 10 min. of lon. E. fr. *London*, & near 210 m. fr. the Coast of *Loango* in *Congo*. It's 2 leag. in Compass. Here are 2 high Mountains, continually cover'd with Clouds producing frequent Rains, so that the Valleys are fertile in Bananas, Potatoes, Oranges, Pine-Apples, Tamarinds, & Cocoa-Nuts; and the Island abounds in Lemons, Citrons, Nuts, Figs, Corn, Millet; here being also Oxen, Cows, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Pidgeons, and other Poultry, and especially Plenty of Fish. The Governor is a *Portuguese*, who has very few Whites with him, all the other Inhabitants being Blacks, but submissive to him, and special good Catholics. On the S. E. are two Rocks, whereon fix a Multitude of Birds, so tame that they suffer themselves to be taken by Hand. The Water is so deep betw. these Rocks, that Ships may easily pass. But the Road for Shipping is on the N. E. Side, in 7, 10, 13, or 16 fath. Water, on a sandy Ground, close to Land. When the Inhabitants (who are well arm'd, and have an Intrenchment, &c.) cannot prevent a Descent, they abandon their Wooden Houses, and fly to the Mountains. The Revenue consists chiefly in Cotton, which the Negroes gather, clean, and send to *Portugal*. They are poorly clothed, the Women having their Heads and all their upper Parts naked, wearing only a Piece of Linnen wrapped round them, wch. reaches from the Pit of the Stomach to just below Knee. They have Civet-Cats in the Mountains, but affording little

Profit. *Annobon* signifies the good or new Year, the *Portuguese* discovering it on a New-Year's Day.

ANSPACH, or *Onspach*, or *Onoltzbach*, a Marquisate of *Franconia* in *Germany*, belongs to a Branch of the Family of *Brandenburg*, and is 52 m. fr. S. E. to N. W. & abt. 20 where broadest, as some assert, but others 45 long & 16 br. 'Tis so intermix'd indeed with other Dominions that 'tis hard to give its Dimensions. 'Tis divided into 4 Bailiwicks, *Anspach*, *Schwabach*, *Konyusheim*, *Uffenheim*, is fruitful, woody, and a fine Country for Hunting. It brings in 500000 Crowns a Year to its Sovereign, (one of the most confid. Princes of *Germany*, under the Degree of an Elector) Nephew to our late Q. *Caroline*, & married to *Frederica*, Sister to the K. of *Prussia*. 'Tis affirm'd that there are no Rats in this Country, since one of the Family of the Rat-killing Saint, *St. Hubert*, passed this Way. The Prince is a *Lutheran*. This Marquisate lies in the S. Part of *Franconia*, betw. the Bprics of *Bamberg*, *Wurtzburg*, and *Aichstadt*, and the Counties of *Hohenloe* & *Oetingen*, having the Domain of the *Teutonic Order*, & the Bpric of *Bamberg* N. & E. and the Cir. of *Savabia* S.

ANSPACH, the Capital of the foregoing Marquisate, in Latin *Anspacium*, *Onoldium*, *Onoldina*, stands 13 m. E. fr. *Rosemberg*, 28 S. W. fr. *Nuremberg*, 34 S. E. fr. *Wurtzburg*. It's a pretty tho' small Town, well built, with sev. Churches. It is surro. with Walls, but has no Fortifica. The Prince has a very fine Palace building here, which when finish'd will be magnificent; the late Margravine Dowager having caused also some noble Gardens to be laid out. In the Palace is a Cabinet of rare Curiosities, particularly *Ovid's Metamorphoses* curiously done in Wax. There are good Manufactures, which were erected by the *French* Refugees, to the no small Uneasiness of *Nuremberg*.

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER, or *West Anster-rudder*, is a Market-Town, and Royal Burgh, in *Fife-shire*, *Scotland*, 1 m. fr. *Pittenwee*, near the Mouth of the *Forth*. And

ANSTRUTHER EAST is another Royal Burgh, half a Mile fr. the foregoing; but neither of 'em of more Note than for giving Surname to the antient and hon. Family of *Anstruther*.

ANTA. See BOARE.

ANTANDROS. See ANDROS.

ANTE, or *Anta*, a Country on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, in which, at a Place named *Dixcove*, is an *English* Fort, call'd *Dickjechoft* by *Bosman*, which as all our other Forts is subordinate to *Cape-Coast-Castle*, being allow'd to hoist no other than a *St. George's Flag*, white with a red Cross. It stands 7 or 8 leag. to N. E. of *Cape Three-Points*, and is a handsome regular Fortification, having 4 good Batteries, mounted with 20 Pieces of Ordnance. Near *Dixcove* are 2 Villages under one and the same *Caboceroe*, who always hoists a *St. George's Flag* whenever that at the Fort is display'd, in Honour to the *English*, and testifying whom he is for. Here is an extraordinary safe Cove for Landing.

ANTEGO, or *Antigua*, one of the *Caribbees*, in the *Atlantic Ocean*. This Island, which lies to E. of *Nevis* & *St. Christopher's*, in abt. 61 degr. 40 min. W. lon. & 17. 30. N. lat. is alm. of a circular Form, abt. 6 leag. fr. E. to W. and near 6 fr. N. to S. or 20 m. each Way, & near 60 m. in Circumference. 'Tis more noted for good Harbours than all the *Engl.* Islands in these Seas, yet so encompassed with Rocks that 'tis of dangerous Access in many Parts for Ship-Masters not well acquainted with the proper Inlets, &c. for besides those on every Side of the Island, there's a Ledge all along the N. Side of it, near 2 m. fr. Shore. But by skilful Pilots Management there are sev. Channels to go in between and in some Places over them. These Harbours are, viz. 1. *Five Island Harbour*, on the W. Side; 2. *St. John's Harbour*, due N. fr. the former, & abt. 2 m. fr. it by Land; 3. *Nonsuch Harbour*, at the E. End of the Island; 4. *Willoughby Bay*, near 2 leag. S. E. fr. *Green Island*, having a wide Mouth little less than a League over, but above 2 Thirds block'd up with Sand, &c. 5. *English & Falmouth Harbour*, the latter abt. 4 m. fr. *Willoughby Bay*. At *St. John's*, besides the Fort at the Mouth of the River, are 7 other Batteries for Defence of so many Landing-places, mounted in all with 26 Guns. At the Bot. of *Falmouth Harbour* is *Falmouth Town*, defended by *Fort Charles* and that called *Monk's Hill Fort*, which has a Magazine of 410 Muskets, & 800 Bayonets, and is mounted with 30 Pieces of Ordnance. The Climate is hotter than *Barbadoes*, and very subj. to Hurricanes; one of which, viz. that in 1681. was attended with a Circumstance so extraordinary, that, methinks, I should be inexcusable for not relating it, as I find it in *The British Empire in America*, as borrow'd from

Dampier.

Dampier. ' This Voyager writes largely of this Hurricane, and of the Signs it gave of its coming, common with the *Caribbean* Hurricanes; but the most remarkable Accident in it hap. to a Ship of 120 Tons, and 10 Guns, comm. by Capt. *Gadbury*, who had careen'd his Ship in *Musketo Cove*, in *St. John's Harbour*, but a little before; and being warned by the Planters of the approaching Hurricane, he moored his Ship as secure as he could with Cables and Anchors, besides some Cables which he made fast ashore to great Trees; and abt. 7 that Evening went ashore to a poor Planter's House abt. half a m. fr. Shore. By the Time he and his Men arrived there, the Wind came on very fierce at N. E. and veering abt. to N. and N. W. settled there, bringing with it very violent Rains. Thus it continued abt. 4 Hours, and then fell flat calm, and the Rain ceased. In this Calm he sent 3 or 4 of his Men down to the *Cove*, to see what Condition the Ship was in; and they found her driven ashore dry on the Sand, lying on one Side, with the Head of her Mast sticking into the Sand. After they had walked round and view'd her a while, they returned to the Captain, to give Account of the said Disaster, and made as much Haste as they could, because the Wind began to blow hard at S. W. and it blew so violently before they recovered the House, that the Boughs of the Trees whipp'd them sufficiently before they got thither, and it rained as hard as before. The little House could scarce shelter them from the Wet, for there was little besides the Walls standing. Yet they staid 'till next Morning, and then coming to the Ship, found her almost upright; but all the Goods that were in ' Hold were washed out.' --- The Soil of this Island is sandy, and much of it overgrown with Wood; and, what is worse, there are but few Springs --- [*SALMON asserts they have no Water at all but what they save in Cisterns and Reservoirs in the Time of the Rains, or fetch from other Islands.*] --- and not so much as a single Brook in the Island. Yet, for all these Distresses, 'tis a thriving and very considerable Plantation. Its Product is much the same as the other *Caribbee Islands*. Sugar, Tobacco, Indigo, & Ginger, were its principal Commodities when it was first planted; but the 2 latter are now seldom cultivated. Their Sugar was at first so black and coarse, that our Sugar-bakers scorning to put it into their Coppers, it was generally shipp'd off for *Holland* and *Hamburg*, where it fetch'd but 16 s. a Hund. when other *Muscovado* Sugar fetch'd 18 or 19 s. But the Planters have now so far improv'd their Art, that as good *Muscovado* Sugar is now made here as in any of the *Sugar-Islands*; and they have also learn'd the Art of claying it. This Island contains abt. 70,000 Acres, and produces 16,000 Hogsh. of Sugar one Year with another; but makes not Half so much Rum as Sugar; tho' 'tis so capable of farther Improvement, that 'tis suppos'd, if there were proper Encouragement, the Product of the former might be enlarg'd one Fifth, and that of the latter one Half. They don't plant much Tobacco; but what they do so is better than it was formerly. The wild Cinnamon is said to grow in their Low-Lands, or *Savanna Woods*. This Island has more Venison than any other *Caribbee* Island, with great Plenty of Fowl and Black Cattle: And it has most of the Animals in the Country and on its Coast which are common to the other Islands. Those that may be said to be most peculiar to this Island, among the Fish, are the *Dorado* (or Sea-bream), which takes Pleasure in following Ships, but swims so fast that he must be very dexterous who shall take it either with Hook or Long-staff with the Casting-net at the End of it. No Man can imagine a Fish better furnish'd for Swimming than this; for it has the Forepart of the Head sharp, the Back bristled with Prickles, reaching to its forked Tail; 2 Fins each Side the Head, and as many under the Belly, small Scales, and the whole Body of Figure more broad than big: All which give it a strange Command of the Waters. Some of them are 5 f. long. The Meat, tho' dry, is as pleasant as Trout or Salmon, in the Opinion of many. The *Shark* abounds here; but as it's common in the *Charibbean* Seas, and we have given some finall Acct. of this Fish in our Artic. *ACHEM*, and purpose to give more in some other conven. Article, we shall omit describing the same here, lest it swell this Article too much. The *Bucane*, found on this Coast, is, like as said of the *Indian* old Inhabitants, greedy of Man's Flesh. It resembles a *Pike* in Figure, but is 7 or 8 f. long, & proportionably br. It lives by Prey like the *Shark*, and furiously fastens on any Man it can reach in the Water; and whatever it seizes it carries off: And if it did not, its Teeth are so venomous, that the least Touch of them becomes mortal,

if some sovereign Antidote be not immediately apply'd. There's another Kind of *Bucanes*, by some called *Sea-Wood-cocks*, from its Beak being somewhat like that of a Woodcock, bating that the upper Part is much longer than the lower; and that this Fish moves both Jaws with like Facility. Some of them are above 4 f. betw. the Head & Tail, and 12 Inches br. near the Head, measuring Sideways. The Head is somewhat like a Hog's, but illuminated with 2 large Eyes extremely shining. It has 2 Fins on the Sides, and under the Belly a great Plume, rising higher and higher by Degrees like a Cock's Comb, reaching from the Head alm. to the Tail, which is divided into 2 Parts. Besides this long and solid Beak, it has 2 (sort of) Horns, hard, black, and abt. a f. & half in Length, which hang down under its Throat, and are particular to this Fish. These it can easily hide in a hollow Place under its Belly, which serves them for a Sheath. It has no Scales, but is cover'd with a rough Skin, which on the Back is black, on the Sides greenish, and under the Belly white. The Meat is safe, but not pleasant, to be eaten. The *Sea-Parrots* are scaled like *Carps*, but green as Parrots, and therefore thus called. They have beautiful and sparkling Eyes, the Balls clear as Crystal, encompassed by a Circle, luent, enclosed with another as green as an Emerald; of which Colour are the Scales of their Backs, and those under the Belly of a yellowish green. They have no Teeth, but Jaws above and below of solid Bone, which is very strong, & of the same Colour as their Scales, divided into little Compartments very beautiful to the Eye. Their Want of Teeth is an Advantage; for as they live on Shell-Fish, they, with those hard Jaw-bones, crush, as between two Mill-stones, Oysters, Muscles, and other Shell-fish, to get out the Meat. The Meat of them is excellent, and some are so big as to weigh 20 lb. The *Espadon*, or *Sword-Fish*, has at the End of the Upper-Jaw a defensive Weapon, abt. the Breadth of a great Cutlafs, which has hard and sharp Teeth on both Sides. This Weapon in some of them is abt. 5 f. long, abt. 6 Inches br. at the lower End; and *palisado'd* (to use my Author's Word) with 27 white and solid Teeth in each Rank; to which the Bulk of their Bodies bears Proportion. The Head of these Sea-Monsters is flat, and hideous to behold, being of the Figure of a Heart. They have near their Eyes 2 Vents, at which they cast out the Water they swallow. They have no Scales, but a greyish Skin on the Back, and a white under the Belly, which is rough like a File. They have 5 Fins, 1 of each Side, 2 on the Back, and that which serves them for a Tail. Some call them *Saw-Fishes*, some *Emperors*, because there is Hostility betw. them and the Whale, which they many-times wound to Death. [They fight the *Crocodile* also. See our Art. *BAHI-Lake*.] We dare not give the History of this Island since its Discovery, any further than that it is said the *English* settled on it abt. 1636. tho' the first Grant of it from the Crown appears to have been by K. *Cha.* II. abt. 1663. and a Colony was plan. here abt. 1666. It may be suitable & acceptable however (from the before quoted *Brit. Emp. in Amer.*) to relate that *Dampier*, who was in these Parts in 1674. gives us an Anecdote relating to that Period of Time. It must be premised that Gov. *Warner* had a Son by an *Indian* Woman, which he bred up after the *English* Manner. He learned the *Indian* Language also of his Mother; but being grown up, and finding himself despised by his *English* Kindred, he forsook his Father's House, got away to *St. Lucia*, and there lived among the *Caribbee Indians*, his Relations by the Mother's Side, where, conforming himself to their Customs, he became one of their Captains, and roved from one Island to another as they did. ' About this Time (goes on our Author) the *Charibbees* had done some Spoil on our *Engl.* Plantations at *Antego*; and therefore Gov. *Warner's* Son by his Wife took a Party of Men, and went to suppress these *Indians*, and came to the Place where his Brother (the *Indian*) *Warner* lived. Great seeming Joy there was at their Meeting: But how far it was real the Event shewed; for the *Engl. Warner*, providing Plenty of Liquor, and inviting his Half-Brother to be merry with him, in the midst of his Entertainment, ordered his Men, upon a Signal given, to murder him & all his *Indians*; which was accordingly performed. The Reason of this inhuman Action is diversly reported. Some say, this *Indian Warner* committed all the Spoil that was done to the *English*, and for that Reason his Brother killed him and his Men. Others, that he was a great Friend to the *English*, and would not suffer his Men to hurt them, but did all in his Power to draw them to an amicable Commerce; and that his Brother killed him because

* cause he was ashamed of being related to an *Indian*. But be it how it will, he was called in Question for the Murder, and forced to come home and take his Tryal in *England*. Such perfidious Doings as these, continues *Dampier*, besides the Baseness of them, are great Hindrances to our gaining Interest among the *Indians*. We don't find this Island made any considerable Figure among the *Leeward Islands* till 1680. It suffer'd much by an Hurricane in 1681. (as above hinted) and by an Earthquake in 1689. It furnish'd a Regiment, of 400 Men, towards the Expedition for Recovery of *St. Christopher's* in 1690. and always sent its Quota to the *Leeward Islands* Forces agt. the *French* in the Wars both of *K. Wm.* & *Q. Anne*. To be brief, as is meet, we conclude with adding, that in *October* 1736. a general Stop was put here to all Business, occasion'd by the happy Discovery of a curst Plot (formerly related to the full in my *News-Paper*) by the Negroes of this Island, not only to subvert the Government; but to murder all the White Inhabitants. It was to have been put in Execution on the 11th of that Month, being the Anniversary of His present Majesty's Coronation; when the General usually treats the Gentlemen and Ladies of the whole Island with a Ball; which, happening this Time to be postponed to the 30th, by reason of the Death of the General's Son at *St. Christopher's*, prov'd to be the Preservation of their Lives. The chief Negroes in the hellish Plot were one *Court*, *Tomboy*, and *Hercules*, who belong'd to 3 diff. Planters. The first of them was to have been King, and the other Two his Generals. During the intended Ball Gun-powder was to have been convey'd into the Cellar, in order to have blown up the House. At the same Time *K. Court* and his 2 Generals were to head a Party of 400 Men each, one from the E. End of *St. John's* Town, & the others fr. *Otter's* & *Morgan's* Pastures, all arm'd with Cutlasses, to fall on all the White Men, Women, and Children, in Town, without Reserve, at the same Time that the House blew up; which was to be a general Signal to other Parts of the Island, and to be convey'd throughout the whole by Fires, that were to be made on certain Eminences. Then the Negroes of the sev. Plantations were to rise, and destroy all the Whites in their respective Districts; and to have made themselves Masters of the whole Island. The Three Negroes above-mentioned being suspected by reason of former Crimes and Misdemeanors, were taken up; and, upon full Evidence coming in daily agt. them, were convicted on the 19th of *October*; and the very next Day *K. Court* and his Two Generals were carry'd to the Place of Execution. There *Court* was stretch'd out on a Wheel, and, after basking an Hour & Qr. in the Sun, he begg'd Leave to plead; which being consented to, he confess'd every Thing that had been alledg'd agt. him; which his Gen. *Tomboy* had declar'd the same Morning in Prison. And then the King and his Two Generals, with Two others, were all broke on the Wheel. Four more of the principal Conspirators were the same Day burnt; 6 were hung alive in Chains on Gibbets, and starv'd to Death (of whom, 'tis said, one liv'd 8 Days and 9 Nights without any Sustainance); after which their Heads were cut off and fix'd on Poles, and their Bodies burnt; and 58 others were, at several Times, chained to Stakes and burnt alive.

ANTEMNÆ. We read in the antient *Roman* Historians, that the Inhabitants of *Antemnæ* joined *Acron*, K. of *Cænina*, agt. the *Romans*, aft. the Rape of the *Sabine* Virgins. It's probable therefore that these People were either subj. to the *Sabines* or in their Neighbourhood. Some Geographers think *Antemnæ* stood on the *Tiber*, between the *Tiburine* and *Nomantine* Ways.

ANTEQUIERA, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 36. 40. a Town of *Spain*, sit. on a Mountain, in the Pr. of *Granada*, 25 m. N. of *Malaga*, and 46 m. S. of *Cordoua*.

ANTIBARI, in Latin *Antibarum*, or *Antiparos*, (thus called because it stands [anti] over-against *Bari* in *Apuglia*) is a pretty strong Town of *Turkish Dalmatia*, Part of *European Turkey*, but thinly peopled, and is sit. on a Hill, at the Foot of which is the Harbour, on the Coast of the Gulph of *Venice*, 25 m. fr. *Badoa* to S. E. on the Borders of *Albania*. It was once a considerable Archbishopric; after the Declension of the *Dalmatian* Monarchy it fell into the Power of the *Venetians*, from whom the *Turks* taking it, they still keep it in Possession.

ANTIBES, in Latin *Antipolis*, E. lon. 7. lat. 43. 40. a Port Town of *Provence*, in *France*, sit. on the *Mediterranean*, 15 m. S. of *Nice*, and 60 N. E. of *Toulon*. It was founded by the Inhabitants of *Marseilles*, and became a considerable City. It is fortified with a Castle, and has a pretty convenient Harbour, but proper only for Vessels of but mid. Size.

P

ANTICOSTE, W. lon. 64. lat. betw. 49 & 52. an Island lying before the Mouth of the Riv. *St. Laurence*, in *America*, subj. to the *French*; but a barren Country, not worth enlarging upon.

ANTIGONIA, a City founded by *Antigonus*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, in Upper *Syria*, in the Neighbourhood of the *Orontes*, which he designed for the Capital of his Empire: But (after *Antigonus* was slain in the Battle of *Ipsus*) *Seleucus* razed it to the Ground, employing the Materials to build, and transplanting the Inhabit. to people, his own new Metrop. of *Antioch*. See ANTIOCH.

ANTILLES (*Great & Small*). See CARIBBEE Islands.

ANTINOE, or ANTINOPOLIS, a City in *Egypt*, upon the *Nile*, built or repaired by the Emp. *Hadrian*, in Honour of his Favourite and Beloved *Antinous*. It was the Capital of *Thebais*, if we believe *Palladius*, an Author of the Fourth Century. It was antiently called *Besa*, wh. was likewise the Name of the particular God who was worshipped there. *Casaubon* assures us of this, and observes that the *Egyptians* left the new Name to the *Greeks*, and continued still to call it *Besa*; but there were some People who joined the antient and modern Name, and called it *Besantinous*. This is what *Helladius* did, who was born there. The before-named *Palladius* adds, that it was so well inhabited, that there were to be seen in his Time 12 Monasteries of Women. *Am. Marcellinus* represents it as one of the Three most famous Cities of *Thebais*. As it's evident this City was seated on the Banks of the *Nile*, we may thence conclude, that the Ruins which are to be seen 10 leag. fr. the *Nile*, according to *Moreri*, are not those of *Antenopolis*. And we may conclude the same Thing, with much more Certainty, against the Ruins of a City which *Baudrand* has placed 49 leag. fr. that famous River. *Gemelli* tells us the antient great Renown of this City *Antinopolis* appears by its Ruins and vast Pillars, one of which is not much less than *Pompey's*. In this City (continues he) *Dioclesian* martyred 160,000 Christians; and *Nestorius* was confined to it by Order of the first Council of *Ephesus*.

Cape ANTIO, or *Anzio*, is sit. on the Coast betw. *San Lorenzo* & *Nettuno*, in the Ter. of *Rome*.

ANTIOCH, built by *Seleucus*, as above said in our Article ANTIGONIA, to which we shall here add, with regard to the building it, as follows. *Johannes Melela*, a Native of *Antioch*, tells us in his Chronicle, that *Seleucus* coming to *Iopolis*, a City in the hilly Country of *Siliphum*, offered there, on the 1st of the Month *Artemisium*, a Sacrifice to *Jupiter the Thunderer*, in a Chapel said to have been antiently built by *Perseus* the Son of *Danae*. From *Iopolis* he advanced to *Antigonia*, and there offering a Sacrifice to *Jupiter*, on an Altar newly built by *Antigonus*, he, together with *Amphion* the Priest, begg'd *Jupiter* to shew him, by some Sign, whether he should inhabit *Antigonia*, calling it by some other Name, or build a new City in another Place. They had scarce ended Prayer, when an Eagle [the Bird of *Jupiter*], snatching up a Piece of Flesh from the Altar, dropp'd it near the Hill of *Siliphum*. Hereupon *Seleucus*, on that Spot where antiently stood a Town called *Botzia*, laid the Foundation of this his new City, on the 22d Day of the Month *Artemisium*, i. e. of our *May*, in the Year of the Flood 2699, before Christ 300. At a small Distance from the City he built a magnificent Temple in Honour of *Jupiter Botzius*. This City soon became, and for many Ages continued to be, the Metropolis of the East; for not only the *Syrian* Kings, but afterwards the *Roman* Emperors (especially *Verus* & *Valens*), and Governors who presided over the Affairs of the Eastern Provinces, chose it for the usual Place of their Residence, and in the *Christian* Times it was the See of the Chief Patriarch of *Asia*. It stood on the *Orontes* (now called the *Haf*) abt. 20 m. fr. the Place where that River empties itself into the *Mediterranean*, being equally distant fr. *Constantinople* and *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, viz. 700 m. fr. each. *Seleucus* called it *Antioch* either from his Father's Name, (as *Malela*, *Cedrenus*, and the Emp. *Julian* inform us), or from that of his Son (as *Strabo*, *Appian*, and *Trogus* insinuate), or perhaps from both; for *Antiochus* was the Name of both. He built 16 other Cities bearing the same Name (whereof one, sit. in *Pisidia*, is mentioned in *Acts* xiii. 14.); but this on the *Orontes* eclipsed all the others, being by far the most famous of the many Cities which *Seleucus* built. This Metropolis of *Syria* was afterwards known by the Name of *Tetrapolis* (i. e. City fourfold), being divided, as it were, into four Cities, each of them having its proper Wall, besides the common one which enclosed them all. In the Year 347. *Constantius* caused an Harbour to be made at *Seleucia*, at an immense Charge,

Charge, for the Convenience of this City of *Antioch*; the Mouth of the *Orontes*, where the said Port was made, being full of Rocks and Sands. The first of these Cities, or Quarters, was built by *Seleucus Nicator*; the second by those who flocked thither on its being made the Capital of the *Syro-Macedonian* Empire; the third by *Seleucus Callinicus*; and the fourth by *Antiochus Epiphanes*. But we may not take up Room enough to give the full History of this City, or 4 Cities. The Place where it stood was very subj. to Earthquakes, by which it greatly suffered, and was often in Danger of being overwhelmed. However, it continued to be, as *Pliny* calls it, the Queen of the East for 600 Years, till it was taken in 1265, and utterly destroyed by *Bibaris* Sultan of *Egypt*. The Walls of each Quarter, as well as those which surrounded the Whole, are still remaining; but as the Houses are entirely destroy'd, the 4 Quarters look like so many inclosed Fields. It is now (in Comparison) a small and contemptible Village, known by the Name of *Anthakia*, and remarkable for nothing but its Ruins. *Aleppo* is become, in its stead, the Metropolis of those Eastern Parts, the Patriarchal See which once adorned it being translated to *Damascus*. But he (says *Prideaux*) that hath at present the Title of *Patriarch of Antioch* scarce reacheth the Figure formerly born by the meanest Deacon of that Church, to so low a Condition is the State of Christianity now sunk in those Parts. We must however in Truth observe, from those standing Walls, that the City was 10,000 Paces in Compass, and situate partly on flat and partly on high Grounds; and on these last were built the greater Part of its stately Edifices. The Castle, once a strong and noble Structure, was, after having lain many Centuries under its Ruins, repaired afresh about 100 Years ago, by express Order from the *Porte*, as it commands both the lower Town and the River. At the same Time a good Number of Houses were ordered to be built in the City, which invited many *Turks*, *Greeks*, and *Jews*, to come and settle in it. There is one Thing well worth Notice with relation to the Walls of this City, that within the Thickness of it, at a certain Place, there is a Space left open, and with a gradual and imperceptible Ascent, by which loaded Carts or Waggons may be drawn from the Bottom of the Wall quite up to the Castle. By this the Reader may guess at the Thickness of those Walls, as well as, by what is left standing, the Strength of them. They were flanked with 400 square Towers, well and strongly built, and of which there is still a good Number left, every one of which hath a Cistern in the Middle of it, quite entire to this Day. We crave Leave, as it may be very acceptable to many, to transcribe from the above-quoted Rev. and Learned Author, That the so very remarkable Place *Daphne* was reckoned a Suburb of this City, tho' at the Dist. of 4 or 5 m. fr. it. There *Seleucus* planted a Grove, which was 10 Miles in Compass, and in the Middle of it built a Temple, and consecrated both to *Apollo* and *Diana*, making the Whole an * Asylum. --[* Of this we have an Instance in II. Mac. iv. 33. Which when *Onias* knew . . . he withdrew himself into a Sanctuary at *Daphne*, that lieth by *Antiochia*.]--- This was the same to *Antioch* that *Baïæ* was to *Rome*, and *Canopus* to *Alexandria*; i. e. the Place where the Inhabitants resorted for their Pleasures, for which it was excellently fitted. For it had most delicious Fountains, and Rivulets of the best Water, most pleasant Walks of *Cypress* Trees in the Grove, and the purest Air, and every Thing else which Nature could afford for Pleasure and Delight [well then might our *Milton* call it that sweet Grove of *Daphne* by *Orontes*]; which being farther improved by all the Arts of Luxury, whatsoever could any way administer to a voluptuous Enjoyment was there to be had in the utmost Excess; and the *Antiochians*, as their corrupt Inclinations led them, there resorted for it. So that tho' the Place had been consecrated to *Apollo* and *Diana* ---[*Wisdom* and *Chastity*, &c.]--- it was by the *Antiochians* in Reality wholly devoted to *Bacchus* & *Venus* ---[*Drunkenness* and *Lewdness*]; which made it so infamous, that *Daphnicis moribus vivere*, i. e. To live after the Manners of *Daphne*, grew into a Proverb to express the most luxurious and dissolute Way of living; and all that had any Regard to their Reputation for Virtue and Modesty avoided to go thither. And *Cassius*, the Roman General, on his coming to *Antioch*, by public Proclamation prohibited all his Soldiers from going to that Place, under the Penalty of being cashier'd, that they might not be corrupted by the Luxury and Debaucheries of it. It was so noted a Place, that to distinguish this *Antioch* from the many other Cities of the same Name, it was not only called *Antioch* on the *Orontes*, but often *Antioch epi Daphne*, i. e. *Antioch near Daphne*. It still

remains for us to subjoin, That however famous this City was of Old, it is yet so for nothing more (as *Dr. Wells* observes) than for giving the Name of *CHRISTIANS* to the Disciples of *CHRIST*; [Acts xi. 26.] who before this were commonly stiled *Nazarenes*, as being the Followers of *JESUS* of *Nazareth*; a Name by which the *Jews* in Scorn call them to this Day, with the same Intent that the *Gentiles* of Old were wont to call them *Galileans*. It is also famous among us *Christians* for being the Birth-place of *St. Luke* the Evangelist, and of *Theophilus* hence surnam'd *Antiochenus*, and for its celebrated Bishop *St. Ignatius* the Martyr. *Paul* and *Barnabas* preached here a whole Year, Acts xi. 26, 30. *Antioch* stands abt. 30 m. S. fr. *Scanderoon*, & abt. 54 S. W. of *Aleppo*, Lat. 36. 6. E. lon. 36. 50.

ANTIOCH in *Pisidia*, the Metropolitan of this Pr. under the *Romans*, and called also *Cæsarea*, is now (like the rest) reduced to a very small Town. The *Turks* call it *Ver-sagelli* according to some, and *Antacho* as say others. In Acts xiii. 14. we read that *Paul* and *Barnabas* came to this City. It was one of the Cities built by *Seleucus* above-mention'd. Here was a Synagogue of the *Jews*, wherein *Paul* preached that excellent Sermon, Acts xiii. 16, &c.

N. B. As many of the *Antiochs* have scarce any but the Name left, we have omitted inserting Articles of any but those few of Note.

ANTIOCH of *Mygdonia* stood in the N. Part of *Mesopotamia*. *St. Jerom* carries the Antiquity of it as high as *Nimrod*. It was as considerable for the Number of its Inhabitants as for its great Extent. The *Syro-Macedonians*, when they became Masters of *Mesopotamia*, gave this City the Name of *Antioch in Mygdonia*, to distinguish it from the Capital of *Syria*. Before that Time it was called *Nasibis*, or, as we find it wrote on some antient Medals, *Nesebe*. It served as a Barrier against the Incursions of the *Parthians* and *Persians* down to the Time of the Emp. *Julian*, who by a shameful Treaty gave it up to the latter. Some modern Writers by Mistake place it on the *Tigris*; but it is plain that it stood on the Riv. *Mygdonius*, which springs from Mount *Mafius* betw. the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and running fr. N. to S. discharges itself into the latter of these Rivers. The *Mygdonius* divides *Mygdonia*, which is a sm. Prov. of *Mesopotamia*, into 2 unequal Parts. This *Antioch* still retains its antienter Name, being by the People of the East called *Nasibin*, plainly a Corruption of *Nasibis*.

ANTIOCHIA ad Taurum, a City of the Pr. of *Comagene*, in *Syria*.

ANTIPATRIS (mentioned Acts xxiii. 31.) a City built, or rather rebuilt or repaired, by *Herod*, was so named in Honour of his Father *Antipater*, the Place having been formerly nam'd *Capharsalama*. It's evident from the Chapter above quoted that it could not stand very far from *Jerusalem*, in the Road to *Cæsarea*.

ANTIQUERA in *Spain*, supposed to be the *Singilium* of *Pliny*, and the *Antiquaria* of the Itinerary, is by some placed in the Kingdom of *Seville*, and by others in that of *Granada*. It is pleasantly sit. on the Banks of the *Rio de la Villa* (or River of the City), Part standing on a Hill, the rest in a Plain. It is fortified with good strong Walls, with 6 Gates, and an antient Castle. It stands abt. 220 m. S. fr. *Madrid*, 75 S. E. fr. *Seville*, 72 S. W. fr. *Granada*, and 15 S. fr. the Sea. It contains 7000 Families in 6 Parishes, one of 'em Collegiate, with 11 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, 11 Chapels, 3 Free-schools, and a noble Hospital for Foundlings. Near it is a famed Salt-pit, 3 m. long & 2 br. Abt. 8 m. off is a Spring which dissolves the Stone, and brings it away by Urine. Another Rarity near the City is a Parcel of high Rocks, at a Distance representing Men, Beasts, Buildings, &c. and justly esteemed a wonderful Work of Nature; also the Mines *Meriga* and *Camorra*, whence the *Romans* formerly drew such prodigious Quantities of precious Metals; which Caves were so artfully arched & propp'd, that they may be run over from End to End with Pleasure and without Danger.

ANTIQUERA in *Mexico*. See *GUAXACA*.

ANTISSA, a City in *Lesbos*. According to *Strabo*, it was in antient Time an Island of itself, and thence called *Antissa*, because it lay over-against *Lesbos*, then known by the Name of *Issa*. This City, having disobliged the *Romans*, was destroyed by *Labeo*, and the Inhabitants transplanted to *Methymna*.

ANTIVARI, E. lon. 19. 40. lat. 42. 10. a Port Town of *Albania*, sit. on a Rock, near the Gulph of *Venice*, 10 m. W. of *Dulcigno*, & subj. to the *Turks*.

ANTONIA. After *Simon* had destroyed Mount *Acra* [Which Artic. *ACRA* see, previously to reading this present.] he

he built Fortifications round the Mountain on which the Temple stood, for the better securing and fortifying it against all future Insults from the Heathens; within which he built an House and dwelt all his Life-time. This House seems to be the same which *Hyrcaus* afterwards built into the Castle *Baris*. It stood on a steep Rock 50 Cubits high, without the outer Square of the Temple upon the same Mountain with it, and the S. Side did run parallel with the N. Side of the said Square, beginning W.-ward, and reaching forward to the N. W. Corner of the same Square, or beyond it to the Length of Half a Furlong. For it was a square Building of 2 Furl. in Comp. i. e. of half a Furl. or 300 f. on every Side. (For a Furlong contain'd 600 of our Feet.) Here *Hyrcaus*, and all his Successors of the *Asmonean* Family, dwelt, and kept their Court; and here laid up the Pontifical Stole or sacred Robes of the High-Priest, &c. &c. which continued to be done 'till the Time of *Herod*, who, on his being made King of *Judea*, having observed the Convenience of the Place, new built it, and made it a very strong Fortrefs. The Rock on which it stood, I have already said, was 50 Cubits, i. e. 75 Foot high (meaning not of the Side next to the Temple, but of the other Sides off from it): This he lined or cas'd all over with polish'd Marble, whereby he rendered it inaccessible, it not being possible for any one to climb up on it on either of those Sides on which it was thus lined, by reason of its Slipperiness. Upon the Top of this Rock he built his Fortrefs, and, instead of *Baris*, (the Name it formerly bore) called it *Antonia*, complimenting thereby *Marcus Antonius* the Triumvir, who then governed the E. Provinces of the *Rom.* Empire. The Form of the Building was that of a Quadrangle, all built on every Side, wherein were Rooms for all the Uses of a Palace, and of Magnificence suitable thereto; and in the Middle within was a large Area for the Soldiers to be in, and round it was a stately Piazza or Cloister. The whole Building was on the Outside 40 Cubits high above the Rock on which it stood; at the 4 Corners it had 4 Turrets, 3 of which were 50 Cubits high, i. e. 10 Cubits above the rest of the Building, and the 4th 70 Cubits high, i. e. 30 above the rest of the Building. This last was that which stood at the S. E. Corner of the Fortrefs. For that lying near the Middle of the N. Side of the great Square of the Temple, it was built of this Height that from thence might be seen all that was done in the Courts within; so that if any Tumult should arise in any Part of the Temple, it might from thence be observed, and Soldiers sent down to quell it. And for this Use there were made from 2 several Parts of the S. Side of the Fortrefs 2 Pair of Stairs leading from thence into the outer Cloisters of the Temple that were next adjoining. And thus it was when the Tumult was risen in the Temple against *St. Paul* (*Acts* xxi.). The whole of which by observing what hath been above said may be clearly understood. *St. Paul* being to perform his Vow as a *Nazarite* (ver. 26.) was in the Court of the Women, the S. E. Corner of which was the Place appointed for the Rites belong. to this Matter. Here the *Jews* having found him (ver. 27.) laid hold of him, & having dragg'd him out of that holier Part of the Temple, into the Court of the Gentiles, which was not of the holier Part, purpos'd there to have slain him (ver. 30. & 31.); which the Centinel, which kept Watch on the S. E. Turret of the Fortrefs *Antonia*, from thence discerning, gave Notice of it; whereupon the Captain of the Fortrefs taking Soldiers ran down the Stairs above-mentioned into the outer Cloisters of the Temple, and from thence into the Court, where the Mutiny was; and having there rescued *Paul* from the Multitude, he carried him with him into the said Fortrefs, up the same Pair of Stairs through which he came down (ver. 32, 33.); and whence, he having by that Time got round to the Place of those Stairs without the Temple, *Paul* obtained Leave of the Captain there to speak to them; and from thence he made that Speech which is contained in the xxii. of the *Acts*. And from what was done in this Instance may be understood the Use that was made of this Fortrefs at other Times. And when *Jerusalem* fell into the Hands of the *Romans*, they continued keeping a strong Garrison in it; and by reason of its immediate Influence on the Temple, the Captain of the Garrison is in Scripture called the Captain of the Temple (*Luke* xxii. 52. *Acts* iv.). But, to conclude, this Fortrefs was at last master'd and taken by the *Romans*, and destroyed, in the Deflagration and total Destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Titus* and his Forces.

ANTRAIN, a fm. City of *Britany, France*, on the Riv. *Couesnon*, 4 leag. fr. *Dol* to N. 4 fr. *Fougères* S. & 8 fr. *Rennes*.

ANTRIM (The County of) is the most Northern of all *Ireland*, being in the Prov. of *Ulster*, having that of *Londonderry* on the W. (fr. wh. separated by the Riv. *Banne*), Part of *Armagh* on the S. County of *Down* on the S. E. the *Deucalidonian* Ocean on the N. and *St. George's Channel* on the E. 'Tis 46 m. long, 27 broad; but 'tis unequal both Ways, and its Acres are computed at above 383000. 'Tis pretty fruitful and populous (mostly inhabited by *British* Protestants), tho' encumbered with many large Bogs and Marshes, especially to the N. Some Thousands of Protestants in this County were murdered by *Irish* Popish Rebels in 1641. It gives Title of Earl and Baron to the antient Family of *Macdonnells*. 'Tis divided into 9 Districts and Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, and 2 each for *Lisburn*, *Belfast*, *Antrim*, and *Randalstown*. On the Coast of this County, coming from that of *Londonderry*, Travellers meet with a remarkable Pile of Rocks, which the Country People fancy was the Work of Giants, and therefore call it *the Giants Causey*. 'Tis 80 Foot broad, and 20 high above the rest of the Strand, consisting of many 1000 Pillars, standing most of 'em perpendicular to the Plain of the Horizon, and so close to one another that the Blade of a Knife can hardly be thrust in between 'em. They are for the greatest Part pentagonal or hexagonal, some heptagonal, and yet almost all irregular, none of their Sides being of equal Breadth. They are fr. 15 Inches to 24 Diameter, and consist of several Points of different Heights, one of them always concave, and the other convex in the Middle. As to Composition and Figure, they pretty much resemble the *Entrochos* and the *Astroites*, (or *Lapis Stellaris*) and come nearest to the *Lapis Basanus* or *Basaltes*: Yet some think they are a Sort of Marble. When struck with another Stone or a Bar of Iron, nothing more resembles the Smell of burnt Horn. These are evidently but the Work of Nature, and run from the Bottom of a Hill into the N. Ocean, none knows how far, but visible at low Water at least 600 f. in Length, the Breadth at the widest 240 f. and at narrowest 120. The Height in some Places is 36, in others abt. 15. [The Curious may see the Account thereof at large, &c. *Philos. Trans.* Numb. 212 & 241, and in *Lowthorp's Abridg.* vol. 2. pa. 511.]

ANTRIM (The Town of), 3 m. fr. *Randalstown*, & 5 fr. *Connor*, is the Chief of the County preceding, fr. whence it has its Name. 'Tis a considerable thriving Market-Town and Corporation, pleasantly situated on both Sides that called *Six-mile-water*, united by a handsome Bridge, & adorned with a fine Park, and a stately Mansion-house belonging to the *Visc. Massareen*. Here is a Harbour for Boats.

ANTWERP, called by the Natives *Antwerpen*, by the *French* *Anvers*, in Latin *Antverpia*, or *Andoverpum*, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 51. 15. Capital of the Marq. of *Antwerp*, a Pr. of the *Austrian Netherlands*, surrounded by the Pr. of *Brabant*, stands in a low and fenny Ground, on the E. Shore of the Riv. *Scheld*, 25 m. N. of *Brussels*, & as many N. E. of *Ghent*, 20 fr. *Bergen-op-Zoom* to S. and 15 fr. *Mechlin*. almost to N. W. It is built alm. round, in Form of a Crescent, on the River, which is here 22 f. deep & 400 Yds. wide (and rises more at High-water), so that Vessels of gr. Burthen come up to their Kay, and Canals are cut thro' the Town from the River, which bring up the lesser Vessels to their Doors. It was 200 Years ago the greatest Port and Place of Traffick in *Europe*; but the Trade is now remov'd to *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in *Holland*; the *Dutch* having built Forts at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, and ruined the Trade of this City. It is environ'd with a fine Terrass Wall, planted with Rows of Trees on each Side, with Walks between them, broad enough for 2 Coaches to go abreast; and one cannot imagine a more delightful Prospect, than walking round these Walls, where at every Turn you have fresh Objects of Boroughs, Villages, and Country Seats, and the whole Country round finely planted with Trees. There are in the City 22 Squares, or public Places, 212 Streets, all strait, broad, and the Houses high; and even the Antiquity of them adds to their Beauty, because it confirms what the City was when first built. Most of them have Court-yards within, and Gardens behind. The chief Street is called the *Mere*; which is well paved, and so broad, that 6 Coaches can go abreast in it, and the Houses are generally of Free-stone. At the Head of this Street is a fine Crucifix of Brass, 33 f. high, in a Pedestal of Marble, which was erected in 1633. Joining to this *Mere* is the *Exchange* for Merchants, the first that was built in *Europe*, and from which *Sir Tho. Gresham* took his Model of that of *London*, as did also that at *Amsterdam*. It has 4 spacious Gates opposite to one another, which are always open.

open; and the Walks on each Side are supported by 43 Pillars of blue Marble, all engraved, but not 2 of them alike. The Length of this Exchange is 180 f. & the Breadth 140. Underneath are Magazines and Vaults for Merchants Goods; and above an Academy for Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Mathematicks. This Exchange cost in building 300,000 Crowns. But the Trade, as above-mention'd, being transferred to *Amsterdam*, the Merchants of *Antwerp* turned their Heads to Jewelling, Painting, and Banking; which they have continued to this Day to the greatest Perfection; for here you may negotiate Bills of Exchange, for any Sum, to any Part of *Europe*. And in *Q. Anne's War*, Two Brothers of the Name of *De Koning* paid, one the Army of *France*, the other that of the Confederates. The great Market-place, where stands the Town-house, is very spacious, and the Scene of all public Executions. In 1713. it was enlarged by pulling down 29 Houses. The Town-house is a very noble Piece of Architecture, a large Building of Free-stone, with a fine Frontispiece adorned with several Statues, with a Cupola crested with an Eagle. The Body of Magistrates is chosen out of the Patrician Families, *Olins*, *Hoboken*, *Bode*, *Volcker*, *Impegen*, *Pape*, & *Wilmar*, and is composed of 2 Burgomasters & 18 Echevins; besides 2 Treasurers, a Receiver, 2 Pensionaries, 4 Recorders, 4 Secretaries, & 12 Counsellors, who compose the inferior Magistrates. There are 7 Gates at *Antwerp*, from each of which is a long Street, that terminates at the Cathedral, about the Centre of the City. On the Top of the Gate leading to the Kay stands the Statue of a Giant, with a Gauntlet in his Hand, in a throwing Posture; which they say is the Origin of the Name of the City; for they pretend that a Giant, named *Antigon*, lived here, and cut off the Hands of every Stranger that came in his Way, and threw them into the River: For *werpen* signifies to throw, and *Ant*, or *Hant*, an Hand. But this is supposed fictitious, merely to find a fancied Etymology. This Gate, as many of the others, was designed by that famous Painter and Architect Sir *Peter-Paul Rubens*, who was born and buried here. The Markets are at their proper Distance each in a particular Square. The Fish-Market, by the River's Side, is very spacious. But the most curious is the *Friday's Market*, where, every Friday, all Sorts of Household Goods, Pictures, and Jewels, are sold by Auction; and here are often very good Penniworths. Pictures have been sold here for a Crown a-piece, the Frames of which cost double the Money. No City in the *Netherlands* has so many or so fine Churches as this, which is an Episc. See, Suffragan to the Abp. of *Mechlin*. The Cathedral, which is also a Parochial Church, is a most noble Pile, more than 500 f. long, 230 broad, & 360 high. Its Steeple is the finest in the World. The Emp. *Cha. V.* said, *It ought to be put in a Case, and shewn only once a Year for a Rarity*. It is 466 f. high, the Cross on the Top 151, the Diameter of the Clock 30 f. and the Circumference 90. It contains 33 great Bells, and 2 Chimes. 'Tis a curious Piece of Workmanship, and arch'd on the Top like an Imperial Crown. The 3 ch. Doors of this Church are cas'd with Marble, & gilt. The Altar-piece is finely adorned with Paintings by *Rubens*. There are also some fine Pieces of *Quintin Masssey's*, who was a Blacksmith by Trade, and falling in Love with a Painter's Daughter, asked her in Marriage; but her Father answer'd he would never marry her except to a Painter. Upon which the Blacksmith went into *Italy*, put himself to the *Lombardy School*, and in a few Years returned a greater Master than his Mistress's Father, and so had her. He is interred at the Entrance of the Cathedral, where his Effigy is put up with this Inscription (signifying that *Conjugal Love of a Blacksmith made an excellent Painter*):

Connubialis Amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem.

The Citadel, one of the strongest and most regular, is of an exact Pentagon Figure. It stands on the S. Side of the City upon the Banks of the *Scheld*, and commands the Town, River, and Country; which was built by the Duke of *Alva* to keep the Citizens in Awe; but it ruined their Trade. It has 5 Bastions, that defend one another, with double Ditches large and deep, & but one Gate. Its Circumference is about 2500 Paces. Every one born in this City is a Citizen, tho' his Parents were Strangers. The History of the City we omit.

ANXICO Prov. in *Congo*, or *Lower Guinea*, cannot, it seems, be well ascertain'd as to its Boundaries, N. & E. The Inhabitants are strong and nimble, making but little Account of Life, and are therefore very bold and intrepid in all their Attempts; at the same time they are open and sincere; entirely unacquainted with Fraud and Deceit; but

of a barbarous Disposition. If *Dapper* might be credited, they are Man-eaters, and Human Flesh is sold in their Shambles instead of Beef and Mutton. But these Canibal Stories have been so well refuted; that they meet now with very little Credit. They are unsettled, rove always about, live by Plunder, and carry even their own Countrymen to *Angola* to sell for Slaves, or rather barter them for Salt, Glass-Beads, Silk, Knives, &c. They worship Sun and Moon, and every one has his own Idol besides.

AORNI (in *Ethiopia*), as the *Abassines* call them, are rugged Rocks of such incredible Height, that the *Alps* and *Pyrennees* are but low Hills in Comparison of them. *Curtius* relates, that the *Indians* called a famous Rock in their Country *Aornos*, as being above the Flight of a Bird: But that Author mistakes the Etymology, since the Word cannot be looked upon as of *Greek* Extraction. Amongst the Mountains, and frequently even in the Plains of *Abassia*, arise steep and craggy Rocks of various Forms, some resembling Towers, others Pyramids, &c. so even on the Sides, that they seem to be the Effect of Art. We refer to our Artic. **ABASSIA**, **AMARA**, &c. also the Artic. following.

AORNUS, the Rock, in *India*, above mentioned by *Curtius*, and which *Alexander* besieged and took, &c. is recorded to be in Circuit 200 Furlongs, or not much less than 25 m. Its Height, even in its lowest Parts, 11 Furl. the Way leading to it artificial, and very narrow. Yet on the Top of it was a fine Plain, Part of which was covered with a very thick Wood; the rest arable Land, with a Fountain furnishing Abundance of excellent Water. *Alexander* indeed took it, but it was partly and the more easily by a Kind of Treachery, in being shewn a private Way of ascending it.

AOUSTA (The Duchy of), in *Piedmont, Italy*, is bounded N. by *Valais*, E. by the *Vercellois*, or District of *Vercelles*, and the Valleys of *Sesia*, S. by that of *Maurienne*, & W. by *Savoy* & *Fouffigny*. The Ground is rich and fertile, tho' mountainous, and consists of 7 pleasant Valleys. Each was antiently (i. e. after the Expulsion of the *Romans*, who had conquer'd it) a distinct Canton, but was afterw. united to *Savoy* by Marriage. Its chief Town is, *viz.*

AOUSTE, *Augusta Salassiorum*, and corruptly *Avasta* (as commonly thought from the Emp. *Augustus*, who erected it into a *Rom.* Colony; but before that Time it is sup. to have been called *Cordella*) is now a small Bishopric under the Abp. of *Monstiers*, in the *Tarantaise*. It is recorded to have given Birth to the famed St. *Anselm*, Bp. of *Canterbury*. It's sit. on the Riv. *Doria*, 50 m. N. of *Turin*, 65 S. E. of *Geneva*, and abt. 10 fr. the Confines of the *Milanese*; subj. to the King of *Sardinia*. Lat. 45. 38. E. Lon. 7. 25.

APALACHIAN Mountains, in *N. America*, give Name to a Country, which lies W. of the *British* Plantations, betw. 30 & 40 Degr. of N. Lat. running parallel to the *Atlantic Ocean*, and abt. 150 m. fr. it.

APALATCHY COLA is a good Harbour of *Florida*, on the Coast of the Gulph of *Mexico*, in *America*, belong. to the *Spaniards*, 30 leag. E. of that of *Pensacola*, and as much to the W. of that which the *Spaniards* call the Riv. *Spirito Santo*. — It is not easy, it seems, to find this Place; by reason of the Isles and Lakes before and about it. A Trade is carried on hence by small Vessels to *Havanna*.

APAMEA, in *Phrygia Major*, was once one of the most considerable Cities of *Asia Minor*. It is sit. on the Riv. *Mæander*, a little above where the *Marsyas* falls into it, and arose out of the Ruins of the antient *Celene*, whose Inhabitants were transplanted into it by *Seleucus*, who called it *Apamea* from the Name of his Wife, and was either its Founder, or at least greatly adorn'd or enriched it. It is now run quite into Decay.

APAMEA, the ch. Town, once, of *Apamene*, now *Hama*, in *Syria*, was built and so named by *Seleucus Nicator* in Honour of his Mother. It stands on the Riv. *Orontes*, and and tho' above half ruined is still much larger than *Emesa*, and is surrounded alm. about with a deep Lake formed by that River, so that it hath no Communication with the Land but by a small Neck or Isthmus. It is famed for the Fruitfulness of its Territory, in which *Seleucus* fed 500 Elephants, and in which the brave and glorious *Zenobia*, Q. of *Palmyra*, was overthrown by the Emp. *Aurelius*, who led her in Triumph to *Rome*, loaden with such a Weight of Jewels that she sunk under them. *Apamea* hath yet many Marks of its antient Grandeur, is most excellently water'd, &c. and was very early an Episc. See, several of whose Prelates suffered Martyrdom. It stands abt. 60 m. alm. S. of *Antioch*, and abt. 90 fr. *Aleppo*. Lat. 35. 6. E. lon. 37. 18.

APES-HILL. See **ABYLA**.

APHÆREMA

APHÆREMA. In I. Macc. xi. 34. we have not only Mention made of *Aphærema*, but also the Reason of the Name plainly intimated; namely because the said Tract or Government was added unto *Judæa*, being taken from the Country of *Samaria*: For the Word *Aphærema* does in the Greek Language signify a Thing taken from another.

APHEK. This City is mentioned I. Sam. iv. 1. as one *Aphek* had been in *Josh.* xii. 18. as sit. on the other Side *Jordan*, and we find a City of the same Name among them that were given to the Tribe of *Asher*, Chap. xix. 30. So that it seems there were two *Apheks*. We read again, I. Kings xx. 26. that when K. *Ben-hadad* led his numerous Syrian Army against the Handful of *Israelites* under *Ahab*, that they pitched in *Aphek*, and, when they engaged, the *Syrians* lost, of Foot only, 100000 Men: And the routed Survivors retreating with Precipitation to the City of *Aphek* (ver. 30.) into the City, 27000 more of them were crushed to Death by the City Wall which fell upon them. This (a Learned Commentator observes) is so extraordinary a Casualty, that it may be well asked how it came to pass? It is supposed they ranged themselves round the Walls of the City to make a Defence, and that the Walls were beaten down upon them by the *Israelites*, or shook down by an Earthquake. [Patrick.] In a Word, that GOD was immediately concerned in this Destruction. [Cler.] Neither is it absolutely necessary to suppose they were all destroy'd, but partly kill'd, and partly wounded or dispersed.

APHION, a famed City of *Galatia*, in *Asia*, still stands in tolerable Case, tho' it be dirty and ill-built. Some think it to be the same with *Cara Hissar*, or *Black Castle*, the Name given by the *Turks* to the antient *Hieropolis*. It is sit. on an Eminence, and hath an old Castle, which had been formerly the Patrimony of the Great *OTHMAN*, Founder of the *Turkish* Monarchy. Others call it *Carachere*, and place it to the S. of *Chiotaya*. The Name of *Aphion* or *Aphium*, which it now bears, is given it from the Quantities of *Opium* which are made in and about it, the whole Territory producing great Crops of Poppy, from which that excellent Drug, by the *Turks* call'd *Aphion*, is extracted. It stands in Lat. 39. 45. E. Lon. 32. 18.

APHRODISIA, a City of *Cilicia Aspera*, stood E. from *Selinus* and *Jotapa*, and over-against the Isle of *Cyprus*. It had its Name from *Venus*, who was worshipped there in a stately Temple; on which Account *Pliny* latinized it into *Oppidum Veneris*, i. e. the City or Town of *Venus*. Some of the Interpreters of *Ptolemy* give it now the Name of *St. Theodoro*.

APOLLO Promontory (the *Promontorium Apollinis* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*) seems to answer to the *Nackos* of the *Moors*, & Cape *Tennes* of mod. Geograph. in *Numidia*, or *Barbary*.

APOLLONIA, a City in antient *Myfia*, is by *Stephanus* placed on the Banks of the *Rhyndacus*, which rises from a Lake bearing the Name of the City. [See ABOUILLONA.] In this Lake being an Island nam'd *Abouillona*, wherein is a Village of the same Name, some modern Travellers take it to be the antient City of *Apollonia*. *Vaillant*, who visited those Places, describes *Apollonia* as seated on the Top of a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the *Rhyndacus*; but this Learned Traveller mistook the City of *Lopadi*, or, as the *Turks* call it, *Ulubat*, for the antient *Apollonia*, not being aware that the Inhabitants of *Apollonia*, for the Convenience of their Commerce, removed from *Apollonia* to *Lopadi*, giving the Name of the City they had forsaken to this their new Habitation; it being manifest from *Anna Comnena* that *Lopadi* bore also the Name of *Apollonia*.

APOLLONIA, a City of *Macedonia*, (mentioned *Acts* xvii. 1.) stood seven Roman Miles fr. the Sea-shore, on the Riv. *Laus*, & was a City remarkable for its excellent Laws, and the strict Execution of them, and in latter Times celebrated as a Seat of Learning, tho' now fallen into such Decay, that Authors are not well agreed about its modern Name; tho' it's most probably now called *Pallina*. In the Days of *Cassander*, K. of *Macedon*, it ran the same Risque that *Epidamnus* did, viz. of being reduced under his Dominion; but, by the Help of the *Illyrians*, it threw off his Yoke. Under the *Romans* it flourish'd, and was very famous, particularly on Account of its pleasant Situation, which invited many Persons to settle therein, and form a Kind of Academy. It was originally a Colony of the *Corinthians*, and also of the *Corcyrians*. It had some Time the Name of *Gylace*, from *Gylaces*, a *Corinthian*, who probably was the Leader of the first Colony. — There is a so very remarkable odd Story relating to this City, related by *Herodotus*, that it's but just it should have a Place here. — In the Territory of *Apollonia*, a Flock of Sheep,

'sacred to the Sea, fed by Day on the Banks of a River, which, descending from the Mountain *Laemon*, runs thro' that Country into the Sea, at the Port of *Oricus*; but by Night they were folded in a Cave far dist. from the City, and guarded by Men chosen annually to that End out of the most Eminent among the Citizens for Birth and Riches; because the People of *Apollonia* set a high Value upon these Sheep, pursuant to the Admonition of an Oracle. *Euenus*, being chosen Keeper of this Flock, neglecting his Charge, fell asleep; and in the mean time Wolves, entering the Cave, destroy'd about 60 of the Sheep. When he awaked, and saw what was done, he said nothing to any Man, thinking to purchase the like Number, and put them among the rest; but the *Apollonians* being soon inform'd of the Thing, caused him to appear without Delay before the Court of Justice, and sentenced him to lose his Eyes, for sleeping when he ought to have watched. Nevertheless, when they had thus punished *Euenus* with Blindness, the Sheep brought no more Lambs, nor the Earth her usual Increase; as the Oracles of *Delphi* and *Dodona* had predicted: And when they applied to the Prophets to know the Cause of the pref. Calamities, they told 'em that they had unjustly put out the Eyes of *Euenus*, the Keeper of the sacred Sheep; that They themselves had sent in the Wolves, and would not discontinue their Vengeance till the *Apollonians* should make him full Satisfaction, and such Amends for the Injury as he himself should chuse, and judge sufficient; after which they would make so valuable a Present to *Euenus*, that the greater Part of Men should think him happy: These Predictions the *Apollonians* kept secret, and appointed some of their Citizens to act in Conformity to their Intentions; which they did in this Manner: — Having found *Euenus* sitting on a Chair, they sat down by him, and, after other Discourse, expressed their Sorrow for his Affliction, taking Occasion from thence to ask him what Reparation he would chuse, if the *Apollonians* were disposed to give him Satisfaction. *Euenus*, who had not heard of the Oracle, said, if they would give him the Lands of Inheritance belonging to two Citizens he named, and which he knew to be the best in that Country, and would moreover add to that Gift the most magnificent House of the City, he would be reconciled to them, and contented with that Satisfaction. Those who sat by him immediately taking hold of his Answer, — *Euenus*, said they, the *Apollonians* offer you the Reparation you demand for the Loss of your Eyes, in Obedience to an Oracle they have received. Which when *Euenus* heard, he was not a little mortified to find himself deceived by this Artifice. However, the *Apollonians*, having first satisfied the Possessors, made him a Present of the Lands he demanded; and in a short Time he obtained the Spirit of Divination, and acquired a considerable Name.

Cape APOLLONIA is abt. 12 leag. to S. of *Affinee*, on the Coast of *Guinea Proper*. The Natives are of a Jet-Black, very lively, bold, and accus. to Trade, better adorned than their Neighbours with Amber-Beads, Copper Rings, &c. They have all a Cross or Dagger cut in their Cheek & Body, to distinguish 'em fr. those of the neighb. Countries, whom they steal and sell. A deal of Ground abt. this Cape is clear'd, & sown w. *Ind. Corn*. The Coast fr. *Affinee* to this Cape bears E. S. E. and is every where furn. with gr. & sm. Villages.

APOLLONIATIS, one of the Provinces of *Assyria*, according to *Ptolemy*.

APPENINE Mountains. We have mentioned these in the latter Part of our Artic. ALPS, which please to turn to. To which we here add, for the better Distinction's sake between *Alps* and *Appenines*, That the *Alps* are a long Chain of Mountains which begins at the Mouth of the *Varus*, and after a great many irregular Turnings of abt. 800 m. ends at the Riv. *Arfia* in *Isria*. The maritime *Alps* reach from *Vada* or *Vado* to the Source of the *Varus*. The *Appenines* extend from the maritime *Alps*, where they take their Rise, quite to the Streights which separate *Italy* from *Sicily*.

APPENRADE, in Latin *Apenroa*, a City of *Sleswick*, *Denmark*, stands on a Gulph of the *Baltick*, 16 m. dist. fr. *Flensburg* to N. W. and abt. 14 fr. *Husum* to E. It has a Port at the Bottom of the Bay, which is much frequented by the *Danish* Fishermen, and affords it a pretty good Trade with the adjacent Islands.

APPENZEL (The Canton of the), in *Switzerland*, called in Latin *Abbatia Cellerensis*, is the last, in Order, and one of the least, of all the 13 Cantons. It consists only of 3 or 4 Valleys, having the Town and Abbey of *St. Gall* on the

the N. the Co. of *Tockenburgh* W. Part of that Co. & *Bailwic* of *Gams*, in the *Grisons* Country, S. and *Rheinthal* E. *Moll* makes it abt. 18 m. each Way; others, 30 m. long, & 24 br. It has pleasant Hills and Pastures fill'd with Flocks yielding gr. Quant. of Milk, Butter, Cheese; by Sale of wh. and their Linnen Manufacture the People mostly subsist. They are frank but not polite, of good Shape, Stature, & lusty, reckon'd the fiercest of all the *Swiss*, and most of all desirous of being establish'd in Foreign Service. Papists & Protestants are tolerated, but the latter are most numerous. The Canton is divided into 12 Communities, 6 called the *Inner Appenzel* to the E. and 6 the *Outer* to W. In the first live Catholics, in the last the Protestants. They have one Gen. Sovereign Council of 144, which consists of 12 Persons out of each Community. In the Mountains that separate this Canton from *Rheinthal*, there are 3 fm. Lakes abounding with Fish, some exceeding large; and there are sev. medical Springs.

APPENZEL, the Capital of the preceding Canton, in Latin *Abbatis Cella*, is a rich and populous Town, at the Foot of Mount *Alpstein*, on the Bank of the Riv. *Sitter*, in Latin *Sintia*, 12 m. fr. *Zurich*. It had its Name from an Abbot's Cell built here in the 8th Century. Eight consid. Villages belong to this Town, with Churches in each. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 47. 22.

APPII FORUM, mentioned *As* xxviii. 15. was a Place abt. 50 m. fr. *Rome*, thought to be so call'd from the same *Appius* that gave Name to the *Appian Way*.

APPLEBY, in *Westmoreland*, (Lon. 2. 27. Lat. 54. 53.) 279 m. fr. *London*, claims the first Place in the County both for Antiquity, and because 'tis a County Town, where the yearly Assizes are held, tho' 'tis neither rich nor beautiful; and yet the Situation of it in the midst of pleasant Fields & on the Banks of the Riv. *Eden*, on the *Rom.* Military Way, which crosses this County, which almost encompasses it, is very agreeable. The Name is a Corruption of the *Aballaba*, as 'twas called in the Time of the *Romans*, and the *Mauri Aureliani* kept their Station here. It is the best Corn-Market in these Northern Parts. It consists chiefly of one br. Street, rising fr. N. to S. with an easy Ascent, and in the upper Part has a Castle highly seated, and almost encompassed with the River. King *Henry II.* granted the Burgesses the same Liberties with the City of *York*, and discharged it from Toll in all Places except *London* and *York*. Its Charter was confirmed by Kings *Henry II.* and *III.* (in whose Time was an Exchequer here) and by all the succeeding Kings of *England*. In the Reign of *Edw. I.* it had a Mayor and 2 Provosts, who signed the Public Acts of the Town together, tho' at present they only attend the Mayor with 2 Halberts. *Brompton* makes mention of *Applebyshire*; and 'tis suppos'd it had once Sheriffs of its own, as most Cities had; or else *Westmoreland* might be called the County of *Appleby*. In the 2d of *Hen. II.* and 12th of *Rich. II.* it was fired by the *Scots*. And in 1598. it was so great a Sufferer by the Pestilence, that it has never yet recovered itself. It's now governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Common Council, and Serjeants at Mace. Market Saturdays; Fairs *Whit-Monday, May 30. June 10.*

APPLEDORE, in *Kent*, sit. on the Riv. *Rather*, 58 m. fr. *London*, was formerly a Market-Town; but the Market has been long disus'd. It has a Court-Lect which extends itself over 2 Boroughs.

APPLEDORE, near *Northam*, & abt. 2 m. fr. *Bideford*, *Devon*, sit. upon the Mouth of two notable Rivers, the *Towridge* and the *Tarw*, and is the first Harbour for Ships within the Bar (sc. of *Barnstaple*). It is a Place now pretty well inhabited. Here it was that *Hubba*, the *Dane*, having wasted *S. Wales* with Fire and Sword, landed in the Days of *K. Alfred*, with 33 Sail of Ships, and laid Siege to the Castle of *Kenwith*. Which Place (says Mr. *Risdon*) some have sought for, as it were Ants Paths, but found it not, unless they guess *Hennaborough*, a Fort not far fr. hence, to be the same, there being no other Fortification in this Quarter. But our brave *Devonians*, ever renown'd for Valour, manfully oppos'd these Ravagers, and having slain *Hubba*, their General, (who lies buried at *Humblestone*) and many of his Followers, obliged 'em to fly to their Ships for Escape, maugre their Standard call'd *Reafan*, and, like the huge *Spanish* Armado in 688, named *Invincible*, to wch. they so trusted for Victory; for our bold Countrymen took it, and utterly defeated them.

South APPLEDORE, a little Village, or rather a few scattered Houses, lying between *Leonard-Moor* and *Maiden-Down*, *Devon*, in the Road from *Tiverton* or *Cullumpton* to *Wellington*.

APT, a sm. City of *Provence*, in *France*, in Latin *Apta*, or *Apta Julia*, is very advantageously situated on the little Riv. *Calaron*, where it falls into the *Durance*. It lies near the Mountains, at the Dist. of 8 leag. fr. *Aix* to the N. 8 fr. *Avignon* to E. & 13 fr. *Sisteron* S. W. This City was antiently one of the largest and most illustrious of the *Celtae*, and was the Cap. of the *Vulgentes* in the Time of the *Romans*. It was enlarged by *Ju. Caesar*, who made it a Colony, with his own Name. The most antient Bp. was *St. Auspicius* the Martyr, who lived *A. D.* 92. or, accord. to others, 162. The Bp. is at present the first Suffragan to the Metropolitan of *Aix*. Here are sev. noble Remains of Antiquity. E. Lon. 5. 20. Lat. 43. 50.

APULIA. The E. Side of the Kingd. of *Naples*, wh. lies along the *Gulph of Venice*, went by this Name antiently, but now goes by those of *Capitanata*, *Terri de Bari*, & *Otranto*. Which Artic. see.

AQUAMBOE Territory, on the Coasts of *S. Guinea*, has for its Boundaries *Abonee* & *Aboera* E. *Akim W.* *Quakoe* N. & *Agonna* S. The People have no Commerce with the *Europeans*.

AQUA PENDENTE, in Latin *Aquila*, *Aquila*, *Aquæ Tarinæ*, and *Acula*, a City of the *Orvetiano*, in the Pope's Territory, *Italy*, stands on an Eminence near the Riv. *Paglia*, over wch. you cross the *Gregorian Bridge*. It is pretty large, but indifferently peopled. It's a Bishopric. It stands 5 m. fr. the Frontiers of *Tuscany* and *Sieneſe*, 6 fr. the Lake of *Bolsena*, and abt. 12 m. betw. *Orvieto* E. and *Savona* W. Lat. 42. 40. E. Lon. 12. 35.

AQUAPULCO. See ACAPULCO.

AQUA SPARTA, or *Aquæ Sparta*, a Town and Castle on the *Via Flaminia*, having a Title of Duchy, abt. 4 m. fr. *Amelia*, in the D. of *Spoletto*, in the Pope's Terr. *Italy*.

AQUILA, the Capital of the Farther *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Italy*, is one of the best peopled Cities, it being risen out of the Ruins of the antient *Amiternum*. It hath been supposed by some to have been the same; but that is still in Being, and bears its antient Name, and is sit'd 4 m. N. of the present *Aquila*. This last is sit. on a Hill, on the Banks of the Riv. *Pescara* near its Spring. It hath an old Castle, and is a Bp.'s See. It was a beautiful City, 'till well-nigh destroy'd by an Earthquake in 1703. The first Shock was so terrible, that the Inhabitants abandon'd the City; but being return'd again to assist at Vespers, it being *Feb. 2. Candlemas Day*, new Shocks follow'd one another with such Violence, that 2400 People perished in it, besides 1500 greatly hurt; 800 being destroy'd in one single Church. Sev. others, as well as Monasteries and other noble Buildings, particularly the Town-Hall, were either swallowed up, or overturned, together with the greater Part of the Town and Town-Walls. It stands 30 m. off the Sea, 112 N. W. fr. *Naples*, 80 N. E. fr. *Rome*, & abt. 16 fr. the Confines of the Pope's Dominions. Lat. 42. 37. Lon. 14. 20. E.

AQUILANDO, a Lake in the Foreland of *Africa*, receives a Branch of the Lake *Zaire*, and pours many Rivers into the Kingdom of *Congo*.

AQUILARIA (mentioned by *Cæſar*, lib. ii. civ. bell. c. 23.) in the *Carthaginian* Territory, or *Africa Propria* (now the Kingd. of *Tunis*) where *Curio* landed his Troops from *Sicily*, which were afterwards cut to Pieces by *Sabura*. It is now supposed to be named *Lowah-reah*. *Cæſar* tells us it was a very convenient Station in the Summer Season, and in the Neighbourhood of 2 Promontories. Of these, in all Probability, that of *Mercury* (now called *Raf-adder* by the *Moors*, and *Cape Bon* by the *French*) was one, since this is about a League to N. of *Lowah-reah*. Many Fragments of Antiquity are still extant here, but nothing very remarkable. However (says our Author, *Shaw*), from the Sea Shore to this Village, which is at ha. a m. Dist. the inter-jacent Mountain, from the Level of the Sea to the Height of 20 or 30 f. is all the Way very artfully scouped and hollowed; fm. Openings being carried up, in sev. Places, to the Surface, for the Admission of fresh Air; whilst large Pillars and Arches are left standing, at proper Distances below, to support the Mountain. These are the Quarries which *Strabo* takes Notice of, from whence the Buildings of *Carthage*, *Utica*, and the many other adjacent Cities, might receive their Materials. Moreover, as the Mountain above is all over shaded with Trees, as the Arches below lie open to the Sea, having a large Cliff on each Side, with the Island *Ægimurus* placed over-against them; as there are likewise some Fountains perpetually draining from the Rocks, and Seats for the weary Labourer; we have little Room to doubt (from such a Concurrence of Circumstances,

ces, so exactly corresponding to the Cave which *Virgil* placeth somewhere in this Gulph) but that the following Description is literally true, notwithstanding the Opinion of some Commentators, who have thought it fictitious: ---

*Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum; quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastæ Rupes, geminique minantur
In cælum scopuli: quorum sub vertice latè
Æquora tuta silent: tum Sylvis scena coruscis
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus atrum:
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum Domus; &c. VIRG. ÆN. i. 163.*

Thus literally translated.

- There lies an Harbour in a long Recess;
- An Island forms it with opposing Sides;
- 'Gainst which the Water from the Ocean breaks,
- And cuts itself into a winding Bay.
- On each Side mighty Rocks; Above the rest
- Two threaten Heav'n: beneath whose Brows the Sea
- In Safety sleeps: A trembling silvan Scene
- Hangs from the Top, imbrown'd with gloomy Shade.
- Full opposite a Cave with pendent Rocks;
- Within fresh Springs, and Seats of living Stone,
- The Naiads' Grot; &c.

AQUILEIA, *Aquila*, *Aquilegia*, called also by the Germans *Aglar*, a Patriarchal City in *Friuli*, near the N. End of the *Gulph of Venice*, 30 m. W. of *Trieste*, & 50 N. E. of *Venice*, and is now subj. to the House of *Austria*. It was antiently a City of the *Carni*, and was reckoned the richest and most trading Town in all *Italy*, 'till *Attila* the *Hun* took, plunder'd, and in a gr. meas. destroy'd it, in 452. And when repair'd and fortified, the *Lombards*, 116 Yrs. afterw. burnt it to Ground. However the Patriar. See was not remov'd, nor did it fall absolutely into Decay 'till the *Venetians* master'd it & the whole Country by Force of Arms; but it's since so fallen, that there are not now ab. 30 or 40 poor Houses left, belonging chiefly to Fishermen. Lat. 45. 48. Lon. 13. 30. E. There has lately been so great and hot a Contest betw. the Ho. of *Austria* & State of *Venice* abt. the Right of Presentation to this Patriarchate, as had like nearly to have occasion'd a Rupture. * But a Compromise appears abt. to be made by the Mediation of the Pope, who proposes annihilating the said Patriarchate, and erecting it into two Bishopricks, one at the Disposal of each of the said 2 Powers.

[* This is written March 9. 1750-51.]

AQUINO, *Aquinum*, *Alisi*, the Birth-place of the Satirist *Juvenal*, and of the famed Schoolman *Thomas Aquinas*, was antiently a Colony on the Confines of *Campania*, but is now a ruinous City of the Ter. of *Lavoro*, in *Naples*, *Italy*. It stands on the Riv. *Melfa*, not far fr. the *Garigliano*, & abt. 5 m. fr. the Confines of the Pope's Dominions, 18 m. alm. N. of *Gaeta*, 32 N. W. of *Capua*, & 45 N. W. fr. *Naples*. Lat. 41. 29. Lon. 14. 35. It is now a Place of no great Note, tho' a Bp.'s See under that of *Capua*.

AQUITAIN, the ant. Name for the Pr. of *GUIENNE* and *GASCONY*, in the S. of *France*. Wh. Artic. turn to.

AR, the chief City of *Moab*, *Deut.* ii. 9, 18, 29. *Numb.* xxi. 15, 28. *Isaiah* xv. 1. &c. sit. on the Riv. *Arnon*, call'd also *Rabbab* (or *The Great*), *Josh.* xiii. 25. and, to distinguish it from a City of the same Name in the Land of *Ammon*, *Rabbath Moab*. (*Hieron.* in *Moab*.) In After-times it was called *Areopolis*, by the Addition of the Greek Word *polis*, which signifies a City. Dr. Wells adds, that the Greeks thought it named *Ar* from their worshipping the God of War, called by them (the Greeks) *Ares*, and *Mars* by the *Latins*. But the Likeness betw. the Heb. Word *Ar* & the Gr. Word *Ares* seems to be the only Foundation for this Etymology. It is said by some Writers to be the same City that appears in the Geography of *Ptolemy* under the Name of *Rhalmathum*. Some take this *Ar* to have been the same with *Aroer*; but the contrary Opinion is the most probable, forasmuch as *Aroer* was given to the Tribe of *Gad*, and so on the N. Side of the *Arnon*; whereas *Ar* was all along inhabited by the *Moabites*, and so was sit. on the S. Side of the said River. 'Tis farther here to be remark'd, that after the Captivity of the Ten Tribes, and so of the Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad*, that were possess'd of the Country betw. the Riv. *Arnon* and *Jabbok*, the *Moabites* repossessed themselves of sev. Places on the N. of the Riv. *Arnon*. Whence it is that in the Prophecies agt. *Moab* we find mention made of *Heshbon*, and sev. other Places, once belong. to the *Reubenites* and *Gadites*, as belonging then to the *Moabites*. Not but that even in the Writings of *Moses* we find the Plain on

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the E. of *Jordan* call'd the Plains of *Moab*, namely, as appertaining once to the *Moabites*, & so retaining their Old Name.

ARABAYA, the ch. Town of the Island *Madura*, in *India*, at the Bottom of a deep Bay 8 leag. dist. from the Westernmost End of *Java*.

ARABET, or *Orbotee*, a Town of *Crim Tartary* (Part of the *Turk. Emp.* in *Europe*) stands near the *Palus Mæotis*, 37 m. fr. *Kerch*, tow. the W. on a Peninsula abt. half a qr. of a Leag. over, wch. is palisadoed fr. Sea to Sea. It has 2 Castles for its Defence, and is the Place where the *Han* keeps his Stud of Horses, 7000 in Number.

ARABIA, if we include all those Countries which go under that general Name, is fr. 12 to 35 Degr. N. Lat. fr. 53. to 78. Lon. extending abt. 8 or 900 m. in Breadth; having *Turkey* on the N. *Persia* & the *Gulph of Persia* E. the *Indian Ocean* S. and the *Red Sea* and the *Isthmus of Suez* W. a Country of very great Extent, and has been from Early Times distinguish'd into 3 Parts, viz. *Arabia Felix* (or happy) to the S. so filed from its rich Products, and famous for the Queen of *Sheba*, who came to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon*, and whose Kingdom was situated in this fertile Country [See *SHEBA*.]; --- *Arabia Petræa*, (or rocky) so called not from its Capital *Petra*, as built on a Rock, but from the Rockiness of the whole Division, being full of Mountains, among which is Mount *Sinai* (or *Horeb*) so famous in Sacred Scripture. Not far from which S. or S. W. within the Bounds of *Arabia Petræa*, was situated the Land of *Madian*, (*Acts* vii. 29. 30. *Gal.* iv. 24. 25.) whither *Moses* fled out of *Egypt*, and which was doubtless so called from *Madian*, a Son of *Abraham* by *Keturah*. ----- As *Arabia Petræa* lies to the N. of *Arabia Felix*, so still more N. or rather N. E. lies the third Division, called from its natural Barrenness *Arabia Deserta*; and therefore (says Dr. Wells) 'tis not to be question'd but that this was the peculiar Part of *Arabia* into which St. Paul retir'd after his Conversion. And as Christ, after his Baptism, withdrew into the Wilderness of *Judæa* before he actually began to preach, so 'tis no improbable Conjecture that St. Paul, after his Conversion, withdrew into the Deserts of *Arabia*, there to receive the Knowledge of the Gospel by immediate Revelation from Christ, and that this being done, he returned to *Damascus* (*Gal.* i. 17.) and after this his Return straightway preached Christ in the Synagogues. As to the general NAME of the Country, **ARABIA**: --- The Scripture gives to *Joktan* 13 Sons; whereas the *Arabs* themselves, who derive their Original from *Joktan*, or (as they more usually call him) *Kabtan*, assign him 31 by the same Mother, of whom all but two, (say they) leaving *Arabia*, went and settled in *India*. *Yârab*, the Elder of the Two who staid, succeeded his Father in the Kingd. of *Yaman*, or *Arabia Felix*, and gave his Name to that Country, as well as to the Arabic Language which he first spoke. This is told us by *Pocock*. But Dr. Wells will have it that the Country took its Name from its Inhabitants, as being a mingled People (compos'd of *Ismaelites*, *Madianites*, and *Amalekites*), for which he quotes *Jer.* xxv. 20, 24. the Word *Arab*, says he, denoting in the Hebrew Language to mix or mingle; and the Derivative *Ereb* or *Arabim* a mixed Multitude. However, it may be noted that in the last quoted Verse (viz. 24.) the *Arabians* rather seem distinguish'd from the mingled People, be they who they may. And a later, and perhaps as compleatly learned a Writer as Dr. Wells, furnishes us with what here follows on the Occasion. 'Arabia (says he) or at least the most considerable Part of it, was from remote Antiquity called by the Natives *Arabah*: However we find it frequently stiled by their Historians by divers other Names, [which he enumerates] as it did in Scripture that of *Cush*. 'Al-Motarezzi derives the Name *Arabah* from *Arbab*, a District of *Tebâma*, where *Ismael* dwelt, or, according to *Safiodin*, a Town in the Neighbourhood of *Mecca*; ---- and 'Ebn Saïd 'Al-Magrebî, in 'Abu'l-Fedah, from *Yârab* [above-mention'd], the Son of *Kabtân* or *Joktan*, and Grandson of *Eber*. But (continues our Author) those bid the fairest for Truth, who deduce it from a Hebrew Original; the Word *Arab* or *Ereb* having several Significations very favourable to such a Conjecture. For it imports the West, a Mixture, and Merchandize or Traffick. Now, that the Western Part of *Arabia* was at first called *Eretz Arab*, or *Ereb*, i. e. the Western Country, may be deemed highly probable from hence, that its Eastern Provinces are denominated in Scripture *Eretz Kedem*, i. e. the Land of the East. Which if we admit, from *Arab* naturally and easily flows *Arabah*. This Notion seems less liable to Exception, as *Moses* himself styles the Western *Arabia*, *Arabah*; which goes a good Way towards evincing, that from its Situation it received that Name. Afterwards the

the *Ismaelites*, who were possessed of it, gradually reducing the other Parts, carried the Word *Arabab* along with them, and applied it to the whole Peninsula. Some however think [as particularly *Dr. Wells* above] that this Tract might have assumed the Name we are now considering from that Mixture of different Tribes which, they pretend, formed the *Arab Nation*. In Support of which it is alledged that in Scripture the *Arabs* are termed a *mingled People* [as before said]. But as the Passage in Scripture here hinted at does not appear necessarily to denote the *Arabs*, as the various Names given by the Antients to the different Clans of this Region do not absolutely imply that all those Clans had a different Original, and as the best *Arabian* Historians assert all their Countrymen to be sprung from Two Stocks only, perhaps our Readers will allow a greater Probability to the former Etymon. Lastly, others deduce the Name *Arabab* from the third Signification above-mentioned, because the *Arabs* in very early Ages took their principal Delight in *Merchandize* or *Traffick*; the Gold, Frankincense, Myrrh, Jewels, Spices, and many other valuable Commodities, either the natural Produce of their Country, or brought thither from *India*, prompting them thereto. Now, tho' it cannot be denied that this carries a good Appearance of Truth, and that the Facts on which it is founded are clear and incontestible, yet, as the most antient Names of Places seem chiefly to have been taken either from those of the first Planters of Colonies, Builders of Cities, &c. or some Circumstances in the *Situation*, we are inclined to adhere to the Etymon suggested by the first Signification of *Arab*. The Sacred Historian calls the Territory where the Descendants of *Jektan* settled, *Kedem, the East*; which renders it probable that in his Time the Word *Arabab* was not known there. This is sufficient to invalidate what has been advanced in the Point before us by '*Ebn Saïd* *Al-Magrebî*', which depends only upon an *Arabian* Tradition, that can by no Means stand in Competition with Scripture. Neither ought we to be censured for deducing the most noted Name of this Country from the *Hebrew* Tongue: For that *Moses* uses this very Name, has been already observed; and that in Early Ages the *Hebrew* and *Arabic* Languages were the same seems to be acknowledged by the *Arabs*, when they make themselves the Descendants of *Eber* and *Abraham*, the Two Great Ancestors of the *Hebrews*. As to the CLIMATE, Part of *Arabia* is under the hottest, viz. the Torrid Zone, and the Tropic of *Cancer* passing over *Arabia Felix*. The Air on the N. Part is vastly hot during the six Summer Months, the Heavens being seldom or never overcast with Clouds. But on the S. Side it is much more temperate, being mightily qualify'd with refreshing Dews, which fall almost every Night in great Abund. The very Names of the 3 *Arabias*, they lying between the 2d and 5th Climates, do sufficiently declare the Nature of their SOIL; the Northern being extremely barren, and encumber'd with huge formidable Rocks, the other overspread with vast Mountains of Sand. But the Southern, deservedly stiled *The happy*, is blest with an excellent Soil, and extraordinary fertile in many Places. Yet, upon the whole, the Country is but poorly watered, having very few Fountains, Springs, or Rivers, and these small and shallow, and very little Rain or any other Moistening to the Land than the Dews just mentioned. So that tho' a little be sufficient to satisfy Nature, yet thro' the greatest Part of the Country the Earth doth not yield enough for its Support. The best of it is found about the Sea-Coasts, and along the Banks of Rivers, where the Ground is more fertile, and consequently the Country better inhabited; but here they are obliged to hold most of their Markets in the Night, by reason of the excessive Heat by Day. The PRODUCT of *Arabia* is Aloes, Cassia, Spikenard, Frankincense, Myrrh, Manna, and other valuable Gums, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cardamum, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Figs, and other Fruits, Honey, and Wax in Plenty: And in their Seas they have Quantities of the best Coral and Pearls. Among other Domestic Animals, the CAMELS are in great Plenty, and of singular Use for Carriage, especially for the Caravans; and seem purposely created by Div. Providence for this dry and sultry Soil, where are so many sandy Deserts which afford no Water in many Days Travel. This Creature is so formed and supplied by Nature, that it can throw up the Liquids of his Stomach into his Throat, so that they require no Water in 3 Days Time; and can subsist even a whole Fortnight without it. They can carry 600 (yea 7 or 800) Weight upon their Backs; which need never be taken off during the whole Journey; for they naturally kneel down to rest, and in due Time rise with their Load. With

this Burden they travel abt. 2 m. & half in an Hour, and their Day's Journey is generally 12 or 15 Hours. These therefore are the Carriage Beasts most in Use, chiefly in travelling their long and tedious Journeys, which are commonly performed in Caravans, or very great Troops of Merchants, with a sufficient Escort to guard them from the *Arabian* Free-booters. The Camels browse on the little Shrubs they find by the Way, or if they meet with nothing of that Nature, half a Gallon of Beans and Barley, or a few Balls made of the Meal, which Travellers generally carry along with them, will nourish one of them for a whole Day. The Camel has a Protuberance (or Bunch) upon his Back, is generally of a brownish Colour, and is said to live to the Age of 50, and sometimes to 100, Years. It has a fleshy Foot, which is well adapted to these hot sandy Countries, where a Hoof would sooner be destroy'd. They are taught to lie down to receive their Burden; and when their Day's Journey is over, Travellers use to bind one of their Legs to prevent their rising. HORSES they have, but small and ill-shaped, and mostly used by the said Free-booters, who live upon Spoil and Robbery, and who are exceeding swift of Foot as well as their Horses. They are likewise very fly and silent, fall upon you before you are aware, and are gone before you can think of pursuing. And this leads us to give some farther Account of this odd Species of Mortals, scarce deserving the Title of Human. They are all of a swarthy Complexion, of mean Stature, raw-boned, and very swift. Their Voices are effeminate as well as their Temper. They have no settled Habitations, except those that live on the Sea-Coasts, where their Cities and Towns are more regularly built and inhabited, and more given to Trade and Traffick. As for those of the Inland Country, they rove from Place to Place, sleeping under Tents, which they pitch at Night where-ever their Conveniency or Fancy leads them. [See Artic. BEDOUINS.] We find them afterwards intermingled with the *Saracens*, and called by that Name, which signifies either *Thieves* or *Plunderers*; because, as *Scaliger* hath shewn, in his Book *De Emendatione Temporum*, they lived upon Robbery and Plunder. Even as far back as the 4th Century, a judicious Roman Author (*Am. Marcel.*) gives us the following Character of them. 'They are a People, whom we are neither to wish for our Friends nor our Enemies; a martial People, half naked, clad as far as the Groin with painted Cassocks, ranging up and down on Camels and swift Horses, as well in Peace as in troublesome Times. They are neither used to plough, plant, or till the Ground, but wander from Place to Place without either House or Home, or any constant Habitation. They neither are governed by any Laws, nor can brook any Restraint. They cannot even endure to be long confined on the same Soil & Climate; their Manner of Living being always fleeting like ravenous Kites, who snatch up their Prey in their Flight, but never tarry or stay, if it require any Time to carry it off. Their Food is commonly such Venison & Fowl as they catch, or Milk, or such Herbs as fall in their Way, knowing nothing of either Corn or Wine. Their Wives they only hire for a Time; who, tho', for a Shew of Matrimony, they present their Husbands with a Spear and a Tent, can readily part with them whenever they please. Both Sexes are excessively given to Lust; the Women as roving as the Men, married in one Place and brought to-bed in another, and leave their Children where they fall, without any further Care of them.' This, as far as we can learn from Travellers who have fallen into their Hands, &c. doth agree with their present Character, since to this Day they are found to be a rude rapacious Rout, who always go in Drove, still watching after their Prey, catching all that comes within their Reach, and fleeing to their Hoards like Beasts of Prey, sparing neither Life, nor any Thing that falls in their Way, but plundering whole Caravans, and murdering all that make head to resist. The *Turks*, however, who have subdued the greater Part of them, do all they can to curb 'em: But they possess but a small Part of it, except tow. the N.; so that tho' *Arabia* be reckon'd und. their Government, yet it may be more properly said to be under their Protection than Dependence. The Cherif of *Mecca*, reckon'd a Descendant of *Mohammed*, holds still very large Dominions; and there are a great Number of oth. Princes in the Country who reckon themselves independent. Those in *Arabia Felix* are indeed kept under a kind of Curb by the *Turkish* Gallies on the *Red Sea*; but the rest are left to rove on the mountainous Parts; some in the Deserts of *Lybia* and *Thebais*, others in the Frontiers of *Idumæa*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, &c. These

These the *Turkish* Bashaws do what they can to suppress, and often cut off such as fall into their Hands: But Multitudes of them do still subsist there, by retiring into the Mountains and Deserts, where no Army can come at them. Some of them nearer to *Syria* are a little more orderly, and get a Living by making of Pot-Ash, and are *Mohammedans* of the Sect of *Abulmazar*. But the rest, which are a little more out of their Reach, being supply'd by *Persia* with Powder and Fire-Arms, to annoy the *Turks*, are the most dreaded and mischievous. Those on the Borders of *Egypt* are the poorest and most miserable, except some few to whom the *Turks* give Lands to defend the Frontiers against the rest. The Gr. Signior keeps always 30,000 Men in Pay to defend the Pilgrims who go to *Mecca* and *Medina*, and the Caravans, against them; and makes considerable Presents to the Cherif of *Mecca* for the same End. We have hitherto shewn the worst Side of their Character, & we ought in Justice to shew the best also: For there are, on the other hand, many of 'em, especially such as live in Towns, that apply themselves to Trades & Commerce, and to Arts and Sciences, in which they generally excel. This is more especially true with regard to the ant. *Arabians*, whose extraordinary Performances in Physic, Astronomy, and Mathematics, shew them to have been Men of great Genius & Application. They are to this Day allowed to be very ingenious, subtle, witty, and generous, great Admirers of Poetry and Rhetoric. But they are on the other hand very superstitious and vindictive. And, as to their living altogether upon Plunder, they, especially the *Ismaelites*, are so far from disowning it, that they think themselves (and the only Nation so) intitled to that Way of Living; because *Abraham*, the Father of their Progenitor, is recorded to have sent him away without a Portion; and moreover, an Angel foretold his Mother that he would be a *wild Man*, and that *his Hand would be against every Man, and every Man's Hand against him*. Gen. xvi. 12. From which they infer, that he left him the whole World to range in at Pleasure. We must not forget that the very Figures we use in Arithmetic were invented by them, and with us still retain their antient Form. And 'tis said they have fine Libraries of *Greek* and *Latin* Authors compleat, of which we have only Fragments. And even among the wandering *Arabs*, some of them (we are assur'd) are remarkable for their civil Behaviour. These usually live in Tents, continuing in one Place as long as they have Water and Shrubs for their Camels, and when they are spent removing to another. It is in Camels, and perhaps a few Goats and Sheep, that their Riches consist; but their common Food is Dates and Goat's Milk. If they kill a Sheep, they eat it all at once, tho' they have nothing but Bread to live on the Day after. They are very fond of Venison, but Camel's Flesh is reckoned one of their greatest Dainties. If a Traveller is liberal to them, and give them something to eat, they seldom do him any Injury; nor are they churlish themselves in this Respect, but will invite Strangers to eat with them as they pass by their Encampments, and are pleased to see them conform readily to their Customs. Of this Disposition some *English* Merchants were Witnesses, who, in their Journey through the Desert between *Aleppo* and *Palmyra*, met with

* Emir is a Title of Dignity or Quality among the *Turks* and *Saracens*, attributed to such as are descended from their Prophet *Mohammed*. They are held in great Veneration, and solely have the Privilege of wearing a green Turban.

an Encampment of *Arabs* under an Emir* or Prince named *Affyne*. This Prince's Tents cover'd a large Plain, and took up so vast a Space, that the utmost Extent of them could not be discerned from a neighbouring Eminence. The Emir's Tent was nearly in the Middle, and the rest being pitched about it not in a circular Manner, but extending in

Length as the Plain open'd, for the better Conveniency of a Stream of Water which ran thro' the Encampment. As soon as the Merchants were alighted, they were conducted by the Emir's Officers to a very noble Tent pitched next to his own, and before Supper the Prince paid them a Visit in Person, bidding them welcome to *Fay* (the Name of the Spring near which they were encamp'd), and asking them what they had seen in their Travels. When Supper was brought in, there was a large Dish of *Pilau*, (or boiled Rice) with 12 or 13 Dishes of several Sorts of Meat about it, all dress'd after their Manner, but exceeding good. After the Merchants had eat and drank what they pleased, they were succeeded by their Servants; it being the Custom of the *Arabs* and *Turks*, from the highest to the lowest, to eat at the same Table, the best Sort sitting down first, and so in Order, till all have done. Next Morning the Prince

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went to a great Entertainment made him by one of his Grandees; for which Purpose 2 young Camels were killed; which is the highest Piece of Magnificence amongst these People. The Tent was very large, and to make it more capacious, it was left open at one End, the Emir being seated at the other upon a Place raised with Cushions and Quilts, and Carpets before him. He did not sit cross-legg'd, as the rest of the Company were obliged to do, but in a leaning Posture. They seem'd to observe an exact Order with respect to their Places; and when any Person of Note entered, those who were near his Seat rose up, and stood till he seated himself; but the far greatest Part of the Company could not get within the Ring. The Dinner was served up in large Wooden Bowls carried by 2 Men, of wh. Sort, besides small ones, there were 50 or 60. In the Centre was placed a Bowl of a larger Size, fill'd with Camel's Bones, and a thin Sort of Broth in which they were boiled. The rest of the small Dishes seem'd fill'd with the same Sort of Food, which was a kind of Plum-broth, made of Rice and Camel's Flesh, and season'd with Spices. The smaller Dishes likewise contain'd Rice dress'd in different Ways, some of them having *Leben* pour'd upon them, which is a thick sour Milk much esteem'd among these People. As to Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. they are useless Things among them, who thrust their Hands into the Dish, and eat by Handfuls, the Prince falling on the nearest Dish, and the rest following the Example: And because the Dishes placed in the Middle were too remote to be reach'd, there was a Person appointed on Purpose to step in amongst them, who with a long Ladle help'd any one according to his Desire. When the Emir had eat what he thought fit, he rose up and wash'd, and then retir'd to his former Seat. Thus much may serve to give some Idea of the different MANNERS, and Manner of Life, of the *ARABIANS*. But as, in our Article *ANBAR*, we gave from *Thevenot* an Instance of *Indian* Tumblers, &c. it may be as acceptable to do the like here from *Gemelli* with regard to *Arabian* Fire-eaters. 'Walking, says that Traveller, (viz. somewhere in *Congo* in *Persia*) 'about the Bazar, [or Market-place] I met 'some *Arabs*, accounted very religious Observers of the 'Mohammedan Law: They were asking an Alms in a Shop 'of *Banians*, and to get the more, and that quickly, clapped burning Coals into their Mouths, as if they had been 'Cherries. I was told they did it by the Assistance of the 'Devil, to whom they had given themselves up, being 'Sorcerers; and that this was only done in Appearance, 'and a Deceit of the Sight. But I really saw them take 'the Coals and put them in their Mouths, --- I saw two 'other mumping *Arabs* beat their Breasts as hard as they 'could with an Iron Pin a Span long, the Head of which 'weigh'd at least 8 lb. yet did themselves no Harm, tho' 'the Instrument was fit to drive through a Wall. How this 'was they best know, and the Devil that teaches them.' The LANGUAGE of the 3 *Arabias* is *Arabsk*, or corrupt *Arabic*; which is not only used here, but is spoken, with some Variations of Dialect, over a great Part of the Eastern Countries. As for the true antient *Arabic*, it is a Kind of Dialect from the *Hebrew*, and esteem'd very necessary for the understanding of the *Old Testament*; but that is not what is commonly spoke, but is taught in their Schools, as *Greek* and *Latin* are amongst us, and understood only by the Learned, and used by all the *Mohammedans* in their Worship. They esteem it the Language spoken by *Adam* and *Eve* in Paradise, in which the *Koran*, (vulg. *Alcoran*) was written, and which, therefore, they will not suffer to be read in any other. As to RELIGION; --- Christianity was first preached here (as well as learnt here, as before said by Dr. Wells) by St. Paul and some others of his Eminent Disciples; so that it had received the Light of the Gospel from the earliest Time. But, in many Parts of it, it was much clouded, if not totally eclipsed, long before the Grand Impostor *Mohammed* their Countryman appear'd; and upon their being subdued by the *Turks*, they all embraced his Religion, as most suited to their wicked Inclinations. But in antient Days they were all Idolaters, and *Herodotus* tells us, they acknowledged but two Deities, viz. *Bacchus* and the celestial *Venus*. The former they called *Urotalt*, and the latter *Alilat*. Hence *Alexander the Great* took it into his Head to have conquered them, if he could have done it, that he might be worshipp'd by them as a third Deity. But the modern *Arabs*, who are descended from *Ismael*, acquaint us with some other Deities which they had afterwards among them; such as *Sackiah*, to which they applied for Rain; *Hafedab*, which preserved them in their Journeys; *Razoca*, which supplied them with the Necessaries of Life; *Lath*,

Lath, or *Allath*, which seems to be the same with *Alla*, the Name of the True God; *Azah*, or *Uza*, the mighty or strong, which used to give them Strength and Courage in Battle; *Menat*, to whom they pray'd for other Blessings, &c. It is likewise very probable that they worshipped the two golden Antelopes, so often mentioned in their Histories, and which were at length presented to the Temple of *Mecca*. They are also accused by Christian Authors, as well as by several of their own, to have paid some sort of Worship to a kind of black Stone, which hath been since fixed in the Portico of the said Temple. However that be, the *Arabs* are divided by their own Writers into *Gentile* & *Moslem*. The former are styled *Arabs* of the Times of Ignorance, and the others the *faithful* or *true Believers*; for that is the Meaning of the Word *Mosleman*, which we commonly and erroneously write *Mussulman*. --- The COUNTRY was at first PEOPLED by *Chus*, the Son of *Cham*, whose Posterity spread themselves over *Arabia Petraea* and *Arabia Felix*. Afterwards the *Midianites*, Sons of *Abraham* by *Keturah*, the *Ismaelites* descended of the same Patriarch by *Agar*, and the Posterity of *Amalek*, the Grandson of *Esau*, grew up to be considerable Nations in *Arabia Petraea*. [See AMALEKITES.] And these were in Process of Time so blended with the *Arabs* and *Saracenes* as to have their Names buried in theirs. The *Ismaelites* were likewise very numerous and powerful (accord. to the Divine Promise, *Gen. xxi. 18. I will make him [Ishmael] a great Nation*), forming 12 distinct Kingdoms, each descended from one of the 12 Sons of *Ishmael*. These had spread themselves over most Part of *Arabia*, and had fallen very early into the Way of trading into *Egypt*, and carrying thither Spices, Balm, Frankincense, Myrrh, Opium, and other rich Commodities; and these are likewise observed to have gone in Troops, or Caravans, & to have used Camels for their Carriage. But as there were but a small Number of 'em that carry'd on any such Trade, the rest lived like some of the *Arabs* upon Plunder and Rapine, and were like them a vagabond Race of Men, whose *Hand was against every Man*, as above noted. And from them came the *SARACENES*; or rather were the same Nation under a different Name. It's remarkable that the Prophecy of *ISHMAEL'S* living in the Face of all his Brethren, which is understood to be meant of the *Ismaelites* remaining unconquered, hath been ever verify'd. For tho' their Country hath been often attempted, it hath been always without Success. Indeed *Alexander* was prevented by Death from endeavouring it, as he had design'd. It is agreed that they were never conquer'd, but lived under many Governments of their own, 'till *Mohammed* appear'd, and, by broaching his new Religion, laid the Foundation of a new Monarchy; and they were his Disciples who conquered and founded the 4 great Empires of *Turkey*, *Persia*, *Morocco* & *Fez*, and the *Great Mogul*, in all which *Mohammedanism* is universally professed, tho' they have split themselves into various *Seets*. *ARABIA DESERTA* is now called *Berii Arabistan* according to some, and *Beriara* as say others. It was by antient Geographers placed as contiguous to the *Trachonitis* on the W. *Damascus* N. and farther towards its most N. Confines it is contiguous to *Syria* & *Mesopotamia*; and on the S. & E. it had *Arabia Felix*. But accord. to mod. Geogra. & Names, it is bounded E. by the Pr. of *Diarbeck* (or *Mesopotamia*) and the *Persian* Territory of *Hierack*; W. by *Palestine* (or *Sourie al Souristan*) and *Arabia Petraea*; N. by the Riv. *Farat* (or *Euphrates*) which parts it fr. *Diarbeck*; and by *Palmyrene*, or Part of *Syria*; and S. by *Arabia Felix*, fr. wh. it is divided by a long Chain of Mountains. *ARABIA PETRAEA* is now call'd *Das-lik Arabistan* by the *Turks*, and *Barraab Arabistan* by the Natives, and by others *Bathalabah*, but most commonly the Beglebergate of *Bofra*, so named from that Capital. It is bounded N. by *Syria* & *Palestine*, E. by *Arabia Deserta* & Part of *Arabia Felix*, which likewise bounds it on the S. and on the W. by the *Red Sea* & the Isthmus of *Suez* or *Egypt*. *ARABIA FELIX* is by the Inhabitants called *Yeman*, *Yaman*, & *Hayaman*, fr. one of the largest Districts in it, which hath given Name to all the rest. But it was antiently called *Saba*, *Sabea*, & *Seba*, by the Sacred Writers, by *Josephus*, and by *St. Jerom*, from *Seba* the Son of *Cush* the Grandson of *Cham* or *Ham* (*Gen. x.*), who was probably Founder of a City of the same Name, antiently celebrated for its Opulence, and especially its Plenty of Gold and Silver. This *Arabia* is sit. on the S. of *Petraea* and *Deserta*, and surrounded on all the 3 other Sides by Sea, viz. by the *Red Sea* W. by the Gulph of *Persia* & *Ormus* E. and the Ocean, or *Arabian Sea*, on the S. --- As to particular Cities, Towns, Places, of these several Divisions, &c. together with their proper Rarities and Things very

Remarkable, they will be seen in their various Articles.

ARABIAN GULPH. The *Arabian Gulph*, or *Red Sea*, floweth out of the *Indian Ocean* betw. *Aden*, a Town in *Arabia*, and *Cape Mustedon*, in *Africa*, having *Africa* W. & *Arabia* E. It runs to the Eastward as far as the Isthmus of *Africa*, to the Town of *Suez*, where is a Harbour for the *Turkish* Fleet, and receiveth only a few small Rivers, but not one out of *Africa*. It is extended from the S. E. to the N. W. As to its Name *Red Sea*, some will have it to be only a bare Name, and taken from *Erythros* [the Greek Word for *Red*] sometime King on that Coast. Some will have this to be the same with *Esau* or *Edom* [the Heb. Word for *Red*] who first inhabited *Idumaea*, a Country near the *Arabian* Gulph; from whence, say they, it came to be called the *Red Sea*. Others will have it to be called *Red* from a certain orient Brightness peculiar to it. But it's certain there are Waters really red, as being tinged with a red mineral Earth; for Instance, the River *Adonis*, &c. and upon the Coast of *Congo*; not far fr. *Baya d' Alvaro*, where the small River *Gonzales* falls into the Sea, the Water is reddish. And it is confirm'd by Experience that the *Arabian Gulph* probably came to be called *red Sea*, from the red Sand that lies upon the Shore, and is often, contrary to its Nature, mixed with the Water by the vehement Flux and Reflux of the Sea, which is extraordinary in this Gulph; insomuch that it tosses it to and again like Ashes, and keeps it from falling to the Bottom by its violent Agitation. This is related by Sailors, who tell us that it sometimes appears as red as Blood; but, if it be kept in a Vessel without shaking, the red Sand will subside, and may be seen at the Bottom. It very often happens that violent Storms blowing from the *Red Sea*, either towards *Arabia* or *Africa*, carry with them such Heaps of red Sand as to cover whole Caravans, (or Troops of Men and Beasts) whose Bodies in Time are thus converted into true Mummy. There are other Opinions among Authors about the Name of this Gulph; but they are all of no Weight, as appears from Experience.

ARABRIGA, in old *Lusitania*, seems to have been a Place of Note, betw. *Conimbrica* and the *Tagus*, tho' we have scarce any Particulars handed down to us by the Antient Geographers.

ARACCAN, or *Arachan*, in the *E. Indies*. This Kingd. has the Country of *Ava* (best known by the Merchants under the Name of *Pegu*) on the E. & S. E. *Tipra* N. & the Bay and Country of *Bengal* W. and N. W. It is called by some the Empire of *Mogo*, because of their King's late Conquest over the K. of *Pegu*, whose Vassal he was formerly. *Ovington* says, the Inhabitants affect those Shapes and Features which other Nations despise; as particularly broad & flat Foreheads, for which End they bind a Plate of Lead hard on the Childrens Foreheads as soon as born, and never remove it 'till the End is answer'd. Their Nostrils are large, their Eyes small (but quick), and their Ears hang as low as their Shoulders. They love their Habits to be of a dark Purple. They are vainglorious, but temperate in Diet. They have great Plenty of good Provisions, and yet they chuse to mix their best Dishes with Rats, Mice, & Serpents. They eat no Fish 'till rotten, then beat their Back-Bones together with the putrid Flesh into a Consistency, and then dry it to a Powder, and spread it on their Victuals. They use Rice for Bread. The Courtiers of Quality wear white Cotton over their Arms, Breast, and Belly, and over that a long Robe of the same; besides which they have an Apron before, and a Sort of Bag behind done up in Plaits, so that they look as if they had a Bundle of Cloth on their Backs. They walk very stately in the Streets, and have Numbers of Servants according to their Quality and Power. They never cut their Hair, but tie it up in Locks behind, and adorn it with Knots of very fine Cloth. Their Women are tolerably fair, wear thin flower'd Gawse over their Breasts and Shoulders, a fine Cotton Apron, which goes 3 or 4 times round them, and yet hangs as low as their Feet. The richer Sort wear a Silk Scarf on one of their Arms, and they frizzle and curl their Hair very agreeably. They have Rings of Glass on their Ears, so lengthen'd by Art to their very Shoulders, that they beat on their Necks, when they move, like the Bells of a Fool's Cap. They wear so many Bracelets of Ivory, Copper, Silver, &c. round their Arms and Legs, that they are rather a Burden than an Ornament. They have Priests of 3 Orders, who shave their Heads and go uncover'd; except the highest Order, who wear a yellow Mitre. They vow a single Life, and are degraded if they marry. Here are Hermits, much esteem'd by the *Vulgar*; but tho' they pretend to Virtue and Chastity, they commit Sodomy.

Sodomy with the Youths whom they keep about them as Scholars. When the Natives are sick, they send for the Priests, who blow upon them, say certain Prayers; & make them offer Sacrifices of Fowl, &c. according to their Ability, on which the Priests and their Relations live merrily: If the Patient recovers, it is ascribed to these Fooleries; and if not, the Priests tell their Relations that their Sacrifices are accepted, but God designs the Patient a greater Favour in the other World; and as for such as are incurable, they think it Charity to drown them. When Persons of Note die, they make dreadful Noises, like the Irish Howl, at their Burials, and burn their Bodies; but those of the Poor they cast into the Rivers, because Wood is scarce here. As they believe Transmigration, they adorn the Coffins with the Figures of such Creatures as they think noblest. Every Family has a domestic Animal, by whom they swear, before whom they are married, and make his Mark with a hot Iron on their Arms, Sides, or Shoulders. They offer him Part of their Provisions, before they eat. They have also Multitudes of common Idols in their Temples, which are built like Steeples. To these they likewise send Provisions, and in the Winter they clothe them. They have an annual Festival in Memory of the Dead, when they carry one of their Idols in Procession in a heavy Chariot, attended by 90 Priests in yellow Sattin; and many of the poor Bigots throw themselves under the Wheels, or tear their Flesh with Iron Hooks fasten'd to the Chariot for that Purpose, besprinkle the Idol with their Blood, and hang up those Hooks in the Temples as sacred Reliques. *Schouten* says the Natives are so brutish that they scorn to marry a Virgin; so that they expose their Daughters to lewd Seamen, and she that hath a great Belly is soonest married. All those of Note keep Concubines and Dancing Wenches. Many Towns are very populous; wch. may be ascrib'd to their Polygamy, and their avoiding War and Sea Voyages. Their slight Houses are made up of Palm-tree Branches, or Canes built upon Pillars, and covered with Cocoa-Leaves. They are seldom above 5 f. high, but have many small Windows, and are very airy: But the Quality have numerous and convenient Apartments. They dress their Victuals in Earthen Pots without-doors, having no Chimnies, Granaries, nor Cellars. The Country hath Woods, and is full of Orchards and Gardens, verdant all the Year, and producing all the Fruits of the Indies, having also all Sorts of Corn but Wheat and Rye. Their ordinary Drink is the Liquor drawn from Trees resembling Palms, of Whey-colour, sweet as Sugar if drank new, but in 3 or 4 Days it turns sour as Vinegar. It is sold to Travellers at the Rate of 2 d. for 5 or 6 Pints. Their Winter is from April to October, very rainy, and so tempestuous, that sometimes there is no Travelling, the Soil being a deep Clay; during which Time they are subject to Agues; but the Climate is generally healthful, & Summer charming. They have many Elephants and Buffaloes, who run furiously at all who wear Red; but are easily managed by their Herdsmen, who call them together by a Horn, & will cross a River standing upright on the Back of one of them, which the rest follow. *Ovington* says their King is as powerful as any in the East, he having made large Conquests both in Bengal and Pegu. He has 12 Princes that have noble Palaces in his chief Cities, and allow'd the Title of Kings. His own are Emperor of Aracan, Possessor of the White Elephant, with the two Canequés, Rightful Heir of Pegu and Brama, and Lord of the 12 Kings, who lay the Hair of their Heads under the Soles of his Feet, &c. He resides commonly at Araccan, and makes a Progress in Summer by Water to Orietan, attended by his Nobility in Boats, so artfully dispos'd that the Whole resembles a floating Palace. Each of his Governors is oblig'd to keep a Seraglio of 12 Girls for him, who are chose every Year out of the Natives of his Precinct, and maintain'd at the King's Charge till 12 Years of Age, when they are brought to Court. The King chuses which he likes, and gives the rest to his Courtiers. But to preserve the Royal Blood unmix'd, he is always oblig'd to marry his own Sister. He shews himself to his Subjects but once in 5 Years; when, all the Places about the Palace being fill'd with Scaffolds and Amphitheatres, he comes out of his Palace, sitting in a rich Tent on the Back of an Elephant, and dress'd in the most sumptuous Apparel that Asia can afford. The Courtiers follow on Elephants, whose Harness is embroider'd with Diamonds, &c. And thus he makes Procession thro' the chief Streets of the City, and returns to the great Square, where his Subjects renew their Oaths to him, and the whole is concluded with Musick, Peals of Ordnance, and Fireworks, in

which they exceed. We have not Room for the political History of this Country. They impale Criminals alive. The ordinary Money is Shells, or little Stones, 80 of wch. they value at 9 d. and they have a Silver Coin worth about 2 s. for which they have 1660 Shells in Exchange; so that when they carry this Sort of Money to Market, 'tis a Porter's Load. The Moors here are the greatest Traders. Many of their Rivers have Tides which rise from 12 to 20 f. so that they perform great Voyages in a little Time. See the following Article.

ARACCAN, the Capital of the foregoing Kingdom, [Which see.] lies in a Valley, is 15 m. in Comp. defended by high thick Stone Walls, and surrounded with a continued Ridge of steep craggy Mountains, cut artificially like Fortifications, which render the City impregnable, besides its Castle within, so strong that the King of Bania is said to have besieged it in vain with 300,000 Men & 40,000 Elephants. A River of its own Name glides thro' the City in sev. Streams, and afterwards forms 2 Channels which fall into the Bay of Bengal 30 m. fr. the City, one at Orietan, the other at Dobazi. The common Houses are mean, being built of Bamboes; but those of the Quality are of a different Wood richly carv'd and gilt within; and there are sev. stately Piazzas and Bazars. The Palace is very large, supported with great tall Pillars made of whole Trees, and cover'd with Plates of Gold. The Apartments are built of red and white Sandal, and other most fragrant Wood; and those of the King and his Concubines have gilt Roofs, and Turrets like Steeples. In the Centre of it is a great Hall overlaid within with Gold from Top to Bottom; and there is a Canopy of massy Gold, with 100 Wedges of Gold round it in Form of Sugar-loaves, weighing 40 lb. each. Here are also 7 Idols of Gold as high as a Man and 2 Inches thick, but hollow within, which are adorn'd with the richest and largest Jewels. In the Middle of the Hall is a large Stool of pure Gold, which supports a Cabinet of the same, overlaid with precious Stones, containing the two Canequés, or famous Pendants of Rubies, in Form of Pyramids, as long as one's little Finger, and as large at the Base as Pullets Eggs. Upon these Pendants, which are only worn by the King at his Coronation, and mentioned above in his Titles, he founds a Claim of Dominion over the neighbouring Princes, which has occasion'd a deal of Bloodshed. There are 600 Idol Temples in this City, & 160,000 Inhabitants besides Foreigners. Near the Palace is a great Lake with small Islands in it, inhabited by the Priests, and encompassed by a Bank, by the cutting of which the Court may, in Case of Necessity, overflow the City, and retire to the Islands. There are fine Stables about the Palace for the King's Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Horses, &c. *Schouten* says the City is alm. as large as Amsterdam, but much more populous; and its Suburbs are some Leagues in Extent. On the Ridges of the Rocks are many Streets, full of Shops, where may be had the richest Goods of all Asia, wch. are brought and carried away on the Backs of Elephants, so tame, that they are commonly governed by Boys, who ride on their Necks. The Dutch have a Factory in the Neighbourhood. And *Schouten* says that the Country is admirably well diversified with Mountains, Towns, Villages, Fields of Rice and Grass, intermix'd with Ponds of good Water, & numerous Flocks of great and small Cattle. Capt. Hamilton says that some of the Mogul's Subjects trade hither, and meet sometimes with good Bargains of Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, and Gold Roupees. He adds, that the Mouth of its noble River is large and deep enough to accommodate Ships of the greatest Burthen into a Harbour large enough to hold all the Ships in Europe. Lon. 94. 20. E. lat. 20. 36.

ARACHOSIA, a Prov. of ancient Persia, was bounded on the W. by Drangiana, N. by Paropamisus, E. by the Riv. Indus, S. by Geerofia. Its modern Name is not well settled. It was inhabited of Old by the Arimaspi, (who were afterwards called Margetæ, and then Euergetæ) the Sydri, Roplutæ, and Eortæ. Ptolemy reckons up 13 Cities in this Province. We shall content ourselves with mentioning only 3, Arachotus built on a Lake of the same Name by the famous Semiramis, who is said to have given it the Name of Cophes; Alexandria built by Alexander the Great, and by some thought to be the same with the City now called Cabul [See CABUL.]; and Arbaca, suppos'd to have derived its Name from some of the Kings of Parthia called Arbaces. As to modern Towns of Note we know of none; that is to say, none that are exactly known to stand within the Limits of the ancient Arachosia (or rather Arachotos; for it is a Greek Appellation); it being far from being certain whether

ther *Cabul* has any thing to do with the antient *Arachosia*, since *Caboulistan* lies beyond *Candabar*, and is generally reckon'd Part of the *Mogul's* Dominions.

ARAD (or according to the *Hebrew* ARVAD, which the LXX and the *Vulgate* translate ARAD). As this is a Name of a *Canaanitish* King, according to *Num.* xxi. 1. and xxxviii. 40. and also of a City, according to *Jud.* i. 16. it seems very probable that the latter was so called from the Name of the former. It is not doubted (says *Wells*) but this City lay in the S. Part of the Land of *Canaan*, not only because of what is said of K. *Arad* in the Book of *Numbers* above quoted, but also because we read of the *Wilderness* of *Judah*, which lay in the S. of *Arad*, in *Judg.* i. also as above mentioned, i. e. in the S. Part of the Tribe of *Judah* about the City *Arad*. ---- The King of *Arad*, (says the Learned *Shuckford*) upon the *Israelites* coming near his Borders, attacked them, and took some of them Prisoners (*Num.* xxi. 1.). The *Israelites* had offer'd no Violence to his Country, and were so provok'd at his Attempt upon them, that they vowed a Vow unto the Lord, that, if they should hereafter be able, they would utterly destroy this People (*ver.* 2.); and they were enabled, and did perform this Vow, in the Days of *Joshua*, (See *Josh.* xii. 14.) or in a little Time after his Death. (See *Judg.* i. 17.) The 3d *Ver.* of this xxi. Chap. of *Num.* seems to intimate that the *Israelites* at this Time conquered these *Canaanites*, & utterly destroy'd them and their Cities. But this was not Fact; for the King of *Arad* is one of those who were conquer'd by *Joshua*, (*Josh.* xii. 14.) & the Vengeance here threaten'd was either executed upon this People by his Hand, or compleated by *Judah* and *Simeon*, when they slew the *Canaanites* that inhabited *Zephath*, & utterly destroy'd it. (*Judg.* i. 17.) The Kingd. of *Arad* was not conquered in the Days of *Moses*, & therefore we cannot imagine that the Remark here inserted, that the Lord hearkned unto the Voice of *Israel*, and delivered up the *Canaanites*, and they utterly destroyed them and their Cities, was of his writing. I should think *Moses* left the Text thus: And *Israel* vowed a Vow unto the Lord, and said, If thou wilt indeed deliver up this People into my Hand, then I will utterly destroy their Cities, and called the Place *Hormah*; i. e. *Israel* called the Place so, in Token that if ever it should be in their Power, they designed to make it desolate. [Note the Word *Hormah* signifies a Place devoted to Destruction.] As to what is added in the 3d *Ver.* that the Lord hearkned unto the Voice of *Israel*, and delivered up the *Canaanites*, and that they utterly destroyed them and their Cities: The Thing was not done, and therefore the Remark could not be made, in the Days of *Moses*. The Words perhaps might be written, by way of Observation, in the Margin of some antient MS. of the *Pentateuch*, after the *Israelites* had destroyed the *Canaanites*: Copiers from such a MS. might afterwards transcribe it from the Margin into the Text, and thereby occasion it to come down to us as Part of it.

ARAD, or ARADUS, was not, strictly speaking, a City of *Phœnice*: It was an Island City like *Tyre*, and stood opposite to the S. Limits of the Sea Coast of *Syria*. That the *Phœnicians*, however, reckoned this City as a Part of themselves is plain by several good Authors. *Bochart* takes this, and that Part of the Continent opposite to it, to be the Seat of the *Canaanitish* Tribe called *Arvadites*; [Some of the People of the preceding Article, which see.] and we are very much inclined to subscribe to his Judgment upon this Head. Hence, says *Wells*, it is probably thought to be the same called in the Book of *Kings*, and of *Isaiah*, *Arpad*, or *Arphad*, or *Arwad*; whence the *Greeks* framed the Name *Aradus*, wch. is mention'd in the Hist. of the *Maccabees*. The Island of *Aradus*, which lies to the N. of *Tripolis*, is abt. 20 Stades, or 2 Roman m. & an half, from the Shore, and abt. 7 Eighths of a Rom. m. in Circumference. The Buildings were, like those of *Tyre*, of many Stories high. By the same Pen we are told, as a very remarkable Thing, that the *Aradians*, when besieged, could by the Help of long Tubes, draw up fresh Water from the Bottom of the Sea. There are some Remains of it extant. It seems to the Eye, says Mr. *Maundrel*, to be not above 2 or 3 furl. in Length, and is wholly filled up with tall Buildings, like Castles. The *Turks* call it *Ru-ad*. The antient Inhabitants of this Isle were famous for Navigation, and had Command on the Continent as far as *Gabala*. In 648. the *Saracens*, under *Mabius*, or *Mabuvius*, took both this Island and City.

ARAD, a Town in Upper Hungary, on the N. Side of the *Morisch*, 24 m. E. fr. *Chonad*, has a Bridge over the River. The *Imperialists* took it by Storm in 1685. & burnt it.

ARADIA CONSTANTINA. The Learned Cardinal *Noris* takes the City *Constantina* to be the City and Island of

Aradus before spoken of; for a Bishop of that Place, by Name *Atticus*, styled himself *Bishop of Aradia Constantina*; which the said Cardinal supposes to be put, by Mistake, for *Aradus Constantina*.

ARA DUCTA, or, accord. to *Reinesius*, *Ara Traducta*, was an old Roman Town, standing to the W. of *Langobrida*. We find it in *Ptolemy's* List of the Towns appertaining to *Lusitania*, now *Portugal*.

ARAGON, in *Spain*, is the Kingdom next in Dignity to that of *Navarre*. Opinions are so various and numerous as to the Origin of its Name, that we chuse to omit them all. This Kingd. is bounded on the N. by the *Pyrenees*, which divide it from *France*; on the W. it has *Navarre* and *New & Old Castille*; on S. the Kingd. of *Valentia* & the Princip. of *Catalonia*. The full Length fr. N. to S. is 210 m. and Breadth betw. 100 & 120. The Country is mountainous, but full of delightful Vales, and extraordinary fertile, whi. produce great Plenty of Wheat, Wine, Oil, Saffron, and Fruits of the most delicious Kind. They breed also great Numbers of Cattle, and abound with all Sorts of Fowl both wild and tame. The Mountains are said to have Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Metals; but little is made of any of them, except the Iron. Here are likewise very considerable Rivers, and Plenty of good Fish, the most remarkable of which is the *Turio*, which fertilizes a great Part of the Country, not by an Overflow like the *Nile*, but by its slow and gentle Course, which gives Opportunity to the Husbandmen and Gardenera to cut Channels from it to water their Lands, infomuch that we are told their Trees will bear Fruit 3, and often 4, times in a Year; and not only in great Plenty, but in such Variety that they reckon no less than 400 Sorts produced in this Kingdom. *Comefins* reckons above 600 diff. Kinds of them, tho' he has not been so kind as to specify them. Their Orchards, Gardens, and Pasture Grounds, are likewise much admired for their continual Verdure and Fertility. In a Word; *Aragon* is, on all these Accounts, as well as for that extraordinary Serenity of its Air, compar'd to *Egypt*, or to that Part of it called, on acct. of its triangular Figure, the [Δ] *Delta*; to which they have also hammer'd out a kind of Resemblance, by placing *Castille* on one Side, *Catalonia* on another, and the Sea on the third, or Base of the Triangle. This last, viz. Part of the *Mediterranean*, helps more to enrich the Country by foreign Traffic, and the great Quantity of Fish caught on the Coast. The Natives are generally courteous, generous, ingenious, well versed in Military Affairs, courageous, and brave, strict Observers of their Laws, zealous in Religion to a Fault, positive in their Opinion, very jealous of their Liberties and Privileges. Their vulgar Language is a Mixture of *Catalan* and old *Gallic*, with a vast Number of old Idioms, supposed of *Greek* and *Arabic*, but more probably of *Celtic* Extract. In this Kingdom are 10 Cities, 1 of which is Archiepiscopal, 6 Episc. 2 fam. Universities, 7 confid. Abbies, besides Monasteries; Nunneries, Hospitals, &c. The Chief is *Zaragossa*, or *Saragossa*; which, with the rest, are to be look'd for in their proper Places.

ARAM. The Name *Aram* is constantly in Scripture the Name of *Syria*. Thus *Naaman* the *Aramean* is called the *Syrian* (*II. Kings*, v. 20.). Thus the *Aramean* Language is called the *Syrian* (*Exra* iv. 7. & *Isa.* xxxvi. 11.); and the *Syrians* are called *Arameans* in all Places of the [*Heb.*] Scripture. And they were known by this Name to the Antient Heathen Writers. *Syria*, says *Eusebius*, from *Josephus*, was called *Aram*, until in After-Ages it took another Name from one *Syrus*. And *Strabo* expressly says, that the People we now call *Syrians* were antiently called, by the *Syrians*, *Aramenians*, and *Arameans*. And agreeably hereto the adjoining Countries into which the Posterity of *Aram* might spread took the Name of *Aram*, only with some other additional Name joined to it. Thus *Armenia* the *Less* came to be called *Aram-minni*, or the little *Aram*. *Mesopotamia* was named *Padan-Aram*, or the Field of *Aram*; and sometimes *Aram-Naharaim*, or *Aram of the Rivers*, from its Situation between the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*. And we find *Benjamin* and *Laban*, (*Gen.* xxv. 20.) the Sons of *Nabor*, the Descendants of *Arphaxad*, and not of *Aram*, are called *Syrians*, or *Arameans*, from their coming to live in this Country. In what particular Part of *Syria*, *Aram* settled himself is uncertain; nor have we any Reasons to imagine that his Sons *Hul*, *Masb*, or *Gether*, ever separated from him. So far, for the most Part, from *Shuckford*. To which we may add from *Wells*, that, Though the *Heb.* Word *Aram* be frequently render'd *Syria*, yet it must not be thought they are Words exactly equivalent. The Word *Syria* may indeed

deed be sometimes used in Old Authors to denote not only Syria commonly so called, but also *Mesopotamia*. And hence it is that *Jacob*, called in *Hebr.* an *Aramite*, is agreeably enough said in our Version to be a *Syrian*; namely, either as being descended of *Syrians* or *Mesopotamians*, or else as dwelling many Years in the Country of *Syria*. For by *Syria* (*Hof. xii. 12.*) must be understood *Mesopotamia*, as is evident from the Words immediately following; wherein it is said, that *Israel served for a Wife, and for a Wife kept Sheep*; which was done in *Mesopotamia*. But then as to the Country commonly call'd *Syria*, the Name of *Aram* appertain'd only to Part of that, namely so much of it as fell to the Nation of *Aram*, i. e. the N. & E. Parts thereof. For as to *Phœnicia* and *Palestine*, tho' they are esteemed as Parts of *Syria*, yet they did not belong to *Aram*, but fell to the Lot of *Canaan*. From the *Hebr.* Word *Aram* the Old *Greeks* seem to have denoted the Inhabitants of the Parts that fell to *Aram* by the Name *Ἀραμοί*, *Arimi*, which therefore we meet with in Old *Homer*, *Iliad. ii. v. 783.* The Name *Syri* or *Syria* is not to be found in that antient Author, as being probably of a later Date, derived namely from *Sor* or *Tyre*, which is likewise never mentioned by *Homer*, as being likely not then grown famous, if built.

ARANJUES, a Royal Palace, in *O. Castille, Spain*, is pleasantly sit. on the *Tagus*, at abt. 30 m. S. of *Madrid*, and 5 or 6 fr. *Toledo*. Tho' much inferior to the *Escorial* for Size and Elegancy of Structure, yet it exceeds it in its many delicious Gardens, and surprizing Water-works, which it hath here in the greatest Perfection. These Gardens being in an Island in the midst of that River, are so well supplied with Water, by the Help of the many and various such Water-works, which are set in Motion, as it were Clockwork, by the Stream, that they are never scorched with Heat, but kept in a constant Bloom and beauteous Verdure.

ARA PALLADIS, the Name of Old given to one of the Islands appertaining to *Ethiopia*.

ARARAT. *Ben Gorion* (lib. vi. cap. 96.) seems to extend the Name of *Ararat* to *Caucasus*: But the Mountains of *Ararat* have been generally understood, both by antient and modern Authors, those of *Armenia*. *Ararat* is by the Septuagint (*Isa. xxxvii. 38.*) and in the *Vulgate* (*Gen. viii. 4. II. Kings xix. 37.*) render'd *Armenia*; and there is actually a Prov. of that Country named *Ararat*, or *Airarat*, from a Plain therein so called in Memory of *Arai* the 8th King of that Nation, who was slain in Battle there; *Arayi-arat* signifying the *Slain of Arai*. But tho' Authors have so generally agreed in placing *Ararat* in *Armenia*, yet they differ as to the particular Situation of that Mountain where the Ark rested after the Flood; there being two Opinions concerning it; each of which is supported by a Tradition. The first is, 'That it was one of the Mountains wch. divide *Armenia* on the S. fr. *Mesopotamia* and that Part of *Assyria* inhabited by the *Curds*, from whom these Mountains took their Name of *Curdu*, or *Cardu*, by the *Greeks* turned into *Gordyæi*, and other Names. The Tradition which affirms the Ark to have rested on these Mountains must have been very antient, since it is the Tradit. of the *Chaldeans* themselves (*Berosus* in *Joseph. lib. i. cap. 4.*). The *Chaldee* Paraphraists consent to this Opinion, which obtained very much formerly: But when we come to enquire into the particular Part of these Mountains whereon the Ark rested, Authors seem to place it out of *Armenia*. *Epiphanius* places it in the Country of the *Cordyæans*, or between the *Armenians* and *Cordyæans* on the Mountain *Lubar*: The Eastern Authors, as well *Christians* as *Mohammedans*, fix on Mount *Thamanin* or *Al Judi*, which overlooks the Country of *Dijar Rabiab* in *Mesopotamia*, near the Cities of *Mausol*, *Forda*, and *Jazirat ebn Omar* [a City in an Island on the *Tigris*. See its Article.], which last one affirms to be but 4 m. fr. the Place of the Ark. To confirm this Tradition, we are told, that the Remains of the Ark were to be seen upon these Mountains. *Berosus* and *Abydenus* both declare there was such a Report in their Time. The first observes farther, that sev. of the Inhabitants thereabouts scraped the Pitch off the Planks as a Rarity, & carried it about them for an Amulet: And the latter says they used the Wood of the Vessel against many Diseases with wonderful Success. The Relicks of the Ark were to be seen likewise in the Time of *Epiphanius*, if we may believe him; and we are told that the Emp. *Heraclius* went from the Town of *Themanin* up the Mountain *Al Judi*, and saw the Place of the Ark. This Town of *Themanin* is, or was, sit. at the Foot of the Mountain *Al Judi*. The Name signifies *Eighty* (and not *Eight*, as *Bochart*, *Calmet*, and others would have it), in Memory of the *Eighty Persons* who, according to *Mohammedan* Tradition,

were saved in the Ark; tho' the Christian Writers among the *Arabs*, who say this City was built by *Noah* & his Sons near *Forda*, not approving that Tradition, suppose it called so because they were *Eight*. There was formerly a famous Monastery, called the *Monastery of the Ark*, upon the *Cardu* Mountains, where the *Nestorians* used to celebrate a Feast-day on the Spot where they supposed the Ark rested; but, in the Year of Christ 776. that Monastery was destroy'd by Lightning, with the Church, and a numerous Congregation in it. Since which Time probably the Credit of this Tradition hath declined, and given place to another, wch. at present obtains. The second Opinion therefore places Mount *Ararat* tow. the Mid. of *Armenia*, near the Riv. *Araxes*, or *Aras*, above 280 m. dist. fr. *Al Judi* to N. E. *Jerom* seems to be the first who hath given an Account of this Tradition, viz. 'Ararat, says that Father, is a Champain Country, incredibly fertile, thro' which the *Araxes* flows, at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*, wch. extends so far. Wherefore by the Mountains of *Ararat*, whereon the Ark rested, are not to be understood the Mounts. of *Armenia* in general, but the highest Mountains of *Taurus*, which overlook the Plains of *Ararat*. These probably are the Plains before mentioned which gave Name to the Country. And of late all the Travellers into these Parts speak of no other Mountain of *Ararat*. This Tradition would appear of equal Antiquity with the former, could we be certain this was the high Mountain *Baris* [See *BARIS.*], in the Prov. of *Minyas* [See *MINYAS*] in *Armenia*, to which, according to Tradition reported by *Nicholas of Damascus*, many People in the Time of a Deluge fled for Sanctuary; and upon the Top of wch. a certain Man struck with his Vessel (See *Jos. Antiq. lib. i. cap. 4.*). As it is no new Thing to find the same Relicks in two different Places at once, the same Author also assures us, that several Pieces of the Timber of that Vessel were to be seen on the Mountain *Baris* a long Time after it had been landed there. But this very Circumstance may be urged as an Objection against *Baris* being the same with the last mentioned Mountain, which is said to be inaccessible. However, at the Foot of it they also shew a Town called *Cemain*, which comes pretty near to *Shemonah*, signifying *Eight*, the Number of Persons who came out of the Ark, and (as the *Armenians* say) built it. An Objection indeed has been started by a late Traveller [TOURNEFORT], which tends to overthrow both Traditions. He says, he does not see where the Dove could find an Olive-branch, if the Ark be supposed to have rested on any of the Mountains of *Armenia*, for the Olive is not found thereabouts; nor, we are told, in any Part of *Asia* beyond *Aleppo*, except one single Place near *Casbin* in *Persia*. However, it seems to have been otherwise antiently; for the Scripture (*II. Kings xviii. 32.*) mentions *Assyria* as a Land of Oil-olive; and we are told that the Olive grew in *Gogarene*, a Prov. of *Armenia* [STRABO]. Another [POULLET] has observed, that this Mountain is so pointed at the Top, that he could not easily conceive how the Waters of the Deluge could withdraw quick enough, just when the Ark was over it, so as to leave it on so narrow a Space. But the *Armenians* are not to be convinced by any Arguments that this is not the very Mountain on which the Ark rested. They call it *Masis*, and derive the Name from *Amasia*, the third Successor of *Haikh*, the Founder of their Nation. Here we must observe a Mistake of the modern as well as antient Geographers, who have placed this Mountain sev. Degr. more to W. than it ought to be. This Error of theirs hath misled many Historians, and made them look for *Ararat* somewhere else, since they could not reconcile the Situation which the Maps give it with Scripture. Sir *W. Raleigh* set the Example to our *Engl.* Historians, and rests the Ark not upon the Mountains of *Armenia*, but some of those between *Persia*, *Tartary*, and *India*. He takes the Mountains of *Ararat* in a more extended Sense than either the antient Traditions or Scripture will allow; and, to serve his Turn, supposes the Mountains of *Caucasus* tow. *Bactria* and *Scythia* to be Part of a Branch of the *Taurus*, which in its Way thro' *Asia* crossed *Armenia* [Hist. World, lib. i. cap. 7. § 10.] But for this there does not appear the least Authority from the Observations of Travellers in those Countries. However, this Opinion hath been followed by one of our latest Writers [viz. SHUCKFORD, Vol. i. pa. 98, 103.], not considering, perhaps, that Sir *Walter* took his Notion from *Goropius Becanus*, one of the most fanciful Authors that ever wrote; and that this last was led into it by the before-mentioned Mistake of the Geographers. Mount *Masis* is encompassed by sev. petty Hills, on the Tops of which are found many Ruins, thought to have been the Buildings of the

the first Men, who feared for a Time to descend into the Plains. It stands by itself in Form of a Sugar-loaf; in the midst of one of the greatest Plains that is to be seen, detached as it were from the other Mountains of *Armenia*, which make a long Chain. It consists of two Hills; the lesser is the more sharp and pointed; the higher --- (*which is that of the Ark*) lies N. W. of it, and raises its Head far above the neighbouring Mountains. It seems so high and big, that when the Air is clear it does not appear to be above 2 leag. fr. *Eriwan*, --- (whence one Writer [POULLET], deceived by the Sight, computes the Dist. but at 1 leag.) --- and may be seen 4 or 5 Days Journey off. Yet Travellers agree that the Height of it is not extraordinary: One thinks he hath passed a Part of *Caucasus* which was higher: And another says, it is not above twice as high as Mount *Valerian* near *Paris*. They therefore impute its being visible so far off to its lonely Situation in a vast Plain, and upon the most elevated Part of the Country, without any Mountains before it to obstruct the View. As for the Snow, with which, according to all Accounts, it is perpetually cover'd from the Middle upwards, (as it is often with Clouds during 2 or 3 Months of the Year) we are told, that is no Rule to judge of the Height by, since the lowest Mountains in those Countries, pass'd with the same Ease as the Plains, are cover'd with Snow, which even in the hottest Summer lies on the least Hills of *Armenia*, as it does on those small ones surrounding *Ararat*. The *Armenian* Monks tell a Thousand idle Stories concerning the Ark, the Whole or a Part of which they pretend is still to be seen on the Top of the Mountains; something always appearing there black, which they imagine to be the Ark. But if they are asked if they have any Reliques of the Ark, they gravely answer that it lies buried in the vast Heaps of Snow. Yet a certain Missionary conceits that the *Earthly Paradise* still lies in some agreeable Plain of this Mountain [See EDEN], which God preserves from Heat and Cold, and where the Prophets *Enoch* and *Elias* enjoy a Thousand Sorts of Delights, & are to eat of the Tree of Life to the End of the World. The *Armenian* Priests tell Travellers that a certain Monk had been at the Top of *Ararat*, &c. The *Armenian* Patriarch informed *Tournefort* that God had favoured one Saint with a Sight of the Ark itself. And there are sev. Pieces of it shewn in sev. Places. What Credit ought to be given to these venerable Testimonies will best appear from the Account *Tournefort* has left us of his Attempt to climb this Mountain, of which we have Room but for a very brief Abstract. The Ascent, he tells us, is not only very difficult and fatiguing, but also dangerous, thro' the Ruggedness of some Parts, and the deep Sands of others. The horrid Precipices one is obliged to pass cannot be beheld without Horror, even by the Guides themselves, to say nothing of the Danger of being devoured by Beasts of Prey. Neither is there any Hermitage, Monastery, or other Place of Refreshment, by the Way, as some Travellers have had Leave to talk; for our Author assures us he neither met with any, nor, upon enquiring of his Guides, could he learn there were any such, except 2 or 3 at the Bottom of the Mountain. In short, having spent a whole Day with infinite Fatigue, he was obliged, by the Snow and intense Cold, to return without accomplishing his Design, tho' it was then in the Middle of Summer. Yet, if you will believe a certain Dutch Traveller [STRUYS], these Difficulties may be surmounted; for he assures us he went 5 Days Journey up Mount *Ararat* to see a *Romish* Hermit; that he pass'd thro' 3 Regions of Clouds; the first dark and thick, the next cold and full of Snow, and the 3d colder still; that he advanced 5 m. every Day; and when he came to the Place where the Hermit had his Cell, he breathed a very serene and temperate Air: That the Hermit told him he had perceived neither Wind nor Rain all the 25 Years he had dwelt there, and that at the Top of the Mountain there still reign'd a greater Tranquility, whereby the Ark was preserved uncorrupted. He farther pretends that the Hermit gave him a Cross made out of the Wood of the Ark, together with a Certificate, a formal Copy of which the Author has given in his *Sham Relation*. --- The Situation of *Ararat*, whether it be Mount *Masis* or the Mountain of *Cardu*, is very convenient for the Journey of the Sons of *Noah* from thence to the Land of *Shinaar*, the Distance not being very great, and the Descent easy, especially from the latter, into the Plains of *Mesopotamia*, of which *Shinaar* is a Part. We discover plainly, through the *Mosaic History*, a Neighbourhood between the Land of *Eden*, where Man was created, that of *Ararat*, where the Remains of Mankind were saved, and that of *Shinaar*, where they fixed the Centre of their

Plantations. And certainly it was more natural it should be so than to separate those Scenes at such a Distance from each other, as some have done; particularly Mr. *Shuckford*, as above said, who computes the Distance from *Ararat* to *Shinaar* to be about 1200 m. and that the Descendants of *Noah* reach'd not to *Shinaar* under 10 or 12 Years.

ARARENA. *Strabo*, describing *Ælius Gallus's* Expedition into *Arabia*, intimates that the Prov. of *Ararena* was 30 Days Journey fr. *Petra*, and 50 fr. the City of the *Negrani*, or *Nagara Metropolis* of *Ptolemy*, i. e. the modern *Nagran*; that it was for the most Part desert, and inhabited by the *Nomades*, or *Arabes Scenitæ*; and that the interjacent Tract betwixt it and the former City was a wild pathless Region, interspers'd in some Parts with Palm-Trees. All which Particulars, as well as the Name itself, clearly evince this Prov. to be the Country of the *Arraceni* or *Saraceni*, which had *Arra* for its Cap. City. These People were also sometimes in the East denominated *Agareni*; and their Ch. Town *Arra Atra*. It is therefore highly probable that the antient *Saracens* were styled *Hagarenes*, either from the Disposition of the Tract they inhabited, or from *Hagar* the Mother of *Ishmael*. [See SARACA.]

ARAS. See ARAXES.

ARAUCO, W. Lon. 78, S. Lat. 37. a City, Capital of one of the finest Valleys and Territories of *Chili*, in *S. America*, sit. on a River of the same Name, having a Garrison of 500 *Spaniards* and a convenient Number of *Indians*. These *Araucans*, says *Techo*, (from whom I extract this Article) have made themselves famous throughout the World, being inferior to none of the *Indians* for Valour, for they have many Years oppos'd the *Spaniards* to assert their Liberty. The Plain of *Arauco*, which is alm. 20 leag. square, when first the *Spaniards* enter'd it, was inhabited by the following Number of *Indians*; --- *Tucupellan* commanded 3000 Men, besides Women and Children; *Ongol* 4000; *Caicuculienpec* 3000; *Paicarve* 3000; *Millarapue* 4000; *Lewo, Pure*, and *Limoia*, each 6000; *Lewopia* & *Goleno* 1000; besides other Caciques, who had smaller Numbers. But the Chief of all was *Petuguitu*, Lord of 6000. Of all which Number, when the *Jesuits* came into that Valley, which was in the Year 1608, there were scarce 2000, as *Horatius Becchius*, one of them, testifies. --- Whatever Weapon every one of these People chuses in his Infancy, he is obliged to use all his Life-time, and is forbid any other, lest, by changing their Arms, they prove not expert at any. Those that perform any notable Exploits are prefer'd to Commands. Tho' the *Spaniards* before the Revolt had spread their Colonies throughout all the Kingdom, yet very few of the Natives were converted. One Obstacle was, that the Avarice of those Christians enslav'd them, and the ill Example of their Lives created an Aversion in them to their Religion. And seeing the Priests us'd to baptise sick Persons, who most commonly died soon after, they abhor'd Baptism as a mortal Operation.

ARAW, *Aaraw*, or *Arau*, in the Cant. of *Berne*, *Switzerland*, is not a very large, but an agreeable, Town on the Riv. *Aar*, fr. whence it takes its Name, 30 m. N. E. of *Berne*, Lon. 8. 4. E. Lat. 47. 25. It is noted for being the Place where the Prot. Cantons hold their Dyets, at which Meetings its Avoyer is always their Secretary, tho' he is appointed by the Lds. of *Berne*. The Government is the same as at *Zottinguen*. The Inhabitants are all Protestants, & have sev. noble Privileges. There is a singular Custom here in the Assemblies of the Cantons, which is to make the Servants dine in the same Hall with the Deputies their Masters, and to be served at the same Time, with the same Victuals, tho' at different Tables; because those Servants, being Citizens of their Towns as well as their Masters, have a Chance to be Deputies also some Time or other. Its most remarkable Structures are the Church, an old Fort, called *Alter Thurn*, built wholly of Flints, where a Garrison is kept in War, and the Town House.

ARAXES, or *Aras*, a famous River of *Persia*, which (as do also the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*) takes its Rise in the Pr. of *Turcomania* as now call'd, or *Armenia Major* as formerly, viz. in the Mountain *Albos*, and, running E. ward in a serpentine Course, discharges itself into the *Caspian Sea*, after a Run of upwards of 500 m. in which it receives some other considerable Rivers. It is very rapid, on which Account it hath that Greek Name, and is by some supposed to be the *Gibon*, which *Moses* speaks of (*Gen. ii.*) which signifies the same in *Hebrew*. It is very apt to overflow after Rains, so that they have in vain endeavour'd to build Bridges over it above the City of *Julfa*, they having been all carried off by the Torrent, tho' built of the best Materials

in the strongest Manner. Hence that of VIRGIL,
Pontem indignatur Araxes,

for it is known to have overthrown all the Bridges which the Conquerors of the World have reared upon it. Notwithstanding which, we are told by Lucas that he had rode by a large Stone Bridge strongly built, under which *he says* this River runs. But such is the Vehemence of its Current, after the thawing of the adjacent Snows, or some fierce Rains, that neither Banks nor Dikes can resist it; so that nothing hardly is more terrible than the Noise and Violence of the Waves at such Times: But in Winter, when its Waters are low, they ford it upon Camels, abt. half a Mile fr. *Julfa*, where it is very wide and least impetuous. N. B. There's a River in *Persia* which *Diodorus* names *Araxes*, now called *Bendimir*, which we suppose to be this same *Araxes*.

ARAXES, in *Armenia*, was formerly called *Helmus*, and changed Name, as *Plutarch* relates, on this Occasion: --- *Araxes*, a King of *Armenia*, who, in a War with the *Persians*, being assured by an Oracle, that he should return home loaded with Spoils, provided he sacrificed his 2 Daughters, caused the 2 Daughters of one *Misfalcus*, a Nobleman of his Court, to be sacrificed in their stead, flattering himself that he had thereby complied with the Oracle. But *Misfalcus* did not fail to revenge the Death of his Daughters by that of the King's Daughters, and pursued the Prince himself so close, that he was drowned in endeavouring to save himself by swimming over the *Helmus*, wch. was therefore ever after called by the said King's Name.

ARBA, or *Kirjath-Arbah*, the antient Name of *Hebron*, in the Land of *Canaan*, (*Jos. xiv. 15.*) which signifies *Four Cities*, or rather the *City of Four*, and seems to have its Name from the Great *Arbah*, the Father of the *Anakims*. See *HEBRON*.

ARBE, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*, stands abt. 5 or 6 m. dist. fr. the said Coast, in the *Golfo di Carnero*. It's computed abt. 13 or 14 m. long fr. E. to W. & 5 or 6 br. The Inhabitants call it *Rab*. It hath a Town of the same Name, which is a Bp.'s See, under that of *Zara*, and stands on the S. Coast of the Island, as that doth on the E. Side of *Vigilia*, and over-agt. *Segna*, abt. 15 m. fr. it.

ARBELA, so famed in History for the Battle fought near *Guagamela* in the Neighbourhood of it, which last being but an inconsiderable Village, the City *Arbela* was chosen by the Historians to give Name to that celebrated Fight between *Darius* and *Alexander* which proved the decisive Stroke for the *Persian* Empire, and wherein, with the Loss of but 300 Men on his Side, the *Macedonian* Conqueror defeated an Army of 200000 Foot and 50000 Horse, and killed 90000 on the Spot. *Arbela* is by some placed in *Persia* (*Steph. Byzant.*) but with more Truth in *Affyria*, or even, one may add, in *Affyria Propria*, or *Adiabene*. Some Antients represent it as a mere Village, and others as an inconsiderable Town: But surely one should suppose it at least a Place of some Strength, since that unfortunate Monarch *Darius* had stored up his immense Treasures in it, and which *Alexander* seized upon immediately after the Surrender of the Town. It was seated near a Mountain called *Nicatorion*, and both City and Mount stood between the 2 Rivers *Capros* and *Lycus*; since the *Adiabas*. The *Arabic* Geographers call it *Erbel*, and give it 35 Deg. of Lat. and 77. 20. of Lon. *Davity* tells us it is still in Being, and a pretty Country Town; but *Baudrand* affirms it to be entirely ruined. And indeed *Tavernier*, who describes the noble Plain where the Battle is supposed to have been fought, and speaks of the Castle on an Eminence, whence *Darius* saw his Army routed, says nothing of the Town of *Arbela*. As for the Plain of it, he describes it as being 15 Leagues in Extent, watered with several Rivulets, and producing great Variety of fine Fruit-Trees; and the Eminences where the antient Castles stood are covered with stately Oaks.

ARBELITIS, according to *Ptolemy*, the Name of one of the antient Provinces of *Affyria*.

ARBERG, a little Town of *Berne, Switzerland*, which must be distinguish'd from the *Arbourg* or *Arberg* under following. It is sit. on the same Riv. *Aar*, 16 m. S. W. from *Solothurn*, and 6 E. from *Erlach*.

ARBOGEN, or *Arbo*, in Latin *Arboga*, or *Arbogia*, a Town of *Sweden Proper*, near the Borders of *Nericia*, stands on the lit. Riv. *Arbon*, which a little lower falls into the Lake *Maeler*, and is 16 m. dist. fr. *Stockholm* to the W.

ARBON, in Latin *Arbor Felix*, in the Co. of *Baden*, in *Switzerland*, is an antient Town near the Lake *Constance*, 8 m. N. E. of *St. Gall*. It belongs to the Bp. of *Constance*,

who keeps a Bailiff here, and all other Officers of Justice. The Bailiff resides in an old Castle built by the *Romans*, where *St. Gall* dy'd *Anno* 640. but in Time of War the *Swiss* have a Right to garrison it, by Virtue of their Sovereignty. They chuse their own Chief Magistrate & Council, who, when a Bailiff has apprehended a Malefactor, try, and order him for Execution. Papists and Protestants are both tolerated here.

ARBOURG, or *Arberg*, in the Canton of *Berne, Switzerland*, is a little Town on the Banks of the *Aar*, 15 m. N. E. of *Solothurn*, 23 N. E. of *Berne*, 25 S. of *Basil*, & 29 W. of *Zurich*. 'Tis strong by Situat. on a Rock and a Fortrefs cut out of it, the most confid. in this Canton, & fortify'd in the modern Way by the said Canton, to cover their Country agt. any Incurfions from the neighb. Cantons of *Solothurn* and *Lucerne*. It very much resembles the City of *Wurtzburg* in *Franconia*, --- [See *WURTZBOURG*.] -- and is said also to have the like great Casks under it full of the best Wine; Topping being as fashionable here as in *Germany*. It consists of sev. Ramparts, one above another, to a considerable Height, and here is generally a Garrison of 50 Men.

ARBROTH. See *ABERBROTHOCK*.

ARCADIA, Part of antient *Greece*; was so named from *Arcas* the Son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, having antiently been called *Pelassgia*, being inhabited by the antient *Pelassgi*, who boasted themselves to be descended from *Pelassus* their pretended Founder, supposed to be the same with *Peleg* the Son of *Eber* in Scripture. The *Pelassgians* also surnamed him *Autochthon*, which was a Name the *Grecians* gave to those whose Original was not known. This Country was sit. in the Heart of *Peloponnesus*, (now the *Morea*) having *Elis* on the W. *Argolis* E. *Laconia* & *Messenia* S. and *Sicyon* & *Corinth* N. Its Ground, which afforded excellent Pasturage, made it famous for the vast Number of Herds it bred; for the tuneful Strains of its Shepherds, who excelled all others in the Pastoral Performances, and the Sweetness of their Vocal and Instrumental Music; and for the extraordinary Worship that was paid here to their God *PAN*. Here was also a famous Temple of that Deity in the City of *Tegea*, and another dedicated to *MINERVA* in the City *Stymphalus*, sit. at the Foot of a Ridge of Hills of that Name. Here also bred upon the Lake *Stymphalis* a Kind of Fowl, call'd from it the *Stymphalian* Birds, which grew to such Size and Number, that they darkened the Sun-beams at Noon-day, and terribly infested the Country, 'till they were all either kill'd or driven hence by *Hercules*. This was reckon'd his 6th Labour. These Birds were feigned to have lived upon Human Flesh. Here was also the famed Lake *Phenaeus*, from which springs the Riv. *Styx*, famous for the Coldness of its Waters, which chills them to Death that drink it; it being also of such corrosive Nature, that it will eat Iron and Brass. The Poets feigned it to be the River of Hell, whose Name was so sacred among the Gods, that if any of them broke his Oath after he had sworn by it, he was deprived of his Deity, and of the Use of *Nectar*, for 100 Years. The *Arcadians* were at first a rude wild People, living in the Woods and Fields, and feeding indifferently on the Product of the Ground, 'till taught by *Pelassus* to build Huts, live sociably, to exchange their common Food for Nuts, Acorns, or Beech-mast. Which Kind of Food, *Pausanias* tells, they continued to live upon a long Time after the Death of their Founder, insomuch that the *Lacedaemonians*, consulting the Oracle about a War which they were going to wage agt. them, receiv'd this Answer from the *Pythones*, *That tho' Jupiter and the Gods were on their Side, yet could they expect no Success agt. a warlike People, whose chiefest Dainties were the Fruit of the Beech*. Their Cloaths too were but the Skins of Wild Beasts. They began afterwards to give themselves up to feed Cattle, invited to it by the Fertility of their Soil. But as this Country abounded with excellent Pasture Grounds, so it was exposed to continual Incurfions from those who were either forced out of their own Country, or were discontented with it. And this put them upon the Necessity of exchanging the Crook for the Sword, & to inure themselves to some warlike Discipline in their own Defence, who would otherwise, in all Likelihood, have preferr'd a Pastoral Life to any other. Hence it was that they, especially the Highlanders, became such excellent Soldiers, that their Alliance was very much courted in all the Wars betw. the other States. They commonly used to come to the Wars clad with the Skins of Wolves and Bears, and carried either a little Bundle of Javelins or a Lance in their Hands, which they used with a peculiar Dexterity. Their very Women became at length such expert Warriors, especially

especially in a defensive War, that they have sometimes proved the Means of gaining a Victory, when it was in all Appearance leaning on the other Side. Witness that famous Expedition of the *Lacedemonians* against *Tegca*, when, flush'd by a dubious Oracle with Hopes that they should take that City, they brought with them Chains to bind their future Captives, but were in the Heat of the Battle discomfited by a Party of Women, who had lain in Ambush, and their King *Cherilaus* with a great Number of his Men bound with those very Chains they had brought with them. [*Herodot. & Pausan.*] Having therefore such brave Females to defend their Country, in Case of Invasion, they used to be hired as Mercenaries by all their neighbouring Estates, in the same Manner as the *Switzers* are now; and this made them some Amends for their Want of Commerce, occasioned by their Distance from the Sea. This extraordinary Change in so rude a Nation was as quick as it was surprizing. *Lycaon*, Son of their Founder, improv'd what his Father had done towards civilizing his Subjects. This is that *Lycaon* who is fabulously storied to have been changed into a *Wolf* by angry *Jupiter*, for having sacrificed a Youth to him. The Poets have improv'd this Fable, which perhaps took its Rise only from the *savage Nature* of that Prince, implied in his Name, *Lukos* in *Greek* signifying a *Wolf*. The Reader who may covet more of his poetic Story is referr'd to *Ovid's* *Metamorphoses*. *Lycaon's* Sons, of whom he had a consid. Number, built each of them a City, which were called after their several Names, and wch. are to be found in this our *DICTIONARY* in their proper Places. In these they gather'd the People into Bodies, and brought 'em still nearer to a social Life. And, in the next Reign, they began to sow Corn, make Bread, spin Wool, and make Garments of it. They also learned the Use of Bees, Honey, and Milk, of Rennet for making Cheese, of Oil, &c. Thus in 4 Generations the *Arcadians*, from being but one Remove from Wild Beasts, became civilized, industrious, inured to Society, Husbandry, and a regular Government. To which we add, as before, they by Necessity took to the cultivating martial Arts, and became the expertest as well as the bravest Warriors. Mean while they forgot not to cultivate also the Pastoral Life, for which they are so highly celebrated. Their Government was at first monarchical and arbitrary; but at length by Degrees the Subject obtain'd somewhat of a negative Power in Affairs of Moment. However, they were not always united under one King; for it sometimes happen'd that the Kingdom was divided by the Father between his Sons: And, besides, the sev. Cities built by *Lycaon's* Sons seem to be divided into Cantons under their sev. Chiefs. Among so many Sons, *Lycaon* had but one Daughter, named *Calisto*, with whom *Jupiter* having had an Intrigue, *Juno* (says the Fabulists) turned her into a She-Bear, and chaste *Diana*, to please that jealous Goddess, shot her to Death. The Fable adds, that *Mercury*, out of Compassion to the young Princess, and by *Jupiter's* Order, saved the Infant she was pregnant with, and placed the unhappy Mother in Heaven, where she became a Constellation, viz. that known by the Name of the *greater Bear*: --- Or, if you please, that Constellation was called by her Name in Honour of her. And this Infant was that *Arcas* before-mentioned, from whom the Country received its Name *Arcadia*, now Part of *Sacania*.

ARCADIA, a Town of *Sacania* in the *Morea*, stands at the Mouth of a sm. River also called *Arcadia*, which there falls into a Gulph of the same Name. It is 26 m. dist. fr. *Tornefe* Castle to the S. and abt. 28 fr. *Navarino* N. and is defended by an old Castle. Sev. Geographers take this Town to be the ant. *Ceparissii*, *Ceparissia*, or *Ceparissæ*; but *Sanson*, in his Map of the *Morea*, calls *Arcadia*, in Latin *Pilus Nestoris*, and places *Ceparissia* more S. at *St. Elia*, on the Gulph of *Zunchio*.

ARCADIA, a City of antient *Crete*, (now called *Candia*) mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Theophrastus*, *Seneca*, *Pliny*, &c. who all tell us, that this City being once destroyed (by what Means we have not learn'd), all the Springs in that Neighbourhood dried up, and began again to run as soon as the City was rebuilt.

ARCHANGEL, or *St. Michael the Archangel*, by the *Russians* called *Archania*, in the Pr. of *Dawina*, *Moscovy*, is advantageously sit. at the Mouth of the *Dawina*, which falls into the *White Sea* 6 leag. below it. It is no large City, it extending itself along the River only abt. 2 m. in Length; but yet rich, populous, and of modern Structure, chiefly become considerable by the *Engl.* Ships there trading, and thereby causing a great Resort thither of Merchants from most Parts of *Moscovy*, as well as from *Holland*, *Sweden*,

Denmark, &c. infomuch that in those Months in which the River is not frozen (for it freezes at least 3 Months in Winter) one might see 3 or 400, sometimes more, Ships in that Harbour. The *English* were the first Discoverers of it An. 1553, when Sir *Hugh Willoughby* having received a Commission to go to find out the N. E. Passage to *China*, *Rich. Chancellor*, Master of one of the Ships, separating fr. the Fleet, accidentally fell into the Bay of *St. Nicholas*, on the *White Sea*; from whence he was sent for and kindly received by the then Czar *Iwan Basilowitz*, who soon after granted the *English* free Liberty to trade in his Dominions. A Company of Merchants was accordingly incorporated in *London*, An. 1555. and had large Privileges granted to 'em by that Monarch; upon which Encouragement a large Traffick was set on Foot, to the great Profit of both Nations, which ours enjoy'd solely for some Time. 'Till then the *Russian* Commodities used to be conveyed to *Narva*, a Sea-port on the Gulph of *Finland*; but this latter hath yielded since to *Archangel*; which is now, in a manner, the only Port of Consideration in *Moscovy*. The *Dutch*, however, and after them other Nations, soon struck in for a Share of this Traffick, tho' not with the same Advantage as ours, by reason of the peculiar Privileges granted to our Company. But these were unhappily lost, the Czar being so exasperated agt. the *Eng.* Nation, on his hearing of the Murder of *K. Cha. I.* that he wholly deprived them of it; since which all our Efforts to regain 'em have been vain. The most consid. Edifice here is the Palace, or Hall, built of large square Stones, after the *Ital.* Manner, and divided into 3 Parts; in one of which the Merchants, both *Russian* and Strangers, have large and convenient Apartments, for themselves and their Wares; but after the Ships are sailed away, which they commonly do in *October*, they are oblig'd to remove to other Lodgings. This Palace is a large stately Building, with a spacious Court before it, which reaches quite to the River. The Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, are held in it in their proper Apartments. The Citadel, where the Governor resides, is built after the *Russian* Manner, and surrounded with Wooden Walls, which reach also quite to the River. In it are a vast Number and Variety of Shops, where the *Russians* store up their Merchandizes against the Fair: These, as well as the Houses of the Town, are all of Wood, but stout and large, and well furnish'd within, especially those of Foreign Merchants. They have all of them a Stove within-side every Chamber, to fence against the extreme Cold. The Streets are paved with broken Stumps, Pieces of Timber, and other Rubbish, so roughly laid, that one is in continual Danger of falling; only in Winter the Snow, which lies pretty thick and hard upon 'em, makes them smooth and easy, during that Season, which is so severe, that there is no Divine Service performed all that while. However, here's Plenty of Provisions, as Flesh, Fowl of all Sorts, especially Wild, Fish in great Variety, and sold extraordinary cheap; particularly Partridges, which commonly sell at abt. 3 d. or 4 d. per Brace, and of which here are two Kinds; one like the common Sort, and the other which turn white in the Winter, and resume their natural Colour in Summer, like as do the Hares, mentioned in *Artic. MOSCOVY*. The Government was wholly lodg'd in the Governor 'till 1700, when the Czar created 4 Burgomasters to take Care of the Civil & Mercantile Affairs; so the Governor's Power is confined to the Militia only. The Court sends hither yearly a Commissioner to receive Customs on all Merchandizes, which has been computed betw. 150,000 & 200,000 *Ruples per An.* and the Number of Ships which come hither fr. foreign Nations is commonly betw. 3 & 400. The chief Commodities brought into Port are, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Silks, Gold and Silver Lace, other Sorts of Lace, Gold Wire, Cochineal, Indico, and other Drugs for Dying; Wines, Brandies, and other distill'd Liquors. However, the Trade is vastly decreased since the Czars, by the Conquest of *Livonia*, have made the Ports of *Petersburgh* and *Riga* the Rivals of this, and caused the Flow of Trade to pass, in a great meas. fr. it to them. *Archangel* is the See & Residence of a *Russian* Archbishop. Our Geographers, more exactly than others, give its lat. 64. 36. lon. 40. 5. E.

ARCHELAIS, an ant. City of *Cappadocia*, so called fr. *Archelaus*, King of that Country, who either founded it, or rebuilt and embellish'd it.

ARCHIPELAGO. See *ÆGEAN SEA*.

ARCHIPELAGO, a Nickname given to the *E. Indian* Islands.

ARCIS, *Arci*, *Arcy*, or *Arcies*, in Latin *Arciaca*, a sm. City in *Champagne*, *France*, standing on the River *Aube*, 3 leag.

leag. dist. fr. *Troyes* to N. It is generally called *Arcies sur Aube*, *Arciaca ad Albam*, to distinguish it fr. 2 other Places of the Name.

ARCO, which the Germans call *Arch*, in the Bprie. of *Trent*, in *Aufria*, Germany, is 14 m. S. W. of *Trent*, and 4 & half above the Influx of the River *Sarca* into the Lake *De Garda*.

ARCOS, distinguish'd with the Addition of *De la Frontera*, (or of the Frontier) in *Andalusia*, Spain, was an ancient City of the *Celtes*; the Romans gave it the Name of *Arcobriga*, and *Colonia Arcensum*. It is now a sm. City of about 2000 Inhabitants, 2 Parishes, 3 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, and some Chapels. It's sit. on a high Rock, wch. stands upright, accessible only on the E. Side, the other 3 encompass'd by the River *Guadaleta*. It stands 36 m. S. fr. *Seville*, and about the same Dist. N. E. fr. *Cadiz*.

ARDACHAT. See ARTAXATA.

ARDEBIL, or *Ardewil*, in the Pr. of *Aiderbeitzan*, *Persia*, is abt. 28 m. dist. fr. *Taurus* to the E. in a fair and spacious Plain surrounded with Mountains, which occasion a continual Changeableness of Weather, fr. Extremity of Heat to Extrem. of Cold, and render the City subject to epidemical Diseases. It claims Dignity among the best Cities in *Persia*, partly because it was honour'd with the Residence of sev. of their Kings, and because *Schich Eidar* (the Author of the *Shai Seet*, and to whom the late *Sophia* Family owed their Origin) lived and died here; as also because *Sophi Ismael*, the first King of that Race, lies buried here. The *Bazars* (or Markets) are fine and well cover'd. They have a great Numb. of *Mosques* adorn'd with Domes. The most considerable stands on the E. Side of the Town, within its Walls, and, being on an Eminence, is conspicuous at a Distance. Before this *Mosque* is a Reservoir or *Bafon*, supply'd with Water by subterraneous Pipes from the Hills, which serves to refresh the great Numbers resorting hither for Devotion. There are also many *Bagnios*. The Town in many Parts abounds with Alders and Lindens, and a little River, divided into 2 Branches, runs, one thro' it, and t'other encompassing it, which, after their rejoining, falls into the River *Karaj*. But this sm. Stream is so increased by melted Snow falling from the Mountains in Summer, that they are forced to dig Trenches to carry it off. The *Meidan* (or great Square) is 300 Paces long and 150 br. having Shops all round it, which, when this City flourish'd, were well stock'd with valuable Commodities: But the richest Goods, as Jewels, Gold, Silver, Silk, &c. were kept in another Market-house or Exchange, a square Building opening at 3 Gates into 3 long Streets. The Sepulchre of *Schich Eidar* is no sm. Ornament to the City. The Structures over it, and adjoining it, at divers Times built by *Persian* Kings, compose a Kind of Castle, and consist of fair Courts, Cloister-walks, large Rooms, & arched Vaults, all richly adorn'd with Gold, Silver, Tapestry, Marble Pavements, &c. especially the Tomb itself, and the Chapels leading to it, where are seen Gates plated with Gold, Rails of massy Gold & Silver, &c. But what is reckon'd by many most commendable is the Kitchen of *Sephi*, which he himself endow'd with a Revenue of 50 Crowns a Day, to provide Food for the Poor; which Endowment has been so increased by sev. Kings, that, in the Time of *Olcarius's* being there, 1000 Persons at least were fed 3 times a Day out of it. Most of the Houses out of the *Bazars* have the Conveniency and Pleasure of Gardens full of Fruit-Trees; and there are some large Spots in the Out-Parts where the Houses are at a Distance fr. each other, and the Intervals are planted with Trees. Hence it is that the City is of large Extent, with a Numb. of Salient Angles. E. lon. 64. 20. lat. 36.

ARDEE. See ATHERDEE.

ARDEN, or *Ardenes*, in Latin *Erduenna Silva*, *Ardenna*, or *Ardennensis Silva*, near the City of *Chimay*, in Fr. *Hainaut*, is a famous Wood, or rather Forest, formerly the largest in *Gaul*. For *Cæsar* asserts that it began on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and extended to the very Borders of the *Rhemi*, i. e. the now Diocese of *Rheims* in *Champagne*. But it hath been cut down in many Places, especially towards its Extremities. However, it still extends over the whole Duchy of *Luxembourg*, the meridional Part of the Bprie. of *Liege*, and of the Prov. of *Hainaut*, and the N. Part of *Champagne*, tho' with sev. Interruptions. In many Places the Passes are so narrow, that 2 Carts can't go a-breast.

ARDENBURG, antiently called *Rodenburg*, in Latin *Ardenburgum*, or *Rodenburgum*, is a sm. City of the *Austrian Netherlands*, abt. 4 m. dist. fr. *Shys* to the S. E. and as many in *Middleburg* in *Flanders* tow. N. E. It was formerly

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one of the most confid. Places in this Part, and pretty well fortify'd; but the *Dutch*, having taken it, in 1604, caused it to be dismantled, & it was yielded to them by *Philip IV.* K. of *Spain*, in 1648. by the Treaty of *Munster*. Since which the Prot. Religion has been here establish'd, and the Catholic tolerated. E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 51. 15.

ARDES, in Latin *Ardesia*, a City of *Auvergne*, in France, is sit. on the Borders of Upper and Lower *Auvergne*, in a very fruitful Country; for which Reason it is in a manner the Staple Town for the Trade betw. these 2 Parts of the Province. It is also the chief Place in the Duchy of *Mercaur*, thus called from a Village of that Name, which lies betw. *Clermont* & *St. Flour*, 8 leag. dist. fr. each, which Duchy Peerdom belongs now to the House of *Vendôme*.

ARDFEART, a Borough, in the County of *Kerry*, and Prov. of *Munster*, Ireland, sit. near the Sea, 4 m. fr. *Trailey*, and 132 fr. *Dublin*. It hath a Harbour for small Vessels. It was once a distinct poor Bishopric, but is now united to that of *Limeric*. In the *Irish* Histories and Records the Bishops of this Place are sometimes styled of *Kerry*.

ARDGLASS (1 m. fr. *Killogh*, and 6 fr. *Down-Patrick*) in the County of *Down*, and Prov. of *Ulster*, Ireland, was, next to *Carrickfergus*, the principal Town of Trade in *Ulster* before the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, and is reputed to have been formerly a Parliamentary Borough, but is now a noble Heap of Ruins, consisting of several Castles. It was sit. upon a rocky Creek, fit only for small Vessels or Fishing-boats; but its Trade was carried on in *Killogh* Harbour, thence called the Haven of *Ardglass*. It hath several Proprietors; but the greatest Part thereof, with a good Estate about it, belongs to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Kildare*, and gives the Title of Viscount to the English Lord *Barrington*.

ARDNENACH is Part of the Peninsula betwixt the Bays of *Cromartie* & *Murray*, and the Shire of *Ross*, Scotland, 13 m. and half fr. E. to W. & 5 & half fr. N. to S. where broadest. It has high Mountains, but sev. of them both pleasant & fruitful. It was a Barony, which formerly gave Title to the Second Sons of the Kings of Scotland.

ARDOCH. See STRATHERN.

ARDRA, or *Ardab*, a confid. Kingd. on the Slave Coast of *Guinea*, has *Whydah* on the W. the Gulph of *Guinea* S. and *Benin* Proper E. The most considerable Places that we know are *Jacquin*, *Great Ardra*, and *Little Ardra*.

Great ARDRA, the Capital of *Ardra* just mentioned, & the Residence of its King before it was conq. by the K. of *Dahomy*, is abt. 50 Engl. m. dist. fr. the Sea Shore N. near the Riv. *Lagos*; E. lon. 4. lat. 5.

Little ARDRA lies a lit. below *Jacquin* to E. but farther inland. The *Dutch W. Ind. Comp.* had many Years a Lodge and a Factor here; but he being kill'd, and the Land laid waste, by the *Popeans*, they left their Factory.

ARDRES, in Latin *Ardra*, *Arda*, or *Ardea*, a Town in *Picardy*, France, stands on a Hill surrounded with marshy Grounds, in the County of *Guines*, near 2 leag. dist. from the City of that Name, 3 leag. from *Calais* to the S. and something more from *Gravelines*, on the Borders of *Artois*. It has the Title of Principality, and was formerly subj. to its own Lords; but it has been long since united to the Crown of France. A famous Interview was celebrated near this Place betw. *Hen. VIII.* K. of England & *Francis I.* K. of France in June 1520, for the ratifying a Treaty of Peace. The Attendants of both were most richly clothed, and their Court appear'd so splendid, that the Place where they met was from thence called *le Camp de Drap d'Or*, i. e. the Camp of the Golden Cloth. It is a strong Place, and the Seat of a Royal Provostship, compos'd of a Lieut. General, an Attorney of the King, and a Recorder; which Provostship, to which 19 Parishes belong, pays no *Taille* or *Tallage*. E. Lon. 2. Lat. 50. 45.

ARDROS, being the middle Part of the Shire of *Ross*, in Scotland, is mountainous and scarce inhabited, but left for Pasturage.

ARDS (the Barony of), in the Co. of *Down*, and Prov. of *Ulster*, Ireland, lies between the Lake of *Strangford* and the Sea, & in the S. Part of it is opposite to *Lecale*. It is a narrow Strip of Land, in some Places 3, and in none above 6 m. broad; but the Soil is tolerably good. Sir *Tho. Smith* obtain'd a Patent from *Q. Eliz.* for the *Ards*, and sent his Natural Son with a Colony to possess it; but he was intercepted and slain by an *Irishman*. This Attempt cost Sir *Thomas* 10,000 *l.* yet after his Death it was neglected, and *K. James I.* granted it to some of the Scotch Nobility.

ARUENNA SYLVA. See CARBONARIA-SYLVA.

AREBO, or *Areba*, or *Arbon*, E. Lon. 5. Lat. 5. a Town

Town of *Benin Proper*, on the Slave Coast of *Guinea, Africa*, is a common Trading-Place for the *Europeans*, & sit. abt. 50 m. higher up than the Mouth of the Riv. *Formosa*. So far, says *Bosman*, & even farther, Ships may conveniently come in their Passage, sailing by Hundreds of Branches of that River, besides Creeks, some whereof are very wide. *Arebo* is a fine, large, oblong Town, indifferently well furnish'd with Houses; which Houses are pretty large, and built with Reeds and Leaves, says *Bosman*. This Place and the circumjacent Country are govern'd by a Viceroy. There were here formerly two Factories, one of which belonged to the *English*, and t'other to the *Dutch*; each of which had their particular Factors and Brokers. But the *English* not having traded here for many Years, their Lodge is fallen down and demolished, and their Factors and Brokers were incorporated with those of the *Dutch*. In all Parts of *Benin*, says *Barbot*, except *Arebo*, they honour Women who have Two Children at a Birth: But here, even by a municipal Law, they treat the Twin-bearing Woman barbarously, and kill both the Mother and Infants immediately, as a Sacrifice to a certain Demon which they firmly believe to be continually hovering in a Wood near *Arebo*; unless the Husband be so fond of her as to buy her off, by sacrificing a Woman Slave in her Place; & it is but very seldom that any Man fails of doing so. But as for the innocent Twins, they are to die without Redemption, and must be offered up in Sacrifice by an irrevocable and savage Law; which barbarous Custom must be very grievous to the tender Mothers of such miserable Victims. This cruel cursed Law is of such Force at *Arebo*, that they have Examples of a Priest, his Wife having been delivered of two Children at a Birth, and she redeemed by the Offering of a Slave, according to shocking Custom, who has been obliged with his own Hands to sacrifice his own Twin-Infants, as indispensably bound to it by his Priesthood. However, this savage Custom has in Process of Time made such Impression on married Men, that when the Time of their Wives Delivery draws near, they send them to another Country, fearing a Twin-birth: And perhaps they may by Degrees abolish such an inhuman Law, founded on the extravagant Notion that it is impossible for a Man to get a Woman with Child of Two Children at a Time, and therefore to be look'd on as a Prodigy or monstrous; and that they ought to be made away with immediately to atone their Gods, who else would certainly plague the Land with some terrible Calamities. The Wood where those *Blacks* fondly believe the Demon lies lurking is so venerable and sacred to the Inhabitants of that District, that they never permit any foreign *Blacks*, Men or Women, to enter it. If any Native unawares happens on a Path which leads thereto, he is obliged to go to the End of it before he turns back. However, looking upon us *White Men* (says *Barbot*) as a Sort of Gods [as may be further seen in our Article *BENIN*], they do not think the sacred Wood defiled by our entering it as often as we think fit to shoot, or by our turning back before we have gone half Way to the End of the Path; which some *Europeans* have done designedly to ridicule their stupid Credulity; which doth not a little stagger the Faith of some when they see their Boldness attended with no ill Events. But the cunning Priests immediately satisfy such doubting Persons, by telling them that the Demon to whom they sacrifice Human Blood does not trouble himself with *White Men*, who are Gods as well as himself; but that if any *Black* should presume so to do, he would soon feel, by some dreadful Accident, the Indignation of the God inhabiting the sacred Grove. *Bosman* gives us the same Account.

ARENDONK, a considerable tho' unwall'd Borough in the Territory of *Antwerp*, in the *Aust. Netherlands*.

ARENSBECK, an Abbey in the Duchy of *Holstein*.

ARENSBERG, in a Tract of Land in *Westphalia* which belongs to the Elect. of *Cologne*, is a neat and pleasant City, Capital of a County of that Name, on the River *Ruhr*, or *Roer*, 47 m. N. E. fr. *Cologne*. It was formerly subj. to its own Lords, but by them sold in 1638 to the See of *Cologne*, whose Abp. often comes hither for the Diversion of Hunting. It is defended by a strong Castle, in which dwells the Governor.

ARENSBURG, a City, and the Chief Place in the Island of *Offel* belonging to *Sweden*, stands near the S. Coast of that Island, fortified with a Castle.

AREOPAGUS. See *ATHENS*.

ARESGOL, or *Haregol*, a Prov. of the Kingd. of *Algiers*, in *Africa*. It is so called from its Capital, the Residence of its Governor, and hath *Oran* on the E. the *Mediterranean* N. *Humauhar* W. & *Tremecen* S. The Town is so

antient that its Original cannot be traced; but it hath been often destroy'd and rebuilt. It is now possess'd by *Arabs*, by Consent of the *Turks*, to whom they pay a sm. Tribute, & by whom the Citadel, in which the Governor resides, is garrison'd. It was antiently a confid. Place, and suppos'd the *Siga Colonia* of *Ptolemy*, the Ruins of which are still to be seen on the Sea Side, E. of the Town of *Oran*.

ARETHUSA (The Fountain of). See *ALPHEUS*.

ARETHUSA, a Lake thro' which Riv. the *Tigris* runs, without mixing its Waters therewith. See *TIGRIS*.

AREZZO, *Aretium*, *Arretium*, in the Territory of *Florence, Italy*, is sit. abt. 3 m. fr. the Fens of *Cbianas*, which empty themselves into the *Arno*, a little below it. It is an antient City, said to have been built by *Areta* the Son of *Janus*, but was one of the 12 *Tuscan Colonies*, and so opulent that it assisted the *Romans* w. 30000 Pieces of Gold; but was fallen in Decay when *Cosmo de Medicis* took it under his Protection, ever since which it hath recovered itself by Degrees. It was fam'd in Old Times for a fine Sort of Earthen Vessels made here, much esteem'd by the *Romans* (*Martial.*); and hath been since for a great many celebrated Persons it hath given Birth to, particularly *Mæcenas*, *Augustus's* Favourite, and great Patron of Learned Men; *Guido Aretini*, who was the Inventor of the 6 Notes of Musick, *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*; and his infamous Namesake *Peter Aretini*, known for his biting Satires and shameful Dialogues. It is an Episcopal See, formerly under that of *Florence*, but now exempt from it. The Martyr *Donatus* was Bp. of it, and suffer'd Martyrdom, and lies buried in the Cathedral built in *Valentinian's* Time by *Zenobius*, one of his Tribunes. Pope *Gregory X.* is also interr'd in it. It stands 26 m. N. E. of *Siena*, 30 N. W. fr. *Perugia*, and 40 S. E. fr. *Florence*. Lat. 43. 12. E. lon. 12. 22.

ARGA and *BADEO*, Two Maritime Cities of *Arabia Felix*, in a Southerly Direction from *Nysa*, had Royal Palaces, in wh. the Sovereigns of the Country sometimes resided.

ARGAUS Mount. See *CAPPADOCIA*.

ARGENT, a River, which is called by the Antients *Argenteus*, rises near *S. Maximin*, in *Provence*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* at a sm. Dist. fr. *Frejus*. This is the River which *M. Antony*, in his Expedit. agt. *Lepidus*, flung himself the first into, to encourage his Army, in gaining the opposite Side, and where he surprized *Lepidus* asleep in his Tent a-bed, &c. &c.

ARGENTAN, in Latin *Argentomum*, *Argentomagus*, &c. and by the *Romans* called *Aræ Genuæ*, a City of *Normandy, France*, is sit. on the Banks of the River *Orne*, on a rising Ground, in the Middle of a fruitful Plain, 4 leag. dist. fr. *Falaise* to the S. E. 5 fr. *Seez* to N. W. and 7 fr. *Alençon* to N. It is very well built, and its Walls flank'd with Towers, & surrounded with Ditches. There are here 4 Suburbs, a Paroch. Church, sev. Chapels of Ease, divers Convents, 2 Hospitals, and a Town-house. The City is govern'd by a Mayor & 3 Aldermen. It is a Bailiwick and a Viscounty, the Seat of an Election, & a Granary for Salt. The Trade consists chiefly in Corn, Linnen Cloths, Hats, and Tann'd Leather.

ARGENTARIA. Most Geographers take this City to have stood where the present City of *Colmar* now stands. See *COLMAR*.

ARGENTON, in Latin *Argentomagus*, in *Lower Berry, France*, stands on the Banks of the River *Creuse*, near the Borders of *Berry* & *Poitou*, 18 leag. dist. fr. *Bourges* to S. W. It is divided by the River into the Upper and Lower City. There was formerly here a Castle, which was demolish'd by Order of *Lewis IV.* E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 46. 40.

ARGOB. We read, *Deut. iii. 4.* that the *Israelites* took all his (viz. *Og's*) Cities, all the Region of *Argob*, the Kingdom of *Og* in *Bashan*. It is controverted among Writers, whether *Argob* and *Bashan* were equivalent Terms, or quite distinct, or whether the former denoted only some Part of the Country denoted by the latter. Now, this Matter may, I think, be cleared fr. ver. 13, 14, 15, for here *Moses* saith, *I gave unto the Half Tribe of Manasseh all the Region of Argob, with all Bashan.* --- *Jair the Son of Manasseh took all the Country of Argob.* --- *And I gave Gilead unto Machir.* Here in v. 14. the Region of *Argob* seems plainly to be spoken of as a Part of *Bashan*; and v. 14, 15. the Region of *Argob* is said to be given unto *Jair*, and *Gilead* unto *Machir*: So that these Two together seem to have made up the Country, or at least the Kingdom, of *Bashan*. As to the particular Situation of these two Tracts, viz. *Argob* & *Gilead*, it is evident enough that *Gilead*, properly so called, was the Tract wherein lies the Mount or Hills of *Gilead*; and consequently that the remaining Part of the Kingdom of *Og*

was that called the *Region of Argob*, which therefore lay to N. of the other.

ARGOS. This antient Kingdom, in *Greece*, was more antiently called *Ægiala* and *Apia*; but it changed such its Name for that of *Argolis*, from *Argos* the Son of *Jupiter* & *Niobe*, who was Sister to *Apis*, upon whom the Kingdom devolved because *Apis* died without Issue. It was also sometimes styled *Hippim* and *Hippoboton*, [signifying in *Greek* *Breeding Horses*] from the neighbouring Pastures, in which *Neptune* is said to have fed his Horses, but rather in Fact for an excellent Breed of Horses, which that Country was famed for. This Kingdom is sit. on the N. E. Side of *Peloponnesus*, surrounded on the E. by the two Bays of *Saron*, (now *Golfo de Neapoli*) and of *Argos*, and has the Kingd. of *Sicyon*, or *Achaia Propria* & *Arcadia* on N. & W. & that of *Laconia* on the S. What its antient Limits were is hard to say; but it was very much enlarged by some of its Monarchs, so that it extended itself fr. E. to W. fr. 23 degr. 40 min. E. Lon. (or abt. 70 m.) & N. & S. fr. 37 degr. & a half to 38 degr. 20 min. N. Lat. (or abt. 50 m.) Its chief River is the *Inachus*, so called from *INACHUS* the Founder of the Kingdom, to whom *ARGOS* above said was the 3d Successor. It empties itself into the Bay of *Argos*, now called *Golfo de Engia*, near the Port *Afine*. On this River was sit. the Metropolis, called also *Inachus*, and famous (among other Things) for the Death of *Pyrrhus* a King of *Epirus*, who, having forced an Entrance into it, was knock'd on the Head with a Tile flung by an Old Woman from the Top of a House. Here was also the Brazen Tower, in which *Danae*, being there confined by her Father, was deflowered by *Jupiter*. It was much enriched by its Trade, and particularly that of a fine Breed of Horses, as above observed. The Government of *Argos* (and afterwards *Mycena*) continued altogether Monarchical from its first Foundation to its establishing itself into a downright Democracy. *Pausanias* indeed observes, that the *Argives* were extremely jealous of their Liberties, and were ever endeavouring to encroach upon the Royal Prerogative. However, they did not wholly clip it till after a long Succession of Princes. The *Heraclidae*, who were of the Family of *Persens*, recovered the Kingdom from that of *Pelops*, about 80 Years after the Taking of *Troy*, or about 40 Years before its becoming a Common-Wealth; for it was during that Space that the People gained so much Ground upon their Kings, that they left them little else but the bare Name. But by what Laws they were antiently governed, or by whom they were enacted, and how far these Monarchs were tied by them, is what we will not pretend to say. This Kingdom, *Eusebius* tells us out of *Castor*, was founded 1080 Years before the first Olympiad, that is (accord. to *Usher*) in the Year of the World 2148. So that *Inachus* the Founder of it was Cotemporary with *Abraham*, and with *Thurimachus* the 7th King of *Sicyon*. It continued under the Name of the *Argolic* Kingdom till the Reign of *Acrisius* the 14th King of it, who transferred the Seat of it to *Mycena*, a City of his own founding, about the Year of the World 2700, and about the Year 550 of its Foundation, from which Time that Part of it continued to be called the Kingdom of *Mycena* till the Dissolution which happen'd abt the Year 2920, when the *Heraclidae* made themselves Masters again both of this and the whole Peninsula, after it had stood upwards of 77 Years, and under the Government of 21 Monarchs. The *Argolic* Kingdom, properly so called, retained likewise its own Kings after this Division, until the *Heraclidae*, whose Family had been set aside by that of *Euristheus*, the implacable Enemy of *Hercules* and all his Race, above an Age before. These dividing the Peninsula into 3 Kingdoms, that of *Argos* had not continued above 40 Years before *Meltas*, their last King, having made a Push to recover the Royal Prerogative, which was dwindled by that Time to its lowest Pitch, lost the Kingdom and his Life, after which the *Argivic* Government was changed into a Democracy.

ARGOS, or *Argo*, (The City of) was antiently the Metropolis of *Agamemnon*, King of the preceding. It is sit. on the Riv. *Planizza*, the antient *Inachus* above-mention'd, 14 m. fr. *Napoli di Romania* to the N. 24 fr. *Corinth* towards the S. E. and 43 fr. *Leontari* tow. the E. It was antiently a very stately and magnificent City, and for sev. Ages Capital of a Kingdom, afterwards a Com. Wealth, as above related. But it is now only a Village with a Castle; yet it is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, who has a tolerable Palace, tho' the rest of the Houses are very indifferent. The Town was sold to the *Venetians* in 1388, from whom it was taken by *Mahomet II.* in 1463. but recovered by Gen. *Morosini* in

1686. and again lost in this Century. E. Lon. 23. Lat. 37. 30.

ARGOS HIPPIM, a City in *Apulia*, built by *Diomedes*. It in Time changed its Name into *Argyrippa*.

ARGUIN Rocks are the *Seven Rocks* 12 leag. beyond *Cape Blanco*, in the Prov. of *Zanbaga*, *Africk*. They had each formerly a particular Name, but now the whole Group goes by this one general Name, on Acct. (says *Dapper*) of a Fortrefs which *Alfonso K.* of *Portugal* caused to be built on one of them in 1443. when they were first discovered.

ARGYLE-SHIRE, or Shire of *Inncrery*, was the first Seat of the *Scots* when they landed from *Ireland*, and did, together with *Perthshire*, and the Western Islands, make up the Kingdom of the *Scots*, while the rest of *Scotland* was under the *Picts* and *Romans*. In *Latin* 'tis call'd *Argadia*, or *Argathelia*, from *Argathel*, or *Ar-Gwithil*, i. e. *Near to the Irish*, because it lies towards *Ireland*, whose Inhabitants were called, by the *Britons*, *Gwithil* and *Gnothel*. It has the *Irish* Sea and the Firth of *Clyde* on the S. *Perthshire* on the E. *Lochaber* N. E. and sev. Isles N. W. The Editor of *Camden* makes it 120 m. long, and 40 broad, and says it had formerly 2 Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Turbert*, which are now united into one, comprehending *Cantyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodniss*, *Cowall*, *Lorne*, and many of the Western Isles. To *Argyle*, *Cowall*, and *Knapdale*, Mr. *Templeman* assigns an Area of 148 square Miles; to *Lorne* 384; to *Mull* Island (where the Elder Son of the Pretender, in 1745, heading the villainous Rebellion in *Scotland*, so lately landed) 420; to *Ila* Island 210; to *Arran* Isle 198; to *Bute* Island 27, and to *Cantyre* 245; in all 2492. The *General Atlas* extends it 90 m. fr. the Mull of *Cantyre* S. to *Lochaber* N. & 70 where broadest, including the Isles. The Sea here in many Places runs up a great Way into the Land, in long Bays call'd *Loughs*. This Shire is mountainous, and the Inhabitants (who speak *Irish*) live mostly by Hunting and Fishing; for its 7 great Loughs, with other lesser ones, abound with all Sorts of Fish. The Coast is full of high Rocks, and black Mountains cover'd with Heath, which feed great Numbers of black Cattle, Deer, & Wild Beasts. Their Cattle generally run wild; but are excellent Meat, and their Fat boiled continues some Days like Oil. This Country is the Seat of a Provincial Synod, containing 5 Presbyteries and 49 Parishes, and it gives Title of Duke & Earl (as does also *Greenwich* in *England*) to the Chief of the *Campbells* Family, descended from the antient Heroic Petty Kings of this Country, who derive their Origin from one of the Kings of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. This Family was for a long Time Hereditary Lords Justices General, or Lords Chief Justices in Criminal Affairs, for the whole Kingdom; but surrender'd that Office to K. *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Hereditary Jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the Isles. The Dukes are still Hereditary Great Masters of the King's Household in *Scotland*, Hereditary Admirals of the Western Isles, Hereditary Sheriffs of the County, and Hereditary Generals of *Dunoon* Castle. This Family has had the Honour to match with the Royal Family, and others of the greatest Note, in *Scotland*; are possessed of many Royalties, and have abundance of Vassals, who (by a very odd Right of Tenure) are obliged to pay the Portions of the Daughters of the Family when married; and for this End a Tax is laid on them according to their Number of Cattle. The Shire has many Castles and Gentlemens Seats, most of wch. are possessed by Branches of this Family, which is noted for having suffered much for its stedfast Adherence to the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of their Country, especially from the Reformation to the Revolution.

ARGYLE, properly so call'd, [See the Article foregoing.] lies between *Loch-fyn* (60 m. long and 4 broad, with a great Herring Fishery) and *Locharw*, a fresh Water Loch, 24 m. long and 1 broad. Hence is the Title of Viscount to the Duke of *Argyle*. According to Bp. *Lesley* it is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, containing 12 Islands, in 2 of wch. are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*. A River call'd *Arw* runs from it, and after a Course of 6 or 7 m. enters *Loch-Ediff*, which falls into the W. Sea, over-against the Isle of *Mull*, and abounds with Salmon.

ARHUSEN, E. Lon. 10. 20. Lat. 56. a City of *Jutland*, in *Denmark*, the Capital of the Diocese of *Arhusen*, sit. at the Mouth of the Riv. *Gude*, which runs thro' it, & a little lower falls into the *Categate*, Entrance of the *Baltic* Sea by the lesser Belt, 90 m. N. W. of *Copenhagen*, & 70 m. N. E. of *Rypen*, 86 m. fr. *Sleswick* due N. 47 fr. *Ringkoping* tow. S. E. & 86 fr. the *Schager-Riff*, or utmost N. Land of *Jutland* to the S. It is very pleasantly sit. being surrounded with Forests full of Game, rich Pastures, and fruitful Fields,

Fields, which produce most of the other Lands in *N. Jutland*. It is a neat & pleasant Town, furnish'd with all manner of Necessaries, which the Country affords plentifully; and foreign Commodities of all Sorts are daily brought by Shipping. It has a good Harbour, and is adorned with a Cathed. Church of curious Architecture, beautified with many stately Monuments of Prelates, &c. But the Bp.'s Palace is fallen to Decay.

ARIA, a Pr. of Old of *Persia*, was bounded on the N. by *Margiana & Bactria*, W. by *Parthia & Carmania* the desert, S. by *Drangiana*, E. by *Parapamisus*, now comprehended under the Pr. of *Chorasana*. It was antiently a very populous Country, tho' much subj. to Heats, and intermix'd with Deserts, Heaths, and Forests. However, where the Heat of the Sun is a little rebated they have very fruitful Plains, which among other Things produce Grapes, the Wine of which hath so strong a Body as to keep 80 or 100 Years without Diminution of Colour or Flavour. The antient City of ARIA, now known by the Name of *Heri* or *Herat*, is still large and populous. Sir *Tho. Herbert*, in his Travels, tells us, that when he was there he found it under a Governor of its own, and adds that the adjacent Country abounds with Roses, of which they make a Water much stronger in its Smell than that made in *Europe*. There are likewise Tapestries made in the Neighbourhood of this Place, such as transcend not only the Tapestries of *Europe*, but even those that come from the rest of the *Persian* Looms. This City was rebuilt and splendidly adorn'd by the Sultan *Heussen Mirza*.

ARIANO, *Arianum*, in the Farther Principate, in the Kingd. of *Naples, Italy*, an antient Town of the *Hirpini*, is now an Episc. See under that of *Benevento*, and the City is subj. to the Duke of *Bovino*, who is Count of it. It is sit. on a steep Hill, at the Foot of the *Apennines*, 12 m. E. of *Benevento*, & 30 N. E. fr. *Salerno*. Lat. 41. 10. lon. 15. 46. E.

ARIANO, a Town in the Duchy of *Ferrara*, near the Confines of the *Venetian* Dominions.

ARICA, W. lon. fr. *London* 70. 20. S. lat. 18. 20. the Port Town to *Potosi*, tho' above 245 m. fr. it to N. W. sit. in the Prov. of *Los Charcas*, in *Peru*, on the Coast of the *Pacific Ocean*. The Port is very good, and is the Embarcadero to most of the Mine Towns of *Peru*. It is a Place of vast Trade, and extraordinarily well peopled, and is said to be seldom without Shipping. The Shore here is full of great Stones, has little Water, and is always rough; so that Boats cannot come to set any Thing ashore, save in 3 little Creeks or Guts, the best of which is at the Foot of the Headland. To enter it they must pass betw. 2 Rocks, and coast along that on the Starboard Side among Stones. It is bare at Low-water, and may be perceived at High-water. When Boats have past it they turn short to the Larboard Side, steering directly to the first Houses, and thus they enter the great Creek, the Bottom of which is almost upon a Level, and there is so little Water at low Ebb that Canoes are not afloat, and Boats laden touch at High-water; so that to prevent their being staved, they are obliged to strengthen the Keel with Iron Bars. To obstruct the Landing of Enemies at that Place, the *Spaniards* had made Intrenchments of unburnt Bricks, and a Battery in Form of a little Fort, which flanks the 3 Creeks, but is built after a wretched Manner, and is now quite falling to Ruin; so that, say *Frezier*, this Village deserves nothing less than the Name of a strong Place given it by *Dampier*, because he was repulsed there in the Year 1680. ---- But it might have been a strong Place at that Time, tho' decay'd within the Space of above 30 Years, viz. in 1712. when *Frezier* was there. Indeed the Earthquakes, which are frequent here, have at last ruined this Town, so that at present it is no more than a Village of abt. 150 Families, most of them Blacks, Mulattoes, & *Indians*, and but few Whites. Nov. 26. 1605. the Sea being agitated by an Earthquake suddenly flooded, and bore down the greatest Part of the Town. The Ruins are to be seen stretching out near a Quarter of a League fr. the Place where it now stands. What remains is not subj. to such Accidents, because it's seated on a little rising Ground at the Foot of the Headland. Most of the Houses are built with nothing but Fascines of a Sort of Flags or Sedge, call'd *Tortora*, bound together, standing Endways, with Leather Thongs, and Canes crossing them, or else they are made of Canes set upright, and the Intervals fill'd up with Earth. The Use of even unburnt Brick is reserv'd for stately Houses and for Churches. No Rain ever falling there, they are cover'd with nothing but Mats, which make the Houses look as if they were nothing but Ruins. The Vale of *Arica* is abt. a Leag. wide next the Sea, all a bar-

ren Country, except where the Old Town stood, which is divided into little Meadows of Clover-grass, some Spots of Sugar-canes, with Olive and Cotton Trees intermixed, and Marshes full of the Sedge used to build Houses. The Vale is thrust in to the E. ward, growing narrower. A League up they begin to cultivate the *Agi*, i. e. *Guinea* Pepper, which is sown throughout all the rest of the Vale. In that little Space of the Vale they sell yearly of it to the Value of above 80,000 Crowns: For the *Spaniards* of *Peru* are so generally addicted to that Sort of Spice, that they can dress no Meat without it, tho' so very hot & biting that there is no enduring it, unless one is well used to it. And as it cannot grow on the Mountainous Part, abundance of Merchants come down every Year, and carry away all the *Guinea* Pepper that grows in the Vales of *Arica*, *Sama*, &c. 10 leag. abt. it; whence 'tis reckon'd there is exported to the Value of 600000 Ps. of 8, tho' sold cheap. The Silver was formerly brought by Land from *Potosi* to *Arica*, where it was shipped off for *Lima*, which served much to enrich *Arica*. But since Sir *Fra. Drake* took here 3 Barks, in one of which were 1140 lb. Wt. of Silver, they would no longer expose such Treasures to be plunder'd, but resolv'd to send all their Silver to *Lima* by Land, tho' a very tedious and expensive Journey.

ARIEPATI. See ATOOR.

ARIMATHEA, the same which is called in the Sacred Hebrew Books *Ramah*, and *Ramathah*, and signifies a high Place; and this is the Reason why we meet with several of the same Name, which have been confounded one with another. That there spoken of by the Evangelists as the Seat of *Joseph* who begg'd the Body of *Jesus*, &c. &c. and which *St. Jerom* places between *Joppa* and *Lydda*, and some modern Travellers on an Eminence between the former and *Jerusalem*, being consequently on the W. of that Metropolis, was very different from *Ramathaim Zophim* (*I. Sam. i. 1.*), *Samuel's* Native-place, which was sit. on the N. of it. The repeated Mistake of *Dr. Wells* in this Particular is therefore to be corrected. This Situation of that Prophet's Birth-place may appear by comparing *Saul's* Journey in Search of his Father's Asses, *I. Sam. ix. 4.* &c. &c. with a true Map of *Palestine*.

ARIMINUM, a City formerly bordering on *Cisalpine Gaul*, in *Italy*.

ARIMOA Island. See MOA.

ARIQUIPA, or *Arequipa*, a Town in the Prov. of *Los Reyes*, in *Peru*, *S. America*, it sit. in the Valley of *Quilca*, and is abt. 380 m. dist. from *Lima* to S. E. It has a pretty good Harbour. The Entrance is pretty narrow; but there is good Anchoring in 18 fath. Water. The Air is very temperate here, and more than any where else in *Peru*, and the Town is very pleasant to live in. It contains 4 or 500 Houses, is the See of a Bp. Suffragan to *Lima*. The Soil abt. the Town is very fruitful, and produces Plenty of Corn, of which they make excellent Bread. The Town is very ill fortified, considering its Importance; for the greatest Part of the Silver from *Los Charcas*, and from the Mines of *Potosi* and *Porco*, is brought hither to be sent to *Callao*, and from thence to *Panama*. *Frezier* says it contains abt. 600 *Spa. Families*, who trade in Wine and Brandy. He adds, that it is 24 leag. (or 72 m.) fr. the Sea. The Port is call'd *Quilca*, which is but little resorted to, says *Frezier*, because it is bad. But *Capt. Rogers* observes, that under the Cape of *Arequipa* there is a Bay which makes a good Harbour, and is call'd *Port Chala*, which must be the same that is named *Quilca*. Near *Arequipa* is seen that famous and dreadful *Vulcano*, or burning Mountain, which may one Time or other destroy the whole Town. It often causes very terrible Earthquakes; & though it does not smoke now, yet has it formerly vomited such prodigious Quantities of Fire, that the Ashes were carried 30 leag. about.

ARISBA, a City in *Phrygia*, the Place appointed for the Rendezvous of *Alexander's* Army, after he had passed the *Hellepont*, when he invaded *Asia*.

ARISBA, once a City in the Island *Lesbos*, in the *Aegean* Sea, or *Archipelago*, but was long since destroy'd by an Earthquake.

ARISSA. See LARISSA.

ARKICO, *Arquico*, *Ercoco*, *Erkoka*, *Erquicas*, supposed the *Adula*, or *Adulis*, of the Antients, is sit. on the Coast of *Abex*, or *Habash*, in *Abissinia*, *Africk*, in lat. 16. 5. & E. lon. 39. 20. It is a Sea-port in the Prov. of *Barnagasi*, but of no great Bigness or Opulence, and defended with a Castle. Some place it within 2 leag. of the Isle of *Massua*, whereas it appears by our newest Maps to stand near 20 from it.

ARKITE, one of the first or antientest Nations of *Ca-*

naan, mentioned Gen. x. 17. which is probably enough thought to have settled about that Part of Mount Libanus, where by Ptolemy and others is placed a City call'd Arce.

ARKLOW, in the Co. of Wicklow, in the Pr. of Leinster, Ireland, is a pretty Market Town, 12 m. fr. Wicklow, near the Sea, where was a Castle of the Earls of Ormond, who in Camden's Time stiled themselves Lords of Arcklow, which once gave Name to a County. Here are Barracks for 2 Companies of Foot.

ARLANZA, a Riv. of O. Castille, Spain. See BURGOS.

ARLES, in Latin *Arelate*, or *Arelatum*, in Provence, France, is sit. on the E. Bank of the Riv. Rhône, over wch. it has a Bridge of Timber. It lies 13 leag. fr. Aix to W. & alm. as many fr. Montpellier to E. in the Midway between Avignon to S. & the Mediterranean Sea to N. Constantine the Great made it the Seat of the Rom. Empire in Gaul. Many Marks of its antient Grandeur may be discovered, as Statues, Tombs, & the Remains of an Amphitheatre, a noble Building, 1280 f. Diameter, & containing 120 Arches in 2 Rows, 60 above, and as many below. Here is also an Obelisk of Oriental Granate Stone, very much admired as one of the most noble Remains of Antiquity, and the only one of that Kind in France. It is 52 f. high, and 7 f. Diamet. at the Base, and yet but of one Stone. This City was once Capital of the Kingd. of Burgundy, and is at present a very fair and large City, dignify'd with a Metropolitan See, and an Academy of Men of Letters, known by the Name of *The Royal Academy of Sciences and Languages*. It owed its first Rise to some Conferences of sev. Gentlemen of this City, who were Lovers of polite Literature, & was raised to be an Academy 1668, by the King's Letters Patent. The Emperors did from Time to Time grant sev. Privileges to this City, which tho' it has been deprived of by its Princes, yet it has still a Territory of 30 m. depending on it, wch. are the Islands formed by 3 Branches of the Rhône, call'd *Comarque* and the *Crau*, or *Campi Lapidei* of Strabo and Pliny; a large Country cover'd with Stones, and reaching from the Rhône to the Sea of Martigne, a fm. Bay betw. that & *Marfeilles*. E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 43. 32.

ARLESHEIM, or *Ailsheim*, in the Bprie of Basil, in Suabia, Germany, is a large open Town, which was once the Seat of the Protestant Chapter, transferr'd fr. Friburg on the taking that Place from the French in 1677. The Canons built a fine Street of Houses here with a Church. It is the prin. Place of the Lordship of *Birseck*.

ARLEUX, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 20. a Town of Hainault in the Fr. Netherlands, 6 m. S. of Douay, and 6 N. W. of Cambray.

ARLON, or *Arlun*, in Latin *Arolaunum*, *Arlunum*, or *Ara Lunæ* (from an Altar sacred to the Moon, which the Antients worshipped), a Town of the Duchy of Luxemburg, in the *Aust. Netherlands*, is sit. near the Spring-Head of the Riv. Semoi, on a Hill, 12 m. fr. Luxemburg to N. W. & 27 fr. Montmedi to N. E. It stands in the Earldom of Chiny, and is now a Marquisate. It was formerly a confid. Place, very well peopled, but having suffer'd very much by the Wars, and dismantled, is now but a Borough. The Marquis. contains (besides this Town) 129 Villages or Hamlets.

ARMAGH (County of), in the Prov. of Ulster, Ireland, is separated in Part by that of Down, on the E. by the Riv. Newry, has Tyrone and Monaghan W. the Lough-Neagh N. and Louth on the S. 'Tis 32 m. long & 17 broad, contains 170620 Acres, divided into 5 Baronies. Its Soil is said to be much richer and more fruitful than any in Ireland, and as well improved in all Parts, except a Ridge of coarse Mountains call'd the *Fews*. It sends 6 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, 2 for the City of Armagh, and 2 for the Borough of Charlemont.

ARMAGH (the City of), 7 m. from Charlemont, 8 from Fort-Mont-Norris, stands near the River Kalin. The Irish say 'twas call'd so from Q. Armacha; but it rather seems to be the same which Bede calls *Dearmarch* (i. e. in the Scottish or Irish, a Field of Oaks) where, he says, St. Patrick built a very fine City: But he subjoins a very romantick Circumstance, viz. *That the Model of it was drawn for him by the Angels*. Whoever was the Founder, 'tis said to have been built about Anno 444; and 'tis certain that An. 1142, it was made an Archbishop's See, when Card. Papirio was sent over into Ireland to revive the decaying Discipline of the Church; and that here was the first Publick School or Academy in Ireland, if we may believe the *Life of St. Patrick*. Nor is it only an Archbishoprick, but the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom, the Archbishop hereof being stiled *Primate of all Ireland*. This City was reduced under the Power of the Irish by John de Curcy; but was afterw.

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entirely destroy'd, with its Cathedral, by the Rebel *Tir Oen* (or *O-Neal*) in Q. Elizabeth's Time, so that nothing remained but a few thatch'd Cottages, and the Ruin of the Monastery, Priory, and Archbishop's Palace. It was afterw. rebuilt and garrison'd by the English; but never yet recovered its antient Lustre.

ARMAGNAC, in Latin *Armeniacensis Comitatus*, a Ter. on the N. E. of Gascony in France, is bounded by *Languedoc* E. *Agenois* and *Condoinois* N. *Gascony* (proper) W. and by *Comminges* S. It is 22 leag. long, by 16 br. In this Prov. they make Brandy, which they send to Bayonne & Bourdeaux. They trade also in Wool & Flax. The Country is fruitful in Corn & Wine. It's divided into *Upper & Lower Armagnac*. The Upper is narrow, & cont. but 2 Cities; the Lower is larger, and has sev. Counties within its District. At Auch and Mauvesin they make abt. 80 or 100 Quintals of Salt.

ARMENIA. Whence the Tract we commonly call *Armenia* borrowed its Name is not determined. The Greeks will have it to be so call'd from one *Armenus*, who, after attending Jason in his *Argonautic Expedition*, settled in this Country. Others, transforming *Armenia* into *Aramia*, derive its Name from *Aram* the Son of *Shem*, or from one of the Kings of *Armenia* bearing that Name. Bockart takes *Armenia* to be a Contraction or Compound of *Aar* (signifying in Hebrew a Mountain) and *Mini* or *Minni*, the Name of a Prov. in this Country mentioned, Jer. li. 27. and placed by that Prophet betw. *Ararat* and *Ashchenaz*. This Opinion seems supported by the Chaldee Interpreters, who, on this Passage, instead of *Mini*, read *Armenia*; so that *Armenia* signifies the Mountain, or mountainous Part, of *Mini*, or *Mynias*, as *Nicolas* of *Damascus* calls it. The Name of *Mini*, *Menni*, & *Mynias* or *Mylas*, was at first peculiar to one Province; but in Process of Time became common to the whole Country. As to the Word *Mini*, or *Menni*, it's thought to be originally derived from an Hebrew Word signifying Metal, seeing *Armenia* abounded in Mines, as is plain from *Procopius*. *Armenia* was antiently divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser*, or *Armenia Major* and *Minor*. In its largest Sense, it was one of the greatest Provinces of *Asia Minor*. *Armenia the Greater* was, according to *Strabo*, bounded on the S. by *M. Taurus*, separating it from *Mesopotamia*; E. by both *Media's* (viz. the *Gr. Media & Atropatia*); N. by *Iberia & Albania*, or rather that Part of the *Caucasus* wch. surrounds them both; W. by *Armenia the Lesser*, or the Mountains *Parydars*, some *Pontic Nations*, & the *Euphrates*. *Ptolemy* divides all *Armenia* into 3 Districts; the 1st comprehending that Part lying between the *Cyrus & Araxes*; 2d those Provinces which extend W. to the bending of *Euphrates*; 3d all lying between the Springs of the *Tigris*, and that Part of the *Euphrates* wch. separates *Commagene* fr. *Armenia Major*. But in Truth there is so much Difference between Author and Author as to these Particulars, that the Division, &c. is become pretty obsolete. As for the CITIES in this Country, it's sufficient in this general Article to enumerate some of the principal barely by Name, they being more properly described under their own sev. Articles. *Artaxata* was the Metropolis; *Sebastia*, *Armosata*, *Tigranocerta*, *Artagora*, *Carchiocerta*, *Colonia*, *Chorfa*. As to the RIVERS, *Strabo* enumerates 6 of gr. Note, the *Lycus*, *Phasis*, *Cyrus*, *Araxes*, *Tigris*, & *Euphrates*, besides sev. of less Note. The most considerable MOUNTAINS are, the *Moschic Mountains*, *Paryadræ*, *Mafius*, *Niphates*, *Abus*, the *Gordycan*, *Ararat*. As to the SOIL, we above observ'd the Country is very hilly and mountainous; yet the Hills are here and there interspers'd with fruitful and most beautiful Dales & Vallies. All Sorts of Grain are very indifferent, in most Places yielding but poor four-fold. If they had not the Conveniency of watering their Lands, they would be almost barren. What the Country produces is alm. entirely owing to painful Labour, being either water'd actually by Hand or by dug Trenches, &c. for the Fecundation of the Fields. The Wine too is generally cried down. The Cold is so extraordinary here, that all manner of Fruits are more backward than in most of the Northern Countries. The Hills [See ARARAT] are cover'd with Snow the whole Year round, and it sometimes falls even in the Month of June. *Lucullus*, when appointed to command the Rom. Army in *Armenia*, was greatly surprized to find the whole Country cover'd with Snow at the *Autum. Equinox* [Sept. 11.], to see most of the Rivers frozen up, and vast Numbers of the Horses of his Army dying every Day by the Coldness of the Waters. *Alex. Severus* was no better pleas'd with this Country, having lost on his March thro' it great Part of his Army, the Cold being then so excessive, that many of the Soldiers were frozen under their Tents, and many lost their Hands & Feet, being obliged

ged to incamp in the Snow. *Tournefort* tells us, that even in the Middle of *July* he often found Ice about the Springs before the Rising of the Sun, tho' exceeding hot in Day-time. This Cold keeps every Thing so back, that the Corn, as that modern Traveller observ'd, was not at that Time of the Year a Foot high, nor other Fruits of the Earth so forward as they are about *Paris* at the End of *April*. Their Method of ploughing is very surprizing, for they usually put to one Plough 10 or 12 Yoke of Oxen, each Yoke having a Driver; and this to make deeper Furrows, Experience having taught them that 'twas necessary to go very deep, either to mix the upper Soil, which is too dry, with that which lies beneath and is less so, or to preserve the Seed from the hard Frosts. Notwithstanding all, the Corn would be quite burnt up were not the Fields frequently watered as before said. Perhaps great Plenty of Water is necessary to dissolve the Salt & Nitre wherewithal the Soil is here in most Parts impregnated, and which would burn up the Roots if the Clods were not well moisten'd with a proportionable Quantity of Liquid. However, the Earth of this Country produces an excellent Medicine, viz. that which from the Name of this Territory receives its own Surname, *Bole Armenic*, which was antiently as well as at present found in *Armenia*, and was by *Galen* first introduced into Medicine, and used with Success in the Time of a terrible Plague at *Rome*. It was of the yellow Kind, and is confessedly a most valuable Astringent, and also recommended as an Alexipharmic & Sudorific. This Sort is perhaps the best Medicine of all the Earths, and, tho' seldom known or look'd for amongst us, might easily be procured, gr. Quantities of it being annually dug out of a Pit in the Mountains to the N. E. of *Erzerum*. There is also a white Sort, which is scarce, and unknown in our Shops, the reddish Kind passing among us for the true *Bole Armenic*; and a good Medicine it is if we had it genuine; but instead thereof we are too often imposed on by Tobacco-pipe Clay and an Ochre known by Painters under the Name of *Spanish Brown*. As to the ORIGIN of the *Armenians*, *Herodotus*, and after him *Stephanus*, derives them from the *Scythians*, by reason of many *Phrygian* Words crept into the *Armenian* Language; --- but this might have been by the Communication they had with the *Phrygians* as Merchants: And we are told that a Colony of *Ascanians*, who were *Phrygians*, settled in *Armenia*; which *Jeremiah* seems to insinuate in joining *Ararat* (i. e. *Armenia*) with *Aschenaz*, (as above) who is generally believed to be the Founder of the *Phrygian* Nation, and therefore is taken for *The Phrygians*, seeing the Name of the Founder is commonly used in Scripture for the Nation he founded. Others suppose *Hul*, or *Chul*, the Son of *Aram*, [See ARAM] and *Mesech* the Son of *Japhet*, to have been the Progenitors of the antient *Armenians*; which Opinion has no better Foundation than the small Similitude we find between *Mesech* & *Moschick*, betw. *Chul* & *Cholna*, the Name of a Town in *Armenia*. *Berosus*, for his Part, tells us, that the Ark rested in *Armenia*, and that *Noah* (going from thence) left his Mother, his Wife, & sev. of his Descendants, to people the Country, supposing thereby *Noah* to have remained many Years after the Flood in *Armenia*. *Strabo*, again, takes them to be originally *Syrians*, or rather considers the *Syrians* and *Armenians* as Two Tribes of One and the same Nation. This *Bochart* looks upon as the most probable, finding a great Agreement between these 2 Nations both in Manners and Language. In Time many Foreigners settled among them, *Phrygians*, *Greeks*, & *Persians*. *Armenia* advanced very early to the Honour of a Kingdom; and in Time it was divided into sev. petty Kingdoms. The *Armenians* were at length subdued and made Tributaries by the *Medes*, tho' they continued to be ruled by Kings of their own Country. But during their Subjection to the *Persians* we find no Mention but of Prefects appointed by the Kings of *Persia*. The *Macedonians* succeeded the *Persians* in Dominion over 'em; but they at length shook off the *Macedonian* Yoke, and had Kings of their own again. We have no System of their LAWS, and scarce wherewithal to form any particular Idea of 'em. But as to their RELIGION we are not so much at a Loss, since *Strabo* assures they worshipped the same Deities with the *Medes* and *Persians*. And as to that Religion we refer to our Artic. PERSIA. However, the Chief Deity of the *Armenians* seems to have been the Goddess *Tanais*, or *Anaitis*. To her many Temples were erected, especially in the Pr. *Acilesind*, where she was worshipped in a particular Manner. Here she had a most rich & magnificent Temple, with a Statue of solid Gold of inestimable Workmanship. This Temple was plundered by the *Romans* in *M. Antony's* Wars

with the *Persians*; on which Occasion it was reported, and universally believed, that the Person who first laid sacrilegious Hands on the Treasure and sacred Utenils was struck blind by the Deity of the Place, and was so terrified that he died soon after. But, many Years after, *Augustus* being entertain'd at *Bononia* by an Old Commander who had served in the War, and enquiring about the Truth of the said Report, the old Officer frankly own'd that he was the Man, and added that the only Evil that happen'd to him on that Occasion was a plentiful Estate, which was altogether owing to that Sacrilege. In Honour of this Goddess, and in her Temple, the *Armenians* used to prostitute their Daughters; it being a Custom among the Young Women to consecrate their Virginity to *Tanais*, --- that is, to her Priests. *Baris* was another Deity; but as to the Manner of worshipping him we are ignorant. *Juvenal* (Sat. 6.) charges them with foretelling future Events, by examining the Intrails of Pigeons, Dogs, & sometimes Children. Others tell us they used Human Sacrifices. We can say nothing particular as to their LEARNING and ARTS but what we have from Writers of no good Credit. *Berosus* tells us, that *Noah* instructed here his Posterity in all Humane and Divine Sciences, and committed to Writing many Nat. Secrets, which the Priests alone were allowed to learn or even see. The *Armenians* tell us that *Noah* taught them Husbandry and the planting of Vines, and shew even now Vines which they aver to be of *Noah's* own planting. These and such-like Fables are look'd on by 'em now as Truths not to be call'd in Question. Their LANGUAGE was much the same with that of the *Syrians*; at least they used the *Syriac* Characters. The modern *Armenians* use Two Languages, the vulgar and the learned; the latter, they say, having no Affinity with any other Oriental Language. Tho' the modern *Armenians* are perhaps now the greatest TRADERS on the Earth, yet we find no Mention of any Commerce carried on by 'em in Antient Times. *Sba-Abbas the Great*, King of *Persia*, is said to have been the first who, considering the Economy and indefatigable Industry of this People, put 'em upon Trade, and settled a Colony of them at *Julfa*, the famous Suburb of *Ispahan*. This Place contains at present above 30,000 Inhabitants, all *Armenians* and Merchants. *Sba-Abbas*, by thus settling a numerous Colony of *Armenians* at this Place, and other Colonies in divers other Parts of the Kingdom, had Two Things in View, namely to secure his Dominions from being attack'd by the *Turks*, and to enrich them by Trade and Commerce. As *Armenia* was the chief Place where the *Turks* used to make their Attempts to penetrate into *Persia*, he unpeopled it so far as to make it impossible for them to maintain an Army in that Country. The Inhabitants of *Julfa*, the most populous and greatest City then of *Armenia*, were ordered to retire with their Effects to *Ispahan*, from whence they were soon after removed to the other Side of the River *Zenderou*, to separate them from the *Mohammedans*, who despised them on Account of their then Religion. This new Settlement they called *Julfa* in Memory of their antient Habitation, the Ruins whereof are to be seen at this Day on the Banks of the *Araxes*, betw. *Eriwan* & *Tauris*. The Inhabitants of *Nacsvan* were also dispersed into sev. Parts of the Kingdom, and above 20,000 *Arm.* Families transplanted into the single Prov. of *Guilan*. The King, having thus secured his Frontiers, employ'd the *Armenians* in carrying on the Silk Trade, trusting them at first with a great many Bales, to carry by Caravans into Foreign Countries, on Condition they should pay at their Return for each Bale a certain Price settled by Persons of Judgment before their Departure. For their greater Encouragement he allow'd them, by the Way of Reward for their Pains and Industry, whatever they could get above the Price agreed on, which was very reasonable. The Success answered the Hopes both of the King and the Merchants, and Silver and Gold (which to that Time had been very scarce in *Persia*) began to appear in great Plenty at the Return of the Caravans. To that Expedient the Wealth of *Persia* is owing even to this Day. However, tho' none of the Antients have, as above observ'd, mention'd the Trade of the *Armenians* in former Ages, yet the easy and safe Navigation of the *Tigris* & *Euphrates*, and the Example of their next and most industrious Neighbours the *Syrians*, may perhaps have induced them to have carry'd on a Trade as well for their own Growth, as for foreign Productions; neither do we see by what other Means they could acquire the great Wealth they enjoy'd under some of their Kings. --- In the Reign of *Justinian II.* the *Saracens* subdued *Armenia*, and held it till the Irruption of the *Turks*, who possessed themselves of this Country, and call'd it *Turcomania*;

romania; but the Eastern Part of it is subj. to the *Perfians* at this Day. Neither was the Extirpation of the Royal Race of *Armenia* absolutely compleated, for we find it had Kings again of its own, even after such Conquests by *Saracens*, *Turks*, *Tartars*, &c. For in our own Chronicles we find Mention of *Leo King of Armenia*, who, in the Reign of *Richard II.* came into *England* to sue for Aid agt. the *Turks*, who had driven him fr. his Kingd. See *TURCOMANIA*.

ARMENIA MINOR was bounded on the E. by the *Euphrates*, parting it fr. *Armenia Major*; S. by Mount *Taurus*, separating it fr. *Cilicia*; W. and N. by a long Chain of Mountains call'd in diff. Places *Mons Scordiscus*, *Amanus*, and *Antitaurus*. By these Mountains it is divided from *Cappadocia*. It is a very mountainous Country; but the Mountains are here and there interspersed with pleasant & fruitful Vales, abounding with Oil and Wine no-ways inferior to the best of *Greece*. This Country was a Part of *Cappadocia* till the Reign of *Antiochus the Great*, when *Zadriades & Artaxias* seizing on *Armenia*, and adding it to some of the neighbouring Provinces, introduced the Distinction of *Armenia the Greater and Lesser*. In the Time of the *Romans* it was divided into these 4 Provinces, *Laviana*, *Mariana*, *Aravena*, & *Melitene*; the ch. Cities being that of *Melitene*, *Nicopolis*, *Garnace*, *Arabyffus*, *Descusa*, *Zimara*, *Ladana*. As to the Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. they were much the same with those of *Armenia Major*, above taken notice of. The first who reigned was *Zadriades* aforesaid. *Pompey* bestow'd the Kingship on *Dejotarus*, adding thereto Part of *Pontus* & a large Portion of *Colchis*, with some Provinces of *Galatia*; wch. *Dejotarus* liv'd in Intimacy & Friendship with the *Roman* Chiefs of his Time; and his Son, *Dejotarus II.* succeeded him. But he dying, and that Family becoming thereby extinct, the Kingd. of *Armenia Minor* was first given to *Artuafles K. of Media*, and afterwards by *M. Antony* to *Ptolemy K. of Pontus*. He was succeeded by *Archelaus* the *Cappadocian*, and he by *Cotys of Bosphorus*. *Nero* bestow'd the Kingdom on *Aristobulus*, Great Grandson to *Herod the Great*; upon whose Death it fell to *Tigranes* his near Relation; who dying without Issue, *Armenia Minor* was by *Vespasian* made a Prov. of the *Rom. Empire*, and so continued till the Division of the Empire, when it was subj. to the Emperors of the East; and, on the Decline of their Power, it was subdued first by the *Perfians*, and afterwards by the *Turks*, who gave it the Name of *Genech*, and have held it ever since.

ARMENTIERS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 42. a fortified Town in *Fr. Flanders*, 7 m. W. of *Lisle*.

ARMIENS, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 15. a Town of *Hainault* in the *Fr. Netherlands*, sit. on the River *Sambre*, 8 m. S. W. of *Maubeuge*, & 20 m. S. of *Mons*.

ARMINGTON, (i. e. a Town upon the *Arm*) in the Hundred of that Name, *Devon*. The *Peverells*, *Carew*, *Fitz-Stephens*, *Bansted*, and *Stovers*, have in their several Successions been Lords both of the Town and Hundred.

ARMIRO, in Latin *Armira*, or *Eretia*, in *Thessaly* (now called *Janna* by the *Turks*) Part of the *Turkish Empire* in *Europe*, at the Bottom of the Gulph *Velo*, to which it also gives its Name, it being often styled in the modern Maps *Golfo del Almiro*, stands over-agt. *Demetriada*, 22 m. S. W. fr. it, and 25 N. fr. *Zeiton*. It is an antient Place, being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Thucydides*, *Polybius*, *Stephanus*, *Livy*, & others; and by some reckon'd the very Port from which the *Argonauts* set sail. Some also think that here it was the Fleet of *Xerxes* was so terribly shatter'd by Tempest, that *Greece* was delivered from his intended Invasion.

ARMORICA. This Term (as if *Ad mare sita*) signifies maritime; and seems to have been given to to a Part of old *Gaul*, as also the Term *Armorici* to the Inhabitants, from their possessing the Maritime Provinces, *Flanders*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Britany*.

ARMOSATA, or *Arsamosata*, once a very confid. City of *Armenia*, and of the greatest Note after *Artaxata*. It was sit. betw. the *Tigris* & *Euphrates*; which has made some place it in *Mesopotamia*, tho' *Pliny*, *Polybius*, and *Tacitus*, call it in exprefs Words a City of *Armenia*.

ARMUYDEN, or *Armenyden*, in Latin *Arnemuda*, a Port Town in the Island of *Walcheren*, *Zealand*, is thus called *Muyda* (a Mouth) from *Arne*, a fm. River or Canal, which loses itself in the Sea near *Middleburg*. It lies on the Sea Coast, abt. 4 m. fr. that City to the E. and 3 and half fr. *Vere* towards S. --- E. Lon. 3. 35. Lat. 51. 30. The old Town of this Name is long ago ruined. The new above 150 Years ago exceeded *Middleburgh* in Magnificence and Riches, having then a good Harbour capable of Vessels of 300 Tuns; but the Harbour being spoiled by Sands, their

Trade is lost, and their ch. Subsistence is fr. refining Salt. It is wall'd and has its own Magistrates.

ARNAUT. See *ALBANIA*.

ARNHEIM. The Quarter of *ARNHEIM*, in *Gelderland*, one of the *United Provinces*; is bounded on the W. by the Pr. of *Utrecht*, N. by the *Zuyder Zee*, E. the *Iffel* divides it fr. *Over-Iffel* and from the Country of *Zutphen*; and on the S. the *Rhine* parts it from the Quarter of *Nimeguen*, or the *Beturwe*. Its greatest Extent from S. to N. is abt. 35 m. & fr. E. to W. abt. 25. The chief City is

ARNHEIM, or *Arnem*, in Latin *Arnhemium*, the Capital of the above Quarter, and to which it gives its Name, is sit. on the N. Bank of the *Rhine*, & is 6 m. dist. fr. *Nimeguen* to the N. 27 fr. the *Zuyder Zee* to the S. 48 fr. *Amsterdam* to the S. E. 57. from *Rotterdam* E. & 13 fr. *Clèves* to N. W. It is the Seat of the Supreme Council of *Guelderland*, and is very strongly fortified with a large Ditch faced with Free-stone, Brick-walls, and Ramparts. It has also 5 Gates, so very strong that they antiently served as Fortresses. The *Rhine-Gate* is the chief, and has a strong Bulwark near it. It was wall'd and fortified in 1233, by *Otto*, Count of *Guelderland*, exempted from Toll thro' the Duchy, and had other great Immunities. In 1443 it was made a *Hans-Town*. It is overlook'd by a Hill on the N. W. Side, fr. whence there is a pleasant Prospect of the City & neighbouring Country. From this Hill flows a large Current of Water, wch. turns their Mills and fills their Ditch. The Church of *St. Martin* is a noble Structure, with a stately Tower. The Dukes had a Palace here; but most was blown up by Accident in 1589. They have an Hospital for Antient and Poor Citizens nobly endowed, and 2 others of less Note. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the Count of *Meurs*, who joined with the *Dutch* in 1585 and 'twas surrender'd to the *French*, after one Day's Attack, in 1672. when they presently began to enlarge its Fortifications, and erect a Magazine: But when they left it they forced the City to pay 170000 Guildres. Near the *Rhine-Gate* is a Bridge of Boats into the *Beturwe*. The Government consists of an High-Bailiff, who has Jurisdiction over the City and a gr. Part of the *Veluwe*, and 2 Burgomasters, chosen annually out of their 12 *Scheepens*.

ARNO, a River in *Italy*, that rises on the Eastern Confines of *Tuscany*, runs W. quite cross that Duchy, and, having pass'd by *Florence*, the Cap. City, falls into the *Tuscan Sea* below *Pisa*; the Valley through which it runs being exceeding pleasant, abounding in all manner of Fruits.

ARNON. The Brook or Torrent of *Arnon* ran along betw. the Countries of the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, and discharg'd itself into the *Black-Sea*. (Numb. xxi. 13.) The *Book of the Wars of the Lord*, mentioned by *Moses* in Ver. 14. seems to intimate some such miraculous Transaction at this Brook as had been at the *Red-Sea*, and was afterwards at *Jordan*. [See *ADAM*.] And we find some Passages in the *Psalms* & in the Proph. *Habakkuk* (*Psa* lxxiv. 15. *Hab.* iii. 13. &c.) which the *Chaldee* Paraphrast doth understand as if the Brook *Arnon* had been dried up or miraculously divided, to make a Passage for God's People. However, (says a Learned and Ingenious Critic) it must be owned that the Words of *Moses* are somewhat obscure, and variously understood both by *Jews* & *Christians*; and that the Words *Vabeb* & *Suphah* may be the Proper Names of Places, as we find it in the Margin of our own Bibles, and as *Dav. Kimchi* and some *Christians* understand them. But we rather chuse the Exposition of *R. Salomon*, who thinks the *Vau* (or *V*) to be put for the *Jod* (or *J*), which often happens, and that it ought to be read *Jabeb*; and then the Sence will be, *What the Lord brought upon Suphah* (or the *Red-Sea*) and on the Brook *Arnon*. It may be of Use to some, and we hope it will be acceptable to all, if we add, that as to the *Book of the Wars of the Lord*, the Generality of *Christians* think that it was one of those that were lost, either at the Captivity or the Burning of the Temple, if not during *Manassah's* wicked Reign. The Generality of the *Jews*, unwilling to admit that one *Jot*, much less a whole Book, of Holy Writ should be lost, have fancied that the Book of *Judges* is prophetically meant by it, and understand the Verb *Jeamer* in the Future Tense, *it shall be said* (or recorded in Time) *in the Book of*, &c. because in *Judges* there are several Wars mentioned between the *Jews* and their Neighbours in which *GOD* did visibly appear in Favour of the former. However, the most receiv'd Opinion is, that this & some other Books mentioned in the O. Testament were actually lost. The River *Arnon* is supposed to have been the first Northern Boundary of the *Israelites* on the other Side of *Jordan*.

ARNSTEIN

ARNSTEIN, a Branch of the Earldom of *Mansfelt*, in the Cir. of *Lower Saxony*, Germany.

AROER. This City, we learn from several Texts, (*Deut.* ii. 36. & iii. 12. & iv. 48. & *Jos.* xii. 2. & xiii. 9, 26. & II Kings. x. 33.) was sit. on the Bank of the River *Arnon*; & *Jos.* xiii. 25. it is said to be before *Rabbah*, (whereby is meant either *Rabbah* the Chief City of the *Ammonites*, or, as some think, *Ar* the Ch. City of the *Moabites*;) and it pertained to the Tribe of *Gad*, *Numb.* xxxii. 34. In Conjunction with this City *Aroer* there is several Times Mention made of a City, which is (*Deut.* ii. 36.) said to be the City that is in the River; and (*Jos.* xiii. 9, 16.) the City that is in the Midst of the River. Now, Commentators are very much divided as to the Import of these Expressions; but I (says Dr. Wells) shall take Notice of no other Difference in their Opinions than that some think the City said to be in the River was a distinct City fr. *Aroer*; some think that they are one & the same which consisted of 2 Parts, one lying on the Bank of the Riv. *Arnon*, & the other lying in the River, or, in the Midst of the River; i. e. on a Spot of Ground surrounded by the River, or on a little Island made by the *Arnon*. And this last Opinion seems to be countenanced, not only from this City in the River being thus mentioned with *Aroer*, but also from the very Name of *Aroer*. For the *Hebr.* Word *Aroer* seems to be compounded of the Word *Ir* (which denotes a City) doubled, and so to import that *Aroer* was a double City, or as it were Two Cities joined together. Nor is there any Thing I know of in the *Hebrew Text* which does discountenance this Opinion, tho' it is discountenanced in the Translation. What is said of it in the Place of the Book of *Samuel* we are speaking of seems rather, I think, to favour it. For when we hear read that they pitched in *Aroer*, on the Right Side of the City, that lies in the midst of the River of *Gad*, the last Clause seems to be added only exegetically, or more fully to explain on which Side or Part of *Aroer* they pitched, and so to import thus much, that they pitched in *Aroer*, namely on the Right Side of that Part of the City that lies in the midst of the River of *Gad*; whence it appears that the River of *Gad* here mentioned was probably no other than the River *Arnon*; so called as rising in the Eastern Borders of *Gad*, and running along the same for a consid. Way till it came to the S. Border of the Tribe of *Reuben*.

ARONA, a Town of the Co. of *Anghiera*, in the Duchy of *Milan*, sit. E. Lon. 8. 50. Lat. 45. 40. on the S. W. Part of the *Lago Maggiore*, 35 m. W. of *Milan*, 25 m. N. of *Vercelli*, & abt. 35 from *Anghiera*, abt. 2 m. dist. fr. the aforelaid *Lago*, or Lake. It hath a good Castle, built An. 984; but it hath been much damaged by a Fire that happened in the Town in 1674, and consumed great Part of the said Town. It hath since recovered itself pretty well, through the great Concourse of Devotees, who come to offer their Prayers and Presents to the Relicks of Two famed Saints called *Gratignano* and *Feliciano*, which were brought hither from *Percuse*, and deposited in the noble Abbey of *Benedictines* in this Place. The Great St. *Charles de Borromeo* was Abbot of it at the Age of 12 Years, 1550, and afterwards gave it to the *Jesuits*.

ARON. See CASHAN.

ARONCHES, W. Lon. 7. 30. Lat. 39. a Town of the Pr. of *Alentejo*, in *Portugal*, 20 m. S. E. of *Portalegre*, and 13 m. N. of *Elvas*.

AROSÉN, or *Westeras*, in Latin *Arosia* or *Vestoratum*, is the ch. Place in the Pr. of *Westmania*, in Sweden proper, and stands on the Northern Bank of the Lake *Maaler*, abt. 35 m. dist. fr. *Stockholm*, betw. *Köping* & *Engköping*. It is considerable by its Situation, by its Castle, and being a Bishop's See; and famous by being the Place where the Hereditary Union was concluded, that is to say, the Agreement by which the Crown of Sweden was made hereditary in the Family of *Gustavus Vasa*, in the Year 1544. In 1520. the Danes seized upon the Castle of this Town; but were routed from it again the next Year.

ARPAD (mentioned II. Kings xviii. 34.) probably denotes the Country lying above the Land of *Hamath* (probably that by the Greeks call'd *Epiphania*), and over agt. wch. lies the small Island call'd *Aradus* by the Greeks and Latins; which Name (says Dr. Wells) contains in it apparent Footsteps of the *Hebr.* Name *Arpad* or *Arvad*. See ARAD.

ARPAGI. See CARS.

ARQUA, *Arquato*, *Arquatum*, in the *Paduano*, Italy, is a Village, or rather a pretty Town, sit. betw. *Està* and *Padua*, 4 m. fr. the first, and 9 fr. the last, and is famed for the Tomb of the celebrated *Patrarca*. They shew you likewise the House of that famed Poet, who contributed so

much to the polishing the Italian, and reviving the Latin Poetry.

ARRA, in Arabia. As the *Arraceni* and *Saraceni* of the Antients were, according to the greatest Probability, one & the same People; so, from the Situation assigned them by the Old Geographers, it can scarce be doubted but the Arra of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* was the Capital of the Region they inhabited, and gave them the Appellation they went under. *Strabo*, describing *Ælius Gallus's* Expedition into Arabia, intimates, that the Province of *Aracena* was 30 Days Journey from *Petra*, and 50 fr. the City of the *Negrani*, or *Negara Metropolis* of *Ptolemy*, i. e. the modern *Nagran*; that it was for the most Part desert, and inhabited by the Nomades or *Arabes Scenitæ*; and that the interjacent Tract betwixt it and the former City was a wild pathless Region, interspersed in some Parts with Palm-trees. All which Particulars, as well as the Name itself, clearly evince this Province to be the Country of the *Arraceni* or *Saraceni*, which had this Arra for its Capital. It further appears from *Dio*, that *Arraceni* or *Saraceni* were likewise sometimes in the East denominated *Agareni*, and their Chief Town *Arra Atra*, or *Atræ*. It is therefore highly probable that the antient *Saracens* were styled *Hagarenes*, either from the Disposition of the Tract they inhabited or from *Hagar* the Mother of *Ishmael*. See more under the Artic. SARACA or SARACENS.

ARRACIFE, in the Captainrick of *Pernambuco*, in *Brasil*, S. America, was the Port of *Olinda*. [See OLINDA.] It is thus called *Arracife* from its Situation, --(that Word in Portuguese signifying a Ridge of Rocks or Sand, such as there is almost all along the Coast, with some Openings thro' which the Ships do pass)-- and is now said to be the strongest Place in all *Brasil*, being defended by 2 Castles, and other Forts. It is small, and shut up by those Rocks and Sands, which form a kind of Bar; which streighten the Entrance during several Leagues; so that the great Vessels are forced to enter by a very narrow Opening, after which they come into a small Bay, into which a little River discharges itself, which flows from the Inland within a little above a League from the City. The Port consists of a small Suburb, in which are some large Houses or Repositories for Sugar and other Merchandizes, and is defended by a Castle built upon a narrow Passage over against it, from which it can easily obstruct the Entrance of any Ship. Notwithstanding which, *James Lancaster* found Means to get into it An. 1595. with 7 or 8 English Vessels, and to make himself Master of the Castle and Port, which had then abt. 100 Houses, the Portuguese having abandoned both at the Sight of him. He tarried there a whole Month, and came away laden with the richest Plunder. After his Departure they built a second Castle on a Rock in the Sea, over against the old one, together with some other Forts and Outworks: From which Time the Entrance hath been inaccessible to Strangers. *Arracife* stands in 8 degr. 20 min. of S. lat. & 25. 10. W. lon. On the S. of it lies the Island of *St. Antony Var*, on which the Dutch, when possess'd of that Canton, built a Place, which they called *Maurice-Town*, with sev. Forts about it; but were afterwards expelled by the Portuguese. The Harbour, being the Space between the Town and the rocky Ridge, is very safe; but has not above 13 or 14 Foot Water.

ARRAN Islands, 4 so called, green and rugged ones, on the W. Side of the County of *Galloway*, Ireland; which Islands make a Barony, and are mentioned in *Irish Romances* as the Islands of the Living. They give Title of Earl to *Charles Butler*, Brother to the late Duke of *Ormond*. In the bloody Massacre by the Popish Cut-throats of 1641, abundance of the poor Protestant Inhabitants of this County were murdered in the most cruel and shocking Manner.

ARRAPACHITIS, a Province of *Affyria*.

ARRAS, in Latin *Atribatum*, the Cap. City of *Artois*, in France, is sit. on the Riv. *Scarpe*, 30 Engl. m. fr. *Amiens* to the N. as many fr. *Tournay* to S. W. 47 fr. *Dunkirk* S. and 18 fr. *Cambray* S. W. It is a very antient and large City divided into 2 Parts; one, call'd the City, is the antient, & the other, named the Town, is the new. They are each surrounded with old Walls, where remain still sev. round Towers, built after the antient Manner, and a Gate over which there was this Inscription: *Quand les François prendront Arras, les Souris mangeront les Chats*; i. e. "When the French shall take Arras, the Mice shall eat the Cats." When the French took it, in 1640, a Man of Wit said, it was enough to leave out one Letter in that Inscription, i. e. to change *prendront* (shall take) into *rendront* (shall restore). *M. de Vauban* has very much repaired those old Walls, and added

added sev. Bastions, and a great many new Works to them in the Ditch, which is large and very deep. There are to be observ'd in it, among other Things, *Lunettes* built after *Vauban's* Manner, which are the first of that Kind, and were invented by that excellent Engineer. They consist of a triangular *Half-moon*, cover'd with Two *Half Envelopes*, separated from each other by a Ditch. There is also another large *Horn-work* of his making, which covers one of the *Bastions*, and is intrench'd not only on the Wings by *Half-moons*, but the Gorge of it is also cover'd with a *Half-moon*. The Ditch is surrounded with a *Covert-way*, and its *Glacis*, as usual. Beyond that *Glacis* are sev. *Redoubts* of a pentagonal Figure, placed in the *re-entering Angles*: And they have each of them their particular *Ditch*, *Covert-Way*, and *Glacis*. The Citadel is somewhat higher tow. the Country than tow. the Town. It's not very large, but esteem'd one of the strongest in the Kingdom. It is an Oblong Pentagon, which has been repaired by M. *Vauban*. It is composed of 5 *Bastions*, 5 *Half-moons*, 4 *Tenailles*, placed in the *Curtains*, and a *Fausse-Braye*, which covers the Front on the City Side. All these Works are surrounded by a Ditch, into which the *Scarpe* runs, or at least some Arm or Canal drawn from that River. The Ditch is dry tow. the Country. The greatest Part of the Ground about this City is low, and proper to be laid under Water. This City is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Metropolitan of *Cambray*, and who is Lord Spiritual and Temporal of the City, whose Diocese contains 400 Parishes. The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is a fine Building, in which they keep some famous Relicks, and among others a Shrine in which there is some Wool, which they pretend fell from the Sky, together with a very fatning Rain, in the Year 371, during a very great Scarcity of Corn; which Rain did so fatten the Lands, that it was called *Manna*, after the Name of that with which God fed his People in the Wilderness. There is also in one of the Market-Places a Chapel, called the *Chapel of the holy Candle*, because they keep there a Candle, which, according to Tradition, was given by the Blessed Virgin to the Inhabitants, to cure them of an inward Fire which burnt and consumed them. The Prov. Council of *Artois* is kept in this City. It has fair and large Streets, and is inhabited by wealthy Traders and Artificers, who make *Sails* and *Tapestry Hangings*, especially the latter, which Art was here invented, and therefore those *Tapestries* take their Name [*Arras*] from this City. There is also here a College where the Jesuits teach polite Literature.

ARROE, in Latin *Arroa*, is a *Danish* Island in the *Baltick*, lying in the *Lesser Belt*, betw. the Island of *Funen* and the Coast of *Sleswick*, over against *Hadersleben*. It is but about 2 m. long and 1 broad.

ARROE, or *Arren*, in Latin *Aroa*, or *Aria*, a small *Danish* Island on the S. Coast of *Funen*, abt. 8 m. long & 2 br. fruitful in Corn, & abounding with Anise-seed, with wch. the Inhabitants season their Meat and Bread. It produces also Plenty of Black Cattle and Horses. There are also some Woods, in which there are Hares. This Island has but 3 Parishes, the most confid. of which is *Koping*.

ARSACIA. See CASBIN.

ARSCHOT, *Aerschot*, or *Arscot*, in Latin *Ariscotium* or *Arscotium*, in *Brabant*, is a sm. City sit. on the little River *Demer*, 7 m. dist. fr. *Louvain* to N. and 23 fr. *Antwerp* to S. W. It is a Duchy, and possessed at present by a Branch of the House of *Ligne*, and belongs to the D. of *Aremberg*, who is also D. of *Arscot*. The Town is fortified, and has but one Paroch. Church, which is a Collegiate one. The District contains 17 Villages, besides the Baronies of *Botzelaer*, *Heverle*, and *Bierbeeck*.

ARSENARIA, an antient Town on the Western Banks of the *Cartennus*, in *Numidia* (now *Barbary*), where, if *Pliny* may be relied on, a *Latin* Colony was planted under some of the first *Roman* Emperors. As that Author makes it to be 3 *Rom.* m. fr. the Sea, it is probable the modern *Arzew* answers to it.

ARSINOE, a City of Old of *Cyprus*, sit. on the N. Side of that Island, and was so called from *Arfinoe*, a Queen of *Egypt*; *Cyprus* having been long subj. to the Kings of that Country.

ARSINOE, a confid. City of *Cyrenaica*, took its Name (after that Kingd. was subjected to *Egypt*) from the Wife of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, to whom the *Egyptians*, as *Callimachus* tells us, paid Divine Honours, equalling her to *Venus*. The antient Name of this City, according to *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Stephanus*, &c. was *Teuchira* or *Tauchira*. *Ferrarius* gives it the Name of *Sues*, but the *Turks* call it *Barraru*.

X

ARSIPORE, in the *Mogul's* Country, *East-India*, is the Residence of the Rajah of a little Prov. of this Name to the N. of the Dominions of *Jagarynat*, has a fine River which invites Strangers to frequent it for Cotton Cloth and Rice, which this Country affords in great Plenty.

ARTA, or *l'Arta*, a City of *Epirus* in *European Turkey*, is sit. near the Gulph called by the Antients *Sinus Ambracius*, now the Gulph of *l'Arta*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*. It stands to the N. of it, at the Bottom of another sm. Bay, form'd by the Mouth of a River, on the Banks of which this City is built. It is abt. 30 m. dist. fr. *Parga* tow. S. E. *Mess. Wheeler* and *Spon* say, that they discoursed here with an understanding Man of *Arta*, who assured them that this City was not *Ambracia*, as our Geographers do warrant; but that the City of *Ambracia*, which gave Name to this Gulph, is above a Day's Journey from *Arta*, and is still called by the Country People *Ambracia*, tho' now but a Village abt. a m. fr. the Sea, just in the Bottom of the Bay: That there is a *Kanne* there, which serves for a Ware-house to lodge the Merchandizes that are brought thither: That the Town of *Arta* is at least 16 m. fr. thence, upon the River which is probably the *Acheron* of the Antients, and which, accord. to *Pliny*, discharges itself into the Gulph of *Ambracia*. These same Travellers likewise inform us that there are at *l'Arta* 7 or 8,000 Inhabitants, whereof the Number of the *Greeks* exceeds that of the *Turks*. The Cathed. Church is a great Building, that has as many Doors and Windows as there are Days in the Year, and it is supported by 200 Marble Pillars. This is the See of a *Greek* Archbishop, who had formerly 8 Suffragans; but the Emp. *John Palaeologus* divided this Prov. into 2 Arch-Bishoprics to enlarge that of *Janna* in *Thessaly*; so that the A-Bp. of *Arta* has now but 4 Suffragans, who are the Bps. of *Ragous*, *Ventza*, *Astos*, and *Achelown*. The City of and Country about *Arta* drives a great Trade in Tobacco, *Bortargo* (a kind of *Sausage* made of Eggs and the Blood of a Sea Mullet), and Furs.

ARTABRUM CELTICUM, now Cape *Finister* [quasi *Finis Terræ*].

ARTACENE, a Prov. of *Affyria*. It is supposed to have derived its Name from the City of *Arec*, or *Erec* (*Gen.* x. 10.). This is the Opinion both of *Scaliger* and *Casaubon*. But if so, from whence soever it hath had its Name, it cannot be that identical *Erec* in the Text, since 'tis evident that City was in *Shinaar*.

ARTAGERA, a City of *Armenia*, where the Emp. *Caius* receiv'd the Wound of which he died.

ARTAXATA, the Metropolis of all *Armenia*, and from its Foundation the Residence of all the *Armenian* Kings. This City, as *Strabo* informs us, was built upon a Plain which *Hannibal* gave to K. *Artaxas*, or *Artaxias*, who made it the Capital of *Armenia*. It was sit. on an Elbow of the *Araxes*, wh. forms a kind of Peninsula, & surro. the Town like a Wall, except on the Side of the Isthmus; but the Isthmus was secured by a Rampart & a br. Ditch. This is the Account which *Strabo* gives of this strong Town. But *Corn. Nepos*, in his Life of *Hannibal*, does not mention his Journey into *Armenia*: He only says, that after the Defeat of *Antiochus* he withdrew first to *Crete*, and from thence to *Bithynia*, where he died. *Plutarch* however seems to confirm what *Strabo* advances, saying that *Hannibal*, after the Overthrow of *Antiochus* by *Scipio Asiaticus*, fled into *Armenia*, where he assisted K. *Artaxas* with his Advice, and persuaded him to build the City of *Artaxata* in a very advantageous Situation. *Lucullus*, after having defeated the *Armenians* under the Command of their K. *Tigranes* in Two Battles, would not venture, notwithstanding the Enemies were not able to keep the Field, to lay siege to *Artaxata*, which he looked upon as impregnable. But *Pompey*, who succeeded him in the Command of the Army, pressed *Tigranes* so hard, that he was obliged to deliver up his Capital without striking a Blow. *Pompey* spared both the City and Inhabitants; but, in *Nero's* Reign, *Corbulo*, Commander in Chief of the *Roman* Forces in the East, having forced *Tiridates* to yield up *Artaxata*, levelled it with the Ground. *Tiridates* having thus left his Metropolis, and with it his Kingdom, went to *Rome* to throw himself at *Nero's* Feet; who not only restored him the Diadem, but also gave him Leave to take Workmen with him to assist in rebuilding *Artaxata*, which by Way of Acknowledgement he called *Neronia* from the Name of his Benefactor. The Ruins of this City, according to the Tradition of *Armenians*, are still to be seen at a Place called *Ardachat*. The Inhabitants of this Place, says *Chardin*, call the Town *Ardachat* from the Name of *Artaxias*, whom in the East they call *Ardechier*. There

There are some Remains of a stately Palace, which the *Armenians* take to be the Palace of *Tiridates*, who reigned in the Time of *Constantine the Great*. One Front of this Building is but half ruined; a great many Pillars of Black Marble, and of an extraordinary Size, are still standing, and many other fine Antiquities, which the Inhabitants call *Taët-Tardat*, i. e. the Throne of *Tiridates*. *Tavernier* also mentions the Ruins of *Artaxata*, betw. *Eriwan* & Mt. *Ara-rat*, but does not specify them. See *NACKSIVAN*. And for another *Artaxata* see *ATROPATIA*.

ARVA, or *Crona*, in *Upper Hungary*, stands at the Foot of a Mountain, where it has a Castle, 24 m. N. E. from *Transchin*, and is the Capital of a County of its own Name, which lies at the Feet of the *Carpathian Mountains*, and is abt. 24 m. fr. E. to W. and 12 where broadest fr. S. to N.

ARUBA, or *Oruba*, an Island on the Coast of *Venezuela*, in *Terra Firma*, *S. America*, belonging to the Dutch, is 7 or 8 Leag. to the W. of *Curaçao*. From this Island & *Ban-naire*, the Dutch fetch, in Sloops, Provisions for *Curaçao*, to maintain their Garrison and Negroes.

ARUN. A River in *Suffex*. See *Suffex* and *Arundel*.

ARUNDEL, (8 m. fr. *Chichester*, 55 fr. *London*) in *Suffex*, seems to have had its Name from the River *Arun*, by which it's water'd, and supply'd with the Mulletts for wch. it's noted; from whence it was call'd *Arun-dale*, and *Arun-tini Vallis* in some Latin Authors; tho' some have contended that it had its Name from *Arundel* the Horfe of the renowned *Bewis*. 'Tis pleasantly sit. on the Side of a Hill, with a stately Wooden Bridge over the River, at a convenient Distance from the Sea. 'Tis a Borough Town by Prescription, (mentioned so long ago as in *K. Alfred's Will*) the Manor of which has constantly gone along with the Castle, to which it is inseparably annex'd, as is also the Title and Honour of an *Earl*, as will be shewn presently, insomuch that whoever has the Castle does thereby become an *Earl*, without any other Creation; as was adjudged in that great Controversy between *Sir J. Fitz-Alan*, being in Possession of the Castle, against *John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*, otherwise the right Heir in the nearest Degree. Now, the Castle (which under the *Saxon Government* was in a flourishing Condition, and said to be a Mile in Compass) was repair'd by *Roger de Montgomery*, and given to him by *William the Conqueror*, who created him at the same Time *Earl of Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. His Successors continued to enjoy the Title, as a local Dignity, with the Castle; and it was in the Reign of *Hen. VI.* declared fix'd as before said. And the then *Earl* having a Dispute with the *Earl of Devon* about Precedency in Parliament, it was adjudged to the *Earls of Arundel* then, and forever hereafter. This Town has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 30th of *Edw. I.* By the Charter granted by *Q. Eliz.* 'tis governed by a Mayor, 12 Burgeses, a Steward, and the other usual Officers in Corporations. The Situation of this Town near the Mouth of its River (which heretofore had a good Harbour, call'd *Little Hampton*, capable of Ships of considerable Burthen, even up to its Bridge) render'd its Trade so great that Ships were built there to carry it on, 'till a Beach, being thrown up by the Sea, ruined the Harbour and Navigation of the River. But in 1733 an Act passed for repairing the Harbour, by cutting a Channel thro' the Beach and old Piers, and for erecting new Piers, Locks, &c. The Writer of *A Journey through England* seems to speak contemptuously of the Place, calling it a poor Town; yet says the Castle, tho' neglected, is in a noble Situation. It has, however, Markets on Thursdays and Saturdays, and Fairs, May 2, 3, 4. Aug. 10. Sept. 14. Dec. 6.

ARZILA, ant. *Zilia*, & now by the Inhabitants call'd *Arzeyla*, a Port Town in the Pr. of *Habat*, in the *Morocco Empire*, sit. abt. 11 leag. fr. the Mouth of the *Streights of Gibraltar*, 112 m. N. W. of *Fez*, and 15 m. S. of *Tangier*. It was built by the *Romans*, and was once subj. to the Princes of *Centa*, who were tributary to the *Romans*; next subj. to the *Goths*, then under the *Mohammedans*, who held it till the *English* plundered and burnt it. The *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* have held it by Turns, under whom it underwent some dreadful Sieges and other Hardships. The former held it till the Expence and other Difficulties obliged them to abandon it again to the Infidels, who have been Masters of it ever since. Lat. 35, 31. W. Lon. 5. 30.

ARZOLI, in the Pope's Territory, *Italy*, stands on an Eminence between the River *Teverone* and the Confines of *Abruzzo*, 6 m. E. of *Tivoli*.

St. ASAPH (the City of), in *Flintshire, Wales*, 212 m. fr. *London*, is in *British* called *Lhan Elwy*, because situate at the Conflux of the River *Elwy* with the *Clwyd*; and *St. A-*

saph by the *English*, fr. its Patron *Asaph*, a most devout Man; says *Camden*, and a Favourite of *Kentigern*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, who, fleeing from *Scotland*, erected a Bishop's See here about the Year 560, and instituted a Monastery, where-in he placed 663 Monks, whereof 300 (being illiterate) were appointed for the Plough, 300 for Employments within the Monastery, and 63 for Divine Service; and of the Monastery, when he returned to *Scotland*, he left the said *Asaph* Governor. The Bishop of this Diocese has no intire County under his Jurisdiction, but Parts of the Counties of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, and *Salop*, of which the Ecclesiastical Benefices (when this See was vacant) were in the Disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in Right of his See, 'till the Time of *K. Henry VIII.* since which it has been a Prerogative of the Crown. It has but one Archdeaconry, viz. *St. Asaph*, which is united to the Bishopric for the better Support of it. The Church is no very elegant Structure; nor the Town handsome. It has a Bridge over each of the Rivers, which meet here; but for the rest, 'tis a poor ill-built Place, tho' it stands in the pleasant and rich Vale of *Clwyd*.

ASCALON, in *Palestine*, [or the Country of the *Philistines*] a great and noble Sea-port, by antient Accounts 16, by modern 12, m. to the N. of *Gaza*, and known to us still by the same Name it bears in *Scripture*, and in the Writings of the Antient *Greeks* and *Romans*, by whom it was had in religious Veneration. Nor do we find any confid. Variation from this Name, except that the *Greeks* sometimes lengthened it into *Ascalonion*. This City (as also *Gaza*) is reckoned into the Lot or Tribe of *Judah*, and was taken by 'em, but not held. Its Situation cannot be disputed, since it may be said to stand at this Day, and has been often visited. From *Josephus* we understand this City to have stood in a spacious Plain, and in his Days extremely well fortified. Tho' we have placed this City on the Brink of the Sea, and made it a Sea-port of itself, yet there is a *Majuma* given to this as well as to *Gaza* [See *GAZA*.]; which whence it was necessary cannot be precisely said. It may, perhaps, have been a distinct Part of the City next to the Sea-side; or, perhaps, *Ascalon* was not quite so close thereto but it might require the Convenience of a more immediate Port-Town to intervene; or the Harbour of *Ascalon* might have been rendered unfit for the Reception of Shipping as was the Case of *Gaza*, whence a Necessity sprung up of seeking some other Place near, and of erecting a Town there. But we pass these Conjectures. *Ascalon* was famous among the Antients on many Accounts. It was the Birth-place of *Semiramis* the *Assyrian* Empress, which puts us in mind of a Lake that is said to have stood near this City, wherein her Mother the [imagined] Goddess *DERCETO*, plunging herself for Shame of her rash Amour, was [said to be] transformed into a Fish; and thence came to be represented by a Woman upward and a Fish downward, [as we paint a *Mermaid* in our Signs]. The Fable-Story is given us thus. The [pretended] Goddess, some how or other, labour'd under the Displeasure of that more powerful Goddess *Venus*, who, to punish her, caused her to fall impatiently in Love with a Youth, who, among others, happened to be paying Sacrifice to her, and unfortunately conceiving by him, she was delivered of a Daughter; but ashamed of her Guilt, and desirous to conceal it, she murdered the Youth, and exposed the Infant among the Rocks of a Desert, and, overwhelmed with Grief and Dishonour, she threw herself into the Lake as above said. What became of the Infant, which was no other than * *Semiramis* herself, we shall have Occasion to say by and by. --- This City is noted for the Place which originally produced the Kind of Onion called the *Shalot*, which is supposed from thence to have derived its Name. It may seem at first Sight to be a very oblique Derivation: But then the *Latin* of this Plant is *Ascalonia*, whence the *French* have their *Echalote*, which we have curtail'd into *Shalot*. It is famed also for its Wines; and very remarkable for its great Flights of Pigeons; which whence they came to be increased in so extraordinary a Manner take as follows. The Infant abovesaid [*] was said to be miraculously sustain'd & nourish'd by a Flock of Doves or Pigeons, which frequented near, and kept her warm with their Wings, and fed her with Milk from the neighbouring Cottages; and when, at a Year old, the Child required more substantial Food, they peck'd Cheese for her, and convey'd it to her; which being remark'd by the neighbouring Shepherds, who had their Cheeses thus served, they made Search after the Cause, and in the End found a beautiful Child, which they took home with them, and sent to the Chief of the King's Shepherds, *Simma*, who being child-

he's adopted her his own, and called her *Semiramis*; which some assert to be derived from a Syrian Word signifying a Dove. [But more of this, and of SEMIRAMIS, in our Article BABYLON.] From a Tradition of this Story; be it true or fictitious, the *Ascalonites* came so religiously to abstain from killing or eating Pigeons, that these Birds flock'd over the Fields, Highways, Streets, and in Houses, it being esteem'd impious to hurt them. Nor, lastly, with regard to the *Notabilia* of *Ascalon*, must we forget to mention the Cypresses, which were here to be admired, or the extraordinary Wells attributed to *Abraham* and *Isaac*. This City, besides the Temple of *DERCETO*, had a Temple of *APOLLO*, wherein *Herod* the Father of *Antipater*, and Grandfather of *Herod the Great*, (who, from his being born in this City, was called *Herod the Ascalonite*) served as Priest. It had in the first Times of Christianity an Episcopal See; and, in the Course of the Holy Wars, it was beautified with a new Wall, and many fair Buildings, by our *K. Richard I.* But it is now dwindled to almost nothing. The *Turks* call it *Scalana*; and it is of no Note except for a *Turkish* Garrison kept in it.

ASCANIA, ASCANIAN Lake, and ASCANIUS River. See PHRYGIA.

ASCENSION Island, (an African one) in the Atlantic Ocean, lies alm. Ha'f-way betw. *Loango* in *Congo* & *Fernambuc* in *Brazil*, lying very near in the same Parallel, being under the 7th Degr. of S. Lat. Its Lon. is abt. 13. 10. W. fr. London. It was discovered in 1508, by *Tristan d'Acugna*, on his Return from the *E. Indies*, who gave it its present Name because he first saw it on *Ascension-Day*. Here is a Place, from the Nature of its Use, call'd the *Post-Office*, where Seamen leave their Letters, putting them into Bottles; which the next that come break, and so get Intelligence who are gone by, what Voyage they had, &c. and in other Bottles leave their own Accounts for others. It is abt. 4 Leag. long, & 1 br. It is a mountainous and barren Island, no Water (says *Navarette*) having yet been found there; notwithstanding which it is generally touched at by our homeward-bound *E. India* Ships as a Place of Refreshment. The Soil is covered with Cinders and Ashes, which makes some think here was once a Vulcano. Yet in some Parts it is fit for Tillage, and has a safe convenient Harbour. There are a few Goats, but they are but lean; also sev. Sorts of Birds, but so ill tasted, that the Mariners will not touch them. But having neither Water, nor Quadruped, nor Fowl fit for Food, what is the Refreshment we said the Mariners seek here? Verily what they esteem a Dainty in their Circumstances, viz. the *Tortoise* or *Turtle*. The Sailors go ashore, in the Night, and turn 2 or 300 of 'em on their Backs against the Morrow, and are sometimes so carelessly and ingratelously barbarous as to turn Numbers more than they have Occasion to use, and so leave them painfully to die on Shore; for these Creatures can never get on their Feet again, if once turned on their Backs, if the Ground be level. As it behoves us to give a Description of this notable Animal somewhere in this Work, this being no long Article seems properest to admit of it. ---- It is to be observed there are Two Kinds of *Tortoises*, the Land and the Sea *Tortoise*; and this latter again is of various Kinds; but it is only one Sort, called the *Caret* or *Caretta*, which furnishes that beautiful Shell so much admired in Europe. Mr. *Catesby* observes, that the hard strong Covering which incloses all Sorts of *Tortoises* is very improperly called a *Shell*, being of a perfect bony Contexture, but covered on the Outside with *Scales*, or rather *Plates*, of a horny Substance, which the Workmen call *Tortoise-Shell*. This *Caretta* is otherwise called the *Hawksbill Tortoise*, whose Shell is thick, and consists of Two Parts, one covering the Back and the other the Belly, and the Two are joined together at the Sides by strong Ligaments, which yet allow of a little Motion. In the Forepart is an Aperture (or Opening) for the Head and Fore Legs, and behind for the Hind Legs and Tail. We are told that the Under-Shell alone is used, which they separate from the Upper by making a little Fire underneath, and as soon as it is warm it is easily taken off in *Laminae* (or Leaves) with the Point of a Knife, without killing the Animal, which (it is said) being turn'd to Sea again acquires a new Shell. These Leaves are 13 in Number, 8 flat and 5 bent a little; 4 of the flat ones being somet. a f. lo. & 6 or 7 Inches br. The best *Tortoise-shell* is thick, clear, transparent, and sprinkled with Brown and White; but when used in Marquetry, [or checquer'd inlaid Work, &c.] and such-like Works, the Workmen lend it what false Colour they please by lying colour'd Leaves underneath it. ----- Of the sev. Kinds of *Tortoises* only one

is eatable, which is call'd the *Green Tortoise*, its Fat being of a greenish Colour. The Method of taking them is as before specified. Their Blood is cold; and Mr. *Smith* informs us, that he has seen, upon opening 'em, at least 200 Eggs; exactly round; taken out of it, about 40 of which were inclosed in whitish tough Skins, with a Substance like Jelly round the Yolk, and were ready to be laid all at one Time. *Rogers* says, he saw at some Islands in the S. Sea a Turtle that had at least 800 Eggs in its Belly, 150 of which skinn'd and ready for laying. The Female Turtles go ashore to lay their Eggs in the Sand above High-water Mark, where they leave them to be hatch'd by the Beams of the Sun; and this is effected in 48 Hours Time, — [But others say in about 25 Days, which seems far more probable.] — as our Author was informed by those who made it their Business to fetch them from uninhabited Islands, where they are vastly plenty, and where they see, alm. every Day, great Numbers of young ones, not broader than a Shilling, newly hatched, hastening down into the Sea. The same is asserted by *Rogers* above-quoted; for as they are frequently disturbed in inhabited Places, they seldom go ashore there. And it is observed that the *Hawksbill* Turtles do not come often amongst others. Almost incredible Particulars are related of the Size of some Turtles, as that one of them will afford Flesh enough for 2 or 300 Men, which is salted as we do Beef, and which Seamen in long Voyages find an excellent Refreshment, as well as a Cure for several Indispositions. But why should we use the Term *incredible*, when some so lately brought home by *Adm. Boscarven* have verifi'd the Truth to our Senses? Their Eggs, which are abt. the Bigness of a Hen's, will also keep for a consid. Time, and are esteem'd good Food, in many Parts of the *W. Indies*. We are likewise told that in some Parts their Shells serve the Natives for Boats; and *De Laet* mentions Turtles of such a Bulk as to creep along with 5 Men upon their Backs. The Turtles being amphibious, they feed upon Grass and Weeds as well in the Water as on Land; but usually make their Residence and find their Aliment in certain Meadows at the Bottom of the Sea, where it is not many Fathom deep. And, according to Accounts of Navigators, when the Sea is calm and the Weather serene, they may be seen creeping on this green Carpet. After they have fed sufficiently, they take their Progress into the Outlets of Rivers for fresh Water or Air, and then return to their former Station. In the Intermision of their Feeding they frequently float with their Heads above the Surface of the Water, unless they are alarm'd by any Appearance of Danger, in which Case they suddenly plunge to the Bottom; for the *Tortoise* having the Benefit of Lungs, she can dispend herself by an Influx of Air, and be brought to an Equilibrium with the Water, like a Frog; and, like other amphibious Creatures, she is enabled to swim by the Impulse and Retraction of her Paws, tho' for the Generality she contents herself with creeping. Shells in general make a very curious Part of Natural History, on Acct. of their great Variety, the uncouth Make of some, and the beautiful Colours and pretty Ornaments of others; but, as Dr. *Derham* observes, it would be endless to descend to Particulars, and therefore he only mentions that of the *Tortoise*. But besides the Beauty of this Covering, it is an Instance of the excellent Provision the WISE CREATOR has made for the Good of the Animal World, being a stout Guard to its Body, and affording a safe Retreat to its Head, Legs, and Tail: So that it is somewhat surprizing to see a compleat Skeleton consisting of so small a Number of Bones, and yet those abundantly sufficient for the Use of the Animal. There remains another remarkable Thing to be mention'd concerning these wonderful Creatures, which is, that for 3 or 4 Months in the Year they leave their common Haunts where they chiefly feed, and resort to other Places to lay their Eggs; and it is thought they eat nothing during that Season, so that both Males and Females grow very lean. This however is certain, that the Land-*Tortoise*, who is formed much in the same Manner as those of the Sea, is able to subsist several Months without Food; for those which are kept in Gardens, out of Curiosity in England, are observed to bury themselves in the Ground on the Approach of Winter, and there remain in a kind of sleepy State 'till the Return of Spring invites them to leave their subterraneous Retirement; for which, according to Dr. *Derham*, they are admirably adapted by the Structure of their Heart and Lungs.

ASCHE, a small but strong Town in *Brabant* (*Aust. Netherlands*), abt. 8 m. dist. fr. *Brussels* tow. N. W. & 15 fr. *Mechlin* to S. W. containing 8 Villages within its District.

ASCOLI, *Asculum Picenum*, E. Lon. 15. Lat. 42. 50. a City in the Marq. of *Ancona*, in *Italy*, subj. to the Pope, under whom it is a Bishop's-See, stands on a Hill near the River *Tronto*, on the Confines of the Farther *Abruzzo*, 20 m. W. of the *Adriatic*, or *Gulph of Venice*, 9 S. fr. *Montalto*, 18 fr. *Fermo*, 20 fr. *Aquila*, 70 N. E. fr. *Rome*, and 48 alm. S. of *Ancona*. It was formerly the Capital of *Picenum*, and a confid. Colony, and fortified with a strong Castle, and other *Roman Works*. It is now divided into 4 Parts, hath still 2 old Castles, 100 old Towers, 6 Bridges, & 9 Gates, besides some modern Fortifications, which make it esteem'd a very strong Place; and it is well inhabited.

ASCOLI; *Asculum*, an Inland Town on the Confines of the Farther *Principate*, in the *Capitanate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and stands at the Foot of the *Appenines*, 35 m. fr. *Benevento*, and 30 S. fr. *Manfredonia*. The Old Town was totally destroy'd by an Earthquake in 1399. and this New one was built, at a sm. Dist. fr. its Ruins, 1410. by the Inhabitants. It is an Episc. See, subj. to that of *Benevento*. Lat. 41. 10. Lon. 16. 15. E.

ASCRIVIUM. See CATARO.

ASCURUM, of Old an Inland Town, in *Mauritania*, near the Frontiers of the *Masæyli*, accord. to *Hirtius*, was a Place of some Consequence, since *Bogud*, King of *Mauritania Tingitania*, had a strong Garrison in it, which falling out upon a Body of the *Pompeians*, repulsed them with great Slaughter, driving many of them into the Sea, and the rest on board their Ships. But no Traces of this City, as far as we can collect, are now remaining.

ASGAR, a Prov. of *Africk*, is so called (that Word signifying the *flying Sea*) because a great Part, or near 40 m. of the Inland, was covered with its Waves, which have since retired, and left all that spacious Champain Country uncovered, and rendered it very fertile and delightful. It is bounded on the N. by the *Mediterranean*, W. by the Riv. *Burregreg*, but more properly by the *Atlantic Ocean*, along whose Coasts most of its noted Towns are situate; on the E. it extends itself to the Mountains of *Gomera*, and Mt. *Zarhon* and *Zelag*, and on S. to the Riv. *Bunazor*, or *Bunacer*. Its Length from E. to W. is abt. 27 Leag. and abt. 20 fr. N. to S. (*Marmol*); (where we must observe that some Geographers restrain it within much narrower Bounds, viz. 18 m. in Length, and 3 in Br. (*Moll*) — The great and rapid River of *Sabu*, or *Sebour*, runs quite across it; (tho' some place it betw. that and the *Lixa*) and it was in *Marmol's* Time inhabited by Two brave and warlike Nations, who were tributary to the King of *Fez*. At present they are subj. to that of *Morocco*, and are fonder of the Trade of Free-booting than that of War, especially if it proves to be long-winded. Some Geographers join this Prov. and that of *Habat* (of which we shall speak under that Article) into one, which they call *Algarbe*. Which Name seems either to be given to them by the *Portuguese* from one of their antient Kingdoms, but now only a Province [See *ALGARBE*], so stiled, in the most S. Part of *Portugal*; — or more probably from the *Etymon*, which is of *Moorish* or *Arabic* Extract, that of *Portugal* was so named and inhabited by the *Algarbes* of this. However that be, the Country here is fertile in Corn and other Grain, Horses, Flocks, Herds, Cotton, Wool, Butter, Leather, and other Commodities, with which they supply the City of *Fez* and the Canton of *Larache* in great Abundance. The Air here is so serene and healthy, that the Kings of *Fez* used to spend the 3 Spring Months in it, taking the Diversion of hunting of Deer and Hares. The People go decently clad, and are good-natur'd and generous; and even the *Arabs* here apply themselves now more to Tillage, and less to Thieving.

ASH, partly in the Parish of *Musbury*, in the Hundred of *Axminster*, abt. 1 m. & 3 qrs. to S. of that Town, in the Eastern Part of *Devon*, tho' a Place of no great Eminence in itself, is yet worthy of a Place in this Work for giving Birth to, the Glory of our County in particular, the Immortal JOHN CHURCHILL, the Illustrious Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*. The Barton of *Ash* lies partly in the Parish of *Musbury* and partly in that of *Axminster*. It hath flourished in the Family of *Drake* (of which Lady *Churchill*, the above-said Noble Duke's Mother, descended) upw. of 300 Yrs.

ASHBORN, in *Derbyshire*, 10 m. fr. *Derby*, 108 fr. *London*, stands in a rich Soil, on the E. Side of the River *Doule*; but is a Place of no great Traffick, other than for the great Quantities of Cheese sent from thence up and down the *Trent*. Its Market is weekly on Saturday.

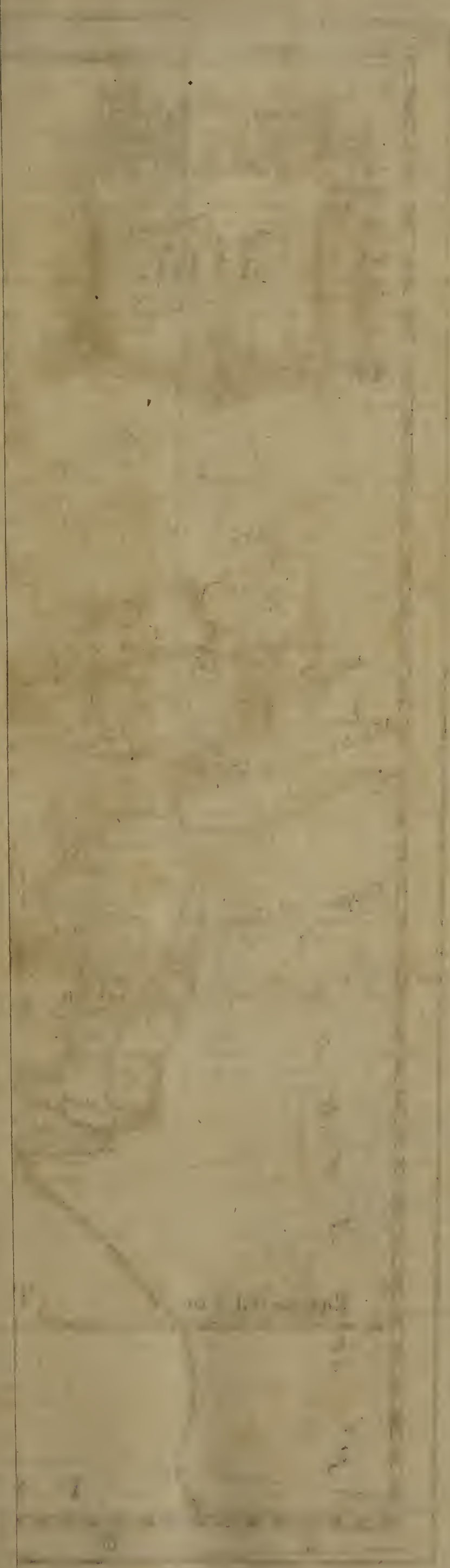
ASHBURN, a River in *Suffex*, wherein is both its Fountain and its Mouth. See *SUSSEX*.

ASHBURNHAM, in *Suffex*, a little to the W. of *Battle* [Which see], is not, that I have been able to discover, memorable for much; but for giving Name to a Family of very great Antiquity.

ASHBURTON, an antient Borough Town, sit. under the Moor, in a rich Soil, near Half-way betw. *Exeter* and *Plymouth*, but somewhat nearest the former, fr. *Chudleigh* 11 m. & 3 fr. *Buckfastleigh*, fr. *London* abt. 190 Post-miles. As it now stands, it consists of one Street, running from E. to W. of considerable Length, and indifferently well-built for an old Town; but other Streets branch out of it. It is very well watered. The chief Ornament of it is the Church, dedicated to St. *Andrew*, a very handsome Structure built Cathedral-ways, adorned with a Tower 91 Foot in Height, on which is a small Spire of Lead. It hath a large Chancel, in which are several Stalls, as is used in Collegiate Churches. 'Twas, as some conjecture, formerly appropriated to *Buckfast Abbey* in this County, founded by *Ethelwold Pomeroy* in K. *Henry II.*'s Reign, tho' now it is a Peculiar in the Donation of the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*. Here is also a Chapel dedicated to St. *Laurence*, which was antiently a Country Chapel, or Guild, endow'd with Lands, rated 37 *Hen. VIII.* at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. for the Maintenance of a Priest, who was to pray for the Souls of the Donors, and keep a School in the Borough. It is still used for a School-house, and Town-Meetings for Parish Affairs are com. held therein, and the Poll for Parliament-men is usually taken there. It is one of the *Stannary-Towns* of this County, the Hills about it having been once noted for Mines of Tin and Copper, but of late scarce much wrought in. The chief Manufacture of the Town is Serge-making. When this Town was made a Borough, and by whom, we have no Information; but there can be no Doubt but it was so before the 26th of K. *Edw. I.* when it first sent Burgesses to Parliament by that Title. In 1640, it was by K. *Cha. I.* restored to that (obsoleted) Privilege by the Name of an antient Borough. It was, however, never incorporated, but is governed by a Portreve annually chosen at the Lord's Court, as is used at *Honiton*, *Tavistock*, &c. who is the Returning Officer at all Elections. All House-keepers, or ('tis said) having the smallest Plat of Ground, tho' but sufficient for a Parsley-bed, claim Privilege of voting. The Markets are Tuesdays and Saturdays, the first principally for Wool and Yarn, and was obtain'd by one Mr. *Ford* in 1672. The antienter Fair is Aug. 9, 10, 11, and additional ones have been procur'd by *Andrew Quick*, Esq; held the first Thursdays in March and June, and Nov. 11. The said Gentleman also gave the Parish a Clock with Chimes. We omit speaking of its antienter State, &c. not to take up too much Space.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, so called from the *Zouches*, who were formerly its Lords, is a very pleasant Town in *Leicestershire*, 5 m. fr. *Burton*, 13 fr. *Leicester*, 98 fr. *London*, situate betw. 2 Parks, viz. *Preslon-Park* and the *Great Park*, on the Skirts of *Derbyshire*. It has a large handsome Church, a plentiful Market, and a neat Stone Cross in its principal Street. Its Fairs are famous for being well stocked with Horses of the large Breed. It had a Castle, but 'twas demolished in 1648. tho' there are still remaining the Ruins of two Stone Towers, where K. *Cha. I.* had a Garrison, which was afterwards called the *Maiden Garrison*, because never attacked by the Parliament Army. The Ale of this Town is not inferior to that of *Burton*; and the Inhabitants, especially the Better Sort, are more generous and sociable than those of most other Country Towns. By the Ruins, and what is left standing of the Walls, of the Earl of *Huntingdon's* Castle here, it must have been one of the principal in *England*. K. *James I.* quartered, with his whole Court, upon the then Earl for many Days together; and the Dinner was served up every Day by 30 poor Knights, with Gold Chains and Velvet Gowns. Near this Town lies *Cole-Orton*, famous for its Coal-pits, which, Mr. *Burton* says, burned for many Years together in the Reign of K. *Henry VIII.* and could not be quenched till the Matter was quite consumed that fed the Fire. At the same Place is a noted Mineral Water called *Griffydam*. *Ashby* Market is held on Saturdays, and Fairs *Whit-Tuesday*, Aug. 24. *O. A.* 18, and St. *Simon* and *Jude*.

ASHDOD, or *Azotus*, a City of the *Philistines*, lay about 12. m. N. Easterly of *Ascalon*. It was of extraordinary Fame among the Antients. It had an Inland Situation, and is said to have been built by one who fled from the *Red-Sea*, who called it after his Wife, whose Name was *Aza*. But this seems, at least, to be a Mistake. We hear of none that fled from the *Red-Sea* but the *Edomites*: And that they, under





under some Chief, may have repaired and fortified this Place is probable enough. But that they imposed this Name [*Azotus*] on it, we (says a Learned Critic) cannot allow, it being very evidently a Corruption of the Hebrew Name *Ashdod*, which was in Use long before the *Edomites* were driven out of their Country. But, to continue what we find concerning this City, it stood in a Champain Country which produced great Plenty of Corn. It held out the longest Siege recorded in History, if it be true that *Psammetichus* laboured 29 Years in the Reduction of it. Here stood the Temple of *DAGON*, and here was he peculiarly worshipped. He seems to have been the most Grand, the most Ancient, and most favourite God they had: To which may be added, that he subsisted, perhaps, the longest of any that did not straggle out of the Country (as we are not sure he did); seeing that we read in *I. Maccab. x. 84.* that *Jonathan* burnt his Temple, &c. To this God they attributed the Invention of Bread-Corn, or of Agriculture, as his very Name imports, the Word *Dagon* signifying Bread-Corn. The second *Dagon* (says Bp. Cumberland in his *Sanchoniatho*, pa. 326.) 'is call'd, agreeably to *Philo's* Skill in the Eastern Languages, *Siton*, because he was the Inventor of sowing Bread-Corn, and *Zeus Arotrios* for his contriving of Ploughs. This shews that such Husbandry was not first invented in *Aegypt* (tho' it was probably more improved and encouraged there) by *Osiris*, or *Mizraim*, but by this Man [viz. *Dagon*] who was Elder, and his Uncle. And I suppose our Author notes this on purpose to shew that the *Egyptians* did not justly challenge this Invention to themselves. We find him canoniz'd, and worshipp'd among the *Philistines* in *Canaan*; and his Name, [viz. that of *Dagon*] which I suppose was given him at his Canonization, suggests to us the Reason of the Divine Honours they gave him.' Thus that Learned Bishop. — We cannot (says a celebrated Commentator) enter into the common Opinion [which even *Dr. Wells* has adopted] of *DAGON's* being represented as a Monster, Half-Man, Half-Fish, as particularly our Great but in this mistaken Poet shews him:

————— ' Next came one

- ' Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive Ark
- ' Maim'd his Brute Image, Head and Hands lopt off
- ' In his own Temple, on the Grunsel Edge
- ' Where he fell flat, and sham'd his Worshippers,
- ' *DAGON* his Name; Sea-Monster, upward Man
- ' And downward Fish: Yet had his Temple high
- ' Rear'd in *Azotus*, &c.

Nor can we, consequently, fall into another, almost as common, Opinion, that he is the same with the Syrian Goddefs *DERCETO*, who — [See *ASCALON*.] — we are told was represented under some such mixed Form. Our Opinion is that his Statue, or Idol, was in Shape wholly like a Man; for we read of his Head, and his Hands, and his Feet. He stood in a Temple here, and had Priests of his own, who paid a very constant Attendance on him, as one would think from *I. Sam. v. 3, 4, 5.* Now, that he had Feet (tho' our Translation uses the Word *Stump*, and the Margin says Part) 'we understand from a Greek Reading of the Septuagint in *Fuller's Pisgab-Sight of Palestine*, where Mention is made of *DAGON's* Mutilation, which runs thus, ἀποτέρεται τὰ ἱχθυῖν τὰ πόδια αὐτῆ ἀσπρηνύνα. Here we are told that the Soles of his Feet were off; that is, his Feet. In the Edition before us, which is after the Vatican Copy, we read τὰ ἱχθυῖν τῶν χειρῶν, or the Soles of his Hands, which seems absurd. We have never observed that the Greek Word ἱχθυῖν is put for the Palm of the Hand. And we rather reject this Reading, because a very senseless Tautology follows it; for it is said that the Wrists of his Hands were gone also. Whence it must appear that Hands, in the first Place, are corruptly placed for Feet, and that *DAGON* had Hands, and Face, and Feet. Sure no one, allowing this, would give him a Fish's Tail: That would make him *Horace's* Monster indeed. And here we cannot but note the Fondness of the Generality of the Learned rather to derive his Name from *Dag*, a Fish, than from *Dagon*, Bread-Corn. It seems no difficult Matter to choose which we are to stick by. From this last Etymology it may be rationally enough supposed that they borrowed their Idolatry from *Egypt*; and that *Dagon* is a Copy of their *Isis*, to whom much the same Invention is attributed. Not that they brought it away with them from *Egypt*. From thence, their History plainly shews, they brought a pure System of Religion; and we do not remember that *Moses* mentions the *Egyptians* as Idolaters once throughout all his Writings. — This *ASH-*

DOD of the Old Testament is call'd *AZOTUS* in the New as well as in the *Maccab.* as above quoted. It lies (says *Wells*) near the Shore between *Gaza* and *Joppa*. In the Times that Christianity flourish'd in these Parts, it was made an Episcopal See, and continued a fair Village till the Days of *St. Jerom.*

ASHFORD, or *Esbisford* (a Ford over a River, where probably stood some remarkable *Ash*, near the Head of the *Stour*) a Town in *Kent*, 12 m. fr. *Hith*, 12 fr. *Canterbury*, 57 fr. *London*, and stands in the Road from *London* to *Hith*; and from it is a good Road also to *Canterbury*. It is governed by a Mayor [*Pardon* says this Magistrate is called a *Constable*], and has a Court of Record every 3 Weeks for all Actions of Debt or Damages, not exceeding 20 Marks. Besides its Weekly Market on Saturdays, it has one, obtained for it by *Ld. Visc. Strongford*, 1671, every Tuesday Fortnight. Fairs May 6. Aug. 29.

ASHTAROTH KERNAIM, *Karnaim*, or *Carnaim*, a City of the *Rephaims* (says *Dr. Wells*) was in all Likelihood the same with *Ashstaroth*, mentioned *Jos. xiii. 12.* as one of the Capital Cities of *Og King of Bashan*, and again, ver. 31. as given by *Moses* to the Half-Tribe of *Manasseh*. The Word *Karnaim* denotes in the Hebrew Tongue Two-horn'd; whence some suppose this City to have been so called, as standing upon Two Hills; or built so as to resemble Two Horns: But it seems more probable, that as *Ashstaroth* — [or *ASTARTE*] — was an Idol much worshipp'd in those Times and Parts, (as appears from *Judg. ii. 13.* & *I. Kings xi. 5.*) and that by the said Name was denoted the Moon, so by *Carnaim* is denoted the usual Way of picturing the Moon with Two Horns. And it is very probable, that from the Worship paid there to this Idol the Place came to be denoted by the Name of *Ashstaroth-Carnaim*, or simply *Carnaim*, as *I. Maccab. xii. 21----*26. And agreeably hereto *Jerom* tells us, it was called *Carnea* in his Time, and was a confid. Town, lying 6 m. fr. *Adra*, or *Edrew*, and that there was shewn the House where [it was pretended that] *Job* dwelt. But as to the Name of this City, *Dr. Patrick* observes, it may be as well supposed that it was thus denominated from its being built in the Shape of a Half-Moon.

ASHTON, in the Hundred of *Exminster*, *Devon*, so called, says *Prince*, pa. 209. as if one should say A Town in a Wood of *Ashes*, i. e. *Ash-Trees*. Its Name more antiently was *Afferison*, or *Asherison*; but in the Saxon Time *Effeton*, as may be seen in *Domesday*. It is pleasantly sit. 6 m. S. W. of *Exeter*. It's chiefly remarkable for being the Hereditary Seat of the Great Lineage of the *Chudleighs*, the last direct Heir Male of whom gloriously lost his Life in the Service of his King and Country, at the Siege of *Ostend* in *Flanders*, 1745. in Defence of which he as a gallant young Officer bore a noble Part.

ASHWELL, a Village in *Hartfordshire*, is not only noted for its Quarry of Stone that has served to build most of the Churches in this Part, and for its very cold Spring, which is the Head of the *Rhee*, but for a Spot of Ground half a Mile to the S. fr. thence, inclosed by a Vallum, and thought to be one of the *Roman Castra Exploratorum*. 'Tis called *Arbury Banks*, and consists of about 12 Acres. But tho' *Mr. Camden* thinks this a Roman Village, and tho' Roman Coins have been found here, yet it wants several Particulars to make it a Roman Camp. This Village was once so considerable, that in *Domesday Book* 'tis call'd a Borough, and had 14 Burgeffes, a Market, and 4 Fairs.

ASIA. As to the common Name of *ASIA* there is a great Variety of Opinions among the Learned, some deriving it from *Asia*, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, Wife of *Iapetus*, and by him Mother to *Prometheus*; others from *Asus* Son of *Atys*, King of *Lydia*, from whom that Kingdom first, and in Length of Time the whole Continent, was named *Asia*. *Bochart* is of Opinion that it took its Name from the Phœnician Word *Asi*, signifying the middle, because *Asia minor*, which (says he) communicated its Name to *Asia the Greater*, lies, as it were, in the Middle between *Europe* and *Afric*. This Opinion he endeavours to support with the Authority of *Pliny* and *Pomponius Mela*. But as all that can be said on this Head is grounded on bare Conjectures, it were but Time and Room spent to dwell on Enquiries of this Nature. It may be of more Use to observe (from *Dr. Prideaux*) that the Word *Asia*, when put alone, unless otherwise determined by the Context, signifieth one of the Four Quarters of the World. That Part of it which lies between Mount *Taurus* on the E. and the *Hellespont* on the W. is called the Lesser *Asia*; and that Part of the Lesser *Asia* which fell to the Romans by *Antalus's* Will, was the Proper *Asia*. This Part of the World is

in many Respects the most considerable of all the Four, tho' a natural Fondness for our own Country is apt to incline us to give the Preference to *Europe*. It was in *Asia* that the Supreme CREATOR planted the delicious Garden of *Eden*, in which he placed the First Parents of Mankind. *Asia* became the Nursery of the World when it had been destroy'd by the Flood, the Descendants of *Noah* dispersing from thence their various Colonies into all the other Parts of the Globe. It was in *Asia* that God chose to fix his favourite Nation the *Hebrews*. In the same Country our Blessed SAVIOUR accomplish'd the great Work of our Redemption, and from thence the Light of his glorious Gospel was spread into all Nations by his Disciples and Followers. In *Asia* the first Cities were built, and the first Monarchies were founded, even whilst the rest of the World was destitute of Inhabitants. To these Advantages may be added the Fertility of the Soil in general, the Serenity of its Air, the Delicousness of its Fruits, the Salubrity of its Drugs, the Fragrancy and balsamic Quality of its Plants, Gums, Spices, &c. the Variety, Beauty, and Value of its Gems, the Fineness of its Silks, the Richness of its Metals, and many more of the like Nature; on which Account it has always been looked upon as a charming Part of the World, tho' in some Respects it has had a Rival since the Discovery of *America*. It must be own'd indeed, that since the *Turks* have been in Possession of a very consid. Part of *Asia*, it has quite lost its antient Splendor, and Countries naturally rich and fertile are almost reduced to a wild uncultivated Desert. But, notwithstanding all the Indolence and Tyranny of the *Turks*, their *Asiatic* Dominions afford a great many valuable Commodities, for which they are resorted to by Merchants of other Nations. *Asia* likewise affords the Antiquarian, &c. &c. abundant Matter for his Curiosity and Knowledge, even the said *Turkish* Part being overspread (as we may say) with the Ruins of gr. and opulent Cities, celebrated both in Sacred and Prophane History; the Chief whereof are and will be described under their proper Articles. Yet it must be own'd, many Parts of *Asia* are more indebted to the Richness of the Soil, &c. for the Produce of many of their valuable Commodities, than to the Industry of the Inhabitants, who are indolent, effeminate, and luxurious, owing to the Warmth of their Climate, Custom, and Education. In Religion they are still more stupid, being over-run partly with *Mohammedanism* of various Sects, partly with Heathenism and Idolatry, at least among the Populace: for it's assur'd they have many excellent Men of too philosophical a Turn of Mind not to despise their Idols and ridiculous Rites in their Hearts, whatever Countenance they may seem to give them in outward Appearance. Besides these, there are several Sects of the antient *Persees*, or Followers of *Zoroaster*, dispersed all over *India* and other Parts of *Asia*, who acknowledge but One Supreme Deity, and are distinguished by the Title of *Fire-worshippers*, because they worship such Deity under the Symbol of that Element. These are sworn Enemies to all Kinds of Idolatry, Imagery, Temples, &c. which they look upon as derogatory to the Supreme Being, who neither can nor ought to be represented by Images, nor confined in Temples. These Sects, among whom the *Brahmans*, or *Brachmins*, are reckon'd the most considerable, are very humane and benign, lead a contemplative Life, feed only upon Vegetables, and are so far from killing any Living Creatures for their Use, or even noxious ones in their own Defence, that they build even Hospitals for the Maintenance of such, especially domestic ones, as are decay'd thro' Age, Accident, or any other Infirmities. We observ'd above that *Asia* was the Theatre for the first Promulgation of Christianity, which spread itself with such surprising Quickness and Success, that even in the Apostolic Age it had reached as far as *India*, if not beyond, and was almost every where received and professed. But as the Unworthiness of those Converts produced that Denunciation revealed to St. *John* (*Apoc.* ii. 5.) the Churches of *Asia Minor* were abandoned to Persecution; and in fine utterly destroy'd by the Inundation of the Northern Barbarians, *Saracens*, *Tartars*, and *Turks*. — Concerning the Limits between *Europe* and *Asia* we refer to our Artic. *EUROPE*. From *Africa* 'tis divided by the *Red Sea*, and is bounded on the W. by the *Black* and *Mediterranean Seas*, on S. & E. by the *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Indian*, and *Chinese Oceans*, and on the N. by the *Frozen*; so that it is on every Side surrounded by the *Sea*, only it must be observed that its Limits Northwards were not discovered till the Reign of the late Czar *Peter the Great*, from whose Survey a Map was afterwards printed at *Amsterdam*: According to which this Northern Sea begins at a little beyond the 70th Degr.

of Lat. and extends itself Eastward from *Greenland* along the Coasts of *Moscow*, *Siberia*, &c. till it joins itself with the *Oriental* or *Japan Sea*. *ASIA* comprehends a great Number of *Monarchies* or *Sovereignities*, the most known and considerable of which amount to 42; 4 of which are styl'd entire Empires, such as *Persia*, *Great Mogul*, *China*, and *Japan*; and Part of 2 more, *Turkey* and *Moscow*, whose most considerable Shares are in *Europe*. It hath next about 33 Kingdoms, 26 of which are on *Terra Firma*, and the other 7 in Islands. Of the former Sort are those of, 1. *Yemen*, and 2. *Sarsach*, in *Arabia*, 3. *Vizapor*, 4. *Golconda*, 5. *Bisnagar*, 6. *Calicut*, & 7. *Cochin* in the Peninsula of *India* on this Side of the *Ganges*, 8. *Siam*, 9. *Camboya*, 10. *Ava al. Pegu*, 11. *Acham*, 12. *Aracham* (or *Araccan*), 13. *Tunquin*, 14. *Cochinchina*, and 15. *Jaos*, in the Peninsula on the other Side of the *Ganges*, 16. *Barantola al. Lassa*, 17. *Neckbat*, 18. *Cogua al. Great Thibet*, 19. *Nanyu*, 20. *Little Thibet*, 21. *Kalghar*, 22. *Corea*, 23. *Samarcand*, 24. *Betcha* in *Great Tartary*, 25. *Mingrelia*, and 26. *Imeretia* in *Georgia*. — The 7 Insular ones are, 1. in the *Maldivie* Isles, 2. *Candi* in the Isle of *Ceylan*, 3. *Achem*, 4. *Materan*, 5. *Borneo*, in the Islands of those Names in the Sound; 6. *Macassar*, and 7. *Ternate* in the *Molucca* Islands. — Besides these, we may reckon 3 Dominions establish'd here by the *Europeans*, viz. 1. of the *Spaniards* in the *Philippine Islands*; 2. of the *Portuguese* in *Goa* and other Coasts of *India*; 3. of the *Dutch* in *Batavia*, *Java*, *Ceylan*, and other Isles and Coasts. To these we may add the *English* Settlements at *Bombay*, *Fort St. George*, &c. and the *Danish* at *Malabar*, Coasts of *Coromandel*, &c. and some independent ones, or, as they are called, *Vagrant Nations*, because they have no settled Abode, but move their Tents from Place to Place as Occasion offers, or Fancy leads them. The most considerable of them are the Tribes called *Bengebres*, *Bedouins*, and some others in *Arabia*, and the *Kalmuk* or *Calmac* in *Tartary*, who live in Hords independent of each other. The Languages and Dialects in this vast Extent and Variety of Nations are the fewest perhaps of any other Part of the World, the principal ones being but the *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Tartaric*, *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Malayan*, and *Malabaric*. — The Climates are various, as *Asia* extends itself quite from the *Equator* to if not beyond the *Polar Circle*. It contains all the *Temperate*, the bigger Half of the *Torrid*, and great Part of the *Frigid Zone*; so that it enjoys no less than 24 Climates: Yet, upon the Whole, if we except some Parts of *Arabia* and *Tartary*, and some of the more Northern Tracts, the whole Country (which may be computed to extend itself above 6000 Miles) is in itself rich and fruitful, and some Parts of it exceedingly so. To conclude with a summary View of the Whole. — On the Continent are, I. *TURKEY* in *Asia*, divided into Western and Eastern; the first comprehending *Anatolia*, or *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, and the *Turkish Arabia*: The Eastern those of *Diarbek*, *Turcomania*, and *Georgia*: All those lying from S. to N. II. *PERSIA* is divided into Northern, Southern, and Middle. The first contains the Prov. of *Scirvan*, *Giland*, *Cherassen*, &c. The last *Erach*, *Sabblesan*, *Sigisan*, &c. And the Southern *Curdistan*, *Fars*, *Kirman*, *Macran*, &c. All these lying from W. to E. III. *Asiatic RUSSIA*, which comprehends also, IV. *Great Tartary*, *Siberia*, and *Samoieda*. V. *CHINA* is divided into North and South, the former of which contains the 6 following large Provinces, including *Leaotung* without the great Wall, viz. *Leaotung*, *Xantung*, *Pekin*, *Xansi*, *Honan*, and *Xensi*. The Southern contains the 10 following, viz. *Nanking*, *Chikiang*, *Kiangsi*, *Fokien*, *Huquang*, *Quantung*, *Suckeen*, *Quickeu*, *Quansi*, and *Funan*. These extending from E. to W. VI. *JAPAN*, and the Land of *Yesso*. VII. The *MOGUL* Empire, in which are many petty Kingdoms, but chiefly those of *Delli*, *Agra*, *Cambaia*, and *Bengala*, mostly so called from their sev. Capitals: The 2 first of these latter in the Inland, and the others on the Coasts. VIII. *INDIA*, comprehending (1.) the *Peninsula India intra Gangem*, containing the Kingdoms of *Decan*, *Golconda*, *Bisnagar*, and *Malabar*; mostly Northward: and (2.) *Peninsula India extra Gangem*, conta. those of *Pegu*, *Tunquin*, *Cochinchina*, and *Siam*; which latter is subdivided into *Martaban*, *Siam*, and *Malacca*: From N. to S. IX. The *Asiatic Islands* are divided into 3 Classes, viz. (1.) on the Coasts of *Asia* in the *Mediterranean*, are *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, *Lesbos* or *Mietelin*, *Chios* or *Scio*, *Samos*, *Coos* or *Lango*, and a few others of lesser Note. (2.) Those in the *Indian Ocean*, which are *Ceylan*, the *Maldivies*, the *Sund Islands*, viz. *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, &c. The *Spice Islands*, viz. *Banda*, &c. The *Moluccas*, viz. *Ternate*, *Tidor*, &c. Those of *Amboyna*, *Ceram*, *Gilola*, &c. (3.) Those on the *Eastern Ocean*, viz. the

the *Ladrones*, *Formosa*, and the *Philippine* Islands. — All which Empires, Kingdoms, Countries, with their Cities and Chief Towns, &c. are in this DICTIONARY set down in their proper Places.

ASIA MINOR. See ANATOLIA.

ASKAFFENBURG, in Latin *Aschaffenburgum*, or *Asci-burgum*, is a strong Town and Castle in the Circle of *Franconia*, (in the Bishopric and Electorate of *Mentz*, *Germany*,) on the E. Bank of the *Mayne*; 18 m. E. fr. *Franckfort*, and 30 from *Mentz*. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, is beautified with a stately Palace, wherein the Elector often resides, and hath a fair Stone Bridge over the *Mayne*, which is here joined by the sm. River *Aschaff*, from whence the Town has its Name. 'Tis a walled Town, & has a Castle, once esteemed the strongest in the Elector's Dominions, on the *Mayne*. The Elector has a spacious Cellar here, and there is a noble Prospect from the Castle down to the River *Mayne*. This Castle is a vast square Building of red Stone, flanked by four large Towers, with a Platform in the Middle. Within the second Port there is a spacious square Court of Buildings, 3 Stories high, with a Portico of 12 Columns, on which there is a Terrace raised Breast-high. The Town stands in a fine Hunting Country, abt. a Leag. fr. the Entrance of the *Black Forest*, and was once Imperial, tho' now subject to the Elector of *Mentz*. It was in the Palace here that, in 1743, His *Britannick* Majesty, K. *Geo.* II. took up his Quarters during the Stay of the Army in these Parts. There is a pleasant Vale near it planted with Vines and Tobacco, and some Corn, the Riv. *Mayne* running all along one Side of it. E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 15.

ASKERSUND is a sm. Town on the most Northern Point of the Lake *Vetter*, in *Sweden Proper*, abt. 18 m. fr. *Orebro* to the S. E. near the Mountains of *Leerbeck* & *Snaflung*.

ASMER, a Prov. of *India* on this Side the *Ganges*. See BANDO.

ASMER, or *Asmire*, the Ch. Town of *Bando*, or *Asmer*, in the Territory of the *Mogul*, in the E. *Indies*, stands in our best Maps at the Source of the Riv. *Paddar* [See BANDO.], E. lon. 74. 37. lat. 25. 50. *Thevenot*, who reckons it the Capital of all the 3 Provinces of *Bando*, *Jesselmere*, and *Soret*, says 'tis but of moderate Size now, tho' it appears to have been formerly much larger by the Ruins of many stately Palaces, and 16 large Reservoirs of Water; that its Gates are remarkable for their Height & Structure; that most of the Houses are of Stone; that it has lovely Mosques, with a Mausoleum, in which are interred sev. of their Kings; and that there's a large Tower near it, with Portico's and Pillars, which Mr. *Herbert* says is 170 Steps high, and adorn'd with fine Gates and Windows. *Thevenot* adds, that the Town lies at the Foot of an inaccessible high Hill, whereon there is a Castle, which *Herbert* compares to that of *Dover* in *England*; that the Town is also fortified with Towers, and encompassed with Walls 6 or 7 Leagues round, and a Ditch; and that there's a winding Road up the Hill to the Castle above 3 m. in Length. This Town is of particular Note for the Tomb of a *Mohammedan* Saint named *Cogeamundi*, which is richly adorned, among the Sepulchres of other Saints, illuminated with Lamps, and visited by Pilgrims from all Parts, particularly by such as want Children. K. *Eckbar* is said to have made a Pilgrimage to it on Foot from *Agra*, 200 m. dist. It is affirmed too that he ordered a Stone to be fixed at every Mile to rest on; and that having obtained Children by this Piece of Devotion, he built a stately Palace, in Remembrance of it at *Sicare*, which he called *Fettipore*, and designed therefore to have made it the Capital of his Empire. *Ogylby* says, that on the Road betw. *Asmer* and *Agra*, at every 25 m. are Inns kept by Women, to whom Travellers pay but 3 d. a Meal for both Man and Horse; and at every 10 m. are handsome Houses, which *Eckbar* built for his Women when he made the above-mentioned Pilgrimage. The *Mogul* often resides in a spacious Stone Palace here, near which is a fine Grotto cut out of a Rock.

ASOPH. See AZOPH.

ASOPUS, the ch. River in *Attica* (or the Territ. of *Athens*), and flows from the Lake *Copais*, thro' *Bæotia* and *Attica*, and, splitting itself into 2 Streams, which divide the Plains of *Marathon*, empties itself into the *Ægean* Sea.

ASPENDUS, a City of *Pamphylia*; in *Caramania*, in *Asia Minor*, is sit. higher than Side up in the Inland, abt. 25 m. fr. the N. Side, and was the Capital of the Province under the *Romans*, being sit. one Part upon a high Rock, & the rest at the Foot, and crossed by the Riv. *Eurymedon*; or, according to some, the *Cataractus*.

ASPEREN, a sm. but walled Town in *Holland*, about 2 m. to the E. above *Heukelon*, & 8 fr. *Goram*. It belongs to the Family of the *Boetselaars*.

ASPHALTITE-Lake, the *Dead Sea*; called also the *Salt Sea*. The Reasons of its having these several Names shall be given under. Much has been said and supposed of this famous, or (as most will have it) infamous Lake; as, that nothing will sink in it, and that it rose up from the Submerfion of the Vale of *Siddim*, where once, as is most generally concluded, stood the 5 Cities of *Sodom* & *Gomorrab*, and the other 3. On this Account it has been abhorred & detested, and represented as a prodigious and everlasting Monument of the just Judgment of God, to deter Mankind from the Sins committed by those who thus drew down on them the fierce Wrath and Vengeance of the Almighty. Now, tho' it were a seeming Rashness to contradict what has been so universally advanced, and received among Christians, with relation to the Origin of this Lake, it has all been very solidly contradicted, and, if it were lawful to say, refuted even by the Authority of *Scripture itself*. It is *Reland* who (in his *Pal. illustr.*) professedly undertakes this Task. To enter into a Detail of his Arguments would exceed our Bounds: We shall therefore only touch on some principal Heads. 1. He observes that the 5 Kings of *Sodom*, *Gomorrab*, and the rest, are said to have MET in the Vale of *Siddim*, as if it was not the Place of their immediate Abode. 2. The sacred Penman nowhere says the 5 Cities were in the Vale of *Siddim*. 3. In the whole Series of *Scripture* there is no Mention made of the Submerfion of the same 5 Cities. 4. He proves that this supposed Submerfion is contradictory to many Places of *Holy Writ*. He contends, that some, if not all, of the 5 Cities were not on the Spot where now stands the *Dead-Sea*. The *Scripture itself* is what he chiefly builds on throughout his whole Argument; tho' he finds no mean Authorities elsewhere to support him in his Opinion, which we leave to be discussed by such as think it of Importance sufficient to require it. But, misled by the common Tradition, and blinded by an irregular Zeal, Travellers have for the most part represented it as a Place dismal to behold, all sulphureous, & combustible. Geographers, says *Maundrell* (in his *Journ. fr. Aleppo to Jerus.*), in their Writings and Maps, generally describe a Smoke ascending from the Surface of this Lake, but, for his Part, he could see nothing of the Kind. It is also observed as a most wonderful Circumstance, that this Lake, as *Josephus* observes, should change Colour three Times a Day; which Prince *Radziwille* confirms as an Eye-witness: In the Morning, says he, it was blackish, at Noon blueish, in the Evening yellowish, and as it were mixed with Ooze. A Variety which plainly proceeds from natural Causes, and is easily accounted for by the Nature of its Situation, and the Land about it, with the Help of a little Optick. The infernal Apples also mentioned by *Josephus* and *Tacitus* to be on the Borders of this Lake, all fair and beautiful without, and all Soot and Ashes within, (which have against all Experience existed in the sickly Imaginations of the superstitious Votaries who have fondly resorted hither) are now concluded never to have been in Nature; for nothing, not the least Trace, of the Kind is now to be found. See *Maundrell*. ---- Nor, in like manner, has it not been seriously averr'd that Ruins of the five Cities have been actually seen in these latter Times? Concerning this, we shall give you *Maundrell's* own Words: 'I diligently survey'd the Waters, as far as my Eye could reach; but neither could I discern any Heaps of Ruins, nor ---- But ---- yet I must not omit what was confidently attested to me by the Father Guardian and Procurator of *Jerusalem*, both Men in Years, and seemingly not destitute either of Sense or Probity, viz. that they had once actually seen one of those Ruins; that it was so near the Shore, and the Waters so shallow at that Time, that they, together with some Frenchmen, went to it, and found there several Pillars, and other Fragments of Buildings.' *Maundrell* has, at least, as much Weight, with *Reland*, as any modern Traveller whatsoever, and perhaps more; but yet is unwilling to think there should be such visible Remains of the original 5 Cities. As to this Lake's several Names, it is call'd *Asphaltite* from the Quantity of Bitumen in and abt. it. It was antiently supposed, that great Quantities of this combustible Substance were thrown up by this Sea; and Travellers represent it as in great Plenty on the Shores of it. Whatever there might have been formerly, it seems it is not now to be found every where upon the Shore, tho' it is gather'd in great Quantities near the Mountains on both Sides. It exactly resembles Pitch, and cannot readily be distinguished from it but by the Sulphureousness of its Smell and Taste.

Taste. [Maundrell.] This Bitumen seems not to have been sufficiently, or at all, distinguish'd from a Sort of combustible Stones found on the Shore, being a black Sort of Pebbles; which, being held in the Flame of a Candle, soon burn, and yield a Smoke of an intolerable Stench; but have this extraordinary Property, that by burning they lose only of their Weight, and not at all of their Bulk. They are capable of as fine a Polish as black Marble. So far, with regard to the Bitumen, from Maundrell and others. What immediately here follows I transcribe from Dr. Shaw. I was inform'd (says he) that the Bitumen, for which this Lake has been always remarkable, is raised at certain Times, from the Bottom, in large Hemispheres; which, as soon as they touch the Surface, and so are acted upon by the external Air, burst, at once, with great Smoke and Noise, like the *Pulvis fulminans* of the Chymists, and disperse themselves round about in a Thousand Pieces. But this happens only near the Shore; for in greater Depths the Eruptions are supposed to discover themselves only in such Columns of Smoke as are now and then observ'd to arise fr. the Lake. And perhaps to such Eruptions as these we may attribute that Variety of Pits and Hollows which are found in the Neighbourhood of this Lake, and compared very justly by Mr. Maundrell to those Places in England where there have been formerly Lime-kilns. The Bitumen in all Probability is accompanied from the Bottom with Sulphur, inasmuch as both of them are found promiscuously upon the Wash of the Shore. The latter is exactly the same with the common native Sulphur; the former is friable, heavier than Water, yielding, upon Friction or by being set on Fire, a fetid Smell. Neither doth it appear to be, as Dioscorides describeth his *Asphaltus*, of a purplish Colour, but is as black as Jet, and exactly of the same shining Appearance. Thus the Doctor: To which we add what Mr. Hill observes, viz. that this Sort of *Asphaltum* is not peculiar to the Country about the Dead Sea, but found also in Spain, France, and Italy. It yields an Oil which is an excellent Cement, and is supposed to have been the Bitumen which we are told supplied the Place of Mortar in building the Walls of the antient Babylon. [Of Bitumen see more in the Artic. BABEL.] ---- This Lake is called the Dead Sea, for that it breeds no Fish, nor sustains any Thing that has Life, because of its excessive Saltiness. Maundrell, however, says he has some Reason to suspect this, observing among the Pebbles on the Shore two or three Shells of Fish resembling Oyster-shells; and, 'that they were thrown up by the Waves at two Hours Distance from the Mouth of Jordan,' which he mentions lest it should be suspected they might have been brought into the Sea that Way. As for the common Tradition, that Birds, attempting to fly over this Sea, drop down dead into it, the same Traveller saw it actually confuted by several Birds who flew over and about it, without the least visible Harm. ---- This Lake is called the Salt-Sea, as being to the highest Degree impregnated with Salt; inasmuch that Galen supposes it in specific Gravity to be as much beyond other Sea-water, as Sea-water is beyond the Water of Rivers, and that 'twas impossible to immerge in it; and elsewhere adds, that, by the Addition of Salt, it would be possible to make any Water as bouyant as this. The same Physician elsewhere has it, that the Saltiness of this Sea is attended with a Bitterness and Unpleasantness. All this agrees well enough with what we are told of it at present, except that Bodies will immerge in it, tho' not so easily as in other Water. This Sea, in its present State is inclosed on the E. & W. with exceeding high Mountains, on the N. it has the Plain of Jericho, or (if we take in both Sides of the Jordan) the great Plain properly so call'd; on the S. it is open, and extends beyond the Reach of the Eye. In Length it is said to be 24 Leag. & in Breadth 6 or 7. Its Water is clear and limpid. See more of this extraordinary Lake in our Artic. JORDAN. But ere we shut up this it seems worth while to take Notice here, That on the W. Side of the Lake is a Promontory, where they pretend to shew Remains of Lot's metamorphosed Wife. But, it seems, the Natives here have different Stories at different Times. They told Pr. Radziwille there was no such Thing as Lot's Wife's Pillar of Salt to be found; and, about a Century afterwards, they tell Maundrell that there is a Stump of it still left, and point out to him the very Place where it is. In short, it's almost wonderful they cannot find a Lump of Salt in such a Place as this. to personate what has been so eagerly inquired for and sought after. See Artic. BELA.

ASPONA, an Episc. City under Ancyra, and a Municipal one of the Romans, in Galatia, placed by the Itinerary of Antoninus in the same Road with Tabia to that Metropolis.

ASPREMONT stands between the Duchies of Lorraine and Bar; being the Chief Place of a considerable Lordship and Barony independent of both these Duchies. It is sit. betw. the Meuse and the Moselle, and extends as far as the Bailiwick of St. Michael, and gives its Name to a Noble and Illustrious Family. The Town of Aspremont is abt. 6 m. dist. from St. Michael to the N. and about 14 from Toul to S. E. Lewis XIV. who kept this Town and Lordship ever since 1670, restor'd it at last to Leopold D. of Lorraine; but it has been seiz'd again with the whole Duchy of Lorraine.

ASEM. See AZEM.

ASEEN, a sm. City, in the Co. of Drent, in the Pr. of Overijssel, in the United Netherlands, where there is a Court of Judicature.

ASEENS, in the Island of Fuen; appert. to Denmark, lies on the S. W. Coast of the Island, over-agt. Hadersleben, in the Duchy of Sleswick, abt. 11 m. dist. from Odensee to the S.

ASSEEN, in the Prov. of Farfistan; Persia, 15 m. from Gomron, is famous for its Plenty of good Water, which Persons of Distinction and Fortune at Gomron keep a Camel or two daily employ'd in fetching for their Use. Here are also many Gardens, whither the Inhabitants of the said City retire in the hot Months; but the Garden of the English E. India Company is the best and best cultivated. It produces Plenty of Seville Oranges. In the hot Season it is so well water'd from its Wells, that Roots and Herbage are plentiful and good in their Seasons, and supply the Factory at Gomron. There is also pretty good Fowling and Hunting in a Plain here. But the Road to the Town is only passable for Men, Asses, or Camels, and not for Horses: Nor are there any Houses on the Road, except one *Fachire's* or Beggar's Lodge.

ASSEMPOALS, a Lake in Canada.

ASSENEDE. See BOCKOUT.

ASSIGNER, a Place wch. Thevenot takes Notice of between Nineveh and Bagdat, in ant. Assyria, (now Curdistan) where there is a Cataract over the Foundations of an antient Bridge supposed to have been built by Nimrod. Here Passengers on the River are obliged to land, that the Boats may the more easily shoot the Waterfall, and more especially to arm themselves against the plundering Arabs and Lions, till they embark again. Here are also the Ruins of an old Castle, said to have been built by Nimrod, with many high Hills abt. it of yellow Sulphur, which smell very strong.

ASSOAN, or Assouan, in the Higher or Upper Egypt, is a poor sm. Town, with a sm. Fortress, or rather Barrack, for some Janizaries who guard this Country under an Aga. At a sm. Dist. fr. it are the Remains of the antient Siene, sit. just under the Tropic of Cancer. The said Fortress is surrounded with only 2 or 3 flight Walls; the rest, which stretches W. is a Rock of Granite, cover'd with Ruins of unburnt Bricks, and supposed to have been the Assouan of the middle Ages. All the neighbouring Country E. and the very Bed and Islands of the Nile are red Granite, such as was antiently styled the Thebaic Stone; and here are abundance of Columns and other antient Pieces scatter'd abt. it of the same Stone. The Quarries hereabout, which are not deep below the Surface, do still shew the Manner in which these huge Stones (such as they made Obelisks, &c. of) were digged, viz. by cutting of Channels round and under them with the Chissel, and forcing them up by dint of Leavers.

ASSOS, mentioned Acts xx. 13. is seated on the S. E. Coast of Lesser Phrygia, (in the now Tur. Emp.) and a District of Troas, 10 m. S. E. fr. Troas Alexandria. It was a good Sea-port, strong by Nature and Art; and Pliny tells us that in its Neighbourhood was found a Kind of Stone, which consumed the Bodies that were buried in it, and was from thence called *Sarcophagos* [i. e. *Flesh-eater*]. But this probably might arise from its being used for Coffins.

ASSUMPTION Town, Metrop. of Paraguay, in S. America, subj. to Spain, stands on the Eastern Banks of the Riv. Paraguay, a lit. above where the *Piccolago* falls into it, having *Villa Rica* on the N. and that of *la Plata* S. and about 7 or 8 Leag. fr. each, and on the opposite Shore to Buenos Ayres, which lies 70 m. S. of Assumption. It was built by the Spaniards in 1538, and is famed for its healthy and advantageous Situation, as well as Number of Inhabitants, about 400 Families of Spaniards, and sev. Thousands of *Masticoes* (Mungrels, or mixt Blood) and *Molattoes*. Its Territory is exceeding rich & fertile, producing Plenty and Variety of Fruits, not only those natural to the Country, but transpl. fr. Spain; and the Air is so temperate, that the Trees are constantly cloath'd with delightful Verdure. There are also very noble and rich Pastures breeding vast Herds of Cattle:

Cattle : So that here is such Plenty of all Provisions, that the Natives, Blacks & others, are ambitious of living in the Town. It stands in lat. 24. 47. S. lon. W. 59. 35. about 50 leag. above the Confluence of the *Paraguay* and *Parana*, where the former begins to be called *Rio de la Plata*. Near the Town is a Mountain of extraordinary Height, & about 150 leag. up the River is a Lake call'd by the Natives *Utapiua*, famed chiefly for a Rock that rears itself up in the Middle of it, of a prodigious Height and Compass.

ASSYNT. See COYGACH.

ASSYRIA, (at present call'd *Curdestân*, or the Country of the *Curds*) derived its NAME from *Asbur*, the second Son of *Shem*, its first Planter after the Flood; which Name extended very far W.-ward over the whole Country of *Aram*, or *Syria*, which at this Time gives Appellation to most of the Country betw. the *Euphrates* & the *Mediterranean*. Eastward, S.ward, & N.ward it must also have extended its Name where-ever its Monarchs had established themselves by the Fortune of their Arms. Where-ever this Monarchy extended itself, it is evident that it extended its Name together with its *Dominion*; so *Mesopotamia*, the *Aram Nakaraim* of the *Jewish* Writers, is said to have been call'd *Mid Assyria*; and so also *Babylon* and *Chaldea* were reckon'd to be a Part of that Country, as well as the rest, we may suppose, that owned Subjection to the Kings of *Nineveh*. In Conformity to this, we are told by *Trogus Pompeius* [in *Just.*] that the *Assyrians*, by Contraction, came to be call'd *Syrians*. It was the first Great Monarchy, and its Name grew venerable in Process of Time, even to those who had formerly suffer'd by its Power; and hence, out of Vanity, and out of a long settled Custom, the Nations round about affected to be call'd *Assyrians*; or else others affected to call them so; or, 3dly, they may have been commanded so to denominate themselves by the Conqueror. To dismiss this, we would take Notice, there seems to be nothing more uncertain than what the *Greeks* and *Latins* mean by *Assyria* and *Assyrian*. They are of such comprehensive Latitude with these Writers as to take in all the Country and People between the *Mediterranean* on the W. & the River *Indus* on the E. We are, therefore, and for many other Reasons, obliged to confine ourselves to the proper *Assyria*. And even here the precise Extent of this Country may not exactly be known, and it might be Labour quite in vain to attempt to settle it. But taking it to have been the same with the Prov. of *Curdestân*, at this Day, it lay Eastw. of the *Tigris*, & extended alm. N. E. & S. W. fr. the Springs of that River and the Lake *Van*, to the Pr. of *Khuzestân* in *Persia*; or, accord. to *Ptolemy*, it lay along the Eastern Banks of the *Tigris*, from Mount *Niphates* to Mt. *Zugros*, being bounded on the E. by Mt. *Choatras*. Such were its Situation and Boundaries, as should seem, and is agreed upon by Geographers. But, we say, as to its exact Extent, we chuse to pass that over, as a Thing uncertain and not within the Compass of our Knowledge. This Country, which must in its happy Times have been a Land of Plenty, has, alm. ever since the Fall of its Empire, been decaying; a Misfortune which has been particularly incident to it by the very Nature of its Situation, which has, at Times, made it the Seat of War between potent Empires and Nations; and it is now become a Wilderness, a Desert, excepting some little Land that may be cultivated about the few and inconfid. Towns which stand within its Borders; so that there is but little to be said of its PRODUCTIONS and PROPERTIES. *Ptolemy* divides *Assyria*, beginning fr. the N. W. to S. E. into the several Prov. of *Arrapachitis*, *Adiabene*, --- [See *ADIABENE*, for somewhat needful here] --- *Arbelitis*, *Calacine* or *Chalachene*, *Apellionatis*, and *Sittacene*; but there is no pretending to set Bounds to these sev. Divisions, or assigning to each the CITIES that may in former Times have belonged thereto. Nor are these all the Parts of *Assyria* mentioned by Antient Geographers. We have the Name of *Aturia*, or *Atyria*, as a Part of this Country, as also *Artacene* and *Chalonitis*. --- Among the RIVERS of *Assyria* we may justly reckon the *Tigris*, [a Description, &c. of which see under its own Article;] not only because it bathed all the Western Skirts of this Country, but also because all the other Rivers of this Kingdom fell into this; as also because the Great Cities of this Kingdom, *Nineveh*, *Ctesiphon*, and others, were situate thereon. The other Rivers of less Note were the *Lycus*, the *Caprus*, and the *Gorgus*, at alm. an equal. Dist. fr. each other, and supposed to have been all betw. the 2 Cities of *Ninus*, or *Nineveh*, and *Seleucia*. Concerning the Nat. and Artif. RARITIES of this once famous Land, we have nothing to say material. But as to its ANTIQUITY, it stands foremost of all in *Profane Accounts*, and is in *Scripture* the

second most antient Kingdom after *Babel* or *Babylon*. It was founded, as we above said, by *Asbur*, and not by *Nimrod*, as some have contended, who embrace the *Ctesian* System; and was in the Beginning a Kingdom distinct from *Babylon*, tho' in Process of Time they coalesced into one, in Consequence of mutual Conquests. *Asbur* departed from the Land of *Shinaar* upon *Nimrod's* Usurpation, and built *Nineveh* and other Cities, as *Reboboah*, *Cala*, and *Resen*. In *Nineveh* it is likely he resided; and thus erected a new Kingdom, which, borrowing his Name, was called *Asbur*, or *Assyria*. This City he built, and this Kingdom he founded (as a learn'd Critic in Chronology seems pretty clearly to have demonstrated) about the Year 431 after the Flood. As for the GOVERNMENT of the *Assyrians*, that they were a small Kingdom under hereditary Chiefs for many Ages is not to be doubted, no more than that their Government was very simple. And when, in After-Times, they rose up to the Sublimity of Empire, their Government seems to have been truly despotic, and the Empire to have been hereditary; which is all that we can safely say of it. We have nothing to build upon or say in particular of their LAWS. We would presume they were few and vague, depending upon the Arbitrary Will of the Prince: For these Emperors affecting even Divine Honours, and setting themselves above all the Gods of the People they vanquished [II. Kings, xviii. 33. &c.] and sometimes requiring that none other under Heaven should be worshipped but *Themselves*, [Judith iii. 8.] and even presuming to pass Sentence upon the whole World by the Word of their own Mouth [Judith ii. 2.]; --- it cannot be imagined there could be any settled Form of Law for the Government of this People. Their RELIGION is also pretty much in the Dark. In general, we know they were Idolaters, and that they had their Idols and their Temples. *Nisroch* is likely to have been their principal God, at least at one Time; but *Selden* [de Diis Syr.] declares he knows nothing at all of him. All indeed seems to be Guess-work; therefore of him, in this Place, no more be said. *Adramelech* may perhaps be properly termed a God of this Country, and is said to have been represented as a Mule, or a Peacock. Hence he is thought to be related to *Juno*. *Anamelech*, in like manner, is said to have been represented as a Horse, or a Pheasant, or a Quail: And both of these Gods are supposed to be the same with *Moloch*. But these are all to be consider'd and treated as Rabbinical Dreams. *Decerto*, who, according to *Ctesias*, must have been an *Assyrian* Deity, has been supposed to be the *Philistine* DAGON; but this is refuted in our Article ASCALON. *Decerto*, as the *Greeks* call her, (what her *Assyrian* Name may have been we cannot guess) is plainly an *Assyrian* Deity of an inferior Order, & particularly in Subjection to a Goddess *Diodorus Sic.* calls *Venus*; who may have been the *Syrian* Goddess at *Hierapolis*, [See *HIERAPOLIS*, or *MAGOG*.] or the *Phœnician* *Astarte* on Mount *Aphac*.

ASTA, which *Pliny* honours with the Title of *Regia*, was abt. 16 m. dist. fr. *Gades* [Cadiz] in *Spain*, according to *Antoninus's* Itinerary, and sit. on the Ocean. This City is mentioned by *Pomponius Mela*, and also by *Ptolemy*. *Martin de Roa* is of Opinion that it stood where the present City of *Xeres della Frontera* stands; but others pretend to discover its Ruins betw. *Xeres* and *Tribuxena*.

ASTACUS. See BITHYNIA.

ASTAPA, a City of *Spain*, in the Time of *Scipio* & *Asdrubal* in Subjection to or in Alliance with the *Carthaginians*, the Men of which City, when the *Roman* Army appear'd before it, prov'd themselves so obstinately devoted to the Interest of *Carthage*, that they sallied out in good Order to attack the *Romans*, and ALL died fighting, except the 50 who had been left in the City to guard their Effects, their Wives, and Children, whom they had brought into the Market-place, designing to destroy them all with Fire and Sword in Case the *Romans* should prevail. This Trust they discharg'd upon the first News of the Defeat of their Countrymen, setting Fire to a great Pile, on the Top of which they had placed the Women, Children, and most valuable Moveables: This done, they threw themselves also, every Man, into the Flames, leaving the *Romans* Masters of but an empty City.

ASTARA, a confid. Town in the Pr. of *Ghilan*, in *Persia*, is sit. on the Banks of the *Caspian* Sea, about 98 m. fr. *Rescht* tow. the N. W. according to *De Lisle's* Map.

ASTEPHAN. See SINOPE.

ASTI (The County of), belonging to *Piedmont, Italy*, was antiently a Part of the Duchy of *Milan*, and in *Italian* is call'd *Contado d' Asti*, and *Astensis Comitatus* in *Latin*. *Ptolemy*

Imy places it in the *Liguria* of the *Cisalpine Gaul*. The Emperor *Charles the Great*, who took it fr. the *French* in 1529. gave it, 2 Years after, to the D. of *Savoy*. 'Tis bounded on the W. by *Piedmont*, and on all other Sides by the Duchy of *Montferrat*.

ASTI, *Asia*, *Aste*, one of the Ch. Towns of the foregoing County, was antiently a *Rom. Col.* It stands on the Riv. *Tenaro*, 20 m. S. W. fr. *Casal*, 24 E. fr. *Turin*, & 26 N. W. fr. *Genoa*, lat. 44. 45. lon. 8. 15. E. It is fortified with a stout Castle and other Works, and was once the Capital of a confid. Republic, but fell afterw. into the Hands of the Counts of *Milan*, and became Part of that Duchy till taken, after sev. Revolutions, and given with its Territory to *Cha. III. D. of Savoy*, as above said. It consists of sev. Parts, the City, Borough, Citadel, Fort, & Castle of *St. Peter*; all which are well fortified, and are of great Importance to the Owner. The neighb. Country is very fertile of Corn, Vines, Fruits, &c. partic. a fine Sort of Melon in great Esteem.

ASTORGA, antiently *Colonia Asturica Augusta*, (being then a famed *Rom. Colony & City*) in the Kingd. of *Leon, Spain*, is seated in a pleasant Plain on the Banks of the Riv. *Tuerto*, abt. 150 m. N. W. fr. *Madrid*, 45 N. fr. *Zamora*, & 24 fr. *Leon* S. W. It was formerly taken by the *Moors*, much destroy'd, but retaken & rebuilt by *K. Alphonso*, who likewise built its Cathedral, one of the antientest in *Spain*. It was again destroy'd, and rebuilt again by *Ordono I. K. of Aragon*, in 851. Its Bprie. has 913 Parishes, with a yearly Revenue of 10,000 Ducats. The Cathd. hath 14 Dignitaries, 50 Canons, & 10 Minors. *K. Hen. V.* made it a Marquisate, and conferred it on *Don Alvaro Pedro Osorio*, Earl of *Translamara* and *Villalobos*.

ASTOS, an Inland Town in the *Arta* of *Epirus* (in the *Turkish Empire in Europe*), 2 Days Journey from *Arta*.

ASTRABAD, or *Estrabad*, a Prov. of *Persia*, together with *Kocmus*, or *Coumas*, are seated in the N. W. Parts of *Persia*, having *Corasan* on the E. Pt. of *Tartary* N. the *Caspian Sea* W. & a lit. on the N. *Tabristan* W. & a Branch of Mt. *Taurus*, with the Desert of *Segestan*, on the S. It is a mountainous Country, & except near the Banks of the 2 Rivers *Margab & Arias*, wch. run thro' it, the Soil is sandy & barren; but in that Part it is plain champain Land, pleas. & fruitful, producing Grapes of wonderful Bigness. The Inhabitants are a Mixture of *Persians* and *Tartars*. The Chief City is the following, from which the Prov. takes its Name, viz.

ASTRABAD City, or, as *Tavernier* calls it *Estrabat*, which he places in Lat. 37. 50, is abt. 115 m. dist. fr. *Mached* tow. the E. & but a few m. fr. the *Caspian Sea*, which forms here a Gulph, called fr. this Town the Gulph of *Astrabad*. They make here a great many brown Druggets and other light Stuffs.

ASTRACAN (The Kingdom of), in *Moscovy*, is bounded on the N. by *Bulgaria* and *Baskiria*, S. by the *Caspian Sea*, W. by the *Volga* (which parts it from the *Nagayan Tartars* and *Don Cossacks*), and E. by the Chain of Mountains which divide it fr. *Gr. Tartary*; so that this is the most Eastern Prov. in *Europe*, being parted fr. *Asia* on the E. by the Mountains, and S. by the *Caspian*. It reaches from the 46th to the 52d Deg. of Lat. & fr. 45 to 55, & beyond, of E. Lon. The Climate is therefore the hottest in all *Moscovy*, and so intense and long is the Heat here in Summer, that it exceeds in *Sept. & Octob.* that which is felt in *Germany* in the Height of Harvest. The Winter is but of 2 Months Continuance, but so very severe that the *Volga* is frozen all that Time hard enough to bear Sledges. The Land would be very fertile if well cultivated; but the *Tartars* that inhabit it are utter Strangers and averse to Agriculture; so that it lies in a manner desart, whilst they content themselves to live in Tents, and shift from Place to Place as suits Convenience or Fancy. There is a vast Heath on the W. Side of the *Volga*, of 70 Germ. Leag. Extent, and another on the S. of abt. 80 more quite to the *Caspian Sea*, which are quite sandy and desart. They, however, produce vast Quantities of fine transparent Salt, which the Sun bakes and incrustates abt. an Inch thick, and looks as fine as Rock Crystal on the Surface of the Water. The Pits especially called *Cainkowa*, *Gwostofski*, & *Mozanofski*, 30, 25, & 10 m. fr. *Astracan City*, yield such Quantities of it, that for the Value of an Halfpenny for every Pood, or 40 lb. Wt. any body may carry off as much as he pleases. It hath a fine Perfume like that of a Violet; and the *Russians*, who make a Traffick of it, have it carried and laid in great Heaps on the Banks of the *Volga*, where it lies ready to be shipped off. The *Russians* have sev. confid. Towns along the *Volga*, wch. runs along the Western Frontiers of this Kingdom, &

falls into the *Caspian* a lit. below that Metropolis. The chiefest of them are *Gwiriegord* on the same Sea, *Selesfernoy*, *Zornogor*, *Petergorod*, *Kamafinka*, *Czaritzza*, *Owica*, *Saratow*, and *Sizcran*, along the *Volga*; *Seraga*, or *Czargorod*, (now ruined) *Haradowan*, *Vohtuba* or *Ouchtowa*, *Berkela*, *Krasnier*, more on the Inland, and *Jaitoky*, several Leag. below the Spring-head of the *Jaik*.

ASTRACAN City is sit. (Lat. 46. 20. Lon. 49. 55. E. 420 m. E. of *Azof*) on an Island made by the 2 Branches of the *Volga*, which empties by sev. Mouths into the *Caspian*, abt. 20 Leag. (as some say) or 12 or 13 (as others) below it. It was formerly the Royal Seat of the *Nagayan Tartars* till taken by Assault by the *Czar Iwan Basilowitz*, after the Conquest of *Casan*, in 1554: when the *Tartars* were driven out of it, and the Town colonied with *Moscovites*, and surrounded with a stout Stone Wall, and other Fortifications. It was but a sm. Place then, but being since become a Place of great Commerce, one of his Successors, *Mic. Federowitz*, added another Part much larger than the old, and called it *Strelitzagorod*, (or the *Soldiers Town*) in which so many fine Buildings have been afterw. built, that it's become a very large Place. The Island is called *Dolgoi*, or *Dilgoi*, or *Dulgoi*, and is altogether sandy and barren; so that it produces nothing but Heath, except in some Gardens and Orchards which the wealthy Inhabitants cultivate. The City is said to have been first built by a *Tartarian Chan* (or King) named *Afra*, and called, from him, *Astra-Chan*. It can't be very antient, as no Mention is made of it in the Histories of the Great *Genhiscan* and *Timur Beg* (or *Tamerlan*), in the Description therein of the *Caspian Sea*. The Walls are very high and strong, and defended by 500 Pieces of Cannon; and its 10 Gates are always kept with a strong Guard, and carefully shut up every Night. No *Tartar* is ever suffered to live in it, nor to build any new or fortify old ones. The Situation is so convenient for Commerce, that it is much resorted to by *Persian*, *Armenian*, &c. Merchants; insomuch that the Custom for the Imports and Exports, tho' very low or moderate, were computed to bring in to the late *Peter the Great* 250000 Crowns per Ann. besides the vending all the native Commodities of *Russia*, and receiving in Exch. the Silks, Cotton, and oth. valuable Merchandizes of *Persia*, *India*, &c. The City stands in a healthy temperate Air, and in the Neighbourhood of a rich fertile Territory on the other Side of the *Jaik*, which produces Corn, Wine, and all Sorts of *European* Fruits in great Variety and Perfection, partic. Grapes, which yield excellent Wines in great Quantities. Beef, Mutton, and wild Swine (which makes very good pickled Pork), are plenty, and Fish still more plentiful, various, and cheap. We omit here the Salt-yielding Heaths above-mention'd. The Animal Plant, or Vegetable Lamb, called *Bonnaretz*, will be describ'd in another Article; but we may here speak of the Fish call'd * *Bilolege*, which is caught in the *Volga*, nearer the *Caspian*, in gr. Abundance, of the Roes of wch. they make what we call *Cavear*; in wch. they drive a very advantageous Traffick. * This *Bilolege* is probably but that Country Name for Sturgeon: For of all the Fish that are found in the *Russian Empire*, which affords great Plenty and Variety, the Sturgeon seems to be the most worthy of our Notice, on account of the vast Traffick it occasions. The Sturgeon is a large Sea-Fish, which at its Seasons runs up the Rivers, having a sharp-pointed Snout, flat Belly, and blueish Back. They are of various Sizes, sometimes 14 or even 20 Feet in Length; but those of a middle Size are reckon'd the best. When fresh, they are delicious Food; and to keep them they are salted or pickled in large Picces, and put up in Cags, from 25 to 50 lbs. --- The greatest Sturgeon-Fishery in the World is at the Mouth of the *Volga*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*, where a Multitude of Hands are employ'd. The Fish are not taken with Nets, but in a kind of Inclosure, form'd by huge Stakes disposed in Triangles, representing the Letter Z several Times repeated; which being open on the Side towards the Sea, and close on the other, the Fish, ascending in the Season up the River, embarrass themselves in these narrow angular Retreats, and not being able to turn themselves back again by reason of their Bulk, are easily struck and kill'd with a Sort of Harpoon or Javelin. It is only the lesser or younger Sturgeons that are pickled for eating; but the greatest Object of this Fishery is the Roe or Spawn of the Fish, a Commodity as much used in *Moscovy* as Butter in *Holland*. The Roes are cured by salting and drying them in the Sun, or by the Fire, and thus prepar'd it is called *Cavear* or *Cavia*, and is sent up the *Volga* to *Moscow*, from whence it is distributed into all Parts of the Empire, where it is of great Service to the People on account of the several Lents they observe with the utmost Strictness. The English import considerable Quantities of Cavear

year from Russia, but not so much for Home Consumption (tho' it has lately been introduced to our Tables) as to supply the French and Italians. If good, it is of a reddish brown Colour, and very dry. Some eat it with Oil and Lemon, others with Vinegar; sometimes it is eaten alone with Bread, and sometimes only as a Sauce or Pickle, like Anchovies. --- *Asiracan*, and great Part of the Kingdom, was taken by the *Cossacks*, who inhabit along the Western Coast of the *Don*, headed by *Steno Radzin*, who raised a Rebellion on acct. of a Brother of his who had been condemned to some severe Punishment at *Moscow*. He not only took and plundered it, and ravaged the adjacent Country, but passed over into *Persia*, and seiz'd and sack'd the City *Tercki*, and some others on the *Caspian* Coasts. But next Year the Czar sent an Army against him, which retook *Asiracan*, & quite dispersed the Rebels. In the late *Peter I.*'s Reign a new Insurrect. happen'd, in wch. the Rebels ravaged the whole Country during 2 Yrs. putting to death Men, Women, & Children; & having surprized this Metrop. cut in pieces the Governor, &c. Thence they attempted the Fortresses of *Camishinska* and *Czaritza*; but were repulsed; and they were at length defeated by Gen. *Apraxin*, who put the greatest Part of them to the sword, retook this Capit. & sent the chief Conspirators to *Moscow*, where they were tortured and executed. Most of the Streets of this City are narrow and unpaved, so that they are generally dirty and incommodious. The principal Church is call'd the *Saboor*, and stands on the Left-hand of the Castle. It was begun by the Metropolitan *Samson*, 1698. but as they were carrying up the Cupola in 1702. gr. Pt. of it fell down, the Foundation being not laid strong enough to sustain such a Wt. It is still unfinish'd, is of a square Figure, abt. 200 Paces in Circuit; whereof the Front hath 65, and the Sides 47, with 5 small Towers, each crown'd with a Cupola. Behind it stands the Palace of the Metropolitan, a large stately Stone Edifice, and the noblest of all in Town. The Governor's is but of Wood, surrounded with a Timber Wall. Strangers dwell chiefly in the Suburbs. One Half of the City was burnt to Ashes 1702. but quickly rebuilt; but 1718, 2 Thirds were again destroyed by Fire, and it hath scarcely recovered itself since. Both City and Country would be much more to be admired, if it had better Conveniences for Water; for want of which they are obliged to dig deep for Springs, and bring them in by subterranean Conduits, out of which it is drawn by Wheels turned by Camels; and it very seldom or never rains in Summer, which is so long and excessive hot.

ASTRATÆ, Islands appertaining to *Ethiopia*.

ASTURA, or, as some call it, *Stura*, the Country Seat of the everlastingly renown'd M. T. *Cicero*, sit. on the Sea Side betw. the Promontories of *Antium* and *Circæum*, whither that Great Man retired from another Country Seat near *Tusculum*, when, after his Proscription by the Triumvirs, he took flight, but was villainously murdered in his Litter on the Road. As to *Astura*, *Pliny* speaks of it as a River and an Island; and *Cicero* seems to insinuate, in one of his Letters to *Atticus*, that his House was in the Island. In Process of Time a Village was built in that Neighbourhood, and called by the same Name of *Astura*, as we learn from *Servius* (in *Æneid*. vii. v. 801.).

ASTURIAS (The Principality of), in *Spain*, 'tis said, doth in the *Biscayner*, which is a Dialect of the old *Celtic*, signify a forsaken Land. It's allow'd that this Prov. was first inhabited by the *Celtes*; and it's probable that they in Process of Time gave it this Name, on Account of the vain Attempts which other Nations made upon it, and which they were compell'd to forsake and abandon by the Valour of the Inhabitants, of *Celtic* Origin. Be this as it may, it ought to be remarkable in *English* Eyes, that this Principality gives Title to the Eldest Infant or Son of *Spain*, and that it did not begin to do so till 1388, when it was originally conferr'd upon Pr. *Henry*, Son to K. *John I.* and upon his marrying *Catherine*, Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt* D. of *Lancaster*, and in Imitation of the *English* Monarchs, who gave Title of *Prince of Wales* to their Eldest Sons. Nothing could be a greater or more proper Compliment to the latter than to make the former Prince of *Asturias*, both as it was a brave and unconquer'd Nation, like that of the *Welsh*, but as both *Welsh* and *Asturians* were originally of the same Extract, spoke near the same Language, and in all Likelihood retained Numbers of the antient Laws & Customs of their *Celtic* Progenitors. This Pr. lies, on the N. Side, along the Bay of *Biscay*, W. borders on *Galicia*, and S. is divided fr. *Castille* & *Leon* by a Ridge of Mountains, which take and change Names according to the Countries thro' which it runs, tho' in general they may be properly enough called the *Asturian Mountains*, since they are the Boundaries

betw. that and those said 2 Provinces. On the Coasts it reaches to the Port *Llanes*, now *Santillana*, where it joins a narrow Slip of Land belon. to *O. Castille*, which runs into the Sea betw. *Asturias* and *Biscay*. The whole Length of *Asturias* is abt. 135 m. & Br. 60. It is generally divided into 2 Parts or Districts, *Asturias de Oviedo* and *Santillana*; but subdivided into 7 *Merindades*, or Liberties, besides a lit. Pr. called *Liebrana*. The chief Places are *Oviedo*, *Santillana*, *Gijon*, and the said Pr. of *Liebrana*.

ATACAMA, in the Prov. of *Los Charcas*, *Peru*, lies in S. Lat. 22. 30. 40 Leag. up the Country. Its Port is *Cobija*, known by this Land-mark, That from *Morro Moreno*, or the the brown Head-land, which is 10 Leag. to W. the Mountain goes on rising till it comes directly over the Creek where the Port is, & from thence it begins to lower a little; so that the same is the highest Part of the Coast, tho' but little. The *French*, who have anchored in this Port, say it is only a lit. Creek the 3d Part of a Leag. in Depth, where there is lit. Shelter agt. the S. & S. W. Winds. The Village of *Cobija* consists of abt. 50 Houses of *Indians*, which are made of Seals-skins. The Soil being barren, they generally live upon Fish, and some *Indian* Wheat and *Papa's*, brought from *Atacama* to exchange for Fish. There's but one lit. Rivulet of brackish Water, and all the Trees are 4 Palm and 2 Fig; which may serve for a Land-mark to the Anchoring-place. There is no Grass at all for Cattle, so that they are obliged to send their few Sheep to a Break o' Top the Mountain, where they find some few Sprigs to subsist on. This Port, so destitute, has never been frequented by any but *French*; who, to draw the Merchants to them, have sought the nearest Places to the Mines, the most remote from the King's Officers, to facilitate the Trade, and the transporting of Plate and Commodities. This Port is the nearest to *Lipes*, where are Silver Mines, and to *Potosi*, which is nevertheless above 100 Leag. dist. thro' a desert Country. The Desert of *Atacama* lies betw. that Town & *Capiapo* in *Chili*. The whole Country is so hideous and desert, that Mules starve for want of Grass and Water. In 80 Leag. Length is but one River, which runs but from Sun-rising 'till it sets. The Reason may be that the Sun melts the Snow, but it freezes again at Night. Here are the dreadful Mountains that divide *Chili* fr. *Peru*, where the Cold is sometimes so excessive that Men are frozen up, tho' beyond these Mountains the Country is very temperate.

ATAD. See ABEL-MIZRAIM.

ATEGUA, a City sit. abt. 16 m. fr. *Corduba*, in *Spain*, which, in the Wars between *Cæsar* & *Pompey* in that Country, being made a Place of Arms by the latter, *Cæsar* invested the said City. --- Dreadful is it to any Place to be made the Seat of War! --- The Besieged defended themselves with incredible Bravery; but being at length reduced to the utmost Extremity, the Garrison, which consisted mostly of *Romans*, resolved to cut the Throats of all the Inhabitants, set fire to the City, and attempt by a general Sally to force the Enemy's Lines, and retire to *Cneius Pompey's* Camp, which was then in Sight of the City. The cruel Massacre, &c. was put in Execution; but the bloody Garrison, after having attempted in vain to make their Way through *Cæsar's* Camp, were driven back into the Town with great Slaughter. At length *L. Minucius Flaccus*, who commanded in the City, surrender'd the Place upon hon. Terms, and put *Cæsar* in Possession of the few Magazines which the Flames had spared.

ATH, or *Aeth*, a strong Frontier Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Earldom of *Hainault*, the Marq. of the Territory of *Brabant*, stands on the Riv. *Dender*, 12 m. fr. *Mons* aln. to N. 17 fr. *Tournay* E. 15 fr. *Oudenard* S. E. & 23 fr. *Brussels* S. W. It's not large, but beautiful, rich, and well fortified by M. *Vauban*, having 8 Bastions, 8 Half-Moons, sev. strong Outworks, with a large deep Ditch full of Water. It has ever since 1716 been in Possession of the House of *Austria*. It is the Capital of a Castleward, in the District of which are 122 Boroughs or Villages, besides the City of *Leuse*. It is a Place of good Trade for Linnens manufactured here. The Town-house is a pretty fine Building, as would be the Castle, where the Governor lodges, if it were finished. The Parochial Church of St. *Julian* is not very large; but the Rails of the Choir, and of the Chapels round the Church, are all of Brass. E. Lon. 3. 40. Lat. 50. 45.

ATHELNEY, a little River-Island, in *Somersetshire*, made (not un-pleasantly) memorable by the following Occasion. The *Danes* in *England*, about the Year 876, forming a Resolution (contrary to Treaty) to invade *West-Saxony*, i. e. *West of England*, and executing the same with the greatest Secrecy and Expedition, on a sudden there ap-

pear'd in the Field a more formidable Army of them than had been ever seen, before K. *Alfred* could possibly put himself in a Posture of Defence. --- They took *Chippenham* in a few Days, and struck such Terror into the *West-Saxons* (or *English*) that some fled to *Wales*, some beyond Sea, and others revolted to the *Danes*. *Alfred*, seeing his Subjects fly, and himself quite abandon'd, except by a few of his Domesticks, the Enemy in the midst of the Country, and no Means left either to unite or solicit the few that remained, divested himself of all his Regal Ornaments, and disposed of his Family according to the present Exigence, and taking the Disguise of an obscure and common Soldier, he committed himself to the Care of one, who, agreeably to the Custom of those Times, had the Charge of keeping the King's Cows. It does not certainly appear whether he discovered himself to this Cowherd or not; tho' he remained unknown to the Fellow's Wife. The Place where he lay concealed was surrounded with a large Morass, thro' which there was no Passage but one narrow Foot-path leading to the said Neatherd's Cottage, which was moreover hid by Briars and Thorns. The Isle, viz. this our *Atkelney*, was formerly called *Athelingey* (or the *Isle of Nobles*), and lies near *Tauntun*, where the Rivers *Thone* and *Parret* join. The firm Ground is not above Two Acres. In this Place this distressed Great Good King concealed himself for some Time, from his Subjects as well as from his Enemies, without being so much as known to the Neatherd's Wife, who employ'd him about her little Household Affairs. With regard to which we have an agreeable Story related by *Afserius Menerensis*, pa. 30, 31. She having one Day set Cakes before the Fire, where the King sat sitting his Bow and Arrows, and other Weapons, the Cakes happen'd to be burnt; upon which she fell into a Passion with her Servant the King *incog.* for his Carelessness in not looking after them, telling him he could eat them fast enough, &c. Which gave Occasion to the following Latin Distich:

Heus homo!

Urere quos cernis panes gyrare moraris,

Quum nimium gaudes hos manducare calentes.

i. e. if this rustic Version, (as I affect to make it) may find Acceptance,

Why, Sirrah! do'st thou not the Cake-bread turn?

Adme! --- look, look-ye, how thou let'st 'em burn!

Ah! --- tho' so careless them to dress, I trow,

To eat your Share o' 'em you'll look sharp enow.

His Majesty, afterwards, in Gratitude to the honest Herdsman's Fidelity, put him to Learning, and in fit Time made him Bishop of *Winchester*, and built a Monastery on the Place where he had thus retired; it was a *Benedictine* Abbey; the Foundations of ruined which were discover'd in 1674, by some Labourers, who, among other Remains, met with the Bases of Church Pillars, and one Grave near 8 Foot long, with Human Bones in it proportionable to that Size. Near this Spot also, not many Years ago, was found a kind of Picture or Medal of St. *Cuthbert*, with a Saxon Inscription, importing that it was made by Order of K. *Alfred*. N. B. This Event, or Fact, of that King's taking Refuge in this remarkable little Spot, is made one of the Subjects of ENGLISH HISTORY DELINEATED, a Set of Prints, six of which we see advertis'd Mar. 26. 1751. as that Day publish'd; which said Drawing represents His disguis'd Majesty receiving News of a Victory over the Danes.

ATHENRY, in the County of *Galloway*, and Prov. of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, 9 m. fr. *Galloway*, is commonly so called for *Aterith*. It is an ant. Borough, once walled (but now decay'd and thinly inhabited), in which the Friars Predicant had a Church. It gives Title of Baron to the Descendant of the *Berminghams*. Here are Barracks for 3 Companies of Foot.

ATHENS, E. Lon. 24. 15. Lat. 38. was the Capital of *Achaia* antiently, and now of *Livadia*, a Pr. of *Turky* in *Europe*, and the City call'd *Setines*. Or, in other Terms, it stands on the Gulf of the *Ægean* Sea, which comes up to the Isthmus of the *Peloponnese*, or *Morca*; in that District of *Greece*, properly so called, which was named *Attica*; whence the *Attic* Dialect was esteemed the purest or finest *Greek*. With respect to the Antient State of this most famous City, the Account which we, as briefly as possible, collect is this. In the most early Times that which was afterwards call'd the Citadel was the whole City, and went under the Name of *Cecropia*, from its Founder *Cecrops*, whom the *Athenians* in After-Times affirmed to be the first Builder of Cities, and called this therefore, by way of Eminence, *Polis*, i. e. THE CITY. In the Reign of *Erichthonius* it lost the Name of *Cecropia*, and acquired that of *Athens*, on

what Account is not certain. The most probable is, that it was so named in Respect to the Goddess *Minerva*, whom the *Greeks* called *Athene*, who was always esteemed its Protectress: This City being ever most renowned for being the Seat of Learning and Philosophy: On which Score we find several great Encomiums given it by the Antient Writers. I shall take Notice but of Two, viz. that of the famous Orator *Cicero*, who describes it as the Fountain whence Civility, Learning, Religion, Arts, and Laws, were derived into all other Nations. The other (*Lyfipp. Comic.*) carries in it a true Taste of the *Grecian* Humour, running thus: *If thou hast not seen Athens, thou deservest to be accounted a Block. If thou hast seen it, and art not in Love with it, thou art a dull stupid Ass. If, having seen it, thou canst be unwilling to leave it, thou art fit for nothing but to be a Pack-horse.* This Old City was seated on the Top of a Rock in the midst of a large and pleasant Plain, which, as the Number of Inhabitants increased, became full of Buildings, which induced the Distinction of *Acro* and *Cata-polis*, i. e. the Upper and the Lower City. The Extent of this Citadel was 60 Stadia. It was surrounded with Olive-Trees, and fortified, as some say, with a strong Palisade. In succeeding Times it was encompassed with a strong Wall, in which there were 9 Gates; one very large, the rest small. The Inside of the Citadel was adorned with innumerable Edifices; the most remarkable of which were these:---The magnificent Temple of *Minerva*, stiled *Parthenion*, because that Goddess was a Virgin. The *Persians* destroyed it; but it was rebuilt with still greater Splendor by the famous *Pericles*, all of the finest Marble, with such Skill and Strength, that, in spite of the Rage of Time and Barbarous Nations, it remains perhaps the first Antiquity in the World; and stands as a Witness to the Truth of what Antient Writers have recorded of the prodigious Magnificence of *Athens* in her flourishing State. We shall describe it more at large in our Account of the present State of *Athens*. The Temple of *Neptune* and *Minerva*, for it was divided into Two Parts, one, sacred to the God, in which was the salt Fountain said to have sprung up on the Stroke of his Trident, the other to the Goddess Protectress of *Athens*, wherein was the sacred Olive which she is reported to have produced, and her Image which fell down from Heaven in the Reign of *Erichthonius*, both which Edifices are still remaining. At the Back of *Minerva's* Temple was the Public Treasury, which was burnt to the Ground through the Knavery of the Treasurers, who, having misapply'd the Revenues of the State, took this short Method of making up Accounts. The Lower City comprehended all the Buildings surrounding the Citadel, the Fort *Munychia*, and the Havens *Phalerum* and *Piræus*, the latter of which was joined to the City by Walls 5 m. in Length. That on the N. was built by *Pericles*, but that on the S. by *Themistocles*. But by Degrees the Turrets which were at first erected on those Walls were turned into Dwelling-houses for the Accommodation of the *Athenians*, whose large City was now become too small for them. The City, or rather the Lower City, had 13 great Gates. Among the principal Edifices which adorn'd it we may reckon the Temple of *Theseus* erected by *Conon*, near its Centre. Adjacent thereto the Young People perform'd their Exercises. It was also a Sanctuary for distressed Persons, Slaves or Free. It remains entire to this Day, and is used as a Church, being dedicated to St. *George*. The *Olympian* Temple, built in Honour of *Jupiter*, the Honour of *Athens* and all *Greece*. The Foundation of it was laid by *Pisistratus*. It was carried on but slowly in succeeding Times, 700 Years elapsing before it was finished, which was under the Reign of *Adrian*, who was particularly kind to *Athens*. This was the first Building in which the *Athenians* beheld Pillars. The *Pantheon*, dedicated to all the Gods; a most noble Structure, supported by 120 Marble Pillars, and having over its great Gate 2 Horses, carved by *Praxiteles*. It is yet remaining, as we shall shew. In several Parts of it were *Stoai*, or Portico's, wherein People walked in rainy Weather, and from whence a Sect of Philosophers were denominated *Stoicks*, because their Master *Zeno* taught in those Portico's. There were at *Athens* 2 Places, called *Ceramicus* from *Ceramus* the Son of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*, one within the City, containing a Multitude of Buildings of all Sorts, the other in the Suburbs, in which was the *Academy* and other Edifices. The *Gymnasia* of *Athens* were many; but the most remarkable were the *Lyceum*, *Academia*, and *Cynosarges*. The *Lyceum* stood on the Banks of the *Ilissus*. Here *Aristotle* taught Philosophy, instructing such as came to hear him as they walked; whence his Disciples are generally thought to have derived the Name *Peripateticks*.

ripateticks. The *Ceramicus* without the City was at the Distance of 6 Stadia [i. e. about so many Furlongs] from its Walls. The *Academy* made Part thereof; as to the Name of which there is some Dispute. Some affirm it was so called from *Academus* an Antient Hero, who, when *Helen* was stolen by *Theseus*, discovered the Place where she lay hid to *Castor* and *Pollux*; for which Reason the *Lacedemonians*, when they invaded *Attica*, always spared this Place. But *Dicaearchus* writes that *Castor* and *Pollux* had Two *Arcadians* in their Army, the one named *Echedemus*, the other *Marathus*: From the former of these, he says, this Place took its Name, and the Borough of *Marathon* was so called from the other. It was a marshy unwholesome Place till *Cimon* was at great Pains to have it drained, and then it became extremely pleasant and delightful, being adorned with shady Walks, where *Plato* read his Lectures; and from thence his Scholars were siled *Academics*. The *Cynosarges* was a Place in the Suburbs, not far from the *Lyceum*. It was famous on many Accounts, but particularly for a noble *Gymnasium* [or School of Exercises, &c.] erected there, appointed for the special Use of such as were *Athenians* only by one Side. In this *Gymnasium* *Antisthenes* instituted a Sect of Philosophers, who, from the Name of this District [*Cynosarges*], as many think, were siled *Cynics*. The Havens of *Athens* were 3; 1st, the *Piræus*, abt. 35 or 40 Stadia from the City, till joined thereto by the long Walls before-mention'd, after which it became the principal Harbour. It had 3 Docks. There were in this Port 5 Portico's, which joining together formed one great one, called from thence *Macra Stoa*, or *The grand Portico*. There were likewise 2 great Markets, or *Fora*, one near the long Portico, the other near the City. The 2d Port was *Munychia*, a Promontory not far distant from *Piræus*, a Place very strong by Nature, and afterwards rendered far stronger by Art. The 3d was *Phalerum*, dist. fr. the City, accord. to *Thucydides*, 35 Stadia, but according to *Pausanias* only 20. This was the most antient Harbour of *Athens*, as *Piræus* was the most capacious. As to the Extent of this City, *Aristides*, who wrote expressly on this Subject, affirms, that *Athens* in her Glory was a Day's Journey in Compass. Those who have thought this Account too general inform us that it was 178 Stadia in Circumference, i. e. something more than 22 Roman Miles. After it fell from its antient Splendor, it endured great Variety of Fortune. *Sylla* destroy'd it without Mercy, made its Streets overflow with Blood, and taught its most superb Buildings to submit to the Flames. It provoked *Julius Cæsar* by an obstinate Resistance; but when it submitted at last, he contented himself with saying, *That he pardoned the Living for the sake of the Dead*, and neither hurted the City nor its Inhabitants. The *Athenians* sided with *Brutus* against the Triumvirate, and with *Anthony*, who called himself a *Lover of Athens*, against *Augustus*. *Tiberius*, or at least his Son *Germanicus*, favoured them: But it was to *Adrian*, who had been Archon of their City, that they owed the Revival of their Antient Lustre. The succeeding Emperors took a Pleasure in adorning it. ----- But the Barbarous *Goths*, in the Reign of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, destroyed it, as they did the other Cities of *Greece*, as likewise of all *Italy*, being sack'd and pillag'd by *Alaric* King of the *Goths*, as *Synefius* asserts, who lived in the same Age. *Theodosius II.* out of Respect to his Empress, caused it to be re-edified. *Justinian* was a great Friend to the *Athenians*. But in the following Ages, down to the 13th Century, there is a great Silence concerning them. *Athens* was afterwards subject to its own Princes of the House of *Aragon* in *Spain*. The *Venetians* were Masters of it for some Time; and afterward the Family of the *Acciacoli* governed *Attica* and *Boeotia* for a consid. Number of Years. From them it fell under the Dominion of the *Turks*, in the Time of *Mahomet II.* in the Year 1455, for Want of Succour, which the *Greeks* in vain begged of the *Latins*. These would not do any Thing for them upon other Terms but their conforming to the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, and renouncing those Points wherein they differ from it. Since which Time *Athens* has continued under the Dominion of the *Turks*. ---- As to the present State of this once so renowned Place, *Acropolis* is now the Castle; but the Town lies not round it, as it did antiently, but to the N. W. Side of it, being now spread on the Plain under it, abt. a m. & half in Length, and somewhat above a m. in Br. accord. to Mr. *Geo. Wheeler*, and it is esteem'd 4 m. in Circumf. It has no Walls to defend itself, so that the Inhabitants have been frequently surprized by Pyrates, and sustained great Losses from them. But, some Years since, they have secured all the Avenues into the Town by Gates

which they have built anew, and they have made the outermost Houses, which lie close together, to serve instead of a Wall. These they shut every Night, and are by them tolerably well secured against the Corsairs. The Houses are built very close together, and the Streets very narrow. The whole Town is divided into 8 Quarters, or Parishes, which the Inhabitants call *Platoma*, besides the Castle; which being consider'd all together, *Athens* is not so despicable a Place that it should deserve to be consider'd as only a small Village, accord. to some Travellers, who have perhaps seen it only from the Sea, from whence the Castle only can be perceived, which hides all the rest of the Town. But, if it be compar'd with its former State, indeed, the Scene is alter'd quite in all respects. However, few Towns in *Turky* have preserved themselves so well as this, which enjoys great Privileges even under the Tyranny of the *Turks*, and its curious Antiquities are so numerous, that they exceed those of any City in the World except *Rome*, as we shall shew. Some Cities, 'tis true, seem by Trading more rich than *Athens*; but this may be attributed to the bad Fortune of the Place, rather than to Want of good Harbours, or good Merchandizes, to export, or to vend such as may be imported. They reckon the Number of Inhabitants to be now abt. 8 or 10000, whereof Three Parts are *Christians*, the rest *Turks*; for there are no *Jews* admitted in the Town. Their bad Fortune has not been able take from them what they have by Nature, viz. much natural Subtily or Wit; which is ascribed to the Serenity and Goodness of the Air they enjoy. *Athens* is an Archbishopric, to whose Pr. belong the Bpries of *Salona*, *Livadia*, *Bedinitza*, *Thalanta*, and *Granitza*. The Abp.'s Revenue is 4000 Dollars a Year. They count to the Number of 200 Churches in and about *Athens*, whereof 52 have their particular Priests belonging to them. The *Catholicon*, as they call their Cathedral, is the best kept in Repair, tho' meaner than to surpass many of our Parish Churches. The *Turks* have 5 *Mosques* in the Town, and 1 in the Castle. The chief of them is the antient Temple of *Minerva*, which is all built of white Marble, and is perhaps the most beautiful Piece of Antiquity now in Being. It is abt. 218 Feet in Length, and 98 in Breadth; and has on every Side an Ascent of 5 Steps, that seem contrived as a Basis to the Portico, which is supported by channell'd Pillars of the *Doric* Order, running all round the Temple. These Pillars are 46 in Number, 42 f. high, & 17 & half f. in Circumf. The Front and Frize round about the Temple are charged with historical Figures of admirable Workmanship, tho' many of them are very much defaced. In the Middle of the Front is a large naked Figure, which from its Beard and majestic Countenance is supposed to be *Jupiter*. The Right Arm is broken off, which probably held the Thunder. And near this Figure is another that has lost both its Arms, which perhaps was a *Victory* leading the Horses that draw the triumphal Chariot of *Minerva*. These Horses are carved in such an exquisite Manner, that the Sculptor seems to have out-done himself, and to have given Life to the very Stone. *Minerva* appears in her Chariot without a Shield or Helmet; and behind her is the Figure of a Woman sitting, having her Head broken off, so that it cannot be judged for whom it was intended. In the Corner are two other Figures sitting, which Sir G. *Wheeler* says he knew, from the Medals and Statues he had seen of them, to be the Emp. *Adrian* and his Empress *Sabina*. On the Left Hand of *Jupiter* are 5 or 6 other Figures, which Dr. *Spren* took to be an Assembly of the Gods, to whom *Jupiter* introduces *Minerva*, and owns her for his Daughter. The back Front of this Temple was adorn'd with Figures representing the Contest between *Neptune* & *Minerva* about naming the City; but they are all fallen down, except Part of a Sea Horse, which may yet be distinguish'd. The Architrave was also charged with Bas-reliefs, cut in Squares at several Distances, which represented the Wars of the *Athenians*, particularly their Victory at *Marathon*, and that over the *Gauls* in *Myfia*. Within the Portico we see another Range of Sculptures, which are undoubtedly as antient as the Temple itself, and of excellent Workmanship, representing Sacrifices, Processions, and other Ceremonies of the Heathen Worship. This, like other Pagan Temples, was almost entirely dark within, having no other Light but what came in at the Doors. But there is now a Window at the E. End of it, which was made by the *Greek* Christians, when they were in Possession of it, and used it for Divine Service. Towards the Bottom of this Window are sev. Stones, which admit through them a yellowish Light, and have been represented as miraculous, and said

said to shine in the Dark ; but are in Reality only a Kind of transparent Marble. [*This is the Sort of Marble, as Sir G. Wheeler observes, which Pliny calls Phengites ; and the Temple of Fortune, built by Nero, was of this Stone, which by its Transparency supplied the Want of Windows, so that the Inside received Light enough, even when the Doors were shut. It was antiently found in Cappadocia, and Mr. Hill received a Specimen of it from thence some Years ago. But it is far from being peculiar to that Country, very beautiful Pieces of it having been found in Derbyshire, as well as in France and Germany.*] Descending from the *Acropolis* or Castle, in which the above-mention'd Antiquities are, we come to the Remains of the Theatre of *Bacchus*, the antient Seats whereof are ruined ; but where they were, and their Distance from each other, may be still discern'd. The Front towards the Sea has best escap'd the Injuries of Time ; for there are 3 Rows of Arches remaining, one above another ; but the Area, &c. &c. are almost fill'd with Ruins of the rest of the Building. The whole Structure was of white Marble, and antiently adorned with the Statues of *Menander*, *Euripedes*, *Sophocles*, and *Æschylus*, their most celebrated Dramatic Writers. To the S. E. of the Castle are yet standing 17 beautiful Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, call'd *Adrian's Pillars*, as being thought to be the Remains of that Emperor's Palace, and was probably the greatest Ornament of *Athens* when the Structure was entire. They are of admirable white Marble, above 50 f. high including Capitals and Bases, and abt 18 in Circumf. It appears that there were originally 6 Rows of them, which supported a Portico of surprizing Beauty and Magnificence, inclosed within a Cloister, wherein were divers little Rooms whose Cielings were of Alabaster gilt with Gold, and the Whole adorn'd with fine Statues and Paintings. There are some Remains of an Aqueduct begun by *Adrian* and finish'd by *Antoninus Pius* ; a Novelty in that City till their Time. Just without the City stands the Temple of *Theseus*, another noble Monument of Antiquity still remaining entire, which, as to its Matter, Form, and Order of Architecture, exactly resembles that of *Minerva* ; but its Dimensions are not so large. With respect to the Workmanship, it may be deemed a Master-piece ; nor is it easy to be parallel'd, much less exceeded, by any other Structure. Within the Portico, at the W. End, is a Bass-Relief representing the Battle of the *Centaur*s, and at the E. End seems to be a Continuation of that History. There are likewise several Figures of Women, which Mr. *Vernon* takes to be *Pirithous's* Bride, and other Ladies who attended at the Wedding. On the Outside of the Portico, in the Spaces between the Trigllyphs, are represented several Feats of *Theseus*, particularly in Wrestling, where all the Locks and Postures of that Art, in which he excelled, are admirably well express'd. He is also exhibited as encountering Bulls, Bears, and Monsters. But Time has pretty much injured many of these Figures, the Temple having been built soon after the Battle of *Marathon*, when the *Athenians*, under Conduct of the brave *Miltiades*, gain'd so signal a Victory over the *Persian* Army ; that is, alm. 500 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. The Tower of *Andronicus*, or Temple of the Eight Winds, is yet standing at *Athens*. It is an octogonal Structure, on each Side of which is a Figure representing one of the Winds, with the Name wrote over it in Greek Capitals ; and underneath these Figures, only separated from them by a Frize, are so many Sun-Dials, accommodated to the several Sides of the Tower. The Roof of the Building consists of little Planks of Marble, broad at Bottom, but meeting all in a Point at Top, so as to form a kind of Pyramid of more than 30 Sides ; on the Summit whereof there was formerly a brazen *Triton*, with a Switch in his Hand, pointing to the Quarter from whence the Wind came. But this Weather-cock is destroy'd. The Figures are of excellent Workmanship, each expressing the Nature of the Wind it is intended to represent. In the S. W. Part of *Athens* stands a beautiful little Structure, commonly call'd the *Lantern of Demosthenes*, on Account of a Tradition that that Orator shut himself up there, in order to pursue his Studies without Interruption, having first cut off one Half of his Beard the more effectually to restrain himself from appearing in Publick. But the real Design of this Piece of Antiquity will best appear by considering its Form and Ornaments. It is a round Edifice of white Marble, only 6 Feet in Diameter within, and shaped so much like a Lantern, that it is no Wonder that it has obtain'd that Name. The Roof is sustain'd by 6 fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, 9 f. & half high ; and the Space between the Columns is taken up with Pannels of Marble of

one Stone from the Top to the Bottom. The Frize about these Columns consists of one circular Stone, and another entire Stone forms the Roof or Cupola, which is carved so as to resemble Scales lying one over another, and crown'd with a Sort of a Stem like the Socket of a Candlestick, (as Sir G. Wheeler represents it) or rather (as Mr. *Vernon*) like a Plume of Feathers. On the Frize are beautifully represented in Relievo several of the Labours & Exploits of *Hercules*, as is judged by some of the Figures being cloath'd with Lions Skins. There is also an Inscription on the Frize which gives some Reason to conjecture that this Fabrick was a Temple dedicated to *Hercules* by those who had been Victors in the Public Games. It appears by the same Inscription to have been built above 330 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. Some remains of the *Odeum*, or Musick-Theatre, built by *Pericles*, are still to be seen, being the Foundations of a semicircular Structure, abt. 140 Paces in Diameter. Within the Area there is a square Elevation 5 or 6 f. high, with Steps to the Top of it ; and on each Side are sev. Seats or Stone Benches, supposed to have been intended for the Musicians. — From these Seats, however, Sir G. Wheeler seems rather to think this was the Place where the Senate or Court of the *AREOPAGUS* used to assemble, which was so famous for its Antiquity and the Justice and Impartiality of its Decrees. To this Court, *Areopagus*, or *Mars-hill*, was St. Paul brought, when he preach'd and disputed at *Athens*, and there it was that he made that excellent Discourse mentioned *Acts* xvii. 22, &c. At which tho' some mocked, yet did it not wholly want its desired Effect, and that upon some of the Greatest Rank and Quality among them. In which Number (*ver.* 34.) was *Dionysius* the *Areopagite*, (i. e. one of the Senators and Judges of the Court held in the *Areopagus*) and *Damaris*, not improbably esteemed his Wife by the Antient Fathers. This *Dionysius* is said by some to have gone afterwards into *France*, and there to have planted Christianity, and to have become Bp. of *Paris*. But *Monf. Launoy*, a Learned Doctor of the *Sorben*, (to mention no other) has unanswerably proved *Dionysius* of *Athens* and St. Denis of *France*, or *Paris*, to have been distinct Persons. This Tribunal of *Areopagus* was, as we said, very antient. But the very Time of its first Institution is not known ; some referring it to *Solon*, and others carrying it as high as *Cecrops*. Nor are Authors agreed as to the Reason of its Name, or the Number of Persons of which it was composed. Its Reputation was certainly very great, not only in *Greece*, but among Foreign States, & even among the *Romans* themselves, who often submitted their most difficult Causes to its Decision. This Assembly sat in the open Air, as was antiently the Custom of all Courts of Judicature that had Cognizance of Murder ; partly because it was unlawful for the Accuser and the Criminal in such Cases to be under the same Roof, add partly that the Judges, whose Persons were reckon'd sacred, might not be polluted by conversing with such heinous Malefactors. They also heard and determin'd Causes in the Night-time, that they might be the less diverted from their Attention to the Business in Hand. And all Pleadings before them were to be simple, without Exordium, Digression, or Peroration. See ATTICA.

ATHENS New. The *Athenians* employ'd Part of the Money which *Adrian* presented them in building a City in the Island of *Delos*, which they called *Adrian's New Athens* and *Olympia*. The *Athenians* of *Delos* are mentioned in an Inscription still to be seen at *Venice* ; but now remain only some Ruins of this City, as well as of the many magnificent Buildings which by the superstitious Pagans were erected in that Island.

ATHERDEE, or ARDEE, in the County of *Louth*, and Pro. of *Lempster, Ireland*, (6 m. fr. *Louth*) which has a Harbour for Boats, was seized by the blood-thirsty Papists in their Rebellion in 1641, and was Part of K. *James II.'s* Quarters in 1689.

ATHERSTON, on the *Stour*, in *Warwickshire*, 103 m. fr. *London*, where was formerly a Monastery of Augustin Friars, is famous for the greatest Cheese-Fair in *England*, which is held *Sept.* 8. For here the Factors for Cheese purchase vast Quantities to sell again at *Stourbridge* Fair. 'Tis a pretty large well-built Town, with a Chapel of Ease. There's a Charity-School here where 20 Girls are taught not only to read, but to knit, sew, and spin both Linnen and Jersey. Market Tuesdays. Fairs *Mar.* 27 *July* 27. and *Dec.* 4. besides the grand one aforesaid.

ATHESIS. The old Name of the River *Adige*.

ATHLONE, in the County of *Roscommon* and Province of *Connaught*, is the Chief Town in these Parts, and stands

14 m. fr. *Roscommon*. It's situate on both Sides the *Shannon*, having a Castle, a Garrison, and a Fair Stone Bridge, built by *H. Sidney*, at the Command of *Q. Elizabeth*, to be the Seat of the Lord Deputy, as the most convenient for suppressing, or at least awing the Rebels. It gives Title of Earl to the Son of Gen. *Ginkle*, so created by *K. William III.* for his eminent Services in the Wars of *Ireland*, particularly in reducing this Place; and was once a Bishop's See. 'Tis a Place of considerable Strength, being reckon'd the Key of *Connaught*, and stands on the very Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster* (or *Lemster*). The West Side of *Shannon* is called the *Irish Town*, and the East Side the *English Town*. King *William's* Troops attack'd it in 1690 without Success; but next Year took it, after an obstinate Defence, and put all that made Resistance to the Sword; upon which Occasion above 1000 *Irish* were kill'd, and 300 taken. *N. B.* *Athlone* is by the Parliament Returns placed in the County of *West-Meath*; but it is reckon'd by others more properly in *Roscommon*, because there lies the Barony; and we therefore chuse to reckon it in that County, with which it communicates by its Bridge. It has Barracks for 4 Troops of Horse and as many Companies of Foot.

ATHOL is the most Northern of the several Divisions of *Perthshire*, in *Scotland*; having *Badenoch* on the N. *Lochabar W. Mar* and *Gowry E.* and S. E. *Strathern* and *Perth Proper S.* and *Braidalbin S. W.* 'Tis 43 m. fr. N. W. to S. E. where longest, and 31 where broadest. Here are many Mountains, and the Valleys are full of Woods. The Places in it are of little Account; but the Earls to whom it has given a Title have been very memorable. It now gives Title of Duke to the Chief of the Noble and Antient Family of *Murray*. Mr. *Camden*, agreeable to Old-Women's old Notions, tells us, this *Athol* is famous for Witches. Whether the celebrated frisky ones in the Tragedy of *Macbeth* were of this Part of *Scotland*, I think he says not. We may with more Regard observe that he says, that the antient *Caledonian* Forest spreads far and near in these Parts; yet 'tis a Country fruitful enough. Mr. *Templeman* assigns an Area of 1500 Square Miles to this and *Braidalbin*. The only Places of Note are, 1. *Blair Castle* on the River *Tilt*, near its Influx into the *Garry*, a fine clear River, that falls a few m. lower into the *Tay*. 'Tis one of the Duke of *Athol's* Seats, where he lives with Attendants, like a petty Sovereign: And, 2. *Gillicranky* in that Neighbourhood, of Note for the Battle fought near it, after the Revolution, between *K. William's* Troops, commanded by Gen. *Mackay*, and those who took up Arms for *K. James II.* under the Visc. of *Dundee*. Both Sides pretended to the Victory; but *Dundee* dropping in the Fight, it damp'd the Courage of his Men, & stopped their Progress.

ATHOS, E. Lon. 26. Lat. 40. a high Promontory Mountain in *Macedonia*, (near the Gulph of *Contessa*, 70 m. E. of *Salonichi*, or *Theffalonica*) and thought by *Mela* to be so high as to rise above the highest Clouds, and therefore never to be rained upon. This Opinion had its Rise from the Ashes which were left upon the Altars, crested at the Top of it, being not washed away, but found upon a Heap as they had left it. But tho' it is said to cast its Shade, in the Evening, into the Market-place of *Myrina*, in the Isle of *Lesbos*, which is 86000 Paces dist. yet it is not above 2 m. in Height, a mere Mole-hill in Comparison of the *Cordeleira* (or *Andes*). This Mountain reaches a great Way into the Sea in the Form of a Peninsula, and is joined to the Land (*Macedonia*) by an Isthmus 12 Furlongs over, being a Ridge of Mountains, which is abt. 7 or 8 Leag. long, and 3 or 4 br. as *Sir Paul Lucas*, who was upon the Spot, informs. The Sea in this Place is very tempestuous; and the *Persian* Fleet having formerly suffered Shipwreck in doubling this Promontory, *Xerxes*, when he made his grand Expedition against *Greece*, to prevent a like Disaster to his Navy, caused a Passage to be cut through the Mountain, or rather the Isthmus, broad enough to let 2 Gallies, with 3 Banks of Oars each, to pass in Front. By this means he severed from the Continent the Cities of *Dion*, *Olophyxus*, *Acrothoon*, *Thysus*, and *Cleone*. *Diodorus Siculus* observes, that *Xerxes* undertook this Enterprize only out of Ostentation, and to perpetuate the Memory of his Name, since he might, with far less Trouble, have caused his Fleet to be convey'd over the Isthmus (or Neck of Land); as in those Days was the Practice. This proud Prince, believing that the very Elements were under his Command, wrote to Mount *Athos* in the following Terms: --- *Athos, thou proud and aspiring Mountain, that liftest up thy Head to the very Skies, I advise thee not to be so audacious as to put Rocks and Stones, that cannot be cut, in the Way of my Workmen. If*

thou makest that Opposition, I will cut thee entirely down, and throw thee headlong into the Sea. Our modern Travellers indeed tell us, they can now perceive no Traces of this great Work, and most of them seem to be of *Juvenal's* Opinion expressed in these Words; *Perforatus Athos, & quicquid Græcia mendax audent in Historiâ.* But this of *Juvenal* implies no more than that the Mountain itself was not cut through; for that there was a Cut made is not to be doubted, tho' by Time and Accidents, &c. it may be render'd now unperceivable. The Directors of this Enterprize were *Bubaris* the Son of *Megabyzus* and *Artacheus* the Son of *Arbæus*, both *Persians*. It was carried on in the following Manner: All the Forces on board the Fleet were employ'd in the Undertaking. They first drew a Line before the City of *Sena*, situated at the Foot of M. *Athos* towards the Land, and then divided the Ground among themselves, each Nation having their Portion allotted them. When the Trench was considerably sunk, those who were at the Bottom continued to dig, delivering the Earth to their Companions standing on Ladders, who handed it to such as stood higher, till it was convey'd to those who waited to receive it at the Edge of the Canal, and by them carried to another Place. *Plutarch* observes, that by digging perpendicularly, and making the Bottom of equal Breadth with the Top, all the Workmen except the *Phœnicians* had double the Labour, by reason the Earth fell down continually in great Quantities from the upper Parts. But the *Phœnicians* more considerately open'd the Ground which was assigned them twice as large as the others did, and sloped the Ground gradually till they came to the Bottom. In a large Meadow near this Place was a Court of Justice, and a Market furnish'd with Corn, and other Necessaries, brought from *Asia*. ---- This Work does not seem to Us so very surprising and incredible as some would make it, when we consider the Number of Hands and the Time they were employ'd in perfecting it. For *Herodotus* tells us that 3 full Years were spent in the Undertaking, and an incredible Number of Workmen obliged to work Day and Night, in their Turns. Besides, the Canal was not cut thro' *Athos* itself, as *Juvenal* seems to insinuate, but behind it, in that Part where the Isthmus was but a Mile and half over, and broad enough only to let 2 Gallies pass in Front. In the Time of *Alexander the Great*, that celebrated *Macedonian* Architect *Dinocrates* formed a stupendous Design for cutting this Mountain into the Figure of a Man, holding in one Hand a large City, and in the other a great Basin to receive all its Rivers in their Course to the Sea. *Alexander*, struck with the Magnificence of the Invention, expressed the highest Approbation of it; but, at the same Time, ask'd the Architect, whether there would be Land enough about the design'd City to raise Corn, and pasture Cattle, for subsisting its Inhabitants? He answering, No; the King told him, that how much soever he admired and applauded the Grand Design in itself, he could by no means approve of the Place he pitch'd on for its Execution: For that *as an Infant can't be nourished and grow up without a Nurse of a sufficient Bosom of Milk to suckle it; so an Infant Town can neither subsist, nor expect to grow in Increase of Inhabitants, without having a Plenty of Necessaries of Life about it.* The King however retain'd the Architect in his Service, and employ'd him in designing and building *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. At present, the *Greeks* stile the Ridge of Mountains above mentioned *Oros agios*, i. e. *Monte Santo*, or the holy Mountain. But when they speak of Mt. *Athos* alone, they still give it its antient Name. There are on this and the adjacent Mountains 24 Monasteries of *Greek* Monks of the Order of St. *Basil*; some of which *Lucas* tells us were built by *Bulgarian* Monks. These Monasteries, in which there are not less than 400 Monks resident, (and no Woman is suffered to come within Sight of their said Convents) are like so many Fortresses, surrounded with strong Walls, flanked with Towers, and well planted with Artillery, to defend themselves against the Invasions of *Pirates*. It is said most of the Bishops under the Patriarch of *Constantinople* are chosen out of these Monasteries.

ATHY, or *Atoy*, a neat Town of the County of *Kildare*, in the Pr. of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 10 m. fr. *Kildare*, with a fair Stone Bridge over the *Barrow*, which was attack'd by the Rebels in 1643, and most of it burnt. Here are Barracks for a Troop of Horse.

ATLANTIC on *Fortunate* Islands. These Islands accord. to *Plutarch* were only Two in Number, divided from each other by a narrow Channel, and dist. abt. 10000 Furlongs fr. the Coast of *Africa*. The Description he gives us of them agrees exactly with that which we read in the 4th Book of the *Odyssey*. But, after all, we are at a Loss

to know what Country the Antients meant by the *Atlantic* or *Fortunate Islands*. *Plato* describes them in a very pompous Manner in his *Timæus* and *Critias*; and the great Extent he allows them has inclined some, namely *Ortelius* and *Sanson*, to believe that he meant *America*. But no one before *Mr. Rusbeck* ever dreamt that *Plato*, in describing his *Atlantis*, had *Scandinavia* in View, which comprehends the Kingdoms of *Norway* and *Sweden*. That learned & laborious Writer, in Love with the Colds & Frosts of his own native Country, finds all the Charms of this renown'd Island in those Northern and Frozen Countries. To convince others of this he urges no fewer than 102 Arguments, in his Work intitled *Atlantica*, & finds in certain Ruins not far fr. *Upsal* the same Situation and Dimensions which *Plato* gives to the Capital of *Atlantis*. *Norway* and *Sweden* are, we (with a Smile) allow, most pleasant and delightful Countries; but we can hardly persuade ourselves that *Homer* had either of them in View, when he described the *Elysian Fields*, which he places in the Island of *Atlantis*. His Description of that happy Region is as follows:

*Elysium shall be thine; the blissful Plains
Of utmost Earth, where Rhadamanthus reigns.
Joys ever young, unmix'd with Pain or Fear,
Fill the wide Circle of th' eternal Year.
Stern Winter smiles on that auspicious Clime,
The Fields are florid with unfading Prime.
From the bleak Pole no Winds inclement blow,
Mould the round Hail, or flake the fleecy Snow;
But from the breezy Deep the Blest inhale
The fragrant Murmurs of the Western Gale.*

We can hardly believe that *Stern Winter smiles* either upon *Norway* or *Sweden*, that the Fields there are *florid with unfading Prime*, that *no inclement Winds blow from the bleak Pole*, &c. and therefore are inclined to think that *Father Kircher* guessed better than *Mr. Rusbeck*, when he took the *Canaries* & *Azores* for the *Fortunate* or *Atlantic Islands*. See CANARY. The

ATLANTIC Ocean is placed between the Western Shore of the *old World* and the Eastern Shore of the *new World*. It is also called the *Western Ocean*, because it lieth to the Westward of *Europe*. It is best divided into 2 Parts by the Equator; whereof the one is contiguous to the *Hyperborean Ocean*, the other to the *Icy* or *S. Sea*. *Varen*.

ATLAS Mount in *Africa* is made famous by the innumerable Fictions of the *Greek Poets*; which being but Fictions, a Detail of them would be of no Use. Its Rise is near the Western Shore of *Africa*, fr. whence it stretches itself to the Eastward as far as the Confines of *Egypt*. Most of the Rivers in this Continent take their Rise from it; and tho' it lies in the *Terrid Zone*, it is cold, and cover'd with Snow in many Places. From this Mount, or rather these Mountains, the *Atlantic Ocean* took its Name. --- And, touching these Mountains, thus says (which is sufficient for us to say) the Learned late Traveller *Dr. Shaw*: -- 'That remarkable Chain of Hills which I sometimes find placed betwixt these Countries [*the Kingdom of Algiers*] and the *Sahara*, and sometimes within the *Tell*, I take to be the *Astrixis* of *Orosius*, and a Continuation, or a Part, of *M. Atlas*; tho' they are not always of that extraordinary Height or Bigness which have been attributed to them by Antiquity. Those Parts of them which I have seen are rarely, if ever, equal to some of the greater Mountains of our own Island [*Britain*]; and I question whether they can any where stand in Competition with either the *Alpes* or *Appennines*. If we conceive a Number of Hills, usually of the perpendicular Height of 4, 5, or 600 Yards, with an easy Ascent, and several Groves of Fruit or Forest Trees, rising up in a Succession of Ranges one behind another; and if to this Prospect we here and there add a rocky Precipice of superior Eminence and difficult Access, and place upon the Side or Summit of it a mud-walled *Dafkrab*, or Village, of the *Kabyles*; we shall then have a just and lively Idea of these Mountains, without giving heed to the nocturnal Flames, melodious Sounds, or the lascivious Revels, of such imaginary Beings as the Antients have in a peculiar manner attributed to this Place. See SECSIVA and HENTET.

ATON. See EYTON.

ATOOR and ARIEPATI are the most confid. Towns of *Marava*, in the *Mogul Territories*, in *East India*. The Jesuits built a Church at the former, which stands near the Capital of *Madura*. They say the only Drink here is Pond-Water; bitter Vegetables the only Food, except Rice boil'd in Water; and Fruit so scarce, that a Radish or a little Cucumber is a Feast. The greatest Trade they have

is in Fish, which they carry up the Country to exchange for Rice, and other Necessaries, of which the Fishing Coast is quite destitute. See MARAVA.

ATTOCK, or *Attock*, is a large Prov. in the *Mogul Country*, in the *E. Indies*, E. of *Hajacan*, betw. *Cabul* on the N. W. *Siba* on the S. E. *Cachemire* N. & *Penjab* S. The *Sansons* make it abt. 310 m. fr. N. E. to S. W. & 185, where broadest, fr. S. to N.; but *Catrou's Map* makes it less. The Chief Town is

ATTOCK, E. Lon. 72, Lat. 33. sit. on the River *Attock*, where the *Indus* receives the *Nilab*, tho' *Catrou* places it on the former, a great Way N. from their Conflux. *Tavernier* says 'tis one of the strongest Garrisons in the *Mogul's* Dominions, and that no Stranger is admitted into the Place without his Passport. It was a while since made the Boundary betw. *Persia* and *India*, by a Treaty between the late *Kouli Kan*, then the usurping Sovereign of *Persia*, and the *Great Mogul*: But as the *Mogul* was then his Prisoner, he may probably take some favourable Opportunity of recovering the *Indian Provinces* again, which he ceded to *Persia* beyond the River *Attock*.

ATRA, [mention'd under our Artic. ARRA] a City of the *Arraceni*, (or *Saraceni*) in *Arabia*, but the exact Situation of it is not determin'd, at least that we can find. When the Emp. *Trajan* march'd into *Arabia*, and there made War upon the *Arraceni*, or *Hagareni*, he laid Siege to their City which by *Xiphilin* is called *Atra*. It was neither great nor beautiful, says *Dion Cassius*, but thought to be very rich, by reason the Sun was worshipped there, which drew Crouds of People thither with rich Presents from the neighbouring Countries. It was situated on the Top of a high and steep Mountain, well peopled, & surrounded with strong Walls. But its chief Strength consisted in the Barrenness of the neighbouring Country, destitute to a great Distance of Grass, Wood, and even of Water; so that a great Army could not long subsist before it. Hence it was neither taken now by *Trajan*, nor afterwards by *Sewerus*, tho' they had both made a Breach in the Wall. *Trajan* narrowly escaped being killed in one of the Attacks. The *Romans* were moreover infested, in their Camp, in a strange Manner, by Swarms of Flies: So that *Trajan* in the End was obliged to raise the Siege and retire.

ATRI, *Atria*, *Adria*, *Hadria*, in the Farther *Abruzzo*, in *Naples*, *Italy*, the Birth-place of the Emp. *Adrian*, was an ancient City and Colony of *Picenum*. It is situate on a Hill 4 m. fr. the *Adriatic Gulph*, & abt. 30 m. N. E. of *Aquila*, 12 E. of *Teramo*. It is honoured with the Title of Principality, belonging to the Family of *Aquaviva*, and is a Bishopric immediately depending on the Pope, and erected by *Innocent IV.* An. 1252. Lat. 42. 55. Lon. 14. 40.

ATROPATENE, (or *Atropatia Media*) one of the Two Divisions or complicated Provinces of *Media*, was that Part which lay betw. Mt. *Taurus* and the *Caspian Sea*, and is supposed to have been so called from one *Atropatus*, who being Governor of this Prov. in the Time of *Darius*, the last *Persian* Monarch, withstood *Alexander the Great*, and, upon the Downfall of the *Persian* Monarchy, seized on this Part of *Media*, and transmitted it to his Posterity, who held it as Sovereigns to *Strabo's* Time. This, we are told, was a cold, barren, and inhospitable Country, and on that very Account allotted by *Salmaneser* for the Abode of many Captive *Israelites*, after the Conquest of that Kingdom. But *Polybius* says it was plentifully stored with all Sorts of Provision. In Process of Time, however, it became a very considerable Kingdom; for *Strabo* tells us the Kings of *Atropatene* could bring into the Field 40,000 Foot and 20,000 Horse.

ATROPATIA. See ATROPATENE.

ATTALIA (*Att. xiv. 25.*) is a Sea-port of *Pamphylia*, in *Asia Minor*, and was formerly the chief Residence of the Prefect, as *Strabo* tells us. 'Tis said to take its Name from *K. Attalus* its Founder, which with a small Variation it still retains, being now call'd *Sattalia*. It stands on a very fair Bay, and so is commodiously seated for Trade, having a good Haven: Which likely has been the Occasion of its being preserved from Ruin by the *Turks*, who are said to be at this Day very careful to keep its Fortifications and Castle in Repair. The City is supposed to stand at present nearer to the Sea than it did formerly.

ATTICA, in *Greece*, was sit. along the N. Coast of the Gulph of *Saron*, bounded on the W. by *Megara* and Part of *Bæotia*, N. by the *Euripic Gulph*, now *Stretto de Negroponte*, and E. by the *Ægean Sea*. It reached in Length fr. N. W. to S. E. abt. 60 m. i. e. fr. 24 Degr. 40 min. to 25. 41. E. Lon. Its Breadth fr. N. to S. where it is broadest,

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was abt. 56 m. and decreasing as it came nearer to the Sea. The Soil is naturally barren and craggy, and made fertile chiefly by the indefatigable Industry of the People. Hence it was that it often enjoy'd a profound Quietness, when other more fruitful Countries were expos'd to frequent Incurfions. So that, having above all others preserv'd its antient Inhabitants, it gave Rise to their extravagant Notion that they, like other Insects, were the spontaneous Product of the Soil; and, as a Badge of it, *Thucydides* tells us, they wore a golden Grasshopper in the Curls of their Hair. However, they were much more advantageously situated for Commerce, having several good Ports, the chief of which was that of *Pyreus*, whose Haven, dist. from *Athens* (the Metropolis of *Attica*) abt. 2 m. had a Communication with it by a Channel, guarded on each Side with 2 strong Walls reaching from the one to the other, for the Security of the Merchandise that went up to that Capital. It had also a wide Harbour capable of containing 100 Ships. The Riches of this Kingdom, from its Commerce and Frugality, are said to have amounted to 1200 (*Attic*) Talents a Year. This vast Income gave them a confid. Superiority over all their Neighbours, not only as it enabled them to keep a greater Army and Navy than they, but also as they could make use of it to gain other States to their Side. And as their Coin was commonly stamp'd with the Figure of an Ox, hence was the Phrase, so frequent among the *Greeks*, of a Thing being worth 10, or 100, *Oxen*. Hence also came the common Proverb *Bovem habet in Lingua* [He has an Ox in his Tongue], when a Man was thought bribed to speak contrary to his own Sentiments. This Kingdom is generally allowed to have been founded by *Cecrops*, an *Egyptian*, [See *ATHENS*.] who brought hither a Colony of *Saïts*, a People who lived on one of the Mouths of the *Nile* called *Saiticum*, abt. the Year of the World 2448, & of the Flood 1443. or, accor. to *Eusebius's* Chronology, 780 Yrs. bef. the first Olympiad. It continued under its Monarchs 487 Years, according to the same Chronology, during which Time it doth not appear that the *Athenians* felt any Grievances that could induce them to change that Form of Government for any other. The *Archontic* Government which followed, though made Elective by their Law, yet, continued in the Family of their last King 312 Years longer, that is till the Year of the World 3252, and of the Flood 2247. From this Time to that of receiving the Government into a Commonwealth, *A. M.* 3412, there elapsed 160 Years. The whole Duration then of this Government from *Cecrops* to *Solon* amounts to 960 Years.

ATTLEBURY, or *Attleborough*, a Town of *Norfolk*, 80 comp. but 93 meas. m. N. E. of *London*, 10 fr. *Norwich*; and 10 N. of *Thetford*; E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 30. stands in the Road fr. *Thetford* to *Norwich*, was ant. not only a City but a Palace, and the Metrop. of the Co. and had a Col. Church, foun. by the then Lds. of the Manor the *Mortimers*. 'Tis still a confid. Town, and has a good Market once a Fortnight for fat Bullocks, Sheep, &c. besides its *Thursd.* Market. 'Tis the Seat of Sir *Fra. Bickley*.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a Town in *Bristol County*; *New-England*, N. Amer. to the N. of *Rehoboth* (or by the *Indians* call'd *Saconet*).

ATTREBATII, Antient *Britains* bordering on the *Belgæ*, and who inhabited what we now call *Berkshire*. They, as well as the *Belgæ*, came originally from *Belgic Gaul*, as we read in *Cæsar*; and settling in *Britain* retained their ant. Names. Their ch. City was *Calcuæ* as *Ptolemy* calls it, or *Caleva* as named by *Antoninus*, now *Wallingford*.

ATURIA, or *Atryia*, [mentioned in the Artic. *ASSYRIA*] tho' apparently but a small District of *Affyria*, had its Name often extending over the whole, and, according to *Bochart*, was a Name synonymous with it (*Affyria*), allowing only for the Difference of Dialect; *Aturia* being only the *Chaldee* Way of pronouncing what the *Hebrews* pronounce *Affyria*, the former changing the Heb. *Sin* into the *Tau*. But *Strabo* divides *Aturia* from *Arebitis* by the River *Lycus*: Whence it is plain it was by the *Greeks* reckon'd as a Part only of this Country, however the Name may have been common to all of it.

AVA, or *Pegu*, (The Empire of) is the 3d and last Division of *India beyond the Ganges* [those of *Annam* and *Siam* being the other 2 Divisions]. *Monf. de Lisle* places it betw. lat. 15 and 28. The King of *Pegu* was formerly supreme Lord of the greatest Part of it, having no less than 20 other Kingdoms in his Dominions besides that of *Pegu*; but that Monarchy has been demolish'd by two potent Kings of *Ava* and *Siam*, and the former of these actually possesses or feudally commands all the Country now call'd the Empire of

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Ava, which lies betw. independent *Tartary* N. the *Indian Sea* S. *Siam* S. E. Part of *Bengal* and its Gulph W. and Part of *China*, *Tonquin*, and the Kingd. of *Laos*, E. But its Extent, Boundaries, and Division too, are uncertain, the Geography of this Northern Tract being less known than that of many others we describe, because 'tis so much within Land that scarce any modern Travellers have seen it, & none of the Natives have come amongst us. *Martiniere* has indeed quoted the Memoirs of the *Fr. Acad. of Sciences* in 1692, that mention a Voyage thither by 2 *Jesuits*, who observe that Distinction must be made betw. the Kingdom of *Ava Proper* and King of *Ava's* Dominions, which they say form a Kingdom twice as big as *France*, with twice the Number of People; and that the Laws of it are the same as those of *Japan*. The Country of *Ava proper* abounds with Mines of Silver, Copper, and Lead, and has Store of Elephants and Horses.

AVA, the Capital of the foregoing Kingdom, to which it gives Name, lon. E. 48. 50. lat. 21. 5. stands on the Riv. *Ava*, otherwise call'd *Menamkiou*; and is said to be a fine large City, and the Seat of the King, who (says *Hamilton*) has a very large Palace here built of Stone, with 4 Gates to it, viz. 1. the E. Gate, call'd the *golden Gate*, because all Ambassadors must enter at this Gate, and make their Way to His Majesty by *Presents*; 2. the S. Gate, call'd the *Gate of Justice*, because 'tis that which all People enter who come with Petitions, Complaints, or Accusations; 3. the W. Gate, call'd the *Gate of Grace*, where all that have receiv'd Favours, or been acquitted of Crimes, pass out in State, and all Condemned pass out in Fetters; 4. the N. Gate is the *Gate of State*, thro' which His Majesty passes when he has a Mind to bless the People with his Presence; and all his Provisions and Water are carried in at it. This City is said to be a Place of Trade for Jewels and Musk. But 'tis told that tho' the Palace is very large, and the City great and populous, the Houses are only built of Bamboo Canes thatch'd, and the Floors of Teak Plank, (or split Bamboos) that Traitors, or other Capital Criminals, that happen to be detected, may have no Shelter, because if they can't appear at the first Summons, they are sure to be burnt out of their Habitations. *Boufingault* makes it 5 leag. in Comp. *Martiniere*, notwithstanding, says that the Houses are built of Timber, are high, and the Streets very regular, with Trees planted on each Side; that the Palace is gilt without as well as within; that 'tis an exact Quadrangle, each Side of which is about 800 Paces, and that 'tis encompassed with a Brick Wall. The *Ava* in the Maps is made to fall into the *Menamkiou* a little lower.

AVA, mentioned II. *Kings* xvii. 24. What City or Country (says *Dr. Wells*) is denoted hereby is hard to be accounted for. We do indeed read (*Deut.* ii. 23.) of the *Avims*; but then in the same Text we also read that the *Caphtorim* (or *Philistines*) destroyed them, and dwelt in their Stead, long before these Times; and therefore *Ava* here mentioned can't with any Probability denote the Country of the *Avims* mentioned in the fore-cited Place of *Deuteronomy*, as some have imagined. Nor does it appear that the King of *Affyria* had then under his Subjection the Parts where these *Avims* are said to dwell: Nay, the contrary rather appears. The most probable Opinion in this Matter seems to be that of the Learned *Grotius*, who has observed that there are by *Ptolemy* mentioned a People of *Bactriana* under the Name of *Avideæ*. It is not to be omitted that the Place here call'd *Ava* seems, in all Probability, to be the same that is call'd *Ivab*, Chap. xviii. 34. and xix. 13.

AVALON, in the Co. of *Auxois*, in the Pr. of *Burgundy*, *France*, lies 60 m. N. E. of *Bourges*, and abt. 12 leag. W. of *Dijon*, on the Riv. *Cousin*, and is an antient City, & was a strong Place as early as the Year 931. It is but 500 Paces long, and 200 br. has 3 Gates, and the Ditches round it fill'd by the *Cousin*, which sets sev. Mills a going. E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 47. 25.

AVALON, in *Somersetshire*, *Engl.* in which stands *Glastonbury*, as if an Island, has its Name from *Avalla*, the *British* Word for *Apples*, from its bearing Store of that Fruit. It gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Peterborough*.

AUBAGNE, in the Diocese of *Marfeilles*, *France*, is a pretty Town, where the States of the Province sometimes assemble, tho' more generally at *Lambesc*. It is sit. tow. the Sea, 9 m. fr. *Marfeilles* to the E. and 15 fr. *Aix* to S.

AUBANTON, or *Aubenton*, in Latin *Aubantonium* or *Albantonium*, in *Upper Picardy*, *France*, is seated near the Borders of the *Low Countries*, near the Spring of the *Oyse*, betw. *Guise* & *Mexieres*.

AUBE, a River which rises in the S. E. Part of *Champagne*,

pagne, in France, runs N. W. and falls into the *Seine* below *Plancy*.

AUBIGNY, in Latin *Albiniacum*, in the Pr. of *Artois*, France, is a consid. Place, and Ch. Town of a *Bailiwick*.

AUBIGNY, in the Pr. of *Berry*, France, stands on the River *Nerre*, 10 or 11 leag. fr. *Bourges* to the S. in a flat and pleasant Country. It is but a small City, but surrounded with strong Walls, deep Ditches, and very high Counter-carps. It has 4 Gates, and as many Suburbs. There is but one Church for the City, Suburbs, and dependent Hamlets. There is a fine Castle within the City. Our most noble Prince *Charles Lennox* Duke of *Richmond* and of *Lennox*, is also Duke of *Aubigny*, which devolved to His Grace's Father, the late Duke of *Richmond*, on the Demise of Her late Grace the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, Nov. 4. 1734.

AUBIN St. W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 48. 15. a Town of *Britany*, in France, sit. 12 m. N. E. of *Rennes*, and 25 S. E. of *Dinant*.

AUBIN St. in the *Isle of Wight*, is a Town of Merchants and Masters of Ships, who first settled in that Place, (otherwise not so proper to build on, because too much streighten'd between Hills and the Sea) for the sake of its Port, the best and most frequented in the Island. 'Tis not half so big a Town as *St. Hellier*; but its Houses are every whit as neat, & they are almost all new. Its Parish Church, call'd *St. Brelande's*, is at such a Distance, and there is such a bleak Hill to pass over to it, that the better Sort of the Inhabitants have, by Contribution, built a handsome Chapel in the Town. There is a Fort here, with Cannon planted on its Bastions; and a strong Pier has been run out into the Sea, like that of *Guernsey*, which joins to the Fort, & renders the Harbour safe and quiet; so that no Ships can pass within its Pier but by its Permission, and under its Guns: A Sixth-rate Man of War just floats at a dead Neap, and a Ship of 200 Tons at all Times. A Vessel of 130 Tons may come in at Half-Flood; but larger Ships, and Men of War, must keep without in the Road, where is good Anchorage. The Market is on *Mondays*.

AUBONNE, in Latin *Albona*, in the Canton of *Berne*, Switzerland, is a handsome Town, built alm. in the Form of an Amphitheatre, with a Castle, whence there's an enchanting View not only of the Town, which lies under it, but all the Lake and its Banks from End to End. It has a Tower cover'd with Tin, in the same Manner as the Castle of *Thonon*, in *Savoy*, on the other Side the Lake. In the neighb. Mount *Jura* is a deep Cave, and a few Paces within it a natural and perpetual *Glaciere*, or Ice-Pit: A great Noise is heard here like the Current of a subterraneous River, not unlikely to be the Origin of the *Aubonne*, wch. seems to rise from sev. Springs abt. 100 Paces fr. the Foot of the Mountain.

AUBURN is the chief Town of the Hundred of *Ramsbury*, in *Wiltshire*, 6 m. fr. *Marlborough*, and 81 fr. *London*; yet is but a little Place, of Note for nothing so much as for giving Name to the neighbouring Forest and Chace, and for the Multitude of Rabbits it sends to *London*.

AUBUSSON, in the Pr. of *La Marche*, France, is sit. in *Upper Marche*, along the Riv. *Creuse*, in a Bottom surrounded with Rocks & Mountains, near the Borders of *Auvergne*. This City is populous, having a good Manufactory of Tapestry.

AUCH, or *Ausch*, in the Pr. of *Armagnac*, France, and its Capital, is seated on the Top and the Side of a Hill, near the River *Gers*. It is div. into the Upper and Lower City; and you go from the latter to the former by a Stone Stair-case of abt. 200 Steps. It's dist. abt. 18 leag. fr. *Bazas* to the S. E. 10 fr. *Agen* to S. and 14 fr. *Toulouse* to W. It is the See of an Abp. who is one of the richest in the Kingdom, for he has at least 80,000 Livres *per An.* and enjoys Half the Lordship of the City. The Cathedral is one of the most magnificent in the Kingdom. The Chapter is composed of 15 Dignitaries & 25 Canons: Among the latter 5 only *honorary*, the King himself being the First as Count of *Armagnac*; the 4 others, the Barons of *Montefquiou*, *Montaut*, *Pardaillan*, and *L'Isle*. This Diocese has abt. 170 Parish Churches. In the City are many Churches and Monasteries. It is the Seat of a Presidial and of the Seneschallship of *Auvergne*.

AUDE, a Riv. of France, that rises in the *Pyrenees*, and running N. by *Alet*, in *Roussillon*, then visits *Carcassonne*, and running fr. thence W. thro' *Languedoc*, falls into the *Mediterranean* a little N. E. of *Narbonne*.

AUDIERNE, in *Britany*, France, is a fm. Port-Town, agreeably sit. in a little Bay on the Mouth of a Rivulet fr. *Pont-le-Croix*, abt. 15 m. fr. *Quimper-Corentin*, to N. E. Be-

fore this Mouth lies a Shelf, beyond which, on the W. are 10 fath. Water; betw. that Shelf and the Land are but 6 fath. 'till you enter into the Harbour, where are but 4 fath. and but 3 at Low-Tide.

AUDLEY, in *Staffordsh.* 4 m. fr. *Newcastle under Line*, was the Seat of the Founder of the antient and noble Family of the Lords of *Audley*, the 2d Barons of *England*. Here's a Free-school for the Poor Parish Children.

AUDLEY-INN, or *Audley-End*, is a noble Seat of the Earl of *Suffolk*, about a Mile distant on the S. fr. *Saffron-Walden*, in *Essex*, in a fine Country for Game. It was once a Royal Palace, the biggest in *England*, of which tho' the greatest Part is pulled down, it having been neglected by reason of its Situation in a Bottom without any Prospect, yet there remains one large Court, which still makes a noble Palace. 'Twas built out of the Ruins of a Monastery, which *Henry VIII.* dissolv'd, by *Thomas Ld. Audley* of *Walden*, created Earl of *Suffolk* by King *James I.* to whom he was Lord High-Treasurer, who design'd it for a Royal Palace for the King: But when 'twas finish'd with all the Elegance and Grandeur of those Times, His Majesty said it might do well enough for a Lord Treasurer, but 'twas too much for a King, and so turn'd it upon the Earl's Hands, who is said to have an Estate then of Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year. King *Charles II.* purchased it for a Royal Palace; as the Builder had intended it, and mortgaged the Hearth-Tax to *James Earl of Suffolk* to answer the Purchase. But upon the Revolution, when the said Tax was taken off, and the State not in a Condition to afford the Purchase-Money, King *William* re-granted the House to the Family; upon which *Henry Earl of Suffolk* and *Bindon* pull'd down great Part of it.

AUDRE, in *Cambridgesh.* on the N. Side the *Ouse*, in the *Isle of Ely*, has a high Rampart call'd *Belfars-Hill*, to wch. such of the Barons retired as were outlawed after their Wars with King *John*, &c.

AUDUS Mountain in *Numidia* (or the Kingd. of *Algiers*), the *Mons Audus* of *Ptolemy*, or the *Mons Aurafius* of the Middle Age, known at present among the *Turks* by the Name *Jibbel* [i. e. Mount] *Aurefs* or *Ewref*. 'We are not (says *Dr. Shaw*) to leave the Mountains of *Aurefs* without observing that the Inhabitants have a quite diff. Mein & Aspect from their Neighbours. For their Complexions are so far from being swarthy, that they are fair and ruddy; & their Hair, which among the other *Kabyles* is of a dark Colour, is with them of a deep Yellow. These Circumstances (notwithstanding they are *Mahometans*, and speak the common Language only of the *Kabyles*) may induce us to take them, if not for the Tribe mentioned by *Procopius*, yet at least for some Remnant or other of the *Vandals*, who, notwithstanding they were dispossest'd in his Time of those Strongholds, and dispers'd among the *African* Families, might have had several Opportunities afterwards of collecting themselves into Bodies, and reinstating them. If I am not mistaken in making this Mountain the antient *Audus*, we may then presume the *Misulami* were the former Inhabitants.

AUDUS River was placed by *Ptolemy* at the Bottom of the *Sinus Numidicus*; no Traces of wch. are now to be seen.

AUDUS Promontory, also in *Numidia*.

AVEIN, a Village 6 m. fr. *Rochefort*, in *Luxembourg*, in the *Netherlands*, was made famous by a Battle fought in 1635. The French Army under *Gaspard de Coligny*, &c. defeated the Spaniards under Pr. *Thomas* of *Savoy*, who had 4000 Men kill'd, and lost all his Baggage, 16 Great Guns, and a vast Number made Prisoners.

AVEIRO, in the Prov. of *Beira*, Portugal, is a consid. Market-Town, commod. sit. in a Plain, upon a Bay, at the Mouth of a Creek, on the Western Coast, and made by a fm. River, which divides the Town into 2 Parts, joined by a stately Bridge, abt. 110 m. dist. from *Lisbon*; lat. 40. 40. W. lon. 8. Here is made great Quantities of Salt for Exportation. The Town is encompassed with a Wall with 9 Gates, hath 2000 Inhabitants, 4 Parishes, 3 Monasteries, a Nunnery, an Hospital, and an House of Mercy. It is now the Prime Dukedom of the Kingdom.

AVELLINO, *Abellinum*, in the Farther Principate, *Naples*, in Italy, an antient Town of the *Hirpini*, stands about 1 m. dist. fr. the Riv. *Sabbato*, in the mid Way betw. *Benevento* to the N. and *Salerno* to S. and abt. 18 m. fr. each, 22 E. of *Naples*, and 4 fr. *Monte Vergine*. It is honoured with the Title of Principality, enjoy'd by the Family of *Caraccioli*, and is an Episc. See under that of *Benevento*. Lat. 40. 45. lon. 15. 24. E.

AVENCHES. The Bailiwick of *Avenches*, in the Canton of *Berne*, Switzerland, lies along the Lakes of *Morat* and *Neufchatel*.

Neufchatel. The Town of the same Name, in Latin *Aventicum*, 5 m. S. W. fr. *Berne*, & 8 Germ. Leag. N. E. fr. *Lausanne*, has a very fruitful Territory near the Lake of *Morat*; and tho' the Place is now but small, and has but one Church, 'twas once, as we are inform'd by *Tacitus*, the Capital of all *Switzerland* under the *Rom.* Empire. 'Twas in its greatest Splendor in the Time of *J. Cæsar*, and was one of those Towns which the *Swiss* themselves burnt, when they design'd to have remov'd into *Gallia Celtica*, and which they rebuilt at their Return. 'Twas enlarg'd by *Vespasian*, who call'd it *Colonia Flavia*, perhaps from his Father *Flavius*, who accord. to *Suetonius*, practis'd Usury and died here. 'Twas demolish'd by *Attila*, and has suffer'd many Desolations since. It appears of what great Extent it form. was from the Ruins of Towers & Walls at a Dist. in the Fields. 'Twas once the See of a Bp. Suffragan to *Besançon*, but being ruined by the *Germans* in the 6th Cent. the Bp. removed to *Lausanne*. The Town-house is an Inn, & so bad an one, that Travellers chuse rather to lodge in another, which stands without the Gate of *Payerne*. The Place is pleasantly sit. and the Soil hereabouts produces Plenty of Wine and Corn.

AVENTINUS, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, at the Foot of which glided the Riv. *Tiber*, suppos'd most probably to have had its Name from *Aventinus Sylvius*, a King of *Latium*, who was buried here.

AUVERNE, a Ter. of *Lyonois*, in *France*, lying between the *Bourbonois* on the N. and the *Cevennes* on the S.

AVERNUS, a famous, or rather infamous, Lake in *Campania*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingd. of *Naples*, *Italy*. It lay near to the Grot of the *Cumæan* Sybil, and was dedicated to *Pluto*, as being at least poetickly esteem'd (as they now allegorically say in the Name *Acapulco*) the Mouth of *Hell*, and was often us'd as one Name for *Hell* itself, ---- [*Facilis Descensus Averni*, &c. &c.]. Its Waters were said to cast up such a deadly Steam, that the Birds which attempted to fly over it fell down dead; from whence it was said to receive its Name *Avernus*, being as if it were said *Aornos* [i. e. *birdless*, or *without admitting Birds* over it]. Nor could any Fish live therein. It is now call'd *Lago d'Averno*, or *Lago di Tripergola*. This Lake is now, as *Misson* tells us, as big as that of *Aguerno*. But, whatever it might have been formerly, as described by *Virgil*, *Pliny*, *Lucretius*, *Silius Ital.* and other *Roman* Authors, our modern Travellers assure us that it hath Tench, and other Fish, living in it, and that Fowls fly over it without Hurt. So that it follows, that the said Antient Writers were mistaken, or feigned, in their Accts. of it, or (what is indeed much more probable) that the Lake itself hath exhausted all its Store of Sulphur, by Length of Time; which it antiently used to exhale in such prodigious Steams: For we are told that, above 300 Years ago, an Earthquake having opened a fresh Vent of that sulphureous Matter into it, it became again so poisoned, and full of Stench, that all the Fish died in it, and the Neighbourhood was infected with it, even so as to come up almost to the Description which those Antient Authors had given of it: And yet it hath since again recovered its Sweetness, as we observed just now.

AVERSA, *Adversa*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Naples*, *Italy*, is a lit. City, sit. in a delightful Plain, on the Road betw. *Capua* to the N. and *Naples* to S. It is said to have been built from the Ruins of the antient *Attella*, or *Arpino*, a City famed for its Populoufness and Multitude of Cattle; but destroy'd by *Cha. I. K. of Naples*. *Rob. Guiscard*, D. of *Normandy*, is said to be the Founder of this new one, and to have called it *Adversa*, [or *Opposite*] to signify that he designed it to vie with *Naples* and *Capua*. It is indeed sit. on a delightful Spot, cover'd all round with fine Country Seats, tho' the Town itself is but small. The Bishopric of *Atella* was transl. hither by *P. Leo IV.* and tho' within the Prov. of *Naples* is only subj. to the See of *Rome*. There is by the City still to be seen a Fragment of the old Causeway called *Via Consularis*, or *Via Capuana*, mentioned by *Pliny* in Words to this Effect; that it was paved with black Stones, or Flints, fr. *Capua* to *Puteoli*. Lat. 40. 54. Lon. 14. 48. E.

AVES (i. e. *Birds*) Island, one of the *Caribbees*, called thus from the Number of Birds on it, which make their Nests in the Sands, and on the Shore. This Island lies so flat and low that it is hardly to be perceiv'd till you are just upon it. *Labat*, who was upon it, &c. says, the whole Circumf. is but 3 Leag. at most. Its Soil is generally sandy, without any Springs, or even Cavities to preserve Rain-water; but it has sev. Ponds of salt Water, which are frequented by vast Numbers of Sea Fowl. It is so far from being a bald Rock, that it has a great many Shrubs on it,

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particularly *Goyaves*. Our Author says he never saw anywhere such Numbers of Plovers, Widgeon, and other Fresh-Water as well as Sea-Fowl; particularly the *Flamingos*, *Pelicans*, *Frigates*, and the common *Tropic Birds*, that were on and about this desert Island. The Coast abounds with *Tortoises*, *Bonetta's*, a Fish like a *Carp* call'd *Sea-Parrots*, and others; which, with the Variety of its Shell-Fish, would be too tedious to enumerate. For a Descrip. of the *Tortoise* and *Sea Parrots* see our Articles *ANTEGO* and *ASCENTION*.

AVESNES, in Latin *Avenna*, in *Artois*, *France*, the ch. Place of a Bailiwick, is sit. tow. the Borders of *Picardy*, 12 m. dist. fr. *Dourlens* to the N. 9 fr. *Arras* W. and abt. as many fr. *St. Pol* S. It was alm. entirely ruined during the Wars of the 17th Century.

AVESNES, a little Town in *Fr. Hainault*, *Netherlands*, is sit. on the Riv. *Hespres*, 26 m. E. of *Cambray*, 21 m. S. of *Mons*, 9 m. fr. *Maubeuge* to S. 20 fr. *Mariembourg* W. It's but indiffer. built, & contains abt. 2500 Inhabitants. The Inclosure is irregular, and composed of 6 Bastions, which have been improv'd by *M. Vauban* with divers addit. Works; all which are inclosed by a Ditch, which is very br. where the River runs thro' it, but narrow every where else, and mostly dry, being sit. on a Rising Ground. This is now a Frontier Town of *France*, since *Capelle* has been dismantled. E. Lon. 3. 40. Lat. 50. 10.

AUGHER, in the Co. of *Tyrone*, (or *Tir-Oen*) and Province of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, 14 m. fr. *Dungannon*. When the Cut-throat Rebels, in 1641, took this Place, their savage Inhumanity extended even to the poor *English* Cattle, as if Hereticks as bad as their Owners; for they cut large Collops out of their Flesh, so that they ran about roaring 'till they died.

AUGSBURG, or *Ausburg*, in Latin *Augusta Vindelicorum*, from *Augustus Cæsar*, who planted a *Roman* Colony here among the *Vindelici*, is now the Metropolis of *Suabia*, *Germany*, as it was formerly of all the Countries beyond the *Danube* and the *Alps*. It stands near the Confines of *Bavaria*, at the Conflux of the 2 Rivers *Lech* and *Wertach*, or *Wertach*, which fall into the *Danube* 25 m. below it. It is 15 Posts fr. hence to *Innsbruck*, and 16 to *Frankfort*, 35 m. N. W. of *Munich*, 34 E. fr. *Ulm*, 57 W. of *Ratisbon*, 70 S. of *Nuremberg*, 80 E. of *Stuttgart*, 124 E. of *Straßburg*; 150 leag. E. of *Basil*, and 240 W. of *Vienna*. It is Capital of its Bishopric (a Suffragan of *Mentz*), which is separated fr. *Bavaria* by the *Lech*, and borders on the Marquisate of *Burgaw* to N. W. It extends abt. 60 m. in Length, & 10 in Br. and contains 18 Abbeys, 9 Nunneries, 9 Provostships, and 41 Deanries, wherein are 1000 Parishes; for which the Bishop, who is a *Rom. Catholick*, and has nothing to do with Temporals, pays abt. 100 l. a Year Tribute to the Pope. He is elec. by the Chapter, consist. of Persons of Quality, who are obliged to make Proof of their Nobility by 16 Descents, and have 40 Canonships well endowed. — It is one of the biggest and most beautiful Cities in *Germany*, and sit. in one of the most beautiful Plains that can possibly be seen, remarkable for many Battles, and for having been the usual Place of Rendezvous for the Forces of the *German* Emperors, when they were to pass the *Alps*. This Town has been very famous in all Ages, and in the 16th was on a Par with *Antwerp*, for Trade, when the Commodities of *Italy* were brought this Way by Land, and convey'd hence to other Parts of the Empire; but now *London* and *Amsterdam* bring those Commodities in Ships from the *Mediterranean*. Its Trade, therefore, at present, besides the Bank Commerce, and the *Tirol* Wines, with which it alm. wholly supplies *Germany*, consists in Goldsmiths Wares, Clocks, and Ivory; with which, and all kind of pretty Toys, not inferior to those of *Nuremberg*, it furnishes *Germany*, *Poland*, and the N. of *Europe*. But even in several of those Things the *English* Artizans have of late Years excelled, & served Foreign Countries therewith, to the great Detriment both of *Augsburg* and *Nuremberg*, which had for several Centuries been in Possession of this Trade. It had the Name of *Augusta* 12 Yrs. bef. the Birth of our Saviour, and is the only Town, among many, to which it was once common, that has preserved that Name — (*Augs-burgh* being as if it were said *Augustus-burgh*, or *Augusta-burgh*) — with so much Lustre to this Day, tho' it has not quite the Grandeur, or Number of People, it once had; for this City has had Misfortunes enough to sink it into Oblivion. However, it always recover'd them. It was abt. 550 Yrs. a Colony of the *Romans*, or *Goths*, and was afterwards possessed by the *Franks* till *Charlemagne's* Time. In 451 it was ravag'd by *Attila* the *Hun*; and in the Reign of the Emp. *Otho*

Otho the Great it was plunder'd and destroy'd by Rebels. In 1026. *Guelph*, D. of *Bavaria*, fell upon the Bishop and took the Town, which he also razed to the Ground. In 1084. *Leopold* of *Austria* and *Herman* D. of *Swabia* plunder'd and reduced a Part of it to Ashes; and, 4 Yrs. after this, *Guelph* of *Bavaria* burnt and destroy'd the rest, leaving hardly one Stone upon another. It was, however, so far recover'd afterwards, that in 1162. the Emp. *Frederick* I. made it an Imperial City; and in 1266. it bought its entire Freedom of *Conrade* D. of *Swabia*, whose Ancestors held it a good while as a Fief of the Empire. In 1462, — 11,000 Persons died here of the Plague, as did next Year one 4th of the Neighbours. In 1518. *Luther* gave an Acct. of his Faith to the Dyet here, and 12 Years after he and *Melancthon* presented their Confession of Faith here to the Emp. *Cha. V.* From whence the *Lutherans* are said to be of the *Augsburch* Confession, tho' their present System is very different from that Confession. In 1535. another Plague carried off 13,000 of the Inhabitants. It was abt. 1535. that the Protestants, who were then grown powerful in the Empire, seiz'd this City, and the Senate embraced the Reformation, sent to *Luther* for Ministers, and turn'd out the Rom. Bishop and Clergy; but *Cha. V.* retaking the City, re-establish'd the latter, who continu'd in the Government till 1552. when the Protestants took it again, & restored what the Emperor had destroy'd: And, though a Peace was at length concluded, at *Augsburch*, yet Violences were soon committed on both Sides, till *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Sweden* came to their Aid in 1632. Which so provok'd the Cath. Princes, and partic. the D. of *Bavaria*, that 2 Yrs. after the latter besieged this City, and reduced it to such Extremity, that they eat Cats, Rats, and even Human Flesh. It was at length settled, by the Peace of *Westphalia*, that the *Catholics* & *Lutherans* should tolerate one another; since which Time they have equally shar'd the Government of the City. Here have been sev. Imper. Dyets, and Relig. Transactions, besides the above mentioned; partic. the Dyet in 1585. by *Cha. V.* when he propos'd that Formulary call'd the *Interim*, for accommodating the Disputes betwixt the Papists and Protestants abt. Religion & Church Government; but it pleas'd neither Side, and did not long subsist. --- *Joseph*, K. of *Hungary*, afterw. Emperor, was here chosen and crown'd K. of the *Romans* in 1689. In 1703. it was terribly ravag'd by *Maximilian*, Elect. of *Bavaria*, who, because it receiv'd an Imper. Garrison, after having demanded and obtained a Neutrality, took it, and demolish'd the Fortifications. He found here 130 Cannons, and Arms for 10,000 Men. Abt. a Fortnight bef. the Battle of *Hochstet*, the Elect. took Shelter under the Walls of this City with his own and the Fr. Forces, till Marshal *Tallard* arriv'd with a Reinforcement: But after that Battle he was forced to abandon it, and the City sent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough* to implore his Protection. After it was set free, the Germ. Dyet favour'd it with an Immunity from their *Quota* to the War, to repair the Losses it had sustain'd fr. the *French* and *Bavarians*: For, it is said, an incredible Number of Wealthy Heads of Families dy'd of mere Grief to find themselves utterly undone. The Magistrates of this City were 40 Yrs. ago reckoned to have 300,000 Florins of fix'd Revenue. The *Lutherans* here, to avoid giving Offence, pull off their Hats to the Company, when they meet a Procession with the Host, for avoiding Broils. The Streets are longer, wider, & more airy, than those of *Nuremberg*, *Wurtzburg*, *Bamberg*, *Frankfort*, *Mentz*, *Coblentz*, or *Cologne*, but not by far so well peopled; so that Mr. *Blainville* says, one may be as a Voice crying in the Wilderness from one End of the most public Street to the other. For it is certain that Numbers of the wealthy Inhabitants, frighten'd by the frequent Wars of this Theatre, have retir'd farther up into *Germany*. The Houses are generally of Freestone; and tho' many of the private ones are built only of Wood and Clay, they are very neat, being plaister'd without, and finely painted in Fresco. The Wine-market Street, so call'd from a Store-house of Wine in it, is of handsome Fabrick, graced with 2 fine Fountains. The Conduits and Fountains are generally adorn'd with fine Figures of Brass. Its magnif. Town-House is reckon'd little inferior to that of *Amsterdam* in all Respects, and in many to exceed it. Mr. *Blainville* says, 'tis a vast square Building of Brick, laid over with Plaister, which gives it the Colour of Stone, there being none of it Stone but the Door and Window-Cases, Coins, Pediment, and Baluster. But the Baron de *Polnitz*, who was here abt. 30 Yrs. after him, says 'tis built all of Free-stone, except the Portico, which is of Marble. At the Top of the Front,

just above the Pediment, a large Spread-Eagle, cast in Brass; and crowned, said to be 2200 Wt. and to have cost 15000 Germ. Florins, or above 1870 l. Sterl. holds in its Talons a Sceptre and Globe, that are gilded, as well as its Crown. The Great Portal, which is 20 f. high. & 12 br. is of a very beautiful reddish Marble, and crown'd with a large Balcony of the same Colour, supported by 2 stately Pillars of white Marble. Over the Gate are 2 large Gryphons of Brass, serving for Supporters to the City Arms, which are all of excellent Workmanship, and said to have cost 2000 Florins. Most of the Rooms are wainscotted and cieled with very fine Timber. The Whole, and every particular Part, merits as full and perfect Description as that here already given; but we must omit the same to keep within our prescribed Bounds; nor, for the same Reason, can we but just mention, that in a Square, near the Town-House, is the fine Fountain of *Augustus*, the most splendid in the City, of admirable Workmanship, adorn'd with Statues, &c. &c. The next most beautiful Fountain is that of *Hercules*. But we must not pass unobserv'd, that 2 of the greatest Curiosities in Mechanism, of the Kind, in *Europe*, are to be seen in this City, viz. (1.) the secret Gate, which the *Germans* call *Der Einlas*, joining to the Rampart at the Entrance of the City; and (2.) the Water-Towers, that serve great Part of the Town with Water. The former is what they boast much of, and are fond to shew to Strangers. 'Twas contrived to let in Passengers, even in Time of War, without Danger of being surprized by the Enemy. 'Tis not easy to describe it, as is confessed by several who have attempted it. The best Account we have of it is from Mr. *Wright*. — 'To come to it from without, says he, you must pass thro' 2 Doors by the Centry-box; then you come to the first Gate, that opens by the Machinery; then you go over a Bridge of 43 Paces, just beyond which is a little Iron Gate, and a Drawbridge, which when let down the Iron Gate opens of itself, and shuts as the Bridge is drawn up again; then the first Gate opens, as do after that 2 more at a few Paces Dist. fr. each other: As soon as the second opens the first shuts, and so of the rest. There's an Iron Stay, which suffers the Gate to open only so far as to let in only one Person at a Time. Each Gate is govern'd by two Powers, one to unbolt and bolt, and the other to open and shut; and these are managed by an unseen Operator in a Gallery above; so they seem to open and shut, as it were, by Incantment. The whole Machinery is inclosed in a Case, so that no more is to be seen of it than an Iron Wheel with Teeth, which is turn'd round by a Winch, so easily that a Child may do it. Any that will may go out at the first Gate, but none may enter it (in Times of Disturbance especially) without particular Leave of the Governor. 'Tis said, this Work was perform'd above 200 Years ago by a Smith of *Tirol*, and has continued firm ever since without Repair. Mr. *Blainville* observes, they are 3 great high Gates, cover'd over with Lintels, Jambs, &c. with thick Plates and Bars of Iron; and that between the 2 last of them Passengers are detain'd longer than betw. the 2d & 1st; during which a Guard, from the little Gallery, examines who they are, and from whence, and whither bound, and makes them pay a small Toll. He adds, that the Magistrates of *Nuremberg*, having some Years ago obtained Leave to send their best Engineers, Architects, &c. to take a Model of this Gate, that they might have one like it, --- the said Artists, after taking full Time to examine all its Parts and Dependencies, returned home with Report, that, without pulling down the Walls, and all the Masonry, 'twas not in the Power of *Beelzebub* himself to find out how it was contrived, or to make one like it in 1000 Years. --- As for the Water-Towers, they are also very curious, the Water being raised by the Engins 130 Feet. Mr. *Wright* makes them only 3; but Mr. *Blainville* says there are 4, and that they are near the Gate call'd the Red Port, on a Branch of the *Lech*, which runs thro' the City with such a Torrent as drives many Mills Day and Night, that work a Number of Pumps, which raise the Water, in large leaden Pipes, to the highest Story of the Towers: From one of these the Water is sent, by smaller Pipes, to all the publick Fountains; and the 3 other Towers furnish Water to 1000 Houses in the City, at the Rate of abt. 40 s. a Year each; for which it receives 120 pretty large Measures of Water every Hour. --- In the *Lutherans* Library in their College here, among many other Curiosities, is a Book without a Back, which opens at 4 Sides, and contains 4 different Treatises; also a German Bible in Folio, the first that was printed at *Augsburch*, 1499.; the Pentateuch in Hebrew, upon Skins of Parchment sewed together, which, when unroll'd, stretch out

out as long as the Gallery. Here is a very remarkable Altar of Silver, a f. thick, supporting a Celestial Globe of Silver gilt, abt. 18 Inches Diameter, & placed on a Silver gilt Pedestal, within which is a Clock with a double Bell. Here is no Calvinist Church. --- And as for the Jews, who live in a Borough abt. a leag. fr. the Town, they are so far from being allow'd a Place of Worship here, that they themselves are not so much as suffer'd to lie one Night in the Town; tho' they are allow'd to drive some small Traffick here in the Day, on paying a Florin an Hour; so that it seems a Wonder how they live, their Borough being the very Picture of Misery. Here are 2 Arsenals well stor'd with Arms, as the Publick Granaries are with Corn. In one of the former is an old Battering-Ram of Brass still preserved entire. The Soldiers of the Garrison live in Streets of Barracks like the Cells of the Carthusians. The French and Bavarians, after the Battle of Hochstet, carried off their Cannon and best Arms; --- but, to make some Amends, it is said, they left no less than 1500 little Citizens of their own getting; most of which, it seems, by a very droll Mistake, got the Name of *Schadet-nichts*; for it being customary in Germany to ask unmarried Women that are in Labour *Who is the Father?* and the same Question being put to the Girls here whom the French had left with great Bellies, they were afraid to own that they had been intriguing with the inveterate Enemies of their Country, & therefore answer'd *Schadet-nicht*, i. e. *No Matter*: Which the ignorant Midwives imagined to be the Name of some French Officer, and caused them to be christen'd at Church by that odd Name, which is to this Day given by the *Augsbürgers* to those *Frenchified Germans*. There is a Street here where Cloaths are hung out for Sale even upon Sundays, by reason that the Peasants ha'n't Time to come and furnish themselves with those Wares but upon that Day. The Fortifications in 1705, when Mr. *Blainville* was here, were weak and irregular; its chief Strength consisting in the Sluices on each Side the Meadows, whereby the low Country may be quickly laid under the Water of the *Lech*. On that Side of the City where the Country so rises that it cannot be drown'd, there were 6 large Bastions, or rather shapeless high Bulwarks, but no manner of Outworks. All Orders and Degrees of Persons here are distinguished by their proper Dresses. The Womens are, many of them, very odd and uncommon, but some very pretty. Prints are sold here, done upon Pieces of Pastebord, and washed, representing their various Dresses, a Set of which looks like a Pack of Cards. That of Women with their winged and horned Caps, their Lawn stretched & starched upon Squares of Wire, their large Fur-Bonnets made in the Fashion of Bee-hives, their black Jackets and Mantles, &c. appear very odd and whimsical; as do the antick Ruffs and pointed Hats of the Men. *The Three Kings* is an Inn here, which, says Mr. *Polnitz*, is one of the best Houses in Germany, & the most superb Inn in Europe; and there is a fine Hall in it, where the Nobility and Gentry game, sup, and dance. In the adjacent Plain are sev. Hillocks, cast up like those of *Salisbury-Plain*, which Mr. *Brevall* supposes to be Sepulchral Monuments of some of the chief Persons slain here; the Germ. Histories being full of Battles fought on this Spot. He observed more Antiquities here than he had met with in any Town, except *Lyons*, on this Side the *Alps*. Lon. 10. 59. E. lat. 48. 23.

AUGUINA. See AGONNA.

AUGUSTA, in the Pr. call'd *Val di Noto*, Sicily, is a sm. but well built & inhabited Town. It was at first built in a Peninsula on the E. Side of the Island in 1229, and defended by a Fort on an Eminence above it. It hath since been newly fortified, and the Peninsula made an Island, & join'd to the Land by a Wooden Bridge. Its Harbour is large, safe, and commodious, and is suppos'd to have been antiently call'd *Xiphonia*. It stands on the East Coast of the Island, on the N. Side of the Gulph of its Name, 18 m. N. of *Syracuse*, 40 N. E. of *Noto*, and 30 S. of *Catenea*. Lat. 37. 25. lon. 15. 40. E.

AUGUSTA, in Georgia, America, is a Fort on the Riv. *Savannah*, which is a thriving Place, where the Traders with the Indians from S. Carolina and Georgia resort, and where are Ware-houses furnish'd with such Goods as the Indians want; the Deer-skins taken in Exchange being sent 230 m. down the River to the Town of *Savannah* in Boats, which carry each abt. 4 Ton & half. This Place is a great Protection to both the Provinces of Carolina and Georgia agt. any Invaders. Horse-Roads are made from it to *Savannah*, and to the Habitations of the *Cherokee Indians*.

AUGUSTA VAGIENNORUM. See SALUZZO.

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AUGUSTA TAURINORUM, now TURIN.

AUGUSTA PRÆTORIA, now AOSTA, stood on the Great *Druria*, in Italy. For in this Country were 2 Rivers, as *Pliny* observes, bearing this same Name; the one, call'd the Great *Druria*, springing from the *Alpes Graie*; the other, which he styles the Little *Druria*, rising on the *Alpes Cottie*. *Augusta Prætoria* was so call'd from a Colony of 3000 *Prætorian Soldiers* sent thither by *Augustus*.

AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM, now AUGSBURG.

AUGUSTAMNICA, a Part of Lower Egypt.

AUGUSTIN Cape, W. lon. 35. S. lat. 8. 30. sit. in Brazil, S. America, on the Atlantic Ocean, 300 m. N. E. of the Bay of All Saints.

AUGUSTIN, (ST.) sit. (W. lon. 79. 50. lat. 29. 48. N.) on the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula of Florida, N. America, abt. 70 leag. fr. the Mouth of the Gulph of Florida, or Channel of Bahama, 30 S. of the River *Altamaha* (or *May*, as the French call it) and 47 fr. the Town and River of *Savannah*. The City runs along the Shore at the Bot. of a pleasant Hill shaded with Trees in the Form of an oblong Square, being divided into 4 regular Streets, wch. cut each other at Right Angles. Near a m. to S. by the Seaside, is its Church and Monastery of *Augustinians*; and abt. a m. farther there falls into the Sea a little River running fr. N. to W. which a qr. of a m. fr. its Mouth & the Town hath a Wooden Bridge. The Town is built thickest on the N. Side tow. the Castle, a m. off, call'd *St. John's Fort*. It stands on the Shore at the Foot of a Hill, and is built of soft Stone, with 4 Bastions, a Courtine 60 Yds. long, a Parapet 9 f. thick, and a Rampart 20 high, casemated underneath for Lodging, arched over, and newly made Bomb-proof. The Castle mounts 50 Cannon, 16 Brass, & some 24 Pounders. A Cover'd Way is also lately finish'd; and the Town is intrench'd with 10 Saliant Angles, each defended with Cannon, and the Castle is on the W. secured by a Morass. The Port is form'd by an Island and a long Point of Land, div. fr. the Continent by a Riv. which falls into the Sea 2 m. above the Fort. The Island, which is call'd *Eustacia* --- (also *Metanzas*, or *Slaughter*, from a horrid Slaughter made on it by the Spaniards) --- is long and narrow, and consists chiefly of Sand and Bushes. It begins due E. of the Castle, & extends 10 m. S. along the Coast, leaving a Channel betw. it & the Main Land, which at the S. End is above a m. over, but not a m. at the N. End. The Entrance to it fr. the Sea lies betw. the Island and the Point of Land, and is above a m. & qr. over. On the Continent is a Spa. Watch-Tower, call'd *Romo*. A large Sand-Bank lies before this Mouth of the Channel, having 2 narrow Passages thro' it, one call'd the N. the other the S. Channel. In short, the Waters here are so shallow (as they are alm. every where on the Coast of Florida) that no Ships of Force can come within 3 leag. of either Town or Castle; but the Spaniards are provided with armed Row-Gallies, which, being under Command of the Castle Guns, are a great Defence to the Place, as are also the 2 Rivers, as serving to hinder the Approach of Enemies. Sir Francis Drake attack'd this Fort in 1586, when the Spaniards fled, &c. But then the Town consisted only of Timber Houses, and the Fort was also Wooden, & the Walls only of Trunks of Trees set close together. In 1665. it was attack'd and plunder'd by Capt. *Davis* and his Buccaneers, when the Fort was an Octagon with a round Tower at each Angle, in which the Soldiers kept Guard. It was attack'd again in 1702. by the English and Indians of Carolina, under Col. *Moor* their Governor. He ruined the Villages and Farms, and besieged the Town 3 Months; but, on the Approach of some Spanish Vessels to its Relief, raised the Siege with Precipitation, and march'd back to *Charles-Town*, 300 m. by Land, leaving the Ship and Stores he brought to the Enemy. In 1740. Gen. *Oglethorp* march'd to it with a confid. Body of Engl. Troops, and a much larger of Indians, and took some Advanced Posts, at the same Time that 4 Men of War and Transports came fr. *Charles-Town* with Troops to assist the Siege. The Besiegers landed on the Island of *Eustacia*, fr. wch. they bombarded both Town & Castle; but their Artillery being planted at too great a Dist. to do any material Execution, by reason of the Rivers, Morasses, and other Obstructions; the Spaniards having retaken one of the Advanced Forts, call'd the *Negroes Fort*, by Surprise & Storm, after a most obstinate Defence; and the bad Weather obliging the Men of War to return to Sea; the Siege was raised about the latter End of June; it appearing that 200 Seamen, 400 Soldiers, and 300 Indians, which was the whole Number employ'd in the Expedition, was a Force too weak to subdue 1000 Spaniards, se-

cure

cured by a Castle, wh. was made stronger than before by the early Intelligence they had of the intended Visit. --- We must observe, that, accord. to the Charter of K. Cha. II. in 1665. which fixes the Limits of S. Carolina at lat. 29. this Town is, as well as Georgia, within the Engl. Dominions, and consequently belongs to us as a Forfeiture. The Spaniards say indeed that Grant is an Invasion of their Right, they pretending a Right of Possession to all the Coast as high as Virginia. But if the first Discovery gives a Title, which is generally the Foundation of the Spaniards Pretensions to their Dominions in America, we shall find that it belongs to us: For Cabot discovered it about the Year 1497, tho' it was more thoroughly discover'd in 1512, by Leon, a Spaniard, from Porto Rico, who took Possession of the Country for the King of Spain.

AUGUSTODUNUM, Capital of the Antient *Ædui*, now AUTUN.

AUGUSTOW, E. lon. 23. lat. 53. a Town of *Maffovia*, in Poland, sit. 110 m. S. E. of *Koningsberg*, and 30 W. of *Grodno*.

AUGUSTUS BRIDGE and ARCH. See RIMINI and NARNI.

AUGUSTUS FORT is a regular Fortification 27. m. fr. *Fort-William* [which see], and was built by late Gen. *Wade*, near the South End of *Loch-ness*, in *Invernesshire*, Scotland, to awe the Highlanders, and prevent them from disturbing his Soldiers, whom he employ'd in making a Road here, wch. with extraordinary Pains they carried thro' Mountains, Mosses, and Morasses, that seem'd, as it were, inaccessible, and made a most convenient Highway; which, considering its Consequences, as well as Difficulty, exceeds the Military Ways of the Romans. For by this Road the King's Forces can easily enter, and traverse a Country that was before inaccessible by all but those Highlanders, who in all Reigns have endeavour'd to disturb the established Government of Scotland, by taking up Arms on every Invasion for the Invaders, and always baffled their Pursuers, by taking Refuge in Places where they could not come at them. This Road must also in Time be one great Conducement towards more and more civilizing the Highlanders, as the late Establishment of Schools and the Fisheries amongst them cannot fail of being another.

AVIGLIANO, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 40. a sm. Town of *Piedmont*, in Italy, 7 m. W. of *Turin*, & 10 W. of *Pignerol*.

AVIGNON. In 1348. Pope Clement VI. bought the City and Territory of *Avignon* of *Jane Q.* of *Sicily* & Countess of *Provence*, for 80,000 Florins. So that the Popes possess now within the Dominions of France the City and Territory of *Avignon*, and the County of *Venaissin*, comprehending in all 1 Archbishopric, 3 Bishoprics, 4 Baronies, and 78 Towns and Villages. Nevertheless the Popes are hereby sometimes expos'd to great Mortifications; for as the Fr. Kings pretend that *Q. Jane* had no Right to alienate the Premises, so whenever they have any confid. Dispute with the Court of Rome, they do not fail to oblige the Parliament of *Provence* to reunite them with the Crown of France, and take Possession of them; this happen'd in the Years 1663, 1689, and 1690. --- The City AVIGNON (in Latin *Avenio*) is sit. on the *Rhône*, over which stands here a Stone Bridge, half ruin'd, and on an Arm of the *Sorgue*, which runs thro' the City. It lies 8 leag. fr. *St. Esprit* to the S. 7 fr. *Arles* N. & 15 fr. *Aix* N. W. Lon. E. 4. 45. lat. 43. 57. It is a large and flourishing City, of good Trade in a Manufactory of Silks. It was erected into a Metropolitan See under the Pontificate of *Sextus IV.* 1475. having before been subj. to that of *Arles*. It is adorn'd with a University, and has a Mint-House for coining Money with the Arms of the Popes, of whom 7 resided here successively fr. the Year 1307 to 1377. But to prevent future Popes removing fr. Rome, the Italians have taken Care ever since to have a Majority of Cardinals of that Nation; and an Italian is now always chosen to succeed in the Papal Chair. This is the only Part of France where the Inquisition has got Footing. Here are sev. noble Palaces and magnificent Public Buildings. The Walls are strong, Churches stately, and Avenues of the City very pleasant. The Canons of the Cathedral, dedic. to the Virg. *Mary*, wear Scarlet Robes, and the Chaplains others of a violet Colour. The Civil Government is administr'd by Consuls & their Assessor, who is, as twere, Chief Justice of the City.

AVILA, in O. Castille, Spain, supposed to have been antiently called *Abula*, *Albula*, and *Albucella*, all probably Moorish Names, is now stiled *Avila del Rey* (or *Avila of the King*) on Acct. of the Loyalty of its Inhabitants to the Infant King *Alfonso VIII.* whom they protect'd and served

agt. his Father-in-law *Alfonso VII.* It is sit. in a mountainous Country on a Hill, on the Banks of the little River *Adia*, and in Sight of the Mountains of *Pico*. It is strong both by Nature and Art, having a noble Wall 9075 Feet in Comp. adorn'd with 86 lofty Towers, and 10 beautiful Gates. Within it hath 17 principal Streets, the Buildings of which are generally good, and some stately; 9 Squares, 2000 Houses, 9 Parishes, 9 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, 2 Colleges, 9 Hospitals, 18 Chapels, and a Charitable Yearly Donative of 10000 Ducats given by the City for the Maintenance of poor Orphans, and other needy Persons. It hath an University and a confid. Bishopric, under which 577 Parishes, and whose Revenue is computed 15000 Ducats. Its noble Cathedral hath 8 Dignitaries, 20 Canons, and as many Minor Canons. It is dist. abt. 50 m. S. E. fr. *Salamanca*, and about the like N. W. fr. *Madrid*. W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 40. 50.

AVILES, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 43. 30. a Port Town of the Pr. of *Asturias*, in Spain, sit. 23 m. N. of *Oviedo*, and 8 S. of *Cape de Pinas*.

AVIMS (The Country of the). We find (says Dr. Wells) Mention made of a People called the *Avims*, formerly inhabiting a Country adjoining the Land of *Canaan*, who were not Descendants of *Canaan*, from *Hazerim* unto *Azzab*, Deut. ii. 23. where, as by *Azzab* is understood, accord. to the Consent of (I think) all Interpreters, *Gaza*, so by *Hazerim* is probably to be understood the same Place that is call'd *Hazaroth* in Num. xi. 35. near to which the Children of *Israel* had one of their Stations, as they travel'd thro' the Deserts of *Arabia*. These People were, as is likely, Descendants of *Cush*, and in Process of Time were dispossessed of this Tract by the *Philistines*, Descendants of *Mizraim*, who made themselves Masters, not only of the Country of the *Avims*, but also of the adjacent Parts of the Land of *Canaan* lying on the Sea-side. This Part of *Canaan* was distinguish'd into 5 Lordships, denominated from their Chief Towns, viz. *Gaza*, *Ashdod*, *Ascalon*, *Gath*, *Eckron* (*Josh.* xiii. 3.). So that we are to observe that the *Philistines* were possess'd of a confid. Tract in the W. of *Canaan*, & also of the Country of the *Avims*, on the S. W. thereof, even at the Time when *Abraham* came to sojourn in the Land of *Canaan*.

AVIS, in the Pr. of *Alentejo*, Portugal, a wall'd Town, seated on an Eminence, on the Banks of the River *Avis*, with an old Castle, abt 60 m. E. fr. *Lisbon*, and 16 S. W. of *Portalegre*, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 38. 50. It is now an inconfid. Place, having but abt. 400 Inhabitants, tho' it was once the Head Residence of the Knights of the Military Order of *Avis*, which answers to that of *Calatrava* in Spain. See CALATRAVA and EBORA or EVORA.

AUKBOROUGH, in *Lincolnsh.* to which a Rom. Road by them call'd *Aquis* comes directly fr. *Whitten Brook*. The Rom. Castle here was erec. in the N. W. Angle of the Co. as a (*Castrum Explora.*) Watch-tower ov. the greatest Pt. of *Nottinghamsh.* & *Yorksh.* Here's a Labyrinth call'd *Julian's Bower*, where the Boys divert themselves with losing one another in the Mazes.

AULCESTER, at the Confluence of the *Arrow* and the *Alne*, in *Warwickshire*, is a very antient Town and Corporation, which, fr. the Roman Coins often dug up in and near it was undoubtedly a Roman Station. A confid. Number, 600 and odd Pieces, both of Gold and Silver, 8 of the first, was found not many Years ago, in an Urn, in digging the Foundation of a Cellar, which fell into the Hands of the *Ld. Brook*, Lord of the Manor. The Roman Way call'd *Ickenild-Street* passeth also thro' this Town. The Lordship of it was in the Crown from the Conquest, and there was a Royal Mansion here, the Residence of some of our Kings, of whom *Henry I.* gave it to Sir *Robert Corbet*, the Father of one of his Concubines. The true Name of this Town, the Inhabitants must needs have to be *Oldcester*. It formerly had a greater Trade than now. It has however a pretty good Market (which is held on Tuesdays) for Corn. Fairs on the Eve of *St. Faith*, and 7 Days after it, *June 11*, and 7 Days after *St. Dunstan's*. W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. 20.

AULDBY, in the East-Riding, *Yorkshire*, is reckon'd to be the antient *Der-ventis*, which must be seated somewhere upon the River *Derwent*, both upon Account of its Name, which implies an old Dwelling, and also by Reason of the Remains of Antiquity that are still to be seen here.

AULIS, in *Achaia*, Greece, (now Pt. of the *Tur. Emp.* in Europe) was antiently a Sea-port Town, 20 m. fr. *Thebes* to N. E. on the narrowest Part of the Streight of *Negropont*, where it is pretended there was formerly a Causeway which joined the Island with the Continent. This City was famous

mous for its Harbour, and was the Rendezvous of the *Gre-tian* Fleet, when they sailed to the Siege of *Troy*.

AULKLAND BISHOPS, in the County Palatine, or Bishopric of *Durham*, 16 m. from *Barnard Castle*, 184 from *London*, stands pleasantly on the Side of a little Hill, near the Conflux of the *Were* with the *Gaunlefs*, a Rivulet that comes from the South. 'Twas formerly call'd *North-Aulkland*, and sometimes *Market-Aulkland*; but now 'tis called *Bishops Aulkland*, not only from its being a Land of Oaks, as *Sarron* in *Greece* was denominated, but from a Palace beautified with Forests, which the Bishops have there, tho' it might deserve its Name for its being favour'd in a special Manner by the Bishops of that See, who have long been in Possession both of its Castle and Lordship. The former was built, or rather improved, by *Anthony Beck*, its Bishop, in the Reign of *Edw. I.* who incastellated it, built the great Hall, in which are several Pillars of black Marble speckled with White, and added a small Chapel, in which he placed a Dean and six Prebendaries, allowing the Quadrangle on the West Side of the Castle for their Habitation. The Gate of the College, & the adjoining Buildings, were erected by Bp. *Booth* in the Time of *Henry VI.* By these several Improvements it became a magnificent Palace, and so continued till it fell into the Hands of *Sir Arthur Haslerig*, Bart. a Commander for the Parliament in the Time of the Civil War, who pull'd it down, and built a new House with the Materials. But Dr. *Cofins*, Bishop of *Durham*, pull'd down the new one, and added a large Apartment to what remained of the old, besides erecting a new Chapel, in which he lies buried. He also founded and endowed a Hospital here for two Men and two Women for ever. St. *Andrew's* Church near this Place (the Mother Church of all this District, which goes by the Name of *Aulklandshire*) was antiently Collegiate under the Vicar; but Bp. *Beck* above-mentioned gave him the Title of Dean, with 12 Prebendaries under him; and *Tho. Langley* regulated them to an Equality, restored the Solemnity of their Service, and got his Appointment confirm'd by *Henry VI.* This Town, which is one of the best in the County, stands in a good Air, & the Houses are generally pretty well built. The Chapel, tho' it ceases to be Collegiate, is a handsome Edifice. Bp. *Skirlaw* built a strong Stone Bridge here over the *Were*, Anno 1400. Its Market is on Thursday.

AULKLAND ST. ANDREWS, near the foregoing, in *Durham*, was ant. a Col. Church under a Vicar, with a Chantry, and was the Mother Ch. to all this Distr. which goes by the Name of *Aulklandshire*. But Dr. *Beck*, Bp. of this See, gave the Vicar Title of Dean; and there are 12 Prebendaries under him.

AUNEAU, in the Pr. of *Beauce*, *France*, a large Town, with an old Castle, 4 leag. dist. fr. *Chartres* to the E.

AUNIS, a marit. Pr. of *France*, on the W. Shore of the Bay of *Biscay*, having the Pr. of *Poitou* N. and *Santoigne* S.

AUNSLEY, or *Ansley*, in *Nottinghamsh.* near the Source of a River that runs into the *Erwasb*, which divides the County fr. *Derbyshire*, was the ant. Manor of the *Annesleys*, Ancestors of the Earls of *Anglesea*.

AVON, the Name of more than one River in *England*, whereof one is in *Hampshire*, another in *Devonshire*, contractly *AUN*, which (saith Mr. *Risdon*) hath its Rise in *Dartmoor*, and in its solitary Course swalloweth a Stream call'd *Wella-broke*, one of the Boundaries of the Forrest; afterwards bending towards *Satwardston*, *Depeford*, &c.

AURACH, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, a lit. Town, 18 m. E. fr. *Tubingen* in the Road to *Ulm*, fr. wch. it is 30 m. stands on the Riv. *Rems*, at the Foot of Hills, is fortified & hath a good Castle, and is the Residence of the younger Branch of the *Wirtemberg* Family.

AVRANCHES, (in Latin *Abrincæ*, *Abrincatum*, & formerly *Legadia* and *Ingena*, or *Civitas Abrincatarum*) in *Normandy*, *France*, is sit. on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the Riv. *See*, which a lit. below falls into the Sea. This City is 30 m. fr. *Coutances* to S. 51 fr. *Bayeux* S. W. & but 1 & ha. fr. Sea. It is very Antient, & supposed in old Time inhabited by the *Abrincatui*. Tho' it is but small, it has 3 Suburbs, and is a Bailiwick & Viscounty. It has 3 Parishes, an Abbey, Convent, Hospital, and College. It is govern'd by a Mayor & 2 Aldermen, and has a Lieut. of Police. The Bishopric is Suffr. to the Metropol. of *Rouan*, having 180 Parishes. *Theodia* and *Albert*, Cardinals and Legate of *Rome*, held a Council here, by Order of P. *Alexander III.* abt. the Mur-therers of *Thomas à Becket* Abp. of *Canterbury*; and *Hen. II.* K. of *Engl.* was thereupon oblig'd to clear himself by Oath of the Accusations laid to his Charge. The Air of this Diocese is mild and temp: and the Inhabitants polite, dex-

trous, and Lovers of War; for which Reason there are more Soldiers of this Country in the *Fr. Armies* than fr. any oth. Part of *Normandy*. But there are no Manufacturers nor any Trade here; which may be another and greater Reason of Mens Proneness to go for Soldiers.

AURENGEABAD, in the Pr. of *Cuncan*, in the *Mogul's* Territ. in *E. India*, the Seat of the *Mogul's* Governor, derives its Name fr. *Aurengzeb*, who commanded here in his Father's Life-time, and erected a stately Mosque in Honour of his first Wife, who died here. It's built of polish'd Stone, and looks like Marble. There are oth. fair Mosques here with *Caravanferas*, and *Bagnios*. The Buildings are chiefly of Free-stone and pretty high. It is a populous Trading Town. The Streets are planted all along with Trees; and in their Gardens are Grapes, &c. of sev. Sorts. They have Sheep here without Horns, so strong that they bridle and saddle them to carry their Children.

AURICH, in Latin *Auricum*, in *E. Friesland*, of the *United Provinces*, abt. 10 m. fr. *Emdden* to N. E. is defended by a strong Castle, the Residence of the Count or Prince of *E. Friesland*, where its supreme Court of Judicature is held, and is the Capital of a lit. District call'd *Auricherland*, marshy, and full of Woods.

AURILLAC, or *Orilhac*, in Lat *Aureliacum*, the Cap. City of *Upper Auvergne*, *France*, is sit in a Valley on the lit. Riv. *Jordane*, 30 m. fr. *St. Flour* to W. & 51 fr. *Clermont* S. W. It is well peopled, but has nevertheless but one Parish. The Suburbs, consisting but of one large fine Street, is more confid. than the City itself, being adorn'd with 4 Convents extreamly fine and well built. There was an Abbey, and is a titular Abbot still. The City is commanded by a high Castle in the Suburb, the Jurisdiction of which belongs to the King, as does that of the City to the Abbot. There is a confid. Trade of Thread-laces, made in *Auvergne*.

AURNEY. See **ALDERNEY**.

AUST, in *Gloucestershire*, is a Hamlet of *Henbury*, but near 8 m. fr. its Church, and lies on the Bank of the *Severn*, and was form. call'd *Aust Clive* fr. its Sit. on a craggy Cliff. The Ferry over *Severn* to *Beachly*, at the Mouth of the *Wye* in *Monmouthshire*, used to be at *Oldbury*, bef. 'twas remov'd to this lit. dirty Village; but 'twas found to be a dangerous and inconven. Ferry, & therefore that called the *New Passage* was erected at a House abt. 2 m. lower, which is safer and more pleasant. The Passage at *Oldbury* is suppos'd the *Trajectus* which *Antoninus* mentions to be opposite to *Abone*.

St. AUSTLE, a Town in *Cornwal*.

AUSTREY, in *Warw.* not 2 m. fr. *Bramcote*, to N. E. tow. *Staffordshire*.

AUSTRIA is the grandest of all the *German* Circles, and by much the largest, especially if *Bobemia*, *Silesia*, & *Moravia* are included, which Countries would make it 390 m. fr. N. to S. & 340 (where broadest) fr. E. to W. But 'tis indented by other Dominions. This Definition admitted, 'tis partly bounded by *Turky* & *Sclavonia* E. *Switzerland* W. *Bavaria* N. & W. *Poland* & *Up. Saxony* N. and the *Venetian* Dominions & the *Adriatic* S. This is the Circle first in Rank, the Illustr. House which bears the Name of it having been in Possess. of the Imp. Throne 300 Years, fr. *Albert II.* to the late Emp. *Cha. VI.* who dying the last of Male Issue, this and all its other Hereditary Countries fell, by Virtue of the late *Pragmatic Sanction*, to his Daughter the now Q. of *Hungary*. It is divided by Mr. *Hubner* into these 5 Divisions (exclus. of *Bobemia*, *Silesia*, & *Moravia*) 1. The Archduchy of *Austria*, 2. the Duchy of *Styria*, 3. that of *Carinthia*, 4. that of *Carniola*, 5. the County of *Tirol*, including the Bishoprics of *Trent* & *Brixen*. The Archduchy of *Austria* properly so called has *Hungary* on the E. *Bavaria* W. *Bobemia* N. and *Stiria* S. It lies on both Sides of the *Danube* 60 or 70 m. fr. N. to S. and was the *Pannonia Superior* of the Antients. Its German Name of *Oostrich* (or *Eastern Kingdom*) was given it by the *Franks*, as being sit. to. E. of their Country. After the Time of the *Romans*, 'twas Part of the Kingd. of the *Bavarians*, but erected into a separate Marquisate by Emp. *Otho I.* and so it continued till the House of *Austria* grew powerful in the 15th Century, and honoured it with the Title of Archduchy, which no other Country in *Europe* bears. The Arch-Duke, who is the First Councillor of the Empire, was at the same Time vested with the Prerogative to create Barons and Counts in any Part of it, and with a Privilege of Exemption from the Ban of the Empire; so that even the Emperor himself cannot disseize him of his Estate: And in Case of the Failure of Male Issue, the Husband of the Eldest Daughter,

ter, who succeeds to the Inheritance, may enjoy the Privileges and Dignity of the Arch-Duke; of which these are extraordinary, viz. To receive the Investiture of his Dominions *gratis*, and on Horseback, habited in a Royal Mantle, with a Battoon of Command in his Right Hand, and an Arch-ducal Coronet, with 2 Points, on his Head; wch. Investiture is likewise to be supposed as granted, if not perform'd, after 3 Times demanding it. He is also to have Notice of all Affairs of the Empire that come before the Dyet, none of which can be regulated without his Participation; tho' he is at entire Liberty to be present there or not. In the Dyets and Assemblies he takes Place at the Emperor's Right Hand after the Electors, and before the Ecclesiastical Princes. And if he be challeng'd to a Duel he may send a Champion, tho' such Privilege is denied to his Adversary. The Arch-duchy of *Austria* in general, which has *Bohemia* and *Moravia* on the N. *Hungary* E. *Styria* S. & *Barvaria* & *Saltzburg* W. is a plentiful Country in Corn and Pasture, and better Saffron than what comes from the *Indies*, besides all other Necessaries; but the Air is not the most wholesome, *Lower Austria* especially, being subj. to noisome Vapours and Agues. To this some impute the excessive Drinking of the Inhabitants. Tho' here is Wine enough both for Consumption & Export, yet are they supplied with other rich Wines both fr. *Hungary* and *Italy*; so that at *Vienna* there are no less than 30 Sorts. They have not Plenty of Black Cattle; and are therefore supplied with gr. Part of their Beef from *Hungary*. Here is a Bird call'd *Gallina Cerilorum*, or *Hassel-Hen*, reckon'd a great Dainty. The *Danube* and other Rivers supply them with Fish, particularly of 2 Sorts quite unknown to us, viz. the *Schieden*, which *Gesner* calls *Silurus*, and is larger than a Pike or Salmon, and the *Hausons*, a much larger Fish again, which the Reader may see described in our Artic. *DANUBE*. *Austria* so abounds with Towns, Villages, and Country Seats, as well as with Monasteries, Castles, and Pleasure-houses, on both Sides the *Danube*, & there are such Numbers of People of Quality in it, because of the Imperial Court so long fix'd at *Vienna*, that some have reckon'd in it 100 Families of Counts and Barons, and 180 Knights, who had Votes in their Dyet. The Inhabitants are gay and polite, and fond of Honour, which they strive to acquire by the Arts and Sciences or by Arms, and prove very good Soldiers. And there is no Country in *Germany* where Foreigners are more courteously entertained. Having such Plenty of all Necessaries, they are more brisk and jovial than their Neighbours, who from thence call them *Ranters* and *Flaggoners*; and, if we may credit Bar' *Pollnitz*, no Nation in the World may be said to be such Epicures as this, Belly-chear being one of the Things they most delight in. They require a great many Dishes at Table, and those well crammed, inasmuch that the Baron heard some Young Fellows in this Country say, *The French knew not what good Eating was, because they don't serve up a Couple of Loins of Veal in one Dish*. The foreign Wines pay confid. Duties; yet nothing less will serve at the Generality of their Tables than 8 or 10 diff. Sorts; and at some Houses the Baron says he has seen no less than 18. They put a Note upon every Plate expressing the sev. Sorts of Wines in the Beaufet. The Women are rather handsome than pretty, are well shaped, and walk well; but make very awkward Court'ies. In Drefs they affect Finery rather than good Fancy; but few of 'em paint or patch, or have any thing about 'em that favours of Coquetry. The Archduchy of *Austria* is divided into 3 Governments; 1. that of *Lower Austria*, under the Direction of the Emperor and Privy Council, the Regent Council, and the Chancery. 2. *Inner Austria*, which includes *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, &c. the Tribunals of which are held at *Gratz*. 3. That of *Upper Austria*, which includes *Tirol*, & the hered. Countries in *Swabia* & *Switzerland*, &c. for wch. the Privy Council is held at *Inspruck*. 'Tis distinguish'd by all Geographers into *Upper* and *Lower*; and indeed 'tis naturally so divided by the Riv. *Ens*, which falls into the *Danube*. All the Right Side of that River tow. *Hungary* is call'd *Lower Austria*, or the Country below the *Ens*; and that on the Left tow. *Barvaria* is call'd the *Upper Austria*, or the Country above the *Ens*.

AUTOLOLA, Metropolis of the ant. *Autololes*, a Tribe of the *Getulians*.

AUTOMOLÆ, a Town of *Libya*. This City seems to be the *Automalax* of *Ptolemy*, which, accord. to that Author, was fortified, and undoubtedly a Frontier Town of *Cyrenaica*. *Apollodorus* and *Strabo* call it *Automala*, *Diodorus* [in his Relation of *Ophellas's* March to join *Agathocles* agt. the *Carthaginians*, &c.] *Automolæ*, and *Stephanus Automalaca*.

It was fit: accord. to *Strabo*, at the Bottom of the *Greater Syrtis* (now call'd the Gulf of *Seedra*) at a sm. Dist. fr. the *Philæorum aræ*, the *Carthaginian* Frontier. None of the Antients, except *Diodorus*, have told us how far it was fr. *Cyrene*, the Capital of *Cyrenaica*. This last Author gives us to understand that it stood on the Borders of the *Regio Syrtica*, which agrees with the Site assign'd it by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, and that it was 3000 Stadia (or abt. 375 m.) fr. *Cyrene*; --- which seems greatly to exceed the Truth. — As *Ophellas*, Governor of *Cyrenaica* for *Alexander*, marched with his Forces thro' the abovesaid *Regio Syrtica*, his Army was greatly annoyed by Serpents. One remarkable Circumstance is to be observed in the short Description, &c. which *Diodorus Siculus* gives us of these SERPENTS, which being here insert'd will, we doubt not, make this Article of ours very acceptable. He says, they were so exactly of the Colour of that barren Soil, that the Soldiers could not distinguish them from it, and therefore trod upon them without seeing them, and so were stung to Death. This certainly is a strong presumptive Proof that their whole Substance must in a manner have consisted of that Soil, and consequently that they must have fed entirely upon it. The Argument will receive a farther Accession of Strength from the Nature of the Region itself, which, *Diodorus* seems to insinuate, was void of every other Kind of Sustenance. Furthermore, it may be remarked that these Serpents were of a most malignant Species of that Animal; since *Diodorus* here intimates that they were extremely venomous, and destroy'd a vast Number of Men; which seems to point particularly at the *Chersydrus*, one of the most noxious Species of Serpents, subsisting, accord. to *Nicander*, upon Dust, and found, if *Cicero* and *Ælian* may be credited, in vast Numbers in the Desarts of *Libya*. *Bochart* has likewise proved by irrefragable Arguments that the *Saraph*, [or fiery Serpent] or, accord. to sev. Authors, the *Serpent*, in which the Devil beguiled *Eve*, was of this particular Species; and that *Arabia*, as well as the adjacent Countries, abounded with them. See *Num. xxi. 6. Deut. viii. 15.* Which Thing is also evinced by *Herodotus*, *Mela*, *Lucan*, *Solinus*, and *Am. Marcellinus*. Now, let all these Particulars be admitted, and the literal Sense of a Passage in the *Mosaic* History, which has hitherto for the most Part been allegorically taken, or not fully understood, will be thereby rendered most apparent and incontestable, viz. *Gen. iii. 4. And the LORD GOD said unto the Serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all Cattle, and above every Beast of the Field; upon thy Belly shalt thou go, AND DUST SHALT THOU EAT ALL THE DAYS OF THY LIFE.* This seems also to be confirmed in the strongest Manner by the Prophets *Isaiah* (lxv. 25.) and *Micah* (vii. 17.). To what has been said we may add, if any thing is requisite to be added in so clear a Point, that sev. Sorts of Animals live upon Dust, when they can meet with nothing else to eat, as we learn from *Aristotle*, *Bardeanes* in *Eusebius*, and others; and that tho' other Serpents feed upon Fish, Frogs, Herbs, &c. the *Chersydrus*, or *Saraph*, lives only in such Places as the Deserts of *Libya*, *Arabia*, &c. where there is scarce a Possibility of finding any other Food than Dust or Sand to live on.

AUTUN, in Latin *Augustodunum*, in *Burgundy*, *France*, an antient and Epif. City, Cap. of the *Autunois*, abt. 42 m. S. W. fr. *Dijon*. It was antiently a confid. Town of the People called *Æstui* when the *Romans* conquer'd *Gaul*. *Augustus* made it a *Rom. Colony*, whereby it took its Name. *Dunum*, from *Dun*, which signifies a Hill, expresses its Situation; for it lies at the Foot of 3 high Hills on the E. & S. the latter of which abounds with so many Springs as to supply the whole City with Water. The Riv. *Aroux* washes the ant. Walls of it, the Remains of which are so strongly built, and the Stones of it so smooth and so well jointed, that one would think one single Stone surrounds the whole, and that it is but one intire Rock. The Town is abt. a m. in Length, and almost as much in Breadth, having in the Middle a fine Square. Here are sev. Remains of Antiquity. The *Druids* had here a Senate, which is still called *Mont-Dru*. That which is called *Janitoye* was a Temple of *Janus*. *Mont-Jou* was a Temple consecrated to *Jupiter*. There are also Remains of a Temple of *Diana*. The Bp. of *Autun* is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lyons*, and has in his Diocese 611 Parishes and 14 Abbeys.

AUX, or *Augh*, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 43. 40. the Capital City of *Gascony*, in the Ter. of *Armagnac*, in S. *France*, sit. on the Side of a Mountain, near the Riv. *Gers*. It is the See of an Archb. one of the richest in *France*, but a sm. Town, dist. 80 m. S. E. of *Bordeaux*, and 35 W. of *Thoulouse*, and 320 S. W. of *Paris*.

AUXERRE,

AUXERRE, in Lat. *Antissiodorum*, or *Autosiodorum*, the Cap. City of the County of *Auxerrois*, in *Burgundy*, *France*, abt. 60 m. W. of *Dijon*, 80 S. E. of *Paris*, & 23 S. of *Sens*, (E. Lon. 3. 35. Lat. 47. 40.) is sit. on the Declivity of a Hill near the Riv. *Yonne*, which washes Part of its Walls. It is alm. circular, 1100 Paces long, & 1000 br. It is very well sit. for Inland Trade, both on acct. of the River and its easy Communication with *Paris*; and yet, it seems, the Inhabitants do not make all the Advantages they could of that happy Situation. It is a Bishop's See, and besides the Cathedral and a Collegiate Church, here are 4 Abbeys; sev. Convents, 8 Parishes, and a College of Jesuits.

AUXONE, E. Lon. 5. 22. Lat. 47. 15. a sm. City of *Burgundy*, in *France*, sit. on the Riv. *Soane*, 14 m. E. of *Dijon*, & 7 W. of *Dole*.

AUXUME, *Auxumis*, or *Axome*, formerly the opulent Metropolis of *Ethiopia*, accord. to *Arrian* and *Nonnosus* in *Photius*, undoubtedly was the same City as the modern *Axuma*, or, as the *Abassines* call it, *Ascum*. The noble Palace, beautiful Structures, &c. this City was formerly so famous for, sufficiently appear from the present Remains of it. It stands abt. 45 Portuguese m. from the Red Sea, and 36 m. N. W. of the Streights of *Babelmandel*, and in 14. 30. of N. Lat. It looks now like a Village, being alm. totally ruined, and scarcely affording Shelter to 100 Inhabitants. Some relate, here may be seen the Remains of a magnificent Temple, which have supported themselves against the Injuries of Time. Behind it (which was 110 f. in Length, had 2 Wings on each Side, and a double Porch, with an Ascent of 12 Steps) stand sev. Obelisks of diff. Sizes, and others have been thrown down by the *Turks*. When the *Abassine* Monarchs were formerly crowned here, they sat on a Throne of Stone in the inner Porch of this Temple. The *Ethiopians* pretend that this City was the Residence of *Q. Candace*, and even of the famed Queen of *Sheba*.

AUZIA, or *Auzea*, was a City of great Antiquity in *Numidia*, if, with *Menander Ephesus*, we suppose it to be the African City of that Name founded by *Ithobaal* [called in Scripture *Eth-baal*, and who was the Father of *Jezebel* the Wife of *K. Ahab*] King of *Tyre*. *Tacitus* tells us that it was built in a small Plain, surrounded on all Sides with barren Forests of vast Extent. The Ruins of this City are called, by the neighbouring *Arabs*, *Sour Guflan*, i. e. the Walls of the Antilopes, a great Part whereof, flanked at proper Distances with little square Towers, is still remaining. But tho' *Bochart* (says *Dr. Shaw*) seems to doubt whether the *Phœnicians* were at all acquainted with the Inland Parts of *Africa*, yet, provided we could rely upon the Tradition recorded by *Procopius*, that a Number of *Canaanites* fled from *Joshua* into the Westernmost Parts of *Africa*, ---[See **ALGIERS**]--- (some of whom, upon such a Supposition, might have rested at this Place) no strong Objection, I presume, can be urged against the Ruggedness of the Situation, inasmuch as such an one, from the very Nature of it, would not only be the properest for the first Settlement of a Colony, but for the future Safety and Security of it. Due Regard might be had to this Circumstance in the founding of *Capsa*, *Feriana*, & other Cities of *Africa*; whose Founders must otherwise be supposed to have made an improper Choice, provided they were guided by any other Considerations than the natural Strength of the Situation.

AW River, or Lake, in *Argyleshire*, *Scotland*, runs from *Lochort*, and after a Course of 6 or 7 m. enters *Loch-Ediff*, which falls into the W. Sea, over-agt. the Isle of *Mull*, and abounds with Salmon.

AWAS, or *Abwas*, in the Pr. of *Khusestan*, *Persia*, 68 m. dist. fr. *Suser* tow. the W. is a large City, sit. on the Banks of a lit. River that falls into the *Tigris*, a lit. below its Junction with the *Euphrates*. It's Capital of the Territory of the same Name. It is now half ruined, and its Soil produces fine Fruit.

AWERRI, a Territory of *Guinea*, is abt. 60 m. dist. fr. *Benin* to the S. and is the Cap. of a Kingd. of the same Name, whose King is independent from the King of *Benin*, of which his Subjects are mighty proud, whilst they esteem the being their own tyrannic King's Slaves a very happy Condition. They live, says *Barbot*, altogether on Plunder and Piracy on the Rivers, seizing Men or Goods, and selling the former for Slaves, and bartering the latter, to the first that come thither for Provisions.

AWLEN, E. Lon. 10. 12. Lat. 48. 50. a lit. City of *Suabia*, *Germany*, being an Imperial or Sovereign State, sit. 30 m. N. of *Ulm*, & 50 W. of *Ingolstadt*.

AWN. See **EMLEY**.

AXBRIDGE, in *Somersetshire*, 130 m. fr. *London*, is a

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Borough under *Mendip Hills*, near the *Chedder Cliffs*, & has its Name from the River *Axe*, by which 'tis water'd about 7 m. fr. its Mouth. The Inhabitants say it had a Grant of Privileges before the Conquest. Certain it is that it sent Representatives to five Parliaments, and that it had Charters from *K. Henry VIII.* and *Q. Elizabeth*, wh. *K. Ja. I.* confirm'd, empowering it to take the Stile of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses, to have a common Seal, to plead and be impleaded, &c. one of the Burgeses to be named Mayor, another of them Alderman, and 8 other Burgeses Councillors; wh. 10 were to chuse a Recorder. They were to have a Court of Record also, in which they were not to take Cognizance of Murder, Felony, Loss of Life or Limb. Besides these 10 Councillors, 16 other Burgeses are chosen; but these have no Part in the Election of the Mayor. Out of these 16 are elected the Bailiffs, and Two Constables. They have a Serjeant who carries the Mace before the Mayor, and another is born by a Person whom the Bailiff appoints. The Town-Clerk directs the Corporation in Matters of Law. The Corporation are Lords Paramount of the Manor; but there are Under-Lords. These are called, and sit in the Court Leet as, Judges. Teazles are more cultivated hereabouts than in any other Part of *England*. The Church is a large Building, whose Tower has two antique Statues, one on the East the other on the West Side, and a Ring of Five Bells. Here's an Alms-house endow'd; and 'tis a neat, clean, little Town. Market on Saturday. Fairs on *Candlemas-day*, *Lady-day* and *Barnaby's*.

AXEL, in Lat. *Axelum*, is a sm. but strong Town in *Dutch Flanders*, sit. among Marshes, 17 m. fr. *Sluys* to E. & 4 fr. 't *Sas-van-Ghent* to N. E. It was but a Village till the Inhabitants of *Ghent* surrounded it with Walls; but *Philip D.* of *Burgundy*, in 1452, pulling 'em down, after taking it by Storm, it was afterwards made a strong Fortrefs. It was yielded for ever to the *Dutch* in 1648. It contains 12 Villages within its District. E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 51. 20.

AXEY, the Ch. Town of the following Island.

AXHOLM, is a River Island in the N. W. Part of *Lindsey Division*, *Lincolnshire*, encompass'd by the *Trent*, *Dun*, and other Rivers. 'Tis about 10 Miles long, 4 broad, and yields Alabaster and Flax in the middle Part, and a sweet-scented Shrub, call'd *Gall* and *Pelts*, in the low or marshy Part. The dead Roots of Fir-trees are also often found here.

AXIM, W. lon. 4. lat. 5. a Town on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, where the *Dutch* have a Fort and Factory call'd *St. Anthony*. It is the Capital of a Country of the same Name, and is abt. 85 leag. E. of *Cape Palmas*. The Fort once belonged to the *Portuguese*, who built it, from whom the *Dutch* took it in 1642. The Inhabitants of these Parts are generally pretty rich, driving great Trade with the *Europeans* for Gold, which they chiefly vend to the *English* or *Dutch*. They industriously employ themselves either in Trade, Fishing, or Agriculture, and that is chiefly exercised in the Culture of Rice, which grows here, above all other Places, in incredible Abundance, and is hence transported all the Gold Coast over.

AXIUS, by far the greatest River in *Macedonia*, rises from 2 Fountains in the *Scardian Mountains*, and, after a Course of 80 m. it spreads itself into a large and noble Lake below the City of *Edeffa*, and, having received the *Erigo* there, falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica* almost over-against that City.

AXMINSTER, 7 m. fr. *Honiton*, *Devon*, and reckon'd about 146 from *London*, was so call'd from its being a *Minster*, (i. e. Monastery or Conventual Church) for four Priests, says *Prince*, (7 say others) to the Abby of *Ford* in the Eastmost Part of the County, a stately Monastery standing on the River *Ax* where it was fordable or passable, about 4 Miles distant. It is a Town famous in antient History for the Tombs of those *Saxon* Princes who were slain in a Field at this Time call'd *King's Field*, by the *Danes* in the bloody Battle of *Brunaburg*, who were brought hither. It was then the King's Demefine; and *K. Athelstan*, who led the Army, in thankful Remembrance of the Victory, erected here a *Minster* for 7 Priests to pray for the Souls of the Slain; and from thence it took its Name. Its Church is call'd *St. Mary's*. It is a pretty considerable Town, the Capital of its Hundred, a healthy, clean Place, in the Road from *Exeter* to *London*, on the very Borders of *Somersetshire*. It drives a small Trade in Kerseys, Druggets, and other Articles of the Woollen Manufacture. 'Tis well supply'd with Fish from *Lyme*, *Axmouthe*, and other Coast Towns in its Neighbourhood. Market on Saturdays. Fairs on *April* 25, *Midsummer Day*, and *Monday* after *Michaelmas*.

AXMOUTH, over-against *Seaton*, on the other Side and close

close to the Mouth of the River *Ax*, *Devon*, a large fair Bay, and in former Times a good Harbour for Ships in tempestuous Weather, but for some Ages of no great Use, being in the Hands of Religious Men of the Abby of *Sion*. When by the Dissolution it came into the King's Hands, he granted it to his Servant *Walter Earl*, whose Posterity now enjoy it; and tho' they have made divers Attempts, and been at great Expence to recover the Harbour, all proves in vain.

AXUM. See AUXUME.

AY, in Lat. *Ageium*, in *Champagne*, *France*, is sit. on the Riv. *Marne*, over agt. *Espenay*, 4 leag. fr. *Rheims* S. It is noted only for the excellent Wines of its Neighbourhood.

AYAMONTE, W. lon. 8. 5. lat. 37. a Port Town of *Andalusia*, in *Spain*, sit near the Mouth of the Riv. *Guadiana*, 100 m. W. of *Seville*, and 85 N. W. of *Cadiz*.

AYAS. See ISSUS.

AYDON, or *Heydon-Bridge*, in *Northumb.* 5 m. W. of *Hexham*, where is a Bridge over the S. *Tyne*. Market Tuesday, Fair July 21, and 3 Days after.

AYERBANGIE, a Town in the *Indian* Island of *Sumatra*, which lies N. Lat. 1. produces Gold and Pepper, and has a good Harbour, which is but little frequented, because the Natives won't scruple to murder a Stranger, if they can get by it. It lies in a small but deep Bay, and has 3 sm. Islands before it, which makes it a most excellent Harbour.

AYMOUTH. See EYMOUTH.

AZAMA, an antient Town of *Numidia*, which *Ptolemy* makes to be 15 Days Journey dist. fr. *Carthage*, lying S. E. of *Cirta*. Some Authors imagine this to be the same with *Zama*, a large and magnificent City, and famous for the Defeat *Hanibal* received near it. But this is render'd improbable by *Livy* and *Polybius*, who fix *Zama* on a Spot at least two Thirds nearer *Carthage*.

AZAMOR, in the Pr. of *Ducala Afric*, in the *Morocco* Dominions, was once the most confid. City in that Province, and is sit. on the Gulph of its Name, formed by the Mouth of the Riv. *Ommirabi* or *Amarbea*, and was very populous and rich, the Inhabitants making confid. Profit of their Fishery, and amounting to 5000 Families, of which 400 were *Jews*, when the *Portuguese* seized upon it. They furnish'd not only the whole Empire with Fish, but sent gr. Quantities into other Parts of *Afric* and into *Europe*; and the Duties arising from it amounted to above 8000 Ducats per An. and lasted from October to April. The *Portuguese* fortified it, and, after 5 Years Possession, demolished and abandon'd it to the *Moors*, in 1513. It hath been since rebuilt, and recovered in Part its Beauty and Populoufness. It stands abt. 30 Leag. S. W. of *Sallee*, & 7 W. of *Maxagan*, in Lat. 33. 0. & W. Lon. 7. 45.

AZANIA, that Portion of *Arcadia* which *K. Arcas* (from whom *Arcadia* had its Name), when at his Death he divided his Kingdom among his Sons, gave to *Azan*, his Eldest, who thus called it after his own Name.

AZAZENE, a *Persian* Province beyond the *Tigris*, wh. was abt. the Year 420 over run and wasted by *Ardaburius*, the *Roman* General, in the Reign of *Theodosius II.* after having gained a compleat Victory over *Narjes*, whom *Vararanes*, King of *Persia*, had sent with a numerous Army to oppose him. The Battle was fought on the 3d of September, and the News of the Victory brought on the 6th of that same Month to *Constantinople*, tho' 700 m. dist. from the nearest Borders of *Persia*, by a famous Courier of those Times named *Palladius*. He travelled with the same surprising Expedition to what Part soever he was sent; whence of him it was pleasantly said, that he had found Means to reduce the *Roman* Empire to a petty State.

AZEKAH. *Josh.* x. 10, 11. we read that the Lord slew the *Amalekites* who were gathered together against *Gibeon*, &c. and smote them to *Azekah*, &c. and cast down great Stones from Heaven upon them unto *Azekah*, that they died; they were more who died with *Hail-stones* than they whom the Children of *Israel* slew with the Sword. As possibly it may be requisite, acceptable, and serviceable, to introduce on this miraculous Event some suitable Observations, we here present a short Transcript from a very ingenious modern Commentator on the Occasion. 'Tho' we have (says our Author) ventured to give this supernatural Storm the Name of *Hail*, not so much in Compliance with the modern Taste, as because the Original is capable of that Sense, without any great Violence being done to it, yet it is plain to those that understand it, that it was a Shower of real Stones. 'Tis the last Expression (viz. of *Hail-stones*) that made the *Septuagint*, and after them *Josephus*, and the Author of *Ecclesiasticus*, to understand them of real *Hail* of more than ordinary

Bigness, in which there is nothing but what is agreeable enough to the Genius of the Tongue. But, on the other Hand, it is certain that it is so far from being the obvious Meaning of it, that the Word *Hail* seems rather to be used here to express the vast Quantity, Bigness, Vehemence, & Execution of those Stones which fell; and the Expression of flying and falling as thick as *Hail* is not only common to all the antient, but is likewise retained in most modern, Languages; for which Reason several Learned Men have understood it of a miraculous Shower of real Stones, as being the most easy and natural Meaning of the Text. --- But here our Two Learned Critics, *Grotius* & *Le Clerc*, who used to go Hand in Hand, have taken a separate Tract. The former believes them to be real Stones, because he finds many parallel Instances of it in profane History; and indeed it is no more than what has been fully proved by several eminent Authors on that Side of the Question. However *Le Clerc* affirms it was nothing else but a large Shower of *Hail*, and he calls Testimonies out of History mere Forgeries, and the Endeavours of some Authors to account for it in a natural Way trifling, and not worth confuting. --- But we must here break off for fear of transgressing Bounds. --- This *Azekah* is expressly reckon'd among the Cities of the Tribe of *Judah*, *Josh.* xv. 35. And this Situation thereof agrees very well with the Circumstances of the above Action. For we find it in the Text named together with *Jarmuth*, the King of which was one of the Five Confederated Kings that were conquered. *Eusebius* and *Jerom* (says *Dr. Wells*) tell us, there was a Town in their Time named *Ezeca*, betw. *Eleutheropolis* and *Jerusalem*, which might be probably enough the same with this *Azekah*, forasmuch as this lay in those Parts.

AZEM, or *Asem*, is a neighbouring Kingdom to that of *Boutan*, in the Empire of *Ava*, in the *E. Indies*. It extends 90 German Leagues fr. N. E. to S. W. and is abt. 40 where broadest. It has independent *Tartary* & *Boutan* N. *Tipia* S. Part of *China* E. and of *Mogul* W.; from which it is divided by the Riv. *Arracan*. The *Moguls* in *Aurengzeb's* Time are said to have first discover'd this Country, by sailing up the Riv. *Lacquia*, which rises from the Lake *Chiamay*, as do sev. oth. Rivers, and, after a Course from E. to W. bends Southwards, and falls by divers Mouths into the Eastern Branch of the *Ganges*. The said Lake lies in Lat. 26, and is 180 Leag. in Compass. This is said to be one of the best Countries in *Asia*, producing all the Necessaries of Life, besides Mines of Gold and Silver, Steel, Lead, Iron, the best of Gum Lacque, and Store of coarse Silk spun by Worms that live all the Year on their Trees; but, tho' it has a good Lustre, it soon frets. Tho' here are Plenty of Provisions, Dogs-Flesh is sold in their Monthly Markets as the greatest Dainty. They have very good Grapes, of which, when dried, they make *Aqua Vitæ*, but no Wine. They make good Salt of the green Scum at the Top of their standing Waters, after being dried and burnt, and the Ashes boiled in a Cloth. They make another Sort of the Ashes of the Leaves of *Adam's* Fig-Tree, which is so tart that they stir it 12 Days together in Water, strain it thro' a Cloth, and then boil it. Of the same Ashes they make a Ley which renders their Silk as white as Snow; but they have not Leaves enough to blanch Half their Silk. The King requires no Subsidies of his People; and tho' he is Proprietor of all the Mines, he employs none to work in them but Slaves; so that the rest of his Subjects live at Ease, every one in his House and Ground, with an Elephant to carry their Wives, of whom (viz. Wives) they have four a piece: And, when they marry, they tell them what will be expected of them; so that, as they know their Business, beforehand, it prevents Quarrels. Both Sexes have generally a good Complexion; but those who live in the most Southern Parts are swarthy, and not so subject to Wens in their Throats as they are in the North. In the Holes bored in their Ears, which are wide enough to put a Thumb in, they have Pendants of Gold or Silver. Both Sexes wear their Hair as long as possible. They go naked all but their Waists, and a Cap on their Heads, shaped like a Cann, and adorned with Boars Teeth and Pieces of Tortoiseshell, like those of *Boutan*; and like them they have Bracelets, which, when a Man dies, all his Friends bury with him. They suffer no Gold to be exported, but make it up in Ingots, which pass in Trade. Their Silver is coined into Pieces of abt. 2s. Value. They export great Quantities of their Lacque to *China* and *Japan*, to varnish Cabinets, &c. See AZOO. *Tavernier* says, there is a Notion prevalent in this Country that the *Chinese* stole the Invention of Guns and Powder from hence.

AZIN-

AZINCOURT, in Lat. *Azincurtium*, a Village of *Lower Picardy, France*, near the Riv. *Bresle*, is famous in History by a glorious Victory which the *English*, commanded by *K. Henry V.* gained here over the *French Oct. 25. 1415.* The *English* lost but 1600 Men, and the *French* 6000. Among the Slain were the Count of *Nevers*, and *Anthony D. of Brabant*, Brothers to the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Alençon*, the Constable *Albret*, the Duke of *Bar*, the Marshal of *Boucicaut*, Adm. *Dampierre*, the Archbishop of *Sens*, the Viscount of *Laonnois*, & many others of the Nobility. The Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon*, the Counts of *Vendosme* & *Richemont*, and 1400 Gentlemen, were taken Prisoners.

AZOF, **ASOF**, **ASOPH**, or **AZAC** as it is called by the *Turks*, a City of *Coban Tartary*, in *Asia*, is seated at the Mouth of the Riv. *Don*, antiently *Tanais*, into the *Palus Mæotis*, or *Sea of Azof*, in Lat. 47. 20. & Lon. 39. 40. E. of *London*, 340 m. E. of *Oczakow*, 430 S. fr. *Moscow*, and 590 N. E. fr. *Constantinople*. *Mahomet II.* seized upon this City, in order to prevent the *Russians*, thro' whose Country the Riv. *Don* runs, from coming that Way, thro' the *Euxine* (or *Black*) *Sea*, to *Constantinople*. The late Czar *Peter the Great*, whose Genius lay alw. very much tow. Navigation, proposed to build Ships at *Veronis* upon this River, from whence the Stream is so deep that he could float them to *Azof*, and thereby gain the Navigation of the *Palus Mæotis*, whence, thro' the *Black Sea*, he might pass to *Constantinople*. He therefore took Advantage of the difficult War in which the *Turks* were employ'd in *Hungary* agt. the Emperor, and in 1695 march'd with a great Army to besiege *Azof*. But as he had not then any Fleet to prevent the *Turks* throwing continually fresh Supplies by Sea into the Town, he was obliged to turn the Siege into a Blockade. But being provided with more Ships, &c. he next Year went a second Time against *Azof*, and (to be brief) made himself Master of it, and fortified it after the modern Way. But as his chief Design herein was to open a Passage for Trade into the *Black Sea*, and thence to *Constantinople* and the *Mediterranean*, his next Care was to make a convenient Harbour. At *Azof* lies a Bar of Sand, which leaves but 7 f. Depth at Low Water; wherefore he caused the Depth all round to be sounded, and found that at the Mouth of the River *Miens*, some Leagues Westward fr. *Azof*, where the *Turkish* Ships used to anchor, there is 15 or 16 f. at Low Water, near which there is a Cape where is 12 f. Water, and a hard Gravel. Here he built a Fortrefs with 5 Bastions, and a City which he named *Petrachina Tuba*. To this new City he gave encouraging Privileges, and order'd that none but native *Muscovites* should inhabit it. *Azof* being so important a Place, it has been much contended for by the *Turks* and *Muscovites*, and sev. Times taken and retaken of late Years. But on the last Peace concluded in the Year 1739. between those 2 Powers, it was agreed that the Fortifications should be demolished, and the Town remain subj. to *Russia*.

AZOO, in the Kingd. of *Azem*, in the Emp. of *Ava*, in the *E. Indies*, stands above 125 m. to the S. W. on the *Lacquia River*, just before it detaches one of its Streams to the *Bay of Bengal*. This is the Burial Place of the Kings of *Azem*. In the Temple where they are buried, with the Idol they adored, there is Store of Gold, Silver, and other Treasure, deposited in the Vaults: For tho' they think that such as live good Lives have Plenty of all Necessaries in the other World, yet they believe the Wicked suffer Hunger & other Miseries; for which Reason, not having so high an Opinion of the Sanctity of their Monarchs as their Neighbours of *Boutan* have of theirs, they bury Riches with their Kings to supply their Necessities, as well as his ch. Wives and Officers, Elephants, Camels, Hounds, &c. which they believe will all rise again to serve him in the next World.

AZORES. The *Azores*, *Açores*, or (as they are also called) the *Tercera Islands*, are sit. on the *Western*, or *Atlantic Ocean*. Some have rank'd 'em among the *African Islands*, tho' they are at a greater Dist. fr. it. than fr. *Europe*; others among those of *America*; but others, upon better Grounds, place them among the *European*, and they belong to a *European Monarch*, the King of *Portugal*. They are in Number Seven, besides the 2 sm. ones of *Flores* & *Corvo*, and lie in a Cluster betw. 37 & 40 Degr. of lat. & 21 & 26 of lon. W. fr. the *Lizard*. They were called *Azores*, or *Açores*, from the great Number of *Hawks* which struck the Sight of the first Discoverers of them. They are likewise call'd *Terceres*, from that of *Tercera*, which, tho' not the largest, is yet reckon'd the principal and most confid. of all the rest. Their particular Names are, 1. *St. Michael*, 2. *St. Maria*, 3. *Tercera*, 4. *Graciosa*, 5. *St. George*, 6. *Pico*, and 7. *Fayal*; which see in their proper Places. Those of *Flores*

and *Corvo* were not at first reckon'd among the former, being sit. abt. 70 leag. W. fr. them; but as they have all along since belong'd to the same Government, they are now commonly included with them under the same Name. How discover'd, and when, and by whom, is disputed, which Dispute we are not allow'd in this succinct Work Room enough to enter into; but let the Time be supposed to be about 1449, and that they were found out by or for the *Portuguese*. We can't, however, omit observing that great Pains have been taken by some Learned Geographers to prove these Islands to be the *Cassiterides* or *Catteterides* of the Antients, from which the *Phœnicians* of Old fetched such Quantities of *Tin*, &c. tho' so differently placed by those very *Phœnicians*. But this will be seen refuted and quite overturn'd in our Artic. *SCILLY Islands*, &c. --- As to the *Azores*, we are told, that as soon as those who sail from *Europe* to *America* have passed them, they are freed from all the Vermin that infested them before, which is ascribed to the Healthfulness of the Air of this Climate (*Ortelius*). --- Besides these Islands we might reckon some other smaller ones, some lying in the Neighbourhood of 'em, some farther off; but they are too inconfid. to be taken further Notice of: Only one of them we cannot pass by, as being an extraordinary Instance of the Operations of Nature, it having started out of the Sea *An. 1638*, in a Place where Fishermen used to find 120 Geometric Feet Depth of Water. It emerged at first like a Group of Rocks, which might cover abt. 5 or 6 Acres of Ground, but grew larger by Degrees, so as to be near as many Miles in Length. It began with terrible Earthquakes, which lasted abt. 8 Days; after which a violent Fire emerged out of this deep Sea, & flamed up to the Clouds, and carried up with it huge Quantities of Water, Sand, Earth, Stones, and other solid Matter, which appeared at a Distance like Flakes of Wool, which, falling down again upon the Waves, swam on the Surface like a thick Scum. This was followed by the Emergence of those we just now mentioned, and by others of a prodigious Size thrown up a much greater Height into the Air, which falling down again upon them brake themselves into Shatters with a terrible Noise; and these mixing themselves with the Sand and Mud which the Sea threw up, form'd this Island in abt. a Fortnight's Time, not unlike that later of *Santorini*, in the *Archipelago*. See *SANTORINI*.

AZOTUS. See *ASHDOD*.

AZUL, or *Blue River*.

B

B AAL, in the *Hebrew* Tongue, signifies *Lord*; and hence is the Name, generally, in Scripture, &c. apply'd to the Eastern Idols; for Instance,

B AAL PEOR, the latter Name *Peor* being thought to be a Part of the Mountains *Abarim*, [See *ABARIM*] and the former, *Baal*, being supposed to be an Idol in a Temple standing on this Mountain, and thence called *Baal Peor*, meaning the Idol worshipp'd on Mount *Peor*. By partaking of the Sacrifices offered to this Idol, and worshipping it, the *Israelites* greatly provoked God, whilst they lay encamped at *Shittim*, *Num. xxv. 1---5.* [*Wells*]. The Learned Bp. *Cumberland* (on *Sanchon.*) speaks of *Peor* as a Man, and says *Peor* was properly called *Meon*, and will have him to be the same with *Menes*, *Mizraim*, and *Osiris*, who, according to his Hypothesis, were all one and the same Man. He supposes *Peor* was not his true Name; & finding *Baal Meon*, (*Num. xxxii. 38. I Chr. v. 8. Ezek. xxv. 9.*) and *Beth Meon*, (*Jerem. xlviii. 23.*) and *Beth Baal Meon*, (*Josb. xiii. 17.*) mentioned as a Place lying within the old Territories of *Moab*, concludes *Meon* was the proper and honourable Title of this Deity, whom he will have to be the same with *Osiris*, because of the obscene Processions used in Honour of the latter, agreeing very well with the immodest Ceremonies used in the Worship of the former, and from the Affinity between *Meon* and *Menes*. 'The *Egyptians*, (continues this Learned Prelate) and all his Worshipers, design'd to honour him, when they call'd him *Meon*, as a Person that gave them Habitations, Estates, Refuge, and all the Benefits of a Colony: But our Paraphrast (viz *Jonathan ben Uzziel*), and with him other *Jews*, by calling him *Peor*, intend to let us know, that he was the God that shews boasting, publicly, his Nakedness, that's void of all Modesty, and so a Friend to Debauchees. This is the true Import of *Peor*, or *Baal-peor*, in the *Hebrew*. The Subject is too immodest to be spoken of plainly (in the *Vulgar Tongue*). *Peor* they derive from *paar*, *distendere*, *quia distendebant coram eo foramen podicis, et stercus offerebant*; which the *Jews* pretend was the Worship proper to this Idol. A Learned Cri-

Critick observes, that if such Derivation be true, it was indeed most probably a Name of Contempt imposed by the Jews; and the said nasty Ceremonies may have by them been *invented*, and *falsely pretended*, to give some Reason for such Name. Bp. Cumberland, however, further tells us, that Hierom, who understood the Eastern Learning very well, often tells us *Peor* is *Priapus*, whose naked Statue with enormous *Pudenda* is well enough known. Yet, after all, be these Things as they may, it is plain from Scripture that *Peor* (no matter wherefore) was really the Name of a Mountain, *Moses*, in Num. xxiii. 28. telling us, that *Balak* brought *Balaam* unto the Top of *Peor*, that looketh towards *Jeshimon*; and therefore obtains it a Place in this TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

BAAL PERAZIM, mentioned II. Sam. v. 20. it is evident from the Circumstances of the Sacred History, lay either in the Valley of *Rephaim* [which see.] or near it; and it seems to be the same that is called *Mount Perazim*, *Isai*. xxviii. 21. (Wells.)

BAALSHALISHA. In II. Kings, v. 42. we read of a Man that came from *Baalshalisha*, and brought *Elisha* 20 Loaves of Barley, wherewith he fed 100 Men, so that they left thereof. This Place is in the Septuagint Version writ *Bæthbarisa*, which, *Eusebius* and *Jerom* tell us, was a Town in the Borders of *Diopolis*, abt. 15 m. dist. fr. it to the N. in the Country of *Thamma*, whence it appears to have been sit. in Mt. *Ephraim*. And this Description agrees well enough with what we read of *the Land of Shalisha* (I. Sam. ix. 4.) wherein this *Baalshalisha* probably was situated. For *the Land of Shalisha* probably lay in *Ephraim*. Though *Jerom* will have *Shalisha* to be the same with *Zoar*, otherwise called *Belah*, whither *Lot* fled; and hence some have fancied that *Baalshalisha* should rather be read *Belashalisha*, as a Name compounded of *Bela* and *Shalisha*. The Chaldee Paraphrast and Arabic Interpreter render it *the South Country*, which favours the latter Opinion rather than the former, inasmuch as *Zoar* lay indeed to the S. of *Gilgal*, where *Elisha* then was, whereas *Ephraim* lay to the N. & N. W. (Wells.)

BABA, a Town sit. on the Coast of the *Black Sea*, abt. 10 m. N. of *Tomisvar*.

BABEL. The Sons of *Noah*, on their Arrival in a Plain in the Land of *Shinaar*, (The Sit. &c. of wh. see in the Artic. CHALDEA & SHINAAR) began to think of building a City and Tower. The Learned are divided in their Opinions abt. the Sense of the Passage which gives an Account of this Enterprize: *And they said, Go to, let us build us a City and Tower, whose Top may reach unto Heaven, and let us make us a Name, lest we be scatter'd abroad upon the Face of the whole Earth.* By the Expression *Top may reach unto Heaven*, as is evident from other Places of Scripture, *Moses* intended no more than to denote a Tower of great Height; for we read, *Deut. i. 28, & ix. 1. of Cities great, and walled or fenced up to Heaven.* Many imagine their Motive to this Undertaking was their Apprehension of a second Deluge, and to have a Place sufficiently high to fly to. But, in such Case, it is probable they would rather have built it on an Eminence than a Plain; and the Scripture expressly assigns their Reason to be to *make them a Name*. Now, to *make one's self a Name* is a Scripture Expression for *to make one's self famous*, as II. Sam. viii. 13. *Isa. lxiii. 12, &c.* But others pretend the Word render'd *Name* should be render'd *Sign*, when the Passage would run, *Let us make us a Sign, lest we be scatter'd*; that is, as *Perizonius* explains it, the Tower was to serve them as a Beacon, or Mark, by the Sight of which, or a Signal made from the Top of it, they might avoid straying in the open Plains with their Flocks (the first Men being Shepherds) and be brought back to the City which they had built for a Place of Abode, being unwilling to disperse themselves. But whatever the Motives of the Chiefs were, which seem to be dubiously expressed in the Text, the Effect was, they set on foot the building the City and Tower of *Babel*. But this Enterprize being displeasing to GOD, as tending to frustrate or delay the Execution of his Design, which was that Mankind should not always continue together in one Place, he obliged them to give over their Project before they had

(a) Some pretend that the Tower was thrown down by tempestuous Winds on the Builders Heads; and that the City Babylon was built out of the Ruins.

finish'd it (a) by confounding their Language, so that one could not understand what another said; from whence the City took the Name of *Babel* (Gen. xi. 7, 8, 9.), which signifies *Confusion*: Whereupon the Dispersion & Planting of Nations ensued. But as to the Name of *Babel* itself, which the Hebrew Text tells us was so called because God did there *balal*, i. e. *confound* the Language of all the

Earth, Gen. xi. 9. it may likewise more naturally be derived from the Syriac, in which Tongue *balbel* is *to confound*; and *Boblo* or *Bobel* is *Confusion*. This Event happen'd just before (viz. 10 Yrs. before) the Birth of *Peleg*, (Gen. x. 25.) in the Year of the Flood 401, when the Work, according to some, had been carried on 22 Years, and according to others 40; so that the Foundation must have been laid 10, or at least but 28, Years after *Noah's* Death; for *Noah* lived after the Flood 350 Years, Gen. ix. 28. 'The Confusion of Language, therefore, (says Mr. *Shuckford*) and the Dispersion of Mankind, were not effected all at once; they began at the Birth of *Peleg*, but were not completed until 30 Years after; some Companies separating and going away one Year, and some another.' Many, considering the Confusion of Tongues, and the Dispersion of Mankind thereupon, as a Divine Judgment, have deemed the Building of *Babel* an evil Attempt; and, being concern'd for the Honour of *Shem* and his Race, will not allow them to have been present at it, supposing that Undertaking to be set on foot wholly by the unbelieving Part of Mankind, in which Sense they understand the Words *the Children of Men*, Gen. xi. 5. On the Contrary, others will have it that not only *Shem*, but *Noah* and *Abraham* (who, according to one Way of computing the Hebrew Chronology, were contemporary) assisted in the raising that Structure; while some say *Nimrod*, who is generally looked on as the chief Promoter of that Work, retired into *Assyria* because he would not give his Assent to it. --- That the Building of *Babel* was a Thing indifferent in itself, and no way sinful, seems evident from the Silence of the Scripture, which does not condemn that Attempt as bold or presumptuous, or intimate any previous Command to the contrary, wh. only could make it criminal. And that the Family of *Shem* were concern'd in the Work, as well as the rest, appears from their sharing in the Punishment, if it be a Punishment, viz. the *Confusion of Tongues*; for the Languages of *Elam* or *Persia*, & of *Assyria*, & *Mesopotamia*, were different, as were also those even of the Descendants of *Eber*, the *Arabs* and the *Jews*, whatever others may pretend; and if speaking the Hebr. Language be a Proof, then the *Canaanites* were not concerned in the building of *Babel* any more than *Eber* and his Descendants, for their Language was the same with the Hebrew. --- The Reader must needs have a Curiosity to see some Account of a City and Tower which employ'd all the Men in the World for so many Years in building them. The Scripture informs us, that they made use of burnt Bricks instead of Stone, and *Slime* instead of Mortar, Gen. xi. 3. According to an Eastern Tradition, they were 3 Yrs. employ'd in making & burning these Bricks, each of which was 13 Cubits long, 10 br. and 5 thick. The *Slime* with which these Bricks were cemented was a pitchy Substance, or *Bitumen*, brought from a City, in the Neighbourhood of *Babylon*, by *Herodotus* called *Is*, or *Hit*. --- It is much no modern Author, excepting *Bochart*, out of the many who have occasionally or professedly spoken of *Babylon*, have taken Notice of this nice Circumstance in *Herodotus*. That Prince of Historians observes, that by the City *Is*, 8 Days Journey from *Babylon*, there runs a sm. River of the same Name into *Euphrates*, whose Waters carry along with them many Lumps of *Bitumen*, which are convey'd thence to the Walls of *Babylon*. *Diodorus* says, the Quantity of *Bitumen* in those Parts is so great, that it suffices the Inhabitants not only for their Buildings, but for Fuel, being dried and burned like Wood. *Hit* is called *Æliopolis* by *Isidore of Charax*, who mentions the Springs of *Bitumen* near it, and places it on the *Euphrates* abt. 215 m. W. of *Seleucia* on the *Tigris*, which agrees better with *Herodotus* than the Account of modern Authors, who place *Hit* 31 Parasangs, or abt. 128 m. W. of *Baghdad* (supposed to stand near, if not in the Place of, *Seleucia*) and 21 Parasangs W. of *Ambar*, once a famous City on the *Euphrates*, not far N. fr. *Felujiab*, and 8 to N. of *Kadesia*, a Town no less remarkable for the Battle wherein the *Arabs* (accord. to *Herbelot*) gained the Victory which decided the Fate of *Persia*. These Springs of *Bitumen* are called *Ojûn Hit*, the *Fountains of Hit*, and are much celebrated by the *Arabs* and *Persians*. The latter call it *Chešmeh Kir*, the *Fountain of Pitch*. This liquid *Bitumen* they call *Nafta*; and the *Turks*, to distinguish it from Pitch, give it the Name of *Hara sakiz* or *black Mastic*. A Persian Geographer says, that *Nafta* issues out of the Springs of the Earth, as *Ambergreece* issues out of those of the Sea. All the modern Travellers, except *Rauwolf*, who went to *Persia* and the *Indies* by the Way of the *Euphrates*, before the Discovery of the *Cape of Good Hope*, mention this Fountain of liquid *Bitumen* as a strange Thing. Some

Some of them take Notice of the River mentioned by *Herodotus*, and assure us that the People of the Country have a Tradition, that when the Tower of *Babel* was building they brought the Bitumen from hence; which is confirm'd by the *Arab* and *Persian* Historians. ---- *Hlt, Heit, Eit, Ait, or Idt*, as it is variously written by Travellers, is a great *Turkish* Town; (accord. to *Rauwolf*) sit. upon the Right or W. Side of the *Euphrates*; and has a Castle, to the S. W. of which; and 3 m. fr. the Town, in a Valley, are many Springs of this black Substance, each of which makes a Noise like a Smith's Forge, incessantly puffing and blowing out the Matter so loud, that it may be heard a Mile off; wherefore the *Moors* [*Arabs*] call it *Bâb al jebennam*, i. e. *Hell-Gate*. It swallows up all heavy Things, and many Camels, from Time to Time, fall into the Pits, and are irrecoverably lost. It issues from a certain Lake, sending forth a filthy Smoke, and continually boiling over with the Pitch, which spreads itself over a great Field, which is always full of it. It is free for every one to take. They use it to caulk or pitch their Boats, laying it on 2 or 3 Inches thick, which keeps out the Water. With it also they pitch their Houses made of Palm-tree Branches. If it was not that the Inundations of the *Euphrates* carry away the Pitch, which covers all the Sands from the Place where it rises to the River, there would have been Mountains of it long since. The very Ground and Stones thereabouts afford Bitumen, and the Fields abund. of Salt-petre. — But to return to *Babel*. ---- The Oriental Authors say, that the City built by the Sons of *Noah* was 313 Fathoms in Length, and 151 in Breadth; that the Walls of it were 5532 Fath. high, and 33 broad, and the Tower 10000 Fath. (or 12 m.) high: Which Dimensions bear no manner of Proportion to each other. Even *Jerom* affirms, from the Testimony of Eyewitnesses who examined the Remains of the Tower carefully, that it was 4 m. high; but *Ado* raises the Height to no less than 5000 m. But these are *shameful Extravagancies*. The only Account we can depend upon, as to the Dimensions of this Tower, supposing it to be the same Tower with that which stood in the Midst of the Temple of *Belus*, afterwards built round it by *Nebuchadnezzar*, must be taken from Prophane Authors. *Herodotus* tells us it was a Furlong in Length and as much in Breadth; and *Strabo* determines the Height to have been a Furlong, i. e. the Eighth Part of a Mile, or 660 Foot; which is itself prodigious; for thereby it appears to have exceeded the greatest of the *Egyptian* Pyramids in Height 179 Foot, tho' it fell short of it at the Basis by 33. It consisted of 8 square Towers, one above anoth. gradually decreasing in Breadth; which, with the Winding of the Stairs from the Top to the Bottom on the Outside, gave it the Resemblance of a Pyramid, as *Strabo* calls it. The Passage to go up, says *Dr. Heylin*, was of an exceeding great Breadth; there being not only Room for Horses, Carts, and the like Means of Carriage, to meet and turn; but Lodging for Man & Beast, and (could we credit the romantic Report of *Vorsteگان*) even Grass and Corn-fields for their Nourishment. This antique Form, joined to the extraordinary Height of the Structure, easily induces us to believe it to be the same Tower mentioned by *Moses*; *Nebuchadnezzar* finishing the Design which the Sons of *Noah* were obliged, by the Confusion of Tongues, to leave unexecuted. We would now gratify the Reader's Curiosity with some Account of the Ruins of this celebrated Antiquity, but that they are so defaced that the People of the Country are not certain so much as to their very Situation; and this has occasioned Travellers to differ concerning it. Most of them, led by a Tradition of the Inhabitants, have judg'd a Place abt. 8 or 9 m. to the W. or N. W. of *Baghdâd* to be the Tower of *Babel*. *Rauwolf* supposes he found the Ruins of *Babylon* upon the *Euphrates*, near *Felujia*, abt. 36 m. to the S. W. of *Baghdâd*: And *Della Valle* was directed, by another Tradition, to look for it about 2 Days Journey lower, near an antient City call'd *Hella*, sit. upon the same River. Here also might be placed the Ruins described by a late Traveller (*Mac Gregory*) into these Parts. But indeed these do neither of them seem to be the Remains of the original Tower, but rather some later Structures of the *Arabs*. See more of this renowned Tower of *Babel* under the Name of Temple of *Belus* in our Artic. *BABYLON* below. Mean time, 'tis remarkable (says *Dr. Wells*) that in the very Confusion of Tongues, there seems to have been a Rule observ'd, God so causing them to speak with *diverse* Tongues, that their Tongues were ordered after their Families, and after their Nations. So that the Tongues of the same Branch, tho' *diverse*, yet had a greater Affinity among themselves than with the Tongues of

another Branch. Thus, the Languages of the Branch of *Shem* in the East agree more one with another than with the Languages of the Branch of *Japhet* in the West. As to the Number of Languages then begun to be spoken, they could not probably be (as *Mr. Mede* observes) fewer than there were Nations, nor more than there were Families. If there were no more than there were Nations, or Heads of Nations, then the Number is easily counted, 7 in *Japhet*, 4 in *Ham*, and 5 in *Shem*. But if there were as many as there were Families at the Confusion, their Number cannot be known; because *Moses* (as *Mr. Mede* observes) does not make an Enumeration of all the Families, or Heads of Families. However, the common Opinion is that their Number was according to the Number of Families; and this *Moses* seems to insinuate, because he joins throughout *Gen. x. Families* and *Tongues* together. Hence the Number of the original Languages is commonly esteemed to be about 70, according to the Number of Families mentioned by *Moses*.

BABELMANDEL, or *Babmandel*, E. Lon. 44. 30. Lat. 12. a little Island at the Entrance of the *Red Sea* from the *Indian Ocean*, which gives Name to the *Streights of Babelman-del*.

BABUYANES, *Gemelli* acquaints us, are little low *Philippine* Islands, beyond *Cape Boneador*, opposite to *New Segovia*, at 8 Leag. dist. fr. it, & stretching out to the Island *Formosa* and *Lequios*. In the nearest, which is conquered, are abt. 500 Natives that pay Tribute. It produces Wax, Ebony, Botatas, [*perhaps* Potatoes] Cocoas, Plantans, and other Things, for the Maintenance of the Inhabitants, and of certain Creatures called in the Country Language *Babuyes*, whence the Name of *Babuyanes* was derived.

BABYLON (The Country of), or *BABYLONIA*. See *CHALDEA*.

BABYLON. *Herodotus*, *Ctesias*, and *Justin*, agree in making *Semiramis* the first Founder of this renowned City, whilst *Q. Curtius* will have it that *Belus* first founded the same. But the first seems most to be depended on. Touching this most Illustrious Woman, her Generation, Birth, and Exposure by her Mother, are related in our Artic. *ASCALON*; to which please to turn. And thereto we hope 'twill not be unpleasant to the Reader if we here, as a fit Introduction, add, as a short Continuation of her Story, [*of which we cannot answer for the full Truth*] thus: She (the Foundling *Semiramis*) grew up, and far exceeded all her Sex for Wit and Beauty, and (no Wonder) captivated the Heart of one *Menon*, who was sent to survey the King [*Ninus*]'s Cattle, tho' at the same Time no less than the Chief of his Master's Council, and Governor of all *Syria*. *Menon* had Sight of the divine *Semiramis* at the Shepherd her Foster Father *Simma*'s House, and, not without great Difficulty, obtaining her to himself, conducted her to *Nineveh*, where he married her, and had Two Sons by her, *Hypates* and *Hydaspes*. In short, she governed her Husband, who did nothing but by her Advice and with her Participation, and grew into great Fame for Wisdom. --- During the long Siege which *Ninus* laid to *Bactra*, *Semiramis*'s fond Husband, who attended the King in the *Bactrian* War, was taken with an impatient Desire to see his Wife; and, sending for her, she, as desirous to display the Superiority of her Understanding, and other Excellencies, as her Husband was of her Company, set out for the Camp, in a Habit so prudently contrived, as at once to preserve her Beauty and conceal her Sex, and at the same Time to be fit for Agility and Action; a Mode of Dress which so took with the Fancy, that the *Medes* are said to have assumed it when they came to Empire, and the *Persians* also. She no sooner came before *Bactra* than she made Remarks on their Manner of conducting the Siege, and particularly took Notice that they amused themselves with assailing the weakest Places, & never so much as thought of making an Effort upon the Citadel, and other Parts of more Strength; and that for this Reason the Besieged neglected them, to defend the Places more defenceless. Observing this, she took with her some who had a particular Faculty of climbing up Rocks, and with these she, with unspeakable Toil and Dexterity, got Possession of Part of the Citadel, and immediately made Signal to the *Assyrians* to assault that Quarter; which being done, and the City thrown into the wildest Consternation, the whole Place was immediately reduced. *Ninus*, astonished at this Action, at first rewarded her as she deserved, and presently fell a Slave to her irresistible Beauty, endeavouring by all Means to persuade her Husband to surrender her up to him, and particularly tempting him with the Promise of giving him his Daughter *Sofana* in Marriage; But this making no Impres-

sion on him, *Ninus* changed his Note and threaten'd to pull out his Eyes; which threw poor *Menon* into such a Fit of Rage and Despair, that he immediately went and hung himself. Thus was it that *Ninus* became possessed of the incomparable *Semiramis*, who was now advanced to the Imperial Dignity. *Ninus*, now Lord of *Babtra*, returned with immense Spoil, particularly of Gold and Silver, and some Time afterwards had a Son by *Semiramis*, call'd *Ninyas*, whom he (*dying*) left to the Care of his Wife, whom he constituted Regent of the Empire. She deposited her dead Husband in the Palace, and raised over him a Mount of Earth of wonderful Dimensions. She now thought of nothing less than surpassing her Husband in Glory; to which End she determined to erect a City in the Province of *Babylon*, making incredible Preparations for the Work, and gathering 2,000,000 of Men to assist therein. That this enormous City *BABYLON*, the Subject of this our Article, might be erected with the Dispatch her Impatience required, she allotted a Spot of a Furlong to as many of her trustiest Friends as the Greatness of the Surface required, allotting to each every Thing necessary for the Undertaking; by which Means was the Whole compleated in a Year. We omit describing it as it came out of her Hands, to leave the more Room for its Description when so vastly more improved, augmented, adorn'd, and made the Wonder of the World, by *Nebuchadnezzar*; --- For it must, after all, be noted, that whosoever was the first Founder, &c. (whether *Belus* or *Semiramis*) of this most renown'd City, it was He, *Nebuchadnezzar*, that really render'd it one of the Wonders of the World. The most famous Works therein (as we have it from the Great Dr. *Prideaux*, &c.) were, 1. The Walls of the City, 2. The Temple of *Belus*, 3. His Palace, and the Hanging Gardens in it, 4. The Banks of the River, and 5. The artificial Lake and artificial Canals made for the draining of that River: In the Magnificence and Expence of which Works he much exceeded whatsoever had been done by any King before him; and excepting the Walls of *China* nothing like it hath been since attempted, whereby any one else can be equall'd to him herein. 1. The Walls were every way prodigious: For they were in Thickness 87 Foot, in Height 350 Foot, and in Compass 480 Furlongs, wh. make 60 of our Miles. This is *Herodotus's* Account of them, who was himself at *Babylon*, and is the antientest Author that hath wrote of this Matter. And altho' there are others that differ from him herein, yet the most, that agree in any Measures of those Walls, give us the same, or very near the same, that he doth. Those who lay the Height of them at 50 Cubits speak of them only as they were after the Time of *Darius Hystaspis*. For the *Babylonians* having revolted from him, and in Confidence of their strong Walls stood out against him in a long Siege, after he had taken the Place, to prevent their Rebellion for the future, he took away their Gates, and beat down their Walls to the Height last mentioned; and beyond this they were never after raised. These Walls were drawn round the City in the Form of an exact Square, each Side of which was 120 Furlongs (or 15 Miles) in Length, and all built of large Bricks cemented together with Bitumen [See *BABEL*], a glutinous Slime arising out of the Earth in that Country, which binds in Building much stronger and firmer than Lime [*Straw, we are told, being mixed with it*], and soon grows much harder than the Brick or Stones themselves which they cement together. These Walls were surrounded on the Outside with a vast Ditch filled with Water, and lined with Bricks on both Sides after the Manner of a Scarpe or Counterscarpe; & the Earth which was dug out of it made the Bricks wherewith the Walls were built, and therefore from the vast Height and Depth of the Walls may be inferred the Greatness of the Ditch. In every Side of this great Square were 25 Gates, i. e. 100 in all, which were all made of solid Brass: And hence it is that, when God promised to *Cyrus* the Conquest of *Babylon*, he tells him that he would break in Pieces before him the Gates of Brass, Isa. xlv. 2. Between every 2 of these Gates were 3 Towers, and 4 more at the 4 Corners of this great Square, and 3 between each of these Corners and the next Gate on either Side; and every one of these Towers was 10 Foot higher than the Walls. But this is to be understood only of those Parts of the Wall where there was need of Towers. For some Parts of them lying against Morasses always full of Water, where they could not be approached by an Enemy, they had there no need of any Towers at all for their Defence, and therefore in them there were none built. For the whole Number of them amounted to no more than 250, whereas, had the same uniform Order

been observed in their Disposition all round, there must have been many more. From the 25 Gates in each Side of this great Square went 25 Streets in straight Lines to the Gates which were directly over-against them in the other Side opposite to it. So that the whole Number of the Streets were 50, each 15 m. long; whereof 25 went one Way, & 25 the other, directly crossing each other at Right Angles. [See *PHILADELPHIA* for a Copy of this Model now.] And, besides these, there were also 4 Half Streets, which were built but on one Side, as having the Wall on the other. These went round the 4 Sides of the City next the Walls, and were each of them 200 Foot broad; and the rest were about 150. By these Streets thus crossing each other, the whole City was cut out into 676 Squares, each of which was 4 Furl. & an half on every Side, i. e. 2 m. & a qr. in Compass. Round these Squares on every Side towards the Streets stood the Houses, all built 3 or 4 Stories high, and beautified with all manner of Adornments towards the Streets. The Space within in the Middle of each Square was all void Ground, imploy'd for Yards, Gardens, & other such Uses. A Branch of the *Euphrates* ran quite cross the City, entering in on the N. Side, & going out on the S. over which, in the Middle of the City, was a Bridge of a Furlong in Length, and 30 Foot in Breadth, built with wonderful Art to supply the Defect of a Foundation in the Bottom of the River; which was all sandy. The Stones of this Bridge were firmly clamped together with Iron. At the 2 Ends of the Bridge were 2 Palaces, the old Palace on the E. Side, and the new Palace on the W. Side, of the River. The former (which was 30 Furl. in Compass) took up 4 of the Squares above mentioned, and the other (which was 60 Furlongs in Compass) 9 of 'em. And the Temple of *Belus*, which stood next the old Palace, took up another of these Squares. The whole City stood on a large Flat or Plain in a very fat and deep Soil. That Part of it which was on the E. Side of the River was the old City, the other on the W. Side was added by *Nebuchadnezzar*. Both together were included within that vast Square I have mentioned. The Pattern hereof seemeth to have been taken from *Nineveh*, that having been exactly 480 Furlongs round, as this was. For *Nebuchadnezzar*, having, in Conjunction with his Father, destroy'd that old Royal Seat of the *Assyrian* Empire, resolv'd to make this, which he intended should succeed it in Dignity, altogether as large; only whereas *Nineveh* was in the Form of a Parallelogram, he made *Babylon* in that of an exact Square, which Figure render'd it somewhat the larger of the Two. To fill this great and large City with Inhabitants was the Reason that *Nebuchadnezzar* out of *Judea* and other conquered Countries carried so great a Number of Captives thither. And could he have made it as populous as it was great, there was no Country in all the East could better than that in which it stood have maintained so great a Number of People as must then have been in it. For the Fertility of this Province was so great, that it yielded to the *Persian* Kings during their Reign over *Asia* Half so much as did all that large Empire besides, the common Return of their Tillage being 2 and 300-fold every Crop. But it never happen'd to have been fully inhabited, it not having had Time enough to grow up thereto. For within 25 Years after the Death of *Nebuchadnezzar* the Royal Seat of the Empire was remov'd from thence to *Shusan* by *Cyrus*, which did put an End to the growing Glory of *Babylon*, for after that it never more flourished. When *Alexander* came to *Babylon*, *Q. Curtius* (lib. 5. c. 1.) tells us, no more than 90 Furl. of it was then built; which can no otherwise be understood than of so much in Length; and if we allow the Breadth to be as much as the Length (which is the utmost that can be allow'd) it will follow then that no more than 8100 square Furlongs were then built upon; but the whole Space within the Walls contained 14400 square Furlongs; and therefore there must have been 6300 square Furlongs that were unbuilt, which *Curtius* tells us were plow'd and sown. And, besides this, the Houses were not contiguous, but all built with a void Space on each Side between House and House. And the same Historian tells us this was done because this Way of building seem'd to them the safest. His Words are, *Ac ne totam quidem urbem tectis occupaverunt, per 90 stadia habitatur, nec omnia continua sunt, credo quia tutius visum est pluribus locis spargi.* i. e. Neither was the whole City built upon; for the Space of 90 Furlongs it was inhabited, but the Houses were not contiguous, because they thought it safest to be dispersed in many Places distant from each other. Which Words They thought it safest are to be understood not as if they did this for the better securing their Houses from Fire, as some interpret them, but chiefly for

for the better preserving of Health. For hereby, in Cities situated in such hot Countries, those Suffocations and other Inconveniences are avoided, which must necessarily attend such as there dwell in Houses closely built together. For which Reason *Delhi*, the Capital of *India*, and sev. other Cities in those warmer Parts of the World, are thus built, the Usage of those Places being that such a stated Space of Ground be left void betw. every House and House that is built in them. And old *Rome* was built after the same Manner. So that, putting all this together, it will appear, that *Babylon* was so large a City rather in Scheme than in Reality. For, according to this Acct. it must be by much the larger Part that was never built, and therefore in this Respect it must give Place to *Nineveh*, which was as many Furlongs in Circuit as the other, and without any void Ground in it that we are told of. And the Number of its Inhabitants at the same Time, which could not discern between their Right Hand and their Left, which the Scriptures tell us were 120000 in the Time of *Jonah*, doth sufficiently prove it was fully inhabited. It was intended indeed that *Babylon* should have exceeded it in every Thing: But *Nebuchadnezzar* did not live long enough to finish the Scheme that was first drawn of it. The next great Work of *Nebuchadnezzar* at *Babylon* was the Temple of *Belus*. But that which was most remarkable of it was none of his Work, but was built many Ages before. It was a wonderful Tower that stood in the Middle of it. [For a Description of the most Part of which we, to avoid Repetition, refer to *BABEL*, *Bochart* asserting it, not without Reason, to have been the very same Tower which was there built at the Confusion of Tongues.] For it was prodigious enough to answer the Scripture's Description of it, and it is attested by several Authors to have been built of Bricks and Bitumen as the Tower of *Babel* was. *Herodotus* saith, that the going up to it was by Stairs on the Outside round it, from whence it seems most likely that the whole Ascent was by the benching-in, drawn in a sloping Line from the Bottom to the Top 8 Times round, and that this made the Appearance of 8 Towers one above another, in the same Manner as we have the Tower of *Babel* commonly described in Pictures, saving only that, whereas that is usually (and erroneously) pictur'd round, this was square. For such a benching-in, drawn in a Slope 8 times round in Manner as aforesaid, would make the Whole seem on every Side as consisting of 8 Towers, and the upper Tower to be so much less than that next below it as the Breadth of the Benching-in amounted to. These 8 Towers, being as so many Stories one above another, were each of them 75 Foot high, and in them were many great Rooms with arched Roofs supported by Pillars. All which were made Parts of the Temple after the Tower became consecrated to that idolatrous Use. The uppermost Story of all was that which was most Sacred, and where their chiefest Devotions were perform'd. Over the whole, on the Top of the Tower, was an Observatory, by the Benefit of which it was that the *Babylonians* advanced their Skill in Astronomy beyond all other Nations, and came to so early a Perfection in it, as is related. For when *Alexander* took *Babylon*, *Calisthenes* the Philosopher, who accompanied him thither, found they had Astronomical Observations for 1903 Years backward from that Time, which carrieth up the Account as high as the 115th Year after the Flood, which, says *Dr. Prideaux*, was within 15 Years after the Tower of *Babel* was built: 'For (continues the Dean) the Confusion of Tongues, which followed immediately after the building of that Tower, happened in the Year wherein *Peleg* was born, which was 101 Years after the Flood, and 14 Years after that these Observations began.' Thus the Doctor. But it might be injurious perhaps to Truth, and Injustice to the Reader, should I not here observe, that the latest and most accurate Chronologers make the Birth of *Peleg* to have been in the 401. Year of the Flood; which makes 300 Years Difference; and *Alexander* was received into *Babylon* in the 2668. Year of the Flood; from which if we subtract 1903 Years, the *Babylonians* Observations began no sooner than in the 765th Year of the Flood. — But to proceed: 'Till the Time of *Nebuchadnezzar* the Temple of *Belus* contained no more than this Tower only, and the Rooms in it served all the Occasions of that idolatrous Worship. But he enlarged it by vast Buildings erected round it in a Square of 2 Furlongs on every Side, and 1 m. in Circumf. which was 1800 Foot more than the Square at the Temple of *Jerusalem*, [For it was a Square of 500 Cubits on every Side, and 2000 in the whole, i. e. 3000 Foot. Lightfoot] this being 4800 Foot round. And on the Outside of all these Buildings

there was a Wall enclosing the Whole, which may be supposed to have been of equal Extent with the Square in which it stood, i. e. 2 m. & half in Compass, in which were sev. Gates leading into the Temple, all of solid Brasses; and the Brazen Sea, the Brazen Pillars, and the other Brazen Vessels, which were carried to *Babylon* from the Temple of *Jerusalem*, seem to have been employ'd to the making of them. For it is said that *Nebuchadnezzar* did put all the Sacred Vessels which he carried from *Jerusalem* (*Dan. i. 2. II. Chron. xxxvi. 7.*) into the House of his God at *Babylon*; that is, into this House, or Temple of *Bel*: For that was the Name of the Great God of the *Babylonians*. He is supposed to have been the same with *Nimrod*, and to have been called *Bel* from his Dominion, and *Nimrod* from his * Rebellion. For *Bel*, or *Baal*, (which is the same Name) signifieth Lord; and *Nimrod* a Rebel in the Jewish & Chaldean Languages. The former was his *Babylonish* Name by reason of his Empire in that Place, & the latter his Scripture Name by reason of his Rebellion, in revolting from God to follow his own wicked Designs. This Temple stood till the Time of *Xerxes*; but he, on his Return from his Grecian Expedition, demolished the whole of it, and laid it all in Rubbish, having first plunder'd it of all its immense Riches, among which were several Images or Statues of massy Gold, and one of them is said by *Diodorus Siculus* to have been 40 Foot high; which might perchance have been that which *Nebuchadnezzar* consecrated in the Plains of *Dura*. *Nebuchadnezzar's* Golden Image is said indeed in Scripture to have been 60 Cubits, i. e. 90 Foot high; but that must be understood of the Image and Pedestal both together. For that Image being said to have been but 6 Cubits broad, or thick, it is impossible that the Image could have been 60 Cubits high; for that makes its Height to be 10 times its Breadth, which exceeds all the Proportions of a Man, no Man's Height being above 6 Times his Thickness, measuring the thinnest Man living at his Waist. But where the Breadth of this Image was measured is not said; perchance it was fr. Shoulder to Shoulder, & then the Proportion of 6 Cubits Breadth will bring down the Height exactly to the Measure which *Diodorus* hath mentioned. For the usual Height of a Man being 4 & half of his Breadth between the Shoulders, if the Image were 6 Cubits br. betw. the Shoulders, it must, accord. to this Proportion, have been 27 Cub. high, which is 40 Foot & half. Besides *Diodorus* tells us, that this Image of 40 f. high contained 1000 *Babylonish* Talents of Gold, which, accord. to *Pollux*, (who, in his *Onomasticon*, reckons a *Bab. Talent* to contain 7000 *Attic Drachina's*, i. e. 875 Oz.) amounts to 3,500,000 l. of our Money. But if we advance the Height of the Statue to 90 Foot without the Pedestal, it will increase the Value to a Sum incredible; and therefore it is necessary to take the Pedestal also into the Height mentioned by *Daniel*. Other Images and sacred Utensils were also in that Temple, all of solid Gold. Those that are particularly mentioned by *Diodorus* contain 5030 Talents, which with the 1000 Talents above-mentioned amount to 21,000,000 l. of our Money. And, besides this, we may well suppose the Value of as much more in Treasure & Utensils not mentioned, which was a vast Sum. But it was the Collection of near 2000 Years; for no less had that Temple stood. All this *Xerxes* took away when he destroy'd it. *Alexander*, on his Return to *Babylon* from his Indian Expedition, purposed again to have rebuilt it; and in order hereto he did set 10000 Men on Work to rid the Place of its Rubbish; but, after they had laboured herein 2 Months, *Alexander* died, before they had perfected much of the Undertaking. And this did put an End to all farther Proceedings in such Design. Had he lived, and made that City the Seat of his Empire, as 'twas supposed he would, the Glory of *Babylon* would no doubt have been advanced by him to the utmost Height that ever *Nebuchadnezzar* intended to have brought it to, and it would again have been the Queen of the East. — Next this Temple of *Bel*, or *Belus*, on the E. Side of the River, stood the old Palace of the Kings of *Babylon*, being 4 m. in Comp. Exactly over-agt. it, on the other Side the River, stood the new Palace; and this was that which *Nebuchadnezzar* built. It was 4 times as big as the former, as being 8 m. in Comp. It was surrounded with 3 Walls, one within another, and strongly fortified. But what was most wonderful in it were the hanging Gardens, wh. were of so celebrated a Name among the Greeks. They contain'd a Square of 4 Plethra (i. e. of 400 Foot) on every

* There is nothing (says a learned modern Annotator) in the short History of *Nimrod* which carries the least Air of Reproach, except his Name, which signifies a Rebel.

ry Side, & were carried up aloft into the Air in the Manner of several large Terrasses one above another, till the highest equall'd the Walls of the City. The Ascent was from Terrass to Terrass by Stairs 10 f. wide. The whole Pile was sustained by vast Arches built upon Arches one above another, and strengthened by a Wall surrounding it on every Side of 22 f. Thickness. The Floors of every one of these Terrasses were laid in the same Manner, thus: On the Top of the Arches were first laid large flat Stones 16 f. long & 4 br. and over them was a Layer of Reed mixed with a great Quantity of Bitumen; over which were 2 Rows of Bricks closely cemented together by Plaster; and then over all were laid thick Sheets of Lead; and lastly upon the Lead was laid the Mould of the Garden. All this Floorage was contrived to keep the Moisture of the Mould from running away down through the Arches. The Mould, or Earth, was of that Depth as to have Room enough for the greatest Trees to take Rooting in it, and such were planted all over in every Terrass, as were also all other Trees, Plants, and Flowers, that were proper for a Garden of Pleasure. In the upper Terrass was an Aqueduct, or Engine whereby Water was drawn up out of the River, which from thence watered the whole Garden. *Amynitis* the Wife of *Nebuchadnezzar* having been bred in *Media* (for she was the Daughter of *Astyages*, the King of that Country) had been much taken with the mountainous and woody Parts of that Country, and therefore desired to have something like it at *Babylon*; and to gratify her herein was the Reason of erecting this monstrous Work of Vanity. The other Works attributed to him were the Banks of the River, the artificial Canals, and artificial Lake; which were made for draining it in Times of Overflows. For on the coming of the Summer the Sun melting the Snow on the Mountains of *Armenia*, from thence is always a great Overflow of Water during *June*, *July*, and *August*, which running into the *Euphrates* makes it overflow all its Banks, during that Season, in Manner as doth the *Nile* in *Egypt*, whereby the City and Country of *Babylon* suffering great Damage, for the preventing hereof, he did, a great Way up the Stream, cut out of it, on the E. Side, 2 artificial Canals, thereby to drain off these Overflowing into the *Tigris*, before they should reach *Babylon*. The farthest of these was the Current which did run into the *Tigris* near *Seleucia*, and the other that which taking its Course between the last mentioned and *Babylon*, discharged itself into the same River over-against *Apamia*: Which, being very large and navigable for great Vessels was from thence called *Nabarmalcha*, i. e. in the *Chaldean* Language *The Royal River*. For the farther securing it he built also prodigious Banks of Brick & Bitumen on each Side of the River, to keep it within its Channel, which were carried along from the Head of the said Canals down to the City, and some way below it. But the most wonderful Part of this Work was within the City itself: For there, on each Side of the River, he built fr. the Bottom of it a great Wall for its Bank of Brick & Bitumen, which was of the same Thickness with the Walls of the City, and over-against every Street that crossed the said River he made, on every Side, a brazen Gate in the said Wall, and Stairs leading down from it to the River, from whence the Citizens used to pass by Boat from one Side to the other; which was the only Passage they had over it till the Bridge was built. The Gates were open by Day, but always shut by Night. And this prodigious Work was carried on, on both Sides, to the Length of 160 Furlongs, which is 20 m. of our Measure, and therefore must have been begun 2 m. & half above the City, and continued down 2 m. & half below it. While these Banks were building, the River was turned another Way. For which Purpose to the W. of *Babylon* was made a prodigious artificial Lake, which was, according to the lowest Computation, 40 m. square & 160 in Compass, and in Depth 35 f. saith *Herodotus*, 75 saith *Megasthenes*. The former seems to measure from the Surface of the Sides, and the other from the Top of the Banks that were cast up upon them. And into this Lake was the whole River turned by an artificial Canal cut from the W. Side of it, till all the said Work was finished, and then it was re-turned again into its own former Channel. But, that the River, in the Time of its Increase, might not, thro' the Gates above mentioned, overflow the City, this Lake, with the Canal leading thereto, was still preserved, & prov'd the best & most effectual Means to prevent it. For whenever the River rised to such a Height as to endanger this Overflowing, it always discharged itself by this Canal into the Lake, thro' a Passage in the Bank of the River at the Head of the said Canal, made there of a Pitch fit for this

Purpose; whereby it was prevented from ever rising any higher towards that Place. And the Water received into the Lake at the Time of those Overflows was there kept all the Year, as in a common Reservoir for the Benefit of the Country, to be let out by Sluices at all convenient Times for the watering of the Lands below it. So it equally served the Convenience of *Babylon* and of that Part of the Province in improving their Lands; and making them the more fertile and beneficial: — Tho' at last it became the Cause of great Mischief to both. For, in the Reign of *Belshazzar*, [& the very Night he was slain, *Dan. v. 30, 31.*] it afforded to *Cyrus* the Means of taking the City, and in the effecting thereof became the Cause of drowning a great Part of that Country. For he draining the River by this Lake and Canal, by that Means, after a tedious and ineffectual Siege, took the City. And when by the Breaking down of the Banks at the Head of the Canal the River was quite turned that Way, no Care being taken afterwards again to reduce it to its former Channel by repairing the Breach, all the Country on that Side was overflowed and drowned by it. And the Current, by long running this Way, at length making the Breach so wide as to become irreparable, unless by too great an Expence, &c. the whole Province was lost by it. But we may here note, that all the Flat whereon *Babylon*, in its Prosperity, stood, being, by Means of so many Rivers and Canals running through it, made in many Places marshy, especially near the said Rivers and Canals, this caused it to abound much in Willows, and therefore it is called in Scripture the *Valley of Willows*; for so the Words, *Isa. xv. 7.* which we translate *the Brook of the Willows* ought to be rendered: And for the same Reason the *Jews* (*Psa. cxxxvii. 1, 2.*) are said, when they were by the Rivers of *Babylon*, in the Land of their Captivity, to have hung their Harps upon the Willows. A while after the Death of *Alexander*, *Babylon* falling into Decay, on the building of *Seleucia* in the Neighbourhood, the Work of reducing the River, &c. was never more thought of, but that Country hath remained all Bog and Marsh ever since: And no doubt this was one main Reason which helped forward the Desertion of that Place, especially when they found a new City built in the Neighbourhood in a much better Situation. *Jerom*, who flourish'd in the 4th Century of the Christian Era, writes, that in his Time *Babylon* was entirely ruined, the Walls only being then kept up by the *Parthian* Kings, who had made the Space within a Park for the keeping of Wild Beasts. The first after *Jerom* who mentions *Babylon* is one *Benjamin*, a Jew, of *Tudela* in *Navar*. This Traveller, in his *Itinerary*, which he wrote about the Middle of the 12th Cent. tells us that he was on the Spot where the City of *Babylon* stood, and that he saw only some Ruins of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Palace still remaining which no body ventur'd to visit, by reason of the many Serpents and Scorpions that infested the Place. *Texeira*, in the Account he gives us of his Travels fr. *India* to *Italy*, tells us that, in his Time, there was scarce any thing remaining of this great and famous City, and that the Place on which it stood was the least frequented of any in all that Country. *Rauwolf*, a German Traveller, who visited those Places in 1574. confirms what we read in the above-mentioned Writers. We shall quote his Words: 'The Village of *Elugo* (says he) stands on the Place where formerly *Babylon*, the Metropolis of *Chaldea*, stood. The Harbour is a Qr. of a League off, whither those use to resort who intend to travel by Land to the famous City of *Bagdad*, which lies about a Day and half's Dist. to the E. on the Riv. *Tigris*. This Country is so dry and barren that it cannot be tilled, and so bare that I should have doubted very much whether this powerful and potent City (which was the most stately and famous one of the World, situated in the pleasant and fruitful Country of *Sinar*) stood in that Place, if I had not known it by its Situation and several Antiquities still to be seen in that Neighbourhood; first by the old Bridge which was laid over the *Euphrates*, whereof there are some Arches still remaining, built of burnt Brick, and wonderfully strong. — Just before the Village of *Elugo* is the Hill whereon the Castle stood; and you may still see the Ruins of its Fortifications. At a fm. Dist. fr. the Castle stood the Tower of *Babylon*. This we see still, and it is Half a League in Diameter, but so ruined and full of venomous Reptiles, that no body dares come within Half a Mile of it, except in 2 Months of the Winter, when the Insects keep within their Holes. Among these Reptiles there are some called in the *Persian* Tongue *Eglo*, bigger than our Lizards, very poisonous, &c.' — All this shews how fully the Predictions of the Prophet *Isaiah* relating

relating to this Place have been accomplish'd. His Words are as follow; *And Babylon, the Glory of Kingdoms, the Beauty of the Chaldees Excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrha; it shall never be inhabited, neither shall be dwelt in from Generation to Generation; neither shall the Arabian pitch Tent there, neither shall the Shepherds make their Folds there; but Wild Beasts of the Desert shall be there, and their Houses shall be full of doleful Creatures, and Owls shall dwell there, and Satyrs shall dance there, and the Wild Beasts of the Island shall cry in their desolate Houses, and Dragons in their pleasant Palaces, and her Time is near to come, and her Days shall not be prolonged.* Thus far *Isaiah*; and, besides him, several other Prophets have uttered Prophecies to the same Purpose, foretelling the utter Destruction of *Babylon*. 'Tis true that *Lucan*, *Philostratus*, and others, mention the City of *Babylon* as still standing and flourishing in their Time: But those Authors, and all others who speak of *Babylon* as a City still remaining after the Time of *Seleucus Nicator*, are to be understood of *Seleucia* on the *Tigris*, and not of old *Babylon* on the *Euphrates*; for that City becoming, soon after it was built, the Metropolis of the East, was called also *Babylon*, as *Pliny* and *Stephanus* inform us. It was first call'd *Seleucia*, *Babylonia*, or *Seleucia* in the Province of *Babylon*, to distinguish it from several other Cities in different Provinces bearing the same Name *Seleucia*. Afterwards it was known by the Name of *Babylonia*, and at length by that of *Babylon*. — As *Babylon* was drained of its Inhabitants by *Seleucia*, so was *Seleucia* in Process of Time by *Ctesephon* and *Almadaya*, and these 2 again by *Bagdad*. This last City was first built in the same Place where *Seleucia* or *new Babylon* stood; which gave Rise to the common Error that *Bagdad* stands on the Ruins of Old *Babylon*. This Article has been of too great a Length to admit any but the most summary Account of the *Babylonian* GOVERNMENT, LAWS, PUNISHMENTS, RELIGION, CUSTOMS, &c. We can afford Room to say of them no more than that their Government was Monarchical and despotic, their Laws accordingly vague and uncertain, their Punishments unfixed, arbitrary, and rigorous to the utmost, viz. Beheading (*Dan. i. 10.*), Cutting to Pieces (*ii. 5.*), Turning the Offender's House into a Dunghill (*id. ibid.*) and burning in a Fiery Furnace (*iii. 19.*); their Religion was rank Idolatry, and some at least of their Customs (even religious ones) shockingly brutal. For having among their FICTITIOUS DEITIES (as the second in Order, and next to *PUL*, or *BEL*, or *BELUS*) one that in later Days became the *VENUS* of the West, and which was no other than the *ASTARTE* of the *Phœnicians*, and the *DECEITO* of the *Ascalonites*, and was by the *Babylonians* nam'd *MYLITTA*, the *Babylonian* Women were obliged by Law to perform, as to her, the most shameful Religious Devotion of Prostitution to any Comer. Wherefore, tho' this Article has necessarily proved so long (yet we presume tedious to no Reader), we hope, if we lengthen it a little more, (seeing the Explication of a dark Passage of Scripture, as well as a Custom of the *Babylonians*, is produced by it) it will be acceptable. We extract the same from *Bayle*. 'The Letter of *Jeremiah*, (says he) — relating to the Lasciviousness of the Women of *Babylon*, wants a Commentary taken from *Herodotus*. The Text of *Jeremiah* is as follows. *The Women also with Cords about them sit in the Ways, and if any of them, drawn by some that passeth by, lie with him, she reproacheth her Fellow, that she was not thought as worthy as herself, nor her Cord broken.* (*Baruch vi. 42, 43.*) To understand this thoroughly, we must have Recourse to *Herodotus*, who tells us that there was a Law at *Babylon* which obliged all the Women of the Country to go and sit down near the Temple of *Venus*, in order to wait an Opportunity of lying with a Stranger. It was necessary for them once in their Life to pass thro' this. The richer Part of them kept themselves in their Coaches, and carried a great many Servants with 'em. The rest had only an Inclosure of Cords, i. e. they formed themselves into certain Ranks, which were divided from each other by Cords; but in such a Manner that they had Liberty to go in and out, that the Strangers might walk freely between them, and chuse such an one as might be most agreeable to them. When they had chosen, they threw Money into her Lap, and carried her aside to enjoy her. They put up a Prayer for her to the Goddess of the Temple, viz. *Mylitta*, i. e. *Venus*. It was not permitted to these People to refuse any Stranger, nor reject the Money offered her, how small soever the Sum was. They were obliged to the first Stranger who threw the Money to them. We may observe, this Money was reserved for Religious Uses. *Γίνεται γὰρ ἑρπὸν τῷ τῷ ἀγίῳ.* After the Consummation of the Act, they might return to their

Lodging; the Devotion, or Expiation, which the Goddess required was finished. Those who were beautiful and handsome were soon dispatch'd & reliev'd from the Watch; but the Ugly waited a long while for a propitious Hour to satisfy the Law. There were some so unhappy, that 3 or 4 Years waiting would not finish their Novitiate. — Thus all the Obscurity of *Jeremiah's* Expressions is now entirely removed. Every one of these Women sat in a little Cell surrounded with Cords, and did not go out but by breaking the Cord; after which she insulted those who were still in the Inclosure. Who can sufficiently lament the monstrous Alliance which was formed amongst the Heathens between the Worship of the Gods and the most shameful Passions? This is what might be justly called *Easy Devotion*, if the Comedy had contained more Acts and Scenes, and if there had not been a disagreeable Circumstance for the Ugly; for this Patience of 3 or 4 Years was too harsh a Penance.

BABYLON New. See CAIRO. But *Baudrand*, &c. inform us, that this *New Babylon* is almost entirely ruined, and is somewhat distant from the present *Cairo*.

BACA, a Town of *Granada*, in *Spain*, 35 m. N. W. of *Almeria*, and 48 N. E. of *Granada*. W. lon. 3. lat. 37. 30.

BACAIM. See BASAIM.

BACAR, or BAKAR, is a Prov. in the *Mogul* Territ. in the *E. Indies*, bounded on the N. with *Jamba*, W. with *Debli*, E. with the *Ganges*, & S. with *Sanbal*. 'Tis 200 m. fr. E. to W. & 120 fr. N. to S. *Becanor*, its ch. Town, stands on the *Ganges*. Its Quota of Forces is only 4000 Horse & 8000 Foot, and its Revenue 300,000 l. Sterling.

BACARACH, *Baccarach*, or *Bachrach*, a sm. Town of the *Palatinate*, *Germany*, on the Ascent of a Hill near the *Rhine*, 9 m. S. of *Rhinfelt*, 7 N. of *Bingen*, 15 E. of *Simmeren*, 20 S. of *Coblentz*, and 18 W. fr. *Mentz*. It was a Free and Imp. City till subjected to the Electors *Palatine*, who formerly resided here. It was so famous for the best *Rhenish-Wine*, that some derive the Name fr. *Bacchi Ara*, i. e. the Altar of *Bacchus*; the rather because of a great square Stone opposite to it in the *Rhine*, shap'd naturally like an Altar, and still call'd by the Inhabitants *Elter-Stein*, or the Altar-Stone; whereon (some will have it) Victims were offer'd to *Bacchus*. But *M. Blainville* derides this Etymon. That the Wine of these Parts is most excellent is very certain. When the Emp. *Wenceslaus* was offer'd by the Citizens of *Nuremberg* 20000 Crowns to be absolved fr. their Oath of Fidelity to him, he said he would rather acquit them for 4 Waggon-loads of *Baccarach* Wine. But of late those of *Hofheim*, *Rhingarw*, &c. are in higher Vogue. This Town is commanded by the Castle of *Stalech*.

BACCA-SARAI, or *Bascha-Saray*, in the *Taurica Chersonesus*, (now *Crim Tartary*) stands on the River *Kabarta*, which runs thro' it, 100 m. fr. the Isthmus to the S. 63 fr. *Caffa* tow. E. & abt. 10 fr. the W. Coast of the Peninsula, and may be esteem'd the Ch. City of *Crim Tartary*, being the Seat of the *Han*; being a Town of abt. 2000 Houses (2000 Inhabitants says *Beauplan*) besides the *Han's* Palace, surrounded with a pleasant Hunting-Country, & nobly adorn'd with Gardens, Baths, and a Mosque wherein many Sepulchres of *Hans*. It's 60 m. S. of *Precop*, & 80 W. of the Straights of *Kaffa*. E. lon. 35. lat. 45. 15.

BACHIAN Isle, under the Equator, one of the *Molucca's*, or *Clove* Islands, in the Power of the *Dutch*, *Asia*. E. lon. 125.

BACHU, a Port Town of the Pr. of *Chirwan*, or *Shirwan*, in *Persia*, sit. on the W. Shore of the *Caspian Sea*, 300 m. S. of *Astracan*, and 120 N. of *Ferabat*, *Asia*. E. lon. 49. lat. 40.

BACOLA, a Town of the *Mogul* Territ. *E. India*, is by the *Sanfons* placed under the Tropic of *Cancer*. Mr. *Fytch* says, in his Time they had a King of their own, who had large Dominions fruitful of Cotton, Oil, Rice; the Houses of the Town were fair and high, Streets large, and the People naked, except a Cloth Wrapper about their Middle, the Women having many Silver Chains and Rings about their Necks, Arms, and Legs; but the poorer Sort those of Ivory or Copper.

BACTRIANA, or BACTRIA, a Country, once (and now a Pr.) on the N. E. of Antient *Persia*, lay next to *E. fr. Aria*, and may be computed as Part of the *Corasan* (*Aria* being the other Part). The most considerable Towns were *Bactra*, *Maracanda*, *Charracharta*. It was in the first Ages a Kingdom, and a very famous one too, & in later Times it boasted 1000 Cities. That Part of *Bactria* which was water'd by the Riv. *Oxus* is described by the Antients as a very fruitful Country, abounding with Pastures, and well stocked with Cattle of very large Size; but the S. Parts were

were nothing but sandy Deserts, without any Tract or beaten Way; infomuch that Travellers used to rest in the Day-time; and pursue their Journey in the Night, guiding themselves by the Stars, as on the Sea; not without Danger of being buried in the Sand. The *Bactrians* in general (consisting of sev. Nations) were reckon'd good Soldiers, being always at War, either among themselves or the neighbouring Nations; and Enemies to all manner of Luxury. *Pliny* tells us they used to expose their Old People, when they attain'd to a certain Age, to be devoured by fierce Mastiffs; which they kept for that Purpose, and called *Sepulchral Dogs*. He adds that they allow'd their Daughters to keep Company with whom they pleased, and that Incontinency was no ways disreputable even to the Women. As to Government, they were ruled by Kings in the earliest Ages. *Zoroaster* is said by *Eusebius* to have reigned in *Bactria*. *Bactria* was subdued, first by the *Affyrians* [See *BABYLON*]; and afterw. by the *Persians* under *Cyrus the Great*. It fell afterwards under the *Macedonians*, and was held by the Successors of *Seleucus Nicator* till the Reign of *Antiochus Theos*, when *Theodotus* from Governor of that Pr. became King. The Kings whom we find mentioned as reigning in *Bactria* in the Times of the Emp. *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius*, and *Valerian*, were all of *Scythian* Extraction; but the *Scythians* were in their Turn driven out by the *Huns*, who reigned in *Bactria*, as we find in mod. Historians, in the Time of *Ladislaus IV.* King of *Hungary*. This *Bactria* is now Part of the present *Ussac Tartary*, and was the native Country of the late famous *Kouli Kan*, or *Shah Nadir*.

BACTRUS River. See AMOA.

BADAJOS, *Badajos*, in the Pr. of *Estremadura*, *Spain*, is said to have been founded by *Julius Cæsar*, and from him called *Pax Julia*. It afterw. took the Name *Pax Augusta*, fr. *Augustus*, who probably added some new Ornaments or fresh Privileges to it. The Name *Badajos* is most probably derived from the *Moorish Baxaugos*, or the Land of *Wallnuts*, and so by Corruption *Badaxos* and *Badajoz*. It is sit. on the S. Side of the *Guadiana*, abt. 2 m. fr. *Caya*, (which is the Boundary of *Portugal*) abt. 40 m. W. fr. *Merida*, 150 S. W. fr. *Madrid*, & 82 N. N. W. fr. *Seville*. Lat. 38. 35. lon. 6. 12. W. It stands on a fine Eminence, hath a strong Castle, stately Bridge ov. the *Guadiana*, stout lofty Walls w. 8 Gates, 2300 Houses, 3 Parishes, 5 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, 3 Hospitals, & 10 Chapels. Its Bprie hath but 53 Parishes, yet worth 18000 Ducats a Year. The Cathedral hath but 2 Dignitaries, 15 Canons, and 14 Minors.

BADALON, a Town sit. in the Pr. of *Catalonia*, *Spain*, on the Shore of the *Mediterranean*, 10 m. E. of *Barcelona*; where *K. Charles* (the late Emperor) and the *Ld. Peterborough* landed, when they laid Siege to *Barcelona*, Anno 1704. E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 41. 15.

BADANETHA, accor. to *Pliny*, was the ch. City of the Antient *Thamydeni*, who inhabited Part of the Coast of the *Arabian Gulph*; and *Goli* believes them to have inhabited a good Part at least of the Pr. of *Hejaz*, and particularly that District wherein *Hagr* or *Al Hejr* (the *Egra* or *Agra* of *Stephanus* and *Ptolemy*) was situated; which shews them to have been nearly related to the *Saracens*.

BADEN (The Marquisate of) in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is divided betw. 2 Princes of the same Family, who are distinguish'd by the Names of the Cap. Towns of the 2 Marquisates, viz. *BADEN* and *DURLACH*, whereof the Margrave of *Baden-Hochberg*, more commonly call'd *Baden-Baden*, is a *Rom. Catholick*, and the Margrave of *Baden-Durlach* is a *Lutheran*; but he tolerates the other 2 reigning Religions of the Empire, the *Calvinists* and *Roman Catholics*. The partic. Marquis. of *Baden-Baden* lies upon the *Rhine* S. W. fr. that of *Baden-Durlach*, and consists of 6 Bailiwicks; but is not so large as the other. Its Ch. Towns are, *Baden*, *Basstadt*, *Stolhoffen*, *Keil*. The Lower Marquisate of *Baden*, (so called with Regard to the Course of the *Rhine*) viz. *Baden-Durlach*, or *Durlach*, is contiguous to the Marquisate of *Baden* on the N. E. and has the Duchy of *Wurtemberg* on the E. the *Rhine* (which separates it from *Alsace*) W. and Part of the *Lower Palatinate* and the Bprie. of *Spire* N. The Places of Note are *Durlach*, *Carlsruhe*, *Pfortzheim*, *Baden-Weiller*, *Gersbach*, *Hochberg*, *Sausenberg*, *Rotelen*.

BADEN, (in *Swabia*, *Germ.*) in Latin *Bada*, the Metropolis of *BADEN-BADEN*, al. *BADEN HOCHBERG*, by the Antients called *Thermæ Inferiores*, to distinguish it fr. *Baden* in *Switzerland*, is 4 m. E. of the *Rhine*, 7 N. E. of *Stolhoffen*, 12 fr. *Fort Louis*, 18 N. E. of *Straßburg*, 43 S. of *Heidelberg*, 28 S. W. fr. *Philipsburg*, 34 S. of *Spire*, 40 N. W. of *Tubingen*, and 43 N. of *Brisack*. Lon. 8. 14. E. Lat. 48. 44. The Name comes from its Baths, which are

said to be abt. 300; which all proceed from Rocks of Salt, Allum, and Brimstone, have the same Taste, and are reckon'd specifick in the Cramp or Gout, for which they are much frequented; as well as for other Nervous Disorders. Some of 'em are scalding hot; & there's one, call'd the *Kettle*, whose Water boils & smoaks as if a Furnace were und. it, so that they boil Eggs in it. The Town stands, among Hills, on a rocky uneven Ground; so that the Streets are crooked. The Prince (the Marquis of *Baden-Baden*) has a Palace here, with a Castle on an adjacent Rising Ground; well fortified, and the chief Defence of the Town, that chiefly subsists by his Residence, and Concourse of Strangers to its Baths; without which it would be inconsiderable.

BADEN, (in *Austria*, *Germ.*) in Lat. *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, and *Thermæ Austraciæ*, 16 m. S. of *Vienna*, 20 N. W. of *Newstadt*, & 20 S. of *Ebersdorf*, is a neat, little, walled Town, on a Plain, at the Foot of a Ridge of Hills, which are the Excursions of *Mt. Cefius*. It is a Place of gr. Resort for its nat. Baths, of wh. are 2 within the Town, 5 without, and 2 bey. the near Rivulet *Swecht*, which falls into the *Danube* a *Germ.* m. S. E. of *Vienna*. The Water of the largest, the *Duke's Bath*, is mostly transpar. & blueish. It heightens the Colour of Gold, but soon turns other Metals black. It gives a green Colour to the Moss and Plants it washes. The *Sour Bath* is very clear; the Stream turns Silver black, and gilds it if held at a Distance; but when the Water is cold, it changes the Colour of no Metal, tho' boil'd in it. The *Germans* commend these Waters for the Head-ach, and Maladies of Eyes and Ears, and (if drank in Time) for the Gout and Dropsy. The Bathing Times are *June*, *July*, *Aug.* & *Sept.*

BADEN (in *Switzerland*, the County of), in Lat. *Badensis Comitatus*, is sit. betw. the N. Extremities of the Cantons of *Berne* and *Zurich*, & extends on one Side to where the *Aar* falls into the *Rhine*, and on t'other to some Villages bey. the *Rhine*. It is as big as some of the little Cantons, and has a better Soil. 'Tis water'd by 3 navig. Rivers, the *Limmat*, *Rufs*, & *Aar*, bears Corn, & Fruits, and in sev. Places Wine, and has Iron Mines. The Inhabitants are mix'd Protestants and Papists. The Country had once its particular Counts, then came to the Ho. of *Austria*; but the 8 old *Swiss* Cantons took it fr. *Duke Frederick*, 1415. when he had been excomm. by the Council of *Constance*, and put under Ban of the Empire by *Sigismund*. In 1712. this whole County, wh. *Bleau* calls the most splendid Government in *Switzerland*, was yielded to the Prot. Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne*.

BADEN (Ch. Town of the preceding), in Lat. *Bada*, *Aquæ Helvetiæ*, & *Castellum Aquarum*, or *Vicus Thermarum*, is also called *Ober*, or *Upper*, *Baden*, to distinguish it from *Baden* in *Swabia*, and stands on the Riv. *Limmat*, 6 m. S. of the *Rhine*, 11 N. W. of *Zurich*, & 30 S. E. of *Basil*. E. lon. 23. 8. lat. 47. 28. The Baths, to which the Grandeur of the City, as well as its Origin, is chiefly owing, were famous in or near our Saviour's Time, accor. to *Tacitus*; whose Report seems confirm'd by many Monuments, as Figures of Pagan Deities, *Alabaster Rom.* Statues, *Brass Coins* of Old Emperors, &c. found in the neighb. Woods, Fields, Mountains, Rivers, especially the latter: For 'twas a Custom of the Pagans to throw Coins into them as a Compliment to the Deity which they supposed presided over 'em. The Baths are 3 qrs. of a m. below the Town, both Sides the *Limmat*. The largest are at *Imrapen*, a pretty lit. Borough of fine Houses, which might pass for a second *Baden*. It stands on an Eminence, and has a Church dedic. to the Three Kings. 'Tis computed that in the sev. Inns and priv. Houses to which the Water is convey'd by Canals, are no less than 60; all from 7 diff. Springs on the River's Side, & 1 in the midst of the River itself. The Waters are hot in the 3d Degr. impregnated with much Sulphur, mix'd with Allum and Nitre. The Springs rise always the same without Increase or Decrease; only are thought to have most Virtue in *May* and *September*, having then most Flower of Sulphur. They are good for Drinking as well as Bathing, and recommended for all Kinds of (hot or cold) Distempers, particularly for Disorders peculiar to Women, being reckon'd a Cure for Sterility; infomuch that, *Blainville* tells us, scarce a young Woman of Distinction marries without making it an Artic. in Contract that her Husband shall take her every Year to the Baths of *Baden*. The Bathers in the publick, who can't afford the Expence of the private, Baths, have their Shoulders cupp'd in 'em; and the Instruments being of large Rams or Bucks Horns, one may see 2 or 300 Persons naked all w. Horns on their Shoulders in such Baths. The Sit.

Sit. of this Town is betw. 2 very high Hills on both Sides the River; and, tho' unequal and rugged, it's a pretty Town. It has a large Coll. Church, and another. It has been the Place for holding Gen. Dyets, having many large Houses fit for receiving the Ambassadors, &c. The Bailiff resides in a Castle, at the End of a fine wooden Bridge over the River, wh. commands the City, and is joined to it by a long Wall; but in 1712. when this Town surrend'rd at Discretion, it was partly demolish'd. The Harbour on the River belongs to the Town; but the Customs to Zurich and Berne. The Inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. There are Orchards and Vineyards abt. this City; but their Wines are not good. From hence to Zurich is one of the finest Countries in the World.

BADENOGH, (The Country of) in Invernesshire, Scotland, has Part of Murray-Land on the N. Lochaber W. Athol S. and Part of Murray-Land and the Braes of Mar E. Templeman makes its Length 49 m. and Breadth 22; but accord. to others 'tis only 33 fr. E to W. where longest, & 27 fr. N. W. to S. E. where broadest. It abounds w. Deer.

BADEN-WEILLER, in the Marq. of Baden-Baden, Swabia, Germany, is the ch. City of that Part of the lower Marquisate of Baden that lies S. of the Brisgaw, sit. abt. a Leag. fr. the Rhine, mid-way betw. Brisack to N. & Basl to S. abt. 15 m. fr. each. It is much frequented for its hot Baths, proceeding from Minerals of Allum, Brimstone, and Nitre; the Waters drank being good agt. Asthma's, Agues, & Fevers; & bath'd in cure Itch, old Sores, Scabs, Leprosies.

BADEO. See ARGE.

BADGEWORTH, 4 m. N. E. fr. Gloucester, in the Ro. to Cheltenham, & ha. a m. fr. the Lond. Road, near a Riv. that runs into the Severn, is noted for gr. Quant. of Barley produced in its Neighbourhood.

BADLESMERE, in Kent, not far S. of Faversham, in the Road to Wye.

BADLEY, in Suffolk, near Needham.

BADMINGTON, in Gloucestershire, on the Borders of Wilts, 3 m. to N. E. of Chipping-Sodbury & Wickwar, 15 fr. Gloucester, & 85 fr. London.

BADMINTON Magna, in the Hund. of Grombaldash, Gloucestershire, a Seat of the Duke of Beaufort's, which for its stately Parks, pleasant Walks, and fine Gardens, Variety of Fountains, and other Contrivances for Recreation and Pleasure, as well as its noble Mansion-House, may justly be esteem'd one of the completest in the Kingdom: And K. Wm. who came hither from Kingroad when he landed on his Return from his Expedition to Ireland, said to the then Duke, *That he was not surprized at his not coming to Court, when he had so sumptuous a Palace of his own.*

BADRUCK, in the Pr. of Orissa, or Oristan, in the S. Division of Indostan, in the Mogul Ter. in India, stands 50 m. fr. Cattack, on the Side of a River that runs into the Sea at Cunnaca, 20 m. below it. It has abt. 1000 Houses, with a lit. Mud-wall Fort. The ch. Employment here is Husbandry, Spinning, Weaving, and Churning: And Butter is so cheap that 1 d. per Pound is reckon'd dear.

BÆTICA, (now ANDALUSIA) the second Pro. of antient Hispania Ulterior, or further Spain, was so called from the River Bætis, since Tartessus, and now, in Arabic, Guadalquivir, or the great River. It was bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean and the Sinus Gaditanus (or Gulph of Cadiz), & N. by the Cantabric Sea (now the Sea of Biscay). As to its Limits to the W. or Lusitanian Side, and tow. N. E. or Pro. of Tarraco, we cannot so exactly fix 'em, because they (especially as to the Side last-mentioned) are rightly supposed to have been in a constant Fluctuation, as each petty Monarch had Opportunity to encroach upon his Neighbour. The Bætis above-mentioned divided this Prov. into 2 Parts; on the one Side of which, tow. the Anas, were sit. the Turdetani, fr. whence the Country was called Turdetania, but better known by the Name of Beturia. On the other Side were sit. the Bastuli, Bastitani, and Contestani, along the Mediterranean Coasts.

BÆTIS. See BÆTICA and BÆTIS. Strabo says that this Riv. Bætis, which runs thro' Bætica, formerly emptied itself into the Sea at 2 diff. Places; but one of them has been since stopped up.

BÆTULA, or Betulo, antiently a Town near the present Barcelona, in Catalonia, Spain, memorable for the Silver-Mines near it, which vastly supply'd Asdrubal with Treasure before his March towards the Pyrenees, in order to besiege Placentia, &c. This Mine was said to be so very rich, that the Carthaginians (when they had Possession of it) extracted out of it every Day 25000 Drachms (abt. 3125 Oz.) of Silver. Polybius tells us, that Aletes, the Discoverer of

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it, was deified by the antient Spaniards after his Death, for the Service he thereby did his Country. Aristotle and Possidonius intimate that Spain, in the most early Ages, abounded with Silver; infomuch that the Phœnicians exported vast Quantities of that Metal from thence, which they purchased for Oil and other Trifles; nay, the first Author assures us, the Phœnicians, by this Means, had not only immense Quantities of Plate, but that even the very Anchors of their Ships were made of Silver.

BÆTURIA. See BÆTICA.

BAEZA [in Spain], antiently Biathia, or Beatia, is a confid. City of Andalusia, dist. about 15 m. S. W. fr. Ubeda, 65 E. of Cordoua, and 40 N. E. of Granada. W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 37. 40. It stands on a high Hill divided into two by a sm. Valley, abt. 3 m. fr. the Guadalquivir (or old Bætis). It hath a very strong Wall w. lofty Towers, 1000 Families, & 12 Parishes, w. 2 Churches, one Colleg. & another formerly a Cathed. but now united to the Bprie of Jaen. It hath 10 Monasteries, 6 Nunneries, 7 Hospitals, and is famous for dying the finest Scarlet Cloth, and making the richest Taffeties. It is also an University.

BAEZA, or Baeza, [in America], the Ch. Town of that Part of the Pr. of Quito call'd Quixos, and the Residence of its Governor, is about 50 m. dist. fr. Quito tow. S. E. built in 1559.

BAFFA, Bofoe, or Bofou, is a Village on the Coast of Malaguette, in S. Guinea, Afric, about 4 m. & half E. of Sangwin, where is some lit. Trade for Elephants Teeth, but much for Pepper. This Place is easily known by a plain sandy Point, environ'd w. large & sm. Rocks. Some of the Blacks here speak a lit. Portuguese, or Lingua Franca. Barbot.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a Gulph in N. America, discov. by one Baffin, an Englishman, in attempting to discover a N. W. Passage into the Pacific Ocean. This Bay runs fr. Cape Farewell, in W. Greenland. Davis's Streight communicates (in lon. 75.) with this Bay, which lies to the N. of that Streight, and of the N. Main or James Island. It has Greenland on the E. an unknown Polar Country on the N. & W. and reaches to the 78th Degr. and abt. 20 min. where it meets Sir Thomas Smith's Bay.

BAGA, or BAGOS. See CERBERA.

BAGDAD, Bagdat, or more properly written Baghdād. This City was first built in the same Place where Seleucia, or New Babylon, stood; which, without all Doubt, gave Rise to the common Error that Bagdad stands on the Ruins of Old Babylon. In the Year of the Christian Æra 754, Seleucia was reduced to such a State of Desolation as to have nothing, on the Spot where it stood, but the Cell of a Monk call'd DAD, and a Garden (BAG) adjoining it, whence it was called Bag-dad, that is, in the Language of the Country, The Garden of Dad. In this Place Abu Jaafar Almanfur, Caliph of the Saracens, not liking Halebemid, where his Predecessor had resided, built a new City, which has ever since from the former Name of the Place been called Bag-dad. This he made the Capital of his Empire, raising it upon the very Foundations of Seleucia, or New Babylon, on the W. Side of the Tigris. But, not long after, it was translated to the other Side, where it still stands, that Part which was built on the W. Side being at present no more than the Suburbs of it. It was for many Years the Capital of the Saracen Empire, and is still (as will by and by appear) a Place of great Note, &c. But alas! such as take it for the antient Babylon are greatly mistaken, that City having stood on the Euphrates, whereas Bagdad stands on the Tigris, abt. 40 m. fr. it. To come to the present State, &c. of BAGDAD, --- It's sit. E. lon. 43. lat. 33. 20. and is now to be call'd a strong Town of Turkey in Asia, sit. on the Tigris, in the Pr. of Iraca Arabic, or Yerrach, or Chaldaea, of which it is the Capital, & stands 260 m. N. W. of Bassora, 340 W. of Isfahan, and 350 S. E. of Aleppo. It is divided fr. Diarbeckr (or Mesopotamia) by the said Tigris. It is by Tavernier, &c. computed about 1500 Paces in Length, 7 or 800 in Br. & 3000 in Circuit, and by Thevenot 3 times that Compass, --- unless he has given us Leagues instead of Miles. The Walls are all of Brick, with Terrasses, and large Towers at proper Distances, in Form of Bastions, and defended by abt. 60 Cannon, the largest of which do not carry above 5 or 6-pounders. They are likewise surrounded with a wide Ditch, abt. 5 or 6 Fath. deep. The Town hath but 4 Gates, 3 on the Land Side, and 1 tow. the River, ov. which it hath a long Bridge of 33 Boats, which lie at the Dist. of one Boat's Breadth from each other. The Castle is large, and surro. with a single Wall, with here and there a Terrass, and flank'd with some sm. Towers, having abt. 150 more small Cannon without Carriages

Carriages. It stands on the N. Side of the City, near the Gate call'd *El Maazan*, and is built in Part upon the *Tigris*. The Ditch surrounding it is abt. 15 or 16 f. wide, and deep in Proportion, without a Drawbridge. *Thevenot* adds, that in his Time the Garrison consisted of 9000 Foot, 4000 Horse, and 60 Gunners. The Inhabitants, he tells us, are computed abt. 15,000, including those in the Suburb before-mentioned, at the End of the Bridge; which they undo every Night to prevent a Surprise. Notwithstanding, the Town has still many empty Spaces within its Walls, and is itself but indifferently built for the most Part; so that the only Edifices worth admiring are the Bazzars, some Caravanferas, and the Mosques. The 2 former of these are all arched, without which there would be no bearing the excessive Heat of the Day; — and, even so, they are obliged to water them 3 or 4 Times a-day, to keep them moderately cool and free from Dust; in doing which a great Number of Hands are constantly employ'd during at least two Thirds of the Year. Of 10 Caravanferas, but 2 may be call'd handsome and commodious. Here are also 5 Mosques, 2 of which are indeed stately and spacious, and adorn'd with Cupolas cover'd with Tiles, varnish'd, and of different Colours. The other 3 are too plain and mean to deserve farther Notice. The Place is comm. under the Government of a *Basha*, or Visier, who hath only 700 Soldiers under him, the rest being under their respective Agas; but all of 'em so very licentious, and apt to mutiny, that the Officers dare scarcely punish them. This obliges the Grand Signior to keep a great many Christians in Pay for the Defence of the Town and Country about it. They have moreover another Sort of Cavalry, which they stile *Ginguliler*, i. e. *Men of Courage*, which are abt. 3000, some in *Bagdad*, and others in the neighbouring Towns and Villages; and these are likewise commanded by an Aga of their own. Another Aga is appointed to keep the Keys of the City and Bridge, who hath 200 Janizaries under him. As to the Civil Government, it is entirely in the Hands of a Cadi, who acts as Judge, President, Musti, &c. and hath a *Tefterdar*, or Treasurer, under him, who collects the Gr. Signior's Revenue. The Christians here are of 3 Sorts, *Nestorians*, who have their Church, and the *Jacobites* and *Armenians*, who are without any, but have the Sacraments administer'd to 'em by some Capuchines allow'd to reside here. *Jews* here are also in good Number and very assitant to the Public Commerce; but are much despised by the *Turks*: Tho' we are told, that one of them having complained to the Cadi agt. a *Turkish* Water-bearer, who had refused to supply him with some of that Element, when the Gr. Signior was there, 1639. that Magistrate order'd him to be bastinadoed, and then to drink out of the same Cup with the *Jew*, and told him that *Jews* and *Christians* were GOD's Creatures as well as *Mohammedans*. The *Mohammedans* here are of Two Sorts; one stiled *The Observers of the Law*, and are in every respect like those of *Constantinople*, and who make no Scruple to eat, drink, and converse, with all Sorts of People indifferently; the other stiled *Refedi's*, or *Hereticks*, who not only refuse to eat and drink with *Christians*, &c. but some of 'em likew. with other *Mohammedans*; or think themselves so far defiled whenever they do, as to go immediately to their Ablutions, in order to wash away the Stain. This City was, as above said, the Capital of the *Saracen* Empire, and so continued till the Middle of the 13th Century, when the *Turks* made a Conquest of it; since which it has been taken and retaken sev. Times by the *Persians* and *Turks*. But the latter making themselves Masters of it in 1609, have continued in Possession of it ever since. Even the late *Kouli Kan*, or *Shah Nadir*, besieged it more than once, but was obliged to raise the Siege by the *Turks*: From that fatal Period (viz. of the *Turks* getting Possession of it) the Trade of the Place hath decayed very considerably, *Amurat* when he took it having rifled all the rich Merchants he found in it. However, it still continues to be a Place of pretty good Traffick for all the Commodities of *Anatolia*, *Syria*, *Damascus*, *Constantinople*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *India*; but is nothing so populous and opulent as when the *Persians* held it. — The Country (as above hinted) is so hot here, that they are forced to keep their Markets in the Night during Summer, and to lie at Night on their Terraces. In the Night they commonly burn Oil of *Naphta* instead of Candles. The Women are not allow'd to go abroad, except to Sepulchres on *Thursdays*, when they pray for the Dead. However, the married ones are permitted to go to the Baths to wash and perfume themselves, on *Wednesday* Morning, because their Husbands are by their Law obliged to lie with them on *Thursday* and *Friday* Night. They do

sometimes get Leave to visit their Near Relations; but are obliged to go so muffled up that no one can know them in the Streets, not even their Husbands, unless by their Cloaths. The *Persian* Women commonly go abroad on Horseback; but with this Distinction, that the Courtisans are obliged to put their Foot in the Stirrup, and the others only in the Stirrup-leather. They are generally clad as richly as their Circumstances can afford, wear a good Number of Jewels about their Wrists and Necks, and hang them like Bracelets about their Faces. The Veil that covers them hath either an oblong Slit, or else 2 round Holes, thro' which they see their Way; but it is not of so thin a Texture as to discover the least Feature, as they have them in some Countries, nor even so close as to shew the Prominence of their Noses; so that nothing is to be seen but their Eyes; and these some will even conceal by wearing Glasses at the 2 Holes of the Veil. The *Arabian* Women here go much after the *Persian* Fashion; but wear large hollow Rings thro' the Gristle betw. their Nostrils, and make a Black Circle round their Eyes of some kind of Fucus, which they say preserves them from being scorched by the Sun. Their Funeral Ceremonies to their dead Husbands are no less odd and ridiculous thro' this whole Country. It consists in putting off their Head-dress, tearing their Hair, going with it loose and dishevell'd, blacking their Faces all over with Soot, leaping and howling in a hideous Manner. Those that accompany them to the Funeral seem to vie with each other who shall beat their Cheeks and thump their Breasts harder, and shall send up the most dismal Cries. A Couple of Tabors set 'em next to dancing, like a Crew of drunken Bacchanalians, about the Space of a Quarter of an Hour; after which one of them begins a lamentable Dirge, in which all the rest immediately join. All this while the Children and Near Relations of the Deceased throw themselves into such Variety of antick Postures, as if they were quite beside themselves. When the Corpse is brought out a great Number of poor People join to the Procession, with carrying some Things like Banners & Crescents (or Half-moons) at the Top of their long Staves, and dance before the Bier to some dismal Tune. As for the Women, they act their frantic Parts at home, not being suffer'd to go out except on *Thursdays*; as was lately hinted.

BAGEMDER, or *Bagamedri*, (The Kingdom of) in *Abissinia*, *Africa*, lies S. & S. W. of *Tigra*, and hath that of *Augot* on the E. that of *Ambara* S. & those of *Goyama* & *Dambea* W. Its greatest Extent is fr. E. to W. and is in some Parts very rocky and mountainous, especially towards the E. where live Part of the Nation called *Agamerians*, & partly that of the *Caffres*, a wandering People dispersed through most of these Parts of *Africk*.

BAGEMDER, the Capital of the preceding, is seated in a delightful Plain on the Banks of the Riv. *Bachilo*, and bears the Title of a Royal Town, because the Viceroy of *Tigra* receives a fresh Crown there, additional to that he had before; but is in all other respects inconsiderable.

BAGGINGTON, in *Warwicksh.* 4 m. S. E. fr. *Coventry*.

BAGNAGAR, the Capital of the Pr. of *Golconda*, in the hither Peninsula of *India*, 15 Leag. S. E. of *Vijapur*, 8 N. of *Golconda*; 130 W. of *Masulipatan*, 220 m. N. W. of *Fort St. George*; and as many E. of *Goa*, E. lon. 77. 30. lat. 16. 30. was formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Golconda*; but this, and the whole Prov. is now subj. to the *Mogul*. It was most taken Notice of for a magnificent Reservoir of Water and Fountains, round which was built a Colonnade, supported by Arches, which afforded a refreshing Coolness in the hottest Season. The *English* and *Dutch* have Factories here only for sake of the Diamonds, it being too far within Land to be engaged much in maritime Traffick. It has whole Streets of Goldsmiths, as the Jewellers and Bankers of *Europe* are here termed, as also of *Jews*, *Armenians*, and *Greeks*, who are the most expert Cutters of Diamonds and the best Judges of their Worth. The City, which the *Persians* call *Aider-Abad*, lies upon the Riv. *Nerva*, with a Bridge ov. it, in a Plain surr. with Hills at a lit. Distance; which makes the Air wholesome, and it is very populous. The City and Suburbs are abt. 3 m. (*Thevenot* says near 7) in Length. None but the Nobility and Gentry dwell in the City; and the Suburbs, called *Erengabad*, are occupied by the Tradesmen and Merchants, who come in the Day-time into the City to trade, but return at Night. In the Mid. of the Square before the Palace the Elephants are made to fight. They are at first separated by a Sort of Wall, which, when their Fury is raised, is thrown down, and then they engage.

BAGNALL-CHAPEL, in *Staffordsh.* near *Hilton-Abbey* and the Source of the *Trent*.

BAGNALUCH

BAGNALUCH, or *Bagnialuch*, chief Town in *Upper Bosnia, Europe*, is seated near the Borders of *Dalmatia*, near a Lake of the same Name, on the Riv. *Cettina*, 45 m. fr. *Spalato* tow. the N. Here the *Beglerbeg* of *Bosnia* resides; it being also the chief Place of a *Sangiac*, which contains all the Western Part of *Bosnia*. This City was taken by the *Turks* in 1527.

BAGNAREA, in the Territ. of the *Orvietano*, in the *Papedom, Italy*, stands on a Hill, between *Orvieto* on the N. and *Montefiascone* S. abt. 6 m. fr. each, & 10 fr. *Viterbo* to N. It is an *Episc. See*, subj. only to the Pope. It is a small ill-peopled Town, and by some supposed to be the *Novempagi* of *Pliny*.

BAGNERES, in the Co. of *Gigorre, Guienne, France*, lies in the Valley of *Campan*, on the Banks of the Riv. *Adour*, 12 m. fr. *Tarbe*. It was known to the Antient *Romans* by its Baths and wholesome Min. Waters, from whence it was called *Vicus Aquensis*.

BAGRADA, *Bagradas*, or *Bragada*, (for it went by all those Names) the most famous antient River of all *Africa Propria*, on the Banks of which *Regulus*, in the first *Punic War*, by the Help of his Battering Engines, killed a Serpent of a monstrous Size, being 120 Foot in Length, whose Skin and Jaw-bones were preserved in *Rome* till the *Numantine War*. Of which enormous Creature more by and by. *Ptolemy* derives this River from Mount *Mampsarus*, where he fixes its Source, making it bend its Course alm. directly from N. to S. and herein he is followed by the late Geographers: But this, Dr. *Shaw* assures us, is a Mistake, its Stream flowing in a Direction alm. fr. W. to E. At this Day (continues the same Author) it is called the *Me-gerdab*, whose first and most distant Branches are the fm. Rivers *Hameese* & *Muski-anab*; in the Distr. of the *Henneisha*; which, with the concurrent Streams of the *Wed el Boule*, *Scilliania*, and some other Rivulets of the *Frig-eah*, render it as large as the *Isis* and *Cherwell* united. By running thro' a rich and fertile Country it becomes so well saturated with Soil, that it is of the same Complexion with the *Nile*, and appears to have no less the Property of making Encroachments upon the Sea. To this Cause we may attribute the many Changes and Alterations which appear to have been made in the Channel of it, and that an open Creek of the Sea, into which the *Me-gerada*, [i. e. the *Bagrada* of old] no longer than a Century ago, discharged itself, is now circumscribed by the Mud, and become a large Pond, or Anti-Harbour, as we may call it, to *Porto Farina*. *Utica* stood upon the Western Bank of the *Bagrada*, and *Carthage* on the other Side, but at some Dist. fr. it. *Bechart* will have the *Phœnicians* to have pronounced the Name of this River thus, *Bragda* or *Brastha*, i. e. a Pond, and produces several Authorities which give a great Air of Probability to his Opinion. But to speak a little more of the prodigious Serpent above-mentioned; ----- If *Ælius Tubero* may be believed, it found the whole *Roman Army* under *Regulus* Employ for some Time. The *Rom. Historians* may probably have given us a Sort of hyperbolic Description of this Monster, and the Effects it produced: But, considering that *Livy*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Ælius Tubero*, *Pliny*, *Zonaras*, and others, agree in the main in their Accounts of it, we cannot help thinking that a Serpent of an enormous Size was by the *Romans* really killed at this Place, where they were then encamped, especially since Dragons or Serpents immensely large were pretty common in *Mauritania*, *Numidia*, *Libya*, *Ethiopia*, &c. and since it appears from *Megasthenes* and others, that various Instances of surprizingly huge Animals of the Serpentine Kind might be drawn from Antiquity. In Proof of what is here advanced, many Authors might be produced. *Megasthenes* says, that in *India* there were Serpents or Dragons wh. could swallow at once a Stag or a Bull. *Metrodorus* affirms, that near the River *Rhyndacus*, in *Pontus*, they were so large that they could seize upon Birds flying at a great Height over their Heads, and devour them. *Pliny* relates, that a certain Species of this Animal, called *Boæ* or *Boiæ*, were of such a Magnitude, that a whole Child had been found in the Stomach of one of them, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*; and that at first they lived upon Cows Milk, from whence they derived their Name. *Seneca*, a very grave Author, intimates that the Serpent here mentioned to be killed at the *Bagrada* infected the River for a vast Distance, destroy'd the Country all round, and burnt many of the Soldiers to Death with his Breath. *Plutarch* tells us of a monstrous Serpent or Dragon, which was brought up by a Virgin at *Lanuvium*; and on some old *Roman Denarii* [Pieces of Money] we find this Virgin represented as bringing him Meat,

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with a Basket hanging by her Side. *Agartharceides Cnidius*, in *Photius*, mentions Serpents of various Kinds of an enormous Size common in *Ethiopia*, and asserts, that he himself saw one of 30 Cubits long. *Onesicritus Aſſypaleus*, in *Strabo*, informs us, that *Abisarus*, an *Indian Prince*, kept two Dragons or Serpents, one of which was 140 Cubits long, and the other 80; which *Alexander* greatly desired to see. *Herodotus* tells us, that Serpents of a Size exceeding all Belief were found upon the Banks of the *Triton*, a River bordering on the Ter. of *Carthage*. *Isidore*, *Avicenna*, *Philostratus*, *Solinus*, *Nicephorus*, *Callisthus*, *Lucian*, *Arrian*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ætius*, *Leo Africanus*, and others, affirm, that Serpents of an immense Size were produced in *Mauritania*, *Libya*, and *Ethiopia*. Our *Philos. Transactions* supply us with Instances of Rattle-snakes prodigiously large; which countenances, in some Measure, what the *Roman Historians* have related about the Serpent we are discoursing of. *Ludolphus* and Father *Lobo* likewise, in their Accounts of *Ethiopia*, add some Weight to what is here advanced. [See *ETHIOPIA*.]----- It has been imagined by some, that the Serpent which (as we may express it) duelled all *Regulus's Army* was a Crocodile. But the Manner in which this was slain, which has been minutely described by *Orosius*, as well as the express Testimony of many *Roman Authors* to the contrary, will not permit us to come into this Opinion. Besides, it doth not appear from antient History that the Riv. *Bagrada*, or indeed any Part of *Africa Propria*, was formerly infested by Crocodiles; nor from the Relations of modern Travellers, that they are observed in the Kingdom of *Tunis* [the present Name of that Country] to this Day.

BAGSHOT, in *Surry*, 7 m. fr. *Windsor*, 8 fr. *Stanes*, 23 fr. *London*, is famous for its Mutton, tho' it must be noted that the Sheep killed by its Butchers are generally brought from the Downs of *Hampshire*. 'Twas formerly called *Holy Hull*, and the Lordship of our Kings, who have a House here, with a Park, which was laid open after the Civil Wars: Yet *K. James* and *K. Charles I.* often came to it, because of its convenient Situation for Hunting in the Neighbourhood. This Place is noted for good Inns in the Road betwixt *Stanes* and *Hartley Row*. The Church, which is about Half a Mile from the Road, was burnt down by Lightning in 1676, but rebuilt by the Parishioners in 1680. *Bagshot Heath* is a barren Desert, with nothing but Furze for a great many Miles, extending a long Way into *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*; yet by some Inclosures lately made on the Edge of it, and others in the Centre, which produce good Corn and Grass, and Plantations of Trees, the Soil is judged capable of Improvement, tho' the whole Tract of the Country from *Egham* to *Farnham*, for near 18 Miles, looks very much like one of the Deserts of *Westphalia*.

BAHAMA or **LUCA YA** Islands. These Islands were some of the First Fruits of the New World, having been discovered by the famed *Columbus*, who first arrived at one of them, called *Guanabani*, just at the Time when his Men despaired of finding any, and were about to throw him over-board; which occasioned his giving it the new Name of *St. Salvador*. The *Spaniards*, however, not thinking them worth making a Settlement upon, contented themselves with extirpating all the Natives they found in them, which were very numerous, and reckoned some of the best People in all that Part of *America*. So that they barbarously butchered many Thousands of these poor People without the least Provocation, or visible Motive for so doing; and yet these poor *Indians* are represented as, in most respects, like our First Parents in their Primitive Innocence, a harmless and inoffensive Nation, naked and defenceless, and greatly surpris'd at the Sight of our *European Vessels*, to which they flock'd in Crowds, and admired every Thing they saw. No Cattle was found among them, nor any living Creatures except Snakes, and a few Birds, especially Parrots. They knew nothing of Iron (so that when Swords were shewn to them, *Herrera* tells us, they grasp'd them by the edged Blades), but instead of it made use of sharp Stones and Bones of Fishes. The only Commodities they had worth trading for, were Cotton, Parrots, and Weapons pointed with Fish-Bones. All these Islands, which are very numerous, are exceeding delightful and healthy, enjoying a serene Air, and a continual Verdure; and their excessive Heat (they being mostly under the Tropic of *Cancer*) constantly allay'd by Sea-breezes. Their Soil is mostly rich and fruitful. Some Gold was found among the Natives; but that they seem to have had from other Parts, no Mines of the Metal having been ever found in any of these Islands. So that it could not be either that, or any other avaricious Inducement, that could provoke the *Spaniards* to make such

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a horrid and universal Massacre of those poor Natives. The *Bahamas* lie most Easterly of all the *Antilles*, and to the N. of *Cuba*, and E. and S. E. fr. the *Spa. Florida*, stretching fr. N. E. to S. W. betw. the 21st & 28th Degr. of N. Lat. & betw. 72 & 81 of W. Lon. So that they lie so much out of the Course of Ships bound for the *Amer. Continent*, that they were not taken Notice of by our *English* till 1667. when Capt. *Wm. Sayle*, bound for *Carolina*, was forced among some of them by Strefs of Weather. This gave him Opportunity of examining them, particularly a large one, which he then called by his Name, and which hath been since known by that of *New Providence*. The Account which at his Return home he gave, being laid before K. *Cha. II.* His Majesty was pleased to make a Grant of the *Bahama Islands*, bet. Lat. 22 & 27 Degr. to *George Duke of Albemarle*, and others, whose Heirs or Assigns are still in Possession of them as to Soil and Property, but the Government of 'em is in the Hands of the Crown. And the Possession of these Islands came at length to be so regarded by the Legislature, that K. *George I.* thought fit to send thither Capt. *Wood Rogers* Governor, in 1718, who partly by Force, and partly by Proclamation of Pardon to all Pirates (Numbers of those Sea-Desperadoes having resorted hither, &c. &c.) that should surrender themselves, reduced the greatest Part of them, and other the mutinous and unruly Inhabitants, and obliged the rest to quit those Islands. He set about making them defensible, settling a Council, &c. &c. but as he could not then do it so effectually as he wished, he came back to *England* in 1721. and, at length, proper Representations being laid before His present Majesty, Mr. *Rogers* was again reinstated, with a new Commission, in his former Post of Governor, Captain of a Free Company in the *Island of Providence*, and with a Salary of 400 *l. per Ann.* He died 2 or 3 Years after his Return to his Government, but what Improvements he made we have not learned. See more in our Artic. PROVIDENCE.

BAHAMA Island, from which the rest take their general Name, is sit. Lat. 26. 45. N. & betw. 15 and 20 Leag. E. fr. the Peninsula of *Florida*, and abt. 8 or 10 W. fr. the Island of *Lucaya*, or *Lucayonequa*, from which it is divided by a Channel, which, notwithstanding its Breadth, is very dangerous, and full of Rocks and Sands. The Island is comp. by some abt. 13 Leag. long, and 8 br. (*Herrera*); but some more modern and accurate Accounts give it 50 m. in Length, and abt. 16 in Br. and in many Places not half that Width. It is reckon'd very pleasant and fruitful, the Air serene and temperate, and Soil remarkably rich, being watered with Multitudes of Springs and Brooks of fresh Water. It produced formerly Plenty of Guaicum, Saffras, Sarsaparilla, and Red-wood, which were all destroyed by the *Spaniards*; so that at present its chief Produce is *Indian Wheat*, Fowl, and a particular Sort of Rabbit. The rest of their Provisions, and other Necessaries, they are forced to have from *Carolina*; by which Means they are able, both here and in *Providence*, to assist the Ships that are driven upon their Coasts by the boisterous Winds, and more impetuous Currents, with such Things as they want; which is in some measure the greatest Branch of their Commerce. On the N. of *Bahama* and *Lucayonequa* lies the great *Bahaman Bank* of Sand, which extends N. ward up to 27. Deg. 30 min. and is surrounded with Rocks. That which is called the great sandy Bank of *Bahama* lies on the N. of *Cuba*, and is terminated by the *Long-Island*, on N. E. by the Streight of *Exuma*, and the Island of *Cigateo*, on N. by that of *Providence*, or *Abacoa*, and that of *Andros* is quite surrounded with it. It is bounded on the W. by the Isles *Mimbres* and *Bimini*, the former of which is rather a huge Rock, much dreaded by Sailors; and these, with some other Rocks equally dangerous, do bound it in a Line parallel to the N. E. Coast of *Cuba*, fr. which it is parted by the old Canal of *Bahama*, or Arm of the Sea betw. the last-named Island & the gr. Bank of *Bahama*. Besides this old Canal, there is another, called also the Streight of *Bahama*, lying betw. the Coast of *Florida* & the *Lucayonequa* Island. This hath one of the most impetuous Currents N. of any in these Seas. Its Waves run w. such prodigious Vehemence that neither Wind nor Oars can prevail against it; so that tho' the Wind be fair, and the Ship in full sail, they cannot enter it till a certain Season; and if it be contrary, they are carried away by the Current. The *Spa.* Ships are forced to wait their Opportunity to pass this Streight fr. the *Havannah* homewards, which is comp. 16 Leag. in Br. and its Length fr. the Cape of *Florida* N. wards 45; which shews of what Importance the *Bahama* Islands are to *England*, and what gr. Advantage might be made of them by us agt. the *Spaniards*, if they were

put in such a Posture of Offence & Defence as Capt. *Rogers* did propose.

BAHAREN, or *Baharein*, Prov. in *Arabia Felix*, is so called from, the *Arabic*, *Baharaim*, which there signifies 2 Seas, viz. of *Oman* or *Arabic*, and *Fars* or *Persic* Gulph. The Description which *Abulfeda* gives us of this Country is as follows. *Bahrain*, in the Country of *Naged*, or *Nagd*, is very fertile in Dates, and extends itself as far as the *Persic* Gulph. It hath a good many Towns and Villages belonging to it; but the Capital is called *Haggiar* & *Hadgra*, which is also called *Baharain*; i. e. the 2 Seas, on acct. of a Lake which it hath in its Neighbourhood betw. it & *Ab-fah*, and the Eastern Ocean on the other. It further appears from *Arabic* Geographers, that *Haggiar* is a general Name, signifying the whole Province, and not the Name of any particular City. From all which one may conclude that *Haggiar* and *Baharain* are synonymous. *Baharen* then, accord. to Oriental Writers, was a Part of the Pr. of *Nagd*, or *Naged*, but at present is no longer so, but only contiguous to it, according to our modern Geographers.

BAHAREN Island, an Island in the *Persian Gulph*, und. the Jurisd. of *Persia*, betwixt *Bassora* and the Isle of *Gerun* or *Ormus*, abt. 60 Leag. fr. each, near the *Arabian* Coasts, over-agt. the Harbour of *Katifa*. E. Lon. 50. Lat. 26. This Island abounds in Water, but it is brackish, the best of all being found in certain Ponds or Pools in *Nanyah*, in the midst of the Island; next to which that which is taken out of the Sea is most in Esteem, which is thus perform'd. There are certain Springs of fresh Water arising in the Bottom of the Sea, at 3 fath. & half deep. Certain Divers go early in the Morning in Boats, abt. 3 Mullet-shots fr. Shore, and dive to the Bottom of the Sea, fill their Earthen or Leathern Vessels w. the Water that issues fr. the Springs, & so come up again, & return to Shore; this they do w. gr. Dexterity and Nimbleness. These Springs are supposed to have been formerly on the Shore, not far fr. the Sea Side, wh. since that Time have been swallowed up by Inundations occasioned by Earthquakes. This Isle is very fertile, abounding in Fruits of all Sorts, but especially Dates. But all the Rice (which together with the Dates is the general Food of the Inhabitants) is from the *Indies* transported to *Ormus*, and from thence into this Island, which is famous throughout the *Indies* by reason of the Pearl-Fishery here, from whence the King of *Persia* draws a vast Revenue yearly; which may be gather'd from hence, that after this Island was fallen into the Hands of one *Bardadin*, he promised to pay a yearly Tribute of 40000 *Seraps*. Besides this the Pearl Trade here produced yearly 500,000 Ducats in Ready Money, not to reckon 100,000 Ducats more shared betw. the *Persian* Governor and the other Officers. For there was a gr. Resort of Merchants fr. all Parts of the World to buy Pearls, & transport 'em to the *Indies*, & oth. Countries, the best and most precious Pearls in the World being found near this Island of *Baharen* & the Isle of *Gionfar* or *Giolfar*, wh. both in Bigness & Roundness far exceed those found near the oth. Islands of *Latif*, *Lafen*, *Barechator*, &c. &c. As to this precious Production of Nature, the Manner of taking them, &c. may the Reader be pleased to accept what follows. PEARL is a hard, white, shining Body, usually roundish, found in a Shell-Fish resembling an Oister, and ranked in the Number of Gems or Precious Stones. The Formation of them has puzzled both antient and modern Naturalists, and has given Occasion to several extravagant Hypotheses. *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others of the Antients, supposed them form'd of the Dew, which (say they) the Fish rises every Morning to the Surface of the Water, and opens its Shell to imbibe. But this is manifestly false, the Pearl-Oisters growing fast to the Rocks, and never rising to the Surface. Others will have Pearls to be the Eggs of the Fishes that produce them; but this does not consist with the Phenomena; for they are found through the whole Substance of the Oister, in the Heart, the Coat that covers it, the Stomach, and in general in all the fleshy and musculous Parts: So that there is no Reason at all to think, that Pearls should be in Oisters what Eggs and Spawn are in Fowls and Fishes. This indeed may be said, that as in a Hen there is a Multitude of little Eggs in Form of Seed, some whereof grow and ripen whilst the rest continue nearly in the same State, so in each Oister one Pearl is usually found larger than the rest, and which ripens faster than the others; and sometimes this grows so large as to hinder the Oister from shutting, in which Cases the Fish rots and dies. In the Memoirs of the *French Academy* M. *Reaumur* hath a very curious Piece on the Formation both of Shells and Pearls, where he observes, that Pearls are form'd like Stones in o-
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ther Animals, as those of the Bladder, Kidneys, &c. and that they are apparently the Effects of a Disease in the Fish, deriving their Origin from a Juice extravasated out of some broken Vessels, and detain'd and fixed among the Membranes. To evince the Possibility of this, he shews that the Shells of Sea-Fishes, as well as those of Snails, &c. are wholly formed of a glutinous stony Matter ouzing out of the Body of the Animal; and therefore it is no Wonder that such Animals as have Vessels containing a sufficient Quantity of stony Matter to build and extend a Shell should happen to overflow, and burst forth in any Cavity of the Body, or among the Membranes. To confirm this System, he observes, that the inner Surface of the common Pearl Muscle is of a Mother-of-pearl Colour in one Part, and reddish in another; and the Pearls found in this Fish are likewise of two Colours, exactly corresponding with those of the Shell; which shews, that in the same Place wherein the Transpiration of a certain Juice had formed a Coat, or Layer of Shell, of a certain Colour, the Vessels which convey'd that Juice being broke, a little Mass or Collection of it is formed, and hardening becomes a Pearl of the same Colour with that Part of the Shell to which it corresponds. The Perfection of Pearls, whether round, in Form of Pears or Olives, or irregular, consists chiefly in the Lustre or Clear-

* The Size, as well as the Water, makes a great Difference in the Value of Pearls. That mentioned by Tavernier, in the Hands of an Emperor of Persia, in 1633, was bought of an Arab for 32000 Tomans; which, at 3 l. 9 s. the Toman, amounts to 110400 l. Sterling.

ness of the Colour, which is called the * Water. The white ones are most esteemed in Europe; but some of the Indians and Arabs prefer those wh. border on the Yellow. Some are of a Lead-Colour, others blackish; but all are liable to change in wearing, especially the white ones, which turn yellow in 40 or 50 Years Time, and are of little Value. Pearls have this Advantage over Precious Stones dug out of the Rocks, that the latter owe their Lustre to the Industry of Men, but the former are born with that beautiful Water which gives them their Value; they are found perfectly polish'd in the Abysses of the Sea, and Nature has put the last Hand to them ere they are separated from their Mother. It is to be observed that what we call Mother-of-Pearl is not the Shell of the Pearl-Oyster, but of another Fish of the Oyster Kind, call'd *Auris Marina*, or the *Naker*. The Inside of this Shell is very smooth and polish'd, and of the Whiteness and Water of Pearl itself, together with a delightful Mixture of Red, Blue, and Green; and its Outside has the same Lustre after the first Leaves have been cleared off by *Aqua fortis* and the Lapidary's Drill. --- *Wens of Pearl* are certain Excrescences in Form of Half-Pearls, sometimes found in the Bottoms of the Pearl-Shells, which Lapidaries have the Skill to saw off and join together, and use them in several Works of Jewelling. As to the Fishery on the Coasts of this Island of *Baharen*, there are two Seasons for it, the first in *March* and *April*, the second in *August* and *September*: And during these Seasons there appear hereabout some Hundreds of Fishermens Barks; nay, 2 or 3000, if M. *Thevenot* was informed rightly. Each of these Barks is provided with one or two Divers, who perform Feats that are almost incredible. When the Barks have cast Anchor, which they commonly do in about 5 fath. Water, the Diver binds a heavy Stone under his Body, which is to serve him as Ballast, to prevent his being driven away w. the Motion of the Sea, and to enable him to walk more steadily. Besides this, he ties another Stone to one Foot, which makes him sink to the Bottom in a Moment; and he carries down with him a large Net in manner of a Sack, wh. is tied to his Neck by a Cord, whereof one End is tied to the Side of the Vessel. This Sack is for the Reception of the Oysters gathered from the Rocks, and the Rope is to pull up the Diver when the Bag is full, or he wants to take Breath. To prevent his Hands from being wounded by the Rocks or Shells, he wears leathern Mittens. Thus equipp'd he precipitates himself to the Bottom, where he makes the best Use of his Time in tearing off the Oysters he meets withal, and cramming them into his Budget. When he finds himself streighten'd he gives the Rope a Pull, and, holding fast by both Hands, the People in the Bark draw him up, and unload him of his Fish; wh. are sometimes 500 Oysters, sometimes not above 50. The best Divers (*it is said*) will keep under Water for half an Hour, and few of them less than a Quarter; and this violent Exercise they continue many Hours without Intermision. ---[But whether these Things are probable or credible, will admit of a Reflexion or two by and by.]--- The Water is usually very clear, so that the Diver can easily see what he is a-

bout; but, to prevent his being seen by ravenous Fishes, he sometimes makes the Water muddy; notwithstanding wh. these Divers now and then fall a Prey to the Monsters of the Deep; and of all Perils attending them, this is one of the greatest and most usual. The Barks unload their Oysters on the Shore, and lay them in a great Number of little Pits, dug 4 or 5 f. square, raising Heaps of Sand over them the Height of a Man, which at a Distance look like an Army ranged in Battle. In this Condition they are left till the Rain, Wind, and Sun, have obliged them to open, which soon kills them, the Flesh rots and dries, and the Pearls thus disengaged, tumble into the Pit upon taking out the Oysters. The Pits being cleared of the grosser Filth, the Sand is several Times sifted to separate the Pearls; but notwithstanding, they lose many. When the Pearls are dried and sifted, they are passed through a Sieve according to their Sizes, and the smallest are sold for *Seed of Pearls*, and the rest by Auction to the highest Bidder. But with regard to the Duration of these Divers under Water at a Time, we dare not pretend to vouch for the perfect Truth of all that is related. Some Divers, 'tis said, help themselves by carrying down Sponges dipt in Oil in their Mouths; but considering the small Quantity of Air that can be contain'd in the Pores of a Sponge, and how much that little will be contracted by the Pressure of the incumbent Air, such a Supply cannot long subsist the Diver; it being found by Experiment that a Gallon of Air included in a Bladder, and by a Pipe reciprocally inspired and expired by the Lungs, becomes unfit for Respiration in little more than a Minute; for tho' its Elasticity be not much alter'd in passing the Lungs, yet it loses its vivifying Spirit. In effect Dr. *Halley* assures us, that a naked Diver cannot remain above 2 Minutes under Water without a Sponge, nor much longer with one; nay, without much Practice, not near so long. Persons not used to Diving beginning to stifle in about Half a Minute. Besides, if the Depth be consid. the Pressure of the Water on the Vessels makes the Eyes blood-shot, & frequently occasions a Spitting of Blood. Hence some have contrived double flexible Pipes to circulate Air down into a Cavity inclosing the Diver as with Armour, so that his Breast might have Room to dilate upon Inspiration; the fresh Air being forced down one of the Pipes by Bellows, and returning by the other, not unlike a Vein and Artery. But when the Depth exceeds 3 fath. this Method is found impracticable, the Water obstructing the Circulation of the Blood in the Limbs, and pressing so strongly on the Junctures where the Armour is made tight with Leather, that if there be the least Defect in any of them, it instantly rushes in and fills the whole Machine, to the great Danger of the Diver's Life. The *Diving Bell* is an Engine contrived to remedy these Inconveniencies, wherein the Diver is safely conveyed to any reasonable Depth of Water, and may stay there more or less Time, according as the Bell is greater or less. The latest Improvements in the *Diving Bell* have been made by our ingenious Countryman Dr. *Halley*, and Mr. *Triewald* of *Stockholm*. The Doctor's Bell was 3 f. wide at Top, 5 f. at Bottom, and 8 f. high, containing about 63 cubic Feet, or near 8 Hogheads, in its Concavity. This was coated externally with Lead, so heavy that it would sink empty, and a Weight distributed about its Bottom to make it descend perpendicularly and no otherwise. In the Top was fix'd a strong clear Glass to let in the Light from above, and a Cock to let out the hot Air. Below was a circular Seat for the Divers to sit on, and from the Bottom was hung by 3 Ropes a Stage for them to stand on to do their Business. This Machine was suspended from the Mast of a Ship by a Sprit, which was sufficiently secured by Stays, and directed by Braces to carry it over-board clear of the Ship and bring it in again. To supply the Bell with Air when under Water, there were two Barrels holding each 36 Gallons, and cased with Lead to make them sink empty. These had a Hole in the Bottom to let in the Water according as the Air was condensed in their Descent, and to let it out again when they were drawn up from below. In the Top of the Barrels was another Hole, to which was fixed a leathern Pipe or Hose, long enough to hang below the Hole at the Bottom, being kept down by a Weight appended; so that the Air driven by the Water to the upper Part of the Barrels could not escape, unless the lower End of these Pipes were first lifted up. These Air-Barrels were fitted with Tackle, so as to rise and fall alternately, like two Buckets, and were directed in their Descent by Lines fasten'd to the under Edge of the Bell, so that they came readily to the Hand of a Man standing on the Stage to receive them, who lifting

lifting up the Ends of the Pipes above the Surface of the Water in the Barrels, all the Air included in the upper Part thereof was driven into the Bell, the Water taking its Place. One Barrel being thus emptied of Air was drawn up, upon a Signal given, and the other let down to be ready for Use; by which Method fresh Air was furnished so plentifully, that the Doctor tells us he himself was one of five who were together at the Bottom, in 9 or 10 fath. Water, for above an Hour and half, without any ill Consequence, and might have continued there as long as they pleased, for any Thing that appear'd to the contrary. All the Precaution he observed was to be let down gradually, about 2 fath. at a Time, and then to stop and drive out the Water that had enter'd, by letting in 3 or 4 Barrels of fresh Air; and being arrived at the intended Depth, he let out as much of the hot Air as the Barrels would replace with cold, by turning the Cock at the Top of the Bell, through whole Aperture, tho' very small, the Air would rush out so strongly as to make the Sea boil at the Surface. The only Inconvenience People complain of in descending is a small Pain in the Ears; as if the End of a Quill were forcibly thrust into them, which alternately abates and returns till they are got to the Bottom, where the Air continues of an equal Density. By this means the Doctor found he could lay the Bottom of the Sea, just within the Compass of the Bell, so far dry as not to be over Shoes thereon; and the Glass admitted so much Light, when the Sun shone, and the Sea was clear and even, that he could see perfectly well to write and read, and by the Return of the Air-Barrels could send up Orders written with an Iron Pen on small Pieces of Lead, directing how he would be moved from Place to Place. At other Times, when the Water was rough and troubled, it would be as dark as Night below; but then a Candle might be kept burning in the Bell, which was found by Experiment to consume much the same Quantity of confined Air as a Man does, viz. about a Gallon in a Minute. This Bell was so far improved by the Doctor, that a Diver might be detach'd from it to the Dist. of 80 or 100 Yards by means of a Cap or Head-piece somewhat like an inverted Hand-basket, with a Glass in the Fore-part that he might see his Way. This Cap was of Lead, made to fit quite close to the Shoulders, and in the Top of it was fixed a flexible Pipe communicating with the Bell, by which he had Air when he wanted, and which being coil'd round his Arm served as a Clue to direct him back again to the Bell. After this, one would think little or nothing was wanting to the Perfection of Diving; but Mr. *Triewald* observing that Dr. *Halley's* Invention could not be made use of without considerable Charge, it requiring a large Vessel and a Number of Hands to work and manage the Machine, he thought himself of a lesser Bell, somewhat different in Form, which might easily be managed by Two Hands, and yet answer all the Purposes of the Doctor's. It is true, a Man in a large Bell has more Air than in a less, & consequently should be able to subsist longer on a large than on a small Quantity; but in Mr. *Triewald's* Bell the Stage is suspended at such a Distance from the Bottom, that when the Diver stands upright his Head is but just above the Water, where the Air is cooler and fitter for Respiration than towards the Top of the Bell: And yet when there is Occasion for the Diver to be wholly in the Bell, and his Head of Course in the upper Part, it is so contrived, that when he has breathed the hot Air as long as he well can, he may then draw the cooler and fresher Air from the lower Part, by means of a spiral Copper Tube placed close to the Inside of the Bell, to the upper End of which Tube is fix'd a flexible one of Leather, and to the End of that an Ivory Mouth-piece, which the Diver holds in his Mouth, and respire the fresh Air from below; and this may he do in any Posture, as standing, sitting, bowing his Body, &c. This Contrivance is the better, as it occasions a Circulation, so necessary to the very Being of Air, and its Preservation for the Use of Animals.

BAHI, (The Province of) in the Island of *Manila*, one of the *Philippines*, in the *E. Indies*, lies E. of *Manila*, and is important for its building of Ships; 200, and sometimes 400, of the Natives being constantly employed in felling Timber for that Purpose. The King allows 'em but a Piece of Eight a Month, and sufficient Rice. The whole Province contains 6000 tributary Natives. *Gemelli*.

BAHI-Lake, 18 *Ital. m.* fr. *Manila*, is very long but narrow. Round abt. it, being 90 *m.* in Compass, are sev. Monasteries, because the Place is well peopled, and tilled by the *Indians*. It abounds in Fish at all Times. There are also in it Crocodiles and Sword-fishes, but not like

ours. These two fight together furiously, because the Crocodile, thinking himself absolute Lord of the Lakes, cannot endure any other Fish of Prey should be in them. But for the most Part the Sword-Fish gets the better; for he perceiving his Enemy arm'd with Scales which bear off the Stroke of his sharp Sword, dives under, and strikes the Crocodile in the Belly, where he has no Scales, and so kills him. I was (says our Author) shew'd a Sword 6 Spans long; with Teeth on the Sides as sharp as Nails, or rather like a Saw, that pierces and cuts all at once. See this Fish described in Artic. ANTEGO. The many Crocodiles of this Lake do much Mischief; for there is never a Year but they devour many People, and kill Horses and Cattle that graze about and drink at the Lake. The *Indians* revenge themselves by laying Snares for them with Pieces of Meat, or Dogs; for the Crocodiles are such Lovers of Dogs-flesh that they will leave a Man for it. *Gemelli*.

BAHIA Bay, so called because its Water flows from *Bah-Lake* above-mentioned. It is a noble Bay, 30 Leag. in Compass. In this Place the *Indians* had their principal Village, consist. of abt. 3500 Houses tow. the E. in the Angle made by the River and the Sea. Behind it were many Ponds, which made the Place naturally strong; and the Soil was fruitful of all Things necessary for the Life of Man; for which Reason *Mich. Lopez*, the first Conqueror of the Island, thought fit to found the principal City in this Place under the antient Name of *Manila*. See MANILA. About this Bay, and in the neighbouring Farms, grows the best Fruit that is eaten in *Manila*, especially the *Bongo* or *Arecia*, and the *Buyo*, which is the same as *Betle*. This is an aromatic and delicate Fruit, which will be described in another Article; but it must be observed, that this of *Manila* exceeds all other, and the *Spaniards* from Morning to Night never cease chewing it. The Fruit this Plant bears is called *Tacloae*. *Gemelli*.

BAHIA DE TODOS LOS SANTOS, or Bay of All Saints, (The Captainric of) in *Brasil, America*, hath its Name from a large Bay, abt. 2 Leag. and half over, and in some Places 12, in others 18 Fath. deep, intersected with a Number of small but pleasant Islands, producing among other Things abundance of Cotton. This Bay lies under the 11, 12, & 13 Degr. of S. Lat. and 37, 38, & 39 of W. Lon. The Captainric is divided on the N. fr. that of *Sereipe* by the *Rio Real*, which empties itself into the Ocean in Lat. 11. 45. and W. Lon. 37. and hath on the S. that of *Los Ilheos*, on the S. E. the Ocean, and W. the 3 unconquered Nations the *Guaves*, *Tachues*, and *Tupinamboes*, who all inhabit along the Southern Banks of the *Rio Real*; so that the *Portuguese* Territory reaches but a little Way into the Inland, but along the Coast it stretches above 65 Leag. exclusive of its Windings, and is reckoned one of the richest and most confid. of all *Brasil*. It produces abundance of Cotton, and such Plenty of Sugar that they reckon betw. 40 & 50 Mills of it above the Bay, besides a much greater Number in the Inland Parts and along the other Coasts. The Bay is in some measure divided into sundry Branches or Channels, and hath above 14 Leag. Depth into the Continent, and hath 3 large Rivers that fall into it from the Inland, the *Pitangi*, *Gerefipa*, and *Cachocra*. The Bay opens towards S. and runs into the Northward, and at the Entrance into it one sees the Continent of *Brasil* on the Right, and the long Island of *Taparica* on the Left, which last helps to secure the Mouth of it, it being above 3 Leag. wide betw. it and the *Terra Firma*, and on the Point of it stands the Fort of *St. Antonio*, and the sm. Town called *Veja* (or old City), within which a Point of Land forms an Inlet like a Half-moon, on which is built the City *San Salvador*. This Bow ends in an acute Angle formed by a Point of Land, on the Inside of which stands the Castle of *Tagapipe*. There are 2 more Forts on the Cape. The Depth of the Channel betw. the Coast and the Island of *Taparica* is fr. 24 at the Entrance to 12 over-against the City. There are a Number of smaller Islands, one of wh. called *Mare* is abt. a Leag. in Length; the other call'd the *Island of Monks*.

BAHURIM. This Place is mentioned in II. Sam. iii. 16. as how far *Phaltiel*, to whom *Saul* had given *Michal* the Wife of *David*, followed behind her weeping when *Ishbo-sheth* restored her to her said first Husband. And this Place is more remarkable on Account of *Shimei's* Behaviour here towards *David*, when he fled from his Son *Abfalom*, of which we read, Cha. xvi. 5--14. It appears from the Circumstances taken Notice of in the Context, that *Bahurim* was near the Mount of *Olives*, and consequently not far from *Jerusalem* to the E. and sit. within the Tribe of *Benjamin*.

BAHUS,

BAHUS, in Lat. *Babusia Præfectura*, the most Southern Prov. of *Norway* (tho' yielded to the *Swedes* in 1658.) and is a narrow Tract of Land, lying on the Coast of the *Schaggar-Rack*, or *Categate*, abt. 90 m. long fr. S. to N. It has *W. Gotthland* on the S. *Dalia E.* the Government of *Aggerhus N.* & the *Categate W.* Its Breadth is not proportionable to its Length, being in some Parts but 10 m. br. and in none above 25. The Country is fruitful enough, but great Part of it is taken up by large Lakes. It is div. into 2 Parts, *Inland & Wickfiden*.

BAHIUS, which gives Name to the above Province, is a strong Castle built on a small Island, made by the River *Norre-Elf*, which there receives the *Giotha Elf*, and both together are called *Trolhetta*. It is 116 m. dist fr. *Christiania* towards the S. on the Ruins of *Elfsburgh*. It was built in 1309 by *Haguin II.* King of *Norway*, and stands on a steep Rock near the Banks of the River. The Kings of *Denmark* had fortified it after the modern Fashion, but surrender'd it to the *Swedes* in 1658. by the Treaty of *Roschild*. E. Lon. 11. Lat. 58. 20.

BAJA, *Bair*, E. Lon. 14. 45. Lat. 41. 6. a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and *Ter. di Lavoro*, sit. on the Sea Coast, 12 m. W. of the City of *Naples*. This City was famous, and celebrated by the *Latin Poets*, for its Hot Baths, and elegant Palaces in the Time of the *Romans*, and here they still shew the Ruins of Buildings which they denominate the Palaces of *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, *Cicero*, and other *Romans* of Distinction; and that lit. Spot called the *Elysian Fields* lies abt. a m. fr. *Baja*; but it has not much to be admired at present.

BAJADOR Cape, W. Lon. 15. Lat. 27. sit. on the W. Coast of *Africa*, S. of the *Canary Islands*.

BAINT-BRIG, in the *N. Riding, Yorkshire*, where the *Ure* receives the *Baint*, near *Swalesdale-Forest*, has some Rema. of a *Ro. Garrison*, on the Hill call'd *Burgh*; where a Statue of *Aurelius Commodus* was dug up not long ago.

BAIXOS DE S. ANNA, certain Shoals on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, which *Barbot* cautions Mariners sailing on that Coast to avoid, as being very dangerous.

BAKAL, a great Lake in the Middle of *Siberia*, in the Road fr. *Muscovy* to *China*.

BAKAR, a Kingd. in *India*, the chief City of which is called *Bikaner*. *Ganges* borders it on the E. and the Pr. of *Delli W.*

BAKAR (*Baumgarten* tells us) is a very spacious and lovely Plain in *Syria*, but abounding with such high Hills as seem to be made with Hands, on which are Castles seated. The Story goes that here *Noah* built his Ark; and they shew the Place where (as they pretend) he was buried, being upon a Hill, and of very curious Workmanship. Travelling over this Plain tow. the E. one may see a great many Monuments of Antiquity, among which one Stone of prodigious Magnitude, resembling for Bigness a Tower or Hill; near to which are 3 Pillars, not unlike those in *St. Mark's Place* in *Venice*. Not far fr. hence is the Castle *Baldach*, whence they say was *Baldach the Shuite*, of whom we read in the Book of *Job*. The Rows of Pillars in this Castle are admirable, being Stones of a huge Bigness. The Building was high and stately, but mostly gone to Ruin; yet even what is left shews it was great and noble. It is reported (says our Author) that the *Baldachenses*, willing to remove the great Stone aforementioned, had several Times attempted it, but in vain, because of its Bigness. A Woman with Child, that was very poor, told them she knew a Way to carry off this same Stone, with the greatest Ease imaginable, to what Place soever they pleased; and that she would communicate the same to them, on Condition they would provide for her till she was delivered of her Child, and in the Time of her Lying-in. The credulous *Baldachenses* greedily embrace the Motion, and bring the Woman all Necessaries in great Plenty, &c. The Woman at last, delivered, comes to the Stone, followed by Numbers. To work she went, stooping down with her Back close to the Stone, as if going to take on her Load, and call'd to the By-standers to help her on with the Burden, & then she would carry it away cleverly. They told her they could not possibly do it; Nay, then, reply'd she, it's too much for me to take it on by myself, who am to carry it also. They hereby perceiving the Woman was no Fool, &c. excused and dismissed her, she having been help'd in her Necessity, and the Stone no worse than 'twas.

BAKEWELL, in *Derbyshire*, is counted the best Town on the N. W. Side of the *Peak*, and stands on the *Wye*, near its Influx into the *Derwent*. *Marianus* says it was made a Borough by *Edward the Elder*, and 'tis supposed to have

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been a *Roman Town* because of certain Altars dug up near it some Years ago, in the Grounds belonging to *Haddon-House*, cut in a rough Kind of Stone, such as the House is built with. 'Tis a large Town, of only one Parish; but has seven Chapels, and is a Peculiar exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction. Market on Mondays, for Lead chiefly. Fairs Feb. 27. Aug. 15. Sept. 21. Two m. fr. *Bakewell*, on Top of an Hill, is a Piece of Ground of this strange Nature. It for most Part has very good Grass on it; but if a Horse be put into it, they say, it will fat him or kill him in a Month's Time.

BAKU, a City in *Persia*, stands on the Western Part of the Pr. of *Schirwan*, upon the *Caspian Sea*, to which it sometimes gives its Name, and it 82 m. dist. fr. *Shamaki* tow. the S. E. It is fortified, and has a very fine Harbour. The *Russians* took it during the late Troubles, and it was yielded to them by the late *Nadir Shah*.

BALA, in *Meryonythshire, Wales*, 184 m. fr. *London*, is the only Market Town of the Mountaineers, and is situate near *Pimble-Meer*. Tho' 'tis a small ill-built Town, yet 'tis a Corporation, enjoying many Immunities, and governed by Bailiffs. Market on Saturdays. Fair May 3.

BALAGNA, *Balanía*, stands on the Western Coast of the Island of *Corfica*, with a large Territ. of the same Name on the other Side of the Mountains, betw. the Riv. *Ostriconá* and the City of *Calvi*.

BALAGNA, or *Baglana*, one of the Divisions of *Decan* proper, in the *Mogul Ter. E. India*, is a sm. Tract between *Ballagate* (or *Balaguate*) on the E. *Guzarat N. Telenga* & the Mountains of *Sevagey S.* and the *Portuguese Possessions W.* It furnishes the *Mogul* with 5000 Horse & 10000 Foot, and the Revenue is computed at 860,625 l.

BALAGUAT, a Province of the *Mogul Territory* in *India*, lies S. of the Province of *Candisch*, S. E. from that of *Cambaya*, E. of *Decan Proper* and *Cumcan*, and N. and N. W. fr. *Golconda* and *Bisnagar*. The Name is derived fr. the dreadful Ridge of Mountains called *Gate*, which runs through the whole Peninsula as far as *Cape Comorin*, & are in many Places unpassable. *Nieuboff* says they are 120 Leag. in Length, and in many Places covered with a red Dust, which by the strong Winds in *October, November*, and *December* is blown as far as the Isle of *Ceylon*, tho' 50 Leag. dist. that the Reflection of this Dust in the Sunshine, when it falls on any Ships, makes them appear as if they were on Fire; and that the Winds gather black Clouds upon these Mountains, which burst in sudden and heavy Rains, by which the Rivers overflow their Banks, and become so full of Sand that they are not navigable for some Time. The *Sansons* extend this Prov. 200 m. fr. S. to N. and 120 fr. E. to W. *M. de L'Isle* distinguishes its Mountains by the 2 Names of *Gate* and *Balaguate*. The former he extends, as we do, fr. the Riv. *Mandoa* to *Cape Comorin*, and the latter is the Appellation he gives to the Ridge, which runs from that River along the Coast to *Bacaim*. Here live most of the Princes who have not yet submitted to the *Great Mogul*, there being no less than 17 of 'em in Confederacy agt. him, who sometimes come down from the Hills and plunder the Towns in his Government. The late *Aurenzeb* destroy'd all their Towns and Villages in the Plains, and drove them up these Mountains. They have been represented as the most barbarous People in *India*, and no better than Nests of Robbers; but *Europeans* who have been in these Mountains have found them more civilized and hospital than the *Moguls*, who give such terrible Representations of their Barbarity. They are said to be united as one Family, without being oppressed by their Governors, to whom they pay a due Respect. Their Buildings and Cloaths are no other than what are necessary to keep them from the Weather. Their Diet also is very simple, Milk, Rice, Roots, or Herbs, with very little Meat. Water is their usual Drink, there being no Wine nor Beer in the Country. The Inferior People distil a small Sort of Arrack from Rice; but they all avoid Drunkenness, Brawls, and Oaths. They do not seem to have mixed with any other Nation; and, as they never travel abroad, can have imported no Foreign Vice. But they have been cruelly treated by the *Moors* and *Moguls*, who have invaded and taken most of their Country from them.

BALAGUER, formerly *Ballegorium & Balaguerium*, in *Catalonia, Spain*, is pleasantly sit. on the Riv. *Segre*, over which it hath a great Stone Bridge. It's 60 m. dist. W. fr. *Solsona*, & 9 N. E. fr. *Lerida*, at the Foot of a Hill. It is walled, and has an old Castle, 800 Families, 1 Parish, 3 Monasteries, & 1 Nunnery. Betw. this & *Lerida* is a small Town call'd *Terrosto*, whose Situation, whether from the Serenity

Serenity of Air, or any partic. Virtue of its Soil, is reckon'd so salubrious as to cure even mad Folk, tho' ever so raging and furious, insomuch that it's famous to a Proverb, for whenever any Person seems too far transported by Passion, they tell him he must be sent thither. *Balaguer* is celebrated for a miraculous Picture of our Saviour, pretended to have been drawn by *Nicodemus*, and much resorted to by Devotees.

BALASORE, or *Bellefore*, (form. *Ballapur*) in the Kingdom or Prov. of *Bengal*, in the *Mogul Ter. India*, is sit. Lon. 87. 30. E. & Lat. 54. 30; and is the Place where the *Europ.* Ships for *Bengal* and the *Ganges* take in a Pilot, and the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, have their respec. Factories; which were the cap. Factories in the Bay of *Bengal* before the Navigation of the *Hugely* River was improved. The Town is 4 m. fr. Sea by Land, but 20 by its River, which runs into the Bay. *Sanfon* places it 60 m. S. W. of *Pipely*; *Moll* but 30; *Seouten* 5 Leag. fr. *Pipely* River. The adjacent Country is fruitful to Admiration, producing Rice, Wheat, Gram Doll, Callavances, sev. Sorts of Pulse, Annise, Cummin, Coriander, and Carraway Seeds, Tobacco, Butter, Oil, and Bees-wax. Their Manufactures are of Cotton, in Sannis, Cassias, Dimities, Mulmuls, Silk and Cotton Romals, Gurrahs, and Lungies; and of the *Herba* (the Rind of a certain Tree, which, being prepared, and drawn out fine, works like Silk, and is work'd with either Silk or Cotton) they make Gingham, Pinascos, and sev. oth. Goods for Exportation. Here are rich *Moors*, *Banians*, and *Gentiles*. The Town trades with the *Maldiva* Islands, which having no Rice or other Grain of their own, it supplies them with what Necessaries they want, and in Return brings Cowries and Cayar for the Service of Shipping. The Seashore of *Balasore* being very low, the Ships ride 3 Leag. off in 4 or 5 fath. Water, in a Road render'd safe by *Cape Palmeiras* from the Violence of the S. Wind. There's a dangerous Bar at the Mouth of its River, which is about 12 Leag. to N. of *Cumaca* River. Between these 2 Rivers is a continued Sandy-Bay, where vast Numb. of Sea-Tortoises resort to lay Eggs, and here are Shoals of a very delic. Fish, call'd *Pamplée*, sold for 2d. a Hundr. tho' 2 of 'em are sufficient for a modern Stomach. They've an uncommon Custom here, viz. They make a Piece of soft Clay in the Form of a Suppository, which they harden in the Sun 'till it comes to the Consistence of soft Wax; and when they judge it fit for Use, put it into the right Intestine immediately after Exoneration. This keeps 'em cool; but as it becomes hard, they have a new one every Morning.

BALATON Lake, or *Plattan* Sea, in *Lower Hungary*, is the *Volcæa* of the *Antients*. It's 35 m. long. 7 or 8, where broadest, well stored with Fish, and guarded with several Forts, of great Service to defend the Country from the Incurfions of the *Turks*. The Riv. *Sarwiza* issues from this Lake, and falls into the *Danube* over against *Bathmonster*.

BALAYAN Prov. in *Manila*, one of the *Philippines*, in the *E. Indies*. Beyond the Bay of *Batangas* (says *Gemelli*) are the Villages of *Lobo* and *Galvan*, about which there are Signs of Mines. Here ends the Prov. of *Balayan*, beginning at *Maribiles*, and inhabited by about 2500 tributary *Indians*. It abounds in Cotton, Rice, and Palm-trees.

BALBASTRO, W. Lon. 15 min. Lat. 42. Capital of the Ter. of *Balbastro*, in the Pro. of *Arragon*, *Spain*, sit. on the Riv. *Sinca*, 50 m. N. E. of *Saragossa*, a Bprie. under the Abp. of *Saragossa*. The Plain on which it is sit. is spacious, fertile, and delightful.

BALBEC, antiently *Baal-bec*, *Beelbeck*, and by the *Greeks* called *Heliopolis* (or the City of the Sun) had those Names given it because it was famed for being a Worshipper of that Planet, and had a magnificent Temple dedicated to it, is sit. in *Phœnicia*, or *Syria*, (by some ant. Geographers placed in *Cœlosyria*) in *Asiatic Turkey*, at the Foot of Mt. *Libanus*, 30 m. N. of *Damascus*, abt. the like fr. *Tripoli* & *Abyla*, and much abt. the same Dist. fr. the Sea Coast (viz. the *Mediterranean*). E. Lon. 37. 30. Lat. 33. BALBECK, or *Balbek*, is mentioned by the *Arabians* as the Wonder of *Syria*; and such of our *European* Travellers as have visited it are so charmed with what they there behold, that they are at a Loss how to express their Admiration. On the S. W. of the Town, which stands in a delightful Plain on the W. Foot of *Anti-Libanus*, is a Heathen Temple, together with the Remains of some other Edifices; among the rest a Palace of true Magnificence. These antient Structures have been patch'd and piec'd in latter Times, and converted into a Castle, as 'tis called. As you draw near to these venerable Ruins, you meet with a *Rotunda*, or round Pile of Building, incircled with Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order,

which support a Cornish that runs all round the Structure; the whole of great Elegance and Stateliness, but now in a very tottering Condition. It is mostly of Marble, and tho' round on the Outside, is an Octogon within; being within-side adorned with 8 Arches, supported by 8 *Corinthian* Columns, each of one single Piece. It is now open at Top, but appears to have been covered with a Shell, and to have been embellish'd with the Figures of Eagles. The *Greeks*, who have converted this lovely Round into a Church, have barbarously spoil'd the Beauty of the Inside by daubing it over with Plaster. Leaving this, you come to a large, firm, & very lofty Pile of Building, which has the Air of an adjectitious Work; & thro' this Pile you pass into a noble arched Walk or Portico, 150 Paces long, which leads you to the Temple. This Temple has, to a Miracle, resisted the Injuries of Time and the *Madness of Superstition*, it being as good as entire. It is an oblong Square, in its general Form and Proportion exactly like *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*; but for Magnificence of Structure and Dimension there is scarce any Comparison, this Temple being alm. as big again every Way. Its Length on the Outside is 192 f. and its Br. 96. Its Length within-side is 120 f. and its Br. 60. The *Proanos*, or Anti-Temple, took up 54 f. of the 190; but is now tumbled down, and the Pillars which supported it are broken. The whole Body of this Temple, as it now stands, is surro. with a noble Portico, supported by Pillars of the *Corinth.* Order, 6 f. 3 inches in Diameter, abt. 54 in Height, and each of 3 Stones apiece. Their Dist. fr. each other, and from the Wall of the Temple, is 9 f. There are 14 of them on each Side of the Temple, and 8 at each End, counting the Corner Pillars in each Number. The Architrave and Cornish, which are supported all round by these Pillars, are exquisitely carved. And as you walk round this Temple, betw. its Wall and the Pillars which go round it, you have, over-head, a solid Arcade all the Way of great Stones hollowed out Arch-wise; in the Center of each of which is a God, Goddess, or Heroe, struck out with that Life that is not to be conceived; and all round the Foot of the Wall of the Temple itself is a double Border of Marble, the lowest Parts of which is a continued Bass-relievo in Miniature, expressing Heathen Mysteries and Ceremonies; where, without any Confusion, you see a surprizing Mixture of Men and Beasts, in the most happy Composition, and most agreeable Variety. Having thus described the Outside of this Temple, we will proceed to the Inside; but let us first take a View of the Entrance, than which nothing can be more august. The Ascent to it is by 30 Steps, on each Side bounded by a Wall, which terminates in a Pedestal, on which formerly stood a Statue, as may be safely supposed. The Front is compos'd of 8 *Corinthian* Pillars, as we have said, fluted, as are all the rest that go round the Temple, and an ample and nobly proportioned triangular Pediment. Within these 8 Pillars, at the Dist. of abt. 6 f. are 4 others like the former, and 2 Pillars of 3 Faces each, that terminate the Walls of the Temple, which come out a good Way from the Body of the Temple itself. All these form a Porch or Portico before the Door of the Temple, in Depth abt. 24 f. and in Br. 60 odd. Through these Pillars appears the Door of the Temple, under the Vault of the Portico; but it there appears with great Majesty and without the least Confusion; so nice are the Proportions of the Pillars, their Distance fr. each other, and the Recess of the Door itself. The Door-case or Portal is square and of Marble, in Proportion and Construction just like the great Marble Portal at the W. End of *St. Paul's*, but far richer in Sculpture, and larger, if we mistake not. The whole Height of it is about 40 f. and its whole Width abt. 28, with an Opening of abt. 20 f. wide. You are no sooner got under this Portal, but, looking up, you see the Bottom of the Lintel, enriched with a Piece of Sculpture wh. hath scarce its Equal in the World. It is a vast Eagle in Bass-relief, expanding his Wings, and carrying a Caduceus in his Pounce; and on each Hand of him is a Fame, or Cupid. These, each of them, support the one End of a Festoon by a String or Ribbon, the other being held in the Eagle's Beak on each hand, inimitably fine. When you are got within-side of the Temple, you find it divided into 3 Isles, 2 narrow on the Sides, & 1 br. in the Middle, after the Manner of our Churches, being formed by 2 Rows of fluted *Corinthian* Pillars, of between 3 and 4 f. Diameter, & in Height, including the Pedestal, about 36. These Pillars are 12 in Number, 6 on a Side, at the Distance of abt. 18 f. fr. each other; & abt. 12 fr. the Temple Walls. The Walls are adorn'd with 2 Rows or Orders of Pilasters one over another, and betw. each 2 of the lowermost

lowermost is a round Nich abt. 15 f. high. The Bottom of the Niches is upon a Level with the Bases of the Pillars, & the Wall to that Height is wrought in the Proportions of a *Corinthian* Pedestal, and the Niches themselves are *Corinthian* in all their Parts, with the strictest Precision and nicest Delicacy. Over these round Niches is a Row of square ones between the Pilasters of the upper Order. The Ornaments belonging to them are all Marble, and they are each crowned with a triangular Pediment. Tow. the W. End of the middle Isle, you ascend to a Choir, as it is called, by 13 Steps, which are the whole Breadth of this Part in Length. This Choir is distinguished fr. the rest of the Temple by 2 large square Columns adorned with Pilasters, which form a noble Entrance, exactly corresponding with that of the Temple itself. Here is a great Profusion of astonishing Sculpture; but the Architecture is the same here as in the Body of the Temple, except that the Pillars have no Pedestals, and the Niches stand upon the Pavement. The 2 large square Pillars which so remarkably distinguish this Part of the Temple, are thought to have supported a Canopy; but nothing of that Kind is to be seen now. In the Bottom of this Choir is a vast Marble Nich, where stood the principal Deity here worshipped. In this Choir are seen the most finely imaged Sculptures, Festoons, Birds, Flowers, Fruits; & fine Bas-relieves, Neptunes, Tritons, Fishes, Sea-Gods, *Arion* and his Dolphin, and other Marine Figures. The Cieling or Vault of this Temple is bold, and divided into Compartments fill'd with excellent Carvings. It is open towards the Middle; but whether a Cupola or Lantern stood there for the Admission of Light, or whether it was always open, cannot be judged at this Distance of Time. In a Word, the charming Symetry, the correct Taste, and the Height where-with all the Carvings are finished, even at such Elevations, where such Niceness is thought unnecessary, are such, that it may be truly said *the whole Pile is faultless, and without the least Blemish*. The Whole stands upon Vaults of such excellent Architecture, and so bold a Turn, that it is thought they served for something more than merely the Support of the superincumbent Weight, and may have been a subterraneous Temple, apply'd to some particular Service in the Pagan Worship. And, tho' this Temple now stands by itself, there are evident Marks that it was accompanied by other Buildings no way unworthy of it; among which are reckon'd 4 different Accesses to it, one upon each Angle, with Marble Steps so long that 8 or 10 Persons may go up abreast. Within the Walls of this Castle, *as it is now called*, are also great Remains of what must have been a Palace scarce inferior to any Royal Seat that has ever been in the World; but being by no means in so perfect a State as the Temple, we shall speak of it in general Terms, and insist only on such Parts as deserve our greatest Attention. But, first of all, it must be observed, that the old Wall which inclosed both this and the Temple above described, is built of such monstrous Blocks of Stone as exceed all Belief, and have given Birth to a Tradition among the Natives, *that the Whole is the Work of the Devil*. There are partic. 3, which lie End for End with each other, and which together extend 183 Feet in Length, whereof one is 63 f. long, and the other two 60 apiece. Their Depth is 12 f. and their Breadth the same; and, what adds to the Wonder, these Stones are lifted 20 f. fr. the Ground. The rest of the Stones of this Wall are of surprising Dimensions; but none quite so large as these. Going through the long arched Walk leading to the Temple, which looks like a subterraneous Passage, adorn'd with many Busts, which for Want of Light cannot be well discerned, the first Object which strikes the Sight is a spacious hexagonal Building or Wall, which forms a Kind of a spacious Theatre, which is open at the other End, and presents you with a Terrass, to which you ascend by Marble Steps. This Aperture admits you into a square Court, larger than the rest, round which are Buildings more magnificent than what you see till then. Here, on each Hand, you have a double Row of Pillars, which form Porticoes or Galleries of 66 fath. in Length & 8 in Br. The Bottom of this Court was taken up by a third Building, more sumptuous than the rest and deeper, and seems to have been the Body of the Palace, fronting E. as all the Fronts in this Castle do. The Columns belonging to this Part are of such Size, that they are compar'd with those of the Hippodrome at *Constantinople*. Nine of these Columns are standing, & a good Piece of the Entablature, which evince it to have been one of the Wonders of *Asia*; and, to crown all, each of these 9 Pillars is but one Block. Many considerable and distinct Vestiges of the several Parts of this Palace are still extant. The *Corin-*

thian Order prevails chiefly throughout the whole; and scarce is there any where to be found such precious Remains of Architecture and Sculpture. The Ornaments are various, but without any of the wild Extravagancies of modern Architects. The fine Taste of *Greece* and the Magnificence of *Rome* here meet; Statues without Number, Busts of all Sorts, proud Trophies, curiously-wrought Niches, Walls and Cielings enrich'd with Bas-relieves, Incrustations, and other Works of the finest Marble; Thermes and Cariatydes judiciously placed. Underneath the Whole are vast Vaults, where, from Time to Time, you discover, thro' the Ruins, long Flights of Marble Stairs near 200 in a Flight. The Turn and Elevation of these Vaults are bold and surprising: And in these subterraneous Parts you find many Rooms, Halls, rich Apartments entire, and many Marble Tombs. The Walls here are also adorn'd with Niches, Bas-relieves, and Inscriptions in *Roman* Characters; but these Inscriptions are quite effaced by Length of Time and Damps. Some of these Vaults are quite dark, and must be visited with Lights, either because of their great Depth, or because the Passages which may have given them Light are stopped up by Rubbish; but others receive Light by great Windows, which stand on the Level of the Ground above: And, lastly, all these Edifices are built with Stones of the enormous Size already mentioned, without any visible Mortar, Cement, or Binding whatsoever. The Temple and these Ruins stand in the same Inclosure, as we have said, and may challenge any Monument of Antiquity now extant, either at *Athens*, or *Rome*, or even in *Egypt*. All over and about the Town you, at every Step, meet with some melancholy Fragment of Antiquity. The Quarry from whence they had the Stone for these Works is a little Way out of the Town. It is cut out in Steps something like an Amphitheatre, where there lies one Stone ready hewn, which seems to surpass what have been already described. It is a Notion it was too heavy to be moved; but, upon a nice Examination, it is fast to the Rock. Such was *Balek*, which might tempt one to think it to have been once the most confid. Place in *Syria*, and the Delight of some mighty Prince, who there chose to reside. — We flatter ourselves that no Antiquary will, according to this Description, allow *Solomon* to have had any Hand in what we see there: And yet Pr. *Radtzville* (who is, however, in the main, a very judicious Traveller) thinks it past Dispute that it is the Work of *Solomon*. He imagines it to be the House he built for *Pharaoh's* Daughter, and that it most exactly answers the Description of that Palace, II. *Kings*, vii. 8, — 13. And indeed we cannot say there is no Similitude in the Case. But he must have minded these Ruins *in general*; he cannot have descended to *Particulars*; or he could never have been so egregiously overseen as he seems to have been. — At present, this City is not above a Mile and half in Circumf. and is but meanly anew built and poorly inhabited. It is of a square Figure, pleas. sit. on the E. Side of a Valley, and encompassed with Gardens very well watered and fruitful. It is furro. with a Wall of square Stone, and some high Towers in a good Condition. *Lucas* adds, there are sev. Houses cut out of solid Rocks, and with various Apartments. It is inhabited by 30 or 40 *Christian* Families, some *Jews*, and about 7 or 800 *Turks*.

BALCAZAR, or *Balalcazar*, a Town on the Borders of *Andalusia*, in *Estremadura*, *Spain*, containing about 1000 Houses.

BALCH, or *Balk*, the Capital of a little Kingdom, or Prov. of the *Usbecks*, in the *Corasán*, independent *Tartary*, is seated near the Head of the Riv. *Oxus*, abt. 200 m. fr. *Candabar* to N. which was once the Royal Residence of a King of *Persia*. The ch. Mosque in this Town is built after the Model of *Mecca*.

BALDIVIA, or, as the *Spaniards* spell it, *Valdivia*, a Port Town of the Pr. of *Chili*, in *S. America*, sit. 300 m. S. of *St. Jago*, 100 N. E. of the Island of *Chiloe*, and about 195 fr. *Conception*, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 40. It was first founded by *Peter Valdivia*, in 1552, in a Plain abt. 4 or 5 fath. above the Surface of the Sea, after he had spent upw. of 11 Years in the Conquest of that valuable Country of *Chili*, and built its Capital *St. Jago* and many other Towns. To this he gave his own Name, and reserved the Country abt. it to himself, there being greater Plenty of Gold in the neighbouring Mountains than in any Part of *America*. But he had the Misfortune, after all his Conquests, to be defeated and taken Prisoner by the *Chileans*, who put him to Death, 'tis said, by pouring melted Gold down his Throat, after which he seem'd to have so insatiable a Thirst. — Hard by was a Fort to keep the *Indians* in Awe: But those poor People,

People, tired with the tyrannical Government of the *Spaniards*, who made them slave in the Gold Mines, exacting from them the Value of 25 or 30 Crowns a Day for every Man, at length shook off their heavy Yoke, kill'd *Valdivia* as above related, reduced the Fort, and plunder'd and destroy'd the Town, driving the *Spaniards* out of the Inland Country; but they remained, however, still possessed of several Places on the Coast. The Town is now rebuilt a little higher up the Land on the Banks of a River of the same Name. It has been repeopled with Whites condemned to Banishment for their Crimes, and is reckon'd to contain at present 2000 Souls. It is inclosed with Earth Walls, defended by 12 Cannon 16-pounders. The Harbour or Port of this Town is so advantageously fit, that the *Spaniards* have built Forts to defend the Entrance agt. Strangers, because they look upon it as the Key of the *S. Seas*. There are above 100 Cannon crossing one another at the said Entrance. The *Dutch* would have settled here, in order to secure a Resting-Place, to facilitate their entering the *S. Sea*; nay, in 1643, they made themselves Masters of it; but Want, Diseases, and Death of their General, having weaken'd them, they were obliged to retire with Precipitation. The *English* have also attempted to settle here, but were forced to abandon it, by the *Spaniards* and Natives. So that the *Spaniards* remain Masters of *Baldivia* to this Day. That this Port may not want Men, the Whites of *Peru* and *Chili*, banish'd for their Crimes, are sent hither as well as to the Town, and are employ'd about the Fortifications and other Uses of the Garrison, which is composed of none but such People, who are thus made Soldiers, and even Officers, during the Time of their Punishment. Six Months of the Year, viz. Winter, they have continual Rains here. As to the native unsubdued *Chilefians*, they are, says *Brewer*, generally fat and corpulent, because they spend most of their Time in Eating and Drinking, Dancing, Feasting, and leading an idle Life, without Religion. Every Man has as many Wives as he pleases, whom they buy from their Parents, and whom they oblige to cultivate the Ground, unless perhaps one or two who are their Favourites, the rest being no more than their Slaves, who are to attend their Husband's Pleasure. Some have 15 or 20 Wives at their Devotion. They pull out the Hair of their Beards as it grows, and cut that of their Heads very short, to prevent their Enemies laying hold of it. See much more in Artic. CHILI.

BALDOCK, 9 m. fr. *Barking*, 39 fr. *London*, in *Hartfordshire*, is a pretty Town betw. Hills, in a chalky Soil fit for Corn, in the Hundred of *Broadwater*, which is Parcel of the Possessions of the Crown. The Earl of *Pembroke* settled it on the Knights Templars in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries it fell to the Crown. King *Henry III.* granted it a yearly Fair on the 21st of *September*, & a Market on *Wednesdays*. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it a Weekly Market on *Saturday*, now changed to *Thursday*, and 3 Fairs yearly, on *St. James's*, *St. Andrew's*, and *St. Matthew's* Days, now alter'd to *St. Matthias's* Day, and the 23d of *July*. Here are many Malsters, and the Market is very considerable both for Corn & Malt. It has a large Church in the Middle of the Town, with 3 Chancels, and a fair Tower, in which is an excellent Ring of 6 Bells. The Town stands on the *Ikening-street*, which hereabouts appears but like a Field-Way.

BALEARES, or GYMNESIÆ, the two celebrated Islands in the *Mediterranean*, now called *Majorca* & *Minorca*; which latter Names they obtained by their having been distinguished by the Epithets of *Major* and *Minor*, or, as *Mela* expresses it, *Majores* and *Minores*. Their Bigness, Situation, &c. we here omit, reserving such Circumstances to our Accounts of them under their modern Names: All that we need to say of them in this Place being with regard their State in Antient Times. In the former, viz. the *major*, *Ptolemy* and *Strabo* place the two Cities of *Palma* and *Pollentia*, the one on the E. the other on the W.; and these are by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Mela*, styled *Coloniæ*. In the *minor* they likewise place two Cities, *Jamno* and *Mago*; which were, however, no more than Castles or Forts, if *Mela's* Judgment, who was of that Country, is to be preferred to the others. But as they seem to have been both built near the Mouths of 2 convenient Harbours which are in this Island, it is hardly to be doubted but these soon grew into consid. Sea-ports, especially that of *Mago*, which is now our celebrated one of *Maon*, or as usually spelt *Mahon*. These two Islands were, on Account of the Situation and Harbours, styled *Fortunatae* (or the *fortunate*), and stand at abt. 30 m. Dist. fr. each other. They were at first possessed by the *Phœnicians*, who held them till *Q. Metellus* brought

them under the *Roman* Yoke, for which he got the Surname of *Balearicus*. As to the Etymon *Baleares*, most Authors derive it from the *Greek* βάλλειν, which signifies to throw with a Sling, because the Inhabitants were particularly famed for their Skill in it: Yet, as the *Carthaginians* had these Islands before any other, *Bochart* thinks they did give them that Name, which is compounded of 2 *Punic* Words, *Baal* and *Jarab*, which amount to the same Sense, and signify a *Slinging-Master*, or a Man expert at throwing, &c. Their other Name of *Gymnesiæ*, or *Gymnasia*, is, accord. to the above Authors, of *Greek* Extract, and was given them on Account of their Inhabitants going naked in Summer, *gymnos* in *Greek* signifying naked. *Diodorus* affirms concerning the old Inhabitants of these *Baleares*, that, at their Weddings, the Bridegroom never enjoy'd his Bride till all the Relations and Friends who were invited to the Nuptials had enjoy'd her, each according to the Precedency his Age gave him. See MAJORCA, MINORCA, and P. MAHON.

BALI, E. lon. 114. S. lat. 7. 30. This Island (which some call the *lesser Java*, and is divided fr. *Gr. Java* on the W. only by its Streights), and the East End of the Island of *Java*, in the *E. Indies*, form a Strait abt. a Mile over, thro' which the *E. India* Merchant-ships sometimes return to *Europe* fr. *China*. It is a difficult Passage, if it be not observed that the S. Wind bursts thro' the Streights once in 24 Hours, and sets a Ship back as much as it has gained in a whole Day. Capt. *Beckman*, in 1715, was 15 Days making to them fr. the E. End of the Island of *Madura*, which is but 30 Leagues.

BALLENA, or *Rio de la Ballena*, a River of *Chili*, in *S. America*, which is next to that of *Rio Chico*, and close to the Cape of the same Name; and was so called because of a [*Balæna*] Whale of prodigious Bigness which died on that Coast. *Ovalle*.

BALLY-BAY, is a well-situate and thriving Plantation, near the Centre of *King's County*, in the Pr. of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 7 m. fr. *Banahir*.

BALLIGATE. See BALLAGUAT.

BALLYNAHINCH, or *Maghedroll*, in the County of *Down*, and Province of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, (8 m. fr. *Down-Patrick* and *Dromore*) stands on a little River, almost in the Centre of the County, and is the great Road from *Lisburn*, *Lurgan*, and *Dromore*, to *Down-Patrick*, and the Sea-Side. The Country about it is extremely coarse and full of Rocks, the Roads troublesome and unpleasant; yet the Valleys and Sides of the Hills produce good Oats, Potatoes, and Flax. The Staple-Commodity of this Part of the Country is Linnen-Yarn. The Papists are too numerous in this Parish, being near 1000 Souls, which induced the Incorporated Society for promoting *English* Protestant Schools to settle a Charter Working-School at this Place, on Part of Sir *J. Radown's* Estate, for the Education of 20 poor Popish Children, of both Sexes, in the Protestant Religion; who are constantly employ'd in Labour, chiefly in the Linnen Manufacture; many of whom have already gone abroad in Protestant Families; and as their Parents find they are well treated, they willingly concur with the Views of the Society in promoting their Happiness. The Parish-Church and the Vicar's House are a short Way from the School.

BALLINAKIL, a Town of *Queen's County*, in the Pr. of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 5 m. fr. *Ballyroan*, has a Castle which held out bravely against the Rebels, in 1642, till it was relieved.

BALLINROAL, or *Ballinrobe*, is a Corporation, and reckoned a Shire Town, in the County of *Mayo*, in the Pr. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, 15 m. fr. *Castlebar*.

BALLISHANNON, a great Town of the County of *Donnegal*, in the Pr. of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, 9 m. fr. the Town of *Donnegal*, 110 m. N.W. of *Dublin*, stands on a Riv. that runs out of *Lough Ern* into *Donnegal Bay*, where it has a Harbour, which has a tolerable Trade, and is pretty well inhabited considering this Country is full of Bogs, great Lakes, and Woods, the Retreat of Thieves, and of those we call the *Wild Irish*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Folliot*. W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 54. 25.

BALLON, a Town in the Pr. of *Maine*, *France*, sit. on the Rt. Bank of the Riv. *Orne*, 5 leag. dist. fr. *Le Mans*, was formerly one of the most consid. Fortresses in this Pr. It has Title of Marquisate, containing 2 Parishes with abt. 500 Families.

BALLY Island. See BALI.

BALMERINOCHE, 5 m. fr. *Cowper*, in *Fife*, *Scotland*, stands on the Frith of *Tay*, and gave Title of Baron to a Branch of the Family of *Elphinstone*, till forfeited by the

the Rebellion of the late Lord *Balmerino*, who was beheaded, together with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, on *Tower-Hill*, *London*, *August* the 18th, 1746, for their Guilt of Rebellion against His Majesty King *George II.* It has the Ruins of a famous Monastery founded by Queen *Ermengred*, Wife to *K. William* of *Scotland*.

BALSAS River, somewhere betw. *Puebla de los Angeles* and *Acapulco*, in *New Spain*, difemboguing into the *S. Sea* (the exact Place we have not learnt), of which *Navarette* says, It is well known that it is a River very large, & that People pass over it on Canes, which are supported by only 4 Calabashes they are fasten'd to. At first, adds he, it is frightful to see so ridiculous and weak an Invention. An *Indian* lays hold of one End of it, and the Passenger being upon it with his Mule's Furniture, he swims and draws it after him. There, continues our Author, I saw a Thing that appeared odd to me. Every *Indian* wears a long Towel over his Shoulders, and with the End of it is continually driving away the Gnats; and yet I saw their Legs were raw with their Stings. I was told another Thing no less strange: One of my Companions went down the River to see for some Fowl. He found the Curate of a Town, who, to escape the Gnats, was in a little Room close shut, and covered all over with Clothes; because they go not into a dark Place. The Heat was intolerable. Discourfing of it, the Curate said, that a few Years before it had been so violent that the Thatch of the Houses took Fire, and the whole Town was burnt.

BALSHALL, in *Warwicksh.* a little to the W. of *Coventry*.

BALSORA, *Balzara*, *Balzera*. See **BASSORA**.

BALTICK Sea. This is by the *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Germans*, call'd the *East-Sea*, because it is to the E. of *Denmark* and *Sweden*. It is a large Gulph, which has *Germany* and *Poland* on the S. *Denmark* and *Sweden* W. *Lapland* N. and *Bothnia*, *Finland*, *Livonia*, *Courland*, Part of *Poland* & of the Kingd. of *Prussia* E. It has a Communication with the *Categate*, 1. by the *Lesser Belt*, a very narrow Streight betw. *Jutland* and the Island of *Funen*; 2. by the *Greater Belt*, betw. *Funen* and *Zeeland*; 3. by the *Sound*, betw. *Zeeland* and that Pr. of *Sweden* call'd *Schonen*. To the E. of *Upland* this Sea branches out into 2 Arms, one of which runs to E. and is called the Gulph of *Finland*; the other, viz. the Gulph of *Bothnia*, runs to N. There are in this Sea 4 other Gulphs; those of *Livonia*, at the Mouth of the *Dvina*, where lies *Riga*; of *Courland*, at the Mouth of the *Niemen*, where is *Menel*; of *Dantzic*, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*; of *Lubeck*, at the Mouth of the *Travo*. This Sea is very dangerous in bad Weather, all the Coast, especially of *Sweden* and *Finland*, being full of Shelves and Sands; but there are sev. safe Harbours. It is observable that a Current always sets out of this Sea thro' the *Sound* into the *Ocean*; for which Reason, and the numerous fresh-water Rivers which fall into it, its Waters are not so salt as other Seas, and there are no Tides in it; and 'tis frequently froze 3 or 4 Months in a Winter.

BALTIMORE, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 51. 15. in the County of *Cork*, in the Pr. of *Munster*, *Ireland*, sit. on a Headland which runs into the Sea, 12 m. fr. *Rosse*, 148 fr. *Dublin*, and 5 N. E. of the Island of *Cape Clear*, has a commod. Haven within an Island and Bay of the same Name, secure agt. all Winds; and 'tis a Corporation, but much decay'd. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Calvert*.

BALTIMORE County, in *Maryland*, *N. Amer.* is the most N. ward on the W. Side of *Chesapeake Bay*, reaching to the Bottom of it. Here is a Parish or Town also call'd *Baltimore*, but the Houses so disjointed as scarce to deserve the Name of Town.

BALUCLAWA, or *Balaclay*, in *Crim Tartary*, *Europe*, stands on the N. W. Coast of the *Black Sea*. The *Genoese* once held it, but it's now in Possession of the *Turks*, who here build Ships and Gallies. It's a pleas. Town of about 120 Houses, with an excellent safe Port, surrounded with high Mountains, the Mouth of which Port is 40 Paces br. 800 in Comp. & 450 in Depth, and receives Ships of 500 Tons, and has so much Water that they are always afloat.

BALVENY, in *Bamff-shire*, *Scotland*, is a mountainous District, on the W. Side of the Shire, upon the Riv. *Spey*, abounding with Pasture and Wood, and noted for a Rock that is productive of Hones and Whetstones enough to serve the whole Island; so that they cover Houses with them instead of Slate. Here are also Veins of that Stone of which they make Alom, and Springs of Alom-water.

BAMBA, a Pr. in *Congo*, or *Lower Guinea*, extends along the Sea-Coast fr. the Riv. *Ambrisi* to that of *Dande*, which

parts it fr. the Kingd. of *Angola* on the S. It has *Songo N.* the *Ocean W.* and the *Lake Chilande* or *Aquilande* and the Pr. of *Siffama E.*

BAMBERG Bishopric, in *Franconia*, *Germany*, is the First in the Empire, and founded by Emp. *Henry II.* It's a Country 70 m. in Len. & 40 in Br. having *Wurtzburg* on the W. and *Anspach* S. & W. abound. with Fruits & Plants, partic. Corn, Wine, Saffron, Liquorice, & Prunes. The Bp. (who is Prince of the Empire & its Vice-Chancellor) depends on no Metropolitan but the Pope, fr. whom he receives the Abp's Pall on paying 4000 *l.* and is not only Ld. of this See, but of divers Manors in *Carinthia*, and the Castles of *Cronach* and *Fortzheim*, besides sev. Royalties elsewhere, whereby he has the Honour to have 4 of the Electors, viz. K. of *Bohemia*, & Electors of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, & *Brandenburg*, his Dependents for some Parts of their Estates. He is the only Bp. in *Germany* privileged to wear a Cardinal's Hat, together with the Abp's Pall. The Dignities and Prerogatives of this See are very great, in some Degree surpassing those attach'd to Electorates. He has Right to receive the Oaths wh. the Sec. Electors take to the Emperor for the Offices of the Household. He judges in the last Resort, so that there's no Appeal fr. his Decisions. All his Estates, save those in *Carinthia*, he holds immediately of the Empire. He is Director of the Circle of *Franconia*, with the Margraves of *Brandenburg*, *Baireith*, and *Anspach*, who hold it by Turns; only the Bp. is perpetual Director, and alone exercises the greatest Part of the Rights attach'd to that Dignity. The 4 above Electors are his hered. Officers, viz. the K. of *Bohemia* his Cup-bearer, Elector of *Bavaria* his Steward, E. of *Saxony* his Gr. Marshal, & E. of *Brandenburg* his Gr. Chamberlain, who have hered. Vicars under them; and he has the Privilege of summoning them to the Duties of their Offices at his Installation. He can raise 4 or 5000 Men. The Revenue of this Country, of which he is abso. Sovereign, amounts to above 50000 *l.* besides the Produce of his 16 large Bailiwicks in *Carinthia*. His Chapter, who have Right of electing him, consists of 20 Capitular Canons, and 15 domicil'd, who are all Persons of Quality. He has all Officers of State com. to the Greatest Princes; but his Country has but little Commerce, and is wholly possessed by *R. Catholics*. The Titles are Bishop of *Bamberg* and *Wurtzburg*, Prince of the holy *Rom.* Empire, Duke of *Franconia*, Count of *Sconborn*, &c. &c. This Country was formerly an Earldom.

BAMBERG, Capital of the foregoing Bishopric, &c. is an handsome, large, populous City, in the Centre of *Germany*, the antient *Granicnarion* of *Ptolemy*, and stands pleas. abt. 34 m. N. fr. *Nuremberg*, and 40 N. E. fr. *Wurtzburg*, and is watered by the Riv. *Rednitz* & *Pegnitz*, which run thro' it, and a lit. below fall into the *Mayne*. E. lon. 11. 0. lat. 49. 58. It was formerly Imperial & Free, and afterwards gover. by Counts of its own, who resided at *Altenburg*, abt. a Mile off; but now it is subj. to its Bishop. There are few Vineyards abt. the Town; but the Soil is fruitful in Corn & Melons. It is a much larger City than *Wurtzburg*, and was the Seat of the Emperors when they had no hered. Dominions in the Empire, & then its Bp. resided at *Villach* in *Carinthia*. Here are 2 Palaces, the old and new. The former stands in an Island formed by the *Pegnitz*, and has a tolerable Garden with a large Orangery, an agreeable Bower, a fine Fountain, and 2 Grotto's. The new Palace is a vast Pile, of Free-stone, 3 Stories high, with a regular Front betw. 2 large Wings, contain. grand commod. Apartments, painted with History-pieces. It was built, on an Eminence, by its last Bp. who also built *Pommerefelden*, a pleas. House or Hunt. Seat 8 m. off, one of the most charming and compleat Fabricks in the Empire. The Way to it fr. the City is betw. a large Forest of Firs abounding with Deer, and a Lake. The House is Free-stone, built in Form of a Square, with 4 large Towers, one at each Corner. All round the Grand square Court is a Portico, whose Walls are garnish'd at equal Distances with 50 or 60 Heads of Deers of an extraordinary Size, with Inscriptions under each when and by whom kill'd. There's also the Figure of a Wild Boar kill'd some Years ago, which weigh'd between 4 and 500 Wt. There is in the new Palace a most magnif. Stair-Cafe, perhaps one of the best-contriv'd in *Europe*. The Entry, supported by sev. Colonnades, leads into a Salon which serves as Passage to the Garden, and is in Form of a Grotto adorn'd with Fountains, Columns, and Statues of Marble. The Cieling is painted, as well as the Sky-light of the Stair-case, and the Arches of the principal Apartments, which are all laid out with great Choice, Judgment and Splendor. The Stables, that answer exactly

to the Castle, which they front, are built in Form of an Half-moon, with a Pavilion in the Middle, from both Sides of which one sees all the Houses. The Mangers are of Marble, in Form of Shells; and the Racks of Iron, neatly wrought in Form of a Scuttle-basket. The Salon, betw. the 2 Stables, is painted in Fresco, and looks one Way to the Court and t'other to the Riding-House. The Cathedral, dedic. to St. George, is a vast Edifice, quite Gothic; has a lofty Steeple with 4 noble Spires like those at *Wurtzburg*, of very bold Work, open at the Top, and supp. by tall Pillars which appear very light and easy. The Treasury of this Church is full of very great and costly Curiosities, partic. the Imperial Crown of *Hen. II.* consisting of 6 Plates of Gold adorn'd with Precious Stones; and another of his Empress of 2 Circles of Gold richly set with Pearls and Jewels. Her Imp. Mantle is decorated with such a large Border of Pearls that 'tis a good Load for a Porter. Two Statues of the said Emperor and Empress, and a third of the Vir. Mary, each of solid Silver, & 5 f. high, the Emp. Henry's real Head in a Globe, which he holds in his Right Hand. A Statue of St. George on Horseback combating the Dragon, of Silver gilt, 7 f. high. A vast Shrine for Relicks, enriched with Precious Stones: And an Adoration by the Wise Men of Mother-of-Peal. Two very fine Vases of Porphyry. A portative Altar, of massy Gold, 5 or 6 f. high, enrich'd with sev. Histories from the Book of *Genesis*, all in Onyx. A large Chalice of massy Gold, loaded with Medals of Gold and Silver, and Knots of Ribbands, which are Vows paid to a Nail grafted to a little Pillar of Gold, pretended to be one of those with which Christ was fasten'd to the Cross. A fine Crucifix of Rock Crystal, adorn'd all round with a Border of Gold, and set with Rubies and Emeralds; the Christ being solid Gold. A lit. Tabernacle, of Gold, in wh. is preserv'd the aforef. Emperor's Left Jaw; it having a Sapphire enchased on the Top, as big as a Pigeon's Egg. A large and heavy Cross of Gold a f. & half long; and another larger of Silver gilt, stuffed with most precious Relicks. Yet one of the rarest Curiosities is a Folio MS. of the 4 Gospels in *Latin*, on fine Vellum, in a neat *Rom.* Character, with some Gothic Letters interspers'd, and the most beautiful Miniatures that are to be seen. The Binding is Wood, cover'd with curious Sculptures, in Ivory, of our Saviour's Passion, and bordered with a Gold Edging, on which are the Heads of our Lord and his Apostles, as are those of the 4 Evangelists at the 4 Corners. The whole is enamelled, and the Intervals betw. the Figures are garnished with Pearls and Precious Stones. There are other MSS, Relicks, and Curiosities; indeed so many that we think proper to omit 'em all, as scarce knowing which to prefer to fill up the little more Room we could afford here. The *Jesuits*, *Dominicans*, *Augustines*, and *Benedictines*, have their sev. Churches, &c. A University was founded here in 1653. by *Melchior Otto*, one of its Bps. There are several publick Fountains in the Town; but no Fortifications more than its Wall; so that in Time of War the Bp. resides, and has commonly a very strong Garrison, at *Forcheim*.

BAMBOROUGH Ward. See NORTHUBERLAND.

BAMBOUC Province, in *Guinea, Africa*, is of consid. Extent, having Part of the Kingd. of *Galam & Kallon* N. the Riv. *Falame* & the Kingd. of *Contou & Cambeogovda* W. the Kingd. of *Makannab* S. This Country is not subj. to any partic. King, but gover. by Lords of the Villages, who are called *Fariam*, along the Riv. *Falame* & *Elimani*, in the Inland Countries. It is very populous, having a vast Number of Villages. The Heat here is excessive, not so much on account of the Sit. of the Country, which lies abt. the 13th and 14th Degr. of N. Lat. as because it is inclosed within high & craggy Mountains: The Heat is, as it were, concentrated between them, nor can the Wind blow there strongly enough to cool the Air, and dissipate the thick and noisome Vapours which continually arise from the Ground full of Metals and Minerals.

BAMBYCE, in *Syria*, the same as *Hierapolis*. See *HIERAPOLIS*.

BAMFF Shire, *Scotland*, accord. to the *Addenda to Camden*, comprchends that Part of *Buchan* N. of the Riv. *Ugie*, with the Countries of *Strathgowern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathavon*, & *Balvenie*: And on the S. 'tis separated fr. that Part of *Buchan* which belongs to *Aberdeenshire* by the Water of *Ugie*; on the E. it has the Water of *Dovern* and the *German Ocean*; on the W. the Water of *Spey* and the County of *Murray*; on the S. W. it has *Badenoch* & the *Brae* of *Mar*; and on N. *Murray-Firth*. The Editor of *Camden*, and others make the Length of it fr. E. to W. 32 m. and the Br. 30.

But, according to *Templeman's Survey*, the former is 50, & the latter 18; and its Number of square m. 560. The Gen. Atlas makes it 38 fr. E. to W. & 13 where broadest. The Climate and Soil are much the same as *Aberdeenshire*. *Camden* reports, that not long before he wrote, a Piece of Amber, as long as the Body of a Horse, was drove ashore here. That Part called *Buchan*, accord. to the Gen. Atlas, extends N. from the Riv. *Ugie* to the Sea, and W. as far as the Riv. *Dovern*, which is 9 m. fr. N. to S. & 20 fr. E. to W. 'Tis water'd by abundance of Rivers, and divided into Corn-fields and small Hills; but no Tract of the whole Kingd. for its Bigness is so free from Mountains. It gave Title of Earl formerly to the *Cummings* and *Stewarts*, and now to *David Erskine*, *Ld. Cardross*, who is descended from the latter.

BAMFF, on the Coast of the Firth of *Murray*, at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, 7 m. fr. *Cullen*, is a County Town & Royal Burgh, but has little Trade except from its Corn & Salmon-fishing, the Townsmen being fonder of Tillage than of Commerce. Most of the adjacent Country is possessed by the *Ogilvies*, (the chief of which are the Earls of *Findlater & Airley*) and their Vassals. The Sheriff holds his Court in this Town, wh. shews the Ruins of a Castle; and near it are those of the Abbey of *Deer*, wh. belonged to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *Wm. Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*. There is a Town of this Name on the River *Ugie*, which is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes.

BAMOTH, mention'd *Num. xxi. 19, 20.* may probably enough be the same Place with that in *Job. xiii. 17.* called *Bamoth Baal*, i. e. in *Engl.* the High Places of *Baal*. *Wells*.

BAMPTON, in the Hundred of the same Name in *Oxfordshire*, 5 m. fr. *Burford*, 66 fr. *London*, on the Borders of *Berkshire*, is said to have been a Town of good Repute before the Conquest. It lies on a River navigable by Boats, and its Market is noted for the great Quantity of Fellmonger's Wares, as Leather Jackets, Gloves, Breeches, Stockings, &c. which are brought hither from *Whitney*, and sold here into *Berkshire*, *Wiltis*, & *Dorsetshire*; no other Town in *England* having such a Trade for these Wares. Market on Wednesday. Fair some Time in *August*, but what Day we are not inform'd.

BAMPTON, or *Bauntun*, *Devon*, abt. 5 m. N. of *Tiverton*, 17 compu. & 21 meas. m. fr. *Exeter*, & 160 meas. fr. *London*, stands on a Branch of the Riv. *Ex*, encomp. w. Hills. Its Name was formerly variously written, as *Babantune*, *Baenton*, *Bampton*, *Babampton*, *Bampton*; &c. It is an antient Town, privileged with a weekly Market on Saturdays, and 2 yearly Fairs, the one in Whitfun-week, the other on St. Luke's Day, and ('tis said) form. sent Memb. to Parlt. and had a Chantry. It giveth Name to the Hundred, which hath 6 other Parishes within it. Here, as *Marienus* and *Florentius* report, A. D. 620, was a great Conflict betw. *Kenegel*, the first Christian King of the *West-Saxons*, and the *Britons*, where the King put 20,000 to the Sword. 'Tis gov. by a Portreeve.

BAN, or *Bann*, Riv. in the Co. of *London-Derry*, or *Coleman*, in the Pr. of *Ulster, Ireland*, is, according to its Name, a beautiful one, being clearer than all others, and the best stock'd with Salmon, as *Camden* says, of any in *Europe*, by reason, as some imagine, of its Clearness; a Quality with which that Kind of Fish is particularly delighted. It rises out of the *Mourne-Hills*, in the County of *Downe*, and after having lost both itself and its Name, for abt. 30 m. in that Lake call'd *Lough-Eagh*, or *Sidney*, recovers its Name again at *Tome-Castle*, from whence, being crown'd w. Wood on both Sides, it runs by *Glancolkein* into the Sea. There is a lesser River of the same Name; and therefore this is called the *Great Bann*, tho' otherwise 'tis not a very large River. For the Pearl-fishery in this River, &c. see *ULSTER*.

BANAHIR, a Town in *King's-County, Leinster, Ireland*, only deserves Mention for its Bridge over the *Shannon*, wh. is a great Pass on the Borders of *Galloway*. It has Barracks for 2 Companies of Foot.

BANARA, in the *Mogul Ter.* in *E. India*, is, says *Tavernier*, a handsome large City on the E. Side of the *Ganges*, abt. 100 m. above *Patna* in the Road to *Agra*. The Houses are of Brick and Stone higher than usual in *India*, but the Streets very narrow. Our Author says it has great Trade in Callicoes and Silks, which the Manufacturers dare not sell till stamped with the *Mogul's Seal*, on Pain of Fine and Bastinado. It has one of the finest Idol Temples in the *Indies* for its sumptuous Structure & immense Riches. *Catrou* says there's Plenty of Pulse and all Sorts of Grain in the Neighbourhood, and that the Manufacture of rich Stuff

Stuffs of Gold, Silver, and Silk, of magnificent Turbans, fine Girdles, and light Vestments for the Ladies of the Seraglio, makes this one of the wealthiest Towns of the Indies.

BANASA, *Banassa*, or *Banasa-Valentia*, in ant. *Mauritania Tingit.* (now *Fez & Morocco*, in *Barbary*) was seated in the Neighbourhood of the Riv. *Subur*, at a very [confid. Dist. in a Northern Direction, from *Gontiana*. *Pliny* seems to intimate that *Banasa* was 75 m. fr. *Lixus*, 35 fr. *Volubilis*, (or *Fesse*) and as many from the *Atlantic Ocean*.

BANBRIDGE, 5 m. fr. *Gilford*, in the Co. of *Downe*, *Ulster*, *Ireland*, so called from a Bridge over the Riv. *Bann*, has in and near it many Bleach-yards for carrying on the Linnen Manufacture, the *Bann Water* being proper for that Use. The greatest Fairs for Linnen Cloth in the Kingdom are held here.

BANBURY, in *Oxfordshire*, 17 m. fr. *Oxford*, 75 fr. *London*, is a pretty large Town on the River *Cherwell*, on the Edge of *Northamptonshire*, and in the Hundred of its own Name. A Castle was built here *An. 1125.* by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, then Lord of the Manor, which was afterwards given by *Henry VII.* to *Jasper Earl of Pembroke*, whom he also created Duke of *Bedford*. 'Twas in the first Year of Queen *Mary* made a Borough, consisting of a Bailiff, 12 Aldermen, and 12 Burgesses. In the Reign of *K. James I.* 'twas made a Mayor Town, with 12 Aldermen and 6 Capital Burgesses; and in 1718. it had a new Charter from His late Majesty, with the Style of Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses. 'Tis now governed by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 6 Capital Burgesses, and 30 Assistants. It hath a fine large Church, a Free-School, and a Work-house for the Poor. There is such good Land hereabouts, especially rich Meadows, that it was famous even in *Camden's* Time for good Cheese, and this is also noted in his *Latin* Edition of the *Britannia*, to which his Translator officiously added *Cakes* and *Ale*. The Town gives Title of Earl to the *Ld. Visc. Wallingford*. In the plough'd Fields near it the Coins of the *Roman Emperors* are often found; and in these Parts it has been a Custom, at set Times of the Year, for Young People to meet in the Market-place to be hired as Servants, which in other Places is call'd a Statute, but here the Mop. Here are 2 Charity-Schools, one for 30 Boys, the other for 20 Girls, all cloathed. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Lady-day, Holy Thursday, *Aug. 1. Oct. 18. Sept. 20.* and on the first Thursday after Twelfth Day, Lent Sunday, and Michaelmas, Corpus Christi Day.

BANCA, a Town in *Upper Hungary*, 15 m. fr. *Fiestadt*, is noted for 15 Hot Baths, whose Waters have a white Sediment; and yet *Dr. Brown* says they dye Silver and Copper in an Instant as black as Ink. There were more formerly 'till spoil'd by the Overflowing of the *Waag*.

BANCA Island, in the *E. Indies*, lies abt. 4 Leag. to the S. E. of *Palimbang*, and is about 50 Leag. in Length, and 16 br. in some Places; but in others more or less. It faces the *Sumatra Coast* for above 30 Leag. keeping at betw. 3 & 6 Leag. Dist. The Natives of this Island are, like most of the *Malayans*, treacherous, inhuman, and very inhospitable to Strangers who happen to be shipwreck'd on the Coast, which is very foul for 6 Leag. within *Monapin Point*, which is the N. W. Cape-land of the Island; and over that Cape there is a high Mountain called *Monapin-Hill*. Navigation is very dangerous on the N. W. Coast of the Island, because of the many Banks and Rocks under Water; and none but Praws and such Small Craft go that Way. The Streight (says *Baudrand*) between this Island and *Sumatra* is called the Streight of *Banca*.

BANCALIS is a Dutch Factory in *Sumatra*, right opposite to *Malacca*, on the Side of a large River of its own Name, which *Mr. Hamilton* supposes to be a Branch of *Andraghira River*. The Company sells a gr. deal of Cloth and Opium here, for which they have Pepper and Gold Dust in Exchange; Opium being in as much Request here as Tea is with us. *Mr. Lockyer* says its Gold is much the same as that of *Achin*, and comes, as he supposes, from the same Place. *Capt. Hamilton* says there are vast Numbers of wild Swine here, whose Flesh is very sweet and fat in *December* and *January*, when great Numbers of People resort hither in small Praws to hunt them. Some go into the Woods and drive them tow. the River, while others drive them into it with Dogs, and when one goes all the Herd follows. Others are ready with Lances to pursue them in the Water; and as many as they kill are immediately singed on Shore, cut into Pieces, and brought back to the Praws to be salted. After it has lain in Brine 3 or 4 Days, they wash it, smoak it, and put it into Casks with dry Salt for Sale.

BANCOCK, or *Bencock*, belong. to the Kingd. of *Siam*, in the *E. Indies*, stands in an Island form'd by the Riv. *Menam*. *Moll* places it near the Mouth of the River 50 m. S. of *Siam*, and *Hamilton* 20 Leag. The French Jesuits (*Choisy & Tachard*) who place it 10 Leag. from the Mouth of the River, say there are large Gardens which extend 12 m. tow. *Siam*, and supply its Inhabitants with Plenty of Fruit; and that betw. this Place and *Siam* there are Numbers of Villages on both Sides the River, with Huts of Bamboo erected on Stakes to secure them agt. Inundations of the River. *Struys* says that all Ships bound to *India* put in here to give Account fr. whence they came, as well as of their Lading and Complement of Men, &c. and to pay Custom, the Acquittance of which they shew at another Place up the River, called *Canon-Bantenau*, within a Leag. of the Town of *Siam*; and then they have Liberty to trade any where through the Kingdom, without paying any Thing but their Cocket; which they are obliged to do on Penalty of forfeiting Ship. *Hamilton* says it lies abt. Half-way up the River, and that there's a Fort here, where 'tis customary for all Ships to put their Guns ashore. The Count de *Fourbin* --[Concern. whose Business here, &c. as also a necessary Account of *Constantine Ld. Falcon*, heretofore Prime-Minister to the King of *Siam*, see our general Article of *SIAM Kingd.*]--- who calls it the Key of the Country, says, here was a little square Brick Fort in his Time, where the King kept a Garrison of abt. 80 Portuguese Creolians; but by Treaty with the French [See *SIAM.*] he yielded it to them, who built a new Fort here, a regular Tetragon, on the River's Side opposite to the old Fort, and had a Garrison paid by the Exchequer of *Siam*. But the King dying soon after, as well as his Minister, the great Friend of the French, viz. *Constantine Ld. Falcon*, who was beheaded by the Usurper in 1689. they were obliged by the new King to quit it, and carry their Garrison back to *France*. *Martineire* says it lies 7 Leag. fr. the Sea, and that the *Siameſe* call it *Fon*.

BANDA Island, or *Lantor*, in the *E. Indies*, (*E. Lon. 128. S. Lat. 4. 1 half*) is the principal and largest of the Nutmeg-Islands, yet not above 20 m. long, and 10 br. but is exceeding fertile, yielding Oranges and other Fruits, besides whole Forests of Nutmeg-trees and Cloves, without Cultivation. Our English Merchants, in their first Navigations, sent Ships hither. *Capt. Keeling's* Voyage in 1607, shews them well acquainted with this Trade at that Time; but the Dutch, even so early as that, were busy in engrossing it. These Islands have been always much esteemed on Account of these Spices. The Arabs first brought them to *Egypt* and the Coasts of the *Levant*, and from thence they were distributed all over *Europe*. The Portuguese, having found Way to *Asia*, round the *Cape of Good Hope*, about the Year 1500, traffick'd with the Natives of *India*, and brought these Spices to *Europe*. The Dutch invaded these Islands about the Year 1609, when the Natives put themselves under the Protection of the English, and (says *Salmon*) acknowledged the King of *England* their Sovereign; but the Dutch expell'd both the Natives and the English, usurp'd the Dominion of them, and keep Possession of them to this Day, excluding all other Nations from these valuable Spices, which, 'tis pretended, will grow no where else. This Island, *Gemelli* tells us, is like a Horse-shoe in Shape, the 2 Points whereof, running out N. & S. are 9 m. dist. In the Bay betw. them, is the chief Village; and all the Coasts about are cover'd with Abundance of Nutmeg-trees, whose Blossoms spread such a Fragrancy, as if Nature had imploy'd all her Art to make them wonderful sweet. These Trees by Degrees quit the Green, so natural to all Vegetables, and put on a Blue, mix'd with Black, Red, and Gold-Colour, like the Rainbow, tho' not so regularly distributed. Beyond this delightful Plain there rises a little Mountain, in the Middle of the Island, from which flow some Brooks that Water the Country; and then follows another Plain, cover'd with the same Trees, growing naturally out of the Earth. We shall add a Description of them, with their Nature, Properties, &c. at the End of this Article. The Natives are strong, but ill-favour'd, wear long Hair, and live to a great Age, (120 Years) tho' of a revengeful and melancholy Temper. They are mostly Mohammedans, and very zealous and strict in their Way, but some are Pazans, having no King or Lord, but the Eldest are obey'd. They have Ships of Force, each of 3 or 4 Cannon. Their Hand-Arms are Carbines, Bucklers, large Scymitars, Lances of hard Wood, and Darts, having also Back and Breast-plates, and glory in shewing their Weapons bloody. Fruit is their chief Food. The Women till the Ground, and do all the Drudgery; the Men having nothing to do but to eat,

drink, sleep, or walk about. They have 3 Harvests in a Year, viz. in February, July, and October. The Trees (*Gemelli* tells us) are in Common, and their Fruits when gathered is divided among the Inhabitants, in their several Villages. They, at the Instigation of the *English*, and others, have several times revolted against the *Dutch*; but are now entirely reduced. This Island has that of *Ceram* on the N. that of *Celebes* or *Macassar* W. and the Ocean on E. & S. and it lies E. of *Amboyna* 170 m. It is divided into 3 Parts, each 3 Leag. round. At the W. End is a Mountain, with 324 Stone Steps to the Top of it, where the *Dutch* have a Fort, and at the Foot of it a Town for their Negroes, which is also well fortified; and they have likewise Fortifications at every Landing-place. Their chief Factory is at *NERA*, which is well fortified, and is the Residence of the Governor and his Council. The Commodities chiefly imported here are, Rice, Cloths of *Coromandel*, *Cambaya*, & *Mallacca*; Broad-cloth, Flannel, Damasks, Taffatas, Velvets, Gold Chains, and Coins, Silver Cups gilt, *China* Boxes, Bafons, Head-pieces, Guns, and Damasked Sword-blades. There are 5 or 6 other very sm. Islands which produce Nutmegs, and lie all round about *BANDA* at a few Leag. Dist. named *PULLO-WAY*, *PULORIN*, *NERA*, *GUMANAPI*, *GUILLAIEN*; all which the *Dutch* have in Subjection. Of these the *Dutch* allowed *PULLO-WAY* to belong to the *English*, says Capt. *Hamilton*, after they had kindly cut down all the Clove and Nutmeg Trees that grew on it, and made it Death for the Natives ever to plant any on it. — The *NUTMEG-TREE* is as large as our common Pear-Trees, and its Leaves like those of the Peach-Tree, but somewhat rounder. The Fruit is abt. the Size of a sm. Peach, consisting, first, of a soft juicy Hull like that of a Walnut, and immediately underneath it lies a thin reddish Coat called *MACE*, and by some (tho' improperly) the *Flower of Nutmeg*. This incloses a hard woody Shell, and opens in Proportion with the outward Hull. The Shell is blackish; under which is a gree Film of no Use, and in this is found the Nutmeg. This Fruit is (as above-said) gather'd 3 Times a Year; but the best are those gather'd in April. They must be chosen heavy, of a whitish brown Colour, well marbled on the Outside, reddish within, having an agreeable Smell and a fat unctuous Moisture. It is to be observ'd farther, that there are 2 Kinds of Nutmegs, *Male* and *Female*; the latter of which is chiefly used amongst us, the *Male* being a Wild Nut of a longish Form, without either Smell or Taste. The Tree is propagated after a particular Manner, according to *Tavernier*, who relates, that when the Fruit is ripe certain Birds devour it whole, but are forced to throw it up again before it is digested; and that the Nutmeg thus befear'd with a viscous Matter takes Root where it falls, and produces a Tree, which would never thrive was it planted. *Thevenot* says, that the Birds, having pick'd off the green Husk, swallow the Nuts, which after some Time they void, in the ordinary Way, undigested; adding that they are shaped like a Cuckow, and that the *Dutch* prohibit the killing of them under Pain of Death. Mr. *Ray* tells us, that several Sorts of Birds devour the Nutmegs, but chiefly a small white Kind of Pigeons; and that being voided whole they take Root the sooner, as having been previously macerated in the Stomach of the Animal. He adds, however, that the Fruit of the Trees produced in this Manner is much worse than that of others, & that the Natives take no Notice of it except for the Mace, wh. they use to adulterate that wh. is better. [See our Article *CEYLON* for the like as to the Cinnamon Tree.] As to the *Medicinal Qualities* of the *NUTMEG*, — They are heating, drying, somewhat astringent, and strengthen the Head and Stomach. They disperse Flatulencies, help Digestion, sweeten the Breath, are excellent in Faintings and Palpitations of the Heart, restrain Diarrhæas, and stop Vomiting. We have some Nutmegs brought to us preserv'd, being comfited green where they grow; and those are also reckon'd stomachic, and very serviceable in flatulent Disorders; but if eaten to Excess are said to have a narcotic [i. e. *stupifying*, &c.] Quality, and to produce a Sort of Intoxication. The same Virtues with those of *Nutmegs* are ascribed to *Mace*; but as its Parts are more minute, it is thought to operate more effectually, and to be possess'd of a more penetrating Quality. The genuine *Oil of Mace*, made by Expression in the Islands while the Mace is recent, is brought to us in Bottles; but is a very rare Commodity; that commonly sold in the Shops being a fictitious Kind, by no means equal to the true Sort in Efficacy. As to the *Vulgar Error* of Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, & Cinnamon, being the Produce of one & the same Tree, see Article *CEYLON*.

BANDAR-DILLON. See **BENDER-DELEM.**

BANDEL, in the Bay of *Bengal*, in the *Mogul* Territ. *India*, was formerly a *Portuguese* Colony, but governed now by the *Mogul's* *Touzdaar*. It deals now in no Sort of Commodities but what are in Request at the 'Court of *Venus*, the Owners of which are to be met with at its Church, and a Priest to conduct the Buyer to proper Shops for View of the Goods, and vouch for their Goodness. *Hamilton*.

BANDER. See **BIDER.**

BANDERABASSI. See **GOMBRON.**

BANDER-CONGO. See **CONGO.**

BANDO, or **MANDO**, or **ASMER**, is a Kingd. or Pr. in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, which has *Jesselmere* W. *Raja Ran* Country S. *Agra* E. the *Hendowns* Country N. W. *Dely* N. E. and *Gualcar* S. E. It is a mountainous and barren Country, full of Sand and Stones. The *Sansons*, who place the Fountains of the *R. Paddar*, which runs S. W. into *Lauribander* Bay, in this Province, make it abt. 230 m. S. & N. where broadest, and 260 E. & W. where longest. Its Quota of Forces to the *Mogul* is 6000 Horse & 12000 Foot, and its Ann. Revenue 2737500 l. Sterling. It abounds with Lions, Tigers, Elephants, &c. and produces Opium, Azure, Saltpetre, and Musk. The Country is much infested with Scorpions, whose Venom they extract by holding a live Coal to the Wound. The Inhabitants are clownish and thievish. In some Parts the Children marry at 8 or 9, and have Children at 10, Years of Age. The Children go stark naked, except a Rag that covers their Privities. Oxen are made use of in this Country for Riding, and, being shod and saddled like Horses, are governed by Strings put through the Gristles of their Nostrils, and thrown over their Heads, like a Bridle, which is held by a Bunch on the Fore-part of their Backs, which our Oxen have not. They draw likewise in Coaches; and some of them will travel 45 m. a Day. They have white ones for this Service, wh. are very dear, being sold somet. at 50 l. apiece. They are beautiful Creatures, look very well in a Coach or Chariot; and those of Quality cap their Horns with Copper, curry and cloath them like Horses, and feed them like Elephants. The ch. Town is *ASMER*, which see.

BANDON-BRIDGE, 8 m. fr. *Kinsale*, in the County of *Cork*, & Pr. of *Munster*, *Ireland*, is a Borough on both Sides the *Riv. Bann*, wh. was fortified by the *Irish* Rebels; but was obliged to surrender to *Oliver*. Here are supposed to be no less than 3000 Inhabitants, all *British* or *Irish* Protestants. The Town was walled by the first Earl of *Cork*, and adorned with 3 very fine Castles for Gatehouses; which, together with the Walls, were demolished by the *French* and *Irish* in 1690, in Revenge for their never suffering any Popish Housekeeper to dwell among them.

BANDORA, *Bandara*, or *Bandura*, E. Lon. 72. 30. Lat. 19. the Capital, or most conspicuous Village, of the Island of *Salfet* or *Canorin*, on the W. Coast of the *Hither India*, divided fr. the Island of *Bombay* by a Channel half a m. wide, subj. to the *Portuguese*. It is sit. betw. *Versua* & *Bombay*, and is opposite to *Mabim*, which is on the S. Side of the said Channel, as this is on the N. It is large, with tiled Houses, and many hands. Buildings. The *Portuguese* have no Trade here, because the Channel belongs to the *English*, and all Customs of Goods exported or imported are paid to the Custom-house of *Mabim*. [See **BOMBAY**.] It is fordable at Low-water, and the Mo. of its River has so many Rocks, that no Ships of Burthen can enter it. In 1720. the Priests of the Island [*Salfet*] having disturbed the *English* at *Mabim*, and animated the People to take Arms agt. them, a Bomb or two was thrown into the Church here, wh. by killing 1 or 2 Priests and some Lay Brothers, convinced the rest, that War was not properly their Trade. The Jesuits have, notwithstanding, a Battery of 7 Guns, and abund. of Sm. Arms, besides a Block-house here, as well as a noble College. The Road fr. hence to *Canorein* is thro' arable Ground, Pastures, and Coppices fill'd with Apes, Tygers, Buffaloes, Jackals, & Flocks of Parroquets.

BANDY, or *Great Bandy*, is a Town on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, consisting (*Barbot* says) of abt. 300 Houses, divided into Parcels, and stands in a marshy Ground, made an Island by some Arms of the River from the Main. It is well peopled with Blacks, who employ themselves in Trade, and some at Fishing, by means of long and large Canoes, some 60 f. long & 7 br. row'd by 16, 18, or 20 Paddlers, carrying *European* Goods & Fish to the upland Blacks, and bringing down Slaves, of both Sexes, & all Ages, w. large Elephants Teeth, to supply the *Europeans* trading in that River. Several of these Blacks act therein as Factors, either for their own Countrymen or *Europeans*.

BANGOR,

BANGOR, or *Banchor*, in *Caernarvonshire, Wales*, lies, 8 m. fr. *Caernarvon*, 236 from *London*, at the North End of the Frith, or Arm of the Sea, which is the Passage to *Anglesey*, where it has a Harbour for Boats. The Town is now of very little Note, except for being the See of a Bishop, whose Diocese contains the Counties of *Caernarvon* and *Anglesey*, together with Part of those of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth* and *Montgomery*, wherein are 107 Parishes, whereof 36 are Impropriations, and has under it also 3 Archdeacons, viz. those of *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*; one of which, for the better Support thereof, is added to the Bishoprick. The Cathedral (which by some is thought to be the most antient in all *Britain*) was large, well-built, and consecrated about 516, and, being miserably defaced by *Owen Glendower*, was afterw. in some measure repaired and beautified by *Henry Dean*, the Bishop in the Reign of *Henry VII.* but 'tis now mean and despicable. The chief Buildings here are the Bishop's Palace and Free-school House. The Town, tho' small, is pretty well inhabited, and governed by the Bishop's Steward, who keeps Court-Leets and Court-Baron here. 'Tis inclosed with a very steep Mountain on the S. Side, and a Hill on the N. *K. Edward I.* intended to have built a great Stone Bridge here over to *Anglesey*, and persisted in it a great while before he was convinced it was utterly impracticable. The Church is said to have been once ruined by the Pagans (from *Anglesey* probably) who possessed the Bishopric for above 100 Years after it was built; but from the Year 512 to 1009, we have no Account how it fared. After this the Bishopric was ruined again by one of its own Bishops, viz. *Bulkeley*, who (as the *Monasticon* says) fold both the Revenues and the Bells.

BANGOR, (in *Ireland*) or the Vale of *Angels*, in the County of *Downe*, and Prov. of *Ulster*, is a fine Market & Borough-Town, 5 m. fr. *Donaghadee*, 6 fr. *Carrickfergus*, on *Carrickfergus Bay*. It's constituted of a Provost and 12 Burgesses, who chuse the Members of Parliament. 'Tis remarkable for a very old Abbey, and the first Church built of Stone in the Province; but more so for being the Landing-place of Duke *Schomberg*, when sent against the Rebels in 1689. who was soon after created Earl of *Bangor*. The old Church was well repaired by the late *James Hamilton*, and beautified by his Widow *Sophia*, Sister to *Charles* late Earl of *Peterborough*. The Town contains abt. 200 Houses, hath little Trade, but spins considerable Quantities of fine Linnen Yarn. There are yet some noble Ruins of the Abbey, and the Walls of an old Custom-house. There is Plenty of Fish on this, and indeed on all the Coasts of the County.

BANIALUCH, ch. City of *Bosnia*, call'd by some *Vammeluch*, tow. the Mountains and Confines of *Dalmatia*, near the Lake of the same Name and the Riv. *Cetina*, under the Dominion of the *Turks* for a Number of Yrs. back. Some call it *Blanona*. *Baudrand*.

BANIANS, a numerous Sect in the E. Indies, who never eat any Thing that has Life, because they hold the Doctrine of a Metempsychosis, (or Transmigration of Souls, when departed out of one Body into another), and therefore they will not kill, or any wise injure, any Living Thing, even the most noxious Insect. They are much respected in India, and are the greatest Merchants in the World. Much more concerning them may be found in sev. Articles of this Dictionary.

BANJAR, and **BANJAR-MASSEM**. See **BORNEO** Island.

BANKASOY, in *Upper Siam*, *E. India*, lies, says Capt. *Hamilton*, but 4 or 5 Leagues E. of the Bar of *Siam*, where are 2 Islands called the *Dutch Islands*, at which great Ships are obliged to stay in the S. W. Monsoons, when they cannot get Water over the Bar that bears off it S. E. & by S. abt. 9 Leag. dist. 'Tis a Place not frequented by Strangers, tho' it produces much *Aquila* and *Sapan Wood*, and *Elephants Teeth*, which are all sent to the King, who trafficks with them. This Place is of ch. Note for *Ballichang*, the Sauce mention'd in the Article **TONQUIN**, made of dried Shrimps, Cod, Pepper, Salt, and Sea Weed or Grasse, all well mix'd & beaten up to the Consistency of thick Mustard.

BANKISH, a Pr. in the Ter. of the *Mogul, India*, the ch. City of which is call'd *Beisbar*, or *Bisbar*. It lies E. of *Cachinire*, & has *Kakares N. Penjab W. & Naugracut E.* It's reckon'd about 180 m. each Way.

BANNOCKBURN, in *Stirlingshire, Scotland*, and in the Neighbourhood of *Stirling*, is famous for being the Place of the greatest Battle ever fought betwixt the *English* and *Scots*, wherein *Edward II.*'s vast Army, the finest that ever *England* had set out, was routed, and he himself narrowly escaped in a Boat. There was another here between

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James III. of *Scotland* and his Nobility, who, with the Prince his Son at their Head, took Arms against him for his Tyranny, defeated his Army, and he himself was kill'd in Flight; the Blame of which, in the next Parliament that met, was charg'd upon himself and his perverse Council.

BANQUE, a Riv. in *S. Guinea*. The Depth of Water (says *Barbot*) in the Bay or *Angra de St. Anna*, is 5, 6, 7, 8 Fath. Mud. Here are 4 Rivers running out into the Sea, one of which, the *Rio Banque*, is navigable for large Ships; the 3 others are not much frequented, the Country about being a vast thick Forest, which harbours abundance of *Elephants*, *Buffaloes*, *Wild Boars*, *Foxes*, *Tortoises*, & *Crocodiles* near the Water-side. The Banks of these Rivers are all hemm'd in with *Mangrove Trees*, on which stick abundance of *Oysters*. There are *Lemons* in the Woods.

BANSTED, in *Surry*, is a Village noted for abundance of *Walnuts*, (abounding here, 'tis thought, more than in all *England* besides) but more so for giving Name to its *Downs*, one of the most delightful Spots, of the Kind, in *England*, not only for its fine soft Carpet Ground, and the pretty Villages around it, but its pleasant Prospect into *Kent*, *Hertfordshire*, *Bucks*, *Oxfordshire*, even beyond *Henley upon Thames*, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, and *Middlesex*; with a View of the Royal Palaces of *Windsor* and *Hampton-Court*; and also of *London*, from the *Tower*, to *Westminster*. These *Downs* stretch 30 m. in Length from *Croydon* to *Farnham*, tho' under different Appellations; and are cover'd with a short Herbage, perfum'd with *Thyme* and *Juniper*; and therefore their Mutton, tho' small, is sweet. The Soil, which in general is a Sort of *Chalk*, mix'd with *Flints* and *Sand*, is dry soon after Rain. There is a 4-Mile Course on them for Horse-Races, which is much frequented. The Numbers of Gentlemen and Ladies that take the Air here Mornings and Evenings, in the fine Season, some on Horseback and some in Coaches, ranging either singly or in separate Companies, over every Hill and Dale, are a most entertaining Object. The *Journeyer thro' England* pronounces these *Downs* the finest in the World, and describes 'em 'variously chequer'd with Woods and Groves of Oak, Ash, Elm, and Beech; with both the *Poplars*, the intoxicating *Yew*, and florid *White-beam*; the *Wythe-Tree*, the *Horn-Beam*, and the correcting *Birch*, are not wanting. 'I need not (says he) mention the numberless Copses of Hazel, Thorn, Holly, Maple, and other Trees & Shrubs '33 of dwarfish Growth, that agreeably diversify the Country; nor that for the most part they are amorously clasp'd 'in the twining Embraces of Ivy and Honey-suckles. For 'Sheep-walks, Riding, Hunting, Racing, Shooting, with 'Games of most Sorts for Exercise of the Body, or Recreation of the Mind, and a perpetual Chain of Villages with- 'in a Mile or less of each other beneath, these Downs are 'no where else to be parallel'd.'

BANTAL, an *Engl.* Settlement in *Sumatra*, said to be 100 m. N. of *Bencoolen*.

BANTAM is the first Place of Commerce at the W. End of *Java*, near the Streight of *Sunda*, in the *E. Indies*, and was the Metropolis of a Great Kingdom 'till the *Dutch* destroy'd it, and depos'd the King. It stands in a Plain at the Foot of a Mountain, from whence issues a River that divides itself into 3 Streams; 2 of which surround the Town, and the 3d passes thro' it. When in its Glory, it was reckon'd 12 m. in Comp. very populous, well fortified, and adorned with sev. Grand Buildings and Palaces; one of the greatest Ports in those Seas, to which all Nations resorted, and where the *English* and *Danes* also had flourishing Factories, till the *Dutch*, by a pretended Authority from the new King, whom they had assisted the Rebel Natives in placing on the Throne, after they had taken his Father Prisoner and sent him to *Batavia*, obliged them both to quit the Place, which they afterw. fortified. But the Natives, and the King too, who was in his Turn stripped of all Regal Power by his Ally the *Dutch*, have ever since lamented the Loss of the *Engl.* Trade in particular. And how well they like the *Dutch* may be learnt from Capt. *Hamilton*, who says that if a *Hollander* strays but a Musket-shot from their Fort, 'tis 5 to 1 if he returns, the Natives are so dextrous at throwing a Lance, or shooting a poisoned Dart or Arrow, from a Trunk or Bow unknown. In short, *Bantam* is become a wretched poor ruinous Place, without Trade or Gentry, which are both engrossed by *Batavia*. The Houses stand on Piles, and are built of Reeds and Canes, and the City consists only of 3 principal Streets with nasty Channels running thro' them. Yet it has a good safe Road and a pleasant Bay, where are several little Islands that still retain their *English* Names.

BANTAYAN,

BANTAYAN, one of the smaller *Philippine* Islands, in the *E. Indies*, encompassed by 4 or 5 less, in all which there are only 300 Natives that pay Tribute, who employ themselves in Fishing and making Cotton Cloth and Hosiery.

BANTON, in *Westmorel.* on the Riv. *Lowther*, or *Loder*, a lit. to S. W. of *Shap*.

BANTRY, in the Co. of *Cork*, Pr. of *Munster*, in the S. W. Part of *Ireland*, a lit. to N. of *Missenhead*, is a very commod. Bay, that runs 20 m. up into the Country to the Town whence it has its Name, and contains sev. Havens. The Mouth of the Bay, which is called *Beerhaven*, fr. an Island that lies in it, is 4 m. wide, & gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Chetwynd*. There was a remarkable Action here in 1689, betw. some *Engl.* & *Fr.* Men of War that came with Provisions, &c. to the Rebels, wherein the *French* were worsted, (tho' they had the Protection of the Bay, and double the Number of Ships) and sailed off for Fear of a second Engagement.

BANTRY Town, just above mentioned, is sit. W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 30.

BAOL (The little Kingdom of) in *Guinea*, *Africk*, borders on that of *Cajor*, and extends not above 12 Leag. S. wards along the Sea-Coast, being bounded on the S. by the Riv. *Brussalum*, or *Barsally*. The King hereof (says *Barbot*) has the peculiar Denomination of *Train*, signifying the King in their Language, the same as *Pharaoh* was among the Old *Egyptians*.

BAPAUME, a sm. Town of *Artois*, *Fr.* *Netherlands*, near the Borders of *Picardy*, is abt. 15 m. dist. fr. *Arras* to S. 11 fr. *Peronne* to N. & 14 S. W. of *Cambray*, W. Lon. 9. 20. Lat. 50. 10. It stands in a very dry Soil, with neither River nor Spring. And such Want of Water is its ch. Defence; but it's also strongly fortify'd after the Manner of the *Chevalier de Ville*.

BAPTHORP, in the *East Riding*, *Yorkshire*, on the *Derwent*, near its Confluence with the *Ouse*.

BAR (The Duchy of) is a pretty large Country, (80 m. long, & 16 br.) bounded E. by the D. of *Lorraine*, N. by *Luxemburgh*, W. by *Champagne*, S. by ditto & *Franche-Comté*. The *Meuse*, or *Maes*, crosses it fr. to S. to N. and 'tis water'd by other Rivers, which render it very fruitful. It is composed of a great many Provostships, Castlewards, & Lordships, which have been united into one Body. This whole Duchy is now in Possession of the *French*.

BAR, E. Lon. 28. Lat. 48. 20. a Town in the Prov. of *Podolia* in *Poland*, sit. 65 m. N. E. of *Kaminee*, & 55 N. W. of *Braclaw*.

BARACOA, W. Lon. 76. Lat. 21. a Town of the N. W. Part of *Cuba*, *N. America*, 50 m. N. E. of *St. Jago de Cuba*.

BARAGON, or TROMBAY, a little Island adjoining that of *Salset*, in *India*, to which the *English* had an unquestionable Right. See BOMBAY.

BARANCA, W. Lon. 75. 30. Lat. 11. a Port-Town of *St. Martha* in *Terra Firma*, *Amer.* sit. on the Riv. *Grande*, 30 m. S. of the Mouth of that River, and 75 N. E. of *Carthage*, the See of a Bishop.

BARANWAHR, E. Lon. 20. Lat. 46. 20. a Town of *Lower Hungary*, sit. near the *Danube*, 15 m. N. W. of *Esseck*, and 90 N. W. of *Belgrade*, subj. to the House of *Austria*.

BARBADOES. This fam. Island is not only one of the chief of the *Caribbees*, and most confid. of all the *Brit.* Islands in *America* (next to *Jamaica*), but was the first settled and Mother of all our Sugar Colonies. Mr. *Bowen*, His present Majesty's Geographer, lays down its Situation betw. Lon. 59. 50. and 62. 2. W. fr. *London*; and betw. N. Lat. 12. 56. & 13. 16. It's 12 m. br. fr. *Needham's Point* to *Conger Rock*, and abt. 75 in Circumf. Travellers say 'tis full 28 m. long fr. *Ostins Bay*, in the S. E. to *Cluffs* in *St. Lucy's* Parish, in N. W. Which reckoning the Breadth at 12, and multiplying one by other, makes 336 square Miles; in all 215,040 Acres. But this Calculation, however just in Arithmetick, will certainly deceive any one that surveys it; for the Island contains not in all 107000: Which vast Diminution from the Arithmet. Calculat. is owing to the Disproportion of its Breadth in the N. W. Part of the Island where 'tis narrowest, and S. E. where broadest. 'Tis suppos'd in the Whole to contain 140 square Miles. 'Tis but 20 Leag. E. fr. *St. Vincent*, 25 fr. *St. Lucia*, a little more fr. *Martinico*, 100 fr. *St. Christopher's*, 60 N. fr. *Trinidad*, 80 fr. *Cape de Salinas*, the nearest Part to it of the Continent, and but a Day and half's Sail fr. the *Dutch* Colony of *Surinam*. The Climate is hot, espec. 8 Months in the Year, but not so excessive as in the same Lat. on the Continent, because, tho' they have no Land-Breezes, yet others rise fr. Sea with the Sun, and increase as it advances to, but abate

as it declines from, the Meridian. They blow all Year round fr. E. & N. E. except in the Tornado or Midsummer Months of *July*, *Aug.* *Sept.* & *October*, when it chops about for an Hour or two into S. and then 'tis very hot; but not intolerable, because of their Groves, Shades, & cool Houses, as well as Breezes. Though People here sweat much, they are not so weaken'd by it as we in *July* & *August*; nor are they apt to be so thirsty. But this is only the happy Case of those who don't drink immoderately of their Spirituous Liquors. As the Weather is generally fine and serene, the Length of Day is very near equal, the Sun rising and setting at Six all Year round, or less than Half an Hour before or after, and 3 qrs. after Sun-set it is dark. Rains fall here, as in other Parts of the *Torrid Zone*, chiefly when the Sun is vertical; and after the Rains are the Seasons proper for Planting. Mean while the Night Dews or Damps are such, that every Bit of Iron would be soon eat up with Rust, if not in constant Use. This Excess of Moisture, as well as Heat, is the Reason all their Trees and Plants come up to such an Height as they do fr. the Ground. There's scarce a Harbour in the Island but *Bridge-Town* in *Carlisle Bay*, nor a Stream deserving Name of River; tho' there are 2 on the E. Side call'd *Scotland River* and *Joseph's River*. 'Tis said, near the Centre is a bituminous Spring that sends forth a Liquid like Tar, which is wash'd from the Hills by Rains; and serves for the same Uses as Pitch, or Lamp-Oil. They have Wells of good Water all over the Island, without deep digging, & they have large Ponds for Rain-Water. Some say here are deep Caves, large enough to hold 300 People, wherein the Negroes often hide when run from their Masters. 'Tis mostly a fine level Country, with some small Hills, whose Woods have been all cut down, to make Room for planting Sugar-Canes, which now take up alm. the whole Island, & render it the most valuable Plantation to *Great Britain*, for its Size, that ever it possessed. When first planted here, they produced a confid. Crop, yearly, fr. 3 Years to 9, without farther Trouble, except weeding and cleaning; and every Acre, one with another, yielded 10 s. a Year Profit to the National Stock of *England*, besides what the Planter got, and the Thousands maintain'd out of it both here and there. But the Soil is much worn out, and is not so fertile; so that to mend it they imploy tame Cattle for the sake of Manure, but not many. The Canes are set 6 Inches deep, and come not to Maturity 'till a Year & Quarter. Some Parts, however, are poorer than others. Abt. *Bridge-Town* the Soil is sandy and light, but in *Scotland* & *St. George's* Parish, near the Mounts *Helleby* & *Middleton*, the Mould is rich. Tho' 'tis a light spungy Soil in most other Places, yet its Trees and Plants are ever bearing either Fruit or Blossoms; so that the verdant Beauties of the Spring and the mature Glories of the Summer are to be seen at one Time. They are always planting or sowing. The Season for Cultivation of the Cane is from *August* to the latter End of *January*. There's no *English* Grain sown; and the Poor, who spare most of their Ground for raising *Indian Corn*, sell it to the Rich so dear, that they are forced to send for it to the Northern Colonies. The Seasons for sowing it are chiefly in *May* and *November*; tho' 'tis planted all Year from *May* to *January*; as are also Potatoes, Yams, &c. *Ind.* *Corn* is sold from Half a Crown to 10 s. but common. at 5 s. a Bushel. Here are all Sorts of Oranges and Lemons, sweet, sour, and *Sevil*, in abundance. The Fragrancy of the Lemon-Juice is as remarkable as the Beauty and Size of the Fruit. Citron-trees abound, which, tho' small, bear large Fruit, the Weight of which often pulls it to Ground. The Stalk is of a darkish Colour, and the Leaf dark green like of a Lemon. With the Rind or Peel the *Barbados* Ladies make the finest Cordial and Sweetmeats in the World; and indeed they must be allow'd to excel the best in *England* in the Art of Conserving and Preserving, because they have the Advantage of the finest Sugar and Fruits in Nature, and abundance of choice Roots, Leaves, &c. to Pickle, which are both wholesome and piquant. The Lime-tree here is as prickly as our Holly-bush; and 60 Years ago the Planters us'd them for Hedges and Fences against the naked Negroes. It grows 7 or 8 f. high, full of Leaves & Fruit, and so much resembling a Lemon that they are hardly to be distinguish'd from one another 3 Yards off. Some Tuns of their Juice are imported to *Great Britain* in a Year. China Limes and China sweet Lemons are frequent, of which the latter are of most Use and Value. The Tamarind and Palm Trees were brought hither above 70 Years ago. Here are Bananas and the Pine-apple; with the Aloes, Mangrove, and Calabash Trees; the Cotton, Cedar,

Cedar, Mastich, and Bulley Trees, also the Sugar-Apple, Sourfop, and Shaddock, which the Reader may find describ'd in our Article JAMAICA; together with the Cocoa Tree, of whose Shells are made Cups; and the Cacao-tree, of whose Nuts they make Chocolate. Their other Trees of Note are; 1. The Fig-tree has a Trunk as big as an Elm; but its Fruit is less than a Cherry, and insipid. It shoots Beards or Fibres out of its Trunk, which take fresh Root again in the Ground, and, if suffer'd to grow up, would become a Grove. 2. The *Cassia Fijula*, a Tree of such quick Growth, that it has been known to rise 8 f. in a Year. The Leaves are like those of the Beach-tree. 3. The Physick Nut, a Shrub seldom above 9 f. high, whose Fruit is very purgative. 4. The Prickled-apple bears a Fruit shap'd like an Ox's Heart 'Tis of a pale green Colour, and tastes like a musty Lemon. The Leaf is like that of the Walnut. 5. The Prickled-pear is better-tasted, resembling the Greenfield-pear. The Rind of it, near the Stalk, is of a pale green streak'd with yellow, and the Body of a fine red strip'd with prickled Spots of yellow. It has the Savour of a Strawberry, and will thrive tho' planted on a Wall. 6. The Pomgranate is a handsome Tree, with small Leaves of an Olive-green, but the Fruit not so large as the *Spanish*. 7. The Papa is a Tree so soft, that tho' its Trunk be as big as a Man's Leg it may be cut down with a Knife. The Fruit boil'd is serv'd with salt Pork instead of Turneps. 8. The *Guava* resembles a Cherry, with Fruit of the Size of a small Lemon, which has a soft but thick Rind, and is of a delicate Taste. It incloses a pulpy Substance full of small Seeds, is in Truth like a Quince, and makes the best Jelly and Marmalade in the World. It has been known to bear at Half a Foot as well as 18 f. high. 9. The Custard-apple grows on a Tree which is of a fine, clear, red Colour. The Fruit (which is eaten only by Servants and Slaves) is as big as the largest Pomewater, and of the Colour of a Warden. 'Tis kept a Day after gather'd e'er they eat it, when they take out the Pulp, which is like Custard, with a Spoon. 10. The Macow-tree is cover'd all over with Prickles, so that neither Man nor Beast can touch it. It grows to be 30 or 40 f. high. 11. The Royal Palmetto and the Less Palmetto. The latter grows 50 f. high; the former, which is one of the most stately Trees in the Creation, is abt. 17 f. high at 12 Years Growth, 180 at 40 Years, and at 100 Years (when 'tis in its Perfection) it is 300 f. high, tho' but 3 in Diameter. The Bush or Head is 80 f. round, the Leaves 18 f. long: And yet the Roots are no bigger than Swan's Quills, nor the Fruit than French Grapes. 12. The Locust-tree, whose Timber is us'd for Windmills and other Uses in Building, grows in Form of a *Tuscan* Pillar, less and less all the Way fr. the Bottom to the Top. 13. The Iron-wood, so call'd from its Wt. & Hardness, is of a dark-red Colour, grows very tall, and blossoms both in *March* and *September*. Here are also the Woods call'd *Lignum Vitæ*, Red Wood, and prickled Yellow Wood. 14. The Plantain tree or Shrub bears a wholesome Fruit, which, tho' not very delicious, is of the greatest Nourishment to the Negroes, who chuse to boil and eat it while 'tis green; but the *English* prefer it when 'tis ripe and yellow, peeling it before they eat it. This Fruit grows much like a Longboat's Grappling-Iron. The Tree is swift of Growth; 3 or 4 Sprouts come out of one Root, and, as it grows, the Out-leaves hang down and rot, but new ones come forth in their Places. When 8 or 10 f. high 'tis at full Maturity, and then the Leaves shed no more. There's a wild Sort of scarlet Colour, the Fruit good for nothing. Besides all these, there's the Anchovy-apple, Date-tree, Poisonous Cane, Bay-tree, others that bear large yellow Plums, which, being steep'd 24 Hours in Water, make a good Drink; Guana-trees, which yield a wholesome Fruit; and Soap-berries, whose Kernel is as big as a Sloe, and good to eat.—The chief Plants are Ginger, and Red Pepper, of 2 Sorts; one of 'em call'd Bennet, and both very hot and strong-scented. Here are Grapes, but not so good as in the Northern Colonies; Cucumbers, Melons 16 Inches long, and Water-melons, like an Apple for Colour, and good for the Stone. The Sensible Plant is common here; as also the Humble-plant, and Dumb-cane; with Leeks, and almost all other Roots and Garden-stuff, brought hither originally from *England*; for no Herbs were heretofore found here but Purslane.—Besides the Damasc and Provence Roses, which they have all the Year, they have other Flowers very beautiful, as white and red Lillies, and the *St. Jago* Flower; the 2 first of which are not fragrant, and the last is nauseous. The Passion-tree, which is here call'd the Vinegar-pear flower, creeps along the

Ground like Ivy, except it has Trees to grow up by. This and the Water-Lemon Flower are turned over Arbours like our Honeysuckles. The Flower which in *England* is call'd *Merville de Peru* goes here by the Name of the *Four-a-Clock Flower*, because it opens tow. Sunset. It grows in Tufts, the Leaves in Form of a Heart, the Point turning back, the Flower bigger than a Primrose, and of the finest Purple Colour. The Seed is black with an Eye of Purple, shap'd like a Button, and hard enough for that Use. Here's a Sort of Cabbage, call'd the 7-Years Cabbage, which is much sweeter than ours, and shoots forth many Slips, which, when transplanted, produce others. The Plant call'd Eddoes has a Pulp in its Stalk which they eat as we do Artichoke-bottoms. Here's Plenty of all Sorts of excellent Pulse. But the *European* Apples, Pears, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, and other Shrub-Fruits, don't thrive here. Of their Potatoes they make a brisk Small-beer call'd Mobby. They have their Coach-horses fr. *O. England*, Saddle-Horses fr. *N. England*, and for Carts and common Uses fr. *Bonavista*, *Cape Verd Islands*, and *Curassav*. Their own Breed is mettlesome, swift, and hardy, but not handsome, nor strong enough for Service. The first Breed of Black Cattle from *Bonavista* and the *Ile of May* still continues. They seldom cut their Bulls, but yoke them in the Cart with the Cows, with which they are taught to work very orderly in those Mills where they are us'd by the poorer Sort, who have not Negroes. They have Asses; of extraordinary Use, as they run along where Horses cannot pass, with a Burden of 150 or 200 Wt. and if any one falls 2 Negroes can lift him up. Sheep don't thrive here, but here's Plenty of Goats, Monkeys, and Racoons. — As to Birds, their biggest is a Buzzard, less and swifter than our grey Buzzard, and a great Destroyer of Rats. Here's Store of the large Sort of Turtle-doves, but the lesser is the finest, shap'd like a Partridge, with grey, red, and brown Feathers under the Wings. The Singing-bird is a kind of Thrush, whose Feathers are always ruffled, with its Head hanging as if its Neck were broke; another, call'd the Quaking-Thrush, like a Wren, with a long Bill, but seldom sings. One, call'd a Blackbird, has white Eyes, a harsh Note like a Jay, and feeds mostly on Corn and Blossoms: They fly by Thousands in a Flock. There's anoth. in Colour like a Feldfare, with a Head seeming too big for his Body, and therefore call'd a Councillor, but its true Name, Mr. *Ligon* says, is a *Loggerhead*. They have a Sort of Fowl call'd *Oxen-and-Kine*, and the *Men of War* Birds; so called because they fly 60 m. fr. Land to make Discoveries, and return when they spy any Ships; on which the People cry out *A Sail!* and are never deceiv'd in it. When the Winds change to S. & S. W. great Flocks of Wild Fowl come in fr. the Continent, Plovers, Curlews, Snipes, Wild Pigeons, Wild Ducks, and Teal. The Wild Pigeons are so fat that, when they are shot, they burst, sometimes, by the Fall. They are bigger than ours, and of a very dark Colour; but some have a white Ring about their Necks. Their Tame Fowl is of the same Kinds as ours, but better Food. They have no Venison, nor Hares, but good Rabbits; but so few that they sell for 5 s. a Couple. — Their most common Reptiles are Snakes, some of a Yd. long, which climb the Wall of a Dairy 6 or 7 f. high, enter the Windows, skim the Milk, and return back; but never sting any body: Nor do the Scorpions, which are as big as Snakes, & fight them; but the latter are always an Over-match for them. Here are no Toads nor Frogs, but Muskatoes and Cockroaches; the latter of which are the most offensive Insects in the Island; for where-ever they touch they leave a Sting, and nibble at greasy Fingers without Mercy. There's an Insect call'd Merrywings, much like our Gnats; Caterpillars which prey on Potatoes, and are devour'd by Turkeys; that mischievous Insect call'd Chegoes, and various Sorts of Ants; partic. the Wood-Ant. The Mastich-fly also, so call'd fr. its destroying the Mastich-tree, which is so fragrant that it perfumes the Air as it flies by you. The neighb. Sea abounds with most Sorts of Fish, besides the Green Turtle [described in our Artic. ASCENSION] which is the most delicious of all; partic. the Parrot-Fish, Snappers, red and grey Cavallos, Terbums, Coney-fish, very good Mulletts, Mackrel, Lobsters, and Crabs. The Parrot-fish, or Sea-Parrot, is described in our Artic. ANTEGO. Here's a Sort of Land-Crabs, which live mostly in the Holes of Houses or hollow Trees; often eat Herbs in the Garden, and are sometimes met on the Stairs or in Parlours. They come out of their Holes in *March*, and go in vast Multitudes to the Sea. The *English* never eat them; but the Negroes reckon them a Dainty. In the fresh Waters here are Cray-

fish, Maid-fish, Grigs, Prawns, and several Fish that come into them out of the Sea; as Cophmirs, Snooks, Plaife, and Eels. Here are also Dolphins, Barricadas, Kings-fish, and the Flying-fish; for the last of which they bait with their own Species; which being thrown about the Boats, the Fish fly to them in such Numbers, that they take them up with their Dip-nets, and sometimes the Dolphins with them. — Tho' the Time *when* be not absolutely certain, yet 'tis generally agreed that the *Portuguese* were the first Discoverers of this Island, because as they had regular Commerce with the *Brazils* long before the former was known to the *English*, 'tis not probable they should make many Voyages thither without falling in with this Island, which lies so much in the Way. And 'tis as little doubted that they gave it the Name it bears; tho' why they call'd it so is not easy to determine. Nor is it much more certain in what Month or Year it was first known to, or planted by the *English*. That 'twas discover'd by them in the Reign of K. James I. is, however, very evident; it being prov'd by Record that about 1615 an *Eng.* Vessel call'd *The Olive*, homeward-bound fr. *Guinea*, touch'd here, and, landing, set up a Cross in or about *St. James's Town*, now call'd *the Hole*, and mark'd on a Tree *James K. of England and this Island*. In 1625. the *William-and-John*, J. Powell Com. put 30 Men ashore in the Leeward Part of this Island, near the *Hole-Town*, where they fortified, and set up His Majesty's Colours, under Capt. W. Dean, whom they chose their Governor. In 1627. the Earl of *Pembroke*, Ld. Chamberlain, obtain'd a Grant for this Island, in particular, in Trust for Sir Wm. Courteen, unknown to James Ld. Hay, E. of *Carlisle*, who had before obtain'd a Grant of all the *Caribbee Islands* fr. K. Ja. I. to him and Heirs, to be a Province by Name of *Carliola*. In 1628. the latter Earl agreed with sev. *London* Merchants for 10000 Acres under a Governor of their own chusing; and accord. a Colony was sent under *Charles Wolferstone*, Governor. But having not Room for a regular History of its Settlements, &c. it must suffice us to take Notice, that the first Planters of Note were Gentlemen of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, some of whom being Parliamentarians, retired hither during the Civil War; but that, on Ld. *Willoughby's* Arrival, 1650, remov'd back to *England*. This Nobleman farm'd the Island of the E. of *Carlisle* for 21 Years. — The Government of this Island, as it is now constituted, consists of the Governor, a Council of 12, who are, as it were, of his own Nomination, being appointed by Letters of *Mandamus*; and an Assembly of 22, chose yearly out of the sev. Parishes, viz. 2 for each, by Majority of Votes. The Governor's Title is *Captain-General and Chief Governor of the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and the rest of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, and Plantations, in America, known by the Name of the Caribbees Islands, lying and being to windward of Guardaloupe*. The Members of the Council sit in the Court of Chancery with the Governor, and are, by Virtue of their Posts, styled *Honourable*. The Governor has the sole Power of appointing and displacing all Military Officers; but Judges and Justices of Peace (tho' removeable by him for sufficient Reasons) are appointed by Consent of Council, of whom no Member can be displaced without Consent of the rest, unless on an extraordinary Occasion, not fit to be divulged to the whole Body; and then the Governor's Reasons for such Suspension are immediately to be transmitted home. Besides his Salary of 2000*l.* Sterl. payable out of the 4 & half *per Cent.* he is intitled to no Perquisite, except a Third of Seizures; and he's restrain'd from any Gift or Present from the Assembly, or others, unless it be granted as a Settlement by the first Assembly he meets after his Arrival. Other Parts of the Scheme of Government, with the Military and Ecclef. States of this Island, must, for lack of Room, be omitted. But as to the Revenues, &c. the settled Duties appropriated to the Use of the Stores and Forts are, 1. A Duty of 4 lb. of Gunpowder for each Tun of every Ship that unlades here, alw. paid in Specie, and amounting to about 600 *l.* a Year. 2. A Duty of 4 *l.* 10*s.* a Pipe on *Madera* Wine, amounting yearly to abt. 7000 *l.* 3. A Duty on other Liquors, amounting to abt. 2000 *l.* a Year. The other Duties are such as the Assembly raises for the Use of the Colony, generally by a Pound-Rate, or Poll-tax, which, some Years, have amounted to 2000 *l.* But there's nothing settled on the Sovereign, except the 4 & half *per Cent.* already mentioned. — Mr. *Atkins* says, that, in 1722, when he was here, the *English* were computed at 20000; and the Negroes (*who, by the Way, are countenanced in Polygamy*) at 80 or 90000. In 1730, we find the Whites computed on-

ly at 17680. They are said to be now near 30000, and the Negroes, Mulattos, and Mistle Slaves, abt. 100000. The *Barbadians* trade with *N. England, Carolina, Pennsylvania, N. York, and Virginia*, not only for Lumber, but for Bread, Flour, *Indian* Corn, Rice, Tobacco, Salt-Beef and Pork, Fish, Pulse, and other Provisions — with *Guinea* for Negroes; with *Madera* for Wine; with *Tercera* and *Fayal* for Wine and Brandy; with the Isles of *May* and *Curassaw* for Salt; and with *Ireland* for Beef and Pork. The other Goods, which they import from *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, are, *Osnaburgs*, which are the ch. Wear of their Servants and Slaves; Linnen of all Sorts, with Broadcloth & Kerseys, for the Planters, their Overseers, and their Families; Silks and Stuffs for their Ladies and Household Servants; red Caps for their Slaves, Male and Female; Stockings and Shoes of all Sorts; Gloves and Hats; Milinary Ware, and Perriwigs; Laces for Linnen, Woolen, and Silks; Peas, Beans, and Oats, from our Western Counties; Biscuit fr. *London*; Wine, of all Sorts; Strong Beer (which they have also fr. *N. England*), and Pale Ale; Pickles, Candles, Butter, and Checfe; Iron Ware for their Sugarworks; such as Saws, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Chissels, Adzes, Hoes, Mattocks, Planes, Gouges, Augres, Handbills, Drawing-knives, Nails; and all Sorts of Leaden Ware; Powder and Shot; Brass and Copper Wares. But *Birmingham* Wares, tho good Commodities, soon rust and canker by the Evening Damps: And to this Moisture of the Air 'tis imputed that Clocks and Watches seldom here go right. All Sorts of *Indian* Goods and Toys, Coals, Pantiles, Hearth-stones, Hoops, & every Thing proper for an *Engl.* Market, will sell here. — Servants, Volunteers, & not Transports, go off well here, especially Mechanicks, & if very good ones are worth 25 or 30 *l.* apiece, for their 5 Yrs. Service. Butter, Oil, Candles, Liquors, & Provisions, are generally shipp'd from hence for this Island about *Michaelmas*. The Voyage is commonly 5 or 6 Weeks outward-bound, and 6 or 7 homew. The Packets generally make it in a Month. The Planters send to *Guinea* Guns, Powder, and Arms, Perpetuanas, Tallow, &c. with Hats and oth. Wearing-apparel, which they have from *England*, and dispatch small Vessels thither to bring Slaves, which must be recruited every Year with 20 or 30 Negroes to every 4 or 500 Acres, insomuch that this Island has required a Supply of 100000 every 30 Years, and yet, at the End of that Term, the Number is not found increas'd. And here 'tis fit to mention, that, in 1728, on a Parlia. Inquiry into the *African* Trade, it appear'd that in 3 Ycs. only the Num. of Negroes imported at *Barbados, Jamaica, & Antego*, amounted to 42000, besides what was carried to *St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat*. *Madera* Wines being the ch. Drink of the Gentry, abt. 3000 Pipes of these, *Malmsey*, and *Vindonia*, are imported here in a Year. And 'tis observ'd that the *Madera* Wines drank in *England*, which usually come round by *Barbados*, in Time of War with *France*, is better than what comes to us directly fr. *Madera*, which is pall'd. As to the Exports, the Staple Commodity is Sugar. Before the Civil War Trade to this Island us'd to be open and free, and *Dutch* Ships came to purchase Sugars as well as *English*; which Freedom of Trade made Money plenty. But several Acts of Parliament having been made since the Restoration, confining the Trade of all the Sugar-Colonies to *Great Britain & British* Ships only, it render'd *London* the chief Mart in *Europe* for Sugars: And as more were exported every Yr. than necessary for Home-consumption, the Surplus was exported to For. Markets by our Merchants, who thereby undersold the *Portuguese*, who us'd to supply all *Europe* with their *Brazil* Sugars, and in Time beat 'em out of all their Sugar-trade to N.ward of *Cape Finisterre*. In the Reign of K. *Cha. II.* especially abt. 1676, the *Barbados* Trade actually employ'd 400 Sail of Ships of 150 Tons, one with another, every Year: And it was computed that the Running Cash of the Island was about 200000 *l.* and their annual Exports to *Great Britain*, in Sugar, Ginger, Indico, and other Commodities, at least 350000 *l.* The Money brought into the Nation in the Year last mention'd, by the Export of Commodities only brought hither from *Barbados*, was allow'd to be above 200,000 *l.* and 'twas agreed as much or more had been gain'd every Year betw. that Time and the Restoration. It has been computed that the Nation acquired at least 2,000,000 of Money by *Barbados* betw. 1636 & 1656; and that in the following 20 Years to 1676, the Gain must have been 4,000,000; and allowing for the gradual Declension of the Trade since, partic. by settling the *French* Sugar Islands, computing the last 60 Years, viz. from 1676 to 1736. at the same Rate as the

the first 20 Years, the Gain will then amount to 6,000,000; so that in 100 Years the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* have received 12,000,000 of Silver by Means of this Plantation; and had 50,000 of her Inhabitants maintain'd all that Time by the People of this Colony. It appears, from the *Remarks on the present State of the Sugar Colonies*, that the *Barbadians* in 1730. exported hither 22769 Hogsheads of Sugar, each weighing 1300 Weight; of which near 18000 Hogsheads came into the Port of *London* only; and that they made 340391 *l.* clear Profit of the Whole, because 'twas prov'd that the Rum and Melasses paid all the Charges of a Plantation. As to Indico, little or none is now made here; but of scrap'd and scalded Ginger they make great Quantities, and have abundance of Cotton-Shrubs, a Commodity whereof the Slaves make Hammocks. They also ship *Lignum Vitæ*, Succats, Citron-water, Melasses, Rum, and Lime Juice, for *England*.--- The Inhabitants are of 3 Classes; the MASTERS (who are either *English*, *Scots*, or *Irish*, with some few *Dutch*, *French*, *Portuguese*, and *Jews*), the *White Servants*, and the *Black Slaves*. The MASTERS, viz. the Merchants and Planters, both Clergy and Laity, Lawyers, Physicians, &c. live very elegantly; having Servants both for Field and Household, rich Equipages, fine Liveries; and the most wealthy of them have, besides their Land-train, Pleasure-boats, in which they make the Tour of the Island, and Sloops to convey their Goods to and from the *Bridge*. They were not till lately troubled with Factions and Parties; for at the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*, they made a Law that whoever call'd another *Roundhead* or *Cavalier* should treat the Company present with a Pig and a Turkey; a Forfeiture which they never incurr'd but for the Opportunity of entertaining their Neighbours. The *White Servants* are either by *Covenant* or *Purchase*, and of 2 Sorts, viz. such as sell themselves in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* for 4 or more Years, and such as are transported from hence for Crimes. When the Term of the *Covenant-Servants* is out, the *British* have each 5 *l.* the others but 40 *s.* Their Work is not so hard as that of our Day-Labourers, yet their Encouragement greater; and, if they are good for any Thing, they may be employ'd on their own Terms, when their Times are out. Tho' they are not allow'd near so much Flesh as those who are employ'd in our Country Farms, yet they do not want; for the Planters give them good *English* Biscuit, which the Negroes have not: And the chief of them are supply'd from their Masters Tables. The Overseers have Slaves for themselves in the Planter's House when He is in *England*. The Servitude of the *Blacks* is perpetual; yet great Care is taken of them, because if a Negro dies, 'tis 40 or 50 *l.* Loss to his Owner: Whereas by the Death of a *White Servant* he loses only 2 or 3 Years Wages to another. The Business of the *Blacks* lies mostly in the Field, excepting those who are taken into their Sugar-Mills, Store-houses, and Dwelling-houses; where the handsomest neatest Maids are bred to menial Services, and the cleverest Fellows to be Coachmen, Grooms, and Lackeys. Others of them are often employ'd as Handicrafts, as Coopers, Joiners, Masons, &c. A Slave, who is a good Mechanick, is worth 150 or 200 *l.* and even 400 *l.* has been bid for a Boiler of Sugar. The Negroes are purchased by Lots out of the *Guinea* Ships, after being all view'd stark naked,—and are allow'd 2 or 3 Wives, that they may propagate, & increase the Planter's Stock; for their Posterity to all Generations are Slaves, unless they have their Liberties given 'em. The Women are very constant to the Man who passes for their Husband, and both Sexes reckon Adultery the worst of Crimes, notwithstanding these Barbarians are such gross Idolaters that few of 'em have been converted to Christianity. Nor are the Planters very forward in promoting such Conversion. Nevertheless such Converts are better regarded than the rest, whom their Masters are oblig'd to treat very severely, not only for the stubborn treacherous Temper so peculiar to all of their Complexion and Country, but because they are 3-times the Number of the Whites in this Island, and have made frequent Attempts to get the Mastery. Their choicest Fare is Plantains, which they boil or roast, and they have twice or thrice a Week Salt Fish, Mackrel, or salt Pork, and have Bread of *Indian* Corn, of the Produce of the Country or fetch'd from *Carolina*. Every Negro Family has a Cabbin, built with Sticks, Withs, and Plantain-leaves, round the Planter's House, with a Garden, where they plant Potatoes, Yams, Cassavaroos, &c. and breed Goats, Hogs, and Fowl, for their own Eating or for Sale. They have a sort of Food call'd *Loblolly*, made of Maize, the Ears of which they eat roast-

ted. They are such Lovers of Carrion, that the Planters are forced to bury their Cattle that die accidentally, or otherwise hide them, for fear the eating such Food should infect them. They have large Drams of Rum to support them at Work, of which, with a Pipe of Tobacco, they are very fond. *Sundays* are their only Days of Pleasure, when some wrestle, others dance, and play their rough Musick; but the most industrious of 'em make Ropes of the Rinds of Trees, which they exchange with the Servants for Necessaries. The Negroes born in *Barbados* are much more useful than those brought from *Guinea*, whom by way of Contempt they call *Salt-water Negroes*; and those that come Children fr. *Africa* make much better Servants, when they are grown up, than those which come over in Maturity. Some of the industrious Mechanicks among 'em come to be worth at least 40 or 50 *l.* which they are cunning enough to secrete from their Masters. Some of those buy Cloaths finer than their Master allows them. The Men get white Holland Waistcoats and Breeches, a Shirt, and Silver Clasps; and they provide their Wives a Shift, a fine Waistcoat and Petticoat, and Lace for their Heads, to wear upon a Holiday. 'Tis reckon'd that a 4th Part of the Negroes die in Seasoning. Every Infant Negro, when but a Month old, is commonly valued at 6 *l.* tho' this Commodity rises and falls, like others, in the Market. Every Plantation has a Chief Overseer, with 100 or 150 *l.* a Year for Maintenance, besides 2 or 3 under him, with Accomptants, and other Officers. The latest Account we have of the State of this Island &c. is contain'd in a private Letter dated *July* 12. 1750. as follows. 'We are generally alarmed here to find that *London* is in a fair Way of losing the *Gold Coast* Trade, and that the *French* will certainly by Degrees get it out of our Hands. That the separate Traders never intend to preserve it, we have had a long and fatal Experience of. Our Estates in this Island begin to be an Incumbrance, for want of a proper Stock of Slaves; for we find it more difficult than ever to keep it up with the Trash we are forced to purchase. The greatest Part of those now brought to us being such as eat Snakes, Rats, &c. When a Horse or Beast dies, we are obliged to set a Watch where they are buried, to hinder these Cannibals from digging them up to eat, and yet, notwithstanding all our Care, it has been often done to the Hazard of their Lives, for many of them have been killed outright by feeding on such Carrion; and more especially so, when the Cattle have died of contagious Distempers, which too often happens in our Islands. They are great Thieves, and perverse in their Nature: They rob the Negroes Houses, and destroy their Pigs and Fowls, which is so discouraging to the more industrious ones formerly brought from the *Gold Coast*, that we are obliged often to repair their Losses, to keep them in Temper. In short, to have to do with them at all, is not only tiresome and perplexing, but highly destructive to the Interest of the laborious Planter. This is the true Reason of the annual Decrease of Negroes throughout the Island, and occasions the great Expence of hired Labourers that you complain of. It is seldom that seasoned Negroes are to be purchased; and when they are sold, it is at such Prices that you have never heard of. A few were sold at *Owtery* and at *Ostin's Town* some little Time past, when there was such bidding one above another, that Negro Men sold at 112 *l.* a Head, and Women from 75 *l.* to 85 *l.* a Head, and these were only common Field Negroes. This sad Prospect, with respect to the *Guiney* Trade, together with that consummate open and illicit one carried on between *North America* and the *French* and *Dutch* Islands in this Part of the World, will, I plainly discover, soon ruin all the Sugar Colonies of *Great Britain*. That illicit Trade never flourished so much as at present, and drains us all of every Penny of our current Cash. The *New England* Men will sell their Cargoes for nothing else, which they carry to *Surinam* and *St. Eustatia*, to purchase Sugar, Rum, and Molasses. And I am credibly informed, that from that one single Island of *Antigua*, 30,000 *l.* have been carried away for that very Purpose in the Space of a few Months; so that they have hardly enough left for the common Uses of Life.' This Country being hot, nor fit for Hunting, &c. the Planters and other Gentry are oblig'd to but sedentary Diversions at home, as Cards, Dice, Tables, Bowling, Balls, and Conforts. There are some Good-Fellows here, who will drink 5 or 6 Bottles of *Madera* to their Share every Day; for which they find Sweating the best Relief. The Precincts of this Island, with their respective Parishes, are as follow, viz,

In the So. Part of the Island } In *St. Michael's* or *Bridge* Precinct are the Parishes of
In the West } *St. Michael, St. George, St. John.*
In the East, North, } In *St. James's* or the *Hole* Precinct are the Parishes of
In the } *St. James, St. Thomas.*
In the } In *St. Peter's* or *Speight's* Precinct is the Parish of
In the } *St. Peter, with All Saints Chapel.*
In the } West is the Parish of *St. Lucy.*
In the } In *St. Andrew's Overhill* or *Scotland* Precinct are the
In the } Parishes of
In the } *St. Andrew and St. Joseph.*
In the } In *Offine's* Precinct are the Parishes of
In the } *Christchurch and St. Philip.*

BARBARIUM PROMONTORIUM, now call'd *Cape Spichel*, in Ant. *Lusitania*, now *Portugal*, lay to the S. of *O-lisipo*, tho' not very dist. fr. the Mouth of the *Tagus*.

BARBARY's vast Tract of Ground is bounded N. by the *Mediterranean* (which divides it fr. *Europe*), E. by *Egypt*, S. by *Sara* or the Desert, W. by the *Atlantic Ocean*. Its Extent from E. to W. (i. e. fr. *Cape Non*, on the Western Coasts of *Morocco*, to the Confines of *Egypt*) is almost 37 Degr. or abt. 2200 m. As for its Breadth fr. N. to S. 'tis very unequal, in some Parts not above 6 or 7 Degr. and where widest (as fr. *Cape Non* above mention'd to *Tangier*) not above 10 Degr. or 600 m. Geographers have given it much greater Extent both Ways, some as far as 4000 m. in Length, and 1200 in Br. which can only be meant including Creeks and Windings, which are too unknown to be depended on. *Barbary* is, next to *Egypt*, the most fertile, populous, trading Part of *Africa*. The Soil abounds with Plenty and Variety of Grain and Fruits, especially Citrons, Oranges, Dates, Figs, Olives, Grapes, Pomegranates, Almonds, &c. in all which the Inhabitants drive a confid. Traffick, as well as in Coral, *Morocco* Leather, *Barbary* Horses, and oth. Commod. which are specified in proper Articles. The Air is temperate tho' hot, being refresh'd by const. Breezes fr. the *Mediterranean*. The Inhabitants are of good Stature, strong, swarthy, expert Horsemen, and pecul. dextrous at Bow, Arrow, and Lance, in the Inland; and on the Coasts well-accustomed to the Use of Fire-Arms. They are generally represented by our Writers proud, fierce, choleric, jealous, and revengeful, ignorant, idle, treacherous, and cruel, addicted to Robbery, Piracy, and all Manner of Debauchery. They are suppos'd indeed originally to have been, for most Part, the very Dregs and Refuse of the antient *Egyptians*, who spread themselves along these Coasts, all the Way Westwards: And the Name *Barbary* is most generally thought given by the *Romans* on Acct. of the Ferocity and Barbarity of their Manners. They are for most Part *Mohammedans*; but, for sake of Commerce, tolerate *Jews*, *Christians*, or any People they can gain by. Neither do all profess the same Kind of *Mohammedanism*, those of *Fez* and *Morocco* being of the Sect of *Hamet*, those of *Algier* differing from 'em in many Things, and both having introduced Superstitions and Tenets of their own. The Language in most of the Sea Ports, & all along the Coast, is the *Arabesk*, or corrupt *Arabic*, wh. is more or less so in some Kingdoms than in others, in *Morocco* least. But the Traders, in Commerce with Strangers, use an ungrammatical Jargon, a kind of odd Compound of *Spanisk*, *Portuguese*, &c. not unlike the *Lingua Franca*. The greatest Part of this vast Country is divided into Kingdoms and Provinces, under Dominion of the *Turk*, each under a particular *Basha* or Viceroy. Some few others are under *Arabian* or *African* Princes, eith. wholly independent or tributary to the *Turks* and others of his Vassals: And a Third Sort are only obliged to furnish a Sum of Money or Number of Men to their Principal Lords. The Remainder is absolutely subj. to the King of *Fez* & *Morocco*. The Nat. Rarities being but few, and the Artificial consisting chiefly in noble Remains of Antiquity, stately Mosques, and other Buildings, Urns, Statues, &c. which are brought in under their proper Articles, we shall only fingle 2 of 'em here, each remarkable in its Kind. A few m. dist. fr. *Tangier* is a vast Hole like that of a Coal-pit, many fath. deep, wh. leads into a great Numb. of subterranean Apartments, all of 'em done with good Marble, very fine and noble; and from the many Statues, Urns, and antient *Punic* (or *Carthaginian*) Inscriptions, suppos'd to have been so many Repositories for the Dead. The other is an odd kind of *Bridge*, as commonly term'd, over the River *Sabu*, where it runs betw. the two Mountains of *Benja-Jusga* & *Silego*; but it's more properly a quick and easy *Ferry* over it, by Help of 2 large Stakes on either Side, both well fixed in the Ground, between which are extended 2 strong Ropes to one of which is fixed a large Basket able contain 10 Men,

and into which Passengers being enter'd, and pulling one of the Ropes which turns by a Pulley, waft themselves over much easier and quicker than can be done by Bridge or Ferry-Boat. --- The Kingdoms under the common Name *Barbary* along the *Mediterr.* Coast (and exclusive of those Inland ones com. but fallly included under the gen. Name *Biledulgerid*) are, 1. *Barca*, 2. *Tripoli*, 3. *Tunis*, 4. *Algier*, 5. *Fez*, & 6. *Morocco*. --- The Race of *Ham* from *Egypt*, 'tis (as before hinted) suppos'd, began first to People the E. Coasts of this Country. It's far from impossible that some Asiatic Nations, in Time, fr. the Streights of *Babelmandel* along the Coasts of *Zanguebar*, &c. came also by Sea hither, and spread into the Inland Countries. It likewise receiv'd others fr. *Phanicia*, and of the *Canaanitish* Race, since even so late as *St. Austin's* Time they call'd themselves *Canaanites*. [See Artic. *ALGIERS*.] These being more inur'd to War and Trade than the rude Natives of *Africk*, we may reasonably imagine, did by Assistance of the *Numidian* and *Mauritanian* Soldiers, hired as Auxiliaries, subdue their next Neighbours first, and spread their Conquests gradually Westward, fr. the Frontiers of *Egypt* to the Mouth of the Streights. The *Carthaginians*, jealous of the overgrown *Romans*, pass'd over into *Spain* & *Sicily*; which gave Birth to the 3 *Punick* Wars; which terminated in the Destruction of *Carthage*. The *Romans*, not content with the Conquest over these, extended it farther, reducing *Numidia* and its K. *Jugurtha*, and next the brave *Juba* K. of *Mauritania*. Thus became this whole Country subj. to the *Rom.* Yoke. The *Vandals* in their Turn, forcing Way thro' *France*, enter'd *Spain* with the *Suevi*, & *Alani*, and aft. 18 Years Possession of the Coasts of *Andalusia*, hard press'd by the *Goths*, An. 427. pass'd over into *Afric* under their K. *Jenseric*, and subdued the greatest Part of what the *Romans* were then possess'd of. But in 534, the renown'd *Balisarius*, the Emp. *Justinian's* General, overthrew *Gilimar* their last King, and reduced anew all that whole Region under the *Rom.* Empire. It remain'd a *Rom.* Praefecture till 647, when *Othman*, 3d Caliph of the *Saracens*, sent *Hucha* his General with a mighty Army, who wrested this large Prov. fr. the *Rom.* Empire; fr. which Time it became subj. to the *Mohammedan Arabs*. The Caliphs or *Mirammolins* held it till An. 800, when the Governor *Aglab Ibrahim* erected it into a Monarchy, and made himself Sovereign in the Prov. of *Africa Propria*, and Countries adjacent, and so left it to his Posterity, who held it under Title of *Aglabites* till An. 900, by which Time they had extended Dominion fr. *Egypt* quite to *Tunis*. Much abt. the Time of *Aglab*, the *Edrissites*, descended from *Edris*, of the Race of *Ali*, or *Haly*, *Mohammed's* Son-in-Law, erected another in the W. of *Barbary*, which contain'd all *Mauritania* and *Numidia*, where that Family continued 100 Years, keeping their Court at *Tangier*, *Fez*, and *Ceuta*. But both these Kingdoms were gain'd by *Abo Mohammed Obeidalla*, who pretended to be a Prophet descended fr. *Fathimah*, *Mohammed's* Daughter, who took on him the Title of *Mebedi*, or Director of the Faithful, and left all these Countries to his Successors, who afterwards conquer'd *Egypt* also. These styled themselves *Caliphs*, of which was a Succession of 14, reigning till An. 1163. But *Adbedh*, the last of 'em, being hard press'd by the Christians, crav'd Aid fr. *Nouredin*, Sultan of *Bagdad*, who sent *Saladin* with a mighty Army, who, ridding the *Franks* (or Christians), took Possession of the Country for his own Prince; after whose Death he himself assum'd the Supreme Power, and became one of the most formidable of those *Mohammedan* Sovereigns. About An. 1076. *Joseph Ben Taf-Setin*, one of the *Almoravides* Race, having extended Conquest quite to the Ocean & *Mediterranean*, built the City of *Morocco*, and, passing over into *Spain*, subdued all the *Moors* there; and left his *Afr.* & *Spa.* Dominions to his Successors, till 1136, when *Mohammed Abdalmoumen*, another Prophet Militant, overthrew and expell'd that Race; and his Posterity enjoy'd that Throne till 1290. *Morocco* being their chief Seat, &c. *Bucar Aben Merin*, in Time, seiz'd the Supreme Power, made *Fez* his Capital, and had a Viceroy in *Morocco*. His Successors held the Sovereignty till *Alboacen*, 8th in Descent, having been defeated with a great Slaughter in *Spain*, was, on his Return, dethroned by his Son *Alboamen*; but the Eastern Part of *Africk* soon revolted fr. him, and the *Portuguese* took sev. considerable Places fr. him in the W. About 1508, another Revolution came about; of which we cannot spare Room for Particulars; only may, on the Whole, observe that the Family which now reigns have assum'd the Title of *Sherifs*, *Zerifs*, or *Xerifs*, a Title highly revered among 'em as belonging to the Successors of *Mohammed*. How the Prov. of *Algiers* & *Tunis* came to withdraw from the Dom-

nions of those mighty Princes, how they became subj. to the *Turks*, yet still are States, &c. &c. are to be seen in their several proper Places. We need only add, that *Barbary*, after a vast Variety of Changes, is now divided between the Gr. Signor & the Emp. of *Fex & Morocco*, except those few Towns which the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* still keep along the Coasts; the former having only the Port of *Magazan* on the *Atlantic Coast*, and the latter *Mazalquivir*, *Melilla*, and *Penon*, within the *Mediterranean*, and *Ceuta* upon the *Streights Mouth*.

BARBAS, or *Das Barbas*, a little River running into the Ocean on the Coast of *S. Guinea*.

BARBECINS, or *Juala*, a small Kingdom of *Nigritia*, or *N. Guinea*, parted fr. that of *Ale* by the Riv. *Grace*, of very sm. Comp. but frequently at War with *Ale*. Here are sev. Colonies of *Portuguese* Mulattoes. The King's Residence is some Days Journey fr. the Coast. *Barbot*.

BARBERINO, E. Lon. 12. 15. Lat. 43. 40. a Town of *Tuscany*, in *Italy*, 12 m. S. of *Florence*.

BARBEZEUX, in the Pr. of *Saintonge*, *France*, is 27 m. fr. *Saintes* to S. E. 15 fr. *Angoulême* to S. W. & abt. 42 fr. *Bordeaux* to N. E. It is a Marquifate. Here is a Manufactory of Linnen-Cloths, which are sold not only within the Kingdom, but also to the *Engliff*. The Capons of *Barbezeux* are reckon'd extremely nice, and are sent to *Paris* for such as keep the most delicate Tables.

BARBI, in the Princip. of *Anhalt*, *Germany*, belongs to a Pr. of the *Weiffenfels* Branch of *Saxony*, who has erected a noble Castle in it, with commod. Apartments, & crimson Velvet Furniture embroider'd with Gold, &c. &c. It is observ'd by *M. Pollnitz*, that the Duke of *Barbi* is the only *Calvinist* Prince of the Ho. of *Saxony*. The Town stands near the Influx of the *Saal* into the *Elbe*, betw. *Anhalt* & *Magdeburg*.

BARBUDA Island, one of the *Brit. Caribbees*, *America*, is 35 m. N. fr. *Antego*, 53 N. E. fr. *St. Christopher's*, & 90 S. fr. *Anguilla*. Lon. 61. 45. Lat. 17. 47. 'Tis 20 m. long & 12 br. low Land, but fertile, and was planted by the *Engliff* as early as any of the *Leeward Islands*, except *St. Kitts*; but they were so disturb'd by the *Caribbeans* from *Dominica*, twice a Year in the Night, that they were often forced to desert it. At length their Numbers in the other Islands increasing, and the Barbarians diminishing, they repossess'd it; so that in a few Years it had 500 Inhabitants, & in 1708 no less than 1200. 'Tis subj. to a Governor constituted by ——— *Codrington*, its Proprietor, who has a great Number of Negroes here as well as at *Barbados*, and enjoys the same Prerogative as the other Lords Proprietors in *America* in their Jurisdictions. Part of this Island, Estate of the said Family, to Value of at least 2000 l. a Year, was, with 2 Plantations in *Barbados*, given by *Chr. Codrington*, Esq; Governor, tow. instructing the Negroes of the *Caribbee Islands* in the Xtian Religion, and erecting a College at *Barbados* for teaching the Lib. Arts, parti. Physick & Surgery. Here's Plenty of Bl. Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Fowl, &c. the Breeding of which is the chief Employment of the Inhabitants, who make good Profit of the Sale to other Islands, and the *Engliff* here live much after the Manner of our Country Farmers. The Island produces Citrons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Raisins, *Indian Figs*, Maiz, Pease, Cocoa-Nuts, Tobacco, sev. rare Kinds of Wood, Herbs Roots, and Drugs, as *Brasil*, *Ebony*, *Cassia*, *Cinnamon*, *Pine-Apples*, *Cotton*, *Pepper*, *Ginger*, *Indigo*, *Potatoes*, and the Sensitive Plant. Here are Serpents of various Sorts, some very large, which are not poisonous, and destroy Rats, Toads, & Frogs; but the Bite of others is incurable if an Antidote be not apply'd in 2 Hours. This Island is much better provided for Shipping than *Nevis* which is to S. W. of it; for on the W. Side it has a good Road, well shelter'd, and clear of Rocks & Sands; but from the N. W. & S. W. Points 2 Shoals of Sand run above 6. m. into the Sea.

BARCA Kingdom, in *Barbary*, tho' now under the Government of *Tripoli*, yet deserves being spoken of under an Article of its own, as we find the *Barcans* mention'd by Antient Writers for their fierce Bravery, particu. *Virgil*, who, Book 4. introduces *Dido's* Sister reminding her of the powerful Enemies she was surrounded with, against whom she might want her Guest (*Aeneas*)'s Assistance:

*Hinc Getulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello,
Et Numidæ infræni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis:
Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes*

BARCÆI. i. e.

——— Think you not what Countries round Inclose you? 'Here *Getulian* Towns, a Race 'Invincible in War; the fierce untam'd

- *Numidians*, and th' inhospitable Sands
- Of *Syrtis*: There a Region wild, and waste
- By parching Heat; then raging far, and wide,
- Th' unciviliz'd BARCÆANS:

In which 'tis plain these BARCÆI were no less known under that Character than those of latter or present Date: Those who live now on the Coasts being all given to Piracy, and those of the Inland to plunder & Robbery, insomuch that Caravans are forced to take a wide Compass about to avoid them. *Barca* is com. divided into 2 Parts, the Kingdom & the Desert, otherwise *Marmarica* and *Deserta*. It's bounded E. by *Egypt*, S. by Part of *Biledulgerid*, W. by *Tripoli*, N. the *Mediterranean*. It is by the *Arabs* com. call'd *Sohart*, or *Ceyrat-Barca*, the Desert (or stormy Way) of *Barca*; as it is indeed little else but a vast Wild and sandy Defart, fr. the Prov. of *Mozrata* & *Cape Raxaltin* on the W. quite to *Alexandria* E. that is about 160 m.; & upward of 200 fr. N. to S. and comprehends the 2 Regions which the Antients stiled *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*. At present 'tis most com. known by Name of the Coast of *Derna*, from the principal City now left on it; all the rest, which were formerly in great Number, rich, & well built, being dwindled into Villages or Heaps of Ruins. Amongst 'em were *Bernich*, *Bengasi*, *Tolometta*, *Persis*, *Grenna*, (or ant. *Cyrene*) *Sousu* the Port of it, *Rasat*, *Laranja*, *Ludonera*, *Docra*, *Bonandra*, *Tavara*, *Derna*, *Cape Raxaltin*, *Patriarcha*, *Trabuch*, *Port Salonetta*, *Brada*, or *Bracka*, *Port Soliman*, and some of less Note. As for the pretended City of *Barca*, (says a very modern Author) fr. which this Kingdom is by several Authors affirm'd to have had its Name, and by them placed in the *Cyrenaica*, it's now allow'd to have been an imaginary one. [But see below.] The Desert is bounded N. by the Kingdom of *Barca*, or Coast of *Derna*, S. and W. by Mount *Mejes*, which is one of the Skirts of the celebrated *Atlas*, which divides it from another Desert call'd *Ouguela*, E. by that of *Syrta*. We do not find it was inhabited before the *Arabs* came hither from *Asia*, it being quite barren and bare of all Product, and now it is only filled with Robbers and Banditti, who range from one End of it to t'other in Search of Prey.

BARCA, or BARCE, City. Whether this be but an imaginary Town, (as is averr'd by a late Writer, in the preceding Article) let the Judicious determine, after reading the Accounts given of it by so many reputable Antients, as briefly follows. *Strabo* mentions *Barce* or *Barca* as the Capital of the *Barcæi*, and *Pliny*, *Scylax*, *Ptolemy*, & *Stephanus*, do the same. The 2 former, and the last, make it to have occupied the same Spot where *Ptolemais* afterwards did; but the other Couple are of diff. Opinion. It seems therefore to have stood to the W. of *Cyrene*, and to have had a Port near the Greater *Syrtis*. As *Ptolemais* [See ACRA] was a maritime City, it is most probable that it stood by the Port of the *Barcæi*, and not where *Barce* City did, espec. since that Capital, accord. to *Scylax*, was 100 Stadia fr. the Sea. *Herodotus* affirms *Barca* to have been built by the Brothers of *Arcefilaus* III. King of *Cyrene*, above a Generation before the Beginning of *Cyrus's* Reign; but a good Critick rather thinks it was of *Phœnician*, if not *Egyptian*, or *Lybian*, Extraction; for *Barca* was a *Phœnician* Name, [See our Article AFRICA.] well known in these Parts of *Africa*, as appears fr. *Silius Ital.* & others. *Servius* intimates the Citizens of it originally came from from *Carthage*. But this seems not to accord with *Stephanus*, as under. He also assures that this Metropolis of the *Barcæi* made the greatest Figure in this Region except *Cyrene*. *St. Jerom* asserts the said same Town to have been sit. in a Desert, and its Inhabitants, or at least their Descendants, to have disperfed themselves over sev. Districts so far to W. as *Mauritania*, and E. as *India*. The *Barcæi*, says *Stephanus* learned the Art of managing Horses from *Neptune*, and of driving Chariots from *Minerva*; which evidently points out their high Antiquity. *Herodotus* relates, that this City *Barca* being besieged by the *Persians* (in Revenge of the Assassination of *Arcefilaus* IV. who took Refuge in it) when the said Enemy endeavoured to sap her Foundations, an ingenious Artificer in Brass discovered their subterraneous Approaches in the following Manner.—He carried a brazen Shield round the City within the Walls, & applying to the Ground, heard no Noise where the Earth was solid; but when he came to the Parts which were undermined, the Shield rung. Upon which Discovery the Besieged fell to countermining, kill'd all the *Persians* they found in the Mines, and dismounted all the Enemy's Engines of Battery. *Amasis*, the *Persian* General, for *Aryandes*, who commanded the Siege, therefore, finding he could not take the City by Force, had Recourse to the following Stratagem. He opened

ned a large Trench in the Night, which he cover'd with slight Planks of Wood, and threw a proper Quantity of Earth upon them, which render'd that Part like the adjacent Ground. Early next Morning after a Conference with the Besieged, he concluded a Treaty with them upon the Spot that was undermined, the Terms of which were to the following Effect: 'That the Agreement should continue in Force as long as the Earth on which they stood should remain: That the *Barcæi* should pay a competent Tribute to the King of *Persia*; and that the *Persians* should introduce no Innovations into *Barca*.' The *Barcæi* then open'd their Gates to *Amasis*, upon the Faith of this Treaty. Finding himself Master of the Town, in order to free himself from the Oath he had just taken, ordered the Covering of the Trench to be broken down; and put the City into the Hands of *Pheretima* (Mother of the abovesaid *Arcefilaus* IV. K. of *Cyrene*, at whose Request and Instigation the Invasion had been made and the Siege begun), who must cruelly caused all the Men concern'd in the Death of *Arcefilaus* to be impaled round the Wall, and to be affix'd near them the Breasts of their innocent Wives, which she ordered to be cut off for that Purpose. --- But she is said to have been afterwards herself devoured alive by Worms, which the Historian looks upon as a Punishment inflicted on her by Providence for her enormous Cruelty. All the Prisoners were sent to *Darius Hystaspis*, in whose Reign this Transaction happened, who settled them in a District of *Bactria*, from them named *Barca*.

BARCELAI Cape, near *Malaca*, in that Island, is a very high Mountain near a Point of Land. *Nieuboff*.

BARCELONA, orig. *Barcino*, (fr. the famed *Barcinus*, Father of *Hannibal*, who built it 250 Years before Christ) is the Capital of *Catalonia*, *Spain*, and inferior to few in *Europe* not Courts of Princes. It is of an oblong Form, pleasantly feated on the *Mediterranean* Coast, a little below the Gulph of *Lyons*, and opens to the Sea in a beautiful Semicircle, which together with its Eminence and Castle, and Beauty of its Churches and sumptuous Edifices, affords a most delightful Prospect to the Ships that sail by or to it, especially as it stands betw. 2 consider. Rivers the *Lobregat* & *Besès*, which enter the Sea on both Sides of it. The Coast it stands on is a good safe Road, & the Port, tho' rather too small, hath yet render'd it a Place of good Trade. It is render'd more safe & commod. by the Harbour's Mouth having been very lately clear'd of the Sand-Bank which lay before it. It's sit. on a spacious Plain, at the Foot of the Mountain *Monjuque*, (*Montjoy*) on which is built a strong Castle, which commands the whole Town. The Walls have Ramparts in some Places, and in others only Stone-work fortified with Bastions; and in their Compartments are 9 stately Gates. The Streets are fair and wide, the Churches rich & beautiful, the Gardens elegant and delightful, adorn'd with many Squares and Fountains. Its Territory round is stor'd with all Necessaries for Sustenance & Delight, as Wheat and other Grain, Oil, rich Wines, Fruits of all Sorts, Cattle, Fowl, Honey, Wood, and Game of all Kinds. It is inhabited by about 15000 Families in 9 Parishes, with 19 Monasteries, 15 Nunneries, 6 Colleges, & 6 Hospitals, most of 'em founded and built by Kings of *Spain* with Magnificence truly Royal. It hath likewise many famous Antiquities, which shew it to have been a consid. Place even in the Time of the *Romans*, who call'd it *Faventia*, and under whom it enjoy'd the Privileges of a municipal Colony. It is a University of great Repute, and a Bprie. worth 12000 Ducats per An. The Cathedral hath 11 Dignitaries, 34 Canons, 12 Minors, 280 Benefices, & a Number of inferior Chaplains. Near it is a Church call'd *Capialefmona* (the *Alms-giver*) where 300 Poor are daily fed on Charity. This City was once the Seat of some of the *Gothic* Kings, who adorned it with many fine Buildings, and endowed it with considerable Privileges. It continued likewise 76 Years in the Hands of the *Moors*, who took it An. 717. and was retaken from them An. 793. From thence it continued under its Earls till joined to the Crown of *Aragon*. After which it underwent Variety of Changes, of which we will say no more, to leave the more Room for relating, That in 1697, the D. of *Vendosme*, at the Head of the *French* Army, laid close Siege to it July 10. & took it Aug. 15. — Being An. 1700 subj. to *Philip* D. of *Anjou*, late King of *Spain*, the late Emp. *Charles*, Competitor for the *Spa.* Crown, assisted by the E. of *Peterborough* and the Confed. Forces of *England* & *Holland*, besieged it, and took its strong Castle, *Monjuque*, Sword in Hand. This Fortress lies on the W. Side, some Dist. from the Town; from which having secured the Eminence commanding the whole City, it was

forced to capitulate, after 17 Days Bombardment, Oct. 4. N. S. 1705. This Action merits the greater Admiration, as the Assailants were inferior in Number to the Garrison; which was at the same Time defended with such strong Fortifications as enabled the Confederates next Year to hold it out against the united Royal Forces of *Spain* and *France*, commanded by K. *Philip* & the Mar. *Tessé*, fr. April 2. to May 11. when the English arriving with fresh Succours forced 'em to raise the Siege, retire with Precipitation, & leave a Train of above 100 Brass Cannon, besides Mortars, and great Stores of Ammunition, &c. &c. The City remain'd in Possession of K. *Charles* till 1712, when (being shamefully abandon'd) the Citizens, erecting a Kind of Commonwealth, set up for an Independent State; but it was reduced to the Obedience of *Philip* by the D. of *Berwick* in 1714. the Peace of *Utrecht* having yielded entire *Spain*, &c. to him. This City stands 300 m. E. of *Madrid*, 140 E. of *Saragossa*, & 180 N. E. of *Valencia*. E. Lon. 2. Lat. 41. 20. It is divided into the N. and O. Town, separated from each other by a Wall and Ditch, the O. Town inclosing the New.

BARCELONETTA (The Valley or Principality of), in *Piedmont*, *Italy*, is bounded N. by the Marq. of *Salusse* & *High Dauphine*, E. by the Co. of *Nice*, S. by *Provence*, W. by that & *Dauphine*. It's sit. at the Foot of the *Alps*, in 44. 25. Lat. & between 6 & 7. E. Lon. and is pleasant, healthful, and fertile, but the Generality of People poor. It was formerly gov. by its own Counts, but submit. to *Amadeus* VII. D. of *Savoy* in 1338.

BARCELONETTA, ch. Town of the foregoing, sit. on the Riv. *Hubay*, near the Fron. of *Dauphine* about 18 m. S. E. fr. *Embrun*, & 50 N. of *Nice*, not large nor antient, being built by *Raym. Berengarius*, E. of *Provence*, in 1230, & nam'd *Barcelonetta* (or *Little Barcelona*) because his Ancestors came from *Barcelona*. Both this City & the above Territ. were yielded to *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 1718.

BARCELOAR, or *Bassalore*, in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, stands 30 m. S. fr. *Batacoa*, 40 fr. *Oner*, 120 fr. *Goa*, & 100 S. W. fr. *Raolconda*, on a broad River 4 m. fr. Sea, & 1 fr. the Mouth of the River, which has a Bar on it of 13 foot Water at Spring-tides, & a Castle on the N. Side to secure the Entrance. The *Dutch* have a Factory here to buy Rice for *Malabar*; the *Portuguese* also get Supplies of it for *Goa*, exchanging Horses, Dates, Pearl, &c. The *English* have a Fort here call'd *Moor's Fort*, to S. E. of the *Dutch* Fort, and the *Danes* a Factory. They have 2 Crops of Rice yearly by means of Lakes, from whence Water is let out to water the Fields at Will. Here's a good Trade for Pepper, Ginger, and Drugs. In the Road from hence to *Mangulor*, 9 m. are planted 4 Rows of Trees to shade Passengers, and Huts kept by poor People so appointed by the Government to supply 'em with fine fresh Water gratis.

BARCELOS, a Town of the Pro. of *Entre Minho Duero*, *Portugal*, is sit. on the Riv. *Cavado*, 12 m. W. of *Braga*, 30 N. of *Porto*, in the Ter. of *Viana*. E. Lon. 9. 15. Lat. 41. 20. It has about 400 Inhabitants.

BARCHESTON, in *Warwickshire* a pretty Village on the Banks of the *Stour*, near *Shipton*.

BARCHILD, in *Kent*, betw. *Sittingbourn* and *Offspring*, where in the *Saxon* Time a Synod was held.

BARDES, an Island to the N. of *Goa*, in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, in which are the Forts of *Aguada* and *Los Reys*. 'Tis 15 m. long & 45 in Comp. having 28 Villages, inhabited by *Cancreins*, mostly Christians. 'Tis full of Cocoa-trees. The Trees are always verdant, and they export a great deal of Palm-wine. It is farmed out together with *Salsat* by the Crown of *Portugal*, whose Officers, with the Abp, Clergy, and Monast. of *Goa* are chiefly maintained by the Rents. 'Tis worth 6000 Ducats per An. to the Commander.

BARDNEY, in *Lincolnshire* on the Riv. *Wytham* near *Wragby*, between *Lincoln* & *Horntafile*, had once a fam. Monastery where King *Ofwald* was buried.

BARDOWICK, a Town (or Village now) of *Germany*, in the Cir. of *Lower Saxony*, & D. of *Lunenbourg*, subj. to the E. of *Hanover* (K. of *Great Britain*), sit. on the River *Ilmenau*, 7 m. N. W. of the City of *Lunenbourg*. E. Lon. 10. 6. Lat. 53. 40. 'Twas form. a strong and populous City, reckon'd by some the first in *Saxony*, built 990 Years before our Saviour, 235 before *Rome*, and was revengefully destroy'd by *Henry the Lion* in 1189. when it was a Bp's See, and had 9 Churches, of which is only the Cathedral left. Some, from the Name, suppose here was a College of the antient Poets called *Bards*.

BARDT, a Port Town of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*, sit. on the *Baltic* Sea, 10 m. W. of *Stralsund*, 73 N. W. of *Stetin*, and

and 30 N. E. of *Rostock*; E. Lon. 13. 20. Lat. 45. 20. It is subj. to *Sweden*, and was once the Metrop. of *Upper Pomerania*. It's sit. on a Bay, but too shallow to be a good Harbour. 'Tis very antient, most probably having its Name from the Mouth of the River *Bardt*, which, being joined by the *Bekenitze*, falls into the *Baltick* near this Town. 'Tis populous, and defended by a strong Castle, and the adja. Fields abound with all Sorts of Corn. A fort of Beer is here brew'd, which is much valued. A yearly Fair is held on the Sunday after *Michaelmas*. In 1587. the whole Town was consumed by Fire. The E. of *Brandenburg* took it in 1677. but restored it to *Sweden* in 1679.

BAREGE, a Village sit. in a Valley of the same Name, at the Foot of Mt. *Tormalet*, in the Pr. of *Bigorre*, France, 3 m. dist. from the Kingdom of *Arragon*, (from which it is separ. by the *Pyrenees*) & 15 fr. *Bagneres* almost to S. Here are 4 Baths of different Degrees of Heat. One, call'd the great Bath, consists of 2 Springs of clear Water, which yet smells like Sea Mud, and is very hot. If you expose Silver or Copper to its Steam, they first become red, and then black; the Alteration being quicker if you plunge them into the Water, whether hot at the Spring, or taken the Day before and grown cold. The 3 other Baths are by Gradation one less and less hot than other; but are all said to be good for curing Rheumatic Pains, &c.

BAREITH (The Marquisate of), in *Franconia*, Germany, is, accord. to *Moll*, 38 m. from N. E. to S. W. but of very uneq. Breadth, 17 at the 2 Extremities, & not above 4 in the Middle. The Margrave of this as well as that of the *Cullembach* Division are both Princes of the Empire, and have each a Vote in the Dyet. [Note, 'Twill be proper to read the Article *CULLEMBACH* with this.]

BAREITH, Capital of the preceding, to which it also gives Name, is a pleas. City, defended by a fine Castle, where the Prince resides. It lies 15 m. S. E. from *Cullembach*. 'Tis not ill-built; but 'tis a melancholy Place when the Sovereign is not there. The Margrave's Palace is a great stately old Pile, not very commodious, and but meanly furnished. He has a very pretty House indeed abt. 2 m. off, call'd the *Hermitage*, which consists of a great many Pavilions in the Middle of a thick Wood, built without any Symmetry, but very ingeniously contrived within for the Use to which they serve.

BARETTA, a Fort in the Isle of *Anthony Vaux*, about half a League from Fort *Fort William*, and as much from the Continent, on the Coast of *Brasil*; and commands the Avenues both by Sea & Land to the Cape of *St. Austin* and the *Receif*. *Nieuboff*.

BARFLEUR, or *Val de Cere*, (Lat. *Vallis Cereris*) a small Town on the Sea-shore of *le Coutantin*, *Normandy*, Fr. 9 m. fr. *Valogne* to the N. & 15 fr. *Cherburg* to E. Lon. W. 1. 15. Lat. 49. 47. It was antiently one of the best Port Towns in France; but the Harbour being choak'd up with Sands, it is now in Ruins. The Kings of *England*, when *Normandy* was in their Hands, used to land here. The N. Part of *Coutantin*, which advances very much into the Sea, is call'd the Cape of *Barfleur*.

BARFORD, near *Warwick*, on the Side of the *Avon*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge.

BARFRISTON, (vulgarly *Barfston*), 5 m. from *Sandwich*, in *Kent*, obtains a Place here merely for a remarkable Funeral there in 1700, at which Time the Minister was buried aged 96, the Sermon thereat preach'd by another of 82, the Service read by one of 87; the Clark, Sexton, and his Wife, were all above 80; and several from the next Parish (*Cotred*) that attended the Funeral each above 100 Years old.

BARGENY, (suppos'd to be the *Berigonium* of *Ptolemy*) in *Aireshire*, *Stotland*, 16 m. fr. *Aire*, is the only Town of Note in the Division of *Carrick*, it having a Market, and giving Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*.

BARGHAM, in *Suffolk*, at the Source of a River that runs into the *Ouse*, alm. oppos. to *Thetford*. In the Church lies interred *Helena*, only Daughter and Heiress of *Tho. Little*, of *Bray* in *Berks*, Wife of *Edward Bacon* (3d Son of *Ld. Keeper Bacon*) who had 19 Sons & 13 Daughters, & liv'd to 82 Years.

BARI, a Pr. of *Naples*, Italy, the greatest Part of which was antiently called *Apulia Peucetica*. It's boun. N. & E. by the *Adriatic Sea*, W. by the *Capitanate*, from which it is divided by the River *Offanta*, & S. by the *Basilicate* & *Otranto*. It's one of the fertilest & best cultivated Prov. in this Kingdom, especially along the *Adriatic*, where it extends largest. It has Name from its Capital. The Cities of it are *Bari*, *Andria*, *Biseglia*, *Bitonto*, *Conversano*, *Gravina*, *Molfetti*,
M m

Ruvo, *Trani*. Less Towns, *Monopoli*, *Polignano*, *Canosa*, &c.

BARI, or **BARRI**, Capital of the forgoing, stands on the *Adriatic Gulph*, between *Poligno* to E. & *Trani* W. abt. 20 m. from each, 48 fr. *Manfredonia*, 105 (*Salmon* says 120) from *Naples* E. and 85 of *Otranto* N. W. Lat. 41. 10. Lon. 17. 7. E. It had a good Haven till the *Venetians* spoiled it; but is, however, a large, well-inhabited, & well fortified City, with Dignity of an Archiepiscopal See.

BARIS. *Hyrca*n is affirm'd by *Josephus* to have built the stately Tower, or rather Castle, of *Baris*, the same which served afterwards for a Place for the *Assmonean* Princes, and was sometime after rebuilt, enlarged, and fortified by *Herod*, and by him nam'd *Antonia*. See **ANTONIA**. To which we must here add, that *St. Jerom*, in his Com. on those Sacred Books which were written after the *Babylonish* Captivity, such as those of *Daniel*, *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, &c. observes the Word *Baris* to be of *Chaldee* Extraction, peculiar to *Palestine*, and to signify a House or Castle inclosed on every Side. In the same Sense the Septuagint have used it likewise.—*Baris* in the Plural is the Word translated *Ivory Palaces*, in *Psa.* xlv. 8.—*Suidas*, I find, in *Pined.* on *Steph.* avers that *Baris* is derived from the Hebr. *birah*, which signifies a Hall, or Palace.

BARKAM, or *Barcam*, in the Co. of *Bars*, in *Upper Hungary*, stands at the Conflux of the *Ibola* and *Danube*, opposite to *Gran*, & 30 m. S. E. of *Newhaufel*; and is noted for a great Victory gain'd over the *Turks* in 1683, by *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorraine*; on which the Town immediately surrender'd.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a Market-Town on the W. Side of *Hertfordshire*, 18 m. W. of *Hertford*, 9 W. of *St. Alban's*, & 26 N. W. of *London*. W. Lon. 40. min. Lat. 51. 40. See much more at **BERKHAMSTED**.

BARKING is a large Town in the Hundred of *Becontree*, in *Essex*, 8 m. from *London*, 4 from *Rumford*, but chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, whose Smacks lie in the *Thames*, at the Mouth of that call'd *Barking-Creek*; fr. wh. their Fish is sent up in Boats to *Billingsgate*. The Parish is large, and so much improved by Lands that have been got out of the *Thames* and *Barking* River, that the great and small Tithes are computed at above 600 l. a Year. To this Place *William the Conqueror* retired soon after his Coronation, 'till he had erected Strongholds in *London* to awe the Inhabitants; and here was formerly a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, the oldest and richest in *England*. Market on Saturday.

BARKLEY. See **BERKLEY**.

BARKWAY, in *Hertfordshire*, in *Edwinstreet* Hundred, 3 m. fr. *Royston*, 35 from *London*. It had antiently a Market on Tuesday, since transferr'd to Friday. 'Tis a considerable Thoroughfare in the North Road, with several good Inns, and is a pop. flourishing Town. The Church has several handsome Monuments, and a Chapel of Ease, call'd *Northamsted*, about a Mile from it, to which the Vicars are instituted with the Church.

BAR-LE-DUC, Capital of the Duchy of *BAR*, sit. on the Declivity of a Hill, whose Foot is wash'd by the little Riv. *Orpain*, which falls into the *Marne*, below *Vitri-le-Francois*. It is sit. 60 m. S. E. of *Rheims*, about 18 dist. fr. *Toul*, 41 fr. *Nancy* to W. & 5 or 6 fr. the Borders of *Champaign*. E. Lon. 5. 15. Lat. 48. 40. It is a pretty City, Chief of a Bailiwick, and was formerly defended by a Castle; but all the Fortifications have been demolished. It was formerly subj. to *Lorraine*, but now is so to *France*.

BARLEMONT, a Town of *Hainault*, in the Fr. *Netherlands*, sit. on the River *Sambre*, 15 m. S. of *Mons*, and 9 S. W. of *Maubeuge*. E. Lon. 3. 40. Lat. 50. 10.

BARLETTA, a Port Town in the Ter. of *Bari*, *Naples*, sit. on the Gulph of *Venice*, 22 m. W. of *Bari*, & 30 S. E. of *Manfredonia*, in the S. Part of *Italy*.

BARLEY, in *Hartfordshire*, 2 or 3 m. beyond *Barkway*, in the Road to *Lynn*.

BARLOVENTO ISLES. See **CARIBBEE ISLANDS**.

BARMBY on the Moor, *Nottinghamshire*, a Hamlet of *Blithe*, a famous Baiting-place for the Stage-Coaches betw. *London* and *York*.

BARMESTON, call'd also *Barmyston* and *Barneston*, in *Essex*, near *Dunmow*.

BARMSTEAD, a Division of *Ducal Stormar*, *Holstein*. See **STORMAR**.

BARNACK, in *Northampt.* on the River *Welland*, betw. *Maxey-Castle* and *Burleigh*, above the Place where the *Rom.* Way, call'd by the Inhabitants the *Forty-foot-way* from its Breadth, appears in a high Causey, espec. by the lit. Wood of *Barnack*, where it has a Beacon set upon the Edge of it, and so runs along by *Burleigh Park Wall*.

BAR.

BARNAGASS, or rather *Bahr-Nagash* (i. e. Lordship of the Sea) Part of *Tigra* Kingdom in *Abissinia*, is so called because of extending itself to the Coast of the *Red Sea*, on which it had the famed Port of *Arkiko*, which render'd its Commerce very considerable; but as that has been seiz'd by the *Turks*, this has dwindled to little or nothing. This is pretended to have been the Kingdom of *Q. Candace*, in the *Acts*, or rather only a Province of it.

BARNAGUL, in the Bay of *Bengal*, *India*, about 6 m. from *Governapore*, and the Village next to it on the River Side above *Calcutta*, where the *Dutch* have a House and Garden, is as infamous as *Bandel* (in its Place mentioned) for a Seminary of Whores. The *Dutch* anchor here sometimes — for Refreshment, --- and to take in their Cargoes for *Batavia*.

BARNARD'S-CASTLE, in the Bishopric of *Durham*, 253 m. from *London*, on the N. Side of the River *Tees*, takes its Name from its Builder *Barnard Baliol* (Great Grandfather to *John Baliol*, King of *Scots*) who made Burgesses here, and granted them such Immunities as *Richmond* then had; tho' it appears not that it enjoys them at this Day. In the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland* against the Queen, *Elizabeth*, Sir *George Bowes* and his Brother held this Place eleven Days against the whole Power of the Rebels, who at last were forced to give 'em an honourable Capitulation. *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard III.* having obtain'd a Licence of Mortmain from his Brother *K. Edward IV.* erected a College in this Castle for a Dean and 12 Secular Canons, 10 Clerks, and 6 Choristers. And in the same Reign an Hospital was founded here for a Master and 30 poor Women. This Town is antient & well-built, but only consists of one handsome Street, near as long as *Fleet-street*, *London*, with several Lanes branching out from it. The Manufactures here are Stockings, and Bridles, Reins, and Belts; and here is the best white Bread in these Parts. *K. William III.* did this Place great Honour by advancing it into a Barony in the Noble House of *Vane*. Its Mother Church is that of *Gainsford*, on the same River, 3 or 4 m. to the E. Market on Wednesday; Fair July 21.

BARNARDISTON, *Suffolk*, lies 6 m. N. of *Haverille*.

BARNES, in *Surry*, between *Barn-Elms* & *Mortlake*, 5 m. fr. *Kingston*, & 7 fr. *London*, is alm. encomp. by the *Thames*.

BARNET, in *Hartfordshire*, 8 m. fr. *Watford*, 10 from *London*, was in the *Saxon* Times call'd *Bergnet*, i. e. *High-Barnet*, from its Situation on a Hill; and at other Times *Cheaping Barnet*, from its Market granted by *Henry II.* to the Abbots of *St. Albans*. 'Tis a famous Market for Corn & Cattle, especially Swine; and, being a great Thoroughfare, is well supply'd with Inns. In the *Saxon* Times this Place was all in a Wood, which was granted to the Church of *St. Albans* by the Name of the Woods of *Suthaw*, *Borham*, and *Huzebege*. On the Dissolution of the Abbies, when it came to the Crown, *Q. Mary* granted it to *Anthony Butler*, Esq; whose Grandson sold it to Sir *John Weld*, from whose Family it pass'd through divers Hands to Sir *Thomas Cook*, late an Alderman of *London*. The bloody Battle fought on the 5th of *April*, 1468, betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which is mention'd in History by the Name of the Battle of *Barnet*, was really fought on *Gladsmoor-Heath* or *Common*, in the Neighbourhood (but properly in the County of *Middlesex*) which in Mr. *Norden's* Map, who perambulated and described this Shire, is placed about one Mile and half N. of this Town; and that great Spot near *Kick's End*, a little before the *St. Albans* and *Hatfield* Roads meet, is supposed to be the Field of Battle. Market on Mondays. Fair June 22. The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to

EAST-BARNET, a pleasant Village, by the Edge of *Middlesex* and *Enfield-Chase*, was formerly frequented for its Medicinal Spring, found out almost 100 Years ago in a neighbouring Common. Its Church is mean, but the Rectory beneficial; and there's a most delightful Seat here, to which *Q. Eliz.* justly gave the Name of *Mount-Pleasant*.

BARNEVELT Islands lie in about 57 Degr. Lat. not very far from *Cape Horn*. They are 2 great barren Rocks surrounded by several other lesser Rocks.

BARNINGHAM-NORTHWOOD, and **BARNINGHAM-WINTER**, are two Villages, in *Norfolk*, a little to W. of *Thurgarton*.

BARNSLEY, in *Yorkshire*, 7 m. from *Doncaster*, 175 fr. *London*, is a well-built Town, noted for its Trade in Wire and Hard-Ware. It is about 3 Furlongs in Length, and stands on the Side of a Hill. 'Tis call'd *black Barnsley*, because of its sooty Look. But whether 'tis so named from

its Forges, which are continually smoaking, or from its Moors, which have a dusky Complexion, like *Black-beath* and others, is not certain.

BARNSTAPLE, on the River *Taw*, in *Devon*, 7 m. N. E. fr. *Biddiford*, near 40 from *Exeter*, and 190 from *London*, is a Name compounded of *Bar*, (which in *British* is the Mouth of a River) and *Staple* (which in *Saxon* denotes a Mart, or Market, of Trade). It formerly had Walls, with a Castle, (of which remain but a few Relicks) enjoy'd the Liberties and Privileges of a City, and had also an Haven, which became so shallow that most of the Trade remov'd to *Biddeford*: Yet it has still some Merchants, and a good Trade to *America* and to *Ireland*, from whence it is an establish'd Port for landing Wool. And it imports more Wine and other Merchandize, than *Biddiford*, and is every whit as considerable. For tho' its Rival cures more Fish, yet *Barnstaple* drives a greater Trade with the Serge-makers of *Tiverton* and *Exeter*, who send to buy Wool, Yarn, &c. 'Tis pleasantly situate among Hills, in the Form of a Semicircle, to which the River is a Diameter. There is a fair and strong Stone Bridge (built by one *Stowford*, a Merchant of *London*) over the said River, of 16 Arches. It has also a Paper-mill. The Streets are clean, and well pav'd, and the Houses built of Stone, as indeed are all the Towns hereabouts. The Corporation consists of a Mayor and 24 Common-council-men, or Capital Burgesses, of whom 2 are Aldermen; besides which, here are also a High-Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, and other Officers. It gives Title to one of the 4 Archdeaconries of the Diocese of *Exeter*. And 'tis a Place noted by Travellers for good Ale. Its Church before the Reformation had divers Chantries, as of *Our Lady*, *St. Ann*, &c. Markets Wednesdays and Fridays. Fair September 8, 9, 10, 11.

BARNSTAPLE County, in *New-Plymouth* Colony, *Massachusetts* Prov. in *N. England*, lies to S. E. of *Plymouth* County, along the Bay of its own Name, at the N. End of which is *Cape Cod*, the highest and longest Promontory on the Coast, so call'd from the Abundance of Cod usually caught there. 'Tis a large Bay, capable of receiving 1000 Sail of Ships; and in 1602, when Capt. *Gosnold* landed here, was encompassed all round, even to the very Sea, with Oaks, Pines, Sassafras, Juniper, and other sweet Woods. The Entrance is about 4 m. wide. Tho' the Land of the Promontory is barren, yet the Cod-fishery is so profitable, that 'tis as populous as most Parts of *N. England*.

BARNSTAPLE Town (*N. England*) lies at the Bottom of the above Bay.

BARNWELL, is a small Village near *Cambridge*, in the Hundred of *Flendish*, *Cambridgeshire*, so call'd, by *Camden*, from the *Wells* of Children or *Bearns*, because the Youth used to meet here on *St. John's Eve* for Wrestling & to make merry; by which Concourse of Boys and Girls for Sport, it came at last to be now call'd *Midsummer Fair*. Many good Families have sad reason to remember a most deplorable Accident that happen'd in it on the 8th of *Sept.* 1727, when a great Number of People being assembled in a thatched Barn to see a Puppet-show, a Villain, who had been denied Admittance because he would have thrust in without paying, set Fire to a Quantity of Hay and Straw just by the Barn, which immediately catching hold of it, the Company crouded so fast to the Door, which was either lock'd or nailed, that before it could be opened (which was the longer too in doing because it turned inw.) the People fell on one another in Heaps, as so many Barricadoes to hinder it. During this the Roof fell in and smothered a great Number, while the Fire was burning many more, so that, not above 5 or 6 escaping, 120 Men, Women, and Children (among whom several young Gentlewomen of Fortune) miserably perish'd. What was a most shocking Addition to the Grief to their Friends was, that next Day, when they came to remove them, in order to decent Interment, the Bodies of many of them were so terribly mangled, the Heads of some, and Limbs as well as Heads of others, being consumed, that they could not be distinguish'd; and these were put promiscuously into a large Hole dug in the Church-yard for that Purpose. About 4 Years after, the whole Town was almost consum'd by another terrible Fire.

BARNWELL ST. ANDREWS, in *Northampton*, not far from *Oundle*, had in *Camden's* Time a Castle.

BAROACH, *Baroche*, or *Barotcha*, in the Pr. of *Cambaya*, in the *Mogul* Ter. in *hither India*, is a walled Town on the Banks of the Riv. *Nerdaba*, that runs into the Bay of *Cambaya*, and is subordinate to *Surat*, from which it is above 50 m. to N. The *English* and *Dutch* had Factories here formerly, as they have their Agents still. It is inhabited

ted by Weavers & other Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth; the Baftas of this Town (a long fine Sort of Cotton Stuffs) being famous throughout all *India*; and the Country, which is level, producing the best Cotton in the World, as well as Rice, Wheat, and Barley. But *Thevenot* says the ch. Trade is in Agats, that come from Quarries in Mountains on the S. W. called *Pindatsche*. It has a Fort on the Top of a Hill; and the Town, which has several Mosques & Pagods, lies on one Side and at the Foot of it, in which latter Part is one great Street for the Markets. Calicoes are brought hither to be whiten'd, because of the excellent Quality of its Water for that Purpose. This Town is a Thoroughfare to *Labor*, *Deli*, *Agra*, & *Amadabat*, and was the Metropolis of the Pr. of *Cambaya* before it was annexed to the *Mogul* Empire. The River is broad, swift, and deep, but in many Places choaked up with Sand; nevertheless good Pilots bring up stout Vessels to the Walls of the City, where they load Salt & Corn. A strong Guard is kept in many Places on the Land Side, without whose Leave none can pass. E. Lon. 72. 5. Lat. 22. 15.

The BARONIES, a Country in Upper *Dauphiné*, France, wh. are almost the 5th of the whole Pr. under the same Bailiwick, are sit. on N. of *Diois* & *Gapençois*, & on S. of the County of *Venaissin*. They are call'd thus, because really 2 large Baronies, wh. were form. indepen. & free from any Ld. but the Emperor. One of these is call'd *Memoillon*, & t'other *Montauban*. The Cap. City of the former is *Le Buis* on the *Ouese*, 5 Leag. ab. *Vaison*. The ch. City of the other is *Nyon*, or *Nions*, sit. in a Valley near the Riv. *Aygues*.

BAROS, a Town of *Sumatra*, in the E. Indies, 60 m. to S. E. of *Labon*, sit. on a confid. River, abounds in Gold, Camphire, and Benjamin; but admits of no Foreign Commerce. It lies within the S. End of *Hog-Island*, about 10 Leag. off, and bounds the Kingdom of *Achin*.

BAROUGHDON, in *Rutlandshire*, 4 m. N. E. of *Haringworth*, on the other Side the River *Weland*. It had formerly a Market & Fair, but long since disus'd.

BARR's Island, on the Coast of *Guinea*, is 5 or 6 Leag. in Compass, but much longer than broad. It is very fruitful, and has in some Places high and beautiful Trees. It belongs to 2 Negro Lords, who have each their particular District & Villages.

BARRA, one of the Western Islands of *Scotland*, the chief Isle in *Mac-Neil's* Possession, 2 Leagues and an half to the S. W. of *South-wist*, 5 Miles long, and 3 broad, is much indented by Bays, in which are many lesser Islands, and produces both Corn and Pasturage. It has a safe Harbour in the N. E. Side, and the Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, and other Fish.

BARRAH Point, N. which helps (with *Banion* Point S.) to form the Mouth of the famous River *Gambia*, *Negroland*, *Africk*, is in the Kingdom of BARRAH, which reaches above 60 m. along the N. Side of the River, and whose King is by Race a *Mimdingo*, and trib. to the King of *Barsally*. In this Country the Royal *Afr.* Company of *England* have 2 Factories, one at *Gillifree* over-against *James* Fort, the other at *Colar*, upon a River of the same Name, which empties itself thro' one Mouth into the *Gambia*, above 8 Leag. above *James* Island. In this Kingdom about 6 Leag. from the Sea, is *Charles* Island, lying about a Musquet-shot from *Barrab* Shore, on which Island there was formerly a Fort, but now ruined. *James* Island lies opposite to *Gilly-free*, from which a Spit of Land and Rocks runs out a great Way N. N. W. vulgarly call'd the *Company's Spit*.

BARRACUNDA, in the Kingdom of *Tany*, on the River *Gambia*, *Negroland*, *Africk*, is up the River above 50 m. from *Fatadenda* in a strait Line, but a great many more by Water considering the Windings of this River. It was once a Place of good Trade; but it is grown so wild since the Destruction of the Town, that at present there is not so much as a Ferry. The Inhabitants are retired to *Jab*, an Inland Town, 9 m. off.

BARRADY, a River of *Syria*, formerly the *Chrysorrhoas*, which, rushing from *Anti-Libanus* down to *Damascus*, is there divided into endless Streams for the Supply and Decoration of that City; whence, recollecting at some Distance, it soon loses itself in a Bog. The Rivers *Abana* and *Pharpar* [II. Kings v. 12.] must have been only Branches of this. See *ABANA*.

BARREAUX FORT, a Fortrefs of *Savoy*, having *Montmelian* on the N. and *Grenoble* on the S. E. Lon. 5. 30. Lat. 35.

BARRERA (one of the Western Islands of *Scotland*) is one of the lesser Islands to the N. which has a Harbour on the South Side, and is possessed by one of the *Macleans*.

M m 2

BARRINGTON *Magna & Parva*, in *Glocestersh.* 2 Villages separated by the River *Windrush*, near *Burford*. At the former, which is on the N. Side of it, is a Quarry of Free-stone, so noted for Durableness, that much of it has been us'd in *Westminster* Abby, and the Build. at *Woodstock*.

BARROW River, in the Pr. of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, rises in *Queen's-County*, runs E. & then S. washes *Catherlogh* & *Loughlin*, then takes in the first named Shire near *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean.

BARROW, or BERK, in *Rutlandshire*, stands partly in the Par. of *Colemore*.

BARROW upon the *Stour*, in *Leicestershire*, 4 m. S. of *Loughborough*, lies in a Chalky Soil, of which the best Lime is made for durable Building.

BARRY Island. Off *Cardiff-Point*, in *Glamorganshire*, *Wales*, about 3 m. from the Mouth of the Riv. *Taffe*, are 2 small but pleasant Islands, pretty close together, one of them called *Barry*, (which gave Name to the Family of the Earls of *Barrymore* in *Ireland*) where is a narrow Chink, says *Giraldus Cambrensis*, to which if the Ear be laid, one hears a Noise like the Works at a Smith's Forge and Shop. But the Author of the *Addenda* to *Camden* says, this Noise is heard at *Warmhead Point*, a good Way farther to the W. and that 'tis occasion'd by the Motion of the Sea under the hollow Rock of this Promontory.

BARS, a Country of *Upper Hungary*, lies S. from that of *Neytra*, and is 36 m. where longest and 22 where broadest.

BARSALLY, a Country next adjoining to *Sanjally*, on *Gambia* River, in *Negroland*, *Africk*, is a very noted one, governed by a King of the *Falloff* Nation. In this Country is our *African Company's* chief Factory at *Joar*. The Town is inhabited by *Portuguese*, but is much lessen'd of late Years. At present it contains not above 10 Houses, besides the King's and the Company's, which 2 take up as much Ground as all others. About a m. from the Town is a Ledge of Hills, high and rocky, but nevertheless full of Trees, which the Natives say run 100 Leag. up the River. The Ships that come to trade at *Joar* always take up their Stock of Water out of the River, it being ever fresh there. The Country of *Barsally* extends about 15 Leag. E. ward along the River, and also Inland N. ward, & then W. ward.

BARSEY Island. See *ABERDARON*.

BARSTON, in *Warw.* on the R. *Blith*, a lit. to W. of *Berkswell*. It was a Custom here antiently that the Tenants could not marry forth their Daughters, nor sell any Horsecolts foaled on their Lands, without Consent of the Lord of the Manor.

BAR SUR AUBE, a City of *Champaign* in *France*, sit. at the Foot of a Hill on the Riv. *Aube*, 18 m. from *Troyes*, to E. 7 from *Chaumont* to W. 26 m. E. of *Troyes*, & 60 S. W. of *Nancy*. E. Lon. 4. 40. Lat. 48. 15. It is notable for its excellent *Champaign* Wine, and is a well-built Town, tho' small.

BAR SUR SEYNE, a Town of *Burgundy*, sit. on the River *Seyne*, 20 m. S. E. of *Troyes*, and 90 S. E. of *Paris*, near the Confines of *Champaign*. E. Lon. 4. 22. Lat. 47. 50.

BARTON, in *Bedfordshire*, 8 m. beyond *Luton*, in the London Road to *Bedford*, is noted for a Petrefying Spring.

BARTON, in *Lincolnshire*, 35 m. N. of *Lincoln*, 30 S. E. of *York*, & 130 from *London*, is a large straggling Town, of most Note for the Horse-Ferry to *Hull* over the *Humber*, which is 6 m. over, & the Cockmatches with the People of *Axholm*. Market Monday. Fair July 20.

BARTON, in the Isle of *Wight*, 1 m. from *Corwes*, has a fine Prospect of *Portsmouth* and *Spithead*.

BARTON on the Heath, *Warwick.* near *Long Compton*, on the Borders of *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

BARTON upon *Needwood*, in *Staff.* so call'd from its Sit. on that Forest near *Waichnor*.

BARUTHUS. See *BERYTUS*.

BARWELL, in *Leicestershire* 2 m. N. E. of *Hinckley*.

BARWICK in *Elmet*, in *Yorkshire* West Riding, near *Aberforth*, said to have been the Seat & Granary of the Kings of *Northumberland* during the Heptarchy. It appears to have been encomp. w. a Wall. Here's a remarka. Mount call'd *Hall-Tower-Hill*, which has 2 Trenches round it; & on the N. Side of the Town is a high steep *Rom.* Bulwark, Part of the Ro. Way from *Bramham-Moor*, & called *Wendel Hill*.

BASA, *Baza*, *Bassa*, (antien. *Basti*, Capital of the *Bastiani*) in the Pr. of *Granada*, *Spain*, is sit. in a deep Valley, at the Foot of a Hill, on the River *Guadalentin*, in the Bishoprick of *Guadix*, 180 m. S. S. E. from *Madrid*, 30 N. E. fr. *Granada*, & 75 W. from *Carthage*. It hath a good Wall with 4 Gates, and by them an old Castle. The In-

Inhabitants are about 1600, in 3 Parishes, 1 of them Collegiate, with 5 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 5 Chapels, & an Hospital. K. Ferdinand took it from the Moors, in 1489. It was a Bishoprick in the Time of the Goths, but was never restored after Expulsion of the Moors.

BASAIM, *Bassein*, or *Bacaim*, a Port Town of the hither India, in the Pr. of Cambaya in the Mogul Ter. subj. to & a Factory of the Portuguese, they having taken it in 1535. It stands 18 lea. to S. of Damaan. E. lon. 72. 55. lat. 19. 47. It's said to be 4 times bigger than the last named Place, and to have more People of Fashion than Goa. It is 3 m. round, has 8 Bastions, with other Fortifications, and Walls with Platforms. The Streets are wide and regular; and in the Middle of the Town is a large Square with a great many good Houses. It has 2 great Gates, besides a lesser next to the Canal. This Place is the Residence of the General of the Portuguese Army, who is call'd the General of the North, because he has Command over all the Captains of this Town, Diu, Damaan, Chaul, and all the Port. Settlements to N. But the Church superintends, and makes his Government uneasy and precarious. 'Tis found hotter here than at Damaan, so that both Sexes appear in the Streets almost naked. Those of Quality wear Silk, or very fine Linnen, with Drawers down to their Heels, and Clogs like to Recollet Friars. All the Gentiles wear Rings in their Nostrials. Both Rich and Poor spend 2 Hours every Morning in rubbing their Teeth with a Bit of Wood. Here are 6 Churches and 4 Convents, of which the Jesuits is a neat Structure: And Dr. Fryar says they have a Property in 3 Parts of the City. The Coast produces Oil and Cocoa-Nuts; and the adja. Country for 15 m. abounds with pleas. Fruit Gardens and Plantations of Corn and Sugar-Canes, which are cultivated and water'd by the Moors, Gentiles, & Christians, dwelling in the Villages, but is liable to the Incursions of the Arabs of Muschat, who sometimes revenge the Cruelty of the Portuguese at Muschat, contrary to the Capitulation by which that Town was yielded to them; and for this Reason the Portuguese are forced to keep a Squadron on the Coast. The Banians here are obliged to retire to the Suburbs, on beating the Tattoo.

BASCAMA, a City mentioned in the Book of the Maccabees, which Josephus places in the Land of Gilead. But as the Author of the first mention'd Book tells us, that the Snow which fell prevented Tryphon from entering into the Country of Gilead, and that therefore he stopped at Bascama, it is plain this City was not in Gilead; and no farther know we where to fix its Site but uncertainly some where between Syria and the Land of Gilead in Judea.

BASFORD, in Nottinghamshire, in the S. W. Part of the Co. near Bilburgh.

BASHAM, East & West, in Norfolk, S. W. fr. Walsingham. Sir Henry Spelman says, 'twas a com. Report, that K. Henry VIII. went bare-footed from one of these Villages to the Virgin Mary's Shrine at Walsingham, to offer her a Necklace of very great Value.

BASHAN. See ARGOB. And to what is there said we here add: Og, King of Bashan, is reckon'd a King of the Amorites, Deut. iii. 8, 11. and was of the Race of the Giants of Rephaim, and the very last of them. His Iron Bedstead was 9 Cubits in Length, and preserved at Rabbah. His whole Kingdom took its Name from the Hill of Bashan, which is (Psa. lxxviii. 15.) compared to God's Hill, and has since been called *Batanæa*. This Country reached on the E. to the River Jordan, W. to the Mountains of Gilead, S. to the Brook Jabbok, and N. to the Land of Geshur. In it were no less than 60 Walled Towns, besides Villages. (Deut. iii. 4, 5. Josh. xiii. 30.) It was one of the most fertile Cantons of Canaan, and afforded an excellent Breed of Cattle, (Deut. xxxii. 14. Psa. xxii. 12. Ezek. xxxix. 18.) and was famous for stately Oaks (Isa. ii. 13. Ezek. xxvii. 6. Zech. xi. 2.). In short, 'twas a very plentiful and populous Territory. Og's Residence was at *Ashtaroth* and at *Edrei*; at or near which Place he was vanquish'd, as he was espousing the Cause of Sihon, and attempting to stop the Progress of Moses and his People. He fell in Battle, he and all that belonged to him; and his whole Kingdom, and all therein, was transferred to the Israelites under Moses, Numb. xxi. 33, 35. being divided, tho' not equally, between the Tribes of Manasseh and Gad; and the Land of Sihon was assign'd partly to Gad and partly to Reuben, Numb. xxxii. 33, &c. & Deut. iii. 1, &c. on the just Condition of their assisting in Fight their Brethren, &c.—As this Dictionary is intended (now and then) to divert as well as inform, may it be acceptable that we take Notice, that tho' the Size of Og's Bed represents him of Stature sufficiently gigantic of any moderate

Conscience, viz. a matter of 13 Foot tall, yet the Jewish Rabbies (in their *Old Wives Fable Way*), not contented with such *Pigmy Wonders*, have improved it to their Liking. They tell us, this *Nine-Cubits Bed* could be no other than his Cradle, seeing he, himself, when full grown, was 6 Score Cubits high. They add, that he had lived before the Flood, and that the Waters, when at the highest, reached only up to his Knees. So that *Polyphemus* must be nothing to him;

————— *Graditurque per æquor*
Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.

————— ' He stalk'd along

' Thro' the mid Ocean; nor did yet the Waves

' Tinge his tall Sides. ———

Several other wonderful Things write they of him, which cannot be read without Laughter. We shall only mention one among the rest, which is, that he took up such a monstrous Rock, with a Design to throw it into the *Israelitish* Camp, as (had he really thrown it) would have crushed 'em all under it; but that a Lapwing, or some such Bird, pecked a miraculous Hole in it, big enough for his Head to go through; which nevertheless he would easily have disengaged, had not his Teeth immediately grown to an excessive Length, and given Moses Opportunity of killing him, whilst he was struggling to get the Stone off his Neck. *Risum tenetis, Amici?*

BASIL (The Bishopric of), in Suabia, Germ. whose Bishop is a Prince of the Empire, is Pt. of the antient Ter. of the *Rauraci*, between *Switzerland* & *France*, bounded N. with *Suntgarw Proper*, W. with *Franche Comte*, and S. & E. w. the Cantons of *Basil*, *Bern*, & *Solothurn*. It's one of the Allies of the *Swissers*, & div. into 2 Parts, *Elsgau* (the greatest) and the *Free Mountains*; and has but 4 Towns of Note, *Porentru* and *Delmont* (Seats of the Bishop), and *Bienne* and *Arlesheim*. It's about 30 m. E. and W. & 33 S. & N. has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit, Wood, Mead. & Past. Land; & the Lake of *Biel* yields Store of Fish call'd *Houblings*. The People speak broken German, and are Papists & Protestants, but mostly the latter.

BASIL (The Canton of) is, as we said of its Bishoprick, out of the Limits of antient *Switzerland*, and takes up the Country of the ant. *Rauraci*: But as these were a People who in the Roman Times were Allies of the *Helvetians*, so being now in perpet. Alliance with the Cantons, 'tis become an honourable Member of the Laudable *Helvetic* Body. 'Tis bounded N. by the Canton of *Solothurn*, E. by the *Frischgaw* (which belongs to the Empire) & the Ter. of *Rhinfelden*, one of the Forest Towns, W. with *Alsace*, and N. it advances on the Territories of Germany beyond the *Rhine*, and is bounded by the *Brigaw*. *Bleau* makes it 8 German Leagues in Length, & 7 in Breadth. *Moll* 18 m. N. and S. and 21 E. and W. 'Tis entirely Protestant, and contains only 30 Parishes & 6 Bailiwicks. 'Tis a pleasant, rich, and fruitful Country in all Necessaries for Life, and produces (even for Exportation) excellent Corn, and Wine, espec. about *Basil City*; the Neighbourhood of which is exceeding beautiful, being fine level Fields & Meadows, which reach to the Extremity of Mt. *Jura*. The Air is wholesome & temperate, tho' the Country much expos'd to N. Winds. The People are tall, comely, & well-set; the Men ingenious, sincere, courteous to Strangers, chearful yet grave, and live very friendly. They mostly wear French Habits, tho' some wear Caps resembling Sugar-loaves, lined with rich Fur. French is much spoke, but the Language is *High Dutch*. Their Revenues arise mostly from secularized Abbeys, their Bailiwicks, and Imposts on Goods carried thro' their Country, to & from France, Italy, & Germany, as their chief Strength consists in the Wealth and People of the City of *Basil*; exclusive of which, 'tis reckon'd, they can raise but 4000 Men.

BASIL, Capital of the Canton, stands on the *Rhine*, on the Confines of *Alsace* & the Empire, 2 m. & half S. of Fort *Huningen*, 26 N. of *Solothurn*, 51 N. of *Fribourg*, 42 N. W. of *Zurich*, 40 S. of *Straßburg*, 72 N. E. of *Besançon*, 100 N. E. of *Geneva*, 154 S. W. of *Augsbουργ*, 210 E. of *Paris*, & 320 W. of *Vienna*. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 47. 42. 'Tis thought to have its Rise from the Ruins of old *Augusta Rauracorum*, or *Raurica*. *Cluverius* thinks it was called *Arialbum*. It owes its Name *Basilica* to *Julian* Apost. in Honour of his Mother *Basilina*. *Augustus* Emp. erected it into a Rom. Colony, and *Gratian* enlarged it. 'Twas ruin'd by the Hungarians, but rebuilt by Emp. *Henry II.* in 1010. It suffer'd much after by Fire, Inundations, and Earthquakes, particular the latter in 1356, but so recovered in 1431, (when the famed Council was held here where Pope *Eugenius IV.* was deposed) that its Bp. *Æneas Sylvius*, declar'd it

it preferable to *Ferrara & Florence*; and, when Pope, he, in 1460, establish'd a University here with as large Privileges as any in *Europe*. This City was formerly subject to the Landgraves of *Alsace*, but made Imperial about the End of the 14th Century, yet not quite independent of the Empire till the Treaty of *Munster*, 1648. 'Twas an Episc. See Suffragan to the Bp. of *Besançon*: But since the Reformation he has been forced to live at *Porentru*, near *Upper Alsace*; from whence the Protestants style him Bp. of *Porentru*. But tho' he's a Pr. of the Empire, and still retains Sovereignty of a considerable Part of the Bishopric, he has no Jurisdiction in this City, his Palace being let out into Tenements; and tho' he comes once a Year to receive the Money the City is bound to pay him in lieu of his Rights, he must be gone as soon as he has received it. The Government of this City is Aristocratical. 'Tis divided into 15 trading Companies, from each of which are select'd 12, who form the Grand Council of 260; and every Company has 4 Members in a Little Council. Of these 4, 2 are chose by the Company itself, who are called the Masters, and the 2 others by the Council of the Company. And thus, as there are two Sorts of Councillors chose, in those different Manners, there are also Two Chief Magistrates. There are 2 Burgomasters, who govern by Turns, and 2 Zunft-masters that have also their Turns; and all for Life. And the last are the Heads of the Companies, like the *Roman* Tribunes of the People. For Administration of Justice in *Civil Affairs*, each of the *Two Cities* (into which it is divided by the *Rhine*) has its separate Chamber and Avoyer; but as to *Criminal* they are carry'd before a Judge, called the Imperial Provost. The Great Council has no Power, and is only assembled on extraordinary Occasions, when the Lit. Council thinks fit to communicate any important Matter. Here's great Decency of Habit; and the Garb of the Councillors, Ministers, and Professors, their stiff Ruffs & long Beards, high-crown'd Hats, and other such out-of-the-way Accoutrements, have an Air that is august. No where is *St. Paul's* Rule of Women having on their Heads the Badge of Authority under which they are brought better observed. For all the Married Women go to Church with a Coif on their Heads, which is so folded, that, as it comes down so far as to cover their Eyes, so another Folding also covers their Mouth and Chin; so that only their Nose appears; and all turns back in a Folding that hangs down to their Mid-leg. This Coif is always white; so that there's such a Sight of White-heads in their Churches as is to be seen no where else. The unmarried Women wear Hats cock'd before and behind; and the Brims of the Sides, being about a Foot broad, stand out far on both Hands. Notwithstanding the whimsical Fashion of the Magistrates, you may never meet with a Set of Men more truly venerable in all respects, espec. for their excellent Sense and Honour, nor with a more virtuous honest People than the Inhabitants of the City in general. Not to say that many of them are fond of Learning, and cultivate polite Literature to a great Degree; and the Oriental Languages in particular have been vastly improv'd among them at all Times, especially by *Erasmus*, the 2 *Buxtorffs*, &c. 'Tis the finest City in all *Switzerland*, the largest too, and the richest except *Zurich*. But tho' it has admitted a great many *Fr.* Refugees to set up Manufactures here, yet several Parts, both of City and Suburbs, are still void; owing probably to their not admitting any Stranger to a Share of their advantageous Burghership, and moreover to their Excluding *Nobility*; who having, before the Reformation, behaved here with great Insolence, have been kept out of it ever since, in such Manner, that if a *Nobleman* will live in the City, he must quit his Rank, and put himself on a Level with the Citizens. This City stands just at that Part of the *Rhine* where, after having run hither from *Schaffhausen* on the E. as a Barrier to the N. Part of *Switzerland*, it makes to N. the greatest Elbow of any in its Course, and runs tow. the Ocean. This River, here pretty wide, divides the City into 2, *Great* and *Little Basil*. The last, which lies tow. *Alsace*, is separated from the other by a great Bridge of 14 Arches, all Wood except 6 Stone Piers, which support the End tow. *Little Basil*. From this Bridge the Town, which stands on rising Ground, looks like an Amphitheatre, of which *Little Basil* is but a 4th Part, nor near so fine as t'other. Both can raise 3000 Men able to bear Arms. But it has no Fortifications, being only surrounded with a Ditch and a plain Wall, which is flanked with some old-fashion'd Towers. It has 220 Streets, 6 Market-places, 46 fine Fountains, 31 Mills (21 whereof for grinding Corn, & 6 for Paper; of which the ordinary Sort was first made here in 1417). The *Great Town*, which is 7 m. & half in Comp.

has 9 or 10 Churches, and 7 or 8 Convents, serving for other Purposes than to harbour Monks. The *Little Town* is near 3 m. in Comp. having 4 fine Churches & 3 Convents. *St. Mary's* Cathedral is a great old *Gothic* Building of hewn Stone, w. 2 Spires of curious Workmanship, which were repaired in 1711. It stands on the Bank of the *Rhine*. It has an Altar of Marble, a fine Baptismal Font, with very fine Organs adorn'd by the Pencil of the famous *Holbein*, Native of this City; this being, 'tis said, the only Place in the 13 Cantons where they are play'd in *Plasmody*. Here are several Tombs of Great People, especially the famous *ERASMUS*, who was very fond of *Basil*, and died here, in 1536. *Ætat.* 70. And in this Church is kept his Library. *Holbein* having been recom. to *K. Henry VIII.* by *Erasmus*, there are several of his Paintings in the latter's Cabinet, with his Ring & Seal, Medal, Coins, &c. and he printed most of his Books here. Behind the Cathedral (or Minster) is a noble Terrace, supported and inclosed by a Stone Border, from whence is a Prospect of a most beautiful Landkip of the *Little Town* and neighbouring Country, *Rhine*, &c. On the Wall of the Yard of the *Fr.* Church, wh. was formerly a Convent, is a famous Painting call'd the *Dance of the Dead*, a Representation of 60 Persons at full Length, of all Ages & Stations, from the Pope & Emperor to the Beggar, each attended with a Death in a different Attitude of Insolence and Terror. This Piece has been falsely ascribed to *Holbein*, for it was painted before his Birth. On the Outside of the Wall is a Painting, in *Fresco*, of the *Last Judgment*, done in 1510. where Devils are figured dragging a Pope, Cardinals, & other Ecclesiasticks, to Hell: By whom (Tradition says) are intended Pope *Eugenius IV.* who was deposed by the Council of *Basil*, with the Cardinals, &c. his Adherents. It's to be here noted, this Painting was done some Years before the Reformation, so that Papists can't charge any Blame of it on the Protestants. See somewhat like it in our Article *BERN*. Its flourishing University has been famous for many Learned Professors, the *Platers*, *Zuinglers*, *Buxtorffs*, *Berneulli*, cum multis aliis. Here is the best Library in all *Switzerland*, having upwards of 16000 Vols. besides MSS. In 1661 *Erasmus's* was added to it, which the Magistrates purchased for 9000 Crowns. The University also laid out 1000 for a large Collection relating to the Oriental Languages, which had belong'd to the *Buxtorffs*. In it are the 4 Gospels in *Greek*, above 1000 Yrs. old, and a New Test. Gr. of Vellum, also above 1000 Years old. In a large Closet of the Library are many Originals of the fam. *Holbein*, in Oil, with the Crayon, and the Pencil, particular. a *Corpo Santo*, or dead Christ, extended in a Shroud, for which 1000 Ducats have been offer'd. There's also *Holbein's* own Picture together with that of his Wife and 2 small Children in Rags; for, 'tis said, he was such a Tipler that many times he had not wherewith to purchase a Dinner; and they shew a House, that in his Time was a Tavern, the Outside of which was all painted by his Hand, as they say, to discharge the Scores he had therein ran up for Victuals & Drink. Mr. *Fesch's* Cabinet of Curiosities is also a very good and famous one.—*Little Basil* was but a Village 'till wall'd by a Bp. of *Basil* tow. the End of the 13th Century. About 1391, the Magistrates purchased it, and united it to the *Great Town*. A Gunsmith of this City is famous for the hellish Invention of Wind-Guns & Wind-Pistols, some of which contain Air enough to make 10 succes. Explosions, or may be discharged all at once, and so kill many in an Instant, without either Noise or Fire to discover the Hand from which came the Shot. But all, except Devils incarnate, are agreed that 'tis the Interest of Mankind to forbid on pain of Death the Use of such terrible Instrument for private Assassinations, as the Empress of *Russia* last Year (1750.) has wisely done. About a *Qr.* League from the City, on the Banks of the *Bire* (a little River that falls into the *Rhine* at *Basil*) is a Lazar-House, with a Church belonging to it, built on the Spot where, in 1444, was a bloody Battle, in which but 1600 *Swiss* fought 10 Hours with 30,000 *French* under the *Dauphin*; and, quite overpower'd by Numbers, were all kill'd but 16, who were only left to carry home the News of the Fate of the rest of their gallant Countrymen, who before they fell had slaught'ed 6000 *French* upon the Spot, besides the Wounded.

BASILICATE, a Ter. of *Naples, Italy*, having the *Terra de Barri* on the North and *Calabria* on the South.

BASILIPOTAMOS, or *Royal River*. See *EUROTAS*.

BASINGSTOKE, in *Hampshire*, 48 m. from *London*, is an antient Town, a great Thoroughfare in the Road from *London* to the West, stands towards the North of the Shire, and is noted for a Victory wh. the *Danes* gained here in 871

over K. *Ethelred*. 'Tis a large populous Place, and has a great Market for all Sorts of Corn, especially Barley, there being a great Malt-Trade carried on here: A Brook runs by it which is famous for Plenty of Trout; and the Soil it lies in is rich in Pastures, surrounded with Woods. 'Tis a Corporation govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Seven Aldermen, Seven Capital Burgesses. Of late Years the Manufactures of Druggets, Shalloons, and such slight Goods, have been carried on here with good Success. Besides the Church, a very neat Chapel was built on an Eminence in this Town, and dedicated to the Holy Ghost, by *William* the first Lord *Sandys*, who lies buried in it, and had a Seat near this Town call'd the *Vine*, from the Vines planted there, tho' more for Shade, says *Camden*, than Fruit. The History of the Prophets, Apostles and Disciples of Christ, is very artificially describ'd on the Roof of this Chapel; and near it is a Free-School. The adjacent Country is sprinkled with the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, and particularly on the East Side of the Town is a House built out of the Ruins, and on the Site, of Old *Basing-stoke*, a famous Fortrefs in the Time of the Civil Wars, belonging to the then Marquis of *Winchester*, Ancestor of the Duke of *Bolton*, where a resolute Band of Old Soldiers, under Command of the Marquis, was a great Curb to the Parliament Forces during the whole Civil War, and sustain'd several of their Attacks, 'till, after a vigorous Defence, it was taken by Storm, and the brave Marquis in it, by *Cromwell*; who, being provok'd that a House should hold out, when the strongest Cities had submitted, put many of the Garrison to the Sword, and burnt down the whole Fabrick to the Ground, which, he said, was fitter for an Emperor than a Subject. The Marquis, who had given it the Name of *Love Loyalty*, caused it to be written on every Window with a Diamond Ring; and *Amez Loyalte* is the Motto of the Family. The Garrison pick'd up incredible Booty, by lying thus in the great Western Road, where they plunder'd the Carriers and Waggoners, and suffer'd nothing to pass; which was a great Interruption to the Trade of the City of *London*. Among the rest of the rich Furniture that was destroy'd was a Bed worth 1400 *l.* and a private Soldier got 300 *l.* to his own Share. The late Duke of *Bolton* built some convenient Lodgings out of its Ruins. Market on Wednesdays. Fairs *Whit-Wednesday*, and *Sept. 29*.

BASKIRIA, or Ter. of the *Baskiri Tartars*, a Province of *Moscovian Tartary* in *Europe*, is so little known that it might be pass'd by, had it not made so considerable a Figure in the Maps of *Moscow*, that our Readers might have look'd on it as a great Omission. It is bounded N. by Part of *Bulgaria* and the *Tumcan Tartary*; E. it's parted from that Part of *Great Tartary* call'd *Albi & Kalmaki* by a Ridge of Mountains extending quite to the *White Sea*; on S. by another Ridge of Mountains call'd *Gertora*; and W. by Part of *Bulgaria*, from which 'tis divided by some Mountains which produce Iron, Crystal, and other fine Stones. In this is the Mount *Albatar*, from which spring 2 Rivulets, called *Vye* and *Loskama*, which joining some Leagues after, form the Riv. *Tobol*, which runs into *Siberia*, and gives Name to the City and Ter. of *Tobolski*, Capital of that Province.

BASQUES. See **SOULES** and **LABOURD**.

BASS, a very noted Island in the *Forth*, *Edinburghshire*, *Scotland*, about a Mile from the South Shore, and is about a Mile round. It had a Garrison, which was supply'd with Water by a Spring at the Top, and there is Pasturage for 20 or 30 Sheep. 'Twas an old Possession of the *Lauder* Family, and by King *Charles II.* bought and annexed to the Crown. Tho' the Place is of itself impregnable, it was surprized by some of King *James's* Party after the Revolution, and was the last Place in the Three Kingdoms that held out for him; but at length it surrender'd, and the Fortifications were ordered to be slighted. 'Tis on every Side a steep Rock, except on the S. W. where 'tis only accessible by one at a time, and that not without the Help of a Cable or Crane. At the Top of that Passage there was a Fort mounted with Cannon; but it has been neglected since the Revolution, it being of no Use except for a Prison of State, as it was made in the Reigns of K. *Charles* and K. *James II.* But in Case of an Invasion, it might be of admirable Use for securing the Effects of the neighbouring Country. This Island is resorted to in *May* and *June* by incredible Flocks of Fowls; and then the Surface of it is almost covered with their Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The best tasted of these different Sorts of Wild Fowl is the *Solan Goose*. When they are coming hither, they send some before to fix their Mansions, which for that Reason are called *Scouts*. The

Inhabitants are careful not to disturb them 'till they have built their Nests, and then they are not to be frighted with any Noise whatever. They lay but one Egg in a Year, & fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one End, that if it be removed 'tis impossible to fix again. They hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it 'till that it be done. They are fatter than any other Fowl, and taste much like Herring; upon which indeed they feed. The Fish which the old ones catch do many-times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, and the Sticks they bring for their Nests serve them for Fuel. They make a great Profit of their young ones, which are taken from their Nests by one let down the Rock by a Cable. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat, and yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and Feathers. They are of an Ash Colour, but the old ones are all white. They stuff Beds with their Feathers. They leave this Place in *September*, and whither they retire in Winter is not known. They have a Crane's Neck, and a strong sharp Bill, between 3 and 4 Inches long, which they strike through their Prey with such Violence, that it often sticks so fast in a Board baited with Herring, that they cannot pull it out again; and so are taken by the Inhabitants. The *Bass* has a small Warren in it for Rabbits. It raises very high above the Sea in Form of a Cone; but the Force of the Tides has worn a Hole in the lower Part of it almost through.

BASSAC, the Name of a Mountain in *Persia*, somewhere between the City *Lar* and *Bander Congo*, on which the Way is so bad and full of Precipices, that there is no riding it, and took up *Gemelli* and his Company (as he acquaints us) 12 Hours in passing but 10 Miles.

BASSAM, or *Grand Bassam*, a Town on the Coast of *Guinea Proper*, at the Mouth of the River *Sucira de Costa*.

BASSANO, in the Pr. of *Vicentino*, within the *Terrafirma* Dom. of *Venice*, in *Italy*, is sit. on the Riv. *Brento*, in a nar. Valley, & gives Name of *Bassanese* to the adja. Territory. It lies about 12 m. N. from *Vicenza*. It hath 12 Villages under it, and many hilly Grounds between the *Alps*, and is famed for Fertility, espec. for exquisite Wines; and is computed to contain near 12000 Souls within its Territory.—N. B. There is another Town of this Name in the *Ecclesiastical State*.

BASSORA, or most properly **BASRAH**, a City of *Arabia Deserta*, in the Pr. of *Eyraca Arabic*, *Asia*, stands abt. 250 m. S. E. from *Bagdad*, and about 240 S. W. fr. *Isfahan*, in Lat. 30. 17. & E. Lon. 49. 10. on the Frontiers of *Persia*, about half a League from the *Euphrates* (which the *Arabs* call *Scetel Areh*, or the *Arabic River*) and on the Confluence of that and the *Tigris* into the *Persian Gulph*. It's a modern City, built by Order of *Omar* the 2d *Caliph* in 636. to cut off the Communication of the *Persians* with *India*. It is large and opulent, 12 m. in Circumference, but hath nothing extraordinary in its Buildings, publick or private. It stands on such a sandy and stony Ground that there grows nothing about it, especially as it never rains there. But there's a small River pretty near it which enriches the Valley thro' which it passes to such Degree, that the *Arabs* make it one of the 4 Paradises of the *East*. And the Inhabitants are supply'd with Water from the *Euphrates* by a Canale able to carry Vessels of 50 Tuns. It hath a Fortrefs at the Mouth of it, to prevent Strangers coming into it without Leave. It stands about 45 m. from Sea, but the Tide rises near as much again above it quite to the Castle of *Gorno*. The whole Country about it lies so low, that if it was not for a stout Dike or Bank, which extends all along the Coast, it would be in Danger of being laid under Water. It's between 3 & 4 m. long, 12 m. in Circumference, and built of large square Stones, so well cemented that the Water cannot affect it, tho' the Sea runs somewhat strong, it being at the very End of the *Persic Gulph*. This City hath undergone many Changes and Revolutions, and was taken from the *Arabs* by the *Turks* about 100 Years ago; but they at length shook off the *Turkish* Yoke, and a Lord of the Country made himself absolute Master of the Place. Since that Time *Cha-Abas*, King of *Persia*, having taken *Ormus*, sent *Iman-Couli-Can* to besiege *Bassora*; but the Prince who then commanded in it hired some of the *Arabs* of this Province to go and break the Dike, which let in the Sea with such Force that the Besiegers had like to have been all destroy'd thereby, so that the Siege was immediately raised. This City is however under the *Turkish* Dominion, tho' govern'd by a *Cadi* appointed by the Prince. This Prince gives full Liberty to all Nations and Sects to come and trade to this Capital; where they are so civilly used, and so good an Order kept, that one may go safe thro' the Streets at all Hours

Hours of the Night. There are in it 3 Sorts of Christians established, *Jacobites*, *Nestorians*, and *Armenians*. It swarms with Vessels from all Nations of *Asia* and *Europe*. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories there, which are very considerable, and maintain'd by the *India* Company to carry on Commerce with *China*, *Japan*, and other Parts, and for Dispatch of their Letters from all Parts into *England* and *Holland* by way of *Damascus* and *Aleppo*; and these are carried by *Arabs* hired for the Purpose, who are very swift of Foot. The *Dutch* bring hither their Spices, and the *English* some Pepper and Cloves. But the *Portuguese* Trade (tho' they have still a Factor here) is quite abolished, and their Friars wh. were here settled have been forced to move off. The *Indians* bring thither also several of their Commodities, and one may meet there with Merchants from all Parts of *Turky*, *Egypt*, &c. to buy the *Indian* Commodities. Indeed most of the Commerce is carried on by *Armenians*, *Indians*, and *Persians*, and the Caravan of it is one of those which brings all the richest Merchandizes from *India* as well as *Europe*. What still increases its Trade and Opulence is, that the *Persians*, in their Caravans or Pilgrimages to *Mecca*, take this City in their Way, and not only pay confid. Dues to the Government, but exchange many rich Commodities. But the Mischief here is that their Money has base Alloys, to the Loss of Merchants in Exchanging it. The Custom paid here is almost 5 per Cent. The Prince of it, who is tributary to the *Turk*, hath great Revenue from the Exchange of Money for the Horses & Camels sold here, but chiefly from his Palm-trees, of which he hath a Plantation reaching almost 90 m. in Length; and no one dares touch a Date of them 'till he hath paid him a certain Custom. The Manner of Planting deserves Notice. They make a Hole in the Ground, in which they bury about 250 or 300 Kernels of the Date in Form of a Pyramid, with the Point of the Kernel upwards till it ends in one: After which they throw the Earth round and upon it, and press it close: And 'tis from these Heaps that the Palm grows. Some say, if the Male and Female Palm are not planted close to each other, they will bear no Fruit; but others assure, it may be made to bear by taking the Blossoms off the Male, and putting them into the Heart of it, at the Top of the Stem, without which the Fruit would drop off before half ripe. The Horses bred here are in great Request, and sell at a vast Rate, there being none like them for bearing Fatigue, being affirm'd, especially Mares, to be able run 30 Hours without Meat or Drink. The Income of the Prince from Money, Horses, Camels, & Dates, is so immense, that he can lay up every Year 3,000,000 of Livres, all the Charges of his Government and Tribute defray'd.

BASSE-TERRE, a Part of the (*Caribbee*) Island of St. Christopher's, in Possession of the *French* till yielded to Great Britain by the Peace of *Utrecht*, 1713. It's the ch. Town of the Island, built by the *French* under the Cannon of their Fort. The Houses are of good Brick, Freestone, and Carpenter's Work, w. Town-house, Hospital, & large Church. The Castle stands on the East Side of a high Mountain shaded with Trees, always verdant, half a Fr. League from Sea. 'Tis built of Brick & Freestone 3 Stories high, has noble Halls & Apartments wainscotted with Cedar, and a fine Prospect of Plantations of Sugar and Ginger, and a long Walk of Orange and Lemon Trees, leading to a large Court, before it. It is defended by 5 Sconces mounted with Cannon, has a Chapel, and great Stone Cisterns into which Water is brought by Pipes under Ground. The Town & Fort both stand on a Cape, wh. has a Bay on each Side fit for Shipping. 'Tis 8 m. S. fr. *Cayenne* or *Chianne*.

BASSE-TERRE in *Guadaloupe*. See GUARDALOUPE.

BASSY Port, in *Negroland*, *Africk*, is about 22 Leagues above *Yamyacunda*; and Bassy Town lies about 6 Leagues to South of the Port.

BASTIA Town is a small pretty one in the *Modenese* proper, pleasantly sit. on an Island formed by the River *Panaro*, about 16 m. below *Modena*.

BASTIA City, the Capital of *Corfica*, is sit. on the N. E. Part, having a good Harbour defended by a Fort. It's supposed to stand where the ant. *Mantimum* did, about 7 m. E. of *San Florentio*, 22 S. fr. *Cape Corso*, & 76 N. fr. *Cape Bonifacio*, and 120 S. of *Genoa*, Lat. 42. 35. Lon. 9. 55. E.

BASTILE, a Royal Castle, built by *Cha. V. K. of France*, in 1369, for Defence of *Paris* against the *English*; and now used as a Prison for State Prisoners (at the Pleasure of the Grand Monarque).

BASTIMENTO'S are certain small Islands on the Coast of *Darien*, *S. America*, which lie a little to Eastward of *Porto-bello*, at the Mo. of the Bay of *Nombre de Dios*, half a

m. or more from Shore. They are famous now by *Adm. Hosier's* continuing a long while before them with a *British* Squadron some few Years ago. These Islands are for the most Part pretty high, and one peaked, and all cloathed with Woods. On one of 'em, Part of which also is a sandy-Bay, and a good riding and landing Place, is a Spring of very good Water; and all of 'em together make a very good Harbour between them and the Isthmus. The Bottom affords good anchoring; and there is good coming in with the Sea-Wind between the Eastermost Island and the next to it, and going out with the Land-Wind the same Way, this being the chief Passage.

BASTOGNE, in the Pr. of *Luxemburg*, in the *Austrian* *Netherlands*, is sit. in the Co. of *Chiny*, near the Forest of *Ardenne*, 28 m. from *Luxemburg* to N. W. & 31 from *Limburgh* almost to S. It is so well peopled, has such a good Trade, and is so well built, that the People of that Country call it *Paris* in *Ardenne*; tho' it's considerably decay'd what it once was. Here are 2 Convents. It's the Seat of a Provostship, containing 145 Villages or Hamlets within its District.

BATA Island, where they play for one another's Lives. See our Artic. ACHEM.

BATACALO, or *Matacello*, on the N. E. Side of the Island of *Ceylon*, *E. Indies*, 60 m. S. E. from *Trinquemale*, is a sm. Island of itself, with a Fort, of abt. 2 *Dutch* Leag. round, and 3 within the Mouth of *Baticalo* River. 'Twas the first Place in the Island taken from the *Portuguese* by the *Dutch*, who made an Alliance here with the Emp. of *Ceylon*, & fortify'd the Place w. high Stone Walls & 3 Bastions.

BATANGAS Bay, in *Manila*, *Phil. Isl. E. Indies*, is inhabited round about by *Indians*, near the Point whereof is a sm. Island call'd *la Caza*, as abounding in Game.

BATAVIA (the antient) in *Europe*. See BETWE.

BATAVIA (the modern) in *Java*, *East Indies*, is the Glory of the said Island, and of all the *European* Settlements in the *Indies*: A City which is the Centre of all the Strength and Commerce of the *Dutch* in this Part of the World, and Seat of their Gover. Gen. & Council of the *Indies*; where they are so powerful, and have so many Subjects, so many Dominions dependent on 'em, and are so able to support, protect, and employ them, that 'tis thought a Wonder they do not supplant or drive all the *European* Factories out of the Country. For they can fit out so many well-mann'd Ships, that no *Euro.* Nation can produce a Force at that Distance able cope with them. *Capt. Hamilton* places this City 20 Leag. E. of *Bantam*; others say 40 m. Lon. 108. 55. E. Lat. 7. 0. S. The Bay in which it lies extends E. as far as the Cape of *Karavant*, & W. as far as *Rough Point* towards *Bantam*, and is sit. S. E. of *Sumatra*, & S. W. of *Borneo*. The *Indians* call it *Jacatra*, the Natives & *Chinese* *Calacka* or *Calappa*, i. e. *Coco*, the common Tree of the Country. When the *Dutch* in 1619 first came to it, 'twas but a Village pallisadoed round with *Bamboo* Canes, in a flat Country, with watry Ground about it, & subj. to Inundations of a River running thro' it. But the *Dutch*, accustomed to provide agt. such Inconveniencies, demolish'd the old and built a new Place by Name of *Batavia*. They cut Canals and Drains, to carry off the Water upon any Land-Floods, &c. And there are 17 or 18 sm. Islands in the Offing which so break the Violence of Winds & Waves, that 1000 Sail of Ships may ride safe in it at a Time, besides Small Craft, which go into the River, and lie with their Heads close under Shore fastened to Piles. Two large Piers run out half a m. into Sea, between which 100 Slaves are constantly employ'd in taking up the Mud or Soil wash'd out of Town, or the Mouth of the River would be soon choak'd up. A Boom crosses it below the Town, which is shut up every Night, and well guarded by a Detachment from the Main Guard. Here all Vessels pay Toll. A Sea-gale rises every Morning at 10, to bring Vessels into the Bar, and a Land one at 10 at Night to carry 'em out; one fr. N. t'other fr. S. The City is alm. square, divided into 2 Parts by a River, and suppos'd to be abt. as big as *Bristol*, and reg. built like Towns in *Holland*, but with white Stone. [Mr. Fryke says 'tis much finer than *Amsterdam*, & 5 or 6 m. in Compass.] The Streets are spacious, and in 12 or 15 of the principal are Canals faced with Stone, and planted with Ever-greens. Over their Canals are 56 Stone Bridges, besides Timber ones and Draw-bridges elsewhere. There are 8 other princ. Streets, well built and inhabited. They generally cross one another exactly alike, in strait Lines. They are com. 30 f. br. and paved on the Sides with Bricks, *Holland* Manner, set on Edge, for Foot Passengers, as in *London* they are

are with Stone. The Buildings are gener. neat rather than stately, and have Room for Outhouses; but most have handsome Gardens well planted with Fruit, &c. Public Structures are magnificent enough. The Governor's House is rather a Palace, and, tho' but 2 Stories, is so lofty that its Turret, with an Iron Ship on it as a Weathercock, may be seen a good Way at Sea. The Great Church, Städt-house, Orphan's Hospital, House of Correction, Pest-house, House of Artisans, *Chinese* Hospital for Sick & Old, are all grand. There are 2 Churches, one for the Reformed *Portuguese*, and a large one for the *Malayans*, who use a Transla. of the *Dutch* Liturgy. But neither *Papists* nor *Lutherans* are allowed pub. Worship. Here are sev. spac. Markets, and the Middle of it a large Square, wh. serves as a Parade for the Garrison; on W. whereof stands the Gr. Church, S. the Stadthouse, N. a fine Range of Buildings, E. one of the great Canals. The Suburbs reach half a League into the Country, and are bigger than the City, but not so compact, by reason of the Intermixture of Gardens and Orchards. Here the *Chinese* have their Temples & Burial-place; and here live the *Malayans*, native *Javans*, and others fr. *Banda*, *Amboyna*, &c. The *Chinese* Building is low, all on one Floor; and of the Natives with split Cane on Bamboo Pillars by the Water-side. The City has 4 stately Gates, 2 on each Side the River, and is furr. with a good Wall faced with Stone, as is the Curtain betw. its 22 Bastions, which are very large, faced with Stone, & furnish'd with Cannon, contrived of equal Service agt. Insurrection or Invasion, the Guns being easily brought to point down the princ. Streets. On the W. Side is a large quadrangular Fort, commanding both Town and Road. It has 4 Royal Bastions faced with Stone, and 4 Gates, partic. one very magnificent call'd the Land-gate, where is a Stone Bridge over a Ditch 26 Rods in l. with 14 Arches. But the Fort has no Moat, except the Canals may be reckon'd such. The Fort is crowded with Buildings, herein being the Houses of the Gov. General, prin. Officers, & the Comp.'s Servants. There are 5 strong Forts 2 or 3 leag. fr. Town to defend the Avenues agt. Incursions of the Natives, protect the many Sluices for stopping, &c. the Waters from damaging the City, &c. and to secure sev. useful Manufactures; particularly the Powder-Mills, by which they supply all their Magazines without sending to *Europe*, Sugar, Corn, Paper, and Saw-Mill, &c. The *Dutch* have made it the stronger, as it was once besieged by a great Army of the K. of *Bantam*, supported by 7 or 8 stout *Engl.* Ships, and was alm. reduced to a Surrender, had it not been for the seas. Arrival of 17 Men of War & 1200 Soldiers, whereby they raised the Siege with a ter. Slaughter of the *Javans*, whom they put all to the Sword. They have, in short, erected so many Works for the Service of the Factory, that they can subsist and carry on Trade and War, a good while, without any Communication with *Europe*; for in the Islands of *Ormus* & *Onrost*, in the Bay, 2 Leag. fr. *Batavia*, where sev. Platforms of Guns lie level with the Water, are Yards and Docks for Ships, Plenty of Timber and all Materials, a large Rope-walk, Forges for Anchors, &c. Foundries for Cannon, Mortars, Bombs, Shells, Bullets, &c. And the City is the best supply'd with Flesh Meat of any *Eur.* Factory in the *Indies*; tho' Beef is lean, and Mutton dear, because hard to raise it, & it soon rots. The Reg. Troops are 10 or 12000; abt. 1000 of which are on Guard every Day. They are form'd out of those sev. Nations that are in & abt. the City, viz. 1. *Chinese*, computed 80000 under this Government, who are the greatest Retailers and some good Mechanics. They farm the Fishery, Excise, and Customs, apply to Husbandry and Gardening; and they pay a Poll-Tax of a Crown a Head for Leave to wear their Hair, (done up in a Roll, and fasten'd behind with Gold or Silver Bodkins) and a Crown more for every Bodkin (of wh. the Bet. Sort use several), and 3 Crowns a Month for their separate Shops in the Hall of Stuffs & ready-made Clothes; and their Fishmongers pay 2 Reals a Month for a Stall in the Fish-market. The Distillers of Arrack are also mostly *Chinese*, who pay 50 Reals per Month Excise for every Cauldron. For these Things they have Privilege not only of a Governor of their own, but a Representative in Council, who has a Vote when any *Chinese* is tried for Life. They come hither fr. *China* with Tea and Porcelane, but those who dwell not in the Island must depart in 6 Months. 2. The *Dutch*, who are by much the greatest Merchants, as well as best Mechanics, and keep the ch. Inns & Taverns, who pay 2 Reals a Month for their Licence, and 70 for ev. Pipe of *Spanish* Wine. 3. The Reformed *Malayans*, who have a Gover-

nor also, and tho' they live for most Part on Fishing, some are Merchants. 4. *Mahomedans*, who are their Neighbours, and trade in Free-stone fr. neighb. Islands, & hawk Corals and Glass Beads abt. Streets. 5. The *Amboyne*, who live in a Suburb by themselves, for most Part Builders of the *Malayans* Houses of Bamboo Canes, &c. 6. The *Javanese*, who have a partic. Quarter in the Suburbs, gener. employed in Husbandry, building Boats, or Fishing. The Men go naked to the Waist, where they have a Silk or Callico Wrapper reaching to Ankle, and some wear a Scarf over the Rt. Shoulder by which hangs their Sword on the Left Side. They wear a Scull-cap, but go bare-footed. They have little or no Beard, because they pluck the Hair off with Tweezers as soon as any grows. They are *Mohammedans*, eat sparingly of Rice & Fruit, and drink only Tea or Water; are faithful enough to one another, but to Strangers treacherous, &c. and wear Daggers poisoned half Way with the venomous Sap of a Tree of *Borneo*. 7. The *Topasses*, or *Mardykens*, a Mixture of *Indians* and others, and easily conform to the Customs, &c. of the Nations where they reside. Some are Merchants, but the meaner apply to Husbandry, and others are Artificers. 8. The *Burgasses* & *Macassars*, who have their Quarters in the Suburbs, and are decently here clothed, tho' they go alm. naked in their own Country. 9. The *Timoreans*, who are many turned Christians or Mohammedans. Most *Indian* Languages are spoke here, tho' the *Malayan* & bastard *Portuguese* are most in Use; which 2 alone are suff. to serve a Man in alm. any Part of this Country. The *Dutch* import not only what *Europe* affords, but *Japan*, the *Spice-Islands*, *Persia*, *Surat*, *Bengal*, *Malabar*, & *Coromandel*, &c. Tho' they suffer no *Europeans* to trade hither, yet 15 or 20 Sail of *Chinese* Junks come every *November* or *December*, fr. 300 to 500 Tons apiece, and return the Beginning of *June*; by which the *Dutch* are furnished with *China* Goods cheaper than if they sent their Fleets thither. All the other Governments and Directions belong to the *Dutch E. India* Comp. are not only subj. to the Gov. General and ordinary Council of *India* at *Batavia*, but these Chiefships and Factories are immed. under their Government and Direction, *Japan*, *Tonquin*, *Macassar*, *Siam*, *Bantam*, *Japara*, *Jambec*, *Pullambam*, & *Arrakan*. Whenever the Gov. General appears abroad, his Coach is preceded by a Troop of Horse-Guards, after which a Comp. of Halberdiers walk beside the Coach, and a Comp. of Foot Soldiers bring up the Rear. The Guards Dress is yellow Sattin, trimmed with Silver Lace and Fringe, making a more flaming Shew than those of any Prince in *Europe*. The Governor's Lady has also her Guards and Equipage as much as if a Queen. The Revenue must needs be great, as the Inhabitants are wealthy, and every Thing alm. subj. to Duty. Crocodiles are so dreaded, that the Company give 30 Florins for every one that is killed. It's easy to conceive that Disturbances are frequent where is such mixed Multitudes of diff. Nations, espec. that none are celebrated for Probity, and the *Javanese* & *Chinese* are the wickedest and most perfidious People upon Earth. The *Dutch* therefore are under contin. Apprehensions of Domestic Treasons, and obliged to be extremely strict and circumspect. It's not 30 Yrs. ago the wh. Colony was on the Point of being destroy'd by the *Javanese*, after a Conspiracy that had been on foot 7 Years; which was discovered a few Days before that fixed for the Execution of the Plot, viz. *Jan.* 2. 1722. A more dangerous Plot broke out since by the *Chinese*. In *May* 1740. they began to rove in Parties of 5 or 6000 about the Highlands of *Java*, spreading Death and Destruction. On which the Gov. General march'd out with 800 Men only of the Garrison, and dispers'd 'em. Mean while the *Chinese* in & abt. *Batavia*, abt. 90000, in Concert with their Countrymen, had made all Preparations for a Rebellion; which being revealed by 5 of the Conspirators, just as ready to break out, the Guards were doubled, and all Precautions taken. But two Days after, *Oct.* 8. the *Chinese* without, after having surpriz'd & burnt one of the Advanced Posts, & put the *Europeans* there to the Sword, set fire to the Suburbs the same Evening, and advanced with great Shouts, and all Sorts of Instruments of Noise, to give Signal to their Countrymen in the City. Yet tho' the *Dutch* had not then above 3000 Fighting Men in City, the Measures they took so over-awed 'em, that they durst not stir. Those without continued Havock with Fire & Sword, and made Attempt on 2 of the Gates. It being then resolv'd in Council that the City could not be safe while such a Multitude of *Chinese* remain'd in it, they were all order'd to be put to the Sword, Women and Children excepted; and accord. 12000 *Chinese* were

were massacred betw. 5 & 9 at Night, besides some 'Thou-
sands that perished in the Flames kindled by themselves,
who set fire to their Quarters, which took up above half
the City. 635 were committed to Prison, who were put
the same Night to Death, after having confessed, *That af-
ter they had master'd the Place, &c. they would have impaled
the Members of the Regency, cut in Pieces and eat the Bodies of
the Governor and his Deputy, burnt all of an advanced Age,
and made Slaves of the Youth of both Sexes, &c.* The rest of
the *Chinese* fled hereupon to the Mountains, where they con-
tinued their Devastations for a while; but, on Pardon pub-
lish'd to all but Ringleaders, some Hundreds return'd.

BATECALO. See BATICALA.

BATENBURG, (antiently *Batavodurum*) in *Guelderland*,
in the *United Netherlands*, is a sm. City sit. on the Northern
Bank of the *Maes*, 12 m. fr. *Nimeguen* tow. S. W. It is
the ch. Place of a little Country or District called *Maes and
Waal*, because it lies betw. those 2 Rivers near their Con-
flux. The Town has the Title of a Barony.

BATH, in *Somersetshire*, 12 m. from *Bristol*, 108 from
London. This City, which was famous in the Time of the
Romans, for its Medicinal Waters, was called by *Ptole-
my* Ἰδαρυ Ὀρεῖα, or the *Hot Waters*; by *Antoninus* the *Wa-
ters of the Sun*; by the Britons *Caer Egnant*, i. e. the *City
of Ointment*; and by the Saxons, who took it from the *Br-
itons*, *Akmanchester*, or the *City of Valetudinarians*. Its Baths
are named the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Cross
Bath, the Hot Bath, the Cold Bath, the Lepers Bath. They
have Benches to sit on, Rings to hold by, and proper Guides
for attending both Sexes. In the King's Bath is the Figure
of *K. Bladud*, whom *Camden* calls the Soothsayer (and whom
Mr. Wood, in his *Descript. of Bath*, printed in 1749, suppo-
ses to have been no oth. Man than *Abaris* the famed Hyper-
borean) with an Inscrip. und. it, wh. says that he found out
the Use of these Baths 300 Yrs. bef. Christ. That this Place
was of Old a Resort for Cripples and diseased Persons ap-
pears from the Crutches hung up at the several Baths, as the
Thank-offerings of those who came hither lame, and went
away cured; but now 'tis as much or more frequented by
the Sound for their Pleasure as by the Sick for their Health;
insomuch that in some Seasons here have been no less than
8000 Strangers. At the King's Bath is a neat Pump-Room,
where the Company meet to drink the Water, which is
conveyed to it almost boiling hot from the Bottom of the
Springs by a Marble Pump. 'Tis admirably grateful to the
Stomach, has a fine sulphureous steely Taste, like that of
the *German Spaw* or *Pyrmont*, and strengthens the Bowels,
by restoring the lost Tone, and renewing the vital Heat.
In short, many are the Diseases which find a Remedy from
it, when judiciously apply'd, and used with a light Regi-
men, due Exercise, and good Hours; for if high Meats
and strong Liquors are indulged, they will create inflam-
matory Disorders. The Springs were, doubtless, separated
from the common Springs by the *Romans*, and fenc'd with
a durable Wall; and there goes a probable Tradition of
subterranean Canals made by that People to carry off the o-
ther Waters, lest they should mix with these; for the Town
and Neighbourhood abound with Cold Springs, which in
some Places rise very near the Hot ones. They cast a Scum
in the hot Weather, which the Guides clear off; and 'tis
remarkable that at the Cleansing of the Springs, when they
set down a new Pump, they constantly find great Quantities
of Hazel-Nuts, which *Dr. Stukely* doubts not are the Re-
licks of the Universal Deluge; and Leaves, like those of
Olives, come sometimes out of the Pump of the Hot Bath.
Behind the King's Bath is the Queen's Bath, whose Water,
coming from the other, is not so hot. Here are also Pumps
and pumping Rooms for pouring the hot Streams on any
Part of the Body; which in many Cases is very salutary.
In the S. W. Part of the Town are also those called the
Hot Bath and the Cross Bath, whose Waters rise near the
Level of the Streets; and the Overflowing of the Cross
Bath forms another for Lepers, and People maintain'd. by
Charity. In the Middle of the Cross Bath is a handsome
Monument, erected by the Earl of *Melfort*, the Day after
King *James II.* met his Queen here: The Descent of the
Holy Ghost attended by Angels, the Eucharist, Pillar, and
all the Ornaments, are of fine Marble; and the Monument
is still entire, only some of the Inscriptions eraz'd. — We
must not expatiate on the Virtues and Properties of the Wa-
ters, &c. &c. nor give a Detail of all the numer. Customs,
Diversions, Follies, or Vices, of the idle *Better Sort of Peo-
ple* who annually resort to this Place. We shall here only
say that the Two Seasons are the Spring and Fall. The
first begins with *April* and ends with *June*; the second with

September and lasts 'till *December*. As this City lies in a
Valley, surrounded with an amphitheatrical Circle of Hills,
the Heat of its Waters, and the milky detergent Quality,
are ascrib'd to a Mixture and Fermentation of two different
Waters, distilling from *Clarton Down* and *Landdown*, two of
those Hills; of which the former has Springs that are sul-
phureous, or bituminous, mix'd with Nitre; and the latter
such as are tinctur'd with Iron Ore: Besides, the adjacent
Country abounds with Mines of Coal, which, all Natura-
lists agree, is sulphureous and bituminous. This City has
a Bridge over the *Avon*, which washes it on the South and
West Sides, and was, by means of 6 Locks, or Water-dams,
lately made navigable to *Bristol*. Its Walls, which tho'
slight are entire, are thought to have been the Work of the
Romans, and the upper Part seems to have been repair'd with
the Ruins of *Roman* Buildings. The small Compass of
Ground which these Walls enclose is in Form of a Pentagon,
with 4 Gates, besides a Postern. Great Additions have been
made to the Buildings within these few Years, particularly
by the Duke of *Chandos*. Without the Walls is a stately
Square newly erected, with a fine Chapel, and in the Cen-
tre of the Quadrangle is an Obelisk 70 Feet high, erected
by *Rd. Nash*, Esq; (who is, as it were, the Master of the
Cerem. at *Bath*) in Memory of *Frederick* late Prince of *Wales*
and his Consort lodging in this Square in 1738. The Stone
of which the Houses are built for the most Part is dug out
of Quarries on *Clarton Down*, (where the Horse-Races are
kept) and brought from thence down a long steep Hill by a
most curious Machine, contrived by *Mr. Allen*, the Post-
master, and late Mayor of this City; by which means the
Stone comes to the Builders so cheap, that the Front of the
Houses on the N. Side of the Square cost no more than
500l. tho' it is above 200 Foot in Extent, and enrich'd
with Columns and Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order. The
Grove, too, near the Abbey Church is now call'd *Orange-
Square*, in Compliment to the Prince of *Orange*; and a
Monumental Stone, with an Inscription on it, shewing,
That Health was restored by drinking the Waters, was erected
also in 1735, by the said *Mr. Nash*. Over the Market there
is a Town-Hall, a great Stone Building, erected on 21
Stone Pillars; at the upper End of which were lately set up
the Pictures of the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, being
their Present to the Corporation, to which Their Royal
Highnesses had before given a fine Silver Cup and Waiter
gilt: And round the said Hall hang the Pictures of all the
Members of the Corporation, drawn at the Expence of late
General *Wade*, when one of their Representatives in Parlia-
ment, who suffer'd his own Picture to be put up over the
Entrance, as if he would make good that Pass and keep
them all to Duty. Here are also the Effigies of the *British
King Coel*, (who is said to have given the City its first Char-
ter) and of *Edgar*, a *Saxon* King, who was crown'd here
Anno 973. An Infirmary is just built here for the Recep-
tion of the sick and lame Poor from all Parts of the King-
dom; a noble Building, 100 Feet in Front, and 90 deep,
and capable of 150 Patients. In 1739-40, the first Stone
of another new Square was laid in the Gardens adjoining
the publick Walks on the S. Side of the City, by the *Avon*.
The principal Side has the Appearance but of one House
tho' divided into several, and is 520 Feet in Front, and 260
in Depth. Each Front has or is to have 63 Windows, and
each End 31. Two of the other Sides serve as Wings to
the principal Side, each containing 24 Houses, upon a
perfect Square of 210 Feet; and the Front of these Wings
is to have each 25 Windows. So that it will look from the
neighbouring Hills like One Grand Palace. The 3 Piles
of Building will be adorn'd with above 300 Columns and
Pilasters in the *Corinthian* Order. On the Corner of every
Pile will be a Tower, and in every Front a Centre-House
and a Pediment. Here will be also a noble House for Balls
and Assemblies. The Ball-Room, resembling an *Egyptian
Hall*, is to be 90 Feet long & 52 broad; the Assembly-
Room of the same Length. There will be also a Garden
for the Ladies and a Bowling-Green for the Gentlemen. A
grand Parade of 200 Yards long is already finish'd; and
there will be a Terrace of 500 Yards in Circumference, a
a Portico of the same Dimensions, and divers other Walks
in common for all People; and so dispos'd, that Gentlemen
and Ladies may walk there, be the Season, Hour, and
Weather, what it will: Also a Bridge, with an Arch of 102
Feet Opening, will be built over the *Avon*, facing this
Square, to lead to the Downs. *Mr. Allen* above-mentioned
(the same Gentleman, once of *Exeter*, who first invented
and farms the Cross-Posts) has a fine Wharf, and other Con-
veniences, on the Banks of this River, to shape and embark
the

the huge Stones which he digs in the Quarry on the neighbouring Hill; fr. whence he brings them down by Grooves, placed in the Ground, without Horses, or any Help to guide it, but one Man, who by a part. Spring, can stop it in the steepest Part of the Hills, and in its swiftest Motion. These Stones are sent by the *Avon* to *Bristol*, and from thence to *London*, &c. and the new Works of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital are therewith built. Of this Stone he has built himself a very magnificent House, with a fine Chapel, noble Stables and Offices, and delightful Gardens, in which there is a remarkable Allusion to the Works he has produced from the Quarries; for there is a Figure of *Moses* striking the Rock, and the Water gushing out of it, which forms a Cascade for supplying his Basin. He has also, with greater Profusion of Fancy than of Expence, made fine Walks thro the Woods; so that, upon the Whole, it may justly be reckon'd one of the most beautiful Seats in *England*. —As to the Union of the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, —*Johannes de Villula*, 16th Bishop of *Wells*, having bought the Town of *Bath* of *K. Henry I.* for 500 Marks, transferred his See hither, after having renounced the Title of *Wells*; but the City was restored by *Savaricus*, one of his Successors, to *King Richard I.* During this, there were hot Disputes between the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, concerning the Election of a Bishop, which were compromised about 1133, by *Bp. Robert*, who divided the Revenues of his Church among so many Prebendaries, and settled a Dean and Subdean; and it was agreed that from that Time the Bishop should be nominated from both Places, but that the Precedency in the Style should be given to *Bath*; and there was an Act passed the 35th of *Henry VIII.* that the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* should make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. *St. Peter's* Cathedral (wh. was the Abbey Church) is suppos'd to be on the Spot where stood the *Roman* Temple of *Minerva*, Patroness of Baths. 'Tis a lofty venerable Pile. The principal Front, which is at the West End, is beautify'd with the Figures of Angels ascending and descending, in Memory of a Dream by which *Dr. Oliver King*, Bishop of this See, was induced to build this Church, Anno 1137; but it was not finished 'till 1612. On the S. Side of it are some Remains of the Abbey, and the Gatehouse belonging to it, which are converted into Lodgings, and were honoured with the Residence of *K. James, Q. Mary, Q. Anne*, and the Prince of *Denmark*. There is a handsome Tower in the Middle of the Cathedral, and a good Ring of 8 Bells, which generally welcome the Quality on their Arrival at *Bath*; as indeed do those of the 3 other Churches. —The Chamber has several antient Charters, but acts by *Q. Elizabeth's*. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, 2 of whom Justices of the Peace, and 24 Common-Council-Men. The Houses are close in the Streets about the Abbey and the Baths; but are, for most Part, lofty and well-built, particularly at and near the West Gate. Those in the Abbey Green and about the Cross Bath are high and spacious, and mostly of Stone; and in the General there is no Town in *England* of its Bigness that has so many good Houses. This City gave the Title of Earl formerly to the Family of *Granville*, as it has since to the Right Hon. *Wm. Pulteney, Esq.* so created by His present Majesty in 1742. Markets Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs Feb. 2. June 29, and *St. Peter's* Day. To the foregoing Account of *BATH*, I flatter myself, it may be acceptable to add, from the above mentioned Mr. *Wood*, the Customs of *BATH* relating to Strangers, the Amusements of the Company, and the establish'd Rules for the Government thereof. —The Customs that particularly relate to Strangers begin with welcoming them to the City, first by a Peal of the Abbey Bells; and, in the next Place, by the Voice and Musick of the City Waits. For these Civilities the Ringers have generally a Present made them of Half-a-Guinea, tho' some will give them a Guinea, others but Five Shillings; and the Waits seldom miss of their Fee of a Crown, Half-a-Guinea, or a Guinea, accord. to the Rank of the People they salute. These Customs, tho' disagreeable to some, are neverth. gen. liked, or they would not continue; and the greatest Inconvenience attending them is the Noise of the Bells to the Invalids; but then it is of this Use to them, that they have the Pleasure of knowing directly the Name of every Family that comesto Town; for, upon the first Sound of the Bells, every body sends out to enquire for whom they ring. After a Family is thus welcomed to *Bath*, it is a Custom for the Master of it to go to the Publick Places, and subscribe Two Guineas at the Assembly-Houses towards the Balls, and Musick in the Pump-House, for which he is entitled to 3 Tickets every Ball

Night: His next Subscription is a Crown, Half-a-Guinea, or a Guinea, according to his Rank and Quality, for the Liberty of Walking in the private Walks belong. to *Harri-son's* Assembly-House; the like Subscription to the Book-seller, for which he is to have what Books he pleases to read at his Lodgings; and his last Subscription is Five Shillings, or more, to a Coffee-house, for Pen, Ink, and Paper, for such Letters as he shall write at it, during his Stay at *Bath* in that Season. The Ladies too subscribe to the Bookseller, and to a House by the Pump-Room, for the Advantage of reading the News, &c. The next Custom is the Collections which are made every Season among the Strangers tow. maintaining the Gen. Hospital, the Charity-School, & the Curates of the Abbey Church; to all which very liberal Contributions are commonly made. And, upon leaving the City, it is become a Custom, not only for every Family to make the Pumper, the Serjeants of the Baths, the Porters of the Assembly-Houses, with the Servants of the Houses where they lodge, as well as of the Inns where their Horses stand, such a Gratuity as each Person's partic. Service deserves, but to bestow their Alms on a Set of lazy idle People, whose Business is to pray for their good Journey, then to quarrel abt. the Division of their Bounty, and, when divided, to ease themselves of it, as soon as possible, at the Gin-shop or Ale-house. Bathing in the Hot Waters, for Health or Pleasure, introduces the Amusements of the Day; and, in former Times, such as made use of the Cross Bath were entertained while they were in it by the Band of Musick that now attends at the Pump-House: A Custom that took its Rise in the Reign of *K. Cha. II.* partic. in the Year 1674, when the Dutchess of *Cleveland* & the Dutchess of *Portsmouth* were in the City, & bathed in the Waters of this Bath; but a Custom that was soon followed with such a Chorus from the Bathers as obliged the Corporation to meet on the 28th of *March*, 1676. and frame a Bye-Law to stop the Progress of the Vocal Musick, and put an End to the Gallantries that any ways tended to the Disturbance of the Baths. Under this Government, Ladies of Quality were generally attended in the Cross Bath by the Daughters of the chief Citizens; which was a Compliment seldom received without a proper Return; and *Mrs. Mary Chapman*, eldest Daughter of *Alderm. Rob. Chapman*, was the principal Person that attended *Qu. Mary* in this Bath during her Course of bathing in it, in the Autumn Season of the Year 1687. It was while the Band of Musick attended at the Cross Bath, that the Author of the *Tour thro' Great Britain* described the Amusement of bathing for Pleasure in the Hot Waters of this City. "In the Morning, says he, the Young Lady is brought in a close Chair, dressed in her Bathing Cloaths, to the Cross Bath. There the Musick plays her into the Water, and the Women who tend her present her with a little floating Dish, like a Basin, into which the Lady puts an Handkerchief and a Nosegay, and of late a Snuff-Box is added. She then traverses the Bath, if a Novice, with a Guide; if otherwise, by herself; and having amused herself near an Hour, calls for her Chair, and returns to her Lodgings." Fine Bathing Linnen is dyed of that yellow Colour which the Hot Waters will nat. stain white Cloth. And to the above Account of the Amusement of Bathing the Author should have added, That while the Young Lady was so amusing herself, she seldom failed of becoming an Object of Admiration to some Young Gentleman in the Gallery by the Side of the Bath; or of receiving those Compliments which a fine Glow of Countenance, arising from the Heat of the Waters, must necessarily draw from her Admirer. A certain Gentleman once looking at his Wife, while she was bathing in the King's Bath, was so charmed with her Increase of Beauty, that he could not forbear complimenting her upon it; which a King of Bath hearing, he instantly took him by the Heels, and, as an Act of Gallantry, hurled him over the Rails into the Water. The Amusement of Bathing is immediately succeeded by a general Assembly of People at the Pump-House, some for Pleasure, and some to drink the Hot Waters. 3 Glasses, at 3 different Times, is the usual Portion for every Drinker, and the Intervals between their drinking are made agreeable to them by the Harmony of a sm. Band of Musick, as well as by the Conversation of the Gay & Healthy. From the Pump-House the Ladies fr. Time to Time withdraw to a neighb. Toy-shop, amusing themselves there with reading the News; and fr. thence they return to their Lodgings to Breakfast. The Gentlemen withdraw to the Coffee-houses to read the Public Papers, & there some of them break their Fast with Butter'd Rolls or Bath Buns, not to be equalled elsewhere,

elsewhere, & with the best of Chocolate, Tea, or Coffee; paying for each Roll, or Bun, the Sum of 4 *d.* 6 *d.* for a Dish of Chocolate, and 3 *d.* for a Dish of Tea, or for a Cup of Coffee. Now, to continue the Day with Pleasure, People of Fashion, in their Turns, make Publick Breakfasts at the Assembly-Houses, to which they invite their Acquaintance. And sometimes priv. Concerts of Musick, and at oth. Times Lectures upon the Arts & Sciences, make Part of the Morning's Amusement. The priv. Concerts are performed in the Ball-Rooms, into wh. People are admitted by Tickets at 5 *s.* apiece; and the Lectures upon the Arts & Sciences are read to the Subscribers, either in Rooms belonging to the Assembly-Houses, or in such as are situated near them, every Subscriber paying no more than 1 Guinea for a whole Course. Concert Breakfasts at the Assembly-Houses, for some Time, made another Part of the Morning's Amusement at *Bath*; and the Expences of these were defray'd by a Subscription among the Gentlemen; every Subscriber contributing a certain Sum, and for this he had a certain Number of Tickets to present the Ladies with. These Entertainments were esteem'd as some of the politest of the Place. They came to meer Trifles to Individuals; and such People of Rank and Fortune as were well skilled in Musick took a Pleasure in joining, on these Occasions, with the com. Band of Performers. The Expence of the Concert Breakfasts fell short of the Subscription to them, notwithstanding the Tickets came to no more than 1 *s.* 9 *d.* apiece. The Surplus was presented to the Gen. Hospital; and in the ann. printed List of Contributors to that Charity, ending May 1. 1747. we find the Surplus of 3 Subscript. amounting to the Sum of 23 *l.* 1 *s.* When Noon approaches, and Church is over, some of the Company appear on the *Grand Parade*, & oth. pub. Walks, where a Rotation of Walking is continued for abt. 2 Hours, and Parties made to play at Cards at the Assembly-Houses; while other Part of the Company are taking the Air and Exercise; some on Horseback, some in Coaches. There are others who divert themselves with Reading in the Booksellers Shops, as well as with Walking in *Queen Square*, and in the Meadows round about the City, particularly in those by the *Avon* Side betw. *Bath* & *Tewkesbury*, the Place where the first Lock upon the River is sit. with the Canal leading to it, of near half a Mile in Length, that was undertaken by me (says Mr. Wood), and for wh. I sent Labourers from *London* to do the Work, as well as a Gardener to form the Banks and Slopes; so that, if these had been preserved in their first Form, no Gentleman's Garden could have been adorned with a finer Canal: And, as the Lock is one of the best of its Kind, so the whole Work once bid fair of adding very much to the Amusements of *Bath*. The first Place appropriated for taking the Air and Exercises in Coaches or on Horseback is a small Ring, in Imitation of the Ring in *Hyde-Park*, near *London*; it is 600 Yds. in Circumf. alm. upon a Level, upon a Gravelly Soil, highly fit. def. fr. the Winds, is Pt. of the Town Common, and the Field out of wh. it is taken is called *Hyde-Park*. The next Place is that Pt. of *Camalodunum* wh. goes by the Name of *Claverton Down*, and on wh. there is an excel. 2-Mile Course for Horse-racing; but, as this Down is priv. Property, the Corporation of *Bath* form. paid a Rent of 30 *l.* per Ann. for the Liberty of Airing upon it. *Mons Badonea*, or *Lansdown*, is the 3d Place, wh. tho' as much inclosed as possible, nevertheless affords many excel. Parts to ride upon, and the Healthiness of the Place is such, that, not long since, every House upon it had an Inhabitant who had lived almost to the Age of an hundred Years. And the fourth and last Place is the first three Miles of the *London* Road, wh. is much frequented for Airing, in the Winter espec. & therefore no greater Service could be render'd the Publick than the Removal of every Impediment that affects this Road. The Difficulty of ascending our Hills is not so gr. as is gen. reported; but, when surmounted, what beautiful Prospects do they give? And what fine Air do the *Invalids* breathe in upon them? I will venture to say, that 30 diff. Rides, each suff. for a Morning's Airing, with so many beautiful Points of View and Matters of Curiosity, may be found about *Bath*, as conducive to the Health & Pleasure of Mankind in general, as can be met with in ten times the Space of Ground in any oth. Country. The *Foss-Way* leading from *Aquæ Solis* to *Venta Silurum* passes just under that Part of *Mons Badonea* to which the Curious resort, not only to look down upon the Cities of *Bath* and *Bristol*, together with the Town of *Cainstam*, all sit. upon the Banks of the *Avon*, wh. fr. thence appears meandering all along the Bot. of *Nant Badon*, but to behold the whole Region commanded by the

Summit of that Part of the Hill: A Region that sets Paradise itself bef. one's Eyes; and as such it might have been the very *Elysium Fields* of the Antients, as those Blessed Abodes were confessedly in an Island of the Western World. The Point fr. whence all this Beauty is seen bears N. E. a qr. Northerly fr. the Hot Springs, and lies at the Dist. of 3 m. & qr. fr. them; a Distance too great for the Eye to distinguish the partic. Buildings of the City; and therefore such as would view them more distinctly must ascend to the Summit of *Beaching Cliff*, looking down fr. wh. *Bath* will appear to them much the same that *Virgil* declares *Carthage* to have appear'd to *Aeneas*, espec. if we suppose the Chapel erected wh. is intended for the Use of the new Buildings at the S. E. Corner of the City. When the Hour of Dinner draws near, and People return fr. Walking, Riding, Playing, and their oth. Amusements, they are sure to find their Tables covered with the best of Provisions of all Kinds. Our Mutton is celebrated; and that wh. is really fed upon our Downs has a Flavour bey. Comparison. Our Butter cannot be exceeded, the Herbage in the Neighbourhood being sweet, the Housewifery neat & clean: And we have Fish in gr. Plenty, as fresh and as good as even the greatest Epicure can desire. So that, if good Provisions may be called an Addition to the Pleasures of any Place, *Bath* will yield to none in this Point, espec. since no City in the World can be furnish'd with better and cleaner Cook-maids to dress them; and the extraordinary Abilities of those Maids have long rendered the Town a Nursery for supplying not only the neighb. Country with such Kind of Servants, but Families in the most dist. Quarters of the Kingd. Gentlemen, every Season, hiring *Bath* Cooks, and, on their leaving the City, take them to their respec. Places of Abode, even in *London* itself. After Dinner is over, and Evening Prayers ended, the Company meet a 2d Time at the Pump-House, fr. wh. they withdraw to the Walks, and fr. thence to drink Tea at the Assembly-Houses; and the Evenings are concluded with Balls, Plays, & mutual Visits. So that *Bath* yields a continual Round of Diversions; and People in all Ways of Thinking, fr. the Libertine to the Methodist, have it in their Power to compleat the Day, the Week, the Month, nay alm. the whole Year, to their own Satisfaction. It is only the Evenings of Tuesdays & Fridays that are concluded with Publick Balls; the Contributions to wh. are now grown so great, that the Tickets upon the first Subscription, in the Autumn Season of the Year, don't cost the Subscribers above 4 *d.* apiece; Tickets upon a second Subscription come to abt. 8 *d.* apiece; and upon a third Subscription they seldom exceed 1 *s.* 4 *d.* a Ticket. The Balls begin at 6 o'Clock and end at 11; nor will the King of *Bath* suffer them to continue a Moment longer, lest Invalids should be tempted to commit Irregularities that may be prejudicial to the Benefit which they, at a great Expence, seek for from the Hot Fountains of the City. *Simpson's* Assembly-House has been always honoured with the first Weekly Ball; *Wiltshire's* with the second; and at each House the Ball is com. open'd with a Minuet danced by 2 Persons of the highest Distinction at it, the whole Assembly becoming still and quiet at the Dancers first standing up, & gener. shining with a real Splendor, perhaps equal to that of the most brilliant Court of *Europe*. The Minuet being over, the Lady returns to her Seat, and the *Bathonian* King brings the Gentleman a new Partner, w. whom he dances a 2d Minuet; and then both retire. A 2d Gentleman doing as the first had done, & so on; ev. Gentleman dancing with 2 Ladies 'till the Minuets are all over, wh. com. happens in abt. 2 Hours; & then the Country Dances begin, Ladies of Quality, accord. to their Rank, standing up first. Abt. 9 o'Clock the Gentlemen treat their Partners w. Tea; & when that is over, the Company pursue their Diversions 'till the Moment comes for closing the Ball: Then the King of the Assembly, entering the Ball Room, orders the Musick to cease; and the Ladies thereupon seating themselves 'till they grow cool, their Partners compleat the Ceremonies of the Evening by handing them to the Chairs in which they are to be convey'd to their respec. Lodgings. Plays are acted some of the oth. Evenings of the Week in a Cellar under Part of the Ball Room of *Simpson's* Assembly-House, and in a fine regular and compleat THEATRE, erected in 1750 by Mr. HUGH KENNEDY and Partners, and first opened the 6th of October. People of Rank and Fashion finding it expedient to establish Rules for the better Government of the Company that frequented the City, in the Spring Season of the Year 1742, by unanimous Consent, agreed upon 11 Articles to be observed by every Person of Fashion then in *Bath*, or who should come to the City for the future; these were

were printed, and then Copies thereof fixed up in all the Places of Pub. Resort, in the following Lines: 'By General Consent determin'd, 1. That a Visit of Ceremony at coming to *Bath*, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by Ladies of Quality and Fashion,—except Impertinents. 2. That Ladies coming to the Ball appoint a Time for their Footmens coming to wait on them home, to prevent Disturbances and Inconveniencies to themselves and others. 3. That Gentlemen of Fashion never appearing in a Morning before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps shew Breeding and Respect. 4. That no Person take it ill that any one goes to another's Play, or Breakfast, and not to theirs;—except captious by Nature. 5. That no Gentleman give his Tickets for the Balls to any but Gentlewomen. --- N. B. Unless he has none of his Acquaintance. 6. That Gentlemen crowding before the Ladies at the Ball shew Ill Manners, and that none do so for the future;---except such as respect nobody but themselves. 7. That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another dances before them;---except such as have no Pretence to dance at all. 8. That the Elder Ladies and Children be contented with a second Bench at the Ball, as being past or not come to Perfection. 9. That the Younger Ladies take Notice how many Eyes observe them. ----- N. B. This don't extend to the HAVE-AT-ALLS. 10. That all Whisperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for their Authors. 11. That all Repeaters of such Lies and Scandal be shunn'd by all Company; - -- except such as have been guilty of the same Crime. N. B. Several Men of no Character, Old Women and Young ones of question'd Reputation, are great Authors of Lies in this Place, being of the Sect of *Levellers*.'

BATH, a Town of Hungary, sit. 18 m. E. of *Esseck*, & 70 N. W. of *Belgrade*. E. Lon. 20. 40. Lat. 46.

BATHESTON, in *Somerset*, 2 m. E. from *Bath* under *Lansdown-Hill*.

BATHFORD, in *Somerset*, 4 m. N. E. of *Bath*, on the other Side *Avon*, in the *London Road*. A checquer'd Pavement underground was found in this Parish the last Century.

BATH-TOWN, in *Albemarle County*, *Carolina*, on the Northern Bank of the River *Pantego* or *Panticoe*, in Lat. 35. 30.

BATI, or the *Lesser Java*, an Island in the *E. Indies*, lies to E. of *Great Java*, from which it is divided by the Channel of *Balambuan*. See *JAVA*.

BATICALA, the most Southern Kingdom of *Canara*, in the *Mogul Ter.* in *India*, is bounded on N. with that of *Onor*, W. with the Ocean, E. with *Garzopa*, S. with *Malabar*. It is a fruitful Country, extends pretty far within Land, and is more powerful than *Onor* or *Garzopa*. The *Portuguese* reduced it 3 times; but the *Dutch* have deprived them of the Country Trade.

BATICALA, or *Batecalo*, Capital of the preceding Kingdom, stands on a little River 4 m. from Sea, 30 Leag. S. of *Goa*. It appears to have been a very large City; but has nothing now worthy Note save a few Pagods covered with Copper and Stone. The Country producing good Pepper, the *English* had here a Settlement. But about 1670, the Factory going out a hunting carried with 'em a Bulldog, which seizing on a Cow devoted to a Pagod, and killing her, the Priests stirr'd up a Mob, who murdered the whole Factory. Wherefore we have never settled there since, tho' we often there buy Pepper.

BATNE, antiently a City in the Prov. of *Anthemusia*, on the *Euphrates*, in where a great Fair was annually kept for the Vent of *Indian* and *Chinese* Commodities.

BATTEL, in *Suffex*, in the Rape of *Hastings*, 6 m. from it, 57 from *London*. Its old Name was *Epiton*; but it took its present from the decisive *Battle* (call'd likewise the *Battle of Hastings*, because fought between those two Places) when *K. Harold* was killed by *William the Norman*, as were also 60000 Men, on both Sides. To make some Atonement for the Effusion of so much Blood, the *Conqueror* erected an Abbey in that call'd *Heath-field*, on the very Spot that was soaked with it, wherein he placed *Benedictine* Monks (whose Abbot was mitred) to pray for the Souls of the Slain; and the same Time made it a Sanctuary for the greatest of Criminals that fled to it, and impower'd the Abbot to save the Life of any Villain that he saw going to be executed. Blessed Charity! By the Remains of it 'twas, no doubt, a very stately Pile, and a Mile in Compass. The Gate-house, which stands almost entire, is made a Place for the Sessions, and other publick Meetings. Its Market was first granted by *K. Henry I.* for *Sundays*; but in 1600, *Anthony Lord Viscount Montague* got it chang'd by Act of Parliament to *Thursday*. It has another on the second Tuesday in every

Month. All that the Town is noted for now is, for making the finest Gunpowder, the best perhaps in *Europe*. The Incumbent of the Church here is call'd the Dean of *Battle*. The Town stands in a dirty low Country, not reckon'd very healthy. There is a Hill near it with a Beacon on it; for which Reason it is call'd *Beacon-Hill*, but its old Name was *Standard-Hill*, because *William the Conqueror* set up his great Standard of Defiance there the Day before his above-mention'd *Battle* with *Harold*. Here is a Harbour for its Barges.

BATTENBURG, E. Lon. 5. 30. Lat. 51. 45. a Town of *Dutch Guelderland*, sit. on the N. Shore of the Riv. *Maes*, almost opposite to *Ravenstein*, 10 m. S. W. of *Nimeguen*.

BATTERBAY, one of the many Harbours in the Bay of *Galloway*, *Ireland*, and is as fine an one as any in *Europe* for its Extent. 'Tis 4 m. in Length, is narrow, but has a very safe Entrance; 'tis, however, a m. & in some Places 2 m. br. a deep Channel of 10 or 12 fathom Water, nor less than 5 close to Shore on each Side; and has good Anchorage without either Rock or Shoal. But here are no Towns, Ships, nor Trade.

BATTERPORE, in the Co. of *Candish*, in the *Mogul Ter. India*, a Village 2 m. (tho' *Moll* says 20) fr. *Bramapore*. The *Mogul* had an Arsenal here well stor'd with Cannon in Sir *Thomas Rowe's* Time.

BATTERSEA, 3 m. from *Richmond*, 4 from *London*, in *Surry*, lies pleasantly on the *Thames*, with very pretty Seats along the River; but is of no other Note, except for giving Title of Baron to *Ld. Viscount St. John*, and producing excellent *Asparagus*.

BATTLE-EDGE, *Oxfordshire*, near *Burford*, celebrates a Festival on *Midsummer-Eve*, in Honour of a Victory wh. one of the *W. Saxon* Kings gained here over a King of the *Mercians*. This was the Birth-place of *Dr. Heylin* the Cosmographer, & and the Seat of the famed Speaker *Lenthall*.

BATTLEFIELD, in *Salop*, 5 m. N. E. of *Shrewsbury*, between the Roads to *Chester* & *Holywell*. King *Henry IV.* gained a Victory on this Plain over the Rebels under *Henry Percy*, surnamed *Hotspur*.

BATTLEDON, in *Bedfordshire*, a little to the N. W. of *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, & on the Roman Road call'd *Watlingstreet*, 12 m. S. W. of *Bedford*.

BAVARIA (The Circle of), in *Germany*, is Part of the *Rætia Vindelicia* & *Noricum* of the Antients, and took the (Latin) Name *Boiaria* (from whence is *Bavaria*) from the *Boii*, a warlike People, who came from *Gallia Celtica*, and settled here about 470 Years after *Christ*, being governed at first by their own Kings, and afterwards by Dukes, to the Time of *Charles the Great*, who erected it into a Kingdom; in which State it continued about a Century, when its King *Lodowick* dying childless, the *Bavarians* chose *Arnold* Governor, who contented himself with Title of Duke, as did his Successors till *Maximilian I.* who had the Dignity of Elector conferr'd on him, together with the *Up. Palatinate*, by Emperor *Ferdinand II.* 1623. It is bounded E. by *Austria* & *Bohemia*, S. by *Carinthia* & *Tirol*, W. *Savabia* & *Franconia*; and it lessens to almost a Point towards *Upper Saxony* N. According to the new *Gen. Atlas*, its greatest Length fr. N. to S. is 190 m. & greatest Br. from E. to W. 115; but 'tis much indented every Way. The *Present State of Germany* makes *Upper & Lower Bavaria* 130 m. long & 100 broad exclusive of the Independent States, reckon'd in this Circle, the Abp. of *Salzburg*, Bp. of *Ratisbon*, *Passau*, & *Freisingen*, Duchy of *Newburg*, Landgrave of *Leuchtemburg*, besides Imperial Cities. The Air is healthy, the Soil producing Corn & Pasture, tho' but little Wine, and the Country is much taken up with Forests & Mountains, the former yielding Venison, and the latter Mines of Copper & some Silver, Quarries of Marble. And here are Baths and Salt-works. Its chief Rivers are the *Danube*, *Lech*, *Inn*, *Iser*, *Amber*, *Salz*; and lesser ones *Altmul*, *Nabe*, *Rogen*, &c. The People have been by some represented rude and barbarous, and call'd Hog-drivers by other *Germans*; but later Travellers find it otherwise, and that they are as hospitable & courteous as others. True 'tis the arbitrary Government they are under prevents their growing in Wealth, whilst the Impositions of the Priests keep 'em fr. growing in Knowledge with regard to Religion, most of their Worship being grossly paid to Saints, and Images; and there being scarce a Town where some sacred Bone or holy Rag, &c. is not held in such Veneration, that they exert as much or more Zeal for it than for the Welfare, Security, and Honour of their Country. They are fonder of Arms than of Arts, and are good Soldiers. The Directors of this Circle are the El. of *Bavaria* & Abp. of *Salzburg*. Mr. *Hubner* divides it into the 3 Capital Provinces of, 1. The *Electorate*,

Elefcorate, divid. into *Upper & Lower Bavaria*; 2. *Upper Palatinate* (in Distinction from the *Lower*, or *Palat. of the Rhine*); 3. The *Abpric. of Saltzburg*; and 4. the *Independent States*.

BAVAY, a small but antient Town of the Pr. of *Hainault* in the *French Netherlands*, sit. E. Lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 25. on the Rivulet *Osneau*, 12 m. S. W. of *Mons*, 10 S. E. of *Valenciennes*, 7 E. from *Quesnoy*, 7 W. from *Maubeuge*, and about 3 S. W. from *Malplaquet*, whither the *French* retired after that terrible Battle *An. 1709*. wherein more Men were killed than in any during the last War, the whole Force of the *Confederates* and of the *French* being engaged that Day, the first commanded by the D. of *Marlborough* & Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, and the latter by *Marsh. Villars & Boufflers*. Tho' this Place is now but a Village of 15 or 20 Families, it was, under the *Romans*, Capital of the *Nervians*, and a considerable City, as is apparent by numerous Tokens, viz. not only of Medals & Pieces of Antiquity frequently dug up, but the several *Roman Causeys*, or High Roads from it to several considerable Cities; one leading to *Mastricht*, and to *Cologne* by *Tongres*, another to *Rheims* thro' all *Champagne*, and several others. Which Causeys were made by *Agrippa* under *Augustus*, to employ the Legions, and facilitate their Marches. This was therefore the *Baganum* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Bagacium* of *Antonine*.

BAUDISSEN, or *Bautzen*, is the chief City of the *Marquisate of Upper Lusatia*, subject to the *Elect. of Saxony*, *Germany*, stands on the River *Spree* arising 2 m. above it, at a Village call'd *Spreuburg*, 20 m. W. of *Gorlitz*, 27 E. of *Dresden*, 40 E. of *Meissen*, & 60 N. of *Prague*, E. Lon. 14. 30. Lat. 51. 15: 'Twas built about Year 800, by a *Bohemian Duke* who gave it his Name, and was an Imperial City, till it lost its Privileges by being reduced by the King of *Bohemia* in the 13th Century. 'Twas once well built; but, by many Sieges, has been so batter'd to Ruins and burnt to Ashes, as never yet to have been able to recover itself again. There's (remarkably) a Church here in which *Papists* and *Lutherans* have both their Worship.

BAUGE', under the same Merid. with *London*, lat. 47. 30. is a little Town in the Pr. of *Anjou* in *France*, sit. on the little River *Coefton*, 20 m. E. of *Angers*, 35 W. of *Tours*, and about 12 or 14 from *la Fleche*. It was built in 1040. It has but 1 Parish, containing 5 or 600 Families.

BAUSKE, in *Scmigallia*, the E. Division of *Courland*, *Poland*, a strong Town on the River *Mussa*, or *Plussa*, 17 m. S. E. of *Mittaw*, having a Castle with a large Garrison on a Rock. 'Twas taken, with the King of *Poland's* Magazines, val. 300000 Crowns, in 1701. by the *Swedes*, who also demanded 60000 with vast Quantities of Provisions of the Duchy. In 1705, the *Czar* surpris'd it, and forced the *Swedish* Garrison to surrender. The *Swedes* repossest'd it; but quitted it with the whole Duchy in 1709.

BAUTRE, in the *West Riding of Yorkshire*, 147 m. from *London*, is a Town of about 3 Furlongs in Length, situate near the *Ille*, which parts this *Riding* from *Nottinghamshire*. 'Tis of chief Note for its Trade in Mill-stones. As 'tis a great Thoroughfare in the Post-Road to *Scotland*, 'tis well furnished with Inns. The River *Idle* brings it both Lead, Mill-stones, and Grind-stones, from *Derbyshire*, and Iron Wares from *Sheffield*, which they convey to *Stockwith*, *Burton*, *Hull*, &c. it being the Centre of all Exportation from this *Riding*.

BAUTZEN. See BAUDISSEN.

BAWDSEY, in *Suffolk*, not far from *Harwich*, was heretofore a Market Town. Here's a Haven for small Vessels, at the Mouth of the River *Deben*.

BAXTERLEY, in *Warwickshire*, 4 m. W. of *Atherston*, is a Hamlet of *Grendon*.

BAYA, E. Lon. 19. 50. Lat. 46. 40. a Town of *Hungary*, sit. 65 m. S. E. of *Buda*, & 45 N. W. of *Esseck*.

BAYA DE FRANCE, on the Coast of *N. Guinea*. See RUFISCO.

BAYDOR, a Town 2 Days Journey from the Sea, in the Kingdom of *Canara*, in the *Mogul Ter.* in *India*, where (the Country being gener. govern'd by a Lady) the Queen keeps her Court. See CANARA.

BAYEUX, a Diocese and City of *Normandy*, *France*, sit. on the River *Aure*, (which a little below loses itself under Ground) near the *English Channel*, 15 m. N. W. of *Caen*, 70 E. of *Rouen*, 36 from *Coutance* N. E. & 4 & half from Sea. It is a very antient City, and is an Earldom, Bailiwick, & Episc. See, Suffr. to the Metrop. of *Rouen*. The Cathedral Church is very magnificent. The City is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*. In this Diocese are 611 Parishes, and the Bp.'s Income is about 60000 Livres per Ann. They had set up here Manufactures of Cloths, Ser-

ges, & Stockings; but the high Taxes the Merchants were forced to pay obliged them to lay down Trade and leave the City.

BAYKAL Lake, in *Siberia*. See IENIZCEA.

BAYLUR, the principal Sea-port on the Coast of *Abex*, or *Habash*, on the *Red Sea*, and is the Place where the *Abissinian* Patriarch, sent from *Rome*, landed.

BAYNTON, in E. Rid. *Yorkshire*, 8 m. S. W. of *Fordingham*, in the Road from *Beverley* to *Kilham*, in that mountain. Tract call'd *Yorkswold*.

BAYONNE (Town and Bay of), in *Galicia*, *Spain*. The Town stands a little below *Vigo*, and near the Mouth of the *Minho*, and hath about 400 Houses. The Bay is famed for the burning the *Spanish* and *French* Ships in it by the *English* and *Dutch*, in 1702.

BAYONNE, in the Co. of *Labourd*, *France*, is sit. near the Sea on the Banks of the *Adour* and on the *Nive*, near their Conflux. It's 15 m. dist. from the Borders of *Spain* to N. 24 from *Dax* to S. W. 3. from *Bordeaux*, and 360 from *Paris*. Its antient Name was *Lapurdum*, on which Account its Episc. See, which depends on the Metropolitan of *Auch*, was stiled *Episcopatus Lapurdensis*, till 1150, when it began to be called *Bayonenfis*. The whole Territory between *St. Sebastian* & *Fentaratia* was Part of the Viscounty of *Bayonne* till *Philip II. K. of Spain*; who, not chusing that a Part of his Country should be under Ecclef. Jurisdiction of a *French* Bishop, obtain'd for it of the Pope a Vicar General. This City is not very large, but of utmost Importance, being one of the Keys of the Kingdom of *France* on the Side of *Spain*. It's about 3 m. from Sea, and divided into 3 Parts. The great City stands on one Side of the Riv. *Nive*; the little City between the *Nive* and *Adour*; and the Suburbs *Adu St. Esprit* is sit. beyond this last River. The great and little Cities are furrounded with an old Wall and a dry Ditch, and each hath a small Castle. That in the great City is flanked with 4 round Towers, as is the Governor's Lodge. The other, which has been newly built, is flank'd with 4 Towers in Form of Bastions. This Inclosure is encompass'd by another of 8 Bastions repair'd by *Vauban*, with Addition of a large Hornwork & Halfmoon; the whole being furrounded by a good Ditch and a Cover'd-Way. The Bridge of the *Holy Ghost* leads to the Suburb of that Name. This Part of the Town is not considerable in itself, but only by its strong Fortifications; which consist of an Inclosure repair'd chiefly by *Vauban*, flank'd with 4 Bastions cover'd by a large Hornwork defended by 3 Halfmoons of Earth, and furrounded with a large deep Ditch & a Cover'd-way. The Citadel stands beyond the *Adour*, on a Hill which commands the 3 Parts of the City, Harbour, and adjacent Country. It's a reg. Square, fortify'd after *Vauban's* Manner, defended by 3 Halfmoons, one on the Side of the Suburb, t'other 2 towards the Country. The whole is furrounded by a deep dry Ditch and a Cover'd-way. The Inhabitants have Privilege of keeping themselves 2 of the Gates of the City; the 3d, leading to the Suburbs, being the only one kept by the King's Troops. No Buildings whatever here are worth Regard; but the Trade is considerable; this City being the only one in *France* having the Advantage of 2 Rivers into which flows the Tide. The *Nive* runs through it, and the *Adour* washes its Walls, and they join a little lower. By their means Merchants import all manner of Foreign Commodities, which they send into *Arragon* & *Upper Navarre* on Mules, which come hither loaded with *Spanish* Wool, which is afterwards exported to various Countries. They have also great Quantities of Mafts from the Forests on the *Pyrenees*, which they send to *Brest*, and other Ports of *France*. They send likewise a great Number of Ships to the Whale and Cod Fisheries. They were the first who sent, *An. 1605*, to *Finland* and *Greenland* to take Whales; but the Fish at such Distance corrupting e'er they could be got home, made 'em invent the Secret of melting the Fat and making the Oil at Sea. W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 30.

BAYPIN, *Vaypin*, or *Viapia*, is an Island belonging to the *Mogul Ter.* in *India*, on the Coast between *Cranganore* & *Conchin*, 4 Leagues long but not 2 m. broad.

BAYPORE. See CALICUT.

BAZADOIS, in Lat. *Vazatensis Ager*, 1 of the 13 Pr. which compose the general Government of *Guienne*, in *France*, lies between *Guienne* proper on N. & W. the *Landes* or Sandy Grounds S. and *Agenois* & *Condomois* E. and is very fertile in Corn, Wine, & Fruit. Its chief Cities are *Bazas*, *Castel-Geloux*, & *Nerac*.

BAZAS, antiently *Coffium* or *Coffis*, a City of the Prov. just preceding stands on a Rock, the Foot of which is washed by the little River *Lavafana*, 2 Leag. & half dist. from the

the *Garonne* to S. 10 from *Bordeaux* to S. E. & about 30 from *Condom* to N. W. It's an Episc. See depending on the Metropolitan of *Auch*. W. lon. 25 min. lat. 44. 20.

BAZOCHÉ, or *Bazoge*, in the Pr. of *Perche*, *France*, is a Borough on the Rivulet *Ceiron*, containing abt. 240 Families.

BAZRAH, *Bozrah*, *Bosor*, (which Names imply a *Fertress*) mentioned by *Isaiah* Ch. lxiii. 1. [*Who is this that cometh from Edom, with died Garments from Bozrah?*] is by some supposed to have been the Capital City of *Edom*. [*Fuller*.] By the Manner of the Prophet's introducing it, it may be guessed to have been a considerable Place in his Days. See more at BOSRA.

BEACHWOOD, in *Hartford*, in the Parish of *Flamstead*, so called from the abundance of fine Beach-trees formerly growing there.

BEACHY-HEAD is a Promontory, in *Suffex*, so call'd from the adjoining *Beach*, where, in stormy Weather, so many Ships have been lost. It has several large Caverns made in it by the Sea. It stands in the Rape of *Pevensey*, and projects over the Beach to a greater perpendicular Height than the Monument of *London*. Hares, closely pursued, have sometimes tumbled over the Edge of the Precipice, with a Hound or two after them, and been dash'd to Pieces. 'Tis reckon'd the highest Cliff of all the South Coast of *England*. Under it is the Village of *Eastburn*, or *Eborn*, the chief Place where they take the Wheat-ears, that delicious Bird so like the *Ortolans* of *France*. From beyond *Arundel* to this Point, the Country along the Coast, for a great Breadth, rises into those high Hills call'd the *South Downs*, which are as fruitful as most Vallies and Plains. *Beachy-head* is remember'd particularly in History for the great Engagement over-against it between the *French* Fleet and the *English* and *Dutch* in 1690. when the former, being much superior in Number, forced the latter to retire.

BEACON-HILL. See BATTLE.

BEACONSFIELD, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, *Buckinghamshire*, 8 m. from *Marlow*, 27 from *London*, stands on a Hill in the *Oxford* Road, with several good large Inns; but 'tis chiefly of Note for being the Birth Place of the famous Poet *Edmund Waller*, who had a great Estate and a fine Seat here. Market Thursday. Fairs Feb. 2. and Holy Thursday.

BEAKSBORN, in *Kent*, 4 m. S. E. of *Canterbury*, has long been a Member of the Port of *Hastings*, & enjoy'd the Liberties of a Cinqueport.

BEALT, *Buelbt*, or *Built*, is a pleasant Town in a Woody Country, in *Brecknockshire*, *Wales*, (10 m. from *Brecknock*, 157 from *London*) standing on the River *Wye*, over which it has a large Wooden Bridge leading to *Radnorshire*. 'Tis fortified with a Castle, which was demolished by *Rice ap Griffith*, and rebuilt by the *Bröses* and *Mortimers*. In 1690 a considerable Part of the Town, being that Side of the Street next the River *Wye*, was totally destroyed by an accidental Fire. This Town has a considerable Manufacture of Stockings. Market Mondays for Cattle, and Saturdays for Corn, &c. Fair June 16.

BEARN, a Princip. in the S. of *France*, sit. at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, & bounded E. by the County of *Bigorre*; S. the *Pyrenean* Mountains part it from *Aragon* & *Upper Navarre*; W. it borders on the Provostship of *Acs*, *Lower Navarre*, & Viscounty of *Soule*; N. it has *Lower Armagnac*, *Tursan*, & *Ckalosse*, Parts of *Gascony*. It is about 16 Lea. l. & 12 br. is hilly, and pretty dry; but the Plains are fruitful enough. They sow very little *Wheat* & *Rye*, but a great Quantity of *Mailloe*, or *Manioc*, (a Kind of *E. India* Corn) which the common People live on. They have much Flax, and thereof make Linnen. The Hills are cover'd with Vines, yielding excel. Wine. In the Mountains of the Seneschalship of *Moulins* are Lead, Copper, & Iron Mines, & a vast Numb. of Fir-trees, of wh. they make Mafts and Planks. They have 2 Rivers named *Gave*, the *Gave of Bearn*, & *Gave of Oleron*. The Inhabitants are strong, lively, laborious, saving; but not very open and sincere, as they regard none but their own Interest. In 1695 their Number amounted to 198000 Souls. Justice is adminif. according to their Municipal Law, call'd *Forz*. The States are compos'd of 2 Bodies, viz. *Clergy* & *Nobility*, and the *Commons*. The former consists of the Bps. of *Lescar* & *Oleron*, and the Abbeyes of *Saubelade*, *Reule*, & *Luc*. At the Head of the Nobility are 12 ant. Barons & 4 lefs antient. The *Commons* are compos'd of the Mayors & Jurats of 42 Cities or Corporations. The Trade is Exportation of Wine growing in the Seneschalship of *Morlas*. *English* & *Dutch*, in Peace, buy great Quantities, it bearing the Sea well. They sell to the *Spaniards* Linnen, Cattle, and

vast many little Horses fittest for a mountainous Country. Its Cities are *Pau*, *Oleron*, *Lescar*, *Nay*, *Ortez*, *Navariens*, & *Saillies*; besides 434 Villages or Boroughs.

BEAUCAIRE, a City in the Distr. of *Nismes*, in the Pr. of *Languedoc*, *France*, is sit. on the Banks of the *Rhône*, over against *Tarascon*, 7 m. N. of *Arles*, & 15 E. of *Nismes*. E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 43. 40. It's chiefly famous for a Fair here kept, about the Festival of St. *Magdalene*, and lasts 3 Days besides the Holy-days; so that it always continues 6 Days, because of the 3 Feasts then happening. It was held formerly within the City. But of late its Fame and the Concourse of People have so encreas'd, that they are oblig'd to keep it in the open Country, in a large Meadow near the City, where the Sellers pitch their Tents, &c. By the Privileges granted in 1217, and again & again confirmed since, this Fair should be free from all Duties and Taxes; yet in 1632, a Duty was laid on all Merchandizes, which amounts yearly to about 25000 Livres, besides another of 20d. on every Bale that has not been open'd, which brings in about 5000 Livres more. They carry on Trade in this Fair for above 6,000,000 Livres. Merchants resort hither from *Italy*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Turkey*, *Armenia*, *Smyrna*, &c. There is in this City a Col. Church, whose Frontispiece is adorn'd with several Gothic Figures.

BEAUCE, a Pr. in the *Orleanois*, *France*, is sit. betw. *Orleanois* (properly so called), *Blaisois*, *Perche*, & the *Isle of France*. Its Extent is 14 Leag. in Length, & 11 in Breadth. It contains the following remarkable Cities & Towns, *Chartres*, *Nogent-le-Roy*, *Pluviers*, *Esperson*, *Gallardon*, *Bonneval*, *Maintenon*, *Auneau*.

BEAUCHAMP, a Place near *Calais*, in *Picardy*, *France*. The Duke of *Somerset* is Baron of *Beauchamp*.

BEAUDESERT, in *Staffordshire*, 5 m. from *Litchfield*. Here are the Remains of a large Fortification call'd *Castle-bill*, supposed to have been thrown up by the *Danish* King *Canute*, when he ravaged this Part of the Country. 'Tis so high as to command a View, 'tis said, of 9 Counties.

BEAUFORD (or *Fair-Ford*), in *Devon*, 3 m. S. E. of *Torrington*.

BEAUFORT, in the Pr. of *Anjou*, *France*, sit. near the the River *Aubion*, on a Branch of the *Coesnon* which parts this City into two, is 5 Leag. distant from *Angers* to E. It's but a small City, yet has 2 Parishes, containing about 90 Families.

BEAUFORT, a Town of *Savoy* in *Italy*, sit. 30 m. fr. *Chamberry*; E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 45. 30.

BEAUFORT, in *Granville* Co. *Carolina*, *N. America*, is sit. in the Island of *Port-Royal*, N. Lat. 32. 23. abt. 30 m. E. of *Purrysburgh*, & 45 fr. *Charles-Town* to S. W. The Continent and Island form that fine capacious Harbour, called *Port-Royal*, which might hold the Royal Navy of *England*. See PORT-ROYAL. The Island on wh. stands this Town cont. near 1000 Acres, & is navig. all round for Boats & Pet-tiaugers, & 1 Half of it so for Shipping, having 4 fa. Water close by the high Bluff, so that Ships may unload & load fr. Shore without Help of Boat. The Harbour is secured by a Fort with 12 mounted Culverins; but the Town & Island have no Fortification; nor is the Harbour so well fortified as a Place of this Importance deserves, espec. as it lies so near *Spa. Florida*. There are not in the Town above 50 or 60 Houses; but from its advantageous Situation and Goodness of the Harbour 'tis expected one Day to become the Capital of *Carolina*. It's alr. the Station of the *British* Squadron in these Seas.

BEAUGENCI, in the *Orleanois*, *France*, stands on the *Loire*, (over which here's a Stone Bridge of 22 Arches) 42 m. below *Orleans*, & 15 above *Blois*; E. lon. 1. 36. lat. 47. 48. It stands in a pleasant Soil, abounding with Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Game. This City has Title of Earldom; and here's a Manufactory of Serges & oth. Woollen Stuffs.

BEAUJEU, (in Lat. *Bellus focus*) once the Cap. of *Beaujolois* in the *Lyonois* in *France*, tho' now but a sm. City. It's sit. on the Riv. *Ardiere*, at the Foot of a Hill, on which is an old Castle, formerly look'd on as a strong Place, 25 m. N. W. of *Lyons*; E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 46. 15.

BEAUJOLOIS (just mention'd) has *Lyonois* S. & *Macconnois* N.; W. the *Loire* parts it from *Forez*; and E. it's separated from the Princip. of *Dombes* by the *Saone*. It takes its Name fr. *Beaujeu* preceding. It extends along the *Saone*, and belongs to the Diocese of *Lyons*; but yet the Lords of *Beaujeu* nev. allow'd the Jurisdic. of those Prelates in temp. Matters, except with regard to a few Lands tow. *Forez*. This Country, which is but 10 Leag. in Length by 8 in Br. is very fruitful, especially about *Ville-Franche*, now the Capital of *Beaujolois*.

BEAULIE-

BEAULIE-FRITH. At the W. End of the River *Nefs*, in *Invernesshire*, *Scotland*, is an Arm of the Sea call'd *Beaulie-Frith*, which is suppos'd to have been heretofore firm Land, because near the Middle of it have been found long Oaks, with the Roots, under the Sand.

BEAULIEU, in Lat. *Bellus Locus*, in the Pr. of *Touraine*, *France*, stands on the Riv. *Indre*, over-agt. *Loches*, fr. which it's separated only by a Bridge. *Agnes Sorel*, the most celebrated Beauty, was Lady of *Beaulieu*, which has now Title of a Barony.

BEAUMARIS, in the Isle of *Anglesea*, (241 m. from *London*) on the East Side thereof, so called from its being built in a moorish Place by King *Edward I.* who once fortified it with a fine Castle, of which only the Ruins are remaining; from whence there's a full Prospect of the Sea, where it has a good Harbour for Ships. 'Tis a handsome well-built Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, who were also Justices of the Peace, and 21 Common Council-Men called *Burgesses*, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Serjeants at Mace. 'Tis the County Town, where the Great Sessions, County Court, and Quarter Sessions, are held, and the County Goal kept. It has 2 very good Streets. Its Markets are well supply'd with Provisions; and 'tis the better inhabited and frequented because 'tis the usual Town for the Reception of Passengers from *London* to *Ireland*, before they take Shipping to it at *Holy-Head*. It has a very handsome Church, with some fine Monuments of the *Bulkleys* Family, and of Knights Templars. The Land abt. it is very level, fruitful, and healthful. Markets Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs Sept. 8. Dec. 8. and Ascension-Day.

BEAUME, a City of *Burgundy* in *France*, sit. 15 m. N. of *Chalons*, and 20 S. W. of *Dijon*; E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 47.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, in the Bailiwick of *Evreux*, in *Normandy*, *France*, stands on a rising Ground on the Banks of the Rivulet *Rille*, 5 Leag. fr. *Evreux* to N. W. tow. *Lisieux*. It bears Title of a County or Earldom, and belonged form. to very Noble Lords, of whom *E. Roger* gave his Name to it, and caus'd it to be enlarg'd and beautified with very fair Buildings. It's by some call'd but a Borough, because it has no Walls; nor is it very large, it having but 1 Street and 1 Parish. It had once a Castle; but it's ruined. They make here Woollen Stuffs and Linnen Cloth. This Town is separated only by a Stone Bridge over the *Rille*, from a large Borough call'd *Vielle*, in which they bleach a vast Quantity of Linnen.

BEAUMONT, in *French Hainault*, is sit. E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 20. on Top of a fine Hill, from whence it took its Name (in Latin *Bellus Mons*), 18 m. fr. *Mons* to N. W. and 10 fr. *Maubeuge* to W. It has Title of an Earldom. The *Spaniards* gave it up to the *French* in 1684; but *K. Wm. III.* having taken it in 1697, caused the Castle to be blown up.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, in the Pr. of *Maine*, *France*, stands on the Riv. *Sarte*, alm. half-way betw. *Le Mans* & *Alençon*, 15 m. N. of one, and 16 S. of t'other; E. lon. 5 min. lat. 48. 20. It was erected into a Dutchy-Peerdom in 1543. and is the first Title which *Henry the Great* bore in his Father's Life-time. This City has but one Parish with abt. 500 Inhabitants.

BEAUMONT, in *Vexin François*, *France*, is so called fr. its beautiful Sit. on the Declivity of a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the *Oise*. It stands on the Borders of *Beauvaisis*, abt. 6 Leag. fr. *Paris* to N. & 2 below *Pontoise*. It extends to the Banks of the *Oise*, over which is here a very fine Bridge. On the Hill-Top is a Castle almost ruined, which commands the City. It has the Title of a Duchy, and belongs to the Duke of *Vendôme*.

BEAUVAISIS Pr. in the Isle of *France*, is bounded N. by *Picardy*, W. by *Vexin Normandy*, fr. which it is divid. by the Riv. *Epte*, S. by *Vexin François*, and E. by the Bailiwick and County of *Senlis*, fr. which the River *Oise* parts it. The chief Cities, &c. are *Beauvais*, *Clermont*, *Gerberoy*, & *Bulles*.

BEAVAIS, (just mention'd) was called *Cæsaro-Magus* by *J. Cæsar*, after he had conquered it. It's the Capital of the *Beauvaisis*, sit. on the little River *Therin*, 14 Leag. from *Paris* to N. W. 12 from *Rouen* to E. and 32 m. S. of *Amiens*; E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 49. 30. This City is agreeably sit. pretty well fortified, and surrounded with Ditches full of Water. It's the Seat of an Election, a Bailiwick, a Presidial Court, a Salt-Granary, a *Marechaussée*, and Court of the Lord of the Manor, who is the Bp. of *Beauvais*, he being both Spir. & Temp. Lord of this City, & Suffragan to the Abp. of *Rheims*. He has Title of Duke & Peer of *France*. His yearly Income amounts to 50,000 Liv. There are in his Diocese 14 Abbeys, 48 Priories, 442 Parishes, & 300 Cha-

ples. In this City are, besides the Cathedral Church of *St. Peter*, 6 Colleg. ones, 13 Parishes, and a vast many Convents and Religious Houses; with a Hospital for Sick, which has 12000 Livres *per An.* and a Hospital General with the like Income, in which are commonly 300 Persons, Old Men or Women, Children, lamed or decayed People. Here was formerly a Manufactory of Woollen Cloth; but 'tis dwindled away, because they made 'em so thin they proved good for nothing. About 1660 they set up a Manufactory of Tapestry Hangings, said to be as fine & beautiful of Colours as those of *Arras*. *Skippon* tells us, in his Time (1663) 4 or 500 Men were employ'd therein, having several Looms in long Chambers; Painters drawing the Pictures to be woven; the said Pictures being placed under the Tapestry they were weaving. But the almost contin. Wars of *France* have prevented Success in that Manufactory. They make Serges and Woollen Stuffs, chiefly sent to *Savoy* & *Italy*. This Trade is considerable as well as of Linnen Cloths. The Houses are mostly low and built of Wood.

BEAWLEY, *Hampshire*, in the New Forest, near *Southampton*, so called from its pleasant Situation, and is noted for its fine Beer.

BEBANBURG, now *Bamborough*, in *Northumberland*, a Town, accord. to *Rede*, built by *Ida*, K. of *Northumberland*, about the Year 550, and so called from his Wife *Bebba*.

BEBRA, or *Nebra*, in the Cir. of *Leipsick*, *Saxony*, sit. on the Riv. *Unstrut*, 10 m. N. W. of *Freyberg*. It was formerly burnt by the *Swedes*, because the Inhabitants furnish'd not their Forage at the Time demanded; and when the People fled to the Church for Security they were whipped out of it.

BEBRYCIA, heretofore a Part of Ant. *Bythinia*.

BECANOR, the Cap. of the Territ. of *Bacar* in *India*, sit. on the River *Ganges*, 200 m. N. E. of *Agra*, & 180 E. of *Delli*; E. lon. 83. lat. 28. See *BACAR*.

BECHIER, or *Bichier*, 18 m. beyond *Alexandria*, up the *Nile*, in *Egypt*, (*Gemelli* tells us) is a small Castle, provided with many Pieces of Cannon, and garrison'd by 200 *Turks*. About which are a few Huts of *Arabs*, barbarous in Manners, and hideous to behold. These, tho' miserably poor, are so vilely devoted to Idleness that they will not work on any Account. There's a plentiful Fishery here, particularly of Mulletts, whereof for a Farthing they sell a large one. The Natives live on this Plenty of Fish, and Fruit; no Flesh Meat being here vended.

BECKFOR, *Gloucestershire*, near *Dumbleton*, on the Border of *Worcestershire*.

BECKINGHAM, *Nottinghamshire*, on the Borders of *Lincolnshire*, near *Gainsborough*. *Dr. Howell*, Author of *Medulla Hist. Anglic.* was born here.

BECKLEY, *Oxford*. on the Borders of *Bucks*, between *Woodstock*, & *Thame*.

BECKENRIED, a Village, in the Canton of *Underwald*, *Switzerland*, on the Side of the Lake *Lucerne*, towards the Frontier of the Canton of *Ury*, & 2 sm. Leagues fr. *Stantz*, is the Place where 4 Cantons of the Lake gener. assemble when Affairs of Importance so require.

BECKLES, in *Suffolk*, 6 m. fr. *Leostoff*, 107 from *London*, stands on the River *Waveney*, which is navigable by Barges hither from *Yarmouth*, and from hence to *Bungay*. 'Tis a large populous Town, and the Streets are well paved, and kept clean, tho' the Buildings are but mean, many of them being thatched. It has a noble Church and Steeple. There are still to be seen the Ruins of another Church, which was formerly the Parish Church, call'd *Ingate*. The Quarter-Sessions for the Liberty of *Blithing* are usually held here, and a Common belongs to the Town of no less than 1000 Acres. Market on Saturday.

BEDAL, in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, 6 m. fr. *North Allerton*, 252 from *London*, is a little Town in that Part call'd *Richmondshire*, upon a Rivulet that runs into the *Swale* near *Gatenby*; but is chiefly of Note for its Living, said to be worth 500l. a Year, and for its being the Thoroughfare of the *Roman* Causeway, which leads up thro' *Richmond* to *Barnard's-Castle*, and is for 20 Miles together called *Leeming-Lane*. All the adjacent Country is more or less full of Jockeys and Dealers in Horses, here being the best Hunting and Road-Horses in the World.

BEDARIEUX. See *BESIERS*.

BEDEN, or *Beding*, *Suffex*, 13 m. from *Lewes*, stands near a River of its own Name, which runs into Sea at *New-Shoreham*, & produces very good Mulletts, Pikes, Plaife, Eels, &c. Some Battle is suppos'd to have been fought between this & *Lewes*, from the many Graves with Human Bones discover'd in the Road.

BEDFORD-SHIRE is bounded on the S. & S. E. by *Hartfordshire*

Hartfordshire, on the N. & N. E. by *Huntington* and *Cambridge Shires*, on the N. W. by *Northamptonshire*, and on the W. by *Buckinghamshire*. 'Tis of an oval Form, 22 m. long not 15 br. nor above 73 in Compass, wherein are contain'd 9 Hundreds, 10 Market Towns, 124 Parishes, 260,000 Acres, or, 323 square Miles, and about 12170 Houses, all in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. The Air is mild and healthy, the Soil a deep Clay, and fruitful both in Tillage and Pasturage in the North Parts, but sandy in the middle, especially from *Woburn* to *Potton*, with a Ridge of Hills clothed with Wood. Its Rivers are the *Ouse* and the *Ivel*. After the former has enter'd this County between *Bradfield* and *Turvey* from *Bucks*, there is scarce any River in *England* has so many Meanders; for in its Passage to *St. Neots* in *Huntingtonshire* it runs above 30 Miles, in 18 by Land. The Navigation of it is of vast Service to the Corn-Trade, of which great Quantities are sent down by it to *Lynn*, where 'tis shipp'd for *Holland*. It divides the County into 2 Parts. The Northern, which is the less, is the most woody; but the Southern has spacious Fields, yielding plentiful Crops of plump, white, and strong Barley, which made into Malt is frequently sold in *London* and other Parts for that of *Hartfordshire*. It has Forests and Parks well stored with Deer, fat Pastures with Cattle, produces great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, with Fullers Earth, and Wood for Dying, and has Plenty of Poultry. Its chief Manufactures are Bone-Lace and Straw-Hats. 'Tis a County well inhabited, and full of Gentry; but this is observed to be one of the seven Counties that all lie together without one City among them, viz. *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Berks*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, and *Suffolk*. It sends 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 Knights of the Shire, and two Burgesses for the Town from whence it has its Name, viz.

BEDFORD, the County Town of the Shire foregoing, (situate Longit. 28 Min. W. Lat. 52, 7.) 48 m. from *London*. It is a clean, well-built, populous Place, where the Assizes were always held, except in 1684, when they were removed to *Amptil* by the Interest of the Earl of *Ailesbury* its Recorder. This Place was famous for a Victory gained Anno 572, by *Cuthwulf*, the Saxon King, over the Britons; and for the Interment of the Great King *Offa*, who chose to have his Bones laid in a small Chapel near the River *Ouse*, which, happening to overflow, carried 'em quite away. The Danes once destroy'd this Town; but *Edward* the Elder repaired it, and united the Town on the South Side of the River, called *Mikegate*, to *Bedford* on the North Side of it, since which they have both gone by this Name. After the Conquest *Pagan de Beauchamp*, the 3d Baron of *Bedford*, built a Castle here, encompassed with a mighty Rampire of Earth and a high Wall, the whole so strong, that *K. Stephen*, who besieged and took it in his War with the Empress *Maud*, was glad to grant the Garrison honourable Terms. In the Barons Wars, it was again besieged, and for want of Relief taken by King *John's* Forces under *Fulco de Brent*, to whom the King gave it for a Reward; but for his subsequent Misbehaviour, he took it from him, and caused it to be demolished, tho' 'twas not quite level 'till the Reign of *Henry III.*—This Place first gave Title of Duke to the victorious Prince *John Plantagenet*, Regent of *France* during the Minority of his Nephew *Henry VI.* as it did in the Reign of *Edward IV.* first to *John Nevil*, Marquis of *Montacute*, and then to the King's third Son *George Plantagenet*; but he dying an Infant, the Title lay vacant 'till *Henry VII.* created his Uncle *Jasper Tudor* Duke of *Bedford*, who also died without Issue; and thus far 'tis very remarkable that the Title was enjoyed by the first Possessor only of each Family. But *K. Edward VI.* making *John Ld. Russell* Earl of *Bedford*, the Dignity has ever since been in that illustrious House, with an Advancement of it to the Title of Duke, by King *William III.* now enjoyed by the most Noble *John Russell*. As the Corporation is very antient, it has sent Representatives to Parliament from the earliest Times to the present. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, 12 Aldermen, 2 Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and 3 Serjeants. There are 5 Churches here, viz. 3 on the N. Side, and 2 on the S. Side of the River. The chief of them, and indeed the principal Ornament of the Town, is *St. Paul's*, which before the Conquest had a College of Prebends; but 'twas chang'd into a Priory of Canons Regular. This is the only Market-Town of the County this Side the *Ouse*. The neighbouring Soil is exceeding fruitful, especially of the best Wheat in *England*, which is carried by Waggon from hence and the N. Part of the County, 20 m. beyond it, to the Markets of *Hitchin* and *Hartford*, where it is bought again, ground, and carry'd in the Meal to *London*. The

Buildings of this Town are pretty good, and the Streets broad, especially the High Street. The N. and S. Parts are join'd by a fine Stone Bridge over the *Ouse*, to which there are 2 Gates. The Site of the Castle is now a Bowling Green, that stands high and pleasant, and is reckon'd one of the most famous in *England*. Here is a Free-school, Charity-school, and several Hospitals. As it stands on such a navigable River, it drives a great Corn Trade to *Holland*, by Way of *Lynn*. The River here makes such an Inundation sometimes in the Isle of *Ely* after a Rain, especially in the Winter-Time, that then 'tis common in *Cambridgehire* to say, *the Bailiff of Bedford is coming*, meaning this great River. The famous *John Bunyan*, Author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, had his Education (as a Tinker, &c.) if not also his Birth, here. Market on the N. Side on Saturdays for Corn; and on the S. Side Tuesdays for Cattle. Fairs March 4, first Thursdays in Lent, May 2, June 24, Aug. 1, and 10, Sept. 21, Nov. 6, and 30.

BEDHAMPTON, *Hampshire*, 3 m. N. W. of *Havant*.

BEDINGTON, *Surry*, near *Croydon*. Here is a fine Orangery, the Trees of 100 Yrs. standing, having been br. from *Italy* by Sir *Fra. Carew*, Bar. They are set in the open Ground, but secured in the Winter by moveable Covers, & supposed the 1st planted in *England*.

BEDMINSTER, *Somerset*, a little S. W. of *Bristol*.

BEDNAL-GREEN, *Middlesex*, 1 of the Hamlets of *Stepney*, has above 1800 Houses, & 15000 Souls, w. a Church founded by the Commission of the 50 new Churches. The old Ro. Way from *London* led thro' this Hamlet, & joining the Milit. Way fr. the W. pass'd w. it to *Lea-ferry*, at *Oldford*. Here is that noble Hospital of *Trin. House*, founded 1695, for 28 decay'd or antient Seamen who have been Masters of Ships or Pilots, or their Widows; each of whom receives 16 s. the 1st Monday in every Month, besides 20 s. a Year for Coals, & a Gown every 2d Year. It was built by the Money arising from the Ballast-Office, Light-houses, Buoys, Beacons, &c.

BEDOUINS (or rather *Bedouens*) are Tribes of *Arabs*, who live in Tents, and are dispers'd all over *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and the N. of *Africa*, govern'd by their own Chiefs and Laws, where they interfere not with the Law of the Country they reside at. In the same Manner the Patriarchs liv'd in Tents, and were governed antiently; the chief Employment of both being Grazing of Cattle. See *ARABIA*. It can't be unacceptable to the Curious, and Seekers after Knowledge, espec. in both *Scripture* and *Classic* Points, that we add here (mostly from *Dr. Shaw*) what follows. 'The *BEDOWEENS* [viz. of *Barbary*] live in Tents, called *Ithymas* from the Shade they afford the Inhabitants, and *Beet el Shar* (i. e. Houses of Hair) from the Matter they are made of. They are the same with what the Antients called *Mapalia*, [Thus *Sil. Ital.* lib. 17. cap. 90. *Qualia Maurus amat dispersa Mapalia Pastor*; and *Lucan.* 1. 4. 684. *Et solitus vacuis errare Mapalibus Afer Venator*. So also *Tacitus*, *Livy*, *Virg.* &c.]—which being then, as they are to this Day, secured from the Heat and Inclemency of the Weather by a Covering only of such Hair-Cloth as our Coal-sacks are made of, might very justly be describ'd by *Virgil* (as under-quoted) to have [*rara tella*] thin Roofs. When we find any Number of them together, (and I, says our Author, have seen from 3 to 300) then they are usually placed in a Circle, and constitute a * *Dow-war*.

The Fashion of each Tent is the same, being of an oblong Figure, as *Sallust* [*Bel. Jug.* ¶ 21.] hath long ago describ'd them. However, they differ in Bigness, according to the Number of People who live in them; and are accordingly supported, some with 1 Pillar, others with 2 or 3; whilst a Curtain or Carpet placed, upon Occasion, at each of these Divisions, separateth the Whole into so many Apartments. The Pillar which I have mentioned is a straight Pole, 8 or 10 f. high, and 3 or 4 Inches in Thickness, serving not only to support the Tent, but, being full of Hooks fixed there for the Purpose, the *Arabs* hang upon it their Cloaths, Baskets, Sables, and Accoutrements of War. *Holofernes*, as we read in *Judith* xiii. 6. made the like Use of the Pillar of his Tent, by hanging his Fauchion upon it. It is there indeed called the Pillar of the Bed, from the Custom perhaps that hath always prevailed of having the up. End of the Carpet, Matrafs, or whatever else they lie upon, turned, from the Skirts of the Tent, that Way. But the [*Κωνοπιον*] Canopy, as we render it, ver. 9, should

* *Dow warah*, or *Doo-warah*, Tentorium orbicularis vicius pagusque, quales Scenice habitare solent. Vid. *GOL. in Voc.* So they call the Tents or Encampments of the Bedouens, which are usually pitched in the open Fields, in a circular Figure, with their Doors opening tow. Mecca, or the Kiblah, as they call it.

g, should, I presume, be rather called *the Gnat-Net* or *Muskeeta-Net*, which is a close Curtain of Gauze, or fine Linnen, used, all over the *Levant*, by People of Better Fashion, to keep out the Flies. The *Arabs* have nothing of this Kind; who, in taking their Rest, lye horizontally upon the Ground, without Bed, Matrafs, or Pillow, wrapping themselves up only in their *Hykes*, and lying (as they find Room) upon a Mat or Carpet, in the Middle or Corner of the Tent. Those who are married have each of 'em a Corner of the Tent canton'd off with a Curtain. A Corner is also reserved for their Foles, Calves, & Kids. The rest accommodate themselves in the Manner I have described. The Description which *Mela* and *Virgil* have left us of their Manner of Living and Decampments, even to the Circumstance of carrying along with them their faithful Domestick (the Dog) are as justly drawn up as if they had made their Observations at this Time. [*Vid. Melæ Exc. p. 19. Cap. 3.*] That of *Virgil* follows:

*Quid tibi pastores Libyæ, quid pascua versu
Prosequar, & raris habitata tepidis?
Sæpe diem noctemq; & totum ex ordine mensẽ
Pascitur, itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis
Hospitiis: tantum campi jacet. Omnia secum
Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque, laremque
Armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pharetram.*

GEORG. iii. ver. 339.

Translated thus by Dr. TRAPP.

“Of Libya's Swains, and Pastures, in my Verse
“Why should I tell, and of their Huts on Plains
“Thinly dispers'd? Their Flocks whole Days and
“Nights,
“And Months, unshelter'd, thro' long Desarts go,
“Grazing: So much of Field extended lies.
“The Shepherd all his Substance with him brings,
“Itinerant; his Weapons, House, and Gods,
“His trusty Spartan Dog, and Cretian Shafts.”

What is here critically to be noted is, that Dr. *Shaw* differs not only from Mr. *Trapp*, but (I think) most other Translators, &c. before him, with regard to the Design and Meaning of the Words *raris tepidis*; for he understands them to signify their Huts or Tents being *thinly roofed*, as their Coverings or Roofs were but of Hair-Cloths. It behoves me (leaving the Decision to the more Learned and Judicious) to say no more than this, on the Occasion, that Dr. *Shaw* having had the Advantage of seeing these Tents, &c. had Grounds for his Conjecture; and perhaps had they been in his Place they might have been of his Opinion. See more of these, or such as these, *Africans* in our Art. KABYLES.

BEDRIACUM, or *Bebriacum*, antiently a Village betw. *Cremona* & *Verona*, in *Italy*, as says *Tacitus*; but between *Cremona* and *Mantua*, as *Sanfon* says, sit. on the Riv. *Oglio*, where the present City of *Caneto* stands. It's famous for the bloody Battle bet. the Forces of *Otho* and *Vitellius*, wherein those of the former being defeated, that beloved Emperor, merely for the restoring Peace to his Country, voluntarily put an End to his Life, after a Reign of 3 Months, or (accord. to some) 5 Days more.

BEDWIN (commonly *Great Bedwin*) a Borough Town of *Wiltshire*, in the S. E. Part of the County tow. *Berkshire*, which Dr. *Stukely* takes to be the *Leucomagus* of *Ravennas*, sit. 72 m. W. of *London*, & 18 N. W. of *Salisbury*; W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 51. 25. In the *Saxon* Time 'twas a City, and Metrop. of the Jurisdiction of *Cissa*, Viceroy of *Wiltshire* & *Berkshire* under the *W. Saxons*; which *Cissa* built a Castle in the S. Part of the City, and called it *Cisse*, the Ditches whereof are still visible. This Place gave Birth to the fam. Dr. *Tho. Willis*, of *Oxford*, who was the Ornament of the Faculty of Physick in *England*. The Church, a spacious Fabrick, is built of Flints, with a Cement almost as hard as the Stones. 'Tis in Form of a Cross, with a high Tower on it in the Centre, having a Ring of 6 Bells. The Town is govern'd by a Portreve, chose by a Jury at a Court Leet, held yearly by the Steward of the Ld. *Bruce*, Lord of the Borough, and the Portreve chuses a Bailiff and other Officers. Market on Tuesday. Fairs April 23. & July 15.

BEDWORTH, *Warw.* 3 m. S. of *Nun-Eaton*, in the Road to *Coventry*.

BEER, a Place of Encampment of the *Israelites*, on their March, from the Foot of Mount *Pisgah*, to the promised Land. It was so called from the Wells which the Chiefs of the *Israelites* (they being streightened for Water) dug there by God's Direction *Numb. xxi. 16*: And this gave Birth to that Song of *Moses* which was sung by the *Israelites*, the Burthen of which begins with the Words, *Spring up, O Well, sing ye unto it!* *Numb. xxi. 17*, &c.

Qq

BEER, mentioned *Judges ix. 21.* as are the *Berites* *II. Sam. xx. 14.* in the former of wh. we read, that *Jotham*, one of the Sons of *Gideon*, dwelt at *Beer*; for Fear of *Abimelech* his Brother: This *Beer*; according to *Eusebius* and *Jerom*, was seated 8 m. fr. *Eleutheropolis* to the N. and so must lie in the Tribe of *Judah*. Others make it the same with *Beeroth*, which Article see.

BEERE, *Kent*, in the Parish of *West Clive*.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI. In *Gen. xvi. Moses* acquaints us, how *Hagar*, (being dealt with hardly by her Mistress *Sarah*, for that she despised her Mistress on Account of her being barren) fled into the Wilderness, and there was found by the Angel of the Lord, at a Fountain in the Way to *Shur*; which Fountain, or Well, was therefore called *Beer-lahai-roi*, i. e. *The Well of him that lives and sees me*, and was sit. betw. *Kadesh* & *Bered*. Now *Shur* was the Name of that Part of *Arabia Petræa* which adjoins to *Egypt* and the *Red-Sea*. And *Kadesh* was a City lying on the Edge of the Land of *Canaan*, to S. of *Hebron*. So that this Fountain or Well was sit. somewhere between *Kadesh* & *Shur*. This Place *Bered*, being no where else found in the Scriptures, will afford us no Light as to the more particular Situation of it. However, 'tis very probable that 'twas not far from *Gerar*, since whilst *Abraham* sojourn'd in these Parts, we read that *Isaac* came from the Way of the Well *Lahai-roi*, or *Beer-lahai-roi*; and that after *Abraham's* Death, *Isaac* dwelt for some Time by the same Place; *Gen. xxiv. 62. xxv. 11.* [*Wells.*]

BEEROTH lay, as we are told by *Eusebius* & *Jerom*, und. the Hill *Gibeon*, i. e. und. the Hill whereon *Gibeon* stood; being a Town or Village in their Days, lying in the Road fr. *Ælia* (or *Jerusalem*) to *Neopolis* (or *Sichern*), 7 m. dist. fr. *Jerusalem*. They were of this Town that killed *Ishbosheth* the Son of *Saul*, & cutting off his Head, brought it to *David* at *Hebron*, who order'd the Murderers themselves to be put to Death, *II. Sam. iv.*—Mr. *Maundrel*, who seems to take this Place to be the same with *Beer* abovementioned whither *Jotham* fled, tells us that it enjoys a very pleasant Situation, on an Edge declining S. wards. At the Bottom of the Hill it has a plentiful Fountain of excel. Water, from which it has its Name. At its Upper Side are the Remains of an old Church built by the Empress *Helena*.

BEER-SHEBAH. In *Gen. xxi.* we learn, that *Abraham*, having enter'd into a solemn League of Friendship with *Abimelech* King of the *Philistines*, to secure his Property in a Well he had dug, to guard against the Outrage of the *Philistines*, who had taken sev. Wells from him before, and to ratify the aforesaid Alliance, he presented the King with Oxen, Sheep, &c. Then taking seven young Sheep, he desired him to accept of them, as a Token that he had dug such a Well, and that he should from thenceforth peaceably enjoy it. On this Occasion that Place was called *Beer-Shebah*, or the Well of the Oath, because of the Covenant they had sworn there. But a Learned Bible-Critick observes, that the Word *Beershebah* is compounded of 2 *Heb.* Words, the first of which signifies a Well, and the other an Oath, or likewise Seven. Here *Moses* applies the Name to the Oath; tho', says our Author, it is more than probable that *Abraham* had on Eye to the double Meaning of the Word *Shebah*, when he made choice of Seven rather than any other Number of Ewes.—From this Beer or Well the City, or considerable Town, in Process of Time built near it, was called also *Beersheba*, which was the utmost Bound of the Land of Promise on the S. as *Dan* was towards the N. whence came the Proverb *From Dan to Beersheba*. This City was one of those which fell to the Lot of the Tribe of *Simeon* (*Jos. xix. 9.*); but because *Simeon* had his Inheritance in the midst of the Tribe of *Judah* (ver. 1), therefore *Beersheba* is also numbered amongst the Cities of *Judah* (ch. xv. 28.). Dr. *Wells* observes that this Town is taken Notice of by Heathen Writers by the Name of *Berzamma* or *Bersabe*. Dr. *Heylin* tells us that 'twas well fortified by the Western Christians, when they were Masters of the Holy Land, as being a Border-Town of Importance. See CADESH & SHUR.

ST. BEES, 2 m. from *Whitehaven*, in *Northumberland*, is a small but noted Promontory on the Shore, not a Mile from *Egremont Castle*, had formerly a Priory, but has now a good Grammar-School founded by *Grindal* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, born here. The Parish is vastly large, tho' the Vicarage very poor. The Shore from hence to the S. W. draws in by little and little, and appears by the Ruins to have been fortify'd by the Romans in all Places convenient for Landing; for this was the utmost Bound of the Roman Empire; and the Scots, when they came like a Deluge from *Ireland*, met here with the greatest Opposition. *Moresby*, a little

little Village, now a Harbour for Ships, is thought to have been one of those Forts.

BEESTON, *Yorkshire*, W. Rid. a little to S. of *Leeds*, to which 'tis a Chapel of Ease. It's a considerable Place, noted for the Manufacture of Bone-lace, Straw-Hats, & Hatbands.

BEESTON CASTLE, *Chebb.* near *Bunbury*, not far fr. *Delamere-forest*: Accord. to *Leland*, in his Verses upon this Castle, old Prophecies say it shall rise again from its Ruins. BEFAST: See BELFAST.

BEFORT, *Betfort*, or *Beford*, a Town of *Alsace*, subj. to *France*, 20 m. W. fr. *Pfirt* & *Mulhausen*, 22 S. W. of *Bri. sack*, 28. fr. *Hunningen* & *Rafil*, and 64 S. W. of *Straßburg*; E. lon. 7. lat. 47. 35. It was formerly the Capital of its County of *Suntgarw*; but being almost ruined by the Wars, 'tis now but a small City, and of little Note. 'Tis, however, well fortified, and has a strong Castle on an Eminence. It stands on a Rivulet that runs into the rapid River *Dou*, (which passes thro' *Franche Comte*) and at the Foot of the Mountain *de Vauge*, which separates *Alsace* from *Lorraine*, and the *Suntgarw* from *Franche Comte*. It's divided into the Old & N. Towns; is a Bailiwick, and noted for its Iron Works. 'Twas always reckon'd a Place of the greater Importance, as being the Key both of *Alsace* and *Franche Comte*, and its Neighbourhood to *Montbeliard* and *Porentru*.

BEGGAR'S BUSH. Near the Town of *Godmanchester*, in *Huntingtonsh.* in the *London Road*, between *Huntington* and *Caxton* in *Cambridgeshire* is a Tree, well known to Travelers, call'd *Beggar's-Bush*, of which *Dr. Fuller* tells this remarkable Story: 'That King *James I.* being in his Progress this Way, with *Sir Francis Bacon*, his Lord Chancellor, and hearing that *Sir Francis* had rewarded a Man lavishly for a mean Present, told him he would soon come to *Beggar's-Bush*, & so should himself too, if they were both so bountiful.' Whether this gave Occasion to it or no is uncertain, says our Author. But if one may venture to interfere, one may more probably suppose that this Tree, or some Bush here, had its Name *Beggar's-Bush*, as being the noted Stand, and perhaps Shelter, of some remarkable Highway Beggar, before King *James's* Reign; and that knowing its such Denomination, the King (who loved and used Puns much,—as 'twas indeed the false Wit of that Age) used it accordingly, in its ambiguous or twofold Sense, with regard to their being really soon to pass by that noted Bush, and to their reducing their Wealth, &c. Be this as it may; all being but Guess; 'tis thereupon now a common Proverb in this County, when they see a Man squandering away an Estate, *He is in the Way to Beggar's Bush*.

BEJA, a City in the Pr. of *Alentejo*, *Portugal*, stands 78 m. S. E. from *Lisbon*, 40 S. of *Evora*, 60 S. W. of *Elvas*, and 12 from the River *Guadiana*; W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 37. 55. It was antiently a *Rom.* Colony. *J. Caesar* honour'd it with the Title of *Pax Julia*. It had been a City of the *Turdetani*, at least near their Frontiers, and is noted as such by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and the Itinerary. All the remaining Tract on the S. Side of it being bounded on the E. W. & S. by the *Anas* (or *Guadiana*), by the Ocean, and by the Bay of *Gades* (or *Cadiz*), it was from its Figure called *Cuneus* (or a *Wedge*) by *Strabo* & *Mela*. It's sit. on the flat Top of an Eminence, is of a round Figure, sur. with strong Walls & many Towers, and fortified with a stout Castle. The Inhabitants are about 3000 in 4 Parishes, with 3 Monasteries, 3 Nunneries, 7 Chaples, Hospital, and House of Mercy.

BEIBURT, a City of *Turkey*, sit. between *Trebefend* and *Erzerum*, is seated on a Rock, wall'd, and furnish'd with a few Pieces of Cannon. Good Woollen Carpets made there are sold cheap. It's Suburb is Part in the Valley, and Part on the Side of the Mountain. This imperfect poor Account we have from *Gemelli's* cursory Journal.

BEICHLINGEN, a City of *Thuringia*, in the Cir. of *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*, sit. 15 m. N. of *Weimar*, and 42 W. of *Leipfic*; E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 51. 20.

BEILA, a Town of *Piedmont*, *Italy*, sit. 32 m. N. of *Turin*, & 40 N. E. of *Susa*; E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 45.

BEILSTEIN, a Town of the Landgrate of *Hesse*, in *Germany*, sit. 32 m. N. of *Mentz*, and 10 S. of *Dillenburg*; E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 30.

BEIRA, a Prov. of *Portugal*, is almost of a square Figure, extending about 90 m. every Way, except in some Points which run into the *Portuguese Estremadura* and *Alentio*. It's divided N. fr. the Pr. *Entre Duero e Minho* by the River *Duero*; bounded by the Ocean on the W. and some Part of *Estremadura*; S. by another Part of that Pro. & by the *Tagus*, or *Taio*; & E. it runs contig. to the *Spa. Estremadura* & Kingdom of *Leon*. Its Extent from N. to S. is 1 Degr. & half,

i. e. fr. 40 to 41. & half Lat. and fr. 6 to 7 & half W. Lon. The Country is capable of producing good Corn, Wine, and other useful Commodities, if rightly cultivated. But the Misfortune is, the far greater Part of the People is so lazy, that they had rather beg, steal, or any thing than cultivate the Land as they ought. *Eman. de Faria*, their own Countrymen, expressly says of them, "The People are mostly poor, the Gentry few and inconsiderable, the Garb & Conversation mean, and the Language hardly intelligible. Their Wants are entirely owing to their Laziness; for tho' (continues he) their Land is capable of producing all Sorts of Grain, &c. &c. yet are they so addicted to Begging, that even those who are worth something will follow the Begging Trade as well as those who are worth nothing. At a certain Time of the Year *Spain* swarms with these People, who, having just made shift only to plough & sow their Fields, go abroad a begging till Harvest-time; when they, who some Days before begged your Charity, with doleful Voices and sorrowful Countenances, return to reap such Crops as they have." --- This is, indeed, in some measure the true Character of great Part of the poor Inhabitants of this Prov. tho' if the true Cause of their Laziness and Habit of Begging was more impartially inquired into, it would be found owing to the Pride and Harshness of the Great-Ones, to their excessive Contempt of the Poor, and their discouraging thereby all honest Industry among them. And that this Disease of Laziness, &c. is not so universal as our Author's Words seem to represent it appears from the Number of Cities, and noted Towns, which are still found flourishing on several laudable Manufactures. To which we may add, That the far greatest Part of the Lands are either in the Nobility's and Gentry's Hands or in those of the Pop. Clergy: And wherever that is the Case the poor Tenants will more or less resemble those of *Beira*. --- The Country is the better fitted for Inland Produce, as being less mountainous, and better watered, than divers others. The ch. Rivers are the *Lomba*, *Arda*, *Pairva*, *Tevora*, *Tourones*, and *Coa*, all which fall into the *Duero*; those of *Zezer*, *Ponsul*, *Aravil*, and *Elia*, which run into the *Taio*; and the *Mondego* & *Vouga*, which taking in several considerable Streams, fall into the Ocean. It has 4 Cities and Bprics, 1 Dukedom, 3 Marquisates, & 9 Earldoms. The Cities are *Coimbra*, *Larnego*, *Visea*, & *Guarda*, with the ruin'd *Idanha*. Chief Towns of Note *Eveiro*, *Castel Roderigo*, *Pauhel*, *Almayda*, *Cavillano*, & *Montemor*.

BEKIA, one of the *Caribbee* Islands, lies between *Granadilla* on the S. and *St. Vincent* N. having a desert anonymous Island on the N. E. much of the same Bigness, and beyond that the *Isle of Birds*, not half so big, so call'd from the vast Multitude of Sea-Birds resorting to it. The Comp. of *Bekia* is about 12 Leagues, having a very good Harbour, but little fresh Water. [*Herrera*.] It lies 65 Leagues due W. from *Barbados*, and about 55 m. to N. E. from *Granada*. It's only frequented by the *Caribbeans* of *St. Vincent*, who come hither to fish for Tortoise, and see the Planters little Gardens, which abound with fragrant Flowers. The Soil produces (wild) Cotton-trees and Store of Water Melons.

BEKIO, *Bequio*, or *Bifeche*, an Island, in the Riv. *Senago* (or *Niger*), *Africa*, one of the most noted for Largeness and Number of Towns and Trade, is sit. between the great Stream and the Branch of its Name, otherw. called *Cororo* River, and is about 35 Leag. long & in some Parts 12 or 15 br. and intersected by a great Number of smaller Streams and Canals, which make it resemble a Group of small Isles, cover'd with Palm and other Fruit Trees, and other Verdure, as well as Towns and Villages. This Island reaches almost to the Mouth of the great River.

BELA, which was *Zoar* (*Gen.* xiv. 2.). In the *Vale of Siddim*, (so called before the Destruction of these Parts by Fire from Heaven) 'tis pretty plain, lay the 5 Cities, viz. *Sodom*, *Gomorrhah*, *Admah*, *Zeboim*, and *Bela*. From the Number of these 5 Cities this Country is sometimes denoted by the Name of *Pentapolis*, i. e. the Country of five Cities. Of these, 4 were destroy'd by Fire from Heaven. The fifth was preserv'd at the Intreaty of *Lot*, who fled thither from *Sodom*; and because one Motive made use of by him for its being spared was, that it was but a little City, it from thence obtain'd a new Name, *Zoar*, i. e. the little (City), whereas afore its Name was *Bela*, as appears by the above Quotation, and *Gen.* xix. 20---22.--- This Article, methinks, would appear but a bald one, could we not naturally and properly enough introduce the Event of *Lot's* Wife, in the said Flight to this little City, being converted into a Pillar of Salt, and thereupon (passing by the false Stories, too free Guesses, and ridiculous Fables, of certain Jews, Mohammedans, and

floating

floating *Christians*, concerning her, and the Pillar) observe, That some late Commentators (*Vatablus, Bodinus, Simon, Clerk*) think there was no miraculous Metamorphosis at all in the Case; but that she either turned back out of Curiosity to see the Burning nearer, and so perished in the dreadful Shower, or by some poisonous Vapour; or else that the Horror of the Sight, when she looked back, and plainly beheld the terrible Destruction of a Place she had but just quitted, struck her stiff and motionless like a Statue, and that she died of the Fright. And as to what is urged from *Josephus, Wisdom x. 7.* & some Books of Travels, that this Statue or Pillar was many Ages after, or is now, to be seen, It is answered, that *Josephus* might be deceived therein, as many others have been, and daily are, in Things of this Nature: Which really seems to be the Case, because the more intelligent and credible Travellers say they could never see it; and when they have asked the People of the Country after it, they either assured them there was no such Thing, or pretended it stands somewhere in the Mountains, where the Access to it is very dangerous, because of the Wild Beasts and Serpents, but more so on acct. of the *Arabs.* See ASPHALTITE-Lake.

BELAC, or *Bellac*, a small City in the Pr. of *La Marche*, a Ter. of *Lyonnois, France*, is sit. on the little Riv. *Vincón*, near its Conflux with the *Gartemp*, 12 Leag. fr. *Gueret*, 2 or 3 fr. *Dorat*, 23 m. N. E. of *Limoges*, 46 m. S. E. of *Poitiers*, & 160 m. S. of *Paris*; E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 46. 15. It contains about 3000 Souls, and is the Seat of a Seneschalship; here being also a Court of the Provosts of the Marshals, in French called *Marchauffée*, whose Office it is to take care of the Security of the Country, and to seize and judge all Highwaymen, Vagabonds, &c. It is compos'd of a Vice Seneschal, an Assessor, a King's Attorney, & 12 Archers, or Attendants. N. B. *There is such a Court established in most of the Chief Towns of France.*

BELCASTRO, a City of Farther Calabria, in Naples, the most Southerly Part of Italy, is sit. on the Riv. *Nasaro*, near the Gulph *Squillaci*, betw. *Catanzaro* and *S. Severina*, abt. 10 m. W. fr. the latter, 32 S. E. of *Cosenza*, and 85 N. E. of *Reggio*, lat. 39. 10. lon. 17. 44. E. It's an Episc. See subj. to *S. Severina*. This small, and every Day more and more dwindling, City was the Birthplace of the famous *Thomas Aquinas*.

BELEM, in Austria, Germany, is a strong Fort on a Rock, belong. to the Ho. of Austria, between Trent & Roveredo, beyond the Torrent *Perfena*, which makes furious Inundations in the Summer, and runs into the *Adige* more than a League above Trent. This large commodious Fort is an oblong Quadrangle, fortify'd with Towers which command the Roads at the Foot of the Mountain, and surrounded with Rocks utterly inaccessible.

BELEM, a Fortrefs of Portugal, on the N. Side of the *Tagus*, 3 m. W. of *Lisbon*, W. lon. 9. 40. lat. 38. 40.

BELEM, or *Bethlem*, the Name given by Chr. Columbus to a River in the W. Indies, (which the Natives called *Yebra*) because he came to that Place on the Feast of the 3 Kings. He here planted a Colony.

BELERIUM (The Promontory of), as call'd by *Diodorus*, or *Bolerium* as by *Ptolemy*, who calls it also *Antivestæum*, is the most Western Point of Britain now known by the Name of the Land's-End.

BELEY, *Worcef.* near the City of Worcester.

BELEZERO, the Capital of the Pr. of *Belezero* in *Russia*, sit. on the S. E. Shore of the White Lake, 150 m. E. of *Petersburg*, & 100 N. E. of *Novogorod*; E. lon. 36. lat. 60. 30.

BELFAST, in the Co. of *Antrim* & Pr. of *Ulster, Ireland*, sit. at the Bottom of *Carrickfergus Bay*, is the chief Town and Port of all this Part of Ireland, as well for the Beauty of the Place, and Number of Inhabitants, as for Wealth, Trade, & Shipping. It stands 8 m. N. E. of *Lisburn*, and 9 S. W. of *Carickfergus*; W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 54. 31. There's a strong Stone Bridge over the River, and Ships come up to *Cormoyl-Road*, which is a safe commod. Harbour below the Town, with good Depth of Water. There's a very considerable Trade from this Port to Scotland, particul. to *Glasgow*; the Town, and most of the Country adjacent, being inhabited by Scots People, who have their regular Presbyteries, Kirk-Sessions, and other Judicatures, here as in Scotland, — tho' not altogether with equal Authority.

BELFAST, *Lincol.* to the S. E. of *Belwood-hall*, is a clean Village with a fine Spring.

BELGARDEN, or *Belgart*, a Town of Eastern Pomerania, in Germany, subj. to Prussia, is sit. on the same River as is *Corlin*, 5. m. S. E. fr. that Town, 16 fr. the *Baltick*, 18 fr. *Colberg*, 56 N. E. of *Stetin*, & 18. E. of *Triptow*;

E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 54. In some Publick Acts 'tis called *Belgrad* and *Belgradia*. 'Tis a very antient Town; but we find no certain Account of it till the 11th Century. It was heretofore very considerable both for Number and Valour of Inhabitants, but has been a great Sufferer by Wars and Conflagrations. In 1506, it was burnt quite to Ground. The Houses were soon rebuilt, but not with their former Grandeur; and no sooner was the Tower of the re-edify'd Church up than it was thrown down by Lightning. The like was its Fate in 1562 & 1564. And after the Treaty of *Westphalia*, when the Town began to recover from all its Disasters, one Third of it was consumed by a Fire, and the other Two Thirds were burnt down the Year following.

BELGÆ. See BELGIC GAUL.

BELGIC GAUL (*Gallia Belgica, Belgia, or Belgium*) comprehended that Country which is bounded by the British Ocean on one Side, and the River *Seine* on the other; that is to say, the Low Countries or Netherlands. The original Belgæ, one of the fiercest and most warlike Nations of Germany, having passed the *Rhine*, and driven the Gauls out of a Canton of it, seated themselves so firmly in it, that neither their Neighbours whom they perpetually annoy'd, nor any other Nation, could ever drive them out of it. *Cæsar* tells us, that they were not a little proud of this their Settlement, and that they assumed a high Hand over all their Neighbours [*Comm. l. ii. c. 4.*]; and they were probably called Belgæ, that Word in the old Teutonic (or German) signifying fierce and quarrelsome; and which is the Character *Cæsar* gives them, who attributes this Roughness of theirs to their living at a Distance from the more civilized Provinces of Gaul, and having few or no Foreign Merchants to trade with them, and bring them such Commodities as serve to effeminate Mankind. [*Comment. l. i. c. 1.*] These Belgæ afterwards peopled the Coasts of Britain, and drove the Natives into the Inland Parts, and waged continual Wars with the Germans. — The British BELGÆ were at length settled to the N. and E. of the Country of the *Durotriges* (or People of *Dorsetshire*) who possessed *Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire*. In this Country *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus* mention, on the Coast, *Magnus Portus* (now *Portsmouth*) and *Trifantonis Portus*, (now *Southampton*) so called from the River *Trifano* (now *Hampton*) on which it stands. In the Inland Country stood *Ventu Belgarum*, (now *Winchester*) a Place of great Note in antient Times; *Aquæcalidæ* or *Aquæsolis*, so called from its hot Waters (now *Bath*), *Iscalis* or *Ischalis* (now *Ilchester*).

BELGOROD, in Muscovy. See BIELGOROD.

BELGOROD, or *Bulgorod*, in *Besserabia, Turkey*. See AKERMAN.

BELGRADE, (in Lat. *Alba Græca*, or *Taurunum*, call'd by the Germans, *Griechisch Weissenburg*) the Cap. City of the Pr. of *Servia*, in Turkey, is sit. on the S. Side of the River *Danube* at its Confluence with the *Save* on its N. Side, 340 m. S. E. of *Vienna*, 300 S. E. of *Presburg*, 60 S. of *Temeswaer*, 100 fr. *Widin*, and 455 from *Constantinople* to N. W.; E. lon. 21. 0. lat. 45. 10. This City is very large, populous, and has a considerable Trade. It was lately also strongly fortified, and defended by one of the strongest Castles in Europe, being surrounded by a double Wall, flanked with a prodigious Number of Towers; and it was inhabited by Christians. It was the Bulwark of Hungary, and held out Sieges against *Amurath II.* in 1439, and *Mahomet II.* in 1456; but was taken by *Solyman the magnificent* in 1521. The Turks neglected its Fortifications for many Years, because they had advanced their Frontiers very far into Hungary; but repaired them after the Imperialists had taken *Buda* in 1686. The Elec. of *Bavaria* took it (Belgrade) by Storm in 1688; but in 1690 the Turks, under the Grand Visier, besieged it with 60000 Men. The Garrison, 6000 strong, made a gallant Defence, till unhappily their Magazine of Ammunition, Store-house, and Part of the Walls, were blown up by the Fall of a Bomb; which, filling the Ditches with Rubbish, gave the Turks Opportunity to enter it Sword in Hand, when they barbarously cut off all the Garrison, except the Governor & 300 Men, who found Means to escape. The Turks, after this, fortified it very strongly. Notwithstanding which, the Great Prince *Eugene*, with an Army of Imperialists, Aug. 22. 1717. took it: And the Austrians remained in Possession of it till the Year 1739, when (by French Mediation) it was yielded to the Turks; but the fine Fortifications were entirely demolished, in pursuance of that Glorious Treaty. So that now the Infidels remain possess'd of Belgrade, Servia entire, and all the Country S. of the Danube and the Save, from the Black Sea on the E. to

to the Riv. *Unna*, which divides the Pr. of *Bosnia* in the W. The Suburbs of *Belgrade* are very extensive and mightily resorted to by *Turkish*, *Jewish*, *Greek*, *Hungarian*, and *Sclavonian* Merchants. The Streets where Trading is carried on are cover'd over with Timber, so that the Dealers are under Shelter from Sun or Rain. The Town is excellently seated for Commerce; for, besides the *Danube* & *Sava*, which wash its Walls, it's not very dist. fr. where the *Tibiscus* falls into the *Danube*; nor is it far from the *Drave* tow. the W. and the *Morawa* to E.: And as the *Danube* falls into the *Black Sea*, this City may easily carry on Trade with the most dist. Countries. Accord. it is the chief Staple Town in these Parts, being traded to by the *Ragusians*, the Merchants of *Vienna*, who have Factories here; by the *Armenians*, and the *Jews*, who are both numerous here, the former having a Church & the latter a Synagogue. The Shops are small; and the Sellers sit upon Tables, from which they vend their Wares out of a Window or Door, their Customers seldom going in. Here are 2 large *Bezesans*, or *Bazars*, built cross-ways, like a Cathedral Church, with Walks within for their richest Merchandizes, and 2 Exchanges of Stone built with 2 Rows of Pillars one over another. They are much like our *Royal Exchange*, *Lond.* but so crowded with Merchandizes that one can hardly perceive the Beauty of them. They have also a stately *Caravansera* (or *Karavan-Serai*) or Publick Inn, built by a Grand Visier, and a College for young Students. This City is the See of a Bp. form. subj. to the Bp. of *Buda*. Mr. *Henry Blount*, in his *Voyage into the Levant*, &c. speaking of this City, and the Conflux of the 2 abovesaid noted Rivers, mentions a Sort of Phenomenon, which, here inserted, will not, we hope, be grudg'd its Room. "Where (*says he*) those 2 great Currents meet, their Waters mingle no more than Water and Oil. Not that either floats above other, but join unmixed; so that near the Middle of the River I have gone in a Boat, and tasted of the *Danuby* as clear and pure as a Well; then putting my Hand not an Inch further, I have taken of the *Sava* as troubled as a Street Channel, tasting the Gravel in my Teeth. Yet did it not taste unctious, as I expected, but hath some other secret Ground of the Antipathy, which, tho' not easily found out, is very effectual; for they run thus 60 m. together; and for a Day's Journey I have been an Eye-witness thereof.

BELGRAVE, *Leices.* 2 m. N. of *Leicester*, a pleasant Village on the Banks of the *Stour*.

BELIGON. See the following Article.

BELLARGAN is mentioned by some Writers as an Inl. Town of the Pr. of *Vishapour*, in the *Mogul* Ter. in *India*; and Mr. *Fitch* says it has a great Market for Diamonds, Rubies, and other Precious Stones; but they do not direct where to find it, nor does it appear in our Maps. It's not impossible but it may be the same City which *Gemelli* calls *Beligon*; which, he says, tho' made up of Mud-Houses thatch'd, is very populous, because of its Trade. It has a large *Bazar*, and a good Fort, considering it belongs to *Moors*, all built of Stone, and encompass'd with a deep Ditch full of Water; but it has but lit. Cannon in Proportion to its Bigness & Garrison. It stands 1 m. dist. from *Sciapour*.

BELLE, a Town in *Fr. Flanders*, sit. 9 m. S. W. of *Ypres*, & 12 N. E. of *Lille*; E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 50. 45.

BELLENTZ. See BELLINZONA.

BELLERICAY, in the Hund. of *Barstaple*, in *Essex*, is only a Hamlet to the Parish of *Great Burstled*; but is considerable for its great Market of Corn. It stands on a Hill, 23 m. from *London*, 6 from *Ingerstone*, & 4 from *Burntwood*. Market Tuesday; Fair July 21.

BELLESME, a Town of *Perche*, in the Pr. of *Orleanois*, *France*, sit. 80 m. W. of *Paris*, and 27 S. E. of *Alençon*; E. lon. 40 min. lat. 48. 30.

BELLEY, a City in the Country of *Bugey*, in *Burgundy*, *France*, is sit. on the Frontiers of *Savoy*, among Hills, about 2000 Paces dist. from the *Rhône*, 16 m. N. W. of *Chambery*, and 30 E. of *Lyons*; E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 45. 40. It's Length is about 550 Paces by 400 in Br. *Bayle* has an Artic. concern. the Convents, &c. in this Diocese, well enough worth reading, but too long for a Place here. We, however, may briefly extract from him what follows: --- This City is very antient; for the Episc. See was established there about the Year 412. The Diocese has 4 Cities, 6 large Boroughs, and above 200 Villages, in the Extent of 10 Leagues in Diameter. The Dignity of Prince of the Empire is added to that of Bishop of *Belley*. It was given by the Emperors to the Abp. of *Bezançon* and his 3 Comprovincials, or Suffragans, *Basil*, *Lausanne*, and *Belley*. The Sovereignty of the City of *Belley* and of its Territory, which is pretty

large, belonged to the Bishop; but it was taken away by little and little by a powerful neighbouring Prince, under the Pretence of Protection. There are still to be seen in the Archives of the Church a great many Excommunications thunder'd out on that Occasion, and several others of Opposition & Resistance; but in these Cases Justice is overcome by Force. For the foregoing, M. *Bayle* quotes the Words of *John Peter Camus*, Bp. of *Belley*; who also adds, --- After this the Revenues of the Bishopric were greatly diminished; for its greatest Riches consisted in Rights which this rebellious Seignury has usurped, and which were almost all in the City. I find in *Guichenon* (*says Bayle*) that *John de Passelaigue*, Bp. of *Belley*, obtained of *Lewis XIII.* in 1635. the Confirmation of all the Privileges granted to the Bishop of *Belley*, by the Emp. *Frederick*, excepting always the Regale and the Coining of Money. This *Passelaigue* succeeded *Camus*, who began to govern this Diocese in 1609, and found a great many Disorders in the Convents, especially in that of *St. Sulpice*. What follows is Part of the Description he gives us of these Disorders: 'There was an Abbey of Monks richly founded, the Abbot of which was a Hugonot Captain, a Married Man, and Governor of a neighbouring Citadel, which kept the whole Country in Awe. He took it in his Head to keep a Stud of Horses in the Convent; and having got together a great Number of large Mares, he sent for Stallions from *Spain* and *Germany*, and for great Asses from *Auvergn*, which are prodigiously high, in order to breed large Mules. The Church, which was as big as a Cathedral, he turned into a Barn, wherein to lay Hay, Straw, &c. &c. insomuch that there was scarce Room enough in the Choir, round about the Great Altar, for the Monks to chaunt Divine Service in, when they look'd like so many Rats skulking in the Straw. In the Abbey-House were sev. Hugonot Soldiers with their Trulls; and there they used to pray, chant their Psalms, and live as jovial a Life as Reapers at Harvest-home. Monf. the pretended Reformed Abbot, in order to stop the Mouths of the Monks, increased their Prebends or Canonical Salaries, and, from a true Principal of Human Policy and Prudence, caressed them in an extraordinary Manner, receiving them at his own Table in the Citadel, where he entertained them in the double Capacity of Abbot and Captain, indulging them in their Humours, and protecting them against all the neighbouring Nobility; nay, to so great a Pitch was Familiarity carried on betw. them, that they called him *Monfieur our Abbot*, and he them *Messieurs my Monks*; and when at any Time he spoke of their House he said *my Abbey*. But now you are not to suppose that the Monks troubled their Heads with catechising the Soldiers, who were Masters of the Stud, nor yet their She-Comrades, who composed another Stud of Reasonable Beasts In short, this Convent came to be in a literal Sense a Church militant; for there you saw none but Monks going a Hunting with the Soldiers, all with their Guns upon their Shoulders. The Monks never went out but upon Great Horses, and these of the very best, by the kind Permission and Indulgence of Monf. their Abbot, always well armed with Sword and Pistol, and oftentimes with Carbines: And thus equipp'd, they commonly used to ride up and down the Country, insomuch that one might say of them as of the *Shulamite* in the Canticles, that they were *Choirs of Warriors* and *Battalions of Choiristers*." The rest may, by the more Curious, who have or can procure *Bayle*, be read in that Author's Dictionary.

BELLI, a Town of *S. Guinea*, *Africk*, lies abt. 10 Leagues up the Country, W. of *New Calabar* Town. It's govern'd by a Captain; but affords little Trade to Europeans, except in some few Slaves. *Barbot*.

BELLE-ISLE, on the Coast of *Britany*, in the Diocese of *Vannes*, *France*, lies 6 Leagues distant from the Shore. W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 20. The Antients called it *Calonefus*, which in *Greek* signifies the same Thing as *Belle Isle* in *French*, namely a beautiful Island. It's abt. 6 Leag. 10. & 2 br. The Parishes of *Sauzon*, *Palais*, *Locmaria*, & *Bangor*, are its most considerable Places.

BELLISLE, an Island sit. near the Eastern Coast of *N. Britain*, or *Esquimaux*, *N. America*, W. lon. 58. lat. 54. and gives Name to the *Streights of Bellisle*, which separates the N. of *Newfoundland* from *New Britain*.

BELLINZONA, or *Bellentz*, a City of *Switzerland*, is a large, trading, well-fortified Town, on a Plain by the Riv. *Tessin*, at the Foot of the *Alps*, near the N. End of the Lake *Lugano*, on the Confines of the Ter. of the *Grisons*; 17 m. N. W. from *Locarno*; E. lon. 9. lat. 46. 'Tis divid. into 3 Districts, over which the Cantons appoint Governors by

by Turns. It stands between 3 Hills, that command it every Way, and have each a strong old Castle, which is the Residence of the Bailiff sent hither by the Cantons, each in their Turn; as he is, in like manner, to the 2 other Bailiwicks of *Riviera & Val Brenna*. There's a good Number of populous Villages in this Bailiwick, which is watered partly by the *Tesin*, and partly by the *Mesuca*, a River which comes from the *Grisons*. This and the 2 other abovesaid Bailiwicks have frequently prov'd a Bone of Contention, and occasion'd many Wars, between the *Savisi* & the Dukes of *Milan*; but it was confirm'd to the former in 1512, by D. *Maximilian*. The Air and Soil here are not so good as in the 4 other Bailiwicks, because they are further in the *Alps*. But the People live content, and happy under a mild Government.

BELLUNESSE, a District in the Ter. of *Marca Trevigiana*, in the State of *Venice*, Italy, and so called from *Belluno* its Capital, is bound. N. by the *Cadorino*, S. by the *Feltrino*, E. the *Friuli & Trevisano*, & W. by the *Trentino & Tirol*. The Country is mountainous and not spacious, and hath on the E. Side a Forest call'd *Bosco da Remi di St. Marco*, which is reckon'd 16 m. l. The chief Places are *Belluno*, *Castello de Ponte*, *Confenighe*, *Agoro*, *Castello*, & *Agordino*.

BELLUNO, just mention'd, is a small but well peopled City, sit. on the River *Piave*, about 15 m. E. from *Feltri*, 30 E. from *Treviso*, 40 N. of *Padua*, 40 N. W. of *Aquileia*, & 40 from *Venice*; E. lat. 46. 10. lon. 12. 32.

BELOZERO, or *Bilejezora*, (the Prov. Lake, and City of) in *Moscow*. The Prov. is small, almost circular, and takes Name from a Lake called *Biele-Ozoro* (or the *White Lake*). It is bounded on the E. by that of *Jaroslau*, N. by that of *Wologda*, W. by the *Great Novogorod*, & S. by the Duchy of *Twere*. The Lake is 13 Leag. l. & 6. br. where broadest, and abounds with Variety of Fish. The rest of the Pr. is so full of Woods, Lakes, and Fens, that the Ways are impassable except in Winter; yet some Parts are well inhabited, and produce Corn and good Pasture. The Town of *Belozero*, or *Ozero*, stands on the Lake, about 60 Leag. E. of *Novogorod Veliki*, and about 65 N. from *Moscow*; lat. 59. 0. lon. 39. 0. E. It's large, populous, and very strong, esse. the Castle, which is surrounded by the Water of the Lake, and esteem'd impregnable.

BELSYSE, *Middlesex*, was of special Note in 1720, the famed *S. Sea Year*, when it had an Academy for Musick, Dancing, & Gaming, &c. &c. & not a little frequented by reason of its Neighbourhood to *London*.

BELTON, *Leic.* between *Loughborough* & *Stanton-Harold*, has Fairs *Frid.* after *Trin. Sunday*, & *Aug.* 15. tho' no Market.

BELTON, *Linc.* within a m. of *Grantham*.

BELTON, *Rutlandsh.* a little Town within the Limits of the old Forest of *Lyfield*.

BELTURBET, in the Co. of *Cavan*, & Pr. of *Ulster*, Ireland, 3 m. from *Loughern*, has a Harbour for Boats on the River *Ern*, wherein the Popish Rebels in 1641. drowned great Numbers of Protestants.

BELTZ, Capital of the Pal. of *Beltz*, in the Pr. of *Red-Russia*, in *Poland*, 35 m. N. of *Lemberg*, and 150 E. of *Cracow*. E. lon. 24. lat. 50. 5.

BELVEDERA, one of the 3 Divisions of the ant. *Peloponnesus* [those of *Sacania* & *Brazzo di Maina* being the 2 o-ther] (or pref. *Morea*), now Part of the *Turkish* Emp. in *Europe*, has the *Ionian* Sea on the W. the Gulph of *Patras* N. *Sacania*, *Brazzo di Maina*, and the Gulph of *Coron* E. and the *Mediterranean* S. These 3 Divisions containing ant. *Achaia Proper*, *Elis*, *Sicyonia*, and *Messenia*. The most remarkable Towns are, *Patras*, *Chiarenza*, *Modon*, *Belvedera*, *Coron*, *Calamata*, *Navarina*, *Olympia*.

BELVEDERA, Capital of the Pr. of its Name, is the *Elis* of the Antients, and stands on the Banks of the River *Pencus*, about 14 m. from the Coast of the *Ionian* Sea to the E. 12 from *Tornefe* Castle to N. E. and 40 from *Patras* to S. W. It was formerly famous for producing excellent Horses, being by the *Greeks* call'd *Caloscopium*, which is the same with its Italian Name *Belvidera*, from the Pleasantness of its Situation; but it's now, being subj. to the *Turks*, much decay'd. From hence are imported the Raisins we call *Belvideres*.

BELVOIR, in the Prov. of *Ulster*, and County of *Down*, Ireland, 3 m. from *Belfast*, is a pleasant Seat of the Hon. *Arthur Hill*, Esq.

BELVOIR-Castle. See LINCOLNSHIRE.

BELUS, or the *Kar-danah*, as it is call'd at present, is a River having its Sources about 4. m. to the Eastward of the *Ras el Kishon* (or the Head of *Kishon*) near *Akra*, or *Ptolemais*, in *Palestine*, is very remarkable in that its Sands are not only an excellent Material for the making of Glafs, but also for

having administer'd the first Occasion or Hint of that fine Invention. See *Maundrell*. *Pliny* calls it also *Pagida*. *Rivus Pagida, sive Belus, vitri fertiles arenas parvo litori miscens*. Lib. 5. cap. 19.

BEMBEEY Mountains. See CASSIMERE.

BEMISTER, a Market Town of *Dorsetshire*, 12 m. N. W. of *Dorchester*, and 120 W. of *London*; W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 45.

BENABARRA, *Benavarre*, or *Benbuarri*, a little Town of *Arragon* in *Spain*, 26 m. N. of *Balaguer*, and 65 N. E. of *Saragossa*; E. lon. 10 min. lat. 42. 5. All that we can scrape up more with regard to the Properties of this Town is, that it has Plenty of all Provisions, and is in all Respects the Head of 350 Towns and Villages in *Arragon*, so small, as to contain in 'em all no more than 4600 Houses. A Specimen of the thin peopling of *Spain*.

BENAVID, mentioned as a City (*some where or other*) in *Egypt*, by *Gemelli*, as reported to him by some wandering Missionaries, who adds that its Name in the *Coptic* Language signifies *House of Stars*, because the Inhabitants worshipped the Stars.

BENBECULA, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, 2 m. N. of *South-wist*, 3 m. from S. to N. 3 m. from E. to W. 10 m. in Compass, and is parted from the said *South-wist* by a Channel, which at Ebb is not above Knee deep. It has an Harbour for small Vessels, which come hither to fish for Herrings; and several fresh-water Lakes, well stock'd with Fish and Fowl, in which are Islands, with the Ruins of antient Forts. The E. Side of the Island is all arable, but the Soil sandy: On the W. Side are abundance of Salmon. There are little Chapels here, and in the Times of Popery here was a Nunnery. There are several Islands in the Neighbourhood that are dangerous to Sailors.

BENCOOLEN, 10 m. from *Sillebar*, in *Sumatra*, *E. Indies*; E. lon. 103. 0. S. lat. 3. 10. is an *English* Colony and Factory for Pepper; but *European* Inhabitants are not very numerous. About 1685, the *English* settled, and 1690 the *E. India* Company built a Fort here, calling it *Fort York*. A conven. River on its N. W. Side brings the Pepper out of the In-country; but there's great Inconveniency in shipping it by reason of a dangerous Bar at the River's Mouth. The Road is also inconvenient for the Ships, being ever in a violent Motion during the S. W. Monsoons, there being nothing but a small Island, call'd *Rat Island*, to break the great Swell of the rolling Seas; which Island with the Land Point of *Sillebar* makes the Haven. The Place, which is almost 2 m. in Comp. is known at Sea by a high slender Mountain, which rises in the Country 20 m. beyond it, call'd the *Sugar Loaf*. In 1693 happ. great Mortality here, the Governor & Council all dying, one after another, in a short Time; the Town standing on a sinking Morass, not agreeable to *European* Constitutions. Wherefore in 1719. a new Fort was erecting, in a more wholesome Part, & fitter for regular Fortifications. But no sooner did the Walls begin to rise than the (before provoked and irritated) Natives rose and set Fire to the Fort, and most of the *English* Buildings; that the Governor, Garrison, &c. thought best to embark for *Batavia* with all Speed, leaving some Chests of Money, Artillery, Arms, Amunition, &c. behind. But the Natives, in a Year's Time, being almost ruin'd for want of Customers for their Pepper, and struck with terrible Apprehensions of the *Dutch* coming to settle there, suffered the *English* to return, and encouraged them to possess again their new Settlement, and proceed with building their Fort; which has the Name of *Marlborough Fort*. The Pepper comes from the Ter. of 2 neighbouring Rajahs, one residing at *Single-demon*, at the Bottom of a Bay 10 or 12 m. to N. & the oth. at *Busar*, 10 m. to E. Both of 'em have Houses here, whither they come when they have Business with the *English*, who pay 'em Half a Dollar Cust. for every 560 lb. Wt. of Pepper, as they do for every such Quantity to the Owner 10 *Spanish* Dollars, weighing each 17 Penny-weight & 12 Gr. — It seems the *English* Chief had put these 2 Rajahs, or Princes, in the Stocks, because their People brought not their Pepper so fast as he would have them. No Wonder, then, if that, and some other Frolicks, as imprudent, fill'd their People with such fierce Resentment. Capt. *Hamilton* says, the adjacent Country is mountainous and woody, and he was told of many Vulcans in the Island. The Air is indeed full of malignant Vapours, and the Mountains always cover'd with thick Clouds, which burst in Storms of Thunder, Rain, &c. Tame Buffeloes may here be had, but no Cow-Beef. Fish & Poultry are scarce and dear; but some Sorts of Fruit plentiful. Our Gentlemen here are said to live short Lives but merry. The Soil is a fertile Clay,

producing high Grass; but near the Sea 'tis all Morafs. The Natives build their Dwellings on Bamboo Pillars, as at *Achem*, &c. The *English* are forced to build with Timber, not only for Lack of Stone, but on Account of Earthquakes. The *Chinese* (who have a Quarter here to themselves, — as have also the *Portuguese*) build all of a Floor.

BENDER, otherwise *Tekin*, or *Tecnia*, a Town of *Bes-sarabia*, in *Euro. Turkey*, sit. on the *Neister*, above 390 m. fr. *Constantinople* to N. 110 from the Mouth of the *Neister* & the *Black Sea* to N. W. 90 from the *Danube* to N. 100 N. W. from *Bielgorod*, & 180 S. E. of *Kaminiec*; E. lon. 28. 56. lat. 47. 30. *Martiniere* calls it a small City, others say 'tis large, Capital of the Pr. well fortified, defended by a good Castle, and a strong Frontier. Hither King *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* made his Retreat, after his Defeat by the *Muscovites* at *Pultowa*, 1709; and here he was subsisted several Years by the *Turks*, when, refusing to quit their Ter. he was attacked by them, and, being made Prisoner, carried to the Neighbourhood of *Adrianople*, where he remained another Year; and then returned *incog.* to his own Dominions.

BENDER-DELEM, or *Bandar Dillon*, in the Pr. of *Farsistan*, *Persia*, is about 38 m. from *Bender-Rik* to N. W. It's a large Town on the Sea-Coast, having near it large Plains plentifully productive of Wheat, Barley, & good Pasturage.

BENDER-BAKEL is a Sea-port Town in the same Prov. &c. as the foregoing.

BENDER-RIK, or *Bender-Regh* (i. e. the sandy Harbour) in the same Prov. with the 2 Towns just mentioned, is about 117 m. from *Chiras* to S. W. It's a little Town on the Coast of the *Perf. Gulph*, at a Place where it runs into a long narrow Channel, that turns & winds, but is not deep. Most of the Houses are made of Mats laid upon a Lattice of Poles interlaced; nor are the Walls encompassing them of better Stuff; so that there's neither Smith's nor Mason's Work. Some, however, are of Brick dried in the Sun, cemented w. Clay-and-Straw Mortar. Most of the Inhab. are *Arabs*; and all speak *Arabic* & *Persian*. The Soil about it is all Sand, and the Water they drink is fetch'd from a distant Well. A deal of Corn from the neighbouring Villages is exported hence for *Bahara* and *Bassora*, from whence they bring their Dates.

BENDEMIR River, in *Persia*. See *ARAXES*. The Ruins of the Palace of old *Persepolis* lie near this River.

BENDITTO (St.), a Town of *Mantua*, in *Italy*, sit. near the S. Shore of the River *Po*, 12 m. S. E. of *Mantua*, and 14 N. W. of *Mirandola*; E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45.

BENEDETTO, or *Riviera di San Benedetto*, a River of *Congo*, *Africa*.

BENENDEN, *Kent*, near *Rolvendon* & *Cranbrook*.

BENE-JAAKAN (mentioned *Numb.* xxxiii. 31, 32.), an Encampment of the *Israelites* between *Moseroth* and *Hor-bagogad*; which Name signifies the Children of *Jaakan*. The Word *Beeroth* (mentioned in *Deuteronomy* x. 6. but not in *Numbers*) denotes the particular Place among the Children of *Jaakan*, where they encamp'd. The Word is indeed render'd in all the Old Versions as well as ours as a Proper Name; but it may be taken appellatively to denote *Wells*; and so imports that the *Israelites* pitched by the *Wells* belonging to the Children of *Jaakan*: And this is the more probable, if we consider of what Value *Wells* or Water was in those desert Places. [*Wells.*]

BENEVENTO, Capital of the *Farther Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, sit. at the Conflu. of the *Sabbato* (or *Solato*) & *Calore*, which here form the River *Volturno*, in a very fertile Valley, called also *The Stright of Benevento*, (and extends up the Country to the Springs of *Silaro*, and is all the Way so charming & fertile that it is full of Country Seats & Pleasure-Houses) 26 m. E. of *Capua*, 33 N. of *Salerno*, 30 N. E. of *Naples*, & 125 S. E. of *Rome*; E. lon. 15. 37. lat. 41. 8. It was an ant. Colony of the *Samnites*, bord. on the *Hirpini*, and was originally call'd *Maleventum*, and said to have been founded by *Diomedes*; but when the *Romans* sent thither a Colony they alter'd it to *Beneventum*. *Trajan* made a Highway fr. it to *Brundisium*. In the Decline of the Empire the City was almost destroy'd by *Totila*; but afterw. rebuilt by the *Lombards*. It had Dukes of its own; but in 1053. the Emp. *Henry III.* gave it to Pope *Leo IX.* instead of *Bamberg*, which had been pledged to the Holy See; by which Means it became an Ecclef. City in *Naples*. It hath been an Abpric. since *An.* 969. and, being a confid. Revenue, is commonly given by the Pope to some Favourite Cardinal. The Limits of its ant. Duchy heretofore comprehended *Apulia*, *Campania*, *Samnium*, and some Part of the Country of the *Brutii*. It was erected by *Antharis*, K. of

Lombardy, and lasted till *An.* 850. The City has suffer'd much by Earthquakes; being partic. overturned in 1688, when the Abp. the late Pope *Benedict XIII.* was dug out of the Ruins alive; who, when Pope, rebuilt it; but it suffer'd so much again in 1703. that there's now scarce any thing in it worth seeing.

BENFLEET *Magna*, *Essex*, near *Canvey-Island*.

BENGAL (The Gulph or Bay of), in Latin *Sinus Gangesicus*, is reckon'd the largest and deepest in the World, except that of *Mexico*; it extending from the most S. Point of *Ceylon* W. to *Achem* on the most N. Point of *Sumatra* E. thence to the Coast of *Malacca*, 20 Deg. of Lon. or 780 m. And as it strikes out from the *Indian Ocean* towards N. between *India* & the Peninsula of *Malacca*, it stretches from the Lat. of 6 to the Entrance of the *Ganges* in 23. which is 17 Deg. or 1020 m. In Fact it extends from the S. Part of *Coromandel* to the River *Hugely*. It receives several very great Rivers, particularly the *Ganges* & *Guerga* from the W. Side of it, and the *Arracan* & *Menamkiou*, or *Ava River*, from the E. Side. The Season for Shipping to come into Bay is from April to October. But *Sept.* 13. 1737. happen'd one of the most terrible Hurricanes here that we find in History. 'Twas attended with a very heavy Rain, which rais'd the Water 15 Inches in 6 Hours, and a violent Earthquake, which threw down abundance of Houses; and as the Storm reached 60 Leagues up the *Ganges*, 'twas computed 20000 Ships & Vessels, (great & small) among which 3 or 4 of our *E. India* Company's Ships, were cast away; a prodig. Quantity of Cattle of all Sorts, with a great many Tygers, Rhinoceroses, &c. drowned; the very Crocodiles stiffed with the furious Agitation of the Waters, and an incredible Number of Birds beat down by the Storm into the River. Two *English* Ships of 500 Tons were thrown into a Village above 200 fath. from the Bed of the *Ganges*, broke to Pieces, and all the Men drowned promiscuously w. the Inhabitants and Cattle. Barks of 60 Tons were blown 6 m. up into the Land over the Tops of high Trees; and the Water rose in all 40 feet higher than usual. *Bengal*, as a Coast, is supposed to extend only from Cape *Palmiras* on the N. of the Coast of *Golconda* to the Entrance into the *Ganges*. As Pilots are not always to be had, the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* who have their respec. Factories here, keep them in constant Pay, to be ready at *Ballasore* to carry their Shipping up the River, because it is of the most difficult Entrance for a Stranger, has the greatest Variety of Channels, and is the most blocked up with innumerable Sands & Shoals. Therefore it has been survey'd and founded with utmost Exactness, and several safe good Channels marked out; so that the greatest *E. India* Ships may be carried up to the farthest Part that Commerce requires; there being generally from 5 to 7 fath. Water, even within few Miles of *Hugely* itself, which is fr. the Entrance of the Braces, &c. at least 160 m. and much more including Windings, &c. The Sides of this River, & Islands in it, are overgrown with Bushes, which shelter Abundance of Tygers. 'Tis upon Account of these Tygers, says *Bernier*, that for People, travelling between these little Isles in small Boats, as usually they do, 'tis dangerous in many Places to land. Besides, great Care is to be had that the Boat, which in the Night is fasten'd to Trees, be not too near the Bank; for there are now and then some Men surprized; and I have heard that Tygers have been bold enough to come into the Boats, and carry away Men that they found asleep, chusing the biggest and fattest. That which appears the most S. Part of the *Ganges* has a Town call'd *Piply*, 4 or 5 Leag. up the River, which was formerly a Place of good Trade, and had *English* and *Dutch* Factories; but is become a beggarly Place but of Fishermen, since the Factories were removed to *Hugely* and *Calcutta*. Of these and other Places see Accounts under their proper Names.

BENGAL (The Kingdom or Province of) lies in the S. E. Corner of *Indoston*, on both Sides of the Tropic of *Cancer* and the River *Ganges*. In other Terms, 'tis the most E. Prov. of the Mogul's Dominions in *India*. It has its Bay and the Pr. of *Orixa* on the S. *Patna* & *Jesuat* N. *Malwa* W. with *Arracan* & *Tipra* E. Its Length is about 400 m. from E. to W. and Breadth 300 from N. to S. 'Tis compar'd to *Egypt* for Fertility, and the *Ganges* & its Branches overflowing it yearly, as the *Nile* does *Egypt*: And it's often styl'd the Granary of *Asia*. It's not very mountainous save on the Frontiers. *Bernier* says it's the best and most fruitful Country in the World, being water'd by not only the *Ganges*, but Channels cut out of it, on whose Banks grow their Pulse, Mustard-Seed, Sezamum for Oil, and lit. Mulberry-trees to feed their Silk-worms, whose Prodnct both of raw and

and wrought Silk is preferred to the *Chinese*, & judg'd scarce inferior to that of *Ghilan* on the *Caspian Sea*. Besides Aloes, Saltpetre in Quantities prodigious, Lacque, Opium, Wax, Civet, Long Pepper, Ginger, and Butter, it produces vast Quantities of Rice, which is sent to the *Moluccas*, *Sumatra*, *Malabar*, &c. &c. and it sends Plenty of Sugar to *Golconda*, *Carnate*, *Arabia*, *Mesopotamia*, & *Persia*; also Spices, Cotton, finest Muslins & Callicoes, Silks call'd *Bengals*, Elaches & *Herba Stuffs*, with Indico & Canes, to *Europe*. The *Portuguese* drove a great Trade here in Confections, Pomcitrons, a long delicate Root call'd *Sarfaparilla*, *Ambas*, *Ananas*, *Mirabolans*, Lemons, & Ginger. In a Word, continues *Bernier*, 'tis a Country abounding in all Things; and 'tis for this very Reason that so many *Portuguese*, *Mesticks* [or *Mestices*] and other Christians, are fled thither from those Quarters which the *Dutch* have taken from them. And 'tis this Affluence, joined to the Beauty and Goodnature of the Women Natives, that hath occasion'd this Proverb amongst the *Portuguese*, *English*, and *Hollanders*, That there are 100 open Gates to enter into the Kingdom of *Bengal*, and not one to come away again. Rains are here almost continual from *April* to *September*, accomp. with Tempests, which occasion Inundations, and do a deal of Mischief. During the other 6 Months the Weather is fair, and cool'd with the N.E. Wind; but in *December*, *January*, & *February* the Mornings are misty and cold; yet in *December*, when the Days are shortest, they have Sun from half an Hour after 6 in the Morning to half an Hour after 5 in Evening. The Days are fair and clear, the Nights cold: And this is Harvest-Season. Here's Plenty of fresh and salt Fish, Fowls so cheap that good Pullets may be bought for 3 Half-pence a piece, and Geese and Ducks in Proportion. Here are Abundance of Sheep, Kids, & Porks, the chief Food of the *Europeans*, who also victual their Ships therewith. But the common People Natives feed chiefly on 3 or 4 Kinds of Pulse, Rice, Butter, and boil'd Fish. They use a little Oil and Mustard, but no Salt or Pepper; and every one eats by himself. They never sit down to Meals, use the *Banana* Leaves for Napkins, and the Ground for their Table. They boil the Rice in an earthen Platter, which serves but once; and make their Fires with dry'd Cow-dung, which they think more purifying than other Fuel. --- This Kingd. had formerly a powerful Prince of its own 'till 1582, when the *Gr. Mogul* over-ran the Country, and made it a Prov. of his Empire. *Scouten* writes, The Pr. is govern'd by a Kan & other subord. Officers, who in the Emperor's Name, &c. exercise absolute Power, affect Pomp, numerous Guards, Musicians, Trains of Elephants, Horses, Ensigns, Palanquins, fine Liveries; are gener. ambitious, voluptuous, covetous, and oppress particularly the Pagans, who subsist chiefly by Agriculture and weaving Callicoes. The Governors have all the Tributes, Imposts, and Fines; for which they are obliged to furnish the Emperor with Horse and Arms by Thousands or Hundreds, according to their Rank: So that this Pr. is rated at 40000 Horse & 80000 Foot for its Quota; and its yearly Revenue is calculated at about 5000000 *Sterl.* The *Mohammedans* here are very whimsical in the Worship of their Saints. During the Festival of *Ali's* 2 Sons, the Gentiles must keep home, nor look out of Window on Pain of Death. They allow Polygamy and Fornication, and in private drink Wine & Strong Liquors. The Pagan Children are betrothed at 6 Years of Age; but the Marriage not consummated till Parents consent, when in Maturity. The Nearest of Kin on both Sides search for the Tokens of Virginity; which if they appear the 1st Night, there's great Rejoicing; otherwise the Bride is sure to be chid & ridiculed on the spot, & perhaps ever made unhappy. They are extremely jealous, and have Liberty to kill their Wives in Case of Adultery (*). Their Habits are for most Part like the *Persians*. The Wives and Daughters of the *Moors* load their Arms, Fingers, and Legs, with Rings, &c. like those of the other Provinces, have rich Necklaces, and Pendants at their Ears, and affect to make their Hair black as Jet. The better Sort of Inhabitants plaister the Insides of their Houses (which are of Earth and Clay dry'd in the Sun) with a Mixture of Chalk, Cow-dung, Milk, Sugar, and Gum, which gives them a pleasant Gloss, and prevents the breeding of Insects. Their Furniture is rich *Persian* and other Tapestry. Their Bedding is for most Part slight Quilts laid on Couches; and the *Moors* use Stools and Benches, but chuse rather to sit cross-legg'd on Mats. Most of the Gentry live splendidly & pleasantly. The establish'd Religion is *Mohammedan*; — yet for one such there are 100 Pagans. Publick Offices, &c. are fill'd indifferently with Men of both Persuasions. Because the latter believe *Transmigration*,

they esteem it sinful to kill Cows, or touch any that have been killed [See *BANIANS* & *BATICALA*]. *Tavernier* says, the Pagans here, when a Child does not suck, carry it out in a Linnen Cloth, and tie it to the Bough of a Tree, where they leave it from Morning till Night, when they fetch it back; and, if it refuse the Breast again, repeat the same 3 Days after; and if it still refuse, they then believe it to be a Devil, and drown it. During this unnatural Experiment, the Crows many-times peck out one or both of the Infants Eyes; which is the Reason many of the Pagans have but one Eye, and many none at all. *Europeans* sometimes take these Children down by stealth, and give them good Education. Another shocking Custom, tho' much restrained since the *Mohammedans* came among 'em, is not, it seems, wholly laid aside yet, viz. the burning of the Widows alive with the Bodies of their deceased Husband. *Capt. Hamilton* says it continued while he was in the Country. And about 9 Years after he left it, viz. in 1738. we had the following Account from some *English* Merchants at *Bengal*, who were present at the whole Ceremony of burning a Woman with the Corpse of her Husband; --- 'She accompanied the Corpse to the Pile, singing, and holding a green Bough in each Hand. At her Arrival there, the *Bramins* (or Priests) gave her Rice & Sweet-meats, on which she fed heartily, and distributed the Remainder to the Standers-by, who carefully preserved it. She talked composedly, from Time to Time, with some of her Relations, often smiling, and, by her Discourse to some others, who were at Variance, she prevailed on 'em to join Hands, and be reconciled. She had 3 of her Children present; but seemed to take no more Notice of them than of the rest of her Friends; and after some Women, appointed for the Ceremony, had anointed and painted her, she went 3 times round the Pile, singing, and bowing every Time she came to the Head of the Corpse, and then mounted it very chearfully, lay down by it, put her Arms about the Neck and embraced it. She being then cover'd with some dry Wood, her Eldest Son, with a Torch in his Hand, went likewise 3 times about the Pile, praying, and bowing, putting the Torch to her Nose, every Time he came to her Head; and at last set fire to the Pile, whereby she was consumed, without uttering the least Groan or Complaint.' --- This Ceremony seems somewhat alter'd since *Tavernier* was here; whose Account of it is thus: *The Woman accompanies the Body to the Ganges, where they are both wash'd; then she dances up to the Funeral Pile, with the Musick of Drums, Flutes, and Hautboys, and places herself upon it, as if she was sitting up in her Bed; then they lay her Husband's Body across her; after which, her Friends give her Letters, Pieces of Callico, or some Bits of Silver or Copper to deliver to their Friends in the other World. When they have all done, the Woman asks the By-standers three Times if they have any more Service. If they make no Answer, she ties up all the Tokens in a Piece of Tasseta, puts them in her Lap, and then bids them set Fire to the Pile; which is done accordingly: But before their Bodies are half consumed, they cast them into the Ganges, where they are devoured by the Crocodiles.* He adds, that they are burnt after a different Fashion in other Provinces. --- The Rev. Mr. Lord, in his *Discovery of Foreign Sects in the E. Indies*, notes *Propertius's* having celebrated this inhuman Custom, as if it were a Testimony of the Conjugal Chastity, in the Polygamist Husbands several Rival Widows, thus: ---

Fælix Eois lex funeris una maritis,

Quos Aurora suis rubra colorat aquis:

Namque ubi mortifero jecta est fax ultima lecto,

Uxorum suis stat pia turba comis.

Et certamen habent læthi quæ viva sequatur;

Conjugium pudor est non licuisse mori.

Ardent viatrices, & flammæ pectora præbent,

Imponuntque suis ora perusta viris.

Which the above-said Rev. Gentleman thus renders into *English*:

- ' A happy Funeral-Law those *Indians* hold,
- ' Where bright *Aurora* shines with Beams of Gold;
- ' For when in fiery Brands the Husbands ly,
- ' The Women stand with hanging Tresses by;
- ' And strive who to their Husbands first may turn
- ' A Body chaste into the flaming Urn;
- ' Whilst to the Fire they yield a constant Breast,
- ' And with parcht Mouths do kiss their Loves to Rest.'

See our Article *AGRA*, wherein is recounted the Manner of 5 Women Slaves thus burning themselves together with their Mistress. See also *BISNAGAR*. But tho' (our Author) *Propertius* maketh this to be a Witness of their Conjugal Chastity, yet *Strabo* maketh the Ground thereof to be the

Indian Womens Disloyalty to their Husbands; who, in former Times, by secret Means, untimely poisoned them, to enjoy their Paramours. The *Rajahs* therefore, to restrain this Practice, did procure the *Brahmans* to make it an *Aët of Religion* to interdict *second Marriages to the Women*, and that, after the Decease of the *Husband*, the *Woman* should no longer survive; that so they might be more careful of their Preservation. — The *cheaster Sort*, to gain an Honour out of the Infamy cast upon their Sex, did, by voluntary Sufferance, remove all Suspicion of such Machination of Evil, since they were ready to cope with the Terror of Death, to confirm their Love: The Ceremony whereof is this. --- Here our Author relates what's no more than tantamount to what is above related: Wherefore 'twere little better than Repetition to insert it; and its Room may (we imagine) be more acceptably supply'd with the following from *Bernier*, which demonstrates, that all those *Indian Widows* do not so chearfully, and without Reluctance, even submit to this fiery Tryal of Love, &c. — "Tis true (says this last-nam'd Voyager) that I have seen some of them, who, at the Sight of the Pile and Fire, appeared to have some Apprehension, and who would perhaps have gone back; but 'tis too often too late. Those Demons the *Brahmans*, that are there with their great Sticks, astonish them, and hearten them up, or even thrust them in; as I have seen it done to a Young Woman that retreated 5 or 6 Paces from the Pile, and to another that was much disturbed when she saw the Fire take hold of her Cloaths, those Executioners thrusting her in with their long Poles. — Yet I have often seen one, that is still a handsome Woman, and had saved herself out of their Hands, falling into the Hands of the *Gadous*, that sometimes meet there in great Numbers, when they know that 'tis some fair and young Woman that is to be burnt, and that hath no Great Kindred, nor much Company with her. For the Women that are afraid of the Pile, and fly away from it, knowing that they cannot be received again amongst the *Gentiles*, nor live with them, because they repute them infamous after they have committed such a Fault, and brought such a Disgrace on their Religion, such Women, I say, are ordinarily the Prey of this Kind of Men, who are also counted infamous in the *Indies*, and have nothing to lose. A *Megulian* durst not save nor receive any, for Fear of bringing himself into great Trouble. Some *Portuguese* living in Sea-ports, where they were strongest, have sometimes carried away some of them. For my Part, I have often been so enraged against those *Brahmans*, that, if I durst, I had strangled them. I remember, among others, that, at *Labor*, I saw a very handsome and very young Woman burnt. I believe she was not above 12 Years of Age. This poor unhappy Creature appeared rather dead than alive when she came near the Pile. She shook, and wept bitterly. Mean Time 3 or 4 of these Executioners, the *Brahmans*, together with an old Hag that held her under the Arm, thrust her on, and made her sit down upon the Wood; and lest she should run away, they tied her Legs and Hands, and so burnt her alive. — These are certainly very barbarous and cruel Customs; but that which the *Brahmans* do in some Places of the *Indies* is yet more so: For, instead of burning those Women who must die on the Death of their Husbands, they bury them in the Ground alive up to the very Throat; and then Two or Three of them fall at once upon them, and wring their Necks round, and so choke them, covering them quickly with Earth, and then marching over their Heads. — We above at (*) observed that *Adultery* on the Female Part is punishable with Death. *Bernier* gives so a notable an Example of eventual double Justice in the Case, as we doubt not of being excused for transplanting it so properly into this Article. 'Tis of a Woman that was engaged in some Love Intrigues with a young *Mohammedan*, her Neighbour, who was a Taylor, and could play finely on the Tabor. This Woman, in the Hopes she had of marrying this Young Man, poisoned her Husband, and presently came away to tell her Taylor, that 'twas Time to be gone together as they had projected, or else she should be obliged to burn herself --- [for the saving her Credit as to Faith and Chastity.] --- The Youngman, fearing lest he might be intangled in a mischievous Business, flatly refused her. The Woman then, very composedly, went to her Relations, and advertised them of the sudden Death of her Husband, and openly protested that she would not survive him, but burn herself with him. Her Kindred, well satisfied with so generous a Resolution, and the great Honour she did to her whole Family, presently had a Pit made, and filled with Wood, exposing the Corpse upon it, and kindling the Fire. All being prepar'd, the Woman goes to embrace, and bid Farewel to, all her Kin-

dred, &c. that were there about the Pit, among whom was also the Taylor, who had been invited to play upon the Tabor that Day, with many others of that Sort of Men, according to Custom. Being come to him, she made as if she would bid him Farewel with the rest; but, instead of gently embracing him, she takes him with all her Force by the Collar, pulls him to the Pit, and tumbles him together with herself into the Ditch, where they both were soon dispatch'd. But it's Time to close this horrid Scene. --- The Country of *Bengal* is full of Castles and Towns; and the Inhabitants are employ'd either in manufacturing their Silk, Cotton, and *Herba* Stuffs, which we have describ'd in our Article *BALASORE*, or other valuable Goods. --- Before we wholly dismiss this present Article, it's necessary to correct an Error very common in the Maps and some Authors, wherein *Bengal* is set down as the Chief City, and from whence the Country receiv'd its Name. But there is no City in the whole Country of such a Name. And, according to Accounts of the Situation of such a Place, pretended to enjoy such a Name, it is concluded to be no other than *CHATTIGAN*: Which see in its right Station.

BENGLEDI, a River in the Kingdom of *Congo*, *Africk*, between the Bay *Seno delle Vacche* and the River *Songa*, where a Lord, subject to the K. of *Angola*, doth chiefly command. [*Odoardo Lopez*.]

BENGO, a River in *Congo*, navigable upwards of 25 m.

BENGUELLA, a Country of *Congo*, *Africa*, has *Angola* N. the Country of *Jaga Casanji* E. the Kingdom of *Matapam* S. & the Ocean W. The Coast begins near the Mouth of the River *Coanza*, or at Cape *Ledo*, & extends to Cape *Negro*; i. e. from the 9th Degree 20 Min. to the 16th 30 Min. of S. Lat. about 430 m. The most considerable Pro. & Coun. along the Coast are *Libolo & Aio*, *Sowa Caria*, *Sowa Calamba Grande*, the Coun. of the *Sumbis*, & that of *Quimbondos*. The Inland Countries S. *Namboa Argonga*, *Sowa Tende*, *Genge* or the Coun. of the *Quillenges*, *Zemba Cutira*, *Sowa Quilembi*, *Benbe* or the Coun. of the *Guimbandos*, *Sowa Angola Gimbo*, *Zamba Gando*, *Lit. Benbe*, *Sowa Palanca*, *Jaga Canhica*, *Sowa Guitata*, *Casani Caquitende*, *Jaga Calembe*, *Jaga Caconda*, & Coun. of the *Musumbes*; all which are so little known, it's not possible to describe 'em. Along the Coast we are better acquainted, viz. *Old Benguella* or *Benguella Viella*, *Manikicongo*, *Fort Cabuto*, *St. Philip de Benguella*, *Angra de Sancta Maria*, *Farsa Bay*, *Tertuga Bay*, *Angra de Negros*, and *Great Wiffers Bay*.

Old BENGUELLA, fr. which the whole Kingdom has its Name is sit. E. lon. 13. 30. S. lat. 10. 35. 300 m. N. of Cape *Negro* & 120 S. of the Island of *Loanda*. It gives Name to a Pr. extending 10 Leagues along the Coast fr. Cape *St. Bras* to the Bay of *Pullets*, so call'd from the Numbers of Poultry. The Soil here is very fruitful, and the Land low. The *Portuguese* have built a Fort, with Palisadoes and a Ditch round it. The whole is surrounded with Houses, & shaded with Orange, Lemon, Banana, and other Trees. There are 7 Villages in the Neighbourh. of *Benguella* under its Jurisdiction. The most considerable of these is *Manikisomba*, so large that the Inhabitants can raise 3000 Men. The *Portuguese* once settled hereabout, but for Fear of the Natives fled to *Massingano* in *Angola*, but were pursued, and many slaughter'd, by them. The Bay of *Benguella* lies to S. of that Town. It's 2 Leagues br. at the Entrance, & a League & half deep. Here's good anchoring. Before *Benguella* Town lies a Sand-Bank, which hinders Ships anchoring near it; so that they are obliged to do it above 3 m. from the Coast in 5 fathom Water. The Air of *Benguella* is very bad, the *Portuguese* there looking more like Ghosts than Men, being for most Part Persons banish'd thither for their Crimes.

BENI-ARAXID, or *Beni-Raxid*, so called from the Inhabitants, who are *Bereberes* of the Tribe of *Magaroas*, and Lineage of *Beni-Arachida*, a Prov. of *Algier*, is one of its Dependencies. It's sit. on very high Ground, and 17 Leagues in Leng. & 9 in Br. All the S. Part is a plain Country, and the N. very mountainous, but interlaced with fertile Valleys, abounding with Corn, Honey, Pasture Grounds; and the whole Prov. producing Plenty of Jujubes, Figs, and other excellent Fruits. One Part of its Inhabitants dwell in Towns & Villages, upon the Mountains, and cultivate their Corn-Fields, Vineyards, and Fruits: The other, who inhabit the Plains, range about like *Arabs*, and are richer in Cattle, Camels, Horses, &c. Its 4 chief Towns are *Beni-Arax* (the Capital), *Calaa*, *El Mohascar*, and *Batha*. The whole Country can bring 25000 Men into the Field, and are most *Mohammedaus*.

BENI-ARAX, Capital of the preceding, in *Barbary*, tho'

who's not walled, is very antient and considerable, and has above 2000 Houses, and a great many Persons of Quality and Wealth.

BENIN (The Country of, in *Guinea, Africa*;) which comprehends also the *Slave Coast*, has *Guinea Proper* (or more particul. the *Gold Coast*) on the W. *Gago, Biafara*, with the Desert of *Seth*, N. *Mujac & Makoko E.* and Pt. of *Congo*, with the *Ethiopic Ocean*, S. It's gen. divided into 3 Parts, *WHYDAH* and *ARDAH*, [or *Ardra*] (which 2 contain properly the *Slave Coast*) and *BENIN PROPER*. The Coast being very winding, it can't be ascertain'd in a strait Line; but from the Mouth of the River *Volta* to that of *Benin*, or *Formosa*, are about 65 Leag.; from thence to *Cape Formosa* 45.; and from thence E. to the Mountains of *Amboises* 55; and thence S. to the Riv. *San Benita* (the utmost Boundary) about 40; in all about 205. Between the *Volta & Cape Formosa* is a large Gulph, call'd *Gulph of Guinea*. The Extent inland is not well known.

BENIN PROPER has Pt. of the *Gulph of Guinea* and the *Slave Coast* (or *Ardra*) W.; Pt. of *Gago* and *Biafara* N.; *Mujac & Makoko E.*; and *Congo* S. where it extends 1 Degr. beyond the Equinoc. Line. Its Extent from W. to E. is about 600 m. But how much from S. to N. is not ascertain'd. The Land is mostly low, woody, in some Parts water'd with Rivers & Ponds; in others there's such a Scarcity, that the King has Officers in Pay to supply Water to the Traveller, who place from Distance to Distance Jars of Water clear as Crystal, with a Shell for a Cup; but he is to pay; and tho' the Officer be not there he must leave the Pay. I shall extract the Remainder of this large (but, we hope, not tedious) Article most from *Bosman* and *Barbot*. We begin with the former, & follow him in his own, tho' not very methodical, Series, taking Liberty of altering and abbreviating his Diction when thought convenient. The Inhabitants are good-natur'd & civil, from whom 'tis easy to obtain any Thing by soft Means. But they expect their Courtesy be repaid with Civility; and to think of forcing aught from 'em is to dispute with the Moon; nor will they suffer their antient Customs to be abolished. But they are grievously tedious in Dealing; 8 or 10 Days passing before we can agree with them for the Stock of Elephants Teeth they have by 'em. They also seem civil to each other; but that's bare Compliment; for they'll not trust each other; and they are prudent and secret in their Dealings, pretending to be poorer than they are, to escape the rapacious Hands of their Superiors. Here are 3 States, besides the King, who governs arbitrarily, his Will being Law. Next him, the *highest State* is composed of 3 Persons, call'd *Great Lords*, who attend the *King's Person*; and whoever wants to address his Majesty must apply to them; and they are sure to inform him of what they please, and consequently act in his Name as they think fit, few or none else being admitted to the Royal Presence. The *second Rank* is of those called *Ars de Roc*, or Street-Kings; some of whom preside over the Commonalty, others over the Slaves, or Military Affairs, or Cattle, or Fruits, &c. but of these are chosen the Viceroy and Governors of the Countries subj. to the King, who are responsible to the 3 *Great Lords*, by whose Recommendation they obtain their Posts; and the King presents each with a String of Coral, that being equivalent here to the Badges of an Order of Knighthood. This they are obliged to wear; and if it be lost or stolen, Death is the certain Penalty. The King keeps these Beads or Corals in his own Possession; and the counterfeiting or wearing such without his Grant is also Capital. They are made of a Sort of a pale-red coctile Earth or Stone, and very well glazed, and are very like speckled red Marble. Besides these *Fiadors*, under the *third Rank* are also reckon'd the *Mercadors*, or Merchants; *Fulladors*, or Intercessors; the *Veilles*, or Elders; all distinguish'd by the said Badge of Honour. The Commonalty take place next; very few of whom are laborious or industrious, unless wretched poor; the others laying the whole Burthen of Work on their Wives and Slaves, as Tilling, Spinning, Weaving, or any Handicraft; whilst they, if they have but the smallest Stock, apply to Merchandize alone. The chief Workmen are either Smiths, Carpenters, or Leather-dressers; but they are all exceeding clumsy. Those possess'd of any Riches eat & drink well: Their com. Diet being Beef, Mutton, Chickens, and Jamms for their Bread; of which beaten fine they make Cakes; and they drink Water and Brandy if they can get it. They impart a Portion of the Superfluity to the Neecessitous. The meaner Sort are content with smoak'd or dry'd Fish, Jamms, Bana's, & Beans. The King, *Great Lords*, & Governors, subsist several Poor at their

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Places of Residence, some by imploying 'em, the rest for God's sake; so that there are no Beggars. They are very liberal in Presents, & give *Europeans* vast Quantities of refreshing Provisions. The Habit of these *Negroes* is neat, ornamental, and much more magnificent than of those on the *Gold Coast*. The Rich wear first a white Callicoe, or Cotton, Cloth, about 1 Yard long, and half so broad, which serves them as Drawers; over that a finer white Cotton Dress, abt. 16 or 20 Yards, which they very ornamentally plait in the Middle, casting over it a Scarf of about a Yard long & 2 Spans br. the End of which adorn'd with Fringe or Lace. The upper Part of their Body is mostly naked. These are the Cloaths they appear in abroad; but at home they wear a coarse Paan instead of Drawers, with a great painted Cloth like a Cloak. The mean Sort go alike cloathed, but of Stuff coarser. The *Great Lords* Wives wear Callico Paans very fine, and beautifully chequer'd with several Colours; these are open behind, or on one Side. The upper Part of their Body is cover'd with a beautiful Cloth of a Yard long, instead of a Veil. Their Necks are adorn'd with Laces of Coral very agreeably disposed; their Arms being dress'd with bright Copper or Iron Rings, as are the Legs of some, and their Fingers as thick crowded with Copper Rings as they can wear 'em. The meaner Women differ from them only in Meaness of Stuff. Alm. all Children go naked, Boys 'till aged 10 or 12, and Girls till Nature discovers their Maturity, having nothing but some Strings of Coral twist'd about their Middles. The Men curl not nor adorn their Hair, except buckling it in 2 or 3 Places, to hang Coral to it; but the Womens is very artificially turn'd up into great & small Buckles, and divided on the Crown like a Cock's Comb inverted, and oil it with the Oil which they roast out of the Kernels of Oil-Nuts, by which in Time it turns to a sort of green or yellow Colour. The Men marry as many Wives as Circumstances allow 'em to keep. The Marriages are commonly made thus: If a Man like a Virgin, he discovers it to one of his most considerable Relations, who goes and asks her of hers; who, if she's not before promis'd, seldom deny. Thereupon the Match goes on, and the Bridegroom cloaths his destined Bride with a rich Suit, Necklaces, and Bracelets; and, having treated the Relations on both Sides, the Wedding is ended. The Treat being prepar'd each hath his Part sent home. They are jealous of their Wives with their own Countrymen; but not in the least with us. All the Difference betw. the Wives of the Great and those of the Mean is, the latter go every where, where Work calls 'em; but the others are carefully secluded, who are obliged to retire, so as not to be seen, when any Man pays a Visit to their Husband. Adultery is punish'd 3 several Ways; (1.) the Goods of the Adulterer are seized by the wrong'd Husband to his own Use; (2.) the Adultress is cudgel'd out of Doors to seek her Fortune, who usually retires to some dist. Place, and passes for a Widow, or turns common. This is the Poor Cuckolds's Recompence & Satisfaction. The Rich (3.) revenge themselves much the same Way; but the Woman's Relations, to avoid the Scandal to their Family, reconcile the offended Husband with a good Sum. The Governors punish this Crime more severely; for if they surprize any debauching their Wives, they kill both them and their Paramours on the Spot of sinning, and throw their Bodies on a Dunghill a Prey to carniverous Beasts. Pregnant Wives are not allow'd the matrimonial Caresses of her Husband till deliver'd. If the born Infant prove a Male, it's presented to the King as his Right and Property; hence all the Males are call'd his Slaves. But Females belong to the Father. Eight or 14 Days, sometimes longer, after the Birth, Children of either Sex are circumcis'd, the Masculine being bereft of their Prepuce, & the latter of a small Portion of the Clitoris. They have also sm. Incisions made all over their Bodies, in a sort of Regularity, expressing some Figures; but Females are painfully the most adorn'd this Way. When the Child is 7 Yrs. old, the Parents make a Feast, imagining the Infant past the greatest Danger; and in order to prevent Evil Spirits doing it any Mischief, they strew all the Ways with dressed Victuals to appease them. If a Woman has 2 Children at a Birth, it's esteem'd a good Omen, and the King is immediately inform'd thereof, who causes publick Joy to be express'd by all Sorts of their Musick. The Father, thinking it too hard for the Mother to suckle 2 at once, surely looks out for a wet Nurse whose Child is dead. In all the *Benin* Territories Twin-Births are thus reckon'd auspicious, except at *Arebo*, where their Opinion is utterly the Reverse, and the Twin-bearing Woman treated most barbarously. See AREBO, not only for this shocking Circumstance,

cumstance, but another proper to be read in this Place, and which we omit as an unnecessary Repetition; 'tis concerning the sacred Wood wherein they imagine the Devil to lurk. Menstruous Women are deemed so unclean, that they're not permitted so much as to enter their Husbands Houses, or touch any Thing, either to dress Diet, clean House, or any Thing; nor are they permitted so much as to look into other Houses, but are obliged to reside in a separate one; but as soon as 'tis over, and they have wash'd themselves, they are restor'd to their former State. If they are ask'd who first taught 'em Circumcision, and believe the Menstruous unclean, they own that they know no more but that those Customs are traditionally handed down to them by their Ancestors. These *Negroes* seem not so afraid of Death as in other Lands; they are not uneasy at the naming it. However they are zealous in the use of Means to prolong Life. The first Refuge is to the *Priest*, who here, as well as on the *Gold Coast*, acts the *Doctor*. He 1st administers green Herbs; which proving ineffectual, he 2dly hath Recourse to Sacrifices. If the Patient recovers, the Priest is very much esteem'd; if not, he's dismissed, and another is call'd in. The sick Person is no sooner recover'd than the Sacerdotal-Physician is discharged without any Respect; so that if the Priests here have no other Dependence, they are generally poor, because each Person offers his own Sacrifices, and performs the Service of his Idols, without giving them any Manner of Trouble. When a Person dies, the Corpse is wash'd; and if a Native of *Benin* die at a distant Place, the Body is perfectly dried up over a gentle Fire, and put into a Coffin, whose Planks are close join'd with Glue, and brought home with the first Opportunity to be buried; which sometimes, for lack of Convenience of being thus convey'd, is very long kept above Ground. The nearest Relations, Wives, and Slaves, go into Mourning; some shave their Head, or Half their Head, or Beard. Publick Mourning lasts 14 Days. Their Laments are accommodated to the Tunes of several musical Instruments, tho' with large intermediate Stops, during which they drink plentifully. Right of Inheritance devolves thus. When a Person of Condition dies, the Eldest Son is sole Heir, but is obliged to present a Slave by way of Herriot to the King, & another to the 3 *Great Lords*, with a Petition that he may succeed his Father in the same Quality, which is accorded; and he is declar'd lawful Heir of all. He bestows on his Younger Brothers but just what he pleases; but if his Mother be alive, he surely allows her a creditable Maintenance, suitable to her Condition, and lets her keep whatever she had gotten of his Father. He takes home his Father's oth. Widows, espe. those who have had no Child, and, if he likes them, uses them as his own, but even those whom he doth not like he also takes home with their Children, and sets them to work; but entertains no matrimonial Conversation with them. If the Deceas'd leaves no Child, the Brother inherits; and in Case of Deficiency of such Heir, the Next of Kin. If no lawful Heir appears, the King inherits. Crimes are punish'd thus: — *Theft* is not rife here, these *Negroes* not being of the same pilfering Nature as at other Places. However, if a *Thief* be taken in the Fact, he is obliged to restore the Goods, and suffer a pecuniary Mulct; but if poor, after Restitution, he is well beaten. Yet if the Robbery be done on any of the Government, it's punish'd with Death. *Murder* is seldomer committed than the former. Whoever kills a Man is punish'd with Death; unless he happens to be the Son of some considerable Person; and then he's banish'd to the utmost Borders of the King's Territories. Yet none of these being ever after heard of, the *Negroes* take it for granted the Guard conduct them to the *Elysian Fields*. If one with his Fist, or otherwise accidentally and undesignedly, kill another, and the Deceas'd bleed not, nor his Death seem violent, the Offender may purchase his Life by creditably burying the Corpse, and producing a Slave to die in his stead. The Punishment of *Adultery* has been already told. All other Crimes are atoneable with Money: He that hath none must satisfy for the Time by Corporal Suffering. When Accusations are not clearly prov'd, the Accused is obliged to purge himself by Tryal, 4 Ways in slighter Offences, and a 5th in capital and high Crimes, &c. As to the *first*; (1.) The Accused is carried to the Priest, who greases a Cock's Feather, and therewith pierces his Tongue; which if it passes easily through is a Sign of his Innocence; otherwise he's pronounced guilty. (2.) The Priest takes an oblong Clod of Earth, in which he sticks 7 or 9 Cock's Quills, which the Accused is to draw out successively; and if they come easily, he is to be innocent; if not, *vice versa*. (3.)

The 3d Proof is by spurning Juice of certain Herbs into the Accused's Eyes; which if it hurt them not he's innocent; but if they become red and inflam'd, he's guilty to be sure. (4.) The Priest strokes the Prisoner 3 times over the Tongue with a Copper Arm-Ring red-hot; and from its being or not hurt Judgment is pronounced. I have (*says our Author*) seen all these Trials; but the Accused were declared guilty; — for it would be strange indeed if red-hot Copper should not burn the Tongue. As to the afore said *second Case*, & the *fifth Proof*, it scarce happens in 20 Yrs. The Accused being desirous to clear himself by Oath, the King's Leave first had, he is brought to a certain River, to which is ascrib'd the mirac. Quality of gently wafting every innocent Person plunged therein to Land, tho' quite unskill'd in Swimming; but of sinking to Bottom a guilty one, tho' a Swimmer ever so expert. --- The Natives here are not addicted to *Gaming*, nor play they but with Beans for mere Diversion, never for Money. Their *Religion* is absurd and perplex'd. --- They profess worshipping both *Gods* and *Devils* in *human & brutal Images*, some of which are Elephants Teeth, Claws, dead Mens Heads, Skeletons, &c. Each is his own Priest, who worships such imaginary Gods as he likes best, &c. It's really the more lamentable, since many of 'em have no very unjust Idea of *THE DEITY*; for they ascribe to GOD the Attributes of *Omnipresence, Omniscience, & Invisibleness*; & believe HE governs all Things by his Providence. By reason that GOD is *invisible*, they say, it would be absurd to make any corporeal Representations of him; for it's impossible to make any Image of what we never saw. The Images of their Idol Gods they take to be but subordinate Deities to *THE SUPREME GOD*, without duly considering what Sorts of Trifles they are; and only believe there are *Mediators* betwixt GOD and MAN, and which they take to be their Idols. --- They know enough of the *Devil* to call all that is ill by that Name; and believe themselves obliged to worship and serve him to prevent his mischieving them. But they represent him not by any particular Image, nor distinguish him from their other Idols otherwise but in their *Intention* only; for to or by the very same Image they one Time make Offerings to GOD, and at another to the *Devil*; so that one Image serves them in the 2 Capacities of *God* and *Devil*. They talk much concerning the *Apparition* of the *Ghosts* of their deceased Ancestors or Relations; but confess such *Apparitions* are only when their Eyes are closed in Sleep. Their daily Offerings consist but of a few boiled Jammes, mixt with Oil, which they lay before their Images. Sometimes they offer a Cock: — But then the Idol has only the Blood, --- because they like the Flesh very well themselves. The Great make annual Sacrifices, expensive and stately, killing Multitudes of Cows, Sheep, and all Sorts of Cattle, making merry with their Friends several Days successively. The *Seat of Bliss* or *Torment* in the *future Life* they imagine to be *Sea*. They call the Shadow of a Man *Passadoor*, or Conductor, which they believe shall testify whether he hath lived well or ill. If *well*, he's to be rais'd to great Dignity in the mention'd Place; if *ill*, he's to perish with Hunger and Poverty: So that they send the *Happy* and the *Damn'd* to the same Place. Their Trash of Idols are spread all over their Houses. They have so many and different Festivals, that they ought not to give Place to the *Romanists* themselves. Their great one, call'd the *Coral-Feast*, happens in *May*, at which the King himself is present. Their *Sabbath* is every fifth Day, which by such as can is solemnly observed with the Slaughter of Cows, Sheep, and Goats; whilst the Commonalty kill Dogs, Cats, and Chickens, or whatever their Money will reach to: And of whatever is killed large Portions are distributed to the Neccessitous, to enable them, as every Person is obliged, to celebrate this Festival. One Day a Year they very expensively celebrate the Memory of their Ancestors, &c. They divide Time into Years, Months, Weeks, and Days; each distinguish'd by a particular Name, and 14 Months make a Year. I can't say much of their *Wars*, they being pusillanimous and cowardly in general. Their Weapons, however, are Cutlances or Hangers, small Poniards, Asaguays, Bows and Arrows, which last are poison'd. They've Shields also of small Bamboes, so slight as not capable to ward off any Thing forcible; and are more for Ornament than Defence. As to *Animals*, here's no Want of tame Beasts, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs, Cats, besides Poultry, &c. all good and cheap. The Cattle, tho' small, are very good, especially that Part of them which are edible with us, which are of a good Taste. And as to the Remainder, the *Dogs* and *Cats*, the *Negroes* esteem them greater Dainties than any other Beast. *Wild Beasts*, as well voracious as others are here in Abundance,

Abundance. Among the Fierce Kind are reckon'd the Elephants, Lions, and Tygers. The Country is prodigious full of the first; but I am not fond of believing there are many Lions or Tigers, having never here seen one, or so much as the Skin of one of them; tho' that may possibly indeed be owing to these *Blacks* Cowardice, who dare not hunt them. Wild-Dogs, or Jackals, are said to be very numerous. They also say here are very large Monkeys or Baboons, which will attack a Body of Men not too numerous for them. Here, as well as on the *Gold Coast*, are all Sorts of Apes, besides eatable Wild Beasts, so abundant, that a good Marksman might live on the Sport; these are several Sorts of Hares, Hogs, and others. Of the feather'd Kind, the principal are Pheasants, Partridges (both green and blue), Turtle and Ring Doves, Ducks, Crooked Bills, Snipes, Divers, Water Hens, and a Sort of Crown Birds. But as these *Negroes* neither love nor much use Fire Arms, seldom any Game but what are taken in Nets come to Market. The River upwards is not well stor'd with Fish. Fruits of the Earth are, 1st, Corn, or great *Milbio*; for they have none of the small Sort. Here are not many Potatoes, but Plenty of Jammes. Here are 2 Sorts of Beans, both like Horsebeans, and of a disagreeable Taste, nor very wholesome. I never saw any Rice here, tho' the morassiy Land near the River seems very proper for it. Arboriferous Fruits are Coco-Nuts, Cormantyn-Apples, Paquovens, Beinana's, wild Figs, &c. The Soil a little from the River is very fertile; but close by it it's not good; for tho' what's sown comes up, the contagious River Damps kill it. The Inhabitants are well skill'd in making several Sorts of Dyes. Blue they prepare from Indigo, which grows here abundantly; the other Colours being extracted from certain Trees by Friction and Decoction. They make better Soap than any where all over *Guinea*, of Palm-oil, Banana Leaves, and the Ashes of a Sort of Wood. A prodigious Number of Cotton-Trees grow here; for, besides all the Inhabitants being cloathed thereby, Thousands of Cloths are annually exported. The King hath a very great Income; his Territ. being very large, and full of Governors, who each knows how many Bags of Boesies (this Country Money) he must yearly raise to the King; which amounts, to a vast Sum impossible to be calculated. Others, of meaner Rank, deliver Bulls, Cows, Sheep, Chickens, Jammes, and Cloaths; in short, whatever he wants for House-keeping; so that he's not obliged to a Farthing's Expence on that Account; consequently he lays up his whole pecuniary Revenue. Duties on imported & exported Wares are not paid here; but every one pays a certain Sum annually to the Governor of the Place where he lives for the Liberty of Trading. The Vice-roy sends Part of it to the King. So far *Bosman*, with whom so greatly agrees *Barbot* both in Manner, Form, and even in Expression, that it's almost to be suspected that one of them has borrow'd from the other; the former of whom has been so large in his Account as to leave very little unmentioned to be taken from the other. That which seems most eligible by us is what regards the King's Burial. 'As soon as the King of *Benin* expires, the Custom is to dig a very large Pit in the Ground at the Palace, and so deep that sometimes the Workmen are in Danger of being drowned by the great Quantity of Water. This Pit is wide at the Bottom, and very narrow above. They let down the Royal Corpse; and then his most beloved Domesticks, of both Sexes, earnestly beg to be allowed the Favour of going into it, to wait and attend on their Master in the other Life. But this Honour is granted only to the Best-qualified among them, and such as the King seemed most fond of. Which often occasions great Murmuring and Dissentions among them. The Persons honoured with this Preference being let down, they shut up the Mouth of the Pit with a large Stone, in Presence of a Multitude of People there waiting Day and Night. Next Morning they remove it; and some Officer asks those that were let down if they have found the King. If they answer, the Pit is again thus shut up, and open'd anew the Day following, to put the same Question; which is answer'd by such as are still living in the Pit, who also name such of their Companions as are already dead. In short, this strange fantastical Ceremony lasts sometimes 5 or 6 Days; and every Day they put the same Question till, the Pit-men being all dead with Hunger and Cold, &c. no Answer is return'd.—The most remarkable Places in this Kingdom, by us known, are, *Benin City*, *Awerri*, *Areba* or *Arebs*, *Boëdidoc*, *Agatton*, *Lobo* or *Libo*, *Cape Formosa*, *River Formosa*, 4 Islands in the Gulph of *Benin*, viz. *Isle of Fernando Po*, *El Principe*, 2 *Corisco's*, with *Cape de Lopo Gonsalvo*.

BENIN City is sit. about 60 m. from *Agatton*, 120 N. E. from *Whidab*; lat. 7. 20. lon. 5. 25. The Streets are prodigious long and br. where are continual Markets for Kine, Cotton, Elephants Teeth, & *European* Wares, yet notwithstanding they are kept very clean. The Houses are large and handsome, with Clay Walls, and covered with Reed, Straw, or Leaves. The Town is pleasantly sit. on the River *Formosa*. It was once a very populous Place, but now not so; — the Reason of which we have not Room to relate. The King's Court is sit. in a very large Plain. The first Place we come into is a long Gallery, supported by 58 strong Planks which are only hack'd out rough. At its End we come to the Mud-Wall with 3 Gates, one at each Corner, t'other in the Middle. At Top of all is fixed a Copper Snake, well cast and carved. Thro' one of these Gates we go into a Plain about a Qr. a m. square, encompass'd with a low Mud-Wall. Then come we to another Gallery, which has a Gate leading to the 3d Gallery, which is supported by human Figures. Thro' a Gate we come to the 4th Gallery; beyond which is the King's House. Here's another Snake. The City Inhabitants are all Natives, Foreigners not being permitted to live there. Here are several Rich Men who continually attend Court, not troubling themselves with either Trade, Agriculture, or any Thing else, but leave all to their numerous Wives, who go to all the circumjacent Villages to trade in all Sorts of Merchandizes, or otherwise serve for daily Wages, and are obliged to bring the greatest Part of their Gains to their *Lords and Masters* their Husbands. All Male Slaves here are Foreigners; for the Inhabitants cannot be sold for Slaves, only they bear the Name of the King's Slaves. Nor is it allowed to export any Male Slaves that are sold in this Country, for they must stay there. But Females may be dealt with at every one's Pleasure.

BENSBERG, in the D. of *Berg*, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, where a strong Fort and Monastery of the Order of the *Holy-Cross* was built in 1298. the first of its Kind in the Empire. The Castle or Palace here was built in a Forest on a Hill, by the Elec. *John William*. It stands 3 Leagues from the *Rhine*, between *Cologne* & *Duitz*. 'Tis built of a very hard Stone; and the Ornaments, particularly the Pillars supporting the Front Gallery, are a kind of grey Marble. The Apartments are large, well decorated with the finest Paintings; and they have a Prospect of a vast Length, viz. of the City of *Cologne*, the *Rhine*, and all the flat Country, containing a Variety of noble Scenes. This Seat has much the Air of *Versailles*. But the Outside is so encumber'd with a Confusion of numberless Ornaments, that M. *Pollnitz* calls it a noble fine House full of Imperfections.

BENSBURY is a military Work, of an orbicular Form, near *Wimbledon*, in *Suffex*, where *Cheaulin*, King of the *West Saxons* fought and defeated one of the *Kentish* Generals, in the first Battle of the *Saxons* among themselves.

BENSHEIM, sit. in the Pal. of the *Rhine*, on the E. Side of the River *Rhine*, 10 m. E. of *Worms*; E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 50. It's subj. to the Elector of *Mentz*.

BENSHINGTON, or *Benson*, *Oxfordsh.* on the *Thames*, a little below its Conjunction with the *Isis*. The Roman Way between *Alcester* & *Wallingford* goes over the *Thames* here, and is call'd by the Inhabitants *Medler's Bank*.

BENSOUËF, or *Eben-suef*, the Capital of that Half of *Upper Egypt* to which it gives Name, stands about 100 m. above *Cairo*, on the W. of the *Nile*, is about a Mile in Circuit, ill-built of unburnt Brick, and is the Residence of the Bey or *Sangiac*.

BENTHEM (the County of) in the Circle of *Westphalia*, *Germany*, has the *United Provinces* on the N. & W. the Bprie. of *Munster* E. and is about 30 m. S. E. & N. W. and 15 broad. 'Tis woody for most Part, except on the River *Aa*, where are pleasant fruitful Vallies.

BENTHEM Town, in the said County, lies on the S. Border of the County, 10 m. N. W. of *Oldensuel*, 30 N. W. of *Munster*, 36 of *Osnaburg*, 70 S. of *Emden* and 40 E. of *Deventer*, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 25. 'Tis fortified, and has a Castle; but is a Place of no Trade, being seated in the Middle of a Wood, and far from a River. 'Tis subj. to the Earl of *Bentheim*, antiently *Pons Poledranus*.

BENTIVOGLIO, in the Duchy of *Bologna*, *Italy*, stands on the *Reno*, about 10 m. from *Bologna* on the Road to *Ferrara*, from which latter it's dist. S. 16 m.; E. lon. 12. lat. 44. 30. It was once a handsome Town and Castle; but being quite ruined by Pope *Julius II.* it has continued in a forlorn Condition.

BENTLEY, *Warwick*, between *Kingbury* & *Shifstock*, 2 m. to N. of the latter,

BENTO River, or *Rio de Bento*, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, runs into Sea between *Rio de Campo*, 10 Leagues S. by W. and the Bay of *Angra*, direct S. W. 15. Leagues.

BENTON *Magna*, or *Mickle-Benton*, *Northumberland*, near *Newcastle*.

BENTON *Parva*, or *Little Benton*, near the former.

BENWELL, *Northumberland*, near *Newcastle*, where sev. Urns of Coins were dug up not long ago.

BENWYKE, *Northumberland*, in the Ward of *Coquetdale*.

BERACHAH, a Valley in the Wilderness of *Tekoa*, is mention'd II. *Chron.* xx. 26. In the Latin of the *Vulgate* it's render'd *Vallis Benedictionis*; in the Greek of the *Septuagint* *Κοιλάς Ευλογίας*; the Valley of Blessing, or Praise; so called because of the miraculous Rout of the *Moabites*, *Ammonites*, and the *Edomites*, or Inhabitants of Mount *Seir*, in their War combined against *Jehoshaphat*. See *TECKOA*.

BERAR Prov. in the *Indostan*, or *Mogul Ter. India*, has those of *Orixa* & *Bengal* on the E. being separated fr. the former by the *Ganga*; *Malwa* N. *Candish* W. & *Golconda* S. & is comput. 240 m. fr. E. to W. and 120 fr. N. to S. 'Tis one of the most fruitful of the *Mogul* Provinces in Corn, Rice, Pulse, and Poppy, from which Opium is extracted; and Sugar-Canes thrive here alm. without Cultivation. Its Quota of the *Mogul* Militia is set down at 7000 Horse, and 14,000 Foot, and its Revenues near 2,000,000 Sterling. *Schapour* is its Capital.

BERBERES, a People of *Africa*, so call'd. See *TESSET*.

BERBY, a Village on the Ascent of a Hill, 2 Leag. beyond *Petry*, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, *Africk*.

BERDOA, in *Africa*. This Prov. or Canton lies E. of the Kingd. of *Agades*, and hath *Faisan* and *Barca* on the N. *Bournow* S. *Nubia* E. and extends itself from the 16th to the 22d Degree of E. lon. and from the 20th to the 23d of N. lat. and farther; but is all a frightful Desert beyond it. The Country in general is very dry and barren, and indeed barren of Matter for enlarging this Article.

BERDON, *Essex*, a lit. to the S. of *Clavering*, on the Borders of *Hartfordshire*.

BEREA. There were Two Cities antiently of this Name, or better spelt *BERRHŌEA*; (1.) One in *Syria*, by *Pliny* written *BERŌEA*, by *Anton.* *BERŌA*, and by *Steph.* *BERŌE*, and supposed by *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, and most others, to be the present *ALEPPO*; but *Sanfon* takes Notice that some say that the old *HIEROPOLIS* is the modern *ALEPPO*. This *Berea* is, II. *Maccab.* xiii. 4. mentioned as the City whither the wicked and trayterous High-Priest *Menelaus* was, by Command of *K. Antiochus*, carried, and there cast headlong into a Tower of Ashes, (which was one Manner of Capital Punishment at that Place) and therein miserably perished. Dr. *Prideaux* writes the Name with a single *r*, *Berhæa*, and tells us it is the modern *Aleppo*. For a Description, and an Account of the State thereof, therefore, turn back to our Artic. *ALEPPO*. (2.) The other *Berea*, *Berrhæa*, or (as commonly written) *Beræa*, was a City of *Macedonia*, in the Region *Amathia*, sit. near the Riv. *Ludia*, and betw. the Rivers *Aliacmon* and *Axius*, 30 m. fr. *Pidnis*, and as many fr. *Pella*. [*Baudrand.*] This *Beræa* is mention'd in *Acts* xvii. 10, 11.; a great and populous City, says Dr. *Wells*, lying more to the S. than *Thessalonica* towards *Athens*. Here was a Synagogue of the *Jews*, into which St. *Paul* went and preached with good Success: Infomuch that the sacred Writer has bestowed a peculiar *Elogium* on the *Beræans*, telling us they were more Noble, or Ingenious, than those of *Thessalonica*, in that they received the Word with all Readiness of Mind, and diligently search'd the Scriptures whether the Things they heard of Paul concerning the *Messias* or *Christ* were so or no.

BEREALSTON, 3 m. fr. *Tavistock*, *Devon*, 163 W. fr. *London*, is a fm. but antient Borough by Prescription on the River *Tave*, and is govern'd by a Portreve. The Burgageholders, who pay 3 *d.* a Year, or more, Acknowledgment for the Land they hold in the Borough, to the Lord of the Manor, are the only Voters for its Members; and the Portreve, who is chosen yearly at his Court, returns them. The Place is only a Hamlet in the Parish of *Berefrers*, fr. the Church of which it lies near 2 Miles.

BEREFERRERS. See the Article preceding.

BERE-REGIS, a fm. Market Town in *Dorsetshire*, sit. 10 m. N. E. of *Dorchester*, and 100 S. W. of *London*; W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 40. As the Inhabitants are gener. but poor, so the Houses are but meanly built. Its Market is Wednesdays. *Pardon* reckons it 123 meas. m. fr. *London*.

BERENICE (the *Hesperia* of *Mela*, by *Marmol* called *Bernich*) was a maritime City of *Cyrenaica*, once an Archbishopric, and one of the Five Cities from which the Region

had the Appellation *Pentapolis*, sit. betw. the Promontory *Boreum* towards the greater *Syrtis*, and the City *Arfinoe* to the E. from whence it was dist. 47 m. It had its Name from *Q. Berenice*, Wife of *Ptolemy III.* as avers *Solinus*. Here were the Gardens of the *Hesperides*, so celebrated by the Antients, as also the famous sacred Grove. *Selden's Ptol.* MS. has it *Beronike*. [*Ferrarius.*] There was another *BERENICE*, in like manner so named by *Ptolemy* (who built 'em both) in Honour of his Queen, (by *Ziegler* call'd *Chosair*, or *Alcafir* accord. to *Niger*, by others *Celir*) a City of *Egypt*, near the *Arabian Gulph*, on the Border of *Ethiopia*. It is dist. W. 602 m. fr. *Ptolemais Theron* (h. e. *ferarum*, or of *Wild Beasts*), a City of *Ethiopia*, now call'd *Suaquen*. This we translate also fr. *Ferrarius*; but must note that a later Topographer (*Baudrand*), in his Art. *Ptolemais ferarum*, accounts that City of the *Troglodites* dist. fr. *Berenice* but 350 m. to E. The former *Berenice* has given it 47 Degr. 45. min. lon. & 31. 20. lat. And the *Egyptian Berenice* 64. 6. lon. 23. 50. lat. ---- Dr. *Prideaux* observes, that *Ptolemy*, in order to draw the Trade of the East (which had by the *Tyrians* been carried on another Way) into *Egypt*, contrived to build a City on the Western Side of the *Red Sea*, from which he might set out his Shipping for the carrying it on. But observing that the *Red Sea*, towards the Bottom of the Gulph, was of very difficult and dangerous Navigation, by reason of its Rocks and Shelves, [*Strabo*, lib. 17.] he built his City at as great a Distance fr. that Part of this Sea as he could, placing it alm. as far down as the Confines of *Ethiopia*, and called it *Berenice* from the Name of his [not Wife, but] Mother. But that not having a good Harbour, *Myos Hormus*, in the Neighbourhood, was afterwards found to be a more convenient Port, &c. &c.

BERG Duchy, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, so named from its Mountains, lies on the E. Side of the *Rhine*, opp. to the Elect. of *Cologne*; has Part of that Elect. on the S. which separates it fr. *Juliers*; the Co. of *Marck* N. & D. of *Westphalia* E.; and is abt. 50 m. long and 20 br. It had once Lords of its own, was made a Duchy in 1389. came to the House of *Cleve*, and then to that of *Newburg*, Elect. Palatine; but his Right is disputed by both *Prussia* and *Saxony*. It has Coal-mines, and abounds with excel. Corn, tho' 'tis not so fruitful as *Juliers*; for 'tis mountainous and woody in the E. Part, but tow. the *Rhine* more level. Its ch. Rivers are the *Röer*, *Wipper*, *Agger*, & *Sieg*, which all pass into the *Rhine*. The Inhabitants are much inclined to Trade. The Places of Note are *Dusseldorp*, *Bensberg*, *Solingen*, *Essen*.

BERGAMESCO, or *Bergamefe*, (The Territory of) in the *Terra firma* of *Venice*, in *Italy*, in Latin *Bergamensis Agger*, was ant. a Pt. of *Gallia Cispadana*, and said to have been inhabited by the *Orobii*. It formerly belong'd to the Dukes of *Milan*; but the *Venetians* have had Possess. of it ever since 1428. It's bound. N. by the *Valtelino*, E. by the *Bresciano*, and W. & S. by the *Milanese*. It's well watered by a Numb. of Rivers which come down from the *Alps*, & which the Inhabitants cut into a great many more Channels and Brooks to fertilize every Part of it. Some Spots being naturally barren are improv'd by Industry, and breed Numbers of Cattle, espe. Sheep; and in other Parts are Vines yielding excel. Wine. There are Iron Mines and Quarries of Mill-stones, in which, as in the Wool & Wine, the Inhabitants trade. They are subtle and ingenious, whence *Bergamo* their Capital is styl'd *La Sottile*. But they have 2 very disagreeable Defects; one the Coarseness of their Language, such uncouth *Italian*, that the *Merriandrews* and *Harlequins* on the Stage use it to excite Laughter; the other the Wens (called *Goitres*) which Men and Women commonly have in their Throats, and which in some grow almost as big as their Heads, giving a strange Look and ugly Tone. Of these see more in the Articles *ALPS* & *SAVOY*. The ch. Towns in this Prov. are *Bergamo*, *Martinego*, *Clusano*, *Romano*, & *Calepio*.

BERGAMO, just mentioned, is sit. on a Hill at the Foot of the *Alps*, betw. the Riv. *Serio* on the E. & that of *Brembo* W. abt. 30 m. N. W. fr. *Brescia*, 25 N. E. fr. *Milan*, & S. of *Cemo*; lat. 45. 45. lon. 9. 35. E. It's now a Place of gr. Strength and confid. Traffick. Besides its high Situation, it's fortified with strong Walls in excellent Repair, & a stout Citadel with Forts and Advanced Works, which are a Defence agt. the Rising Ground that commands the Place. It's well peopled, and has besides 5 Suburbs, 2 of which at least are worth a lit. Town. In one is kept a large Fair at *Bartholomeo-Tide*, to which is a vast Concourse of Merchants from *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. The City is well supply'd with every Thing neces. for Life & Delight; nor are any Fruits than theirs more delicious. The Dome,

or Cathedral Church, is by some reported to be a good handsome Structure, the Work of *Filaretti*, a fam'd *Florentine*; but *Skippon* says it's but mean. They've a Tradition that the Apostle *Bartholomew* was the first Preacher of the Gospel here, who ordain'd one *Narno*, a Native of the Place, Bishop of it. We dare not avouch the Truth of this; but the Bishoprick is in all Likelihood very antient, and is now Suffragan to the See of *Milan*. *Lewis XII.* of *France*, after defeating the *Venetians* at the Battle of *Agnadel*, seiz'd on this City; but restored it to the Republick 6 Yrs. after, by the Treaty of Peace, 1516. *Gemelli* acquaints us the City is in Shape longish, and including all the Suburbs is 3 Miles in Compass; that the Inhabitants [*in his Time*] were but 27000; and this perhaps because the People of *Bergamo* love wandering, and soon growing rich by their Ingenuity they settle in those Places where they have found Fortune favourable. That Maid, who made choice of Death, boldly stabbing herself with a Knife, rather than to be debauch'd by the Emperor *Frederick*, will be an everlasting Monument of their Womens Bravery. I know not (*adds he*) whether the Ladies of *Bergamo* would at this Time cut their Throats to acquire such Renown; or whether that Maid did it only to preserve her Chastity. It often happens that a Woman, who is not unkind to another, will prove coy to a Prince, for fear of being a Whore upon Record, as was said by a certain Lady.

BERGEN, Capital of the Island of *Rugen*, *Pomerania*, in *Germany*, but subj. to *Sweden*, is sit. in the Middle of the Island, 14 m. N. E. of *Stralsund* and N. of *Wolgast*, which in 1190. was accounted a City, tho' neither fortified nor wall'd, being only an open Village of about 400 Houses. E. lon. 14. lat. 54. 15.

BERGEN, or *Berghen*, Province, in *Norway*, subj. to *Denmark*, takes up the most S. and N. Parts of that Country, & is surrounded by the Sea on the S., S. W., W., & N. It has the Government of *Drontheim* N. E. and that of *Agerhus* E. Its Extent fr. Cape *Naze* in the S. to lat. 62. 30. (where the Gov. of *Drontheim* begins) is abt. 290 m. But its greatest Breadth fr. E. to W. is not above 90 m. It is divided into the Governments of *Berghen* prop. so called & *Stavanger*; which are again subdivided into lesser Districts. The ch. Towns are *Berghen* and *Stavanger*.

BERGEN, (or *Berghen*) in the Government just mentioned, stands on a crooked Bay called *Jeltesford*, (into which one enters by a narrow Streight named *Carnesfundt*, which is bordered on each Side with high Rocks for sev. Miles together) 137 m. fr. *Christiania* to N. W. 200 N. W. of *Gottenburgh*, and 340 N. W. of *Copenhagen*; E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 60. The Bay here is so deep, that Vessels of above 400 Tons can come and unload before the Merchants Warehouses. The Inhabitants are partly Natives, & partly *Germans* and *Danes*, whom the Conveniency of this Town for Trade has drawn thither, it being the prin. Mart and Magazine for sev. Merchandizes; divers Sorts of fine Furs, vast Quant. of Hides, Tallow, Fir-Timber, &c. being brought hither from the neighb. Provinces, and shipp'd off. They drive a consid. Trade in Stock-fish, taken on these Coasts and the Lakes in *January*, and dry'd in open Air. The Privileges granted by the K. of *Denmark* to Strangers make them flock hither with Importations of Wheat, Rye, Biscuits, Beer, Wine, Brandy, &c. which they exchange for the above-mentioned Products of the Country. This is the See of a Bishop, Suffr. to the Abp. of *Drontheim*. The Churches here are pretty well built, as are Edifices by Merchants of the *Hans-Towns*, partic. the Exchange. The com. Houses were formerly of Timber only, and cov. with Turf; so that the Town was several Times reduced to Ashes. But since 1702, when it was almost entirely burnt down, the Houses have been built of Stone: So that it is now reckon'd the largest, most beautiful, and most pop. Town in *Norway*, and is the Capital of that whole Kingdom. On the W. Side stands a Royal Citadel, in which the Governor resides, and which serves also to defend the Harbour. Here's a Factory call'd *The Cloyster*, in which live a Community of Merchants, all unmarried, who are, only for the said Reasons, styl'd *Monks*.

BERGEN, or *Berghen*, County, in *N. Jersey*, *N. America*, lies on *Hudson's-River*, ov. agt. *N. York*. It's extremely well watered, there being, besides that of *Hudson's*, the Rivers *Hackinsack* and *Passaick*, and several lesser Streams. As to the Number of Inhabitants, it exceeds not that of its own Town of the same Name, viz.

BERGEN Town is not very large, having 350 Inhabitants, most *Dutch*, who have been settled here above 80 Yrs. It stands on the W. Point of a Neck of Land, which with

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Staten-Island forms a Sound. In its Precinct are 10000 Acres of Land assign'd by the Proprietors to Tenants in Fee, as are the like Number in the County.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a Town of *Dutch Brabant*, is sit. near the Eastern Shore of the River *Scheld*, 19 m. from *Antwerp* to the N. 17 from *Breda* towards W. 24 from the *Briel* to S. and 26 from *Middleburgh* in *Zealand* E.; E. lon. 4. 23. lat. 51. 32. As to its Name, it's a Mistake that it is so call'd from its being sit. on the River *Zoom*; for there is no such River. But *Zoom* in *Dutch* signifying a *Seam*, an *Hem*, or *Border*, it was given to the Country where this City stands, by reason of its bordering on the Sea; and the City being built on an Hill, which in *Dutch* is call'd *Berge* or *Bergen*, it was from thence named *Bergen-op-Zoom*, i. e. *The Hill [City] on the Border*, viz. of the Sea. It was one of the strongest Places belonging to the *Dutch*, who so fortify'd it in 1629, that it was reckon'd almost impregnable. On the Side towards *Antwerp* they built a large Half-moon extending as far as the Fort call'd *Kijk-in-de-Pot* (i. e. *Look into the Pot*). That Fort was defended by 4 Redoubts, with Batteries planted with Great Guns on every Side. There is a Canal from the Sea to the City, by which Supplies of Men and Ammunition can be brought in, without Prevention by Besiegers. And from this City to the Sea were 11 Forts well planted with Cannon, & a gr. many Redoubts & Palisadoes along the Dyke or Causeway. Towards *Steenbergen* were also several Fortifications, with many Redoubts and Entrenchments; and as the Country about it is marshy, and often overflowed, the Approaches to it must needs be allow'd very difficult. In short, the Place was so vastly strong, that it herefore bid Defiance to all forcible Attempts upon it. The Prince of *Parma* besieged it to no Purpose in 1588; as did the Marquis *Spinola* in 1622. The Besieged defended themselves so vigorously, and the Prince of *Orange* took such Measures to relieve it, that *Spinola* was obliged to raise the Siege Oct. 2. having lost above 10000 Men before the Place. Thus braving, baffling, and defeating all Attacks, and never having yielded, it obtain'd the Surname of *The Virgin*. But alas! what can withstand vastly superior Force, when conducted and commanded by a most resolute General, who hath Orders to carry a Place, by any Means whatever, *cost what it will* of Blood and Treasure! In the last unsuccessful War with *France* and *Spain*, after M. *Saxe* had over-run too great a Part of the *Austrian Netherlands* and *Dutch Brabant*, on July 10. 1747. (the *French King* still professing great Respect and Friendship for the States General and their People) Count *Lowendabl*, by Order, march'd from *Meroc* with a good Body of Troops, which soon encreased to 35000 Men, with Ammunition, Cannon, &c. and detached 1800 Grenadiers to attack *Lillo* and *Sandvliet*; which latter, (the Garrison abandoning it, and retiring to *Bergen-op-Zoom*) the Count first took Possession of, and then march'd to the said City the 12th. And, the Heavy Cannon being brought up, and Batteries planted, &c. &c. the *French* began to open Ground, but at a very gr. Distance, before the Place, in the Night between the 13th & 14th; and the Garrison soon made them sensible of their Fire. Old Gen. *Cronstrom* (who had soon the Assistance in Council of Mynheer *Van Haren*, styl'd *The Cato of Holland*, and the vigilant & active brave Prince of *Hesse Philipsthal*) commanded in the Town, having been made Governor by the Stadtholder; and the Garrison and the Troops in the Lines were said to amount to 20000 Men. They had very good Engineers, Gunners, &c. and the Batteries were well served, there being 150 Heavy Cannon in the Place, so as to annoy and gall the Enemy to their great Destruction. And their Bombs were so well directed, that they set many of the *French* Magazines on Fire, and made noble Devastation. In Truth all the Garrison behaved marvellously, daily shewing the greatest Activity, Bravery, and Resolution; often sallying with good Success, and mining, countermining, and springing Mines, with full as good. In one Sally 80 Brave Volunteers slipp'd behind one of the *French* Batteries of 4 Twenty-four Pounders, nailed them up, and retreated without the Loss of a Man. The Besieged's Cannon thunder'd so gloriously, that in 24 Hours they fired 55000 Shot and 30000 Wt. of Powder. Mean Time, the Enemy, tho' they lost hourly a great Number of Men, being continually reinforced, and anew supply'd, were not idle. They continued their Approaches slowly, but so as to gain Ground. But, as if the Design was wholly to destroy the *Dwelling-Houses* and their Inhabitants, rather than (or as well as, and previous to) the Fortifications and the Garrison, &c. even so soon as July the 20th in the Morning, they not only began

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to send in Bombs, &c. but Showers of Red-hot Bullets, so as in a short Time to fire all the City. That first Day above 40 Houses were reduced to Ashes; and in a few Days most Part of the Town was burnt to Ground. The Besieged were obliged thereupon to dig deep Caves in the Ground, wherein the Soldiers off Duty eat, drank, and took their short Rest; and in like Manner shifted the poor Inhabitants, being only hereby secured against the cruel Enemies combustuous and killing Bombs, &c. The 22d, Count Lowen-dabl demanded a Suspension of Arms, (probably to carry on his Designs and Works with the less Hazard); but he was answer'd, 'That if he had attack'd the Place according to the Rules of War, and employ'd his Efforts against the Fortifications, they should have comply'd with his Demand, according to Custom: But that having began the Siege, like an Incendiary, by burning the Town, they were resolv'd neither to ask nor grant Suspensions.' The 23d the Enemy attack'd the E. Side of the Town by Sap.—To give more, or more ample, Particulars of this barbarous Siege would usurp more Room than can justly be afforded. It must suffice therefore to relate a little of the dismal Catastrophe thereof, & to say that the City was at last, viz. Sept. 16. in a Manner, surpriz'd and taken. Whether or no there was real Treachery in the Case, as hath been suspected, is not yet made clear. But it's too evident there was too much Remissness.—I care to say no more in my own Person; and therefore, not abruptly to leave off, without mentioning somewhat of the French Behaviour after becoming Masters of the Town, &c. I chuse to supply such Defect from my proper Silence, by here inserting a true Copy of an Extract of a Letter from a Rev. English Gentleman at Amsterdam to his Friend, a Gentleman of Exeter, dated Oct. 3. 1747. N. S. (as it appear'd in my own Exeter Journal, Dec. 18.) as follows.—'No doubt, Sir, you will be expecting some Accounts from me how it [*Bergen-op-Zoom*] came to be so unexpectedly taken, and what Treatment the Inhabitants met with. In the midst of numberless Reports and Hearsays, I would observe to you, that the Garrison were so extravagantly supply'd with all Manner of Liquors and Provisions, from this and other Cities, as might have been sufficient for 10 such Places, whose Garrisons were 10 times more numerous; insomuch that the common Soldiers, in spite of all the Watchfulness and strictest Orders of the Officers, got themselves frequently drunk. --- And indeed many here believe that the greatest Part on Duty that Morning were more or less in that sad Condition. And, if so, then the Wonder vanishes presently. Others say, the Garrison began to be too confident of their own Strength, and to make but small Account of the Enemy: Which has been the ruining of very great Armies. Others, that Gen. *Cronstrom*, being now in his Dotage, was no proper Person to be intrusted with such Charge. And, finally, many remain positive in the Opinion, that what could not be obtain'd by Force of Arms was gain'd by the more powerful Strength of French Loidores. What Truth there may be in these Reports I know not; and I believe we shall never certainly know the Truth of the Matter. --- As to the Carriage of the Enemy towards the Inhabitants of that Place, the first Reports were shocking to Nature, Modesty, and Humanity. However, it is very certain that MANY have been massacred, of both Sexes, and of all Ages. It is said, they set fire to the Hospital, in which lay Numbers of Sick and Wounded; and the whole Town, Houses, Streets, and Lanes, were an *Aceldema*. In cool Blood, 2 or 3 French came into a Stable, where were about 20 disarm'd Dutch Soldiers, and murder'd every Soul of them. The Courant I have now before me gives a particular Account of their plundering of the City. I shall translate it, and so pass from this mournful Subject. The Plundering has been most unchristian. They ripp'd up the Beds, and carried the Ticks away with them. Chests, Cases, Cabinets, &c. they broke to Splinters; stripp'd even the Women in Child-Bed, and helpless Infants of their Swaddling-cloaths; at first sparing neither Protestants nor Papist, insomuch that they abus'd a Popish Priest to such a Degree, that he died the Day following. After they had thus stripp'd Men and Women, they turn'd them to the Streets naked: And the poor Inhabitants are obliged to go to the Stadt-house, and beg for Bread of their Enemies; and only those who declare themselves good Catholics are relieved. Some French Soldiers came into a House, inhabited by an Aged Father, and an only Child, a beloved Daughter. The Old Man threw open his Chests and Coffers, tore off his very Cloaths, and desired them to take All: Yea, even, if his Substance could not satisfy them, to glut their Resentment upon his naked Breast.

'Do what you please with my Substance and my Person, cry'd the Old Man, "but spare my Child! dishonour not my Child! Take my Life, but save my Child." Oh! my dear Sir, methinks I see the Consternation, the Amazeinent, of an endearing tender Parent. I think I hear the Cries and Groans of Innocence, and Modesty, and Honour, while the vile Ruffians ravish'd the Daughter, and then ripp'd up her Body, in the Presence and before the Eyes of the Father, AND SUCH A FATHER! — Oh! my God, my Soul is cast down within me! What better Treatment can I expect, & my 3 dear young Infant Babes, from the Hands of such Monsters, whose very tender Mercies are Cruelty!' — The City of *Bergen-op-Zoom* and its Appurtenances were indeed restored to the States by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*; but in a Condition most wretched and deplorable. The former Inhabitants were well relieved by their Countrymen; and many or most return'd again, by contributed Assistance to rebuild, &c. And 'tis not doubted but the Walls and all the Fortifications will by Degrees be repair'd again. How far forward they are at present appears by an Article from the *Hague*, dated April 23. 1751. as follows: --- 'They write from *Bergen-op-Zoom*, that the Ruins of that Place are considerably repaired; and it's reckon'd that a Third Part of the Houses will be rebuilt this Summer, and the Whole in 3 Years Time. The Church & Tower will soon be rebuilt. The Fortifications are also repairing with all imaginable Dispatch.' — This Place is reckon'd a Seaport Town, because it is pretty near the Sea, with wch. it hath a Communication by means of the River *Scheld*. Its Harbour is very fine, and defended on both Sides by strong Forts. The Houses were well, and 'tis imagin'd will be better, built; and the Square is large, and was beautiful. The Church of *St. Gertrude* was reckon'd a noble Piece of Architecture; its Roof being but one single Arch vaulted over. This City with its District has the Title of Marquisate.

BERGERAC, a sm. City in Upper *Perigord*, in the Prov. of *Guienne*, France, sit. on the *Dordogne*, 5 leag. fr. *Perigueux*, to the N. 40 m. E. of *Bordeaux*; E. lon. 20 min. lat. 44. 45. It drove formerly so great a Trade, and was so populous, that there were, they say, 40000 Protestants in this City and within 6 leag. round. It is now the Staple-Town betw. *Lyons* and *Auvergne*.

BERGERDORF is a little Town and Bailiwick in the Duchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, in *Brunswick*, Germany, having a Castle on the *Bille*, which falls into the *Elbe* abt. 8 m. fr. *Hamburg*; which City has been in joint Possession of it with the City of *Lubeck* near 400 Years.

BERGZABERN, a Town of Lower *Alsace*, in Germany, sit. 5 m. S. of *Landau*; E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 5. sub. to France.

BERIN-SHELL is a rocky Island (taken Notice of by *Edrifi*, *Geog. Nub.* pa. 86.) that lieth half a m. to the N. by W. of the *Ras el A-moushe* (as is call'd the E. Point of the high Mountain *Shenooah*, a lit. more than 5 m. fr. *Sher-shell*, the *Julia Caesarea* of the Antients) on the Coast of the *Algerine* Territory, *Barbary*. In a late Revolt of the People call'd *Beni Menassar*, this Place, 'till they were afterw. attack'd by Sea, serv'd such of them who could swim over to it as a Sanctuary from the Fury of the *Algerines*. They are very fond of telling Strangers, how, upon this Occasion, *Hamett She-nooy*, one of their Brethren, and an Inhabitant lately of *El Coleah*, saved himself and a little Child, by taking it upon his Back, and swimming with it from thence to the Port of *El Coleah* at 20 m. Distance. [*Shaw.*]

BERKHAMSTED, in *Hartfordshire*, 4 m. fr. *Tring*, and 26 fr. *London*, is the Capital of the Hundred of *Dacorum* (so called from its being much inhabited by the *Danes*) on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*. Its true Name is *Berghamsted*, as much as to say a Village among Hills; for *Bergh* in *Saxon* signifies a Hill; *Ham* or *Hiem* [from whence our Word *Home*] a Habitation [*Vesfegan* says it originally signify'd a Place of Shelter]; and *Sted*, a Place or Seat. It was antiently a Roman Town by the Name of *Durobriva*; and Rom. Coins are often here dug up. The *Saxon* Kings of *Mercia* Division often kept their Court here; and here in 697 one of 'em held a Parliament, Synod, or Great Council, wherein 28 Ecclef. Decrees were made by the Inferior Clergy & Laity as well as Bishops, one very remarkable one of which was against making Offerings to the Devil, wherein, if the Husband or Wife offended, the Penalty was Loss of Estate and Goods; if a Servant, the Fine was 6 s. or Penalty the Lash. *William* the Conq. who was here obliged to swear to the Nobility, that he would preserve the Laws of *England* approved by his Predecessors, bestow'd this Manor on *Robert E. of Moreton*, his Half-Brother, who, 'tis said, built

built a Castle here; but he rebelling against his Nephew *Hen. I.* that King seiz'd it together with the Manor. *Hen. II.* who kept his Court here, granted it all the Laws, Liberties, and Customs, it had enjoy'd under *Edward the Confessor*, that its Merchandize should pass free of Toll and Custom thro' *England, Normandy, Aquitain, and Anjou*; and that no Summons, Distress, or Execution, should be made by any of the King's Officers within its Liberties, but by its own High-Steward, & Coroner, & Bailiffs; that no Market should be kept within 7 m. of it; and that its Inhabitants should not be obliged to attend any Assizes or Sessions, &c. *K. John* gave this Castle and Manor to *Jeffery Fitz Piers, E. of Essex*; on whose Death they reverted to the Crown. Then, we read, they were taken by the Barons; but they could not keep them. They were next bestow'd on *Richard E. of Cornwall*, afterw. King of the *Romans*; but on his and his Son's Death they reverted again, in 1308, to the Crown; in which they have remained ever since: And this Place has now the Honour to give Title of Marquis to His Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*, tho' 'till 1726 it was alw. appropriated to the Pr. of *Wales* and D. of *Cornwall*. The Castle and Manor are at present held by Lease by *Edw. Carey, Esq*; which was obtain'd by his Ancestors of *Q. Elizabeth*. It is now a Borough, whose Charter was renew'd by *James I.* who incorporated the Inhabitants into one Body Politic by the Name of The Bailiff of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, in the County of *Hertford*, and by that Name to have perpet. Succession, &c. that the Bailiff and Burgeses (in Numb. 12) shall have a common Seal, and Power to chuse a Recorder, Town-Clerk, &c. shall have a Prison, and hold a Market weekly on Monday, &c. --- But the Government in this Form is at present discontinued; the Corporation being so impoverished by the War betw. King and Parliament, both that and the Market are so decay'd, that there's hardly any Appearance of either; tho' the Town, which stands on the Side of a Hill, is pretty large, and has a handsome broad Street of good Length. What (scarce a third) remains of the demolish'd Castle which stood on the N. Side of the Town is now a Gentleman's Seat. The Church (*St. Peter's*) is a spacious Edifice, with many Chapels. It is a Rectory in the Patronage of the King. There's a good Free-school well endowed, of which the King has the Presentation, and the Warden of *All-Souls Col. Oxf.* is Visitor. The Country hereabouts is high hard Ground, full of those loose Stones upon the arable Lands so often mentioned elsewhere; and tho' there's a Marsh on the N. Side, yet it abounds with Hedge Rows & Pastures. Market Monday. Fairs on Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Monday, *June 29.* & *St. James's-Day*. See *BARKHAMSTEAD*, which is the same Place.

BERKLEY, in the Hundred of the same Name in *Gloucestershire*, 15 m. fr. *Gloucester*, 111 fr. *London*, near the *Severn*, is the largest Parish in the County, it being 24 m. in Compass. It is an ant. Borough, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and gives Title of Earl, as well as Surname, to the antient Family of *Berkeleys*, who have a fair Castle here, where the Room in which *K. Edward II.* was imprison'd is still to be seen. The *Severn*, for 6 m. alm. runs by this Parish, which lies so low, that 'tis reckon'd neither pleasant nor healthy. The Mayor is chosen at the Court-Leet of the E. of *Berkeley*, who is Lord of this Manor (as well as the Castle) which is term'd in old Records the Honour of *Berkeley*, and is one of the largest in *England*, most of the Towns in the Hundred, and many other Places in the County, being in all near 30 Parishes, depending upon it. A Fee Farm Rent of above 500 *l.* a Year was paid for it in *K. Henry II.*'s Time; which may serve to shew the Value of it at that Time to the Lord. Here's a handsome large Church, with stately Monuments belonging to the *Berkeley* Family, which is scarce to be parallel'd by any Subject for the Nobility of its Extraction, it being descended from the Kings of *England, France, Denmark*, of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, and the Dukes of *Normandy*, and some of the ch. Grandees of *Spain*; so that they quarter the Coats of 20 Noble Families in their Arms, and have been Barons ever since *K. Henry II.* Market Tuesdays; Fairs *May 3.* *July 20.*

BERKLEY County in *Carolina, N. America*, lies to the N. of *Colleton* County. The N. Parts of it are not yet planted, but the S. are thick of Plantations, on account of the 2 gr. Rivers *Cooper & Abbley*. On the N. Coast is a lit. River called *Bowal* River, which with a Creek forms an Island; and off the Coast are several Isles call'd *Hunting* Islands and *Sillivant's* Isle. Betw. the latter & *Bowal* Riv. is a Ridge of Hills, from the sandy Soil named *Sand-Hills*.

The Riv. *Wando* waters the N. W. Parts of this County, and has sev. good Plantations upon it. It runs into *Cooper's* River, and they both unite their Streams with *Abbley* at *Charles Town*, in this County, which is Capital of the Prov. This County sends 10 Members to the Assembly.

BERKSHIRE, England, is bounded by *Hampshire* on the S. *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire* W. by the *Thames* (which divides it fr. *Buckingham* and *Oxfordsh.*) N. and by *Middlesex* and *Surry* E. As to its Name, the Conjecture said to be most probable is, that it's a Contraction of *Bare Oak*, from a Tree in *Windfor* Forest, under which (*Camden, Hody, &c.* suppose) the *English Saxons* us'd to meet, that Forest being the common Place of their Provin. Assemblies. Not that they chose a bare Oak; but that, having been often conven'd to some remarkable Oak in its flourishing Condition, they continued their Councils there even after it became old and bare. Others assert, that when the State was in more than ordinary Danger, the Inhabitants used to resort for Consultation to an Oak disbark'd, which is the Import of the Word *Beroke*, rather than to any other. Such Opinions are at best founded upon Fancy. *Minsheu* and *Verstegan* (with to us seeming better Probability) roundly declare, it had its Name fr. the notable Plenty of *Beorchen* (now spelt *Birchen*) Trees which stock'd this Part of the Country. 'Tis 39 m. long, 29 br. 120 in Circumf. & contains an Area of 654 m. accord. to *Templeman*, with abt. 527000 Acres, near 17000 Houses, 85,000 Inhabitants, 20 Hundreds, 62 Vicarages, 671 Villages, 140 Parishes, 12 Market-Towns; and sends 9 Members to Parliament, viz. for the County 2, *N. Windfor* 2, *Reading* 2, *Wallingford* 2, *Abingdon* 1. The Air generally is sweet and healthy, the Soil where cultivated enough fertile, and the whole County (one of the pleasanter of *England*) well stor'd with Cattle and Timber, partic. Oak and Beech in the W. Parts and *Windfor* Forest; which also abounds with Wild-fowl and other Game; as its Rivers *Thames, Oke*, and *Kenet*, do with Fish, espec. fine large Trout and Crayfish. Land is observed to be dearer here than in other Parts equally dist. fr. *London*. The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloth, Sail-cloth, and Malt; there being large Crops of Barley in the W. Parts, partic. the *Vale of White Horse*, so nam'd from the bare Side of a chalky Hill representing that Animal, which the Inhabitants once a Year, abt. *Midsummer*, take some Pains in trimming, to keep it to its Shape and Colour, concluding the Day with Mirth. 'Tis by some imagined that the Ground was form'd thus by the *Saxons*, who had the *White Horse* for their Arms. The Ecclef. Jurisdic. of this County belongs to the Bp. of *Salisbury*. It gives Title of Earl to *Henry Bowes Howard*, whose Ancestor was so created by *K. Cha. I.* The other chief Places, besides the Boroughs above-mentioned, are *Faringdon, Wantage, Hungerford, Newbury, Lamborn, Sunning, Maidenhead, Bray* (which had so notable a Vicar as to become a Sort of Proverb), and *Oakingham*.

BERLIN, in the *Middle Marck* of the Marquisate and Electorate of *Brandenburg, Germany*, the capital City of that Marquisate, and the usual Place of the Elector's Residence, lies on the Banks of the *Spree*, 24 m. E. of *Brandenburg*, 42 W. of *Frankfort* upon *Oder*, 41 N. W. of *Wittenburg*, 60 N. W. of *Magdeburg*, 74 S. W. of *Stetin*, 150 N. W. of *Prague*, 300 N. W. of *Vienna*, 320 S. of *Koningsberg*, and 90 N. of *Dresden*; E. lon. 13. 44. lat. 52. 28. 'Tis sit. in a sandy Soil, indeed amongst Woods full of Game, & Marshes; yet it is encompass'd with fruitful Gardens & Vineyards. 'Twas built by *Albertus Urfus* (or *Bear*) abt. 1148. from whom it's said to derive its Name *Ber-* (for *Bear*) *-lin*. The Fortifications are now so regular and strong, that it's capable of sustaining a long Siege. In 1380. it was burnt to Ground; but the Elect. *Sigismund* encourag'd the rebuilding it by the Privileges he granted the Citizens; who grew so opulent and insolent as to revolt; whereupon the Margrave *Frederick* was obliged to curtail the Privileges, and build a Citadel to curb 'em. To which the Electors of *Brandenburg* removing their Residence, it became a Town of very great Importance. The Canals to it fr. the *Havel, Oder, & Elb*, not only stock it with Fish better than any City in *Germany*, but make it one of its best Trading Towns; they opening a Communication, by small Vessels, fr. *Silesia* to the *Elb's* Mouth. The Fr. Refugees contributed vastly to the Aggrandisement and Embellishment of the City by introducing Arts and Manufactures. 'Tis, in short, one of the largest, finest, and best built Cities of all *Germany*. The Streets are regular, spacious, well paved, neat. 'Tis divided into 5 Wards, exclusive of the Suburbs; and these Wards are generally separated by fine Canals with Drawbridges. The chief

ch. Gate of *Berlin Ward* has been call'd the *Royal Gate* since the Entry thro' it of *Frederick I.* after Coronation at *Königsberg*. 'Tis defended by a Halfmoon and 2 Bastions faced with Brick, and faces *Street Royale*, one of its longest and best frequented, adorn'd with many fine Houses, partic. the Post-house. Thro' this Street run other spacious beautiful ones; partic. *la Rue de Cloitre* (i. e. the *Cloyster-street*) where was establ. an Academy of Nobility and Gentry, in which, on paying 300 Crowns, they had Lodging, Diet, and Instruction in every Thing proper for Men of the best Rank. But the Establishment sinking, the late Elector changed it into a Workhouse, with Lodgings for sev. Manufacturers; so that 'tis called the *Royal Manufactory*. Publick Workhouses adjoin it. The *Jews-street* is the second, crossing *Street-Royale*, & runs into the Square *Molke Mark*, near which is a Manufact. of Gold & Sil. Lace. In mid. of this Square is the Statue of the above *Frederick I.* A 3d Street, called *Spandau-street*, contains the Town-house and other fine Buildings. *St. Esprit's Street* is as beautiful, as is the *Kay*, which fronts the Castle, or Palace of the King. The Churches of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Mary*, &c. are as magnificent as any of the Protestant Churches. The next Ward is that of *Coln* (i. e. *Cologne*, --- or rather *Colony*, because it was built by the Inhabitants of the old City). 'Tis separated fr. the Ward we have been describing by the *Spree*, ov. which are 4 Bridges, 3 of Timber, and 1 called *Pont-Neuf* of Stone, on which *Fred. I.* caused an Equef. Statue of his Father *Fred. William* to be erected, in Imitation of the *Pont-Neuf* at *Paris*. Both the Man and Horse, which are but one entire Piece, were cast at once. The Statue weigh'd 3000 Quintals, and cost 40000 Crowns. The Elector is represented in a *Rom.* Habit, and above common Size, on a Pedestal of white Marble, with 4 Slaves bound in Chains at the Corners of the Base. The *Pont Neuf* leads to the Elect. Palace, a sumptuous vast Fabrick of Freestone, which being the Workmanship of various and successive Architects, the Fronts are not elegantly regular. It's 4 Stories, with fine Cielings, large Apartments, & hath Furniture truly *Royal*; so much of it being partic. Sil. as hardly to be parallel'd in the World; the Tables, Stands, Lustres, Chandeliers, Screens, Looking-glass Frames, Couches, Arm-chairs, &c. &c. being all of that Metal: And in that called the *Knights Hall* is a *Beaufait* which takes up one entire Side of the Room, where are Cisterns and great Basins of Silver gilt: In short, look which Way you will, nothing's to be seen but Gold, Silver, Marble, Brasses, Painting, Glass, China, &c. Indeed the present Elector's Grandfather is said to have left Plate to the Value of 2,800,000 *l.* without reckoning for the Fashion. Here's a Gallery 50 Paces long, adorn'd with noble Paintings of all the late Roy. Family of *England*, &c. by the best Hands, in Brasses gilt Frames, and the Cieling represents the princ. Actions of the late Elector. At the End is a Saloon, wh. was enriched with an Amber Cabinet, so much admired by the Great *Czar Peter*, when he was here, that the Elector made him a Present of it, together with a Yacht that cost 80000 Crowns. One of the 2 Grand Stair-cases leading to the Guard-room is contrived in Form of a Glacis, without any Step, so that a Coach might be drove to the Top of it. The Elector's Library is said to be equal to the best in *Europe*, and endowed with an annual Fund for maintaining & augmenting it; and near it is a Cabinet of Rarities, with a choice Collection of Medals. The Elector's Stables are a spacious Building. They are divided into 2 Courts & 9 Pavilions, equally dist. fr. each other. The Architecture is lofty and lightsome; the Mangers of Stone, and the Pillars of the Stands of Iron. Over the Mangers are Pictures of the finest Horses that ever came out of His Majesty's Studs. The Backside projects tow. the *Spree*, to which are led the Horses by a fair Stair-case in Form of a Horse-shoe, without Steps. Here are grand Apartments for the Master of the Horse, &c. with large Rooms over the Stables, in which a deal of fine Furniture for Horse & Mule; magnif. Steds, Harness adorn'd with Bells of Silver and Silver gilt, a gr. Number of fine Arms, and the rich Accoutrements of the Horse that served *Frederick I.* at his Publick Entry: All the Ornaments of the Bridles, Breast-leather, Crupper, Bits, and Stirrups, being of Gold adorn'd with Brilliants. Here's Room for 400 Horses. There's an Academy for Painting, and other Arts and Sciences, over them; and behind them an Observatory, properly well furnish'd. And ov. the Riding-house is the gr. Theatre for Plays. The *Lutheran Church* of *St. Peter's*, destroy'd by Lightning in 1730. is magnificently rebuilt. Its Spire, which has been erecting 4 Years, and was carried up 190

Feet, fell on the Roof of the Church. The *Calvinist Church* has a magnificent Front, (tho' the Inside is plain) is adorn'd with a Cupola, has the Tombs of the Electoral Family, and is look'd on as the Cathedral. And, indeed, the pres. Elector's Grandfather made 2 Bps. by whom he was crowned King of *Prussia*; but their Sees have never been again fill'd up. --- Tho' 'twould not, (as it could not) be irksome to the Reader, should we proceed with our Description of this charming City to the full, yet as it would transgress the Limits we are confined by, we must pretermitt Accounts of the other Wards & Suburbs, hoping the preceding Relation yields sufficient Specimens of the Richness and Grandeur of the Whole. We cannot however omit an Instance of an extraordinary Rise in this City, viz. of Marshal *Dorffling*, whose fine Hotel is in the Fish-Market. He had served only an Apprenticeship to a Taylor at *Tangermund*; but, coming to *Berlin*, he lifted himself a Soldier, and, by his Valour and other Merit, raised himself to the highest Posts in the Army, and to the Honour of Field-Marshal. And hearing that some envious Courtiers reproached him behind his Back for still retaining the Air of a Taylor, 'Tis true, said he, *I was a Taylor, and have cut out Cloth; but now* (clapping his Hand to his Sword) *I have a Weapon to draw, with which I will cut off the Ears of any Man that slanders me.* The Manufactures most flourishing in this City are curious Works in Gold and Silver, polish'd Steel, and Glass, light Stuffs, coarse Cloths, Stockings, &c. In short, this City has been exceedingly improved in Trade as well as Buildings, Canals having (as before hinted) been cut from the *Spree* to the *Oder* on the E. and fr. thence to the *Elbe* on the W. So that it hath Water Communication both with the *Baltic Sea* and the *German Ocean*. Mr. *Toland* ascribes the Improvement of Manufactures not only to the Encouragement given to the *French Refugees*, and the Harmony betw. *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, (the National Religion being mostly *Lutheran*, and that of the Court *Calvinism*) but also to the great Number of Houses the Grandfather of the present Elector built, whereby his Subjects reaped confid. Profit both from their Labour & Materials, for which they were punctually paid; for he actually set apart 150000 Crowns a Year for Building. By accident. Fire in 1712. the gr. Magazine of Provision, Ammunitions, Arms, and Cloathing, &c. &c. &c. were consumed, and a Powder Magazine blew up. We have borrowed the Fashion of their Coaches, from this City, call'd *Berlins*.

The *BERMUDAS*, or *SOMMER'S ISLANDS*, had their said 2 Names, the 1st from *John Bermudas* the first Discoverer in 1503. and the 2d from Sir *George Sommers*, shipwreck'd on 'em in 1609, and came afterwards to be falsely call'd by the blundering Mariners *Summer Islands*. They are many, but how many is uncertain; but they are supposed to be at least 400, but most so small and barren as not to be habitable. They are sit. in the *Atlantic Ocean*, lat. 32. 20. N.; lon. 64. 48. W. from *London*. Their Distance from the *Land's End* is comput. betw. 1500 and 1600 Leag. from the *Maderas* about 1100 or 1200, from *Hispaniola* abt. 400, and from *Cape Hatoras* in *Carolina* (which is the nearest Land to them) 300. Their greatest Extent, which is from N. E. to S. W. is compu. but about 20 m. and their greatest Breadth about 5; and scarce an 8th Part inhabited. The first *Englishman* that saw them was one *May*, who was cast on them by Strefs of Weather, 1593. But we have not Room to give a formal *History* of their Discovery, Settlements, &c. &c. referring such as desire being acquainted therewith to *The British Empire in America*, &c. Vol. ii. pa. 440. It must suffice to say, that after Sir *John Sommers's* Death (he dying here soon after his second Arrival here), the *Virginian Company* sold those Islands (which they held by Charter of *K. James I.*) to 120 Persons, who in 1612. sent thither one *Rich. Moor*, with about 60 Persons; who first built Huts, which grew by Degrees into handsome Houses, and in Time into a handsome Town, to which they gave the Name of *St. George*, from which the whole Island wherein it stands has been called ever since. This Island is by far the most considerable of all, being about 16 m. long from N. E. to S. W. and about 3 in Br. where broadest, and is surrounded by high and craggy Rocks, which serve as a Rampart to it. They have also built 10 good Forts, well mann'd and arm'd, and kept in good repair, with Batteries, & other Outworks, espe. tow. the E. where it lies the most uncover'd, so as to command all the Channels and other Avenues of that Side. There are indeed but 2 Places, properly speaking, at which one may safely come; and these are so well cover'd with high Rocks as not to be easily discovered

covered, nor safely failed up to without good Pilots. The rest are so well guarded with tremendous Mountains, Rocks, &c. &c. which have been so destructive to Mariners, that the *Spaniards* have given them the Title of the *Devils*. The greatest Part of the Rocks are to be seen only at low Water, tho' the Tide rises no more than 5 Feet. This Colony had hardly began to enlarge itself, and Mr. Moor had made Returns home in Ambergrease, Drugs, Cedar, Tobacco, &c. but the *Spaniards* (viz. in 1614) shewed themselves as having a Design to supplant them; but they found it best to bear away, after the *English* had fired 2 Shot at them. 'Twas in the Time of this Governor that the famous *Rat Plague* began here, which lasted 5 Years. They came thither in the Ships, and multiplied so exceedingly ashore, that such Num. were hardly ever seen in the World. They had Nests in every Tree, and all the Ground was covered with them. They eat up the Fruits, and even the Trees that bore them. They devoured the Corn within Doors and without; and neither Cats, Dogs, Traps, nor Poison, availed any thing towards clearing the Country of them: They not only swarming in *St. George's Island*, but in many of the other, whither they swam, and made the same Havock. At last they disappeared all of a sudden as strangely as they came. 'Tis remarkable that during this *Rat Plague* vast Numbers of Ravens were seen in the Island; which had not been observ'd to be there before or since. This Plantation has been since so well improved, that the Number of *English* Inhabitants are computed above 10,000, besides Slaves, who carry on a good Commerce in Tobacco, for which the Ground seems so well adapted as to produce large Crops; but it is so inferior to that of our other Plantations, that it bears but a small Price in Proportion. They have likewise some *Cochineal*, catch some Pearls on their Coasts, and some small Quantities of Ambergrease. And 'tis recorded that 2 of Sir *George Sommers's* Men at his first being here, having committed some Capital Crime, fled from his Company or Crew, and stay'd here behind them; their Names *Christo. Carter & Edward Waters*. These, (with one other whom they persuaded to join them) in one of their Expeditions to make Discoveries, found the greatest Piece of Ambergrease, among the Rocks, that ever was seen in one Lump, it weighing 8 lb. besides other smaller Pieces. — As to the Climate, it was for 80 Years reckon'd one of the healthiest Countries in the World; and the Sickly used to remove hither from the *Sugar Islands*, as they do from the N. Parts of *France* to *Montpellier* for the Air. But within these 30 Years, dreadful Hurricanes have had such Effects on the Air, that these Islands have had their Share of Sickness as well as the *Antilles* and the *Charibbees*. However the Face of the Heavens, the Serenity, and the Beauty remain the same; the Weather generally fine and pleasant, and the Air temperate and calm. Here's a Sort of perpet. Spring; and tho' the Trees throw off their old Leaves, new ones are always coming out at the same Time. Birds breed nearly all the Year, and the Country is alike fruitful and charming. Sir *Edm. Waller*, besides his Fine of 10000 l. being banish'd, chose his Retreat hither, and here continued till *Oliver's* prevailing against the *Long Parliament*; and either here or after his Return thus celebrated these Islands Praise: —

BERMUDAS wall'd with Rocks, who does not know
That happy Island where huge Lemons grow,
And Orange-Trees, which golden Fruit do bear,
Th' Hesperian Gardens boast of none so fair;
Where shining Pearl, Coral, and many a Pound,
On the rich Shore, of Ambergrease is found?
The lofty Cedar, which to Heav'n aspires,
The Prince of Trees, is Fuel for their Fires,
The Smoak by which their loaded Spits do turn
For Incense might on sacred Altars burn:
Their private Roofs on odorous Timber born,
Such as might Palaces for Kings adorn.
Their sweet Palmetos a new Bacchus yield,
With Leaves as ample as the broadest Shield;
Under the Shadow of whose friendly Boughs,
They sit carousing where their Liquor grows.
Figs there unplanted thro' the Field do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans shew;
With the rare Fruit inviting them to spoil
Carthage, the Mistress of so rare a Soil.
The naked Rocks are not unfruitful here,
But at some constant Seasons, every Year,
Their barren Tops with luscious Food abound,
And with the Eggs of various Fowl are crown'd.
Tobacco is their worst of Things, which they
To English Landlords as their Tribute pay.

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Such is the Mould, that the blest Tenant feeds
On precious Fruits, and pays his Rent in Weeds.
With candid Plantines and the juicy Pine,
On choicest Melons and sweet Grapes they dine,
And with Potatoes fat their wanton Swine.
Nature these Cates, with such a lavish Hand,
Pours out among them, that our coarser Land
Tastes of that Bounty, and doth Cloth return;
Which not for Warmth, but Ornament, is worn:
For the kind Spring, which but salutes us here,
Inhabits there, and courts them all the Year.
Ripe Fruits and Blossoms on the same Trees live,
At once they promise what at once they give,
So sweet the Air, so moderate the Clime,
None sickly lives, or dies before his Time.
Heav'n sure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurs'd,
To shew how all Things were created first.
The tardy Plants in our cold Orchards plac'd
Reserve their Fruits for the next Age's Taste;
There a small Grain in some few Months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious Tree.
The Palma Christi, and the fair Papah,
Now but a Seed (preventing Nature's Law)
In half the Circle of the hasty Year,
Project a Shade, and lovely Fruits do bear.
The Rocks so high about this Island rise,
That well they may the num'rous Turks despise, --- &c. &c.

'Tis true, Thunders and Lightnings are here very dreadful, Rocks having been split asunder by the latter. The Storms come with every new Moon; and it's particularly observ'd, if a Circle is seen about the Moon, a prodigious Tempest follows. These Circles are larger than any where else, and the Storms more terrible. N. and N. W. Winds are most predominant, and, when they blow, turn Summer into Winter. Rains are not frequent, but violent, and the Sky then darken'd in a frightful Manner. Seldom is any Snow seen. The Soil of *St. George's* and other Islands are of sev. Colours and Tempers. The brown is best; the whitish (which is like Sand) the next; and the red, resembling Clay, worst. Two or 3 f. under the Mould lies a solid white Body, which the Inhabitants call the *Rock* tho' soft as Chalk, and porous as a Pumice-stone. Those Pores contain Abundance of Water, and the Trees fasten their Roots in it, and draw their nourishing Sap from it. Clay is often found under it, and the hardest Kind of this Rock is found under the red Mould. Here's rarely any perfectly fresh Water, except Rain caught in Cisterns. Some Wells have indeed been dug within 4 or 5 Paces of the Sea, that ebb'd and flow'd as that did, yet as fresh as that (a little brackish Sort) drawn up more inland. The Soil yields 2 Crops a Year; what they sow in *March* being gather'd in *July*; and what in *August* in *December*. The chief Product is *Indian Corn*. Here are most Plants peculiar to *America*; and such from *Europe* as are cultivated thrive to Perfection. Here's the *Poison-Weed*, which is like *English Ivy*, and the Touch of it causes a Pain & Tumour for the present. The Juice of the Root of the *Red Reed* is a forcible Vomit. The *Sea-feather* grows on the Rocks at the Bottom of the Sea, like a Vine-leaf, but broader, with Veins of a palish Red. Except the *Poisonous Weed* there's no venomous Thing here; if any venomous Beasts be brought here they will not live. Here were Lizards, but no Poison in 'em. The Cedar is a finer Tree than any of the Sort in all *America*. 'Tis hard and durable, and extraordinary Timber for Ship-building. These, and *Palmetos*, *Pepper Trees*, *Laurel*, *Olive*, *Mulberry*, &c. were the natural Growth of the Island. Abundance of Silk-worms were observ'd lodging in the *Mulberry* Leaves; and had the Inhabitants known their Interest, the Silk Manufacture might have here been improv'd. There's a great Variety of odoriferous Woods. Other Fruits are *Dates*, the *Prickled Pear*, and a Sort of *Woodbind* bearing Fruit resembling a Bean. But the most famous, and one of the most delicious in the Universe, is their Orange, much larger than any elsewhere, of such a Fragrancy both in Taste and Smell, that it may compare with the best Fruit in the World. Here's a Berry call'd the *Summer-Island Redwood*, as red as the *Prickled Pear*, giving much the like Tincture: Out of which Berry come first Worms, which turn into Flies, somewhat bigger than the *Cochineal Fly*, feeding on the same Berry; in which 'tis said has been found a Colour nothing inferior to that of the *Cochineal Fly*, and of medicinal Virtue much exceeding it. Of Animals there were none but Hogs, Insects, and Birds, when Sir *George Sommers* was here shipwreck'd. He found out there were Hogs by sending out 2

or

or 3 of his own to feed, which returning home a huge Wild Boar follow'd, and prov'd excellent Meat. The Hogs were all black, and therefore probably left to breed by the *Spaniards*, being the same Kind they carried to the Continent of *America*. Here's more and greater Variety of Fowl than any where in *America*. Here are Hawks of all Sorts, Herons, Bitterns, Ospreys, Cormorants, Baldcoots, Moorhens, Swans, Teal, Snipe, Duck, Widgeon, Bats, Owls, Woodpeckers, Sparrows, &c. &c. Fish is as plenty as Fowl, (so many Sorts, that Authors have found no Names for them) both the scaly and shelly Kinds. The Whale, Swordfish, Thresher; but particul. the Tortoise abounds to a Wonder, and as good as any in the World; but Whale-fishing has been attempted unsuccessfully. They are found only in *February, March, and April*. One found a dead one, and tho' ignorant of the Business, got a great Quantity of *Sperma Cæti* out of it. Their Females have Abundance of Milk, which the young ones suck out of their Teats, that grow by their Navel. They have not Teeth, yet feed on Grafs growing on Rocks at the Bottom during those 3 Months only. When that's consumed and gone, the Whales go away also. The *Sperma* (as they call it) lies over all the Bodies of the *Sperma Cæti Whales*, and these latter have Teeth, which may be as big as a Man's Wrist. The Spider is beautiful, looking as if adorn'd with Pearl and Gold. It's Web is in Colour and Substance a perfect raw Silk, and so strongly woven, that, running from Tree to Tree like so many Snares, small Birds are sometimes caught in them. --- They have fewer By-Laws than any of our other Settlements. The Building of Ships and Sloops is now the most advantageous Branch of their Traffick. They live some to 100 Years, some upwards; many 'till nigh 100: And when they die Age and Weakness are the Cause. The general Distemper is a Cold, and mostly gotten in hot Weather. The People are generally poor, but contented; and such are the most healthful. We conclude this Article with observing, that Dean *Berkley*, (now a Bishop in *Ireland*) intended to have founded a University here for the Education of *Indians*; but the Captain of the Ship mistook his Way, and carry'd him to *N. England*, which frustrated the Design.

BERN (The Canton of), in *Switzerland*, is bounded on the N. with that of *Solothurn* & Pt. of the Bprie. of *Basil*, E. with *Lucern* & *Unterwald*, S. with the *Valais*, or *Wallisland*, and the Lake of *Geneva*, W. with *Franche Compté* and the Co. of *Neuchâtel*. 'Tis the most fruitful, richest, and by much the largest, of all the Cantons; for it takes up near one third Part of *Switzerland*, & runs alm. the wh. Length of it, since its Territ. extend from *Geneva* very near to the *Rhine*. 'Tis abt. 60 Leag. in Length, and abt. 30 where broadest, accord. to some. Others make it 172 m. from N. E. to S. W. and abt. 132 fr. E. to W. 'Tis divided into 2 great Parts, one call'd the *German Country*, fr. *Morat* to the *Rhine*; the other the *French Country*, or the *new Conquest*, (better known by the Name of the *Pais de Roman*, or the *Country of Vaux*) fr. *Morat* to *Geneva*. The first is divided into 35 Bailiwicks, besides 4 great Jurisdictions; & the last into 13, exclusive of the 4 Bailiwicks of *Morat*, *Schaffhausen*, *Orbe*, and *Graufon*; which the Government of *Berne* possesses jointly with the Canton of *Friburg*. But Mr. *Stanyan* makes the Number of *Bailiwicks* in the whole Canton to be 72, govern'd by as many *Bailiffs*, who are Members of the Council of 200 at *Berne*, and chang'd every 6 Years. The Sovereign Power is lodg'd in that *Great Council*, which, when compleat, consists of 299, but is call'd the Council of 200, because seldom more than that Number meet at a Time. This Council makes Peace, War, and Alliances; disposes of the pub. Treasure and all Civil Employments; and, indeed, performs all the Acts of Sovereignty. Out of this Council, who must all be Citizens of *Berne* and married, is drawn the Senate or Little Council, consisting of 27 Persons, including the 2 Chiefs, call'd *Avoyers* (the same Office that is call'd *Burgomaster* at *Zurich* and *Schaffhausen*) who by Turns preside yearly in both Councils. The Members of this Council are properly call'd Senators or Counsellors, whereof the 2 youngest have the additional Title of *Secret Counsellors*, because to them all *Secrets* relating to the State are discovered. This Council are the Guardians of the People's Liberty, and have a Power of convoking the Great Council when they think fit, and of impeaching the Magistracy, not excepting the *Avoyers*, tho' this seldom happens. The Little Senate meets every Day, except Sundays, for the Common Affairs of the Government; whereas the Great Council assembles but twice a Week, except on some extraordinary Occasions. This Senate has some peculiar Prerogatives annex'd to it, independent of the Gr.

Council; particularly the Disposal of all Ecclef. Preferments, besides some Civil Employments: However, the clearest and justest Distinction betw. the 2 Councils is to say, in a limited Sense, that the Great one has the Legislative Power, and the Little one the Executive Power, except when Cases happen that are not precedented. The Senators being thus taken out of the Gr. Council, and taking their Places in it as Members thereof, the Senate is immerg'd in the Gr. Council, and while that is assembled has no Existence. The Members of the Gr. & Lit. Council fill up the Vacancies in both by chusing one another; with this Restriction that neither Father and Son nor 2 Brothers can be of the Lit. Council at the same Time; and, on the contrary, the Senate, with the Addit. of 16 Members of the Gr. Council, who are therefore called *Seiziniers*, and chosen by Ballot out of such as have serv'd as Bailiffs, fills up the Vacancies of that Council. Those that happen in the Senate are fill'd up as soon as the deceas'd Senator is bury'd, because 'tis necessary that Council should be always compleat; but in the Gr. one they stay till there are 80 or 100 Vacancies bef. they make a new Promotion, wh. seldom happens in less than 9 or 10 Years; the true Reason of which Delay is, that the remaining Members of the Gr. Council may have the fewer Competitors in their Pretensions to the Bailiwicks and Employments, since none but Members of that Council are qualify'd for any Place of Trust. The *Seiziniers* are in some Sort the Guardians of the whole State; having the sole Right of representing Grievances, and proposing the Abolition of old Laws. Nay, they are for a little while the sole Sovereigns, in Conjunct. with the 4 *Banderets* or Standard-bearers of *Berne*; for during 3 Days before *Easter*, every Year, all other Employments in the State cease; and they are then empowered to inquire into the Conduct of every Member, &c. &c. The Employments of the 2 Chiefs, or *Avoyers*, are for Life; but they exercise them alternately every Year. --- May this suffice for what regards the Government in general of this Canton, we being not allow'd Room to be more large, nor to descend to a Specification of more Particulars. Neither, possibly, might a minute and more prolix Account be of Use or Pleasure to the major Part of our Readers. --- We therefore only add that Dr. *Burnet* takes Notice, that Drinking is so common in this Country, and produces so many Quarrels and Disorders, for which Fines are payable to the *Bailiffs*, that they not only subsist by them, but they will, after 6 Years of their Government, carry perhaps 20000 Crowns home to *Berne*, on which they live till they can get another Bailiwick; for one Man is capable of being twice Bailiff. The Salaries of the Senators don't amount to above 300 Crowns a Year, including Perquisites. Besides the Senate, there are several Commissions, or separate Magistrates, for the Direction of partic. Affairs, who are all Members of the Gr. Council. The Revenues of this Canton arise, 1. From the Lands or Demesnes of the Sovereign; 2. from the Tenths of the Fruits of all the Lands of the Canton, except some few Lordships which are by a particular Tenure exempted; 3. from a certain Tax on rural Lands, which in *French* they call *Censés Foncières*; 4. from Duties on Merchandizes; 5. from the Produce of the Sale of Salt. The 1st Article produces great Quantities of Corn & Wine, which are laid up in Magazines, and sold out to the People, when the Government thinks fit. The 2d must needs run very high in so great a District. The 3d is a Tax on Lands not possess'd by Gentlemen, like the *Taille* in *France*, and is suppos'd to amount yearly to a *French Livre per Acre*. The 4th produces but little, by reason of the Smallness of their Trade, and the Easiness of the Duty. The 5th is very considerable because the Sovereign alone sells it to the Subject by Retail, at what Price he thinks fit. --- Before the *German War* in the last Century, this Canton generally kept 18000 Men in Pay. In the War of 1712 it had near 40000 in Arms; and upon extraordinary Occasions, they boast they can raise 80000 in 24 Hours Time. Mr. *Addison*, who observes, in his Remarks on *Switzerland*, that this Canton is reckon'd as powerful as all the rest together, says they can send 100000 Men into the Field; tho' the Soldiers of the Cath. Cantons, who are much poorer, and therefore forced to enter oftener into Foreign Armies, are more esteemed than those of the Protestant Cantons. In order to discipline their Militia, this Canton is divided into 8 Districts, whereof each has an Officer call'd a Grand Major, who has a Salary from the State, and is to take care that all the Militia be in constant Readiness to march; and their Arms, Ammunition, and Cloathing, be in good Condition. For they frequently make their Rounds, each Gr. Major in his District,

District, to visit both Officers and Soldiers ; and they at least once a Year draw them out to a general Review. In every Bailiwick there is also a Commissioner of Arms, who rides all the Year round from one Community to another, to have the Men exercis'd every *Sunday* and *Holiday*, after Divine Service ; and to see that their Arms and Accoutrements are in right Order. Besides, there are Butts set up in every Community, where the People meet at certain Times of the Year to shoot with their Muskets ; and so the Cannoniers & Bombardiers for about a Month in the Year, shoot at Marks with their Great Guns and Mortars. --- The Language of this Country is rough *German* ; but Persons of Distinction speak *French*, and send their Children to *Lausanne*, *Geneva*, or *France*, to learn it. The Air throughout the Canton in general is moist, by reason of the Snows, that lie so long on the neighb. Mountains, and its abounding with Forests of tall Pines, Woods of Fir, and Lakes. Most of the Wine is brought from the *Pais de Vaud*, and is what they call here *la Cote*. The Country produces Barley, Rye, Oats, &c. but is too cold for Wheat. The Streets, not only of the Towns, but small Villages, have pretty Fountains, that are continually running, which are of vast Use in a Country so abounding with Cattle. The Peasants are generally rich, especially on the *German* Side, and all well arm'd ; and, as they pay no Duties to the Publick, tho' the Soil requires great Cultivation, 'tis common for 'em to have Estates to the Value of 10000 Crowns, and some to the Value of 100000. They live much on their Milk and Corn, which in some Places yields an Increase of 15 Measures after one. They get a great deal of Money by breeding Horses. They have some Fountains of Salt Water ; but making of Salt consumes so much Wood, it turns not to Account. The Men are generally in Love with Liberty and their Country, robust, industrious, and sincere, but heavy. They think necessary to correct the Moistness of the Air with liberal Entertainments, for which they are furnished with a light good white and red Wine from the Lake *Leman* ; while their Soil abounds with Cattle, Lakes with Fish, and Woods with Fowl. The Women, the Doctor says, are so much employ'd in domestic Affairs, the Wives even of the Chief Magistrates of *Berne*, as much as the Wives of the meanest Peasants, that they know nothing of Amours nor Vapours. But the Case is alter'd since the Doctor was here, many of the Ladies having assum'd the *Fr.* Airs of Laziness, Luxury, Pride, and Coquetry. The whole State is dispos'd for War ; for every Man that can bear Arms, from 16 to 60, is enroll'd, and knows his Post and Arms, as well as the Time when he is to take the Field. They are capable of good Discipline as well as great Hardship ; but they labour under a Want of Officers. --- Tho' the Subjects of the State are rich, yet the Publick is poor ; and tho' they could oppose a sudden Invasion, yet their unkindly Soil requires such a Number of Hands to cultivate it, that they could not spare any for a long War. We must add, that the Religion of this Canton is Protestant of the Calvinist Persuasion. In this Government are sundry Curiosities of Nature ; as about *Bex* Virgin Sulphur, good for the Nerves ; & 3 Salt-pits, 1 at *Bevioux* half a Leag. above *Bex* ; the 2d at *Roche*, between *Villeneuve* and *Aigle* ; & the 3d at *Panex* Mountain, where are Springs of Salt Water. They were discover'd near 200 Years ago ; but while they were in private Hands turned to no Account till the Lords of *Bern* bought them ; and they have so improved them, that they make above 3 times the Salt that they did 50 or 60 Years ago ; & have reduced the Price of it to Three-half-pence a Pound. To come at this Spring cost a vast deal of Labour, Time, & Treasure ; for they were obliged to pierce a Mountain on both Sides at a Time, & to dig a Subterraneous Passage, which was so well contrived by the Engineer, that the Workmen met in the Middle, after sev. of the Number had been suffocated by the Sulphur that often took Fire at the Approach of any Light, till they found a Way to prevent it ; which was, by putting a Candle before them at the End of a long Pole, which consumed all the Sulphur before they came to it. After 15 or 20 Years Labour, they made a great subterraneous Basin, 7 or 800 Geomet. Paces in Length, to receive & hold the Salt Water. 'Tis worth while to see their Manner of boiling it : They bring the Salt Water in great wooden Troughs, some of them 100 Feet long, 15 or 20 br. & about 2 Feet deep ; & over these Troughs, which are cover'd against Rain, they hang great Bundles of Straw half twisted ; and, after the Men have stirred the Water well with Ladles, they throw it on the Straw to separate the fresh Water from the Salt ; for the former will adhere to the Straw, but the latter will

be drawn back by its Weight into the Troughs. From thence the Water is convey'd thro' little Aqueducts into great Caldrons, under which they make a Fire like that of a Glass-house, which causes what remains of the fresh Water to dissipate in Vapour, while the Salt coagulates, and falls like Snow to the Bottom of the Caldron. This, to be sure, requires a vast Consumption of Wood ; and therefore the Lds. of *Berne* have bought a Forest of the *Valais*, where they fell the Trees, and send the Timber down the *Rhone*, to such and such Places, where they are stopp'd by Dams made for that Purpose. And of late they have begun to make use of Pit-coal, which was discovered some Years ago in the Neighbourhood of *Lausanne*.

BERN City, Capital of the Canton, is fine and large, almost in the Middle of the Canton, sit. on a long Peninsula wash'd on 3 Sides by the River *Aar*, and it would not be difficult to make an Island of it by cutting the Isthmus wh. joins it to the Land on the W. Side ; where 'twas fortified with Bastions and Trenches ; but as the City has enjoy'd Peace near 100 Years, the Ramparts are scarce fit but to air on. It's sit. 14 m. N. E. of *Friburg*, 50. S. of *Basil*, 54 S. W. of *Zurich*, & 74 N. E. of *Geneva*. E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 47. The Name *Bern* signifies a *Bear*. 'Tis said to have been at distant Times, & by div. Persons, built by Degrees ; being finished in 1191. as far as fr. the Point of the Peninsula to the Tower where the gr. Clock hangs, then the Gate but now the Centre of the City. Other Additions were again and again made ; and in 1399 it was compleatly pav'd. In 1218. it fell under Dominion of the *German* Emperors ; in 1229 'twas incorporated with the Empire, having considerable Privileges. In 1268 it swore Fealty to the Count of *Savoy*, whose Successors afterwards restored the Citizens to their ant. Liberty, in Recompence of the good Service they did them against the Bp. of *Lausanne*, the Counts of *Newburg*, and *Cha. D.* of *Burgundy*, surnam'd *the Terrible*. 'Tis a long but not very large Town ; and tho' bigger than *Zurich* is not so populous nor well fortified. 'Tis so narrow towards the Point of the Peninsula that it admits only of 1 Street ; but it widens gradually till it forms 2 Streets, and then 3. There is scarce a prettier or more commodious City. The Houses, except a few at the Extremities, are built of Freestone, very uniform, with Piazzas before them, and Freestone Pavements, where People may walk dry, along by the Shops, from one End of the Town to t'other ; but the Piazzas, being low and narrow, have a dark melancholy Aspect. On the E. Side of the Town is a stone Bridge, with strong Turrets defending it. The Streets mostly are broad and well paved, with a little Brook running thro' the Middle of every one of them, wh. keeps them very clean, besides several Fountains very ornamental to the City. The Gate at the Entrance of it is call'd, by the *Germans*, *St. Christopher's*, but by the *French* *Goliath's Gate*, because of a gigantic Wooden Statue over it arm'd with Sword and Spear ; and 'tis more likely to be that of *Goliath*, because at a Fountain near this Gate is a Statue of *David*, with a Sling aiming at *Goliath*. The Great Church was founded in 1421. 'Tis a Masterpiece of *Gothic* Architecture, very well lighted, and has a very fine Steeple ; from the Top of which is a pleasant Prospect of City and Country. Here's the biggest Bell in *Switzerland*, cast in 1611, weighing 203 Quintals. Over the grand Portal is an admirable Piece of ant. Sculpture, which, tho' 'twas here before the Reformation, represent a *Pope* with his tripple Crown in Hell, in Company with an Emperor and a King, and a Devil hanging 2 Souls to a Gibbet. See our Article. BASIL. In the Church is a Table of fine black Marble, brought from the Cathedral of *Lausanne*, where it serv'd for the Altar : On this they celebrate the Lord's Supper and Baptism of Infants ; in which last Ceremony the Ministers make 3 Aspersions, one for each Person of the Trinity. The Paintings of the Church are so exquisitely fine, that it is said the People of *Lucerne* have often offer'd a great Sum for them. Mr. *Addison* thought this one of the most magnificent Prot. Churches in *Europe* out of *England*. Near this Church is a very fine Platform, from whence is a Prospect of a delightful Country, with the Cascade of the *Aar*, over a very expensive Stone Dike, or Wear (where a Cut is form'd, that drives several Mills), and of the Mountains of the *Grisons* cover'd with Snow, which tho' about 25 Leagues off, seem, by reason of their Height and Colour, to be much nearer. This Platform is beautified with a pleasant Walk of Trees, much frequented especially in Evenings. 'Tis built on Arches & Vaults, and supported on 3 Sides with thick strong Walls 150 f. high, and on the other Side the Space, towards the Church, 'tis filled up with

with Earth. --- Dr. *Burnet* says they were obliged to do this to prop the Church, because its Foundation began to shrink, and that this Platform cost more than the Church itself. There's an Inscription on one Side of the Platform to preserve the Memory of an Accident one might hardly think credible, viz. That a Student of the College, after having drank hard, mounted a Horse he found on this high Platform, without Saddle or Bridle, and, riding full speed, leap'd over the Parapet, and fell, with the Horse, from a Height of 200 f. upon the Roof of a House, and thence into the Street, whereby the Horse was killed, but the Rider only broke his Legs: And tho' a Cripple all the rest of his Life, he continued his Studies, as the Inscription assures, 40 Years, till 1694. that he died Minister of *Gbietres*, a Village near *Morat*. The College, where Youth are trained up for the Ministry, stands also near this Church. Among its many Rarities is the Picture of *Apollonia Schreyer*, a Countrywoman, who had so strange a Distemper that she neither eat nor drank any Thing from 1601. to 1608. But as soon as she recover'd did both very heartily, and liv'd to be 100 Years old. This College was, before the Reformation, a Convent of *Dominicans*, who, in their Disputes with the *Franciscans* about the immaculate Conception of the *Virgin*, forg'd and carry'd on several Cheats to impose on the silly Vulgar, as they are related in the *Tragical History of Jetzer*, by Dr. *Burnet*, and others; which being detected, the Actors were burnt in a Meadow, on the other Side the *Aar*, in 1509. There are 4 other Churches in which is Preaching. That which belongs now to the *Germans* and *French* was formerly the *Dominicans*, where the Cheats afore said were perform'd; and they shew the very Hole in the Wall by which those Miscreants transpir'd a Voice from a Cell in the Convent to an Image of the *Virgin*, to make it believed that she spoke. Their Monastery is since converted into a great Hospital. The Town-house is an indifferent old-fashioned Building. In *Berne* is a fine large Arsenal, one of the best furnished in *Switzerland*, where are said to be Arms for 50 or 60000 Men. M. *Blainville*, who visited it above 40 Years ago, counted 110 Pieces of Brass Cannon in the great Hall, besides 2 rifled Cannon taken from *Charles the bold*, D. of *Burgundy*, with 170 Muskets garnish'd with Mother-of-Pearl, taken from his Life-guards, and a vast Quantity of Ropes, found in his Baggage after the Battle of *Morat*, which he had brought to hang the *Swiss*, whom he thought to have taken Prisoners. Here's an arm'd Statue of *Wm. Tell*, of *Schwitz*, aiming at the Apple on the Head of his Child, about 50 Paces from him. Here are all Sorts of antique Weapons. And here's an entire new Set of Arms kept for the Militia of the whole Canton. They have 3 Companies of Cannoneers, & 1 of Bombardeers, of 100 Men each, with their proper Officers, in constant Pay. They have Companies of Wheel-wrights, Carpenters, Smiths, &c. and a Company of Guides are actually lifted, perfectly acquainted with all Roads of the Country. In 3 of the Town-Ditches are kept Wild Bears.—The Inhabitants never stir abroad without Swords by their Sides, espec. Sundays. 'Tis observ'd, that tho' this City be full a Degree S. of *Orleans*, yet the Air of the latter is much milder and softer. Here are 12 Societies or Orders of Tradesmen, 4 great and 8 less; in one of which every Citizen, whether Gentleman or Tradesman, must be inroll'd, or he can't be one of the Council of 200, or capable of any other Employment. Every one of these Societies, or Abbeys, has a Head, or Chief, the great ones 2 each, which in the whole amount to 16; and therefore are called *Seizi-niers*, as was observ'd in the Article of the Canton. The Trade of this City is not very great now, and was much less before the Arrival of the *French Refugees*. But some doubt whether they have done more Good than Harm, having with their Manufactures also introduced *Fr. Modes* and *Fopperies*. The adjacent Country for a League round is very agreeable, adorn'd with many Castles and Pleasure-houses. 'Tis divided into 4 Governments immediately subj. to its Jurisdiction, and under Com. of 4 Banderets. 'Tis partly mountainous and partly woody. There's both Corn and Pasture in this Neighbourhood; there's none but a very indifferant Sort of Wine. There are some Mineral Baths here and there, good for the Cure of several Distempers. We have already spoken of the River *AAR* in its proper Place. To which we here add, that it is navigable from *Berne* to the *Rhine*, has abundance of Windings and Turnings about this City, but is dangerous in some Places by reason of Rocks that are hid under the Water, and so rapid that there's no coming back from *Broug*; and therefore the Watermen sell their Boats there, or lower

down, and return by Land. In some Parts of it the Channel is very deep, with Mountains and very high Woods on its Banks; in others 'tis shallow but broad.

BERNARD'S-CASTLE, in the Bishopric of *Durham*, *Engl.* sit. on the N. Side of the River *Tees*, 185 computed, but 253 measur'd, m. from *London*, takes its Name from its Builder *Bernard Baliol*, (Great Grand Father to *John Baliol*, K. of *Scots*) who made Burgeses here, and granted them such Immunities as *Richmond* then had. But it does not appear that it enjoys them at this Day. The Town is antient and well built, but only consists of one handsome Street near as long as *Fleetstreet*, *London*, with several Lanes branching out from it. The Manufactures here are Stockings, Bridles, Reins, and Belts; and here is the best White Bread in these Parts. K. *William III.* did this Place great Honour in advancing it into a Barony in the Noble House of *Vane*. Its Mother Church is that of *Gainsford*, on the same River, 3 or 4 m. to E. Market on Wednesday, Fair July 21.

BERNAY, in the Diocese of *Lisieux*, in the Pr. of *Normandy*, *France*, is built on the Rivulet *Carentone*, between *Evreux* to E. & *Lisieux* to W. 6. Leag. from the former, and 8 from the latter. Here's a famed rich Abbey of *Benedic. Monks*.

BERNBURG, in the Principal. of *Anhalt*, in the Cir. of *Upper Saxony*, *Germany*, is a fortify'd Town, in a fruitful Territory, on the Banks of the *Saia*, 8 m. from the *Elbe*, 18 E. of *Dessau*, 20 S. of *Magdeburg*, 20. N. E. of *Mansfeldt*, & 40 W. of *Wittenburg*. E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 51. 50. The Prince has a Palace here separated from the Town by the River.

BERNCASTLE, in the Elect. of *Triers*, *Germany*, is a populous Town pleasantly sit. on the *Moselle*, enrich'd by making Wine. It appears according to *Martinere* to have been antiently call'd *Taberna*, and *Castellum Tabernarum*. It has a Castle at the Foot of 3 Hills between *Veldens* & *Traerbach*. The Place has suffered much by the Wars.

BERNICIA, that Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians* extending from the River *Tine* to *Edinburgh Frith*. The other Half, lying S. of the *Tine*, was called *Deira*.

BERQUE EL HADGE, i. e. the Lake of the Pilgrims, lies 12 m. dist. to the Eastward of the *Khalis*, or artificial Canal, which runs thro' *Kairo*, in *Egypt*, and empties itself into this Lake. [Shaw.]

BERRICK-PRIORY, *Oxford*. a Hamlet in the Parish of *Newington*, 4 m. N. W. of *Watlington*, noted for Chalk-Pits, in which is found a sort of Iron-colour'd *Terra lapidosa*, in the very Body of the Chalk, which the Diggers call Iron-moulds.

BERRICK-SALOME, *Oxford*. to S. E. of the preceding, near *Watlington*.

BERRY Province, in *France*, having the Title of Duchy, is bounded on the N. by *Orleanois*, properly so call'd, E. by *Nivernois*, S. by *Bourbonnois* and *Upper Marche*, & W. by *Poitou*. Its greatest Length from S. E. to N. W. is about 29 Leag. and fr. N. E. to S. W. about as much. Its Name *Berry* is derived from the ant. *Bituriges* surnamed *Cubi*, formerly one of the most illustrious Nations among the *Celts*. The Air is very temperate, and the Soil produces Wheat, Rye, and Wine in some Places not inferior to that of *Burgundy*. It also bears Plenty of good Fruit; the Pastures abound with Sheep, bearing fine Wool; and the Country also produces a deal of Hemp and Flax. There are Quarries of Stone 2 m. & half from *Bourges* of very good Use, and in the Parish of *St. Hilary* near *Vierzon* is a Mine of *Oker*, which serves as well for melting of Metals as for Dyings, of which Mineral there is but little else in the Kingdom. They make here great Quantities of thick Woollen Cloth, call'd from this Province, *Draps de Berry*; whence our Name *Drab*. The Pr. is water'd by many Rivers, the most considerable being the *Loire*, *Creuse*, *Cher*, *Indre*, *Orton*, and several of less Note. It has a Governor, Lieut. General, and 2 King's Lieutenants. But there's not one fortify'd or strong Place in the whole Prov. which is under Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*. Tho' there's but 1 Abpric. and no Bpric. yet the Clergy are as numerous and flourishing as in any other Pr. of the Kingdom; for there are in this single Diocese 34 Col. Churches, 9 Archdeacons, 20 Archpriesthoods, and about 900 Parishes, & 35 Abbeys. This Prov. is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Berry*. The *Upper* lies towards the N. E. from the River *Cher* to the *Loire*, --- and the *Lower* between the *Cher*, & the *Creuse* towards the S. W. In *Upper Berry* are these considerable Cities and Towns, viz. *Bourges*, *Dun le-Roi*, *Chateaufort*, *Mehun*, *Vierzon*, *Chatillon-sur-Loire*, *Aubigny*, *Concrefsant*, *Bois-Belle*, *Sancerre*; and in *Lower Berry* are *Iffoudun*, *Charost*,

Charost, Chateau-Meillant, La Chatre, St. Chartier, Agurande, Chateau-Roux, Bouffae, Blanc, Deols, Levrux, St. Aignan, Celles, Vassan, Graçay, Lury, & Argenton.

BERRY-Point, a Cape at the Entrance of Torbay, in Devon, England.

BERRY-POMERY, Devon, near Totnes, to which the Parish joins by a Bridge over the Dart, is so call'd from the Pomeroy's Family.

BERSELLO, in the Ter. of Reggio, in the D. of Modena, Italy, (an ant. Colo. of Gallia Cispadana, & call'd by Suetonius, Pliny, &c. Brixillum) stands upon the Po, over-agg. Viadana, 8 m. N. from Parma, 36 from Mantua, 38 W. fr. Cremona, 12 N. W. from Reggio, and 22 N. W. from Modena; E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 40. It's a little but strong City, defended by a good Citadel. The Emperor Otho died here, after the Battle of Bedriacum. [See that Article.] This City was seized and garrison'd by Pr. Eugene in 1702. but was retaken by D. de Vendôme next Year; and since yielded to the D. of Modena.

BERTELSGADEN, or Berchtolsgrad, is an Abbey, whose Abbat or Provost is a Pr. of the Empire, and whose Lands are abt. 14 m. long & as many br. in the very Heart of the Dominions of the Abp. of Saltzburg, Germany; of whom and of the Emperor he holds in Temporals, as he does of the Pope in Spirituals. His Revenue is computed at 10000 Crowns a Year. His Town of this Name is abt. 15 m. S. of Saltzburg, and furnishes Store of Salt.

BERTINORO is an Episc. City in Romagna, Italy, subj. to the Pope, pleasantly sit. on a Hill, surrounded with Vines and other fruitful Verdure, and near the little River Bedesa, 5 m. E. of Forli, & 7 W. of Cesena. It is defended by a stout Castle. The City is rich in Oil of Olives, Wines, & Water, and enjoys a clear and healthy Air, as well as the Prospect of the Adriatic Gulph, the Coasts of Dalmatia & Croatia, and the Ter. of Venice and Romandiola.

BERTRAND St. a City of Gascony, in France, sit. on the River Garonne, 45 m. S. W. of Toulouse, and 35 S. of Auch; E. lon. 30. min. lat. 43. 15.

BERWIC, Hartfordshire, near a River that runs fr. Ware to Puckeridge, about Mid-way between both.

BERWICK, or Barwick, now in the Co. of Northumberland, is the last Town in England, sit. on the N. Bank of the Tweed, 52 m. N. W. of Newcastle, 60 N. E. of Carlisle, 265 computed and 339 measured m. N. of London, and 300 from Dover; W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 55. 40. It is fortified with a strong Castle, and encompassed with a Wall, except on the E. and S. E. where 'tis washed by the Sea, and on S. W. where water'd by the River. 'Twas the best fortified Town of all England before the Union; tho' now, being neglected, Hull, Plymouth, Portsmouth, &c. vastly exceed it. While England and Scotland remained 2 Kingdoms, it was alw. claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their Side of the River; and, during the Wars between the 2 Kingdoms, was sometimes in Possession of one, sometimes of the other. It is almost incircled by the Sea & the Tweed, over which latter it has a stately Bridge of 16 Arches and 300 Yards long. Several Etymologies have been assign'd to its Name; the most suitable of which is that of Mr. Tate, in a MS. Exposition of the Hard Words in Domes-day Book, viz. Berewica, i. e. a Corn Farm; for this agrees well with the Plenty of Grain in its Jurisdiction, which extends about 2 m. N. & N. W. and abounds with Corn, Hay, and Pasturage. When formerly it belong'd to Scotland this Town was the Capital of that still call'd the Shire of Berwick; it being much larger than now, and of so great Note as to be one of the 4 Towns where the Royal Boroughs of Scotland held their Conventions. 'Twas incorporated by King James I. and confirmed by Act of Parliament, having had several Charters long before, some as antient as King Henry V. It had formerly a Monastery of White Fryars. 'Tis now a Town and County of itself. Its Language and Laws are a Mixture of Scotch and English. 'Tis large, well built, and populous; govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 4 Bailiffs, and a Common Council of Burgeses. At its Market Corn, Salmon, and almost all other Provisions, are sold very cheap. It has handsome Streets and Houses, a fine Parish Church, good Town-house, and Exchange. The Bridge above-mentioned was built by Queen Elizabeth, and leads to a large Suburb called Tweedmouth, where is another Church; and between the Town-Walls and its once stately Castle (now in Ruins) at the N. W. End of it, is a handsome Suburb call'd Castlegate. The noble Fishery of Salmon here is reckon'd as fine as any in Britain, they being the Fish that are carry'd, by Land, on Horses, to Shields, to be cured, pickled, and then sent to London, where they

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are cried for Newcastle Salmon. Here is a consid. Manufacture of fine Stockings. This Town gave Title of Duke to one of K. James II.'s Natural Sons by Mrs. Churchill, till he was attainted by Parliament for taking Arms against his Native Country. The Harbour indeed is but mean; and the Navigation cannot be far in, for the Bridge is within a Mile & half of a Bar at the Mouth of the River, tho' the Tide flows about 4 m. above the Town. The Bar too is so high, that no Ships drawing more than 12 f. Water should pretend thither. Neither is there any good Riding in the Offing near the Bar; for the Shore is steep and rocky, and the Cliffs high; so that, in case of a Storm, there's no Relief to be expected but in good Anchors and Cables. And if a Ship riding before Berwick should be driven from her Anchors, her only Refuge is, if the Wind is S. to run away for the Frith of Edinburgh: And if it blows from the N. to run into Holy Island. Market Wednesday & Saturday. Fair in Trinity Week. It sends 2 Members to Parliament.

BERWICKSHIRE, in Scotland, was heretofore call'd the Mers, or March, because a bordering Country or Boundary between England & Scotland, tho' in the Law-Writings it obtain'd the Name of Berwickshire from the Town above described, as being its Capital before the English got Possession of it. 'Tis bounded on the S. by Tweed and Teviotdale; N. by Lothian; W. by Tweeddale; and E. wash'd by the German Ocean. 'Tis the S. E. Shire of Scotland, being parted from Berwick by the Bound-Rod, & from Northumberland by the Tweed, which runs between them for about 8 m. and rises out of the same Tract of Hills as the Clyde and Amand. It runs swift between Hills thro' Tweeddale-forest and Teviotdale, and makes a Course of 50 m. before it comes to Sea: In all which it has only 2 Bridges, 1 at Peebles of 5 Arches, the other at Berwick as above said. It had at Melrofs a 3d; but only the Pillars of that are standing.—This Shire is 20 m. in Length from Lamberton to Ridpath on the S. Side, and from Cockburnspath to Seething-hill Kirk on the N. Side; but angle-wise it is direct E. & W. from Lamberton to Lauchugh 24. The Breadth either Way is abt. 14. Templeman, who divides it into Mers and Lauderdale, makes it 30 lo. and 16 br. with an Area of 338 square Acres. The General Atlas 30 E. & W. and 22 where broadest S. and N. Lauderdale included. The Editor of Camden divides it into 3 Parts, Mers, Lammermoor, & Lauderdale. He adds, Mers is a pleas. low Ground, open to the Sun, and secured from Storms by Lammer-Moor, and fruitful in Corn, Pulse, and Hay. Lammer-Moor is a great Tract of Hills on the N. Side of the Shire, above 16 m. long, & 6 br. feeding Multitudes of Sheep and Cattle, tho' abounding with Moss, &c. The W. End of them for 4 m. together belongs to Lauderdale; and the rest tow. E. is equally parted betw. E. Lothian & Mers. 'Tis partic. noted for Pasture in Summer, and for Plenty of Partridge, Moor-fowl, Plover, Dotterels, &c. in Winter. But the Soil is not esteem'd so valuable as are others. Lauderdale is a Tract lying each Side the Water of Lauder, abounding with pleasant Valleys, Hills, and Woods, and bearing good Corn, and Pasture. The Shire is in general fruitful in Corn & Grass, abounding with Sheep, Bl. Cattle, and Horses, Fish both of Sea and Rivers, and has many Seats of Persons of Quality. But the Parts most populous and fertile are those by the Tweed, and the lesser Riv. White-water, Black-water, & Eye. Com. Fuel is Turf & Peat; but the Better Sort have Coals from Northumberland. This Shire has 2 Presbyteries, and 35 Parishes. The most noted Places are Duns, Eymouth, Calfstream (or Coldstream), Greenlaw, Eyton (or Aton), Coldingham, Chirnside, Ersilton, Lauder, Preston, Gordon, Cockburnspath. The County of Mers, or March, gives Title of Earl to William Douglass, Branch of the Noble Family of the D. of Queensbury;—as the D. of Richmond derives that of March from the Marches or Borders of Wales.

BERY-GAN, a considerable Daskrah (or Mud-wall Village), about 9 Leag. to the E. of Gardeiah, the Capital of the Country of the Beni Mezzab, in the Inland Parts of the S. Province of the Terr. of Algiers, Barbary. [Shaw.]

BERYTUS, a maritime City of Phœnicia, near Mount Libanus, was antiently called also Beroe. It cannot have been much inferior to Byblus in Antiquity, since Chronus [whom some imagine to have been Abraham, some to have been Ham] is said, according to Steph. to have built it. It had a good Port;—tho' I have not by me Materials for furnishing out a Description of the same. Strabo says it was ruined by Tryphon, and restored by the Romans. Who or what was this Tryphon may, at best, after much Search and Study, be mere Conjecture. But it's surer that it was Augustus that restored it, who made a Colony of it; which was called

called *Julia Felix*, and enjoyed the *Roman Rights*. *Agrippa* conducted 2 Legions thither, and *Herod* also granted it many Favours. Tho' it might be and really was in its Time famous on divers Accounts, yet was it so for none more than it's being *One* of those *Three Cities* where only the Law was publickly taught, the other *Two* being *Rome* and *Constantinople*. That there were but 3 Places in the whole *Roman Empire* having Permission to have *Schools of Law* is very surprising, when we consider that but the 7 little *United Provinces* (which are no more than a Point in the Map compar'd with the *Rom. Monarchy*) have twice or thrice as many Law-Schools as were in that vast State. And what Numbers of Universities are there now in *Europe*! However, so, it seems, it really was. To prove which shall be here produced what *Justinian* expressly declares, and decrees, in his Preface to the *Digesta*. *Hæc autem tria volumina, &c. i. e.* 'We command these 3 Volumès, compos'd by Us, to be delivered only in the Royal Cities --- [viz *Rome & Constantinople*] --- and the fair City of *Berytus* (which may properly be called the Nurse of the Laws); as has been appointed by former Princes, and in no other Places than these, which have merited this Privilege from our Ancestors.' --- These Words inform us that *Justinian's* Predecessors fix'd the Number of Auditories of Law to *Three*; but we know not the Time when it was by them so done. *Eusebius* mentions a young Martyr who suffer'd Death under the Reign of *Maximinian* --- [which must have been, at the very least, 125 Years before, seeing that *Justinian* published his Code A. D. 438, whereas *Maximinian* miserably perish'd in 313.] --- that this young Martyr had studied at *Berytus*, and that this School was still flourishing in his Time. It continued to be no less so in the 6th Century; for *Zachary of Mitylene* writing then against *Ammonius*, calls *Berytus* the Mother of the Laws (*μητέρα τῶν νόμων*). There is Room for believing there were more Professors in *Berytus* than in the other Two Cities. *Bayle* produces the Reasons, to whom we refer such as desire to see them. --- The Fires, the Inundations, and the Earthquakes, which destroy'd it at several Times, did not hinder the Schools of Law from being restored there. I shall give you, says the last nam'd Author, these Words of *Francis Baudouin* for a Proof of it. --- 'Our *Justinian* says that *Berytus*, a City of *Syria*, was the Nurse of the Laws, and *Eunepius* calls it the Mother of Law; and, before them both, *Nonnius* says a great deal more. *Cedrenus* says it was destroy'd by an Earthquake in the Time of *Constantius*. But it is manifest that it was restored and flourished in the Time of our *Justinian*. But when *Justinian* had given it his Books of the Civil Law to be explained, behold it was swallowed up with its Scholars and Professors by a yet more horrible Earthquake. *Agathias* testifies this, and at the same Time declares that *Justinian* was not in the least deterred by this Accident from restoring it. It was therefore restored to be a perpetual Mansion for the Law. Soon after this, I read, it was again destroy'd by an Inundation and Fire. --- But these Misfortunes could not overcome those whose Place it was to assist the afflicted Law.' As to the Etymology of its Name, Learned Authors vary. *Epitomator* would have it to have been so call'd from its Plenty of Water, it having numerous Wells or Springs, because *Ber* [a Dialect of the Hebrew *Beer*] signifies a Well or Fountain. --- See our Articles *BEER*, &c. But *Histæus* and others suppose, that, because in the *Phœnician* Tongue *Berouti* signify'd Strength, Stoutness, or Fortitude, the strong City of *Berytus* had its Name from thence. We refer the more Curious, as to this critic Particular, to the Comments on *Steph. Byzant.* &c. &c. --- it being enough for us to observe that it's now called *Barût* or *Beroot*, and is sit. on the Coast about 40 m. S. of *Tripoli*, 20 of *Byblos*, and about 18 S. of *Sidon* (now *Seyd*); E. lon. 36. 13. lat. 33. 58. *Maundrell* tells us, 'it at present retains nothing of its antient Felicity, except the Situation; and in that Particular it is indeed very happy. It is seated on the Sea-side, in a Soil fertile and delightful, rais'd only so high above the Salt-Water as to be secure from its Overflowings, and all other noxious and unwholesome Effects of that Element. It has the Benefit of good fresh Springs, flowing down to it from the adjacent Hills.' --- Another Writer says it has also a small River running thro' it, shallow enough for the Horses to pass along, whilst the 2 Sides of the Streets are a little rais'd for the Convenience of Passengers on Foot. These Streets are narrow, dark, and dirty, and the Houses mostly mean and ill-built. And yet it was once an Episc. See. *Bayle* says it had the Title of *Metropolitan*; but that such was merely titular. It was granted to the Bp. of *Berytus* by *Theodosius the Younger*. It is still a Place of Trade,

and a Stage of the Caravans that go to and from *Grand Cairo*. --- We should with Regret shut up this Article without taking Notice, that this renowned City was the Residence of the Emirs who once governed this Country. These Emirs, it must be told, were Princes of the old *Drusians*, who fled to the mountainous Parts, to avoid the *Turkish* Yoke, and were suffer'd there to live in Peace because they could not be easily subdued. In the Reign of Sultan *Morat*, *Faccardine*, the 4th Emir, had here his Mansion Palace, he having enlarg'd his Dominions beyond those Mountains where his 3 Predecessors had lain bleaching so long, yea and extended them as far along the Sea Coast as from *Berût* (*Berytus*) to *Acre*. The Sultan at length grew so jealous of his Success and growing Power, that he drove him back to his antient Abode, where his Posterity have continued ever since. Now, the Ruins of his said Palace are still to be seen on the N. E. Part of this City, consisting of several stately Courts; and the curious & noble Marble Fountain at the Entrance, the Stables, Dens for Lions, and other savage Creatures, the Gardens and Orangery, and many other beautiful Remains, shew him to have been a Person of exquisite Taste, &c. This Orange-Garden in partic. was, Mr. *Maundrell* tells us, a spacious quadrangular Plat of Ground, divided into 16 lesser Squares, 4 in a Row, with Walks between them. The Walks were shaded with Orange-Trees of a large spreading Size, and all of so fine a Growth, both for Head and Stem, that one cannot imagine any thing more beautiful in that Kind; & loaded with such Plenty of fine Fruit that it hung thicker upon 'em than even our Apples do here in *England*. Every one of those smaller Squares is bordered with Stone, and in the Stone Work are Troughs artificially contriv'd to convey Water all over this large Spot, and to every Tree in it. The E. Side of it terminates in a double Terrace, rising one upon another, and each having an Ascent of 12 Steps, and both covered with fine spreading Orange-Trees, to make Shades in proper Places. The N. End leads into Booths and Pleasure-houses, and other delightful Recesses; this Place being designed by the Emir for the chief Seat of his Pleasure. What Pity 'tis that such a delightful Spot should ever have fallen into such brutish Hands as could put it to no better Use than to fold in their Herds of Sheep and Goats! And yet, continues our Author, this is what is Fact, and that in some Parts of it they are up to the Knees in Dirt. Here is another Garden with several Ruins of Statues and other Architecture, and a Tower 60 f. high, with Walls of 12 f. thick; from the Top of which one has a full View of the whole City, tho' it offers to one's Sight little now but old Ruins. The great Mosque was once a stately Church. The *Greeks* have a little one adorn'd with many old Pictures, and a Gr. Inscription about *Conartus*, the first Archbishop of *Berytus*. Here are the Ruins also of a noble Amphitheatre, supposed to have been built by King *Agrippa*. Its chief Commerce, which is still very considerable, consists in fine Tapestry, Silks, Camblets, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Cassia, Rhubarb, and Cochineal. The Sea Banks abound with Mulberry, Pine, Lime, and other Trees, and with Gourds, and prodigious Quantities of *Colocynth*. Some add, that in the neighbouring Hills are found a Sort of Stones, some of which resemble Olives, others the *Genitalia Viror. & Fæm.*

BESANCON (pronounced *Besanson*), chief City of the Pr. of *Franche Compté*, or Co. of *Burgundy*, *France*, is sit. on the River *Doux*, (wh. divides it into 2 almost equal Parts, or upper and lower City) 55 m. N. of *Geneva*, 52 N. E. of *Châlons*, & 160 S. E. of *Paris*; E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 47. 16. It is very well fortified, and also defended by a strong Citadel on a high Rock. It's the See of an Abp. who has Title of Prince of the Empire; his Suffragans the Bps. of *Lausanne*, *Basil*, & *Belley*. It has 8 Parishes, 2 Chapters, 2 Abbeys of Men & 2 of Maidens, a Seminary, a Col. of Jesuits, 7 Convents of Monks, 5 of Nuns, an Hospit. for Education of poor Boys and Girls, a general Hospital for the Sick, 1 for Foundlings, a Prison for lewd Women, and in all 11500 Inhabitants. The finest Buildings are the Town-house, the Governor's Palace, and that of *Granvelle*; this being the native Place of Cardinal *Granvelle*, Abp. of *Besanson*, infamous for his cruel Administration in the *Low Countries*, as Premier of *Cha. V.* & *Phil. II.* In this last is a fine Collec. of Books, MSS, Statues, Pictures, &c. In 4 Parts of this City is a Fountain; 1. In the Square *Battane* is a Stone Statue of *Bacchus*, crown'd with Vine-branches, sitting on a Tun, from which flows the Water abundantly: 2. Before the Town-house is a Spread-Eagle of Brass, spouting Water at both Beaks, having *Cha. V.* crown'd with Lau-

Laurels standing on its Back, with a Globe in one Hand and Sword in t'other. 3. Before the *Carmelites* Convent a Stone Statue represents *Neptune*, with Trident, on a Dolphin's Back, which pours Water into a large Basin. The 4th is a naked Nymph pouring Water from both Breasts. This was a Free and Imper. City till the Peace of *Munster*, when 'twas yielded (in Exchange) to *Spain*. *Lewis XIV.* took it in 1674. abolish'd its Form of Government, and established there a Bailiwick and a Col. of Magistrates for the Policy, &c. &c. There is here a Parliament, which was originally ambulatory, following the Prince in all his Travels. *Lewis XIV.* having restor'd *Franche Compté* in Conseq. of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, the King of *Spain* suspended this Parliament, and establish'd here a Chamber of Justice with the same Authority. This subsisted till *Lewis*, (1674) taking *Franche Compté* again, restor'd the Parliament at *Dole*, and in 1676 removed it back to *Besançon*. The Univer. of *Dole* was likewise removed hither in 1691. of which the Archbishop is perpetual Chancellor. Here are the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, and other *Roman* Antiquities.

BESIEKS District, in the Prov. of *Languedoc*, *France*, is extended between that of *Narbonne* on the W. *Rouergne* N. that of *Nismes* E. and the Sea S. The chief Cities and Towns are, *Besiers*, *Agde*, *Lodève*, *Pesenas*.

BESIERS, a City of *Besiers* just mentioned, is sit. on a Hill near the River *Orbe* and the *Royal Canal*, 2 m. N. of the *Mediterranean*, 15 N. E. of *Narbonne*, and 33 from *Montpellier* to the W.; E. lon. 3. lat. 43. 25. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffra. to the Abp. of *Narbonne*, and has Title of a Viscounty, Bailiwick, and Presidial. Over the *Orbe* is a Bridge, leading into the City by 2 diff. Roads, one strait & steep, the other of easier Ascent round the Side of the Hill. It's a pretty City, but not peopled in Proportion, containing but 3133 Families.--- But *Gemelli* represents it to have been both populous and rich when he was here. It was confid. in the Time of the *Romans*, who built here 2 Temples in Hon. of *J. Caesar* & *Augustus*. It flourish'd in the 4th Century, when the *Goths* took and ruined it; and when afterwards it had recovered itself, the *Saracens*, about 736, plunder'd it. And, that it might not be again a Place for those Infidels, *Cha. Martel* quite destroy'd it. It was in Time rebuilt again. It's advantageously sit. for Manufactures; but the Peoples Genius does not lie that Way.--- The Soil of this Diocese, which lies partly in Mountains, partly in Plain, is one of the most fruitful in the Pr. producing excel. Wines, much Corn, and Oil. At *Roquebrune* are Marble Quarries. At *Gabians* is a Spring, on the Water whereof swims Oil, good for Wounds, &c. Near the same are Coal-mines, and a kind of Gum proper to make Tar. At *Bedaripux* & its Neighbourhood are made fine Druggets, which are sent into *Germany*; and in the little District of *Graiffesay*, containing 6 small Boroughs, all the Inhabitants apply to the Nail Trade. *Carli* tells us, that in the Cathedral here he noted a very large Organ, where are only those Pipes, which appear outward in Sight, the others being distributed by 3 and 3 among the Pillars; which makes the very Church shake when they play, tho' it is extraordinary great; which is a notable Piece of Curiosity. An *English* Gentleman, in his Account of his Tour in 1675. remarks an odd Accident attending the Olive-Trees in this District, viz. that they either breed, or some way draw, a Quicksilver to their Roots, which in Time destroys them.

BESIGNANO, or *Bisignano*, in the *Nigher Calabria*, in the Ter. of *Naples*, (ant. a Town of the *Bruttii*) is an Episc. City under the See of *Rossano*, with Title of Principality, belonging to the Hou. of *S. Severino*, stands on an Eminence on the small River *Cotilo*, about 15 m. W. of *Rossano*, 15 from the *Tuscan Sea*, & 20 N. from *Cosenza*; E. lon. 17. 5. lat. 39. 38. It is better peopled than most in this Pr. and defended by a good Citadel; but is on all Sides commanded by high Mountains.

BESSARABIA (otherwise call'd *Bujac*, or *Budziack*), one of the Prov. of *Turkey* in *Europe*, is a small Country, bounded by *Moldavia* on the W. and partly N. (where it borders also on *Lesser Tartary*, from which the *Neister* parts it) the *Black Sea* E. and the *Danube* S. It's about 180 m. fr. the S. E. to N. W. and not above 80 in its greatest Br. from S. E. to N. W. The Inhabitants are the *Budziac Tartars*. 'Twas of old inhab. by the *Arpi*, a People of *Lower Mæsia*, and their Country was called the *Desert of the Getæ*. It became afterwards Pt. of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, then of *Moldavia*, of which it's still by some consider'd as a Part. The Country is partly marshy, & partly mountainous. The chief Towns are *Bender*, *Akerman*, (or *Bulgored*), *Kilia Nova*, *Kilia Vetus*, & *Ismeal*. *Beauplan* gives Account of the In-

land Country thus:--- It's a Plain 12 *German* Leagues in Length, & 5 or 6 in Br. lying between *Biolgorod* & *Kilia*, whither the mutinous *Tartars*, who own neither the *Kan* nor the *Turk*, retire. There are 80 or 90 Villages of these Libertines, who daily run into the neighbouring Plains to steal *Christians*, and sell them to the *Gallies*; for they live on Rapine. Sometimes they break into the *Ukrain* and *Podolia*; but make no Stay, not being above 5000 strong. Their Villages are moveable; for their Houses are built on Wheels, and carried from one Place to another, as Pasture abounds or fails.

BESSELSLEIGH, *Berks*, 3 m. S. W. of *Oxford*.

BESTRICIA, *Bistricia*, or *Bistris*, See *NASENE-STADT*.

BESOR Brook, mention'd I. *Sam.* xxx. 9, 10, 21. must, by all the Circumstances of the Story in the quoted Chapter recorded, be in the S. W. Border of the Land of *Israel*, and so empty itself into the *Mediterranean*. The more particular Situation is what Writers are not agreed about.

BETANZOS, a City and Seaport in the Kingdom of *Galicia*, *Spain*, is seated on a Plain, in Bay of the Sea, to Northward of *Corunna*, between the River *Maudeo* & *Casas*, 35 m. N. E. of *Compostella*, and 20 S. of *Ferrol*; W. lon. 8. 50. lat. 43. 15. It is walled, has 5 Gates, 2 Parishes, 1000 Families, 2 Monasteries, 1 Hospital, & Chapels. This Port is fam'd for *Julius Caesar's* landing at, according to *Dio*, its Name being then *Flavium Brigantium*.

BETAW. See *BETUWE*.

BETEL, a small rocky Island, about a League in Comp. on the Coast of *Cambaja*, in the *E. Indies*, and separated from the Continent only by a narrow Streight, about 80 Leag. from *Diu*.--- When the *Portuguese* General *Nonnius* invaded this little Island, the *Turk* who, for the King of *Cambaja*, commanded 2000 Men, (not having had Time enough to fortify the Place) offer'd to surrender the Isle, on Condition of the Liberty to depart with all their Goods and Baggage. *Nonnius* allow'd the first; but would not consent to their carrying any Thing away but what they wore about them. This drove the Garrison to the Resolution of perishing rather than submit to such harsh Terms. Accordingly, in very Rage of Despair, they most of them brought all their Horses, best Moveables, Wives, and Children, together, and burnt them and themselves. There being 700 yet left, they resolv'd to die Sword in Hand. These like Madmen fell on the *Portuguese*; but were repulsed. Their Intrenchments being thereupon attack'd at Night by Moonlight, they run to the Rocks, and precipitated themselves into the Sea. Some indeed hid themselves in the Hollows of Rocks, where being discover'd, some of 'em were by the *Portuguese* cut to Pieces, and others made Slaves. But a certain *Moor*, having nothing but his Sword left, and seeing his Comrade slain just by his Side, and a *Portuguese* advancing with his Pike towards him, ran desperately on the *Portuguese's* Lance, that he might reach his said Enemy with his Sword, which he used so effectually that they both dropp'd dead together. *Baldeus*.

BETHABARA. This Place (so spelt) is mention'd only in *John* i. 28. as that in which, or in the Neighbourhood of which, *John* preached and baptised; but we find expressly *Beth-barah* in *Judges* vii. 24. thus; And *Gideon* sent *Messengers* throughout all *Mount Ephraim* saying, Come down against the *Midianites*, and take before them the Waters unto *Beth-barah* and *Jordan*. See *BETH-BARAH*. Now, *Bethhabarah* in *Hebr.* signifies the House of passing over, or Ferry-house; and 'tis supposed by some that a Place had such Name from the Passage of the *Israelites* over *Jordan*. With regard to which see our Article *ADAM*. And whereas we read (says *Wells*) *Josh.* ii. 7. 23. that there was a Fording-place over *Jordan*, not far from *Jericho*; and again, *Josh.* iii. 16. that the People passed over right against *Jericho*; therefore 'tis conjectured that hereabout stood *Bethhabara*, as being the Place of Reception or Entertainment for Passengers out of *Judea* into *Peræa*, or the Country beyond *Jordan*. Nay, 'tis imagined, by some, that in the very same Place of the River where the Ark stood, whilst the *Israelites* passed over, our Blessed Saviour, the true Ark of the Covenant of Grace, was baptized by *John* the Baptist. But whether these Things were so or not, its Name shews it to have been probably some great Ferry, and so very convenient, viz. for the aforesaid Ministry of *John*, not only for Baptizing, but on Account of the Concourse of People at such Places.--- However, a Learned Critic and Commentator observes, the Word *Beth-habarab* may be also, and perhaps more properly, translated a Custom-house, as the Officers of it, whom we render *Publicans*, were called

led *Babale Hababarab*, Masters or Overseers of the Customs: A great many of whom came accordingly to the *Baptist* to inquire what Kind of *Repentance* was proper for Men of their Profession; and were answered they should exact no more than their Due, *Luke* iii. 13. To the Soldiers, who are usually set to guard such Avenues, (ver. 5.) he forbid using Violence, false Accusations, Extortion, &c.

BETHAGIL. See BOOTESHELLAH.

BETHANY. In *John* xi. 1. we read, *A certain Man was sick, named Lazarus of Bethany, the Town of Mary and her Sister Martha*; and ver. the 18. that *Bethany was nigh unto Jerusalem about fifteen Furlongs off*, that is (as, justly said in the Margin) *about two Miles*. And by *Mark* xi. 1. it's plain it was situate at the *Mount of Olives*. It appears from all the Evangelists that this was a Place very often visited by our Saviour; and here it was that he raised *Lazarus* from the Dead. Mr. Maundrel (Pa. 77.) acquaints us, that having crossed the *Valley of Jehosaphat*, and Part of *Mount Olivet*, he came in Half an Hour to *Bethany*, at present only a small Village. At the first Entrance into it is an Old Ruin, which they call *Lazarus's Castle*, supposed to have been the Mansion-house of that Favourite of our Lord. At the Bottom of a small Descent, not far from the Castle, is shewn the Sepulchre out of which he was raised to a second Mortality, by that Enlivening Voice of Christ, *Lazarus come forth!* You descend into the Sepulchre by 25 Steps, at the Bottom of which you arrive first in a small square Room, and from thence you creep down into another lesser Room about a Yard and half deeper, in which the Body is said to have been laid. This Place is held in great Veneration by the *Turks*, who use it for an *Oratory* (or Place of Prayer), and demand of all Christians a small *Capbar* for their Admission into it. About a Bow-shot from hence you pass by the Place which, they say, was *Mary Magdalen's* Habitation; and then descending a steep Hill you come to the *Fountain of the Apostles*, so called because, as the Tradition goes, those holy Persons were wont to refresh themselves here, in their Travels between *Jerusalem* and *Jericho*. And indeed it is a thing very probable, and no more than I believe (saith our Author) is done by all that travel this Way, the Fountain being close by the Road's Side, and very inviting to the thirsty Passengers. *Gemelli* tells us, that the Wall of the *Castle of Lazarus* which is still standing is 14 Spans thick, and as firm as a Rock.

BETH-AVEN. In *Josh.* vii. 2. we read that *Ai* was beside *Beth-aven*, on the E. Side of *Bethel*; whence it seems clearly enough to follow that *Beth-aven* there was a distinct Place from *Bethel*, tho' not far from it. It lay in the N. Border of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, as appears from *Josh.* xviii. 12. For the *Wilderness of Bethaven* there mentioned was in all Probability so called fr. this *Beth-aven* mentioned chap vii. 2. 'Tis true indeed that the Prophet *Hosea* does elegantly call *Bethel*, on Account of *Jeroboam's* placing there one of the Golden Calves, and of their idolatrous Worship perform'd thereto, by the Name of *Beth-aven* [i. e. the *House of Vanity*]; and this, says Dr. Wells, seems to be the Occasion that some have thought there was no other *Beth-aven* but *Bethel*.

BETH-BARAH, is thought to be the same with *Bethabara*; wherefore to that Article we refer.

BETH-CAR, a City mentioned *I. Sam.* vii. 11. the Meaning of which Name is, *the House of the Lamb*, or *the House of Knowledge*. For its Sit. &c. see EBENEZER.

BETH-EDEN. In *Amos* i. 5. we read *the House of Eden*. In the Original it is *Beth-Eden*, and ought, perhaps, so to have retain'd its said first Part of its Name in our Translation, as well as do *Beth-abara*, *Beth-aven*, *Beth-Car*, *Beth-el*, &c. &c. the Word signifying *House* in those, and the rest, well as this *Beth-Eden*. Concerning this Place, &c. &c. see our very curious Article EDEN.

BETHEL. In *Gen.* xxviii. beginning at verse 10. we read, that *Jacob*, in his Journey to *Padan-Aram*, being overtaken by the Night, was forced or chose to lie in the open Field with a Stone for his Pillow. In his Sleep he had a Dream of a Ladder reaching from that Spot to Heaven, on which Angels ascended and descended, whilst God, who stood at the Top, encouraged him with Promise of being his Protector, &c. Awaking, surpriz'd and astonish'd, he cried out, *Surely God was in this Place, and I knew it not*; wherefore he gave it the new Name *Beth-el*, signifying the *House of God*. It's plain therefore that this was the first Time, as well as the Occasion, that the Place had this Name, it being added, (ver. 19.) that it was called *Luz* at the first, or in former Time, which Circumstance is notified again in *Judg.* i. 23. And *Gen.* xxxv. 6. it's express'd direct-

ly, *And Jacob came to Luz, in the Land of Canaan*; and xlviii. 3. he himself expresses, *God Almighty appeared unto me at Luz*. We so particularly remark this, because as this Name *Bethel* is given to the Place as if in the Time of *Abraham*, *Jacob's* Grandfather, *Gen.* xii. 8. xiii. 3. and some Caviller might imagine it contradictory, it may be necessary to note that in the Hist. of *Abraham's* Journeyings, &c. it is used proleptically only, and means no more than that that Patriarch pitched his Tent, or the like, near the Place which now (at the Time of penning it) is called *Bethel*, tho' it obtain'd not that Name till after his Decease. The like is frequent in Scripture, as we have noted. The taking of this City by the Children of *Joseph* is related, *Judg.* i. 22—25. This same City was made choice of by *Jeroboam* for setting up one of his golden Calves; whereupon *Hosea* (alluding to the Name given it by *Jacob*) calls it *Beth-Aven* instead of *Beth-El*; i. e. the *House of Vanity* or *Idolatry*, instead of the *House of God*. Not that it was the Town *Bethaven* properly so called. See above BETH-AVEN. *Bethel*, being within the Lot of *Ephraim*, Son of *Joseph*, belonged to the Kingdom of *Israel*, after the 10 Tribes revolted from the House of *David*, and lay in the Southern Border of that Kingdom, not far from *Jerusalem* N. But it was taken from the Kingdom of *Israel* by *Abijah* King of *Judah*, and after that accounted as a Part of the Kingdom of *Judah*. *Bacchides* fortified it in the Time of the *Maccabees*, Book I. ch. ix. ver. 50.

BETHERSDEN, Kent, a little to S. W. of *Ashford*.

BETHESDAH, a famous Pool or Reservoir in *Jerusalem*, recorded in *John* v. 12. wonderful in curing whatsoever Disease, and to have been adorned with 5 Porches or Piazzas; for its Water, being at some particular Seasons miraculously stirred, had the Virtue of curing the first Person that jumped into it. The Name is *Hebrew*, and taken, as some conjecture, from the Words *Beth-chesdab*, i. e. the *House of Mercy*, alluding to the merciful Cures which were wrought there on the Sick, Lame, &c. The *Vulgate* however reads it *Beth-zaida*, which some render the *Probatic* Pool, on a Supposition that the Sheep designed for Sacrifice were first washed in it, which Sheep so washed were called *Probatae*. Others, who read it *Beth-esdab*, render it the *House of Defluxion*, from another Supposition, that the Waters, in which the Entrails of the Victims offered in the Temple were washed, emptied themselves, by a subterranean Sewer, into this Pool, or Reservoir. Whence some have taken it into their Heads, that the Blood, Dung, and other Filth of those Creatures, running along with them, gave that medicinal Virtue to the Pool. But Persons of such witty Conceits are seldom solicitous about the Character of the sacred Historian, or else the Evangelist's attributing those Cures to a miraculous Motion of the Water would make them more cautions how they set up a bare Conjecture against their Testimony. The 5 Porches seem to argue this Pool to have been built in Form of a Pentagon. *Eusebius* and St. *Jerom* tell us, that they shewed still, in their Time, a kind of double Pool or Reservoir, the one of which filled itself every Year with Rain-water, and the other, which retained still a kind of Redness, as if from the Blood of those Victims above-mentioned, which the Temple Sewer carried into it. *Tertullian* notes that the Virtue of this Pool ceased upon the *Jews* persevering in their Infidelity and Rejecting our Saviour. *Gemelli* says this *Piscina Probatica*, as he calls it, is 100 Paces long, 60 in Br. and 40 in Depth, all made of good Stone. Mr. Maundrell tells us, that he went to take a View of that which they now call the Pool of *Bethesda*, and that it is 120 Paces long, 40 br. & at least 8 deep, but void of Water. At its W. End it discovers some old Arches now dammed up. These some will have to be the 5 Porches in which sat that Multitude of Lame, Halt, and Blind, *Job.* v.; but the Mischief is, instead of 5, there are but 3 of them. This Pool is contiguous on one Side to (what is now called) St. Stephen's Gate, and on the other to the Area of the Temple.

BETH-JESIMOTH is mention'd in *Numb.* xxxiii. 49. being the Place to which the last Encampment of the *Israelites*, in the Time of *Moses*, extended on one Side, *Abel-Shittim* being on the other; it being a City of those Parts given afterwards to the Tribe of *Reuben*. It is mention'd again *Josh.* xii. 3. as lying in the S. Border of the Kingdom of *Sidon*, not far from the Salt or Dead Sea. *Eusebius* mentions a Place under the Name of *Bethsimuth* (which probably is the same with this *Bethjesimoth*) lying on the E. of *Jordan*, about 10 m. from *Jericho* towards the S.

BETHLEHEM, the City of *David* of old, and famous for being the Birth-place not only of that renowned King, but

but of our Blessed Saviour himself, who, according to the Flesh, descended from him. This Place was otherwise called *Ephrath*, or *Ephratah*; (*Gen. xxxv. 19. Ephrath, which is Beth-lehem*; *Ruth i. 2. Ephrathites of Beth-lehem-judah*) and sometimes *Bethlehem Ephratah*, sometimes (as in *Ruth* above quoted) *Bethlehem-judah*, namely, to distinguish it from another *Bethlehem* lying in the Tribe of *Zabulon*. *Baumgarten* asserts that it from *Effrata* came to be called *Bethlehem*, i. e. the House of Bread, for the great Plenty of Corn in it. But the Learned Commentator on *Steph. Byzan.* says the true Word is *Beth-lechem*, and that the Septuagint, carelessly, as they were too often wont to do, made it *Beth-leem*. *Ferrarius* says it was built originally by the *Jebusites*. It is sit. about 2 Hours Journey, or 6 or 7 m. from *Jerusalem* to the S. or S. W. in the Way to *Hebron*, as *Eusebius*, *Jerom*, and later Writers, tell us; in 31 Degr. Lat. says *Gemelli*. *Ferrarius* supposes it to be the *Betholene Palestina* of *Pliny*, and if so sit. lon. 65. 50. lat. 31. 35. *Eusebius* and *Jerom* assure that the Monument of *Jesse*, the Father of *David*, was shewn there in their Time. *Bethlehem* (tho' now, as *Gemelli* notes, but thinly inhabited, and by very few Catholics) is seated on a pleasant Hill, in a pleasant and fertile Plain, and enjoys an excellent Air, so that *Paula* [hereafter mentioned] had much Reason to choose it for her Place of Abode, who dy'd there *An. 404*: And as it has all along been much honour'd by Christians of all Nations, on Account of its being the Place of our Saviour's Birth, so at this very Day 'tis visited by Pilgrims and Travellers: And it is furnished not only with a Convent of the *Latins*, but also with one of the *Greeks*, and another of the *Armenians*; the two latter being contiguous to the former, and each having their several Doors opening into the Chapel of the *Holy Manger*. For here are shewn at this very Day the Place where (it is said) our Blessed Lord was born, and the *Manger* in which it is said he was laid: As also the Grot of the Blessed Virgin, which is within 30 or 40 Yards of one of the Convents, and is revered on Account of a Tradition that the Blessed Virgin here hid herself and her Divine Babe from the Malice of *Herod*, for some Time before their Departure into *Egypt*: 'The *Manger* (says *Gemelli*) is adorn'd, the best it could be, with 3 Pillars, one in the Middle, and the others at the Ends. In the Angle, a Step lower, are 2 other small Pillars of an equal Bigness, between which is a Thing like a Manger, of Marble, with a little Space in it, big enough to hold an Infant; and opposite to it is the Stone on which the Bl. Virgin sat, with her Son in her Arms, when the *Wise Men* came to adore him. This Cave is all become black, and unequally cut out of the Rock! --- But *Sandys* observes, "this *Manger* seems to have been the Work of later Monks, rather than a Place for Use, as it surely was when the Bl. Virgin was lodg'd in the Stable, when she brought forth our Saviour." The Grot is hollow'd in a Chalky Rock; but this Whiteness they will have to be not *natural*, but to have been occasion'd by some miraculous Drops of the Bl. Virgin's Milk, which fell from her Breast when she was suckling the Holy Infant. And so much are they possess'd with this Opinion, that they believe the Chalk of this Grotto has a miraculous Virtue for increasing Womens Milk; and it is very frequently taken by the Women hereabouts, as well *Turks* and *Arabs* as Christians, for that Purpose, and they will add too with a very good Effect. *Gemelli* writes, 'True it is, the Devotion of the Faithful has been always making this little Cavern bigger than it was, by carrying away some of that white Stone, which is very good for People in Fevers, and for Women that have lost their Milk; and therefore it is now called the Cave of the Milk.' There is likewise shewn to the Pilgrims now a-days, within about half a m. E. the Field where, it is said, the Shepherds were watching their Flocks, when they receiv'd the glad Tidings of the Birth of Christ. *Gemelli* acquaints us, that he saw their Village too in which they dwelt, and wonderful wonderfully adds, 'In this same Village, now almost disinhabited, is the Cistern they call our Lady's; because she, passing that Way, and being refused to drink, the Water of itself miraculously swell'd up to the Brim, and, when she had drank, return'd to its Place, as (adds he, however) is deliver'd by Tradition.' But to return to *Bethlehem* itself. The ch. Church of this City, *Gemelli* says, restor'd not long since by the *Greeks* to the Catholics, is one of the best in the E. for it has 5 Isles, made by 4 Rows of good Marble Pillars, 10 in a Row, in all 40; besides which there are 10 in the Choir, which is enclosed quite round with a Wall. The Pavement is handsome, and the Roof of a proportionable Height. The

Church dedicated to our SAVIOUR, says *Baumgarten*, while it stood in its Glory, had not its equal, I believe, in the World. It was built of the choicest white Marble, wonderfully adorned, and curiously supported by 22 Pillars in 2 Rows; and the Statuaries had display'd their utmost Skill to beautify and adorn it. One may see by the Ruins that it had formerly 40 of those Pillars. Between the Chapters of the Pillars and the Roof are to be seen the Histories of the Holy Scripture in beautiful Pieces of the finest Painting, and set off with such curious Pieces of the rarest Marble, as nothing can be imagin'd finer, or any Price great enough for them. Their Smoothness and Brightness did not yield to those of the best polish'd Mirror: Infomuch that, some Years ago, the Sultan being charmed with the Fineness of them, did sacrilegiously carry a great many of them to *Cairo* to adorn his Palace. Mr. *Maundrel* tells us, that abt. an Hour & q'r's Dist. from *Bethlehem* S. are shewn those famous Fountains, Pools, and Gardens, which are said to have been the Contrivance and Delight of K. *Solomon*. To these Works and Places of Pleasure that Great Prince is supposed to allude, *Ecclef. ii. 5. 6.* where, amongst the other Instances of his Magnificence, he reckons up his Gardens, and Vineyards, and Pools. As for the Pools, they are 3 in Number, lying in a Row above each other; being so disposed that the Waters of the uppermost may descend into the 2d, and those of the 2d into the 3d. Their Figure is quadrangular. The Breadth is the same in all, amounting to about 90 Paces. In their Length there is some Difference; the 1st being about 160 Paces long, the 2d 200, the 3d 220. They are all lined with Wall, and plaistered, and contain a great Depth of Water. Close by the Pools is a pleasant Castle of a modern Structure; and abt. the Dist. of 140 Paces from them is a Fountain, from which principally they derive their Waters. This the Fryars will have to be that *Sealed Fountain* to which the Holy Spouse is compared, *Cant. iv. 12.* And, in Confirmation of this Opinion, they pretend a Tradition, That K. *Solomon* shut up these Springs, and kept the Door of them sealed with his Signet, to the End that he might preserve the Waters for his own drinking in their natural Freshness and Purity. Nor was it difficult thus to secure them, they rising under Ground, and having no Avenue to them but by a little Hole like to the Mouth of a narrow Well. To this Hole you descend directly down, but not without some Difficulty, for about 4 Yards; and then arrive in a vaulted Room 15 Paces l. & 8 br. Joining to this is another Room of the same Fashion, but somewhat less. Both these Rooms are covered with handsome Stone Arches, very antient; and perhaps (says my Author) the Work of *Solomon* himself. You find here 4 Places at which the Water rises. From these separate Sources it is convey'd by little Rivulets into a kind of Basin, and from thence is carried by a large subterraneous Passage down into the Pools. In the Way, before it arrives at the Pools, there is an Aqueduct of Brick-Pipes, which receives Part of the Stream, and carries it by many Turnings and Windings about the Mountains to *Jerusalem*. Below the Pools here runs down a narrow Rocky Valley, enclos'd on both Sides with high Mountains. This the Fryars will have to be the enclosed Garden, alluded to in the same Place of the *Canticles* before-cited: *A Garden enclosed is my Sister, my Spouse; a Spring shut up, a Fountain sealed.* What Truth there is in this Conjecture I can't (says Mr. *Maundrel*) absolutely pronounce. As to the Pools, it is probable enough they may be the same with *Solomon's*, there not being the like Store of excellent Spring Water to be met with any where else throughout all *Palesine*, or the *Holy Land*. But for the Gardens one may safely affirm, that if *Solomon* made them in the rocky Ground, which is now assigned for them, he demonstrated greater Power and Wealth in finishing his Design than he did Wisdom in choosing the Place for it. *Le Bruyn* says, that he knows not how to be of their Mind that take them to be the Work of *Solomon*, since he perceives not the least Probability for it. What has been hitherto spoken of lies to the S. On the W. of *Bethlehem* is shewn the *Well of David*, so call'd because it is held to be the same with that the Waters whereof *David* so passionately thirsted after, *II. Sam. xxiii. 15.* It is a Well, or rather a Cistern, supply'd only with Rain, without any natural Excellency in its Waters to make them desirable. But we are told that *David's* Spirit had a further Aim. The fore-mentioned Passage of Scripture runs thus: *And David was then in the Hold, and the Garrison of the Philistines was then in Bethlehem. And David longed and said: O that one would give me Drink of the Water of the Well of Bethlehem, which is by the Gate! And three mighty Men broke thro'*

the Host of the Philistines, and drew Water out of the Well of Bethlehem, that was by the Gate, &c. Now, according to this Passage of Scripture, if that now adays shewn for the Well of David is really such, then it appears from thence that Bethlehem was of a greater Extent than it is at present, since this Well was formerly at the Gate of Bethlehem; whereas it is now at some Distance from the Town. About 2 Furlongs beyond this Well are to be seen some Remains of an old Aqueduct, which antiently convey'd the Waters fr. Solomon's Pools to Jerusalem. This is said to be the genuine Work of Solomon, and may well (says Mr. Maundrel) be allowed to be in Reality what it is pretended for. It is carried all along upon the Surface of the Ground and is composed of Stones foot square, and thick, perforated with a Cavity of Inches Diameter to make the Channel. These Stones are let into each other with a Fillet, framed round about the Cavity, to prevent Leakage; and united to each other with so firm a Cement, that they will sometimes sooner break (tho' a kind of coarser Marble) than be separated. This Train of Stones was covered, for its greater Security, with a Case of smaller Stones, laid over it in a very strong Mortar. The whole Work seems to be endued with such absolute Firmness as if it had been design'd for Eternity. But the Turks have demonstrated in this Instance, that nothing can be so well wrought but they are able to destroy it. For of this strong Aqueduct, which was carried formerly 5 or 6 Leag. with so vast Expence and Labour, you see now, only here and there, a Fragment remaining. But again to return to Bethlehem. You have therein shewn you the Chapel of St. Joseph, the suppos'd Father of our Blessed Saviour; the Chapel of the Innocents; as also those of St. Jerom, of St. Paula and Eustochium. Of which 3 Persons, St. Jerom (often quoted in this TOPOGR. DICTIONARY) was a celebrated Writer in the latter End of the 4th Century, and Paula the Mother, and Eustochium the Daughter, were Two (among many other) Roman Ladies instructed by St. Jerom in Learning and Piety, and that retired hither to Bethlehem with St. Jerom, whose School here is likewise shew'd here to Pilgrims at this very Day. This was in the Christian Times a Bishoprick, wh. (when they were driven hence) was removed to France. See the next Article. The aforesaid Comm. on Stephanus observes, that, such is the Vicissitude of Human Affairs, Bethlehem had been famous in its Time for Pagan Idolatry as well as for Hebrew and Christian Worship, for in that very Place was the Grove Thamuz, or of Adonis; so that where Infant Christ cry'd, Venus's Gallant had been bewailed, as St. Jerom, on Psa. 85. says. See our Article ADONIS.

BETHLEHEM, a small but remarkable Bishopric, near Clamecy, in France. When the Christians were expell'd the Holy Land, Reinier, Bp. of Bethlehem, follow'd Guy Count of Nevers into France; which Lord gave him the Borough of Pentenor, near Clamecy, beyond the River Yonne, with the Ter. & Manor of Cambeuf or Sembert, and the City of Sous-Saizi, with the Borders sit. beyond the Bridges of Montreuil. This small Diocese has been ever since call'd the Bishoprick of Bethlehem. The Bp. is consecrated, and performs all Episc. Functions; but very seldom in his own Diocese, for Fear of giving Offence to other Prelates. Nor does the Nomination belong to the King, but the Count of Nevers. So that this Prelate is mostly employ'd in ordaining, &c. &c. for rich or infirm Bishops, who gratify him accordingly; otherwise, his Income would be too small for living suitable to his Dignity. So that no Prelate can more justly take on him the Title of *Servus Servorum Dei*, Servant of the Servants of God.

BETHMEON, a Town in Arabia Petraea, appears from several Passages in Scripture, to have been a Place of some Note, tho' its Situation cannot be thence ascertain'd.

BETH-HORON, mentioned in sev. Places of Scripture, was, accord. to Jerom and Eusebius, sit. abt. 12,000 Paces fr. Jerusalem, but accord. to Josephus 100 Stades. It was sit. N. of Jerusalem, and betw. that Metropolis and Sechem. — It must, however, from Dr. Wells, be noted, that there is express Mention of 2 Beth-horons; for I. Chr. viii. 24. we are told that a Woman of the Tribe of Ephraim, by Name Sherah, built Beth-horon the nether and the upper. It is accord. agreed among Writers that they both lay within the Bounds of the Tribe of Ephraim. But it is not agreed in what Part of the Tribe each lay; some placing Beth-horon the Upper in the N. Border of the Tribe, and Beth-horon the Nether in the S. Border; whilst others place them nearer one to another, and both in the S. Border. Certain it is that the Beth-horon mentioned in Josh. x. i. must lie in the S. Border of the Tribe of Ephraim, as being adjoined to the Tribe of

Benjamin, wherein Gibeon stood. 'Tis also plain that this Beth-horon stood on a Hill, which as the Canaanites fled from Gibeon they went up; whence 'tis said, that the Lord chased them along the Way that goes up to Beth-horon. But fr. Azekab the Way lay down the Hill on anoth. Side; whence, ver. 11. it is said, that as the Canaanites were in the going down (namely of the Hill) of Beth-horon, the Lord cast down great Stones upon them unto Azekab. See AZEKAB. Yet, after all that has been here observed, it's not impossible but that there was only one Beth-horon, which (standing thus on a Hill, or on the Side of a Hill) might have its 2 Parts distinguished into Upper and Nether, as is very frequently the Case with regard to Numbers of other Towns and Cities. And if there had been 2 Beth-horons in Judea, Josephus, Jerom, or Eusebius, would probably, one or other, have given some Hint thereof.

BETHPHAGE, a Village sit. on Mount Olivet, within a small Mile of Jerusalem, and so nearer than Bethany thereto. 'Coming down (says devout Baumgarten) that Side [viz. of the Mount] which looks to the Dead Sea, we visited Bethphage; in which Place the Guardian uses to come from Mt. Sion, accompanied with the Brethren [or Fryars] on Asses, every Palm-Sunday; and in this Manner enter Jerusalem, in Memory of what Christ did there; the Samaritans in the mean while laughing & making a Sport of it.'

BETH-REHOB, or simply REHOB. We are told, II. Sam. x. 6. that the Children of Ammon sent and hired the Syrians of Beth-rehob; and Ver. 9. that the Syrians of Rehob (&c.) were by themselves in the Field. So that it is not to be doubted but that Rehob and Beth-Rehob were one and the same Country or Kingdom, so named from its princ. City Rehob: For Josh. xix. 28. we find a City of this Name allotted to the Tribe of Asher; and Judg. i. 31. we read that the said Rehob was one of the Cities out of which Asher did not drive its Inhabitants. Whence as it may be rationally inferred, that it was a great and strong City, so also that it lay in the N. Part of the Land of Israel, forasmuch as Asher was one of the Northern Tribes of Israel. And since it is further certain from Scripture that of the 2 most N. Tribes on the W. of Jordan, Asher was that sit. on the Mediter. Sea, and since we are also inform'd, Judg. xviii. 28. that Laish was in the Valley by Beth-Rehob, (and this Laish was certainly the same afterwards called Dan in the Old Test. and Caesarea Philippi in the New Test.) --- from all these Circumstances laid together, we are able to make more than a Conjecture as to the Sit. of the City and Kingd. of Rehob; viz. that it was sit. in the N. Part of the Tr. of Asher, on the W. of Laish, or the City Dan. This Sit. is more confirmed by what is said of Rehob, Numb. xiii. 21. that the Spies went up and searched the Land of Canaan, from the Wilderness of Zin unto Rehob; whereby is denoted the Length of Canaan, fr. the Wilderness of Zin S. to Rehob N. wards. [Wells.]

BETHSAIDA is often mention'd in the New Test. St. John (i. 4.) expressly tells us that 3 of the Apostles, Peter, Andrew, and Philip, were of this City. Bethsaida in Hebr. imports a Place of Fishing, or else of Hunting; and both Senses agree well with the Sit. of the City. For it lay on the Lake of Gennesareth at the N. End, just at the Influx of the River Jordan into the said Lake, and so lay very convenient for Fishing; and accord. we find 2 of the 3 Townsmen just mentioned, viz. Peter & Andrew, were Fishermen. And it is conven. sit. for Hunting likewise, as lying in the Tribe of Naphtali, a Country well stor'd with Deer, as is gather'd from Gen. xlix. 21. There is no Mention of it in the O. Test. Which we need not wonder at, since Josephus tells us that it was but a Village till Philip the Tetrarch built it up to the Bulk and Appearance of a magnificent City, rich & populous, to which he gave also the Name of Julias out of Respect to Julia the Daughter of Caesar. This City stood on the Eastern Shore, and therefore is thought by some to have been distinct from the Bethsaida of Galilee, Job. xii. 21. But this arises from not considering, that the Name of Galilee was extended in its larger Acceptation to the Parts lying E. of the Sea of Galilee. The Woe denounced by our Saviour is in some measure long since come upon it, it being reduced to the State of a very poor Village again, or hardly that, consisting long ago of but 5 or 6 poor Cottages. [Wells.]

BETHSAN, or BETHSHAN, is a City belong. to the Ha. Tribe of Manasseh on the W. of Jordan, and the S. Coast of the Sea of Galilee, and was confid. in the Time of Eusebius & Jerom. It is called Bethsa by the Jews, Methora by Zonaras, and Bazan by Cedrenus, and is the same ment. in Josh. i. The Canaanites kept Possession of this City, which was the most considerable in the Decapolis, after the Israelites

Israelites had conquered *Palestine*. It stood in the Middle of a great Plain near the Mountains of *Gilboa*, about 1 m. on this Side the *Jordan*, & 120 Furlongs, accord. to *Josephus*, from the Lake of *Genesareth*, & 600 Furlongs from *Jerusalem*. The *Greeks* gave it the Name of *Scythopolis*; and so it is called in *Macc. xii.* because antiently inhabited by the *Scythians*, who, according to *Herodotus*, had, in the Reign of *Psammitichus* King of *Egypt* and *Cyaxares* King of *Media*, extended their Conquests as far as *Syria* & *Palestine*. *Pliny* tells us, upon the Credit of an antient Tradition, that *Bethsa* was in former Time called *Nysa*, from *Bacchus's* Nurse, whom the *Scythians* buried near that Place. It is now known among the Eastern Nations by the Name of *Elbyzan*. --- It was on the Walls of this City, if *Josephus* is to be credited, that the *Philistines* hung up the dead Bodies of *Saul* and *Jonathan*. Some *Jewish* Authors say, that it was subject to the *Israelites* before the *Babylon*. Captivity, they having at length driven out the *Canaanites*; but that the *Affyrians* afterwards made themselves Masters of it, and held it long after the Return of the *Jews*. Note, This City's Name is sometimes written *Bethsheam*.

BETHSHEMESH, a Town belong. to the Tribe of *Judah*, lay in the N. Border thereof, as appears from *Josh. xv. 10.* not far W. from *Kirjath-jearim*.

BETHSURA, or **BETHZUR**, so called for being sit. on a Rock, was a very strong Fortrefs in the Time of the *Maccabees*. It was in the Tribe of *Judah*, (*Josh. xv. 58.*) and had formerly been fortified by King *Rehoboam*, (*II. Chron. xi. 7.*) it being one of the Keys of *Judaea* on the S. Side of *Idumaea* --- (*I. Macc. iv. 61. II. Macc. xiii. 19.*) The 2d Book of the *Maccabees*, ch. xi. 5. places it at 5 Furlongs dist. from *Jerusalem*. But this must be a Mistake either of the Translator or Transcriber, it being, accord. to *Eusebius*, full 20 m. from it, on the Road to *Hebron*. [*N. B.* the *New Syst. of Geogr.* says 6 or 7. m.] It is likely that this was one of the Fortresses which *Judas* retook from the *Syrians*, and which *Lysias* came to besiege, but was defeated in the Attempt by *Judas* the *Jewish* Chief, who came immediately from *Bethoron* to its Relief, and with an Army of but 10000 Men fell upon that of the *Syrians* under *Lysias* of 60000 Foot & 5000 Horse, with such Courage, that he immediately killed 5000 of them on the Spot, and routed the rest. *Rehoboam*, above mentioned, first built some Walls and other Fortifications to it, to keep the revolted *Danites*, &c. in Awe; but the *Maccabees* added such new Works as to render the Place impregnable. There is now a Fountain shewed, at the Foot of the Hill, wh. is pretended to be the same in wh. *Philip* baptized the Eunuch of *Q. Candace*. The Passage to it is, it seems, so rocky & uneven at present, that Travellers find it difficult to go over it on Horseback, and are apt to conclude it must have been much more so to go it in a Chariot, as that Eunuch is said to have done. But, Mr. *Maundrel* observes, one must not judge what the Road was at that Time from what the Negligence of the *Turks* have now reduced it to; for there are still some visible Footsteps of its having formerly been cut wider into the Rock, for the Conveniency of such as went to and from *Jerusalem*. On the Top of the Hill where stood *Bethsura* is now the Village called *St. Philip*, probably, from its strong and rugged Situation, the same. And tho' the adjacent Parts be called a Wildernefs, yet they still produce Plenty of Corn, Wine, and Olive-trees.

BETHULIA, recorded the remarkable Town or City wherein lived *Judeth*, when it was besieged by *Holofernes*, General of the *Affyrian* Army. That this Place was sit. not far from *Dothaim* is evident from several Texts, espec. *Judeth vii. 3.* where it is said the *Affyr*. Army encamped in the Valley near unto *Bethulia*, ---- and spread ---- over *Dothaim*, ---- and from *Bethulia* unto *Cyamon* (or the Bean-field) over-against *Esdraelon*. Now *Dothaim* being probably the same with *Dothan*, and *Esdraelon* the same with *Jezreel*, we may hence make a pretty good Guess at the Sit. of *Bethulia*, viz. in the Tribe of *Issachar*, about mid-Way between Mt. *Tabor* and the Sea of *Cinneroth*. *Brochard* tells us, that from the Place taken for *Bethulia* (when he travelled the *Holy Land*) to *Tiberias* on the Sea of *Galilee* was 1 League, and the latter lay to the S. E. of the former. [*Wells.*]

BETHUNE, a little Town of *Artois*, in the *Fr. Netherlands*, is seated on the lit. Riv. *Biette*, 15 m. fr. *Arras* to S. 17 N. W. of *Douay*, and 5 fr. *Lillers* E.; E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 50. 32. It has been well fortified by M. de *Vauban*, and is also def. by a Citadel. An excel. Sort of Cheese is made here. It's a Place of some Trade, and has 2 ann. Fairs. But the Houses are ill built, and the Streets very indif. paved. Here are sev. Churches.

Y y 2

BETICA, and **BETIS**. See **BÆTICA**.

BETLEY, *Staff.* about 5. m. W. of *Newcastle-under-Line*, & from *Namptwich* in *Cheshire*; & 120 compu. from *London*. Market *Tuesday*. Fair *July 20.*

BETLIS, or *Betilis*, reckon'd by *Tavernier* & *Tournefort* the Capital of that Part of the *Turkish* Prov. of *Diabecr*. now call'd *Curdestan*, (antiently *Affyria*) stands about 20 m. from the Lake *Van*, or *Van*, to its S. End, near the Northern Frontiers of *Curdistan*, on those of *Persia* and *Turkey*; E. lon. 43. 30. lat. 37. 55. *Tavernier* tells us it's the Residence of a Bey, or Prince of the *Curdes*, who is the most considerable & powerful of all, being neither subj. to the *Turks* nor *Persians*, whereas the other *Curdish* Princes pay some kind of Subject. to one or the other. This City is built between 2 high Mountains dist. from each other about a Cannon-shot. The Castle is built on a 3d Hill, that is like a Sugar-loaf, and so steep and cragged that there is no going up to it but by a winding Path cut into the Rock, and so rugged, steep, & difficult, that there is no going up to it on Horseback but on such Beasts as have been enured to it; and none is suffer'd to ride up but the Bey and his Squire; all others must foot it. When on Top, you must pass 3 Draw-bridges before you can come into the Castle; thence you pass thro' 2 spacious Courts, then a Third smaller, which faces the Front of the Palace. --- The City extends on each Side of the other 2 Mountains from the Bottom almost to the Top; & in it are 2 Caravanfairs, 1 at the Foot of the Hill on which stands the Castle, t'other at the farther End of the Town. But Merchants chuse to lodge at the latter, as on higher Ground, the other lying so low as to be sometimes fill'd with Water, as it were, in an Instant, which pours down into it from 5 or 6 Brooks from the neighbouring Hills, which joining run across the Town, like a swift Torrent, after violent Showers. Both Town and Castle are so strongly sit. that there's no coming at them but thro' a narrow Pass, which may be defended by 10 agt. 1000. The Bey can raise 25000 Horse, besides Foot, which chiefly consist of Shepherds that live along these Mountains, and are trained up for Action in Case of Need. So that, tho' this Terr. is surrounded on all Sides by the *Turks* and *Persians*, yet both are obliged to keep fair with him, because 'tis in his Power to stop the Caravans that go between *Aleppo* and *Tauris*; the Road from the former being within a Day's Journey from the Town, cut in several Places out of the Rock between 2 Mountains, and br. enough for only a Camel to pass.

BETUWE, or **BETAWE**, a Terr. in *Dut. Guelderland*, between the Rivers *Maes* & *Lech*, reaches now from *Schenkenschans* on the E. to *Worcum* W. 49. m. and its greatest Breadth between *Grave* on the *Maes* & *Arnhem* on the *Rhine* is 16 m. It is supposed to be the antient *Batavia*, and the Seat of the *Batavi*, who make so great a Figure in the *Rom.* History. From *Tacitus* we learn, they were Part of the *Catti*, who, leaving their antient Country, because of intestine Seditions, settled first here, and afterwards extended their Limits over Part of the Country between the *Waal* & the *Maes*. It's controverted whether they or the Country gave Name to the other. Some think they gave to it, as there seem to be some Footsteps of their Name in the Towns of *Battenberg* and *Batterhausen* in *Austria*, from which they came. Others that the Country gave Name to them, and that it was called *Betawe*, (which in the O. Language of the Country signifies a better Soil) to distinguish it from the neighbouring *Velaswe* (signifying Soil of a healthy Colour). Their Terr. are supposed to have extended from *Rhineberg* in the Du. of *Cleves* to *Catwyck* on the Sea in *Holland*, wh. Village is thought to have derived its Name from the *Catti*; and 'tis not improb. since *Tacitus* assigns them the Ocean for their Boundary on one Side.

BEVAGNA, a River of *Ombria*, *Italy*.

BEVELAND North and South. --- I. N. *Beveland*, in *Zealand*, in the United Provinces was formerly but one Island with S. *Beveland*; but they were parted in 1532. by a violent Inundation; the Sea and the *Scheld* forcing thro' the Land made there several Islands, the most considerable being the 2 we are now describing. In this N. *Beveland* were several Villages, which have been swallow'd up by the Sea; so that here's but 1 Town of Note called *Cats*, from the antient *Catti*. Some Maps place here a Town which they call *Beveland*; but that's an Error; tho' there is a Village called *Colynsplaet*. Great Part of this Island on N. E. Side, where stand the said Villages, has been recovered fr. the Sea; but it is not quite that fine Country it was when it was called the Garden of *Zealand*. II. S. *Beveland* lies to S. of the former, E. of *Walcheren*, & extends towards *Brabant*

lant & Flanders. 'Twas form. above 60 m. in Compas, but has been so diminish'd by Inundations, that its greatest Length is 17 m. and Br. 8. By the above said Inundation the Town of *Borjelen*, with the greatest Pt. of its Lordship, was swallow'd up, and *Rommerfweal* divid. from the rest, & made an Island of itself. It was an antient & considerable Town, but been ruined by 6 Inundations & by Fire. The most considerable Place here is *Goes*, which see in its proper Article.

BEVEREN. See BRUNSWICK - WOLFENBUT-TLE.

BEVERLEY, the chief Town of the E. Riding of the Co. of *York*, 7 m. N. of *Hull*, 30 E. of *York*, 141 compu. & 179 meaf. m. from *London*; W. lon. 12 min. lat. 53. 50. It was antiently called *Beverlae*, i. e. a Lake of *Beavers*, with which the River *Hull* (that runs by) is said to have abounded. It is of great Antiquity; but began to be most taken Notice of by the Retirement of *John de Beverley*, Abp. of *York* in 717, who lived here 4 Years, built a Monastery, & died in 721. In Hon. of whom several Kings (particularly *Athelstan*, who chose him Guardian Saint) endow'd the Place with many Priv. & Immunities, and particul. that the Freemen shall be free from all Manner of Tolls whatsoever throughout all the Kingdom of *England*; for wh. Purpose, when they travel, the Mayor gives them a Certificate. This so increas'd its Trade and Extent, that 'twas found necessary to draw a Channel of 6 Furlongs fr. the River to the Town, for Conveyance of foreign Commodit. by Barges, &c. It appears that there had been a Church here before *John de Beverley*, and that it was burnt in 1188. The Town is now governed by a Mayor (ann. chosen the Monday before *Michaelmas*), 12 Aldermen, a Recorder, &c. who weekly hold a Court of Record for all Sums whatever, except Titles of Lands. Its Power in Crim. Matters is disused. It began to send 2 Members to Parliament ever since 26 *Edw. I.* but with some Intermiffions in the Reigns of *Edw. II.* & *III.* The Sessions for the E. Riding of *York* is always held here, in a very spacious Hall. This Town, by its Sit. in a fine Sporting Country, so near the *Hull*, and water'd with so many pretty Streams, &c. so convenient, both for Hunting and Fishing, has invited many Gentlemen to live in and near it; and here's reckon'd to be as good Company as at *St. Edmundsbury*. 'Tis above a Mile long, and has sev. pleasant Springs running quite thro' it. The Streets are well paved, spacious, wide, clean. Besides its Minster, lately a Colleg. Ch. it has another call'd *St. Mary's*: Both reckon'd the largest and finest Paroch. Churches in the Kingdom. The said Minster is a very fair neat Structure, its Roof an Arch of Stone. In it are several Monuments of the *Piercies* Earls of *Northumberland*, who have added a little Chapel to the Choir, in the Windows of which are the Pictures of sev. of the Family drawn in the Glafs. There's a magnificent Wooden Arch over the Altar, cur. engrav'd, & supported by 8 fluted Columns of the *Corinth.* Order; and there's an Altar-table of one entire Stone of white Marble finely polish'd. The Length of the Church fr. E. to W. is 334 f. the Br. of the Transept from N. to S. 167 f. & ha. and that of the Nave & Side Isles 64 f. & qr. At the up. End of the Choir (wh. is pav'd with Marble of 4 dif. Colours) stands the Seat call'd *Freed-stool* (i. e. the *Chair of Sanctuary*) form. placed in the Church for Criminals. 'Tis of one entire Stone, with a Well of Water behind it. At the upper End of the Body of the Church, next the Choir, hangs an antient Table with the Pictures of *St. John*, from whom the Church has Name, and King *Athelstan*, the Founder of it. At the lower End stands a fair large Font of Agate. This Church was beautifully repair'd by Help of a Brief procur'd in 1710, and a Sum granted by King *George I.* who also gave the Stone for it from the dissolv'd Monastery of *St. Mary's* in *York*. Sir *Mich. Wharton* also gave 500 l. and left by Will 4000 l. as a perpet. Fund for the Repairs. The N. End Wall of the great Cross Ile hung over 3 f. & half. But Mr. *Thornton* of *York* contriv'd an ingen. Machine, by which it was screw'd up to its proper Level. Here's a Free-school, improv'd by 2 Fellowships, 6 Scholarships, & 3 Exhibitions in *St. John's Col. Cambr.* Here's a Work-house, and 7 Alm-houses; into which latter none are admitted but such as give Bond to leave their Effects to the Poor when they die. A House and Office has been built for the publ. Register of all Deeds, Wills, &c. that affect any Lands, &c. in this Riding, pursuant to Act of Parliament 1708. which is an addit. Advantage, and such as no County in *England* besides *Middlesex* and *Yorkshire* can yet boast of. Its princ. Manufactures are Malt, Oatmeal, and Tann'd

Leather; but poor People subsist mostly by Bone-Lace, wh. has of late had partic. Encouragement. Here was form. a Cloathing Trade. Trade here is much increas'd, since, by Act of Parliament in 1727. the Cut, above-mention'd call'd *Beverley-Beck*, from the Town to the Riv. *Hull*, which runs into the *Humber*, has been cleans'd, deepen'd, & widen'd, and thereby made navigable for large Vessels. Here are 2 Markets, Wednesday for Cattle, and Saturday for Corn, which is br. hither in great Quantities, and gr. Variety of Fish and Fowl to both, with other Provisions, all sold at easy Rates. The Market-place contains 4 Acres, adorn'd with a beautiful Cross, supp. by 8 Free-stone Columns, each of i entire Stone. The Fairs are Wednesday in *Easter Week*, all *Rogation Week*, April 30. May 4. & 11. June 24. Aug. 1. Oct. 8. & 25. and Nov. 2. But the most remarkable is that beginning about 9 Days before *Ascension*, in *Londoner-street*, so called because then *Londoners* bring down Wares to furnish the Town by Wholesale. The D. of *Queensbury* has his Title of Marquis from this Town as well as from *Queensbury*.

BEVERSTON Castle, *Glouc.* 1 m. N. W. from *Tedbury*, was built in the R. of K. *Edward III.* by *Tho. E. of Berkely*, out of the Ransoms of the Prisoners he took at the Battle of *Poitiers* under the *Bl. Prince*. It had a Tower at each of its 4 Corners, 1 of wh. was lately, if not still, remaining, & had a Garrison in the Civ. Wars somet. for *Cha. I.* somet. against him. A Market & Fair were kept here form. but are disus'd.

BEWDLEY, *Beawley*, or *Beaulieu*, a small pleas. Bailiff & Borough Town of *Worcestershire*, sit. on the W. Side of the *Severn*, (over which it has a large Stone Bridge) 8 m. fr. *Droitwich*, 18. E. of *Ludlow*, & 92 comp. but 122 meaf. m. from *London*; W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 52. 25. It has its Name from its pleasant Sit. on the Declivity of a Hill. It was remarkable in ant. Time for the vast high Trees in the adjacent Forest of *Wyre*, which were destroy'd by Tempests about 160 Years ago, particul. one that blew down 1000 Oaks in this & *Horton Wood*. It sent Burgesses to Parlt. so early as *Edward I.* after which was a long Interruption. *Edw. IV.* granted it a Charter of Incorporation, with gr. Privileges by Land & Sea; which shews they had then improv'd the Advantage of the River for Traffick. In the 3d of *Ja. I.* it obtain'd a new Charter, by Name of Bailiffs & Burgesses, and had addit. Officers, Recorder, Steward, T. Clerk, 12 Cap. Burgesses, & 2 Serj. at Mace. They were oblig'd by *Ja. II.* to accept another Charter, which under *Queen Ann* in 1707 was declar'd void, and a new Corporat. erected with the renew'd Privileges of the old one. In Consequence 2 Members were elected to Parliament, diff. return'd, 1 by the Bailiff of the old, & 1 by that of the new; but the new Charter carry'd it. Since which but 1 Member is elected. The Bailiff is Justice of the Quorum, and a Justice the next Year; the Recorder being Justice also. 'Tis a Place of considerable Trade, for, by means of the *Severn*, gr. Quantity of Salt, Iron Ware, Glafs, *Manchester Goods*, &c. are put aboard Barges here, and at *Gloucester* aboard Troughs, for *Bristol*, *Bridgewater*, &c. which renders this a populous thriving Town and Corporation: But its ch. Manufacture is Caps, which *Dutch* Seamen buy, call'd *Monmouth Caps*. It has only a Chapel of Ease to the Church at *Ribbesford*, on t'other Side the River. The Town is well supply'd with Corn, Malt, and Leather, and every Saturday is a Market for Hops. Fairs April 23. July 26. Nov. 30.

BEX stands on the great Road from *Switzerland* to the *Valais*, & is 1 of the fairest Villages in the Canton of *Berne*, being built like a Town, whose Market-houses, &c. & both its Markets & Fairs are well frequented. Its Church is adorn'd with a pretty Steeple of white Marble. Its Territory advances to the *Rhone*, & includes half of the Bridge over that River. 'Tis of Stone, about 80 common Paces long, is of considerab. Height, & yet consists but of 1 Arch. In the Middle of the Bridge a Tower, w. a Gate on each Side, separates the 2 Sovereignties of *Berne* & *Fribourg*.

BEZEK is mentioned *Judg.* i. 5. as where the Men of *Judah* and *Simeon* slew 10000 *Canaanites* and *Perizites*, and wherein the proud and cruel *Adonibezek* had his Residence, being, as his Name (or rather Title) imports, King or Lord thereof; as it is again mentioned *I. Sam. xi. 8.* as the Place where *Saul* mustered the Army wherewith he gave the *Ammonites* a signal Overthrow: And these are the only 2 Places of Scripture where 'tis mention'd. Now, since *Eusebius* and *Jerom* tell us, that there were in their Days 2 Towns so called, and near each other, dist. 17 m. fr. *Neapolis* or *Sichem*, as one goes down to *Scythopolis* or *Bethshan*; and since

since either of these Places (which perhaps were both but one City in form. Times) was well enough fit. for the Army of *Saul* to muster at, in order to march to the Succour of *Jabesh-Gilead*; hence it may be probably enough thought that the *Bezek* mentioned in *Samuel* stood here, and might be the same mentioned in *Judges*, without supposing another *Bezek* to lie within the Tribe of *Judah*. *Baumgarten* writes of it as now a Village still in Being, where was once a Castle, and where grow most excel. Grapes for Wine.

BEZETHA, the Name given by *K. Agrippa* to a new Quarter which, at immense Charge, he had built, and would have beautify'd, and fortify'd, on the N. Side of the City of *Jerusalem*, the Name importing the new City. He endeavour'd to procure the Emperor's Leave for surround. it with a strong Wall; which if he had obtained, 'twould have render'd that Metropolis absolutely impregnable. But *Vivius Marsus*, who A. C. 42 or 45. succeeded *Petronius* in the Government of *Syria*, represented the Danger of such a Design (which had already been carried on to some Forwardness) in such lively Colours, that *Claudius* immediately sent him an Order to desist. We learn this fr. *Josephus*, &c.

BEZIERS. See BESIERS.

BEZOUART, a Town in *Bijnagar* proper, in the Mogul Ter. E. India, mentioned by *Tavernier*, in the Account of his Travels thro' this Country from *Masuliputan* to *Guendicot*, in the S. Corner of it. He styles it a great Town in a Country full of Pagods. There is one in particular (he says) here very large, with about 120 Pillars 20 f. high, adorn'd with embossed Figures of Devils and ugly Monsters; and another on an adjacent Hill with the like Figures, a Cupulá on Top, and an Idol sitting cross-legg'd in the Middle, with a Triple Crown & 4 Horns on his Head. They besmear this Idol with Paint and Oil, and offer it Eatables, which maintain 60 Priests & their Families, who take them away by Night, and make the People believe the Idol has eat 'em. Pilgrims that come to it for Cure bring an Offering to it of the Figure of the Limb or Member effected, in Gold, Silver, or Copper, accord. to Ability. Others come for Answers in different Cafes, which the Priests frame as they lift from Holes behind it, and cannot be perceived because the Pagods are always kept dark. See OUTEMEDA.

BIAFARA Kingdom or Prov. in *Negroland*, *Africa*, has *Dauma* and Pt. of *Gago* on the W. *Bito* & *Ternian* N. *Medra* E. and the Desert of *Seth* S. with a Ridge of Mountains separating it from the Kingdom of *Benin*. Note, This Country must not be mistaken for that of the People call'd *Biafares*, who dwell near the Sea Coast, to S. of the Riv. *Gambia*.

BIAFARA, a Town, Cap. of the Kingdom of the same Name, near the Riv. call'd *Dos Camerones*, Inland, tow. the Kingdom of *Benin* E. [*Baudrand*.]

BIALA, in the Palatinate of *Brescia*, in *Lithuania*, 20 m. S. W. of *Brescia*, is noted for a Palace belonging to *Pr. Radziwil*, which is now a College for Instruction of Youth.

BIALACERKIEW, a Town of *Poland*, in the Lower *Volhinia*, on the W. Side of the *Nieper*, about 40 m. S. of *Kiow*.

BIANA, a Town in the Mogul Ter. in *India*, about 35 m. W. of *Fettipore*, having a Royal Palace, with fine Gardens near it in the Road to *Agra*, divers Seraglio's, and a long Market-place; but it's ill peopled, tho' once a fair large City, Capital of the Pagan Kings, and still gives Name to the Country 50 m. round. The best Indigo in the Country is found here and at *Scanderbad*, about 30 m. to W.

BIANZA, in the Du. of *Montferrat*, *Italy*, tho' but a Borough, is considerable, large, rich, & well peopled, and sit. on the Conf. of the Lordship of *Vercelli*.

BIBRACH, or *Beberac*, a pretty, little, antient, Imperial City of *Suabia* in *Germany*, subj. to its own Magistrates, sit. not above 10 m. from the *Danube*, 20 S. of *Ulm*, 22 N. W. of *Memmingen*, 42 S. E. of *Tubingen*, & 33 N. E. of *Constance*; E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 48. 12. It stands in a pleasant fruitful Valley, surrounded with Hills, pleasant Gardens, Fields, and Meads, but some of 'em boggy, and in Winter overflow'd. It was made Free in 800, & wall'd by *Emp. Fred. II.* 'Tis the Place where the States of the Circle meet. The Magistrates are Half Protestants, Half Papists, both Religions being free and intitled to Offices. 'Tis well supply'd with Timber from the neighbouring Woods, and with Fish from the River *Riss*, on which it stands. The Name of this Town signifies the same as our *Otter-ton*, or rather a River of *Otters*, from the Multitudes of those Creatures near it; from whence it has also an *Otter* for its Arms. It standing on a marshy Bottom, on the lower Parts they build their Houses on Wooden Piles. Yet the Air is whole-

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some, and Water sweet. The great Trade here is *Fustians*, so that of all the Trading Companies the Weavers are most numerous. Here's a great Hospital for the Sick, for Orphans, and for poor Children, not only for Maintenance but Education. 'Twas founded in 1239, burnt in 1516; together with some Granaries and Pt. of the Town; but rebuilt in 1519 for decay'd Citizens. This City suffered much in the Wars of *Germany*, and wastaken by *Gustav. Adolphus*; also by the Elec. of *Bavaria* in 1702, who was soon oblig'd to quit it. This is the Place where *M. Tallard* with his Fr. Reinforcements joined that Elector, but nine Days before the Battle of *Blenheim*. The Town belongs to the Counts, *Fuggers* of *Augsburg*, togeth. with 20 oth. Boroughs, and great many Villages about it. There's a nat. hot Bath in this Territ. charg'd with Sulphur, and is good against Scabs and other cutaneous Maladies; and is the more frequented by the Gentry, as the Sit. of this Place is in the Centre of many other Imperial Towns.

BIBLUS, (or, as it is in *Seld. MS. Biblos*) or *Byblus*, is accord. to *Bp. Cumberland's Sanchon.* supposed to have been the first built City in all *Phœnicia*, and that by *Cronus* himself. An ingenious Critick, observing that if it be urg'd as an Objection to the Veracity of this, that the same *Sanchoniatbo* had before mentioned *Tyre* in the 5th Generation, and consequently as prior to *Byblus*, makes Reply, that 'no more can be made of what is said there, than that it (Tyre) was a Place inhabited, perhaps by People living in Tents, or scatter'd Huts; for Building with Sun-dried Bricks was not found out till 3 Generations after. Besides, if it had been called a City, the Expression would have admitted of an Explanation by *Prolepsis*. *Byblus* seems to have been the Imperial Seat of *Cronus*; as it was of *Mizraim* for some Time, accord. to the Bishop (*Orig. Antiquif. p. 174.*) But whether the said *Byblus* is to be understood that which stood on the Sea, or the old *Byblus* [*Palæ-Byblus*], which was farther up within Land, may be a fruitless Inquiry. Ecclef. Writers contend that *Byblus* is the Hebrew *GEBAL* of *Ezek. xxvii. 9.* the Inhabitants or Townsmen of which are in the Latin Translation of *I. Kings v. 18.* render'd *GIBLII*, from the *Heb. GIBLIM*, and in the Margin of our own Bibles *GIBILITES*, tho' the Text has translated it *Stone-squarers*. It's moreover observable, that the Septuagint have render'd the *Heb. Words* of *Ezekiel* *ZICNE GEBAL*, (which the *Vulgate* has render'd *Senes Giblii*, and our Translation the *Antients* of *GEBAL*) οἱ πρεσβύτεροι Β-βλίων. — *Byblus* was the City and Seat of the famous Superstition (mention'd in our Article *ADONIS* in Memory of *Adonis*. According to *Brocard* it's the same Town that *Pliny* calls *Giblet*, or as *Niger* & *Postel* have it *Zibellet*, or as others *Gibeleto*; a Maritime Town of *Phœnicie*, sit. between *Tripolis* and *Berytus*, 36 m. from the former to the N. and 24 from the latter to the S.; lon. 67. 40. lat. 33. 56. As to its more modern State, &c. *Baumgarten* says, 'We came at last to a Town half demolish'd, which at that Time was called *Jubiletum*, but was formerly *Biblus*, and was an Episc. See.' Mr. *Maunderel* informs us it is pleasantly situated; but at present it is but small: Tho' small as it is, its Handful of Inhabitants have Room to spare.

BICESTER, or *Burcester*, a long straggling Town, in the Hund. of *Ploughley*, in *Oxfordsh.* fam. for excel. Malt-Liquor, and had once a Monastery, but more remarkable in Antiq. for having had a fam. Castrum on its W. Side, called *Aldchester*, long since pass'd over by the Plough, wh. has turn'd up many *Rom. Coins*, &c. It's not doubted it was the *Maima* of *Ravennas*. It's dist. 6 m. fr. *Woodstock*, fr. *Lond.* 42 comp. and 52 meas. m. Market Friday. Fairs July 25. & Friday before and also after *Michaelmas*.

BICHOR, in *Up. Hungary*, is reckon'd by some in the County of *Csongrad*, by others in that of *Kalo*; being a sm. but fortify'd Town, with a Bridge ov. the Riv. *Kalo*, 6 m. N. fr. *Gr. Waradin*.

BIDBURG, in *Luxemburg* in the *Aust. Netherlands*, a lit. but ant. City ment. by *Antoninus*, under Name of *Bede Vicus*, whence is derived its present. It stands on a lit. Hill, in a fine and fruitful Plain, 34 Leag. fr. *Luxemburg* tow. N. on the Bord. of the Prov. and the Electorate of *Treves*, to which it's subj. in Spir. Matters. It's the ch. Place of a Lordsh. to which belong 33 Villages. Here are 2 Paroch. Churches and a Nunnery.

BIDDIFORD, *Bideford*, or *Bytheford*, (so called fr. its Situation by the Ford) an ant. Seaport, Market, and Corporation Town, in the Hund. of *Shebbear*, *Devonsh.* is sit. on the Towridge, which a lit. lower joins the *Taw*, and falls with it into *Barnstaple Bay*, in *Bristol Channel*, 10 m. from *Hartland*, 2 fr. *Appledore*, 6 fr. *Torrington*, 9 fr. *Barnstaple*,

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30 fr. *Exeter*, 168 compu. & 197 meas. m. from *London*. It has a very fine Stone Bridge over the *Towridge*, consisting of 24 Piers and stately Gothic Arches, thro' some of which can and do pass Barques or Barges, (their Masts being struck) of 50 or 60 Tons. Tho' the Foundation is very firm, yet it seems to shake at the slightest Step of a Horse. Some will continue to assert that it was founded upon Woolfacks. As the Waters at Ebb run quite out of the River, the Carts, &c. are then obliged, or perhaps chuse, to go over the Sands; which helps the more to preserve the Bridge. Some would fain persuade us that the Building of this Bridge was owing to Divine Revelation or Inspiration. The Story, in brief, is this. The Inhabitants, observing the great Danger of passing the Ford, because of the Rapidity of the Tide, and the Breadth and Roughness of the Water, and that Numbers had at Times been drowned, to their great Loss and Grief, made sev. Attempts, at divers Times and Places, to build a Bridge, but could find no firm Foundation to set it on. At length one *Rich. Gernard*, Priest of the Place, was, or pretended to be, admonish'd by a Vision to lay the Foundation of a Bridge near a Rock, which he should find rolled fr. the higher Grounds upon the Strand. This, 'tis storied, he esteemed but as a Dream: But, upon Inquiry, finding a huge Rock in the Place which he was advis'd of in such Dream, he acquainted the Bishop of the Diocese [*Grandison*, accor. to *Prince*] and Sir *Theobald Greenwill*, Lord of the Town, with it; who, by their concur. Endeavours at length finished it; for Sir *Theobald* laid the Foundation, and the Bishop granted Indulgences, and sent forth Licenses to collect Benevolences of all the *Brethren* and *Sisters* within the Diocese, which occasioned Multitudes to offer Money cheerfully. And the Greater Personages allowed a certain Number of Workmen and some Lands towards it; the Common People to give some a Week's, others a Month's, Work in their own Persons; all vying, accord. to their sev. Abilities, to further so charitable and beneficial an Undertaking. All which, in short, had so good an Effect, that the Work was not only, in Time, compleated, but there were, and are, Lands settled for keeping it in constant and perfect Repair; the Revenues of which are received and laid out by a Bridge-warden, chose by the Mayor and Aldermen. 'Tis a clean, well-built, populous Place, and has a Street that fronts the Riv. 3 qrs. of a m. long, in which are a noble Key and Custom-house, where Ships of great Burthen load and unload in the very Bosom of the Town. There's anoth. Street, of good Length, alm. as br. as the *High-street* of *Exeter*, well built, and inhabited by wealthy Merchants; it being esteemed one of the greatest Trading Towns (taking one with another) in *England*, sending Fleets every Year to the *W. Indies*, (partic. *Virginia* & *Newfoundland*) and *Ireland*, from whence 'tis an establish'd Port, as well as *Barnstaple*, for landing Wool. Forty or 50 Ships of this Port have been employ'd for fetching Cod from *Newfoundland*; and here is also a great Export, partic. of Herrings. Other Ships are sent to *Liverpool* and *Warrington* to fetch Rock Salt, which is here dissolved by the Sea-water into Brine, and then boil'd up into a new Salt, which is justly called *Salt upon Salt*; and with this they cure their Herrings. This Borough, indeed, (the more is the Pity) sends no Members to Parliament. It is govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, a Recorder, & Town-Clerk, with Serjeants; and has a particular Court, by Authority of which they can arrest, and hold Plea, in Actions of Debt, Case, &c. for any Sum, without Number. The *Greenwills* (or *Granwills*) have been Lords of it ever since the Conquest; and it gave Title of Baron, in the 11th of Q. *Anne*, to *George* late *Ld. Lansdown*. Of which illustr. Family was that brave Sir *Rich. Greenwill*, who, in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, maintained the greatest Sea-fight that ever was perform'd by an *Englishman* himself; for with one Ship only, having on board but 180 Soldiers, he fought 24 Hours with 50 *Spanish* Galleons, of which 30 Sail were aboard him several Times; and at last he yielded not without honourable Terms, after his Powder was all spent, and he had slain 1000 *Spaniards*, and sunk 4 of their greatest Vessels. Its Market is Tuesdays, which is well served with Corn, and all other Provisions.

BIDER, or *Bauder*, is by some reckon'd the Metrop. & Seat of *Decan*, in the Mogul Ter. *E. India*. But whether it be the same with what others place in the Pr. of *Ballaquat* is not cert. *Heylin* says, one of their Kings ordered every one of his Governors to build a Palace in it, which enlarged and beautify'd the City. *Thevenot*, who makes this the Cap. of *Telenga*, one of the Subdivis. of the Pr. of *Decan*, says it belonged to *Ballaquat* when it had Kings,

but at oth. Times to *Decan*; which accounts for the Differ. among Geographers. It's encomp. with Brick Walls, furnish'd with Battlements and Towers. The Governor lodges in a Castle without the Town, having a Garrison of 1500 Horse and as many Foot, with 700 Gunners.

BIDGOST, or *Bydgost*, in the Palat. of *Inowloetz*, *Poland*, is a walled Town, in a Plain, on the Riv. *Barde*, by which Goods are brought up to it fr. the *Weissel*, partic. fr. *Uladislaw*, fr. wh. 'tis 24 m. dist. It's noted for a Trade in Salmon.

BIEL, or *Bienne*, in the Bishopr. of *Basil*, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, form. an Imper. City, at the N. End of the Lake of its own Name, where it receives the Riv. *Thuz*, *Schuse*, *Suza* or *Tschus*, is 15 m. S. W. of *Solothurn*, and N. E. of *Neufchatel*, and 22 N. W. of *Bern*; E. lon. 7. lat. 47. 15. The Bishop has no Spir. Jurisdiction here; but he names one of their Senators for Mayor, who presides, in his Name, in the Council, in Criminal Cases; and the Bp. swears to maintain their Privileges when they swear Fealty to him. He has Part of the Fines, Tithes, and other Revenues; but the Customs belong to the City; who are to furnish him with a Number of Soldiers, in Time of War, at their own Charge; but to march no farther than so as they may return at Night, unless he pays 'em. The Citizens are govern'd by 2 Councils, the greater consisting of 30, the lesser of 24, chose out of the 6 Trading Companies. The Burgomaster, chose by both, presides in Matters of the Republick, when the Mayor, &c. who hold of the Bp. must withdraw. The Inhabitants are *Calvinists*, and the most com. Lang. is *German*. Tho' 'tis in the Bpr. of *Basil*, 'tis the Front. Town of the Cant. of *Bern*, and stands in a Plain, at the Bot. of a Hill cover'd with Vines. The Lake is to N. E. of that of *Neufchatel*, with which it runs alm. parallel fr. N. E. to S. W. and they communicate by the *Tiel* Canal, which separates the Country of *Neufchatel* fr. the Canton of *Bern*.

BIELA, or *Bielski*, Principality, in *W. Moscow*, is bounded N. & E. by that of *Rzeva*, W. by *Lithuania* & the Palatinate of *Witepetz*, & S. by that of *Smolensko*. *Baudrand* makes the *Dwina* its Bound. N. and a diff. Pr. fr. that of *Bielski*, tho' allow'd by oth. Geogra. to be the same.

BIELA, Cap. of the foregoing Pr. stands on the Riv. *Opscha*, or *Osca*, on its W. Side, at some Dist. S. fr. its Fall into the *Dwina*, about 80 m. N. E. of *Smolensko*, & 170 N. W. of *Moscow*; E. lon. 34. 40. lat. 55. 34. It was once Cap. of a Duked. govern'd by its own Princes, tho' subj. to *Lithuania*, and a confid. Place till subd. by *Basilowitz* Czar. It's now inconfid. on all oth. Accounts.

BIELCZ, or *Belcz*, Palat. in *Red Russia*, *Poland*, lies E. fr. the N. Part of *Red Russia Proper*, and is divid. into sev. Territ. but has no Palatine or Senators.

BIELCZ, Cap. of the foregoing, stands on the River *Bug*, among Marshes, 23 m. N. W. fr. *Lemberg*, & 55 S. fr. *Chelm*; E. lon. 24. 12. lat. 50. 52. 'Tis a fm. City, of Timber Buildings, of no gr. Note.

BIELGOROD, or *Belgorod*, is the Prov. or Palat. in *W. Moscow* form. called *Organia*, being a large Tract of Land on the S. of the Pr. of *Rezan*, & bound. by it N. by the *Nogay* & *Don Cossacks* S. the *Ucrain* & Palat. of *Kiow* W. by the *Don* E. and by the *Volga* farther N. It's watered by sev. oth. Rivers, and hath a Soil suffic. fertile if well cultivated; but its Vicinity to *Lit. Tartary* exposes it so much to the continual Inroads of the *Cossacks*, that 'tis neither rich, fruitful, nor well inhabited. It hath a confid. Number of fm. poor Towns half ruined; but no City save **BIELGOROD**, which is itself hardly remarkable on any oth. Acct. It is sit. on the Riv. *Donets*, 130 m. S. W. of *Woronets*, & 220 E. of *Kiof*; E. lon. 37. lat. 51. 20. The *Don Cossacks* S. E. (called also *Rodoni Donski*, because they ch. inhabit along the *Don*) and the *Nogay Cossacks* S. W. are either very boggy or woody, and have few Towns; which with the Palat. of *Belgorod* was formerly Part of *Tartary*, but has been grad. conq. from it by the *Moscovites*; and both prefer their old Way of Free-booting to Cultivating their Ground; which is the Reason the Country is so barren and desolate.

BIELIA, *Biella*, *Bugella*, in the *Vercellese*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, is the Cap. Town of the Ter. of the *Biellese*, at the Foot of the Mounts. near the Riv. *Cerva*, abt. 25 m. N. W. of *Vercell*, and 4 or 5 fr. *Masseran*.

BIELSK, or *Byelsko*, Cap. of *Podlachia* Pr. in *Red Russia*, *Poland*, stands on the Riv. *Biela*, mid-way betw. *Bzreszt* S. and *Grodno* N. 112 m. W. fr. *Sluczk*, & 115 N. E. fr. *Warsaw*; E. lon. 24. 12. lat. 53. 4. It is a large Timber-built City, as are the Castle and Fortific. yet is reckon'd a strong Place.

BIELSTEIN, or *Bielingstein*, in the Co. of *Wetteravia*, or *Wetteraw*, (the S. Division of the Landgr. of *Hesse*) in *Germany*, 15 m. N. E. fr. *Nassau*, 27 S. E. fr. *Siegen*, & 12 S. of *Herborn*, gives Name to a County which was the Inheritance of the *Hadamars*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Nassau*, and was Cap. of it. It is an old Town among rocky Hills: But has a Castle and fair Church. It lies mid-way betw. *Coblentz* on the W. and *Marpurg* E.

BIELVELT, *Bielfeldt*, or *Bilevelt*, in the Co. of *Ravensberg*, *Westphalia*, *Germ.* (subj. to the K. of *Prussia*) was form. a Hans Town, 10 m. S. E. of *Ravensberg*, & 20 S. E. fr. *Osnabrug*, at Bot. of a gr. Hill, defended by the impreg. Fort of *Sparsenberg*. It once made a brave Resist. agt. the *French*, when they attacked it from a neighb. Hill with Granados and Fireballs; for the Burghers cov. their Houses with Webs of Linnen (their ch. Manufac.) dipp'd in Milk, which prevented their doing much Damage. Their Linnen is bleach'd on adja. Hills, watch'd by Boys, who, on Approach of Travellers in Night-time, make a hideous Howl. The Town lies in the Road fr. *Minden* to *Munster*. E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 52.

BIELUN, *Viellum*, or *Widbin*, in the Palat. of *Siradia*, in *Poland*, 22 m. S. of *Siradia*, is a Town built of Brick, with a high Wall & deep Ditch round it; and a Castle on the Riv. *Profna*. Some of its Buildings are stately. It suffered by the *Swedes* in 1656, but has been repair'd.

BIENNE. See **BIEL**.

BIERVILT, in *Dutch Flanders*, which gives Name to the lit. Island in which it stands, is sit. on the Sea Coast, 3 m. fr. *Isendyck*, and abt. 10 fr. *Sluys* to N. E. This Island was once pretty large, on the S. Side of the *W. Scheld*, or *Hondt*, of which another Arm ran by *Axel*, and receiving some small Rivers fell into the Sea, on the W. End of *Cat's-sand* Island; so that the Towns of *Cat's-sand*, *Bierelit*, & *Axel*, stood on the same Island. But by the Irruption of the Waves it's now divid. into 4.

BIGHT. The *Bight*, or Gulph, of *Guinea* (often mentioned), is a Bending of the Land a lit. to N. of the Line; and fr. thence the Land stretches W. parallel with the Line.

BIGLAND, *Lancash.* on the N. W. Side of *Cartmel*, has a fine Fishpond on the very Top of its Ascent, large and deep enough to bear a Man of War.

BIGGLESWADE, or *Bigglefworth*, gives Name to its Hundr. and a pleas. Town in *Bedfordshire*, sit. on the *Ivel* (which is here navigable by Boats), 8 m. S. E. of *Bedford*, 34 compu. and 45 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 20 min. lat. 52. 5. *Camden* says, it was noted for its Horse-Fair and Stone-Bridge, and is now esteem'd one of the best Barley Markets in *England*. It being a com. Lodging-place for Travellers betw. *York* and *London*, it's well supply'd with Inns. Market Tuesday. Fairs Monday after *Low-Sunday*, *Whit-Monday*, *Ost.* 23. *Nov.* 1.

BIGUBA, or *Busequi*, a Kingd. of *Nigritia*, or *N. Guinea*, near the Sea Coast, to S. of the Riv. *Gambia*, is inhabited by those Blacks called *Biatares*, and depends on that of *Guinola*. The Port is somewhat higher up the River than that of *Balola* or *Bayla*, which is inhabited by the *Tangos-maas*, and *Biguba* mostly by *Portuguese*. The *Tangos-maas* are said to be mostly of *Portuguese* Extraction, some of that Nation having marry'd *Black Women*. However, they differ not in Customs and Manners fr. the Generality of oth. Blacks, going alm. naked, and scarifying their Bodies like them. When a King of *Biguba* dies, and leaves but one Son, that Son is immediately enthron'd: But if several, the Eldest cannot be King till he has killed all the others Hand to Hand; the *Biatares* looking on the Bravest as most worthy of that Dignity. There are but few Christians in this Country, notwithstanding the gr. Toils formerly undergone by Missionaries to gain Converts; but the grossest Paganism is still follow'd by all the Natives without Distinction. *Barbot*.

BIKEER, an Inlet of the *Nile*, and Ruins of a Town, 5 Leag. fr. *Alexandria*, supposed to be the antient *Canopus*. *Shaw*. See **CANOPUS** and **ALEXANDRIA**.

BILBAS, an Island in the *Niger*, or *Sanago*, *Africa*, joining to (i. e. parted only by a Canal fr.) that of *Morphil*, about 5 or 6 Leag. fr. that called *Sadel*. It is about 30 Leag. long and 5 or 6 br. well peopled by Negroes, who trade in Ivory, Gold Dust, and little Plates of that Metal flatted with the Hammer. It with *Morphil* belongs to the Kingd. of *Firatic*, or *Fullis*.

BILBAO, vulg. *Bilboa*, tho' no City, is now Cap. of *Biscay*, in *Spain*, sit. on the Riv. *Nervius*, or *Ibaicaval* (or *Ibaicabal*), which a little below falls into a Bay of the Sea, and forms a good Harbour. It stands 66 m. N. E. of *Bur-*

gos, 60 W. of *S. Sebastians*, and abt. 200 N. E. of *Madrid*; W. lon. 3. lat. 43. 20. It was built in 1300, and called *Bello Vado* (i. e. the *Fair Ford*) from a Ford hard by; whence, by Corruption, came its present Name. It is large and populous, having no less than 1200 Houses, 5 Parishes, 5 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, and a Bridge over the River; being a Place of gr. Trade by reason of its good Port, small Vessels coming up to the Mole, and oth. greater lying out farther. The gr. Export is of their fine Wool and exquisite Iron, mostly in Bars, tho' great Quantities of Swords, Fire-Arms, Horse-shoes, &c. are shipped off. The Inhabitants are proud of being all what they call *Old Christians*, not admitting any tainted with the least Mixture of *Jewish* or *Moorish* Blood, &c.

BILBILIS. See **CALATAYUD**.

BILDESTON, or *Bilston*, in *Suffolk*, 6 m. fr. *Stow-Market*, 10 S. E. of *Bury*, and 54 compu. & 63 meas. m. from *London*; E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 20. is noted for the Wool-len Manufacture, and has a good Church, but is a dirty Place, of Buildings mean. Mark. Wednesday. Fair *Apr.* 23.

BILEDULGERID, (or antient *Numidia*) one of the Divisions of *Africa*, hath, says the *New Syst. Geogr.* its present Name from the *Arabic* Words *Biled-el-gerid*, signifying the Land of Dates, because it abounds with that Kind of Fruit more than any other Country in *Africa*, insomuch it can furnish the neighbouring Kingdoms with it, in Exchange for Wheat, which here grows scarce. But *Dr. Shaw* says, the Name seems rather borrow'd from the *Blaid al Jeridde* of the *Arabians*, who thereby signify *The Dry Country*. The Name of *Numidia* is that by which it was known to the *Greeks* and *Romans*: Wherefore we shall refer for Account thereof, as to its Antient State, &c. to our said **ART. NUMIDIA**. Nor shall we mispend Time, and fill up Room, with Account of the Difference among Geographers as to its modern Extent, Boundaries, &c. It shall suffice that the latest and most accurate Authors have determined the same as follows. --- This Prov. is of an alm. square Form, extending a little above 80 Leag. every Way, or from 28. 30. to 32. 50. of Lat. and from 5. 30. to 11. 50. of E. Lon. It is bound. E. by a Ridge of high Mountains, which parts it from the Kingdom of *Tripoli* & Pt. of *Gadamis*, S. by the Pr. of *Verghela*, and W. by the Coun. of *Zeb.* & *Mezeb*, and Pt. of the Kingdom of *Coucuque*, --- or, in more general Terms, the Kingdom of *Algiers*. This is really all that can with Exactness be comprehended within the Limits of this Country. The whole Country is very mountainous, sandy, and barren, producing little or no Sustenance, but the Dates lately mentioned, some Parts of it being quite cover'd with large thick Woods of Palm-trees, from which that Fruit is gathered. The Climate is hot & unhealthy, the People lean, and of a swarthy & shrivelled Complexion; their Eyes being very much hurt too by the E. Winds, wh. drive the hot Sand into them, and are somet. so violent as to bury whole Hoords of 'em under it. See *Mr. Addison's* Descript. of it in our **ARTIC. AFRICA**. Another Inconvenience they are liable to, and for which we can't assign the Reason, is, their Teeth do often drop out of their Heads even in Youth. Otherwise they are healthy & vigorous; and live many of 'em to a great Age. The Plague (so frequent in *Barbary*) is scarcely ever heard of here, any more than the Small-pocks. As to their Character, they are represented as lewd, treacherous, thievish, cruel. They are mostly a Mixture of the antient *Africans* and *Wild Arabs*; the former living in some Kind of Cities, Towns, or Villages; the latter in Tents, and ranging from Place to Place for Food and Plunder. The Country hath no Rivers worth mentioning, nor Towns except *Teuzar*, or *Toussera*, near the Front. of *Tunis*, and *Capfa* (which some latest Maps place in that Kingdom). The *Arabs* think themselves the nobler Race, and, being independent, sometimes for Pay serve neighbouring Princes in War. The rest follow either the Plundering or the Hunting Trade, which last is one of their noblest Diversions, especially that of *Ostriches*. For tho' these Birds are so large that they cannot fly, yet, with the Fluttering of their Wings, and swift Motion of their Feet, they run so fast that a Horse cannot overtake them. In their such running Flight, or flying Run (for it may be stiled either) they cast Stones, with incredible Force, back upon their Pursuers. However their Bulk makes 'em soon tired; which the *Arabs* no sooner perceive than they ride full-speed tow. 'em, and coming up cut a Hole in their Throats, and tie their Necks just under the Hole. Then 3 or 4 of them toss the Creature from Side to Side; after which they untie the Hole, out of which issues a Matter, in great Quantit. not quite unlike Butter, which they reckon good Food, but laxative.

laxative. They eat the Flesh, barter their Feathers for Corn, Pulse, or other Things they want, use their Hearts in their *Conjuring Tricks*, their Fat or Oil as a Medicine, make Pendants for their Ears of the Talons, and turn their Skins into Snapfacks. Their com. Food, besides Dates, is the Flesh of Ostriches, Goats, and Camels. [For Account of the latter see our Article ARABIA, and for a fuller one of the former (Ostriches) that of ETHIOPIA.] Their Drink is either the thin Liquor, or Broth, in which such Flesh is boiled, or the Milk of their Camels; for they seldom drink any Water, that little they have of it being neither wholesome nor pleasant, and in most Parts they labour under the Want of that. They have some Horses, which they use in their Hunting or thievish Exploits, in both which those of the *Better Sort* are attended by their *Black Slaves*; and the rest by their obsequious Wives, who look both after them and their Horses, and perform all the most slavish Services about them. Some Schools they have; and when Boys make good Proficiency in what Learning they are taught, they are com. raised to the Dignities of *Cadi* or *Marabouts*, (or *Judges* or *Priests*) or more prop. Conjurers or *Jugglers*; for such Trash their Religious Worship, if it might deserve so favourable a Name, much consists of. Some addict themselves to Poetry, for which they seem to have a nat. Genius. Some very few give themselves to Trades; but the Generality despise it as below 'em; and wherever they think proper to till Land, they leave it to their Wives. These *Arabs* have spread themselves so, and are such bad Neighbours, that the far greater Part of the old *Africans* have been forced to retire more tow. the *Negro Lands*. Some of 'em wander from one End of the Country to t'other, with their Cattle, owning no Superior; others have their particular *Xeqes* or Lords; and a 3d Sort are subj. or tribut. to the *Turks*, who hold some Parts of *Numidia*, others to other States, as those tow. the W. are to *Morocco* and *Fez*. They mostly profess themselves *Mohammedans*; but know very little of it; having hardly any Thing but the Name of it.

BILLERECAY. See BELLERICAY.

BILLINGHAM, a Market Town in *Northumberland*, (but the Market now difus'd) 25 m. N. W. of *Newcastle*, 286 meaf. m. N. of *London*; W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 55. 20.

BILLINGHURST, *Suffex*, near *Horsbam*, & the Source of the River *Arun*. The noted Highway call'd *Stanes-Street Causey* passes by it to *Arundel*.

BILLINGTON, a little to S. of *Stafford*, near the Riv. *Sow*, has the Traces of a large Fortification, & little below it a Pool call'd *Hungry Pit*, in the Mud of which the People set up Sticks, & fore-judge the Price of Corn in the Markets by the Rise & Fall of the Water upon those Sticks. The Water here, without regard to Weather, overflows sometimes in the greatest Drought, and the Pit is as empty after great Rains.

BILLINGTON, in *Kent*, Great & Little, 5 m. E. of *Tenterden*.

BILLON, a Town of Lower *Auvergne*, in *Lyonois*, *France*, sit. 10 m. S. E. of *Clermont*, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 45. 40.

BILSDON, a Market Town of *Leicestershire*, 7 m. S. E. of *Leicester*, 80 N. of *London*; W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52. 40. Its Market on Friday.

BILSEN, a Town of *Liege*, in the *Aust. Netherlands*, sit. on the River *Demer*, 6 m. W. of *Maastricht*; E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. subj. to the House of *Austria*.

BILSTON, *Staff.* near *Wolverhampton*, & the Road fr. *London* to *Shrewsbury*. Here's a deep-orange-col. Sand, which is sent for by Artists far & near, to be used as a Spaud to cast Metals in; and it's also noted for a Quarry of remarkable Stones, lying horizontally one under another, in 12 Beds deep, every Bed thicker the lower they go; so that the lowermost is about a Yd. thick, & the Inhabitants make Cisterns, Troughs, &c. of the Stone. Some of it is cur. streaked with Black.

BIMLIPATAN, a Port Town of *Golconda*, in *India*, sit. on the W. Side of the Bay of *Bengal*; E. lon. 83. lat. 18. The *Dutch E. India Comp.* have here a Factory.

BINBROKE, a sm. Town of *Lincolnshire*, 25 m. N. E. of *Lincoln*, 115 compu. & 147 meaf. m. N. fr. *London*; E. lon. 6 min. lat. 53. 32. Market Wednesdays.

BINCH, in *Hainault*, in the *Aust. Netherlands*, is sit. on the Riv. *Haine* (which has its Spring in the Neighbourhood), 9 m. fr. *Mons* to E. 9 fr. *Charleroy* W. and 26 fr. *Brussels* S. E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 30. It's an ant. and pleas. City, in a fruitful Country, wh. abounds with all Sorts of Game, and Air very wholesome. It had a noble Castle, called *Marimont*, built abt. 1548. which was burnt by the *French* in 1554. together with the City. But both have been since

rebuilt; and *Marimont* is now a Hunting-Seat of Governors of these *Netherlands*. The *French* became Masters of *Binch* in 1668, being yielded to 'em by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*; who repair'd it, and added some new Fortifications. But it was again ruined, and the Fortifications demolished, in the late Wars. It was restored to the *Spaniards* by the Peace of *Nimeguen*; since which it has continued in Possess. of the Ho. of *Austria*. 'Tis Cap. of a Provostship, which extends along the *Scheld* to the Borders of the Co. of *Namur*, & cont. 51 Boroughs or Villages, but no City.

BINCHESTER, on the Riv. *Were*, near the City of *Durham*, appears to have been a *Rom.* Town, and many Coins are often dug up here, which are call'd *Binchester Pennies*. 'Twas once Pt. of *St. Cuthbert's* Patrimony.

BINGEN, in the Elect. of *Mentz*, *Germ.* on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, 15 m. W. fr. *Mentz*; E. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 50. is a pleasant, neat, little Town, and had a Fort in the Time of the *Romans*, and has a Castle now on a Hill wh. overlooks the Town. It was once an Imper. City, but is now subj. to the Dean and Chap. of *Mentz*. It has a fair Stone Bridge over the Riv. *Nabe*, which runs thro' the Town into the *Rhine*. The latter is twice as br. here as the *Thames* at *London Bridge*. It stands in a District called *Rhingaw*, a Ter. of 20 m. Extent along the *Rhine*, so populous that it looks like one entire Town interm. w. Gardens & Vineyards. The rising Grounds about it produce Wines, preferr'd to those of *Baccharach*, so much in Vogue heretofore. Here was one of the Forts built by *Drusus* to awe the *Germans*, and he is supposed to have died here. At this Town end the high Mountains which seem to have pent up the *Rhine* all the Way fr. *Bonne*, on which are Watch-Towers to discover Approaches of an Enemy. The *Rhingaw* is shut up between these Mountains and the *Rhine*.

BINGER-LOCH, not far from the famous *Moufe-Tower* (on an Island in the *Rhine*) in the Elect. of *Mentz*, *Germ.* so called from a Cascade formed there betw. 2 Rocks, is the most dangerous Passage of all the *Rhine*.

BINGHAM, in *Nottinghamshire*, is dist. fr. *London*. 86 compu. 108 meaf. m. having a Market Thursdays. It gives Name to its *Wapentake*, but is a very small Town. However, its Parsonage is of such gr. Value that it has been bestow'd on sev. noted Men for Learning, from whence they have frequently been advanced to Bishopricks. 'Tis now in the Gift of the E. of *Chesterfield*, Lord of the Manor.

BINGHEIM, the Name of a Possession belonging to the Branch of the House of *Hesse* named *Hesse-Hombourg*. See HESSE.

BINGLEY, a Market-Town upon the Riv. *Aire*, near *Skipton* in *Craven*, in the W. Riding of *Yorkshire*, 30 m. W. of *York*; W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 53. 45.

BIOBIO, a celebr. River in *Chili*, 2 Leag. fr. the Bay of *Conception*, in Degr. 37. is the Boundary which divides the *Spaniards* and their *Ind.* Friends from their *Indian* Enemies. In Winter it so overflows, that it's no where fordable. It is the most powerful River in all *Chili*, and has its Entrance 2 or 3 m. in Breadth, more or less, accord. as it swells or shrinks, which is a great deal considering its short Course. But that is not the ch. Thing which makes it famous, and deserve so much Praise; no, it is its wholesome Water; for (besides the partic. Excellence it may acquire by passing thro' Veins of Gold) it has the singular Advantage by a sm. River which falls into it; which River, taking its Rise and Course among *Sarzaparilla* Roots, communicates to the other its Virtue, and makes it a Cure for many Infirmities. *Ovalle*.

BIORNO, an inconfid. Town in *Finland*, abt. 12 m. fr. *Abo* to N. W.

BIORNEBURG, the ch. Place (but very inconfid. and thinly peopled) of N. *Finland Proper*, stands on the Riv. *Kume*, or *Cumo*, on the *Bothnic Gulph*, 84 m. fr. *Abo* to N. E. lon. 21. lat. 62.

BIR, in *King's-County*, in the Pr. of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 6 m. fr. *Banabir*, is said to be by much the best Town in that County. It stands, on the Bord. of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

BIR, or *Byr*, is mentioned as a Town of *Bulgaria*, in *Muscov.* *Tartary* in *Europe*; but I can find no farther Account thereof.

BIR, in *Diarbekr*, (or *Mesopotamia*) Pt. of the *Turkish* Empire in *Asia*, by its Inhabitants called *Berygeon*, is seated on the Side of a Hill, on the E. Side of the Riv. *Euphrates*, 37 m. S. W. of *Orsa*, 70 S. E. of *Aleppo*, and 220 N. W. of *Bagdad*; E. lon. 38. 15. lat. 37. 15. It is defended by 2 large old Castles, one on the Banks of the River, t'other on

on the Land Side, in which a Sangiack, with 200 Janizaries & 400 Spahi's, resides. *Tavernier* reports it a large strong City; but *Rauwolf*, *April*, & *Thevenot*, describe it as but small. The latter says, the Houses extend from the River-side quite to the Top of the Hill, on which is the Castle, the Walls of which are of square Stone; but the Inside ruinous. There is on the oppos. Side a large & noble Caravanfera, strong and well guarded, to prevent the Freebooters from falling foul upon the Merchants. The *Euphrates* is here about a m. br. and its Current easy enough to be sail'd over in flat-bottom Boats; so that this City is a Kind of Ferry from *Syria*. But the Caravans, tho' they pay Custom here, are not permitted to go into the City, but are to march by the Side of it, thro' a difficult Road, to come to another Caravanfera on Top of a Hill, which hath a Number of Rooms all round it, cut into the Rock, to which such as cannot get Room in the Caravanfera itself may retire. Here come the Officers, at Night, to receive the Custom, from which Saddle Horses only are exempt. The Town is stor'd with all manner of Provisions, particularly excellent Bread, Wine, & Fish. The Country about is pleasant and fertile, well cultivated, and sowed with Corn. But farther to E. it is more hilly, rough, and barren on the Top. Dr. *Heylin* supposes *Bir* to be *Birtba*, or *Virtba*, of *Ptolemy*. *Baudrand* says it was once an Episc. See, under the Metropol. of *Edeffa*. But that doth not clearly appear; for the *Birborum*, which he takes it to be, seems rather the Town *Bitbias*, on the *Ofrohené*, on the other Side *Euphrates*. [*Martiniere*.]

BIRCHOVER, in the high Peak of *Derby*, is noted for Tottering Stones standing on a Rock here; 1 of which said to be 4 Yds. high, & 12 round, rests upon a Point so equally poised as to be moved with a Finger.

BIRCKENFELS, or *Birkenfeld*, Capital of the Co. of *Birkenfels*, in the Distr. of *Honzrug*, towards the Border of the Elector. of *Treves*, in the *Palat. of the Rhine*, Germany, is 20 m. N. E. of *Deuxponts*, 17 S. E. of *Treves*, & 40 W. of *Mentz*; E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 49. 45. 'Tis a walled Town, defended by a Castle, and gives Title of Principality or Duchy to a Branch of the *Palatine* Family.

BIRD ISLANDS. See *AVES*.

BIRKHAUSEN, or *Burkhausen*, (the *Bedacum* of the Antients) in *Bavaria*, Germany, a strong Town on the River *Saltz*, 10 m. S. E. of *Muldorf*, is Capital of a Bailiwick on the Confines of the A-Bishoprick of *Saltzburg*, 7 German m. from that City in the Road to *Straubing*, & 13 E. from *Munich*.

BIRMINGHAM, *Bremingham*, or *Bermincham*, a large and populous Town in *Warwickshire*, 16 m. N. W. of *Coventry*, 88 compu. & 106 meas. m. from *London*; W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. 30. The upper Part stands dry on the Side of a Hill, but the lower is watery. Swarms of the meaner Sort of People are constantly employ'd in Iron Manufactures, especially of the smaller Sorts, in which they are such ingenious Artificers, that their Performances are justly admired abroad as well as at home, vast Quantities being exported. The Noise of Files, Anvils, Hammers, Forges, is the incessant Musick of the Place. It is lately much improved and enlarged with new Buildings both publick and private; and it gives Title of Baron to Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*. Its Market, which is on Thursdays, is large and stored with all Sorts of Corn and Provisions.

BISACEIA, by some called *Bisazza*, in the Farther Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is an Episc. City, whose See is now united with that of *St. Angelo* (in this Kingd.). It stands on the *Apennine*, and hath Title of Duchy. It lies about 30 m. E. of *Benevento*, & 8 W. from *Cedona*; lon. 16. 5. lat. 40. 56.

BISAGHE. See *RIO GRANDE*.

BISANTAGEN, in the Pr. of *Guzurat* (or *Cambaya*), in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, lies a little to the Right Hand of the Road from *Patan* to *Amadabat*, about 107 m. N. E. from the former, & S. W. from the latter. From a mere Village 'tis said to be become one of the biggest Towns in the Prov. owing to its Sit. in the Centre thereof. It has many large Towers and Temples, and a large Pool in the midst, wherein the Inhabitants of both Sexes bathe.

BISCARA, in the Pr. of *Zeb*, or *Zaab*, Inland, in *Africa*, was built by the *Romans*, and, being since them destroy'd, rebuilt by the *Arabs*. It's pretty well inhabited by a civilized People; but they are obliged to abandon it in the Heat of Summer, to avoid the Scorpions, (whose Stings are at such Time mortal) and live in some dist. Villages; whence they return about *November*. Dr. *Shaw* acquaints us, it is the Residence of a *Turkish* Garrison, who have here

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a small Castle, built lately by the *Bey* of *Constantina*. The chief Strength lies in 6 small Pieces of Ordnance, with a few unweildy Muskets mounted likewise upon Carriages.

BISCAY, the most N. Pr. of *Spain*, which gives Name to the *Bay of Biscay*. This Lordship, as generally taken, is divided into 3 Prov. *Biscay* proper, *Guipuscoa*, & *Alava*. The whole is bound. W. by that Slip of *O. Castille* which reaches to the Sea, parting *Asturias* fr. *Biscay* S. A Ridge of Mountains branching from the *Pyrenees* parts it from *O. Castille* S. E. as the same Mount. part it again from *Navarre*, and the little River *Cidaso* from *France*, on the E.; and all the N. Part is wash'd by the Sea in the now *Bay of Biscay*. The whole Length from E. to W. is about 120 m. and from N. to S. where broadest, less than 60. It is prop. the ant. *Cantabria*, which was never subdued by the *Romans* till *Augustus* came in Person; and the Bay is what the Antients call'd the *Cantabrian Sea*. The Country is mount. & barren, producing neither Wheat, Barley, Wine, nor Oil; but abund. of Millet-seed & Apples, so that Cyder is plentiful and com. Drink; and a small Wine, that will not keep, call'd *Chacolino*, is drank as Small beer. Their Vallies also produce some Flax, as do the Hills Ship-Timber. But they have inexhaustible Mines of Iron, the best in the World, transported to all Parts. Here are whole Towns of Smiths, who work all Sorts of Iron-wares, especially Swords & Fire-Arms, neat, and in great Quantities. A deal of Wool is exported from its Sea Ports, tho' mostly brought from *O. Castille*. Their own (coarser) they manufacture for Home Wear. The Natives are of Celtic Extraction, and, except our *Welsh*, have retain'd more of their antient Genius, Laws, Manners, and Language, than any other Nation. But indeed, like our *Welsh*, they have so much accust. themselves to the Language of the Country, that there are few now but speak the latter readily. They are, like their Celtic Progenitors, generous, brave, warlike, hardy, of few Words, active, choleric. Many are expert Sailors, others excel. Penmen. They once inhab. some of the finest Parts of the antient Pr. of *Bætica*; but their Love of Liberty, &c. made 'em retire into these mountain. Countries, when invaded and overpower'd. Tho' *Augustus* is complimented with having given the finishing Stroke to their Reduction, yet it was probably but obliging them to live in Peace with the *Romans*. Their old Laws remain, without ever having suffer'd Innovation; yet they are fam'd for Loyalty to the King of *Spain*, tho' to this Time he is stil'd but Lord of *Biscay*. The best *Spa*. Authors affirm *Biscay* to have been a Lordship even from the Days of the *Gothish* Kings, and they name in particular the brave *Audeca* as one of their Lords, who was afterwards slain in the dreadful Battle which *Roderic*, their last King, fought against the *Moors*, Anno 714. Nor were they ever conq. by the *Moors*, but even, with Help of the *Asturians*, gave them a bloody Overthrow, under their brave Leader *Pelajo*, whom they rais'd to Regal Dignity. They (as observ'd in our Article *BILBAO*) used the utmost Care to keep themselves from any Intermixture with them, as they still do with regard to *Jews*, &c. They are mostly careful that all their Governors, Magistrates, &c. are of noble Blood. But they do not mean thereby what we call Nobility: For Persons even of the highest Extract would not be deemed such, unless it appear indubitable that none of their Progenitors of either Side were ever *Jews*, *Moors*, *Turks*, or *Hereticks*; if such is made plain, they have all the Nobility requisite, however mean their Families. Nor will they admit of any Foreign Bishop's coming into their Country on any Account. The chief Places in this Pr. are, in *Biscay* proper, *Ordunna*, *Bilboa*, & *Durango*; in *Guipuscoa*, *Fuenterabia*, *St. Sebastian*, & *Tolosa*, and in *Alava*, *Victoria*. *Biscay* proper borders W. on that Slip of *O. Castille* above-mentioned, on the S. upon *Castille* & Pt. of *Alava*, E. upon *Guipuscoa*, and has N. the *Bay of Biscay*.

BISCHOFF-ZELL, in Lat. *Episcopi Cella*, in the *Thourgaw*, *Switzerland*, is a pretty Town at the Confl. of the *Thour* & *Sitter*, almost mid-way between *Constance* & *St. Gall*, 3 Leagues & half N. W. of the latter. It belongs to the Bp. of *Constance*, partly subj. to him, partly free, his Bailiffs receiving Half the Tithes, but have no Command over the Town. They chuse their own Magistrates & Senate, from whom is no Appeal; and Oaths between the Bp. & the Inhabitants are reciprocal.

BISCITASI, a Village near *Constantinople*, where is a Monastery of dancing Dervises. *Gemelli*.

BISCHWEILLER, a Fortrefs in *Alsace*, 5 m. W. of the *Rhine* and *Port Louis*, E. lon. 7. lat. 48. 40. in Possession of the *French*.

BISEGLIA,

BISEGLIA, a City in the Pr. of *Bari*, in the Kingd. of *Naples, Italy*, stands on the *Adriatic Coast*, on a Hill, and is well inhabited, and sit. in a fertile Country. It's an Episc. See, subj. to that of *Trani*, fr. wh. 'tis dist. but 5 m. to E. on the Road to *Molfetti*; E. lon. 16. 55. lat. 41. 10.

BISERTA, a little District of the Kingdom of *Tunis, Africa*, having its Name from its Capital

BISERTA, once a very confid. City, and which has been by some (tho' erroneously) supposed to have been the antient *Utica*, sit. on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, 40 m. N. of *Tunis*, 240 W. of *Algiers*, and abt. 30 N. W. of the Ruins of *Carthage*; E. lon. 9. lat. 37. It is a considerab. Town still, contain. near 6000 Houses, 6 large Prisons for Slaves, a Magazine, and 2 Towers to defend the Harbour, and hath 8 Villages about it; but is become infamous for its many Piracies. There's an old City also called *Byferta-Vecchia*, dwindled now into a poor Village; its Haven large tho' little frequented. Thus far from var. Writers. To which we add, fr. the authentic Dr. *Shaw*, what follows. Eight m. to S. by W. of *Cape Blanco*, at the Bot. of a large Gulph, is the City *Bizerta*, pleas. sit. on a Canal, betw. an extens. Lake and the Sea. It is about a m. in Circuit, defend. by sev. Castles and Batteries, the principal of which are towards the Sea. *Bizerta* is a Corruption of the *Hippo Diarrhytus* or *Zaritus* of the Antients; tho' the present Inhabitants derive it from their own Language, affirming it to be *Ben-sherth*, i. e. *The Offspring of a Canal* or Rivulet. Tho' this Etymology cannot be receiv'd, yet it is ingenious enough, as it in some meas. falleth in with the Meaning of the *Diarrhytus* of the *Greeks*, and with the *Aquarum Irrigua*, as that Appellation seems to have been translated by *Pliny*. For the Lake on which *Bizerta* is sit. hath an open Communication with the Sea, and accord. to an Observation of the Younger *Pliny*, (Epis. 33. l. 9.) is either continually receiving a brisk Stream from the Sea or discharging one into it. In the hotter Seasons, (nay, sometimes when the Weather is calm and temperate in Winter) the same Phenomenon that hath being taken Notice of betwixt the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Mediterranean Sea* is to be observed betw. the *Mediterranean Sea* and this Lake; for what the Lake loseth at these Times in Vapour is proportionably supply'd by the Sea, which then runneth very briskly into the Lake, to make up the *Equilibrium*. The like happens when the Winds are Northerly, whereby a great Quant. of Water is usually accumulated upon the S. Coast of these Seas. But when the Winds are from the Southward, (whereby the Water is blown away from the Coast of *Barbary*) or when any confid. Rains have fallen in the Parts adjacent to this Lake, (whereby it receiveth a greater Supply of Water than is expended in Vapour) then, on the contrary, the Lake emptieth itself into the Sea. The Channel of Communication betw. the Lake and the Sea is the Port of *Hippo*, which still receiveth small Vessels; tho' it must have formerly been the safest as well as the most beautiful Haven upon the Coast. There are still remaining the Traces of a large Pier, that was carried out a long Way into the Sea, to break off the N. E. Winds; the Want whereof, together with the great Aversion the *Turks* have to Repairs, will in a short Time demolish a Haven that in any other Country would be inestimable.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, Rocks on the Coast of *Pembrokeshire, Wales*, a Leag. N. W. fr. *Ramsay*, and near *St. David's*, which are the Extremity of the Isle of *Britain* that Way; and from hence the Land falls off trending away N. E. to the W. Coast of *South Wales*: And here begins that we call *St. George's Channel*. In these Rocks (wh. are too often fatal to Mariners) are bred Airies of excellent Falcons. See *PEMBROKESHIRE*.

BISHOP'S-CASTLE, a Borough-Town in *Shropshire*, sit. on the Riv. *Clun*, in a Kind of Promontory betw. *Montgomery* and *Radnorshire*, 15 m. fr. *Wenlock*, 15 S. W. of *Shrewsbury*, 115 compu. & 156 meas. fr. *London*; W. lon. 3. lat. 52. 30. It has its Name from having antiently belonged to the Bishops of *Hereford*, in whose Diocese it lies. But 'twas alienated by *Q. Eliz.* and given to Sir *Chr. Hatton*, with Priv. of chusing 2 Memb. of Parliament, to which its first Return was in 1585. It is but a sm. Town, but a Body Corporate, consist. of a Bailiff, Recorder, and 15 Aldermen, out of whom the Bailiff is elected yearly, who is Justice of Peace the Year after. Its Market is Fridays; and Fairs the Friday preceding *Good-Friday*, *June 24. Aug. 29. Nov. 2.* Both Market and Fairs are well supplied, and frequented especially by the *Welch*.

BISHOP'S-HATFIELD, in the Hund. of *Broadwater, Hertfordshire*, 8 m. fr. *Hodsdon*, and 20 fr. *London*, is a Place

of gr. Antiquity, where in 681, *Theodore*, Bp. of *Canterbury*, held a Synod agt. the *Eutychian* Heresy. 'Twas called *Heathfield* fr. its Sit. on a barren *Heath*, and *Bishop's*, because it belong'd to the Bishops of *Ely*. The Rectory (in the Gift of the E. of *Salisbury*) is repu. one of the best in *Engl.* Market Thursday. Fairs *Good-Friday, April 23. July 25.*

BISHOPS-LACK, or plain *LACK*, in *Up. Carniola*, in *Austria, Germ.* is sit. on a sm. River, 10 m. S. of *Crainburg*, 11 E. of *Laubach*, 12 S. of the Front. of *Carinthia*, & 30 fr. those of *Venice*. This City was burnt in 1451. but is handf. rebuilt and fortified, and subj. to the Bp. of *Freyding*. Its Distr. is 12 *Germ. Leag.* round, contain. 200 Villages

BISHOP'S-STORTFORD, a Mar. Town in the Hund. of *Baughing, Hertfordshire*, 29 m. N. of *London*, 13 fr. *Stevenage*, & 10 N. E. of *Hertford*; E. lon. 20 min. lat. 51. 50. It's called *Stortford* fr. the Ford ov. the Riv. *Stort*, wh. runs at the Bot. of it, & parts it fr. *Bakenhill*, and *Bishop's* because it belong'd to the Bishops of *London*. 'Tis a considerable Place, full of good Inns, being a large well-built Town, and a Thoroughfare to *Cambridge, Newmarket*, and *St. Edmundsbury*. 'Tis built in Form of a Cross, with 4 Streets pointing E. W. N. S. and stands in a dry Soil, and pleas. healthful Air. It ascends from the River to the Hill. E. Side of the River are the Ruins of a small Castle call'd *Waymour*, built by the Conqueror, betw. the Town and *Hockkerel*, which (tho' on the *Essex Side*) belongs to this Shire, and is a Hamlet belonging to this Town. In this Castle was a deep Dungeon, into which Bp. *Bonner* cast many good Protestants that had been convicted of Heresy; wherefore it had the Name of *the Convicts Prison*. *K. John* made this Town a Borough, and it sent Members to Parlt. But it has lost that Privilege. It has a fine School-house, built in the High-street on Arches, under wh. are a Market and Shops. Market Thursday. Fairs *Corpus Christi Day, May 27. Ascension-Day, & Michaelmas-Day.*

BISNAGAR Kgd. a Country in the E. Side of the *Peninsula of India*, in the *Mogul Domin.* when und. its own Kings comprehended not only *Bisnagar Proper* and Coast of *Cormandel*, but extended 600 m. in Length fr. the Riv. *Nagandi* to *Cape Comerin*, till *Gingi, Madura & Tanjorwar* revolted, and became each a Principality, tho' all 3 are as much depen. on & tribut. to the *Gr. Mogul* as *Bisnagar Proper* itself. *Bisnagar* may be now divided into 2 Parts, *Bisnagar Prop.* and *Cormandel*. *Pr. Bisnagar* lies within Land, and is call'd also *Narsingua & Carnate*. It's 250 m. fr. N. to S. bound. w. *Golconda & Visapour* N. with the Moun. of *Gate* (wh. separ. it fr. *Malabar*) W. *Cormandel Coast E. & Gingi S.* It abounds with fair Towns, str. Forts, pleas. Fields, and choice Minerals. The Air is very hot, but Winter Nights extremely cold, and it ev. Year rains for 3 Months together. The Soil is fruitful, well watered, and abounds in Cattle and Stags, but also in Lions, Tygers, Elephants, Boars. The People are well-shap'd, tawny, and lazy; yet some very ingenious at watering and painting of Calicoes, the ch. Trade. There being no Caravanferas here, Travellers are obliged to pass the Night in the Pagods. Their King (heretofore) was so powerful as to bring into the Field 3400 Horse, 76000 Foot, and 600 Elephants. *Gemelli* informs us, 'there is in this Kingd. a Pagod (or Pagan Temple) with 300 Marble Pillars in it. A Portuguese Gentleman (says he), who had lived 40 Years in India, and was an Eye-witness to it, told me, they formerly laid out 10000 *Roupies* there every Year in making a Cart of 18 Wheels, on which, when the Festival of the Idol was kept, the *Brachmans* mounted with 200 impudent Women Dancers, skipping in Honour of the Idol. The Cart was drawn by 500 Men; and some of the Idolaters, believing *That Death* the direct Road to Heaven, threw themselves under the Wheels, and were crushed to pieces. Besides; that when the King of *Golconda* possessed himself of that Country, under Conduct of Gen. *Emir Gemla*, he found in that Temple an infinite Number of Gold Vessels, and 3 Diamonds of an inestimable Value. And, that this General advancing into the Country of the *Naiche of Tanjaur* (a Gentile), and taking the City of that Name, Thousands of Women threw themselves into Wells on Account of Religion.' The most confid. Town is *Guendicot* in *Messoor*; the others are *Bisnagar, Narsingua, Velour, Cangiwaron, Aynkolam, Alcatil, Coralam, Ramaja-Mutteram, Terapadi*, with *Bezouari, Outemeda, & Tarcolan.*

BISNAGAR, Visnagar, or Chandegry, is sit. in the Centre of the above described Kingdom, on a high Hill, near the Riv. *Nagundi*, which falls into the *Christena*, 250 m. N. W.

N. W. of *Madras* (or *Fort St. George*), and 240 S. E. of *Goa*; E. lon. 78. lat. 14. subj. to the *Mogul*. 'Tis a fine, rich, large City, with a Fort and Wall (some say a treble one) and a stately Palace; being the 2d in the Kingd. for Grandeur, Wealth, and Trade in *Arab*. Horses, Velvets, Damasks, Sattins, Chints, Saffron, Scarlets, *Turkey* Jewels, & Gold Ducats (or Pagodies); and the Inhabitants wear Velvet, Sattin, and Scarlet, with Breeches like the *Turks*, and large Gold Ear-rings. When a Great Man dies here, his Wife and Concubines are burnt with him; but the Wives of the poorer Sort are strangled while they clasp the Deceased round the Neck. Mr. *Frederic* says, When a Woman rides to be burnt thus, she bears an Arrow in one Hand and a Looking-glass in t'other, singing all the Way. See our Articles AGRA, BENGAL, CANARA, *et alibi*.

BISSEAU, or *Bissaw*, Island, on the Coast of *Melli*, in *Negroland*, *Africa*, N. Lat. 11. 25. in a pretty long and deep Gulph, which holds a Numb. of other Isles inhabited by several Nations, and is separated from that of *Buffi* by a Canal a Quar. Leag. br. It is about 40 Leag. in Comp. The Ground rises impercep. till the Mid. of the Island, where one sees the Tops of Hills which form several Valleys, whence Rivulets and sm. Rivers issue, and run to Sea. The Soil is cultivated and fertile, abounding also with several Sorts of Trees, particul. fine large Orange-trees, and Mangroves near the Shore; *Portuguese* and *Negroes* being intermix'd Inhabitants. The only Town is that of the former, consider. increased of late by the *French* Factory near it. Yet the Isle is divided into 9 Prov. 8 of which govern'd by Officers appointed by the Sovereign, each bearing Title of *King*, that their com. Master may have that of *Emperor*. When this huge *Emperor* dies, the best beloved of his Wives and most useful Slaves are killed, and buried near the Place of his Interment, to solace, divert, and serve him in the other World. His Corpse is put into a Coffin neatly wove of Reeds; and 4 of the strongest Lords carry it to the Place, where they toss it several Times into the Air, and catch it again, without letting it come to Ground, till at last, they let it fall upon one of the Great Lords, lying prostrate on the Earth: And whoever is overwhelm'd therewith is declar'd King outright. So that this Kingdom is apparently elective; tho' indeed one of the Royal Family must be the chosen. And the Tossing up Electors manage accordingly. The *Portuguese* have a Sort of Fort also on the Island. *Barbot* adds, That the *French* have now a great Trade here, and for its Security have built a little Fort, with 8 Guns, and a Factory, on a small Isle near the Mouth of the River *St. Domingo*, not far from *Cacheo*. The Factory is enclos'd with a Courtin, defend. with 6 or 8 Guns, to shelter their Servants from the frequent Injuries and Attempts of the turbulent Blacks; who, notwithstanding, have molested them so very much, that, *An*. 1708, they had Thoughts of retiring. They carry on Traffick not only with the *Negroes* but the *Portuguese* of *Cacheo*, &c. receiving Gold and Slaves for sm. Anchors & Graplings for Sloops and Boats of 10 or 12 Tons, Brandy (the most Staple Commodity), a lit. Coral, &c.

BISSOS, the general Name of several Islands, of which BISSEAUX foregoing is one. Each has its own King, or Commander in Chief; but all subord. to the King of the *Jagos*.

BISSOS Town, in the Island *des Bisseaux*, is very large, and almost 3 Leagues long, because of the many Orchards & Plantations in it belong. to the *Portuguese*, who have there a Col. of about 150 Families, with a Convent of *Recolets*, & a Parish Church; trading thence to all other Islands of *Bissos* to *Rio Nunnes*, & *Sierra Leona*, bringing thence Slaves, Elephants Teeth, some Gold Dust, &c. which they sell again to *Europeans* who resort thither. They value a Man Slave from 20 to 30 Bars of Iron, accord. to Time and Scarcity. The *English* have also a Hand in the Trade of the *Bissos*. The best Road for Ships to lie before the Town of *Bissos* is just opposite to the Parish Church, not above 1 *English* m. from Shore; but nearer Shore is better Anchorage, where Ships of 60 Guns may ride safe. The Place by the *French* is called *Port Bisseaux*. Every Ship or Brig that comes to *Bissos*, or neighbouring Road, pays Duty of Anchorage, besides the Customs; which makes Part of the King's Revenue. *Most of the Bees-wax here comes from *Cacheo* & *Gera*, a *Portuguese* Colo. & Town above 50 Leag. up the Country. They have a Custom at *Bissos*, &c. of sacrificing an Ox to their great Idol *China*, in Presence of some one of the Ship's Crew which comes to trade; which is in lieu of an Oath that they will not abuse or defraud the Stranger. After the Ox is slain, the Priest drops some of the Blood on the Stranger's Shoes, and hangs up the Horns

A a a 2

or Feet on the *Fetich* Tree; and whosoever takes 'em down forfeits an Ox. This worthy Idol *China* is represent. by a carved Bullock's or Ram's Head in Wood. Otherwise they make it up of a Sort of Paste of the Flour of Millet kneaded with Blood, and mix'd with Hair & Feathers. There are 15 or 16 of 'em in a Hut near the Door of the King's House at *Bissos*; and none dare touch 'em but the Priests, who at the Time of some solemn Sacrifice remove one or more to the Place appointed; and afterwards restore it to its resting Place again. The King of *Bissos* dresses much aft. the *Portuguese* Manner; but the Generality of the Blacks go quite naked, except a small Flap of Kid-skin, dressed, and painted red, (to cover their Priv.) tied about their Thighs, the Ends supported by a narrow Strap of Leather, girt about the Waist. Their usual Food is Millet, boil'd with Fowls or Beef, Bananas, and Figs; their Drink Palm-Wine. They bury the Dead standing upright, making a deep Pit, which they fill up with several Sorts of Provisions besides the Corpse. The Funerals of their Kings is much after the same Manner as may be seen describ'd in our Article GUINALA, and other Places of *Guinea*, &c. only with this Difference as (says *Barbot*) I saw practis'd in 1686. They massacred 25 or 30 of the handsomest Maids in the Country, from 18 to 20 Years old, to serve the King as Wives in the other World, as also a like Number of young Men of the best Sort, some of whom offer'd themselves voluntarily, as highly honourable, but most were taken up by Force. However, their fantastic Notion loses Ground among the Better Sort of Blacks, who, as soon as they hear their K. is in Danger of Death, remove & hide their Daughters; and the handsomest Maidens, who have no Parents, will carefully abscond even from their own Relations. Besides the many Young Men & Maidens thus butcher'd and buried with the Royal Coarse, the remaining Part of the Grave (which is deep & spacious) is fill'd up with Provisions, Clothes, Gold, Silver, sweet Scents, Stuffs, &c. in such Quantity as is judg'd necess. to serve such a Company for a considerable Time, some say 5 or 6 Years; but that seems too much. *Barbot*.

BISTRIS. See NASENSTADT.

BITFORD, *Warw.* 5 m. W. of *Stratford upon Avon*, near its Conjunction with the *Arrow*. Market Friday.

BITHYNIA. This Country, a Part of *Asia Minor*, anciently known by the Names of *Myfia*, *Mygdonia*, *Bebrycia*, *Mariandynia*, and *Bithynia*, was bound. on the W. by *Bosporus Thracius*, and Part of the *Propontis*, S. by the River *Rhyndacus* & *M. Olympus*, N. by the *Euxine Sea*, & E. by the River *Parthenius*. *Ptolemy* extends its Confines on this Side to *Citorum* on the Coast, and to *Juliopolis* in the Inland Country; comprehending under the Name of *Bithynia* some Provinces belonging to *Galatia* & *Paphlagonia* according to other Geographers. The chief Cities of *Bithynia* on the Coast were *Myrlea*, *Dascylos*, *Cius*, *Nicomedia* (the Metrop. of the first *Bithynia*), *Proneetus*, & *Drepanum*, all on the *Propontis* (now the *Sea of Marmora*); on the *Bosporus*, *Chalcedon*; on the *Euxine Sea*, *Hereclea*; and Inland *Prusa*, *Libyssa*, *Nicea* or *Nice* (the Metrop. of the second *Bithynia*). The chief Rivers were the *Pisillis*, *Colpos*, *Sangarius*, (or *Sagaris*) *Hypius*, *Rhebas*, & the *Lycus*, all discharging themselves into the *Euxine Sea*, between *Chalcedon* & *Hereclea*. As *Bithynia* lies between the 41st & 43d Degree of N. Lat. and was water'd by so many Rivers, it once abounded with all the Necessaries of Life. It was inhabited by var. Nations, differing in Language, Customs, & Manners, *viz.* the *Bebryces*, *Mariandyni*, *Caucones*, *Doliones*, *Cimmerii*, &c. But to inquire into their Origin would be as useless to Readers as tedious to the Writer. It was divided into as many Kingdoms as there were Nations, or Tribes. *Diodorus Sic.* pretends they were govern'd by Princes of their own, even in the Time of *Ninus* King of *Assyria*. *Pherecydes* mentions *Amicus* & *Phyneus* reigning in *Bithynia* at the Time of the *Argonautic* Expedition. And *Appian*, that 49 Kings had reign'd therein before the *Romans* were acquainted with *Asia*. If such Assertions be true, the Kingdom of *Bithynia* must have been erected before the *War of Troy*. But that can hardly gain Belief, since *Homer*, who is so exact in enumerating the Nations in the Neighbourhood of *Troas*, never once mentions the *Bithynians*. From such his Silence some have concluded *Bithynia* uninhabited at that Time, and add that the *Thracians*, who march'd with *Rhesus* to the Relief of *Troy*, after the Death of their King, and the Taking the City, settled in the Part after known by the Name *Bithynia*, and that they gave it that Name from the *Bithyas* a River in their own native Country. *Strabo* speaks of one *Prusias* reigning in *Bithynia* in the Time of *Craesus*; from which

Time

Time they became subj. to the *Lydians*, and after to the *Per-
sians*, till *Alexander the Great*. But while subj. to the *Per-
sians*, they were still govern'd by Princes of their own. As
to Scripture Concerns, this Country was one of those to
whose Inhabitants *St. Peter* directs his 1st Epistle, I. *Peter*
i. 1. And *St. Paul* assayed to go into it; but the Spirit suf-
fered him not, *Acts* xvi. 7. So much for its ant. State, &c.
At present it is to be described, The nearest Prov. to *Turkey*
in *Europe*, being parted only by the small Streight call'd the
Thracian Bosphorus, which is moreover so narrow here, that
Scutari on the *Asian* Shore is reckon'd but a Suburb to *Con-
stantinople*. The *Turks* now call it *Becksangil*. It would be
still as fruitful as antiently if the Country was cultivated
well: But that is scarcely to be found in all the lazy *Turks*
Possessions. The present most considerable Towns are *Prusa*,
Nice, *Nicomedia*, *Chalcedon*, *Libyssa*, *Therma*, and some o-
thers of inferior Note.

BITHYNIUM. See **CASTROMENA**.

BITHLIS, or *Bythias*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, sit. betw.
Hierapolis & *Edeffa*, 24 m. fr. the former, and 15 fr. the
latter, 30 fr. *Carrhæ* to the W. *Ferrarius*.

BITO, a sm. Kingd. or Pr. in *Negroland*, *Africa*, lies to
S. of the *Niger*, having the Kingds. of *Gubur* & *Zanfara* N.
Tombuto W. *Dauma* S. & *Temian* E. Its Capital bears the
same Name, sit. N. lat. 9. 10. as *Dapper* represents; but
that must be a Mistake, for if so the said Town would be
in *Guinea*. Indeed we can't well ascertain where it stands,
or whether there is really a Town so call'd.

BITONTO, a City of *Bari*, in *Naples*, is sit. on a spa.
Plain, abt. 6 m. fr. the *Adriatic* Gulph, 8 S. W. of *Bari* in
the Road to *Ruvo*; E. lon. 17. 5. lat. 41. 5. It was in
Latin call'd *Bituntum*, and *Bitonta* in the Plural by *Martial*,
who speaks of it as a rustic, wild, disagr. Place. It is an
Episcopate, subj. to the See of *Bari*. Here did the *Spani-
ards* obtain a decisive Victory over the *Austrians* in 1734;
whereupon the Kingd. of *Naples* submitted to *Don Carlos*,
the pres. King of the 2 *Sicilies*; and the *Spa.* General was
created Duke of *Bitonto*.

BITTON, *Glouc.* on the *Avon*, between *Bath* & *Bristol*,
& the Edge of *Kingswood* Forest.

BIVERO, in the Kingd. of *Galicia*, a Sea-port Town
next to *Asturias*, on the Mouth of the River *Ladovre*, hath
400 Houses, 2 Parishes, 4 Monast. 2 Hosp. & a College.

BIVONA, in the *Val di Maffara*, *Sicily*, is sm. but strong-
ly sit. on Top of a very high, steep, and craggy Rock, 6
m. N. fr. *Calata Bellota*, having Tit. of Duchy.

BIYORT, a Village in *Ghinea*, ch. Place of a Lordship,
in a Part of the Kingd. of *Cajor*.

BIZACIUM. See **BYZACIUM**.

BIZU, in the Pr. of *Hascora*, or *Escora*, in the Kingd. of
Morocco, *Africa*, is an ant. Town on Top of a Hill, contain-
ing abt. 1500 Houses, -surroun. w. good Wallis & Towers,
and hath a stately Mosque, and a large Brook supplying it
with Water. The Inhabitants are industr. and wealthy,
and cultivate all the neighb. Grounds, which are rich in
Corn, Fruits, &c. And their Figs, Raisins, and Dates,
are sold thro' most Parts of the Empire. The People are
civil, and well-behaved; and both Men and Women go
as neatly dressed as they do in the grand Cities of *Morocco*.

BLACKBOURN, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, 9 m.
E. of *Preston*, 154 compu. & 184 meas. m. fr. *London*; W.
lon. 2. 20. lat. 53. 40. It was heretofore of more Note
than at present, tho' yet its Market weekly on Mondays is
pretty confid. espec. for Cattle.

BLACKFOD Harbour. See **CONNAUGHT**.

BLACKFORD Harbour. See **BROADHAVEN**.

BLACK FOREST, sit. in the S. W. Part of the Circle
of *Suabia*, *Germ.* divided fr. *Sawitzerland* by the *Rhine* on
the S. and is Part of the gr. *Hyrcean* Forest. It gives the
general Appellation of *Forest Towns* to those Towns which
lie at the Entrance of it, viz. *Rheinfelden*, *Seckingen*, *Lauf-
fenburg*, & *Waldshut*.

BLACK HEATH, a Heath near *Greenwich*, in *Kent*,
thus called perhaps from the *Blackness* of its Soil. It not-
withstanding enjoys a good Air. It has been the memora-
ble Scene of sev. Actions with Rebels, as well as Encamp-
ments of Royal Armies. The Rebel *Wat Tyler* is said to
have mustered near 100000 Men here in the R. of *Rich. II.*
Jack Cade too, who called himself *Mortimer*, encamped
here in the Reign of *Henry VI.* And 2000 *Cornish* Rebels
were killed, and the rest defeated, here, in the Reign of
Hen. VII. There are many Gentlemens Seats on it: And
in the S. E. stands a Hospital, built by *Sir John Morden*,
(and therefore called *Morden's College*) a *Turkey* Merchant.
'Tis a spacious Structure, for Reception of honest old Mer-

chants fallen to Decay; the Numb. of Pensioners (at first
but 12) being now 35 in the House, and there is Room for
5 more, as the Income of the Endowment encreases. The
Treasurer has 40 l. a Year; and Chaplain, who is to read
Prayers twice a Day, and also preach twice every Sunday,
in the Chapel, has a Salary of 60 l. The Pensioners also
have 15 l. a Year each. At first they wore Gowns with the
Founder's Badge; but they are disus'd. They must prove
their Age 60 Years ere they can obtain Admission.

BLACKLOW-HILL, *Warw.* in the Par. of *Wotton*, is
the Place where the Earls of *Lancaster* & *Warwick* caused
Piers Gaveston to be beheaded without any Tryal.

BLACKNESS, a strong Castle in a Peninsula on the
Coast of the *Forth*, in *Linlithgowshire*, *Scotland*, 2 m. from
Burrowslouness. It belongs to the Crown, & has often been
made use of as a State Prison; but is of no Use now, and
looks exactly like a gr. Ship unrigg'd.

BLACK Sea. See **EUXINE**.

BLACKTHORN, *Oxf.* on the E. Borders of the Co.
where the true *Akeman-street*, or *Rom. Road*, leading tow.
Bath enters the Shire.

BLACK-WATER, in the Co. of *Armagh*, & Pr. of *Ul-
ster*, *Ireland*, sit. on a River of the same Name, is the
Boundary betw. the said Co. & *Tyrone*. It had a str. Fort,
which was taken by the Reb. *Tir-Oen* in 1598. after having
gallantly held out till the Garrison was nearly famish'd.

BLACKWATER BAY, a little beyond *Malden*, on the
Coast, *Essex*, is famous for the Pits of those excel. Oysters,
called *Wall-Fleet*, from the Shore where they lie, which is
5 m. long, & guarded by a Wall of Earth to keep out the
Sea. *Camden* supposes 'em the same which *Pliny* says serv'd
the *Roman* Kitchens, and the same which *Ausonius* means in
this Verse to *Paulinus*,

Mira Caledonius nonnunquam detegit æstus, i. e.

The *British* Tide does sometimes Wonders shew.

BLACTAIL is a gr. Shoal of Sand, below *Canvey-Isle*,
in *Essex*, which runs out near 3 Leag. into the Sea, and has
a Mast at the End of it, set up as a Sea-Mark, and is called
Shoe-Beacon, fr. *Shoeberry-Nefs*, where it begins.

BLAIR Castle, (on the Riv. *Tilt*, near its Influx into
the *Garry*, a fine clear River, that falls a few m. lower into
the *Tay*) in the Shire of *Perth*, *Scotland*, 15 m. fr. *Dunkel*,
58 fr. *Edinburgh*, & 358 fr. *London*, is one of the Duke of
Athol's Seats, where he lives, with Attendants, like a petty
Sovereign.

BLAISOS, a Ter. of *Orleanois*, in *France*, N. of *Berry*.
'Tis a very fruitful Country, diversify'd with Mountains,
Hills, Vineyards, Forests, Plains, Gardens, Orchards,
Meadows, Cornfields, Rivers, Streams, &c.

BLAKEMORE Forest, *Dorset*, on the E. Side of *Sher-
born*, is also called *White-Hart Forest*. According to Tra-
dition a beautiful White Hart being killed here by the Gen-
try, after King *Henry III.* had ran him down & spared his
Life, he laid a Fine upon their Lands, which is paid into
the Excheq. to this Day, by the Name of *White-hart-silver*.

BLAMONT, a Town in the D. of *Lorraine*, *Germ.* 28 m.
S. E. of *Nancy*; E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 48. 38. subj. to *France*.

BLANC, or *Blanc-en-Berry*, in *Latin* *Oblincum*, in *Lower*
Berry, *France*, stands near the Borders of *Poitou*, on the Riv.
Creuse, which runs thro' it, and is about 14 Leag. fr. *Iffou-
dun* to W. Here is a Castle, a Priory, and a Convent of
Monks. It is the Seat of an Election, the Ter. of which
is barren, contain. many Woods and Forests, and such a
vast Numb. of Ponds, that there are 309 in but one Manor,
belon. to the D. of *Mortemar*. In its Neighb. however is
a Vineyard producing good Wine. Tho' the *Creuse* be not
navigable here, yet they float down Timber on it.

BLANCO, on the Coast of *New Andalusia*, in *Terra-fir-
ma*, *S. America*, is a pretty large Island, about 35 Leag. fr.
the Main, 15 Leag. fr. *Margarita*, and 18 fr. *Salt Tortuga*;
N. lat. 11. 50. It is flat, even, low, dry, healthy, most
Savannah of long Grass; but yet uninhabited. It has also
Trees of *Lignum Vitæ*, and Plenty of *Guanoes*. The Road
is on the N. W. End, against a small Cove or little sandy
Bay; there being no Riding other-where, being deep and
steep close to Land. There's a small Spring on the W.
Side, and sandy Bays round the Island, where come Turtle
ashore in abundance in the Night.

BLANCO Cape, a Promont. of *Peru*, in *S. America*, sit.
on the Coast of the *Pacific Ocean*, 120 m. S. W. of *Guia-
quil*; W. lon. 81. S. lat. 3. 45.

BLANCO Cape, a Promonto. of *Africa*, in the *Atlantic*
Ocean, 180 m. N. of *Senegal* River; W. lon. 18. lat. 20.
Le Maire tells us, that when the *Portuguese* first discovered
this Cape, they called it thus, for that being sandy & barren,
they

they saw not the *least Verdure*. It is level like the Sea, whence they called it the *Sea of Sand*.

Cape BLANCO, 8 m. from the City *Biserta*, on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, *Barbary*, which the *Moors* call *The [Ras el Abeadh] White Promontory*, is of a chalky Substance; being, without Doubt, the *Promontorium Candidum* of *Pliny*, and probably the *Promontorium Pulchrum* of *Livy*, where *Scipio* made his Descent in his first *African Expedition*. That this was the *Promontorium Candidum*, (or *White Promontory*) besides the Colour of it, and the Tradition of the same Name to this Day, we have this further to urge, that *Hippo Diarrhytus*, according to the Description of *Mela & Pliny*, lyeth in the very Gulph which is formed by this Cape and that of *Apollo*. If then it may be presumed that *pulchrum & candidum* are synonymous Terms, we want no farther Proof that this was also the *Promontorium Pulchr.* Besides, *Livy* informeth us, that when *Scipio* was in Sight of the Promontory of *Mercury* (or *Cape Bon*, as it is now called) he did not think fit to direct his Course thither; but the same Wind (an E. one, I suppose, fr. the hazy Quality of it) continuing, he order'd that some other convenient Place should be pitch'd upon to land at, [*infra*] below, or (as I conjecture) to the Westward. But as there are no Promontories besides that of *Apollo & the Candidum* in this Direction, there is no small Probability that the *Promon. Pulchr. & Cand.* were the same. *Livy* indeed mentions another Promont. in the Bay of *Carthage*, where *Scipio* kept his Winter Quarters; which some Persons perhaps may urge to have been the *Pulchrum* here disputed. But as this Promon. [or *Gellab*, accord. to the present Name] maketh the N. Point of the Haven of *Utica*, there would have been no Occasion for ordering his Fleet to that Place; a Circumstance doubtless which supposeth it to be at some Dist. from the *Prom. Pulc.* where he landed. *Xylander*, however, as he is quoted by *Sir W. Rawleigh* (p. 963.), supposes the Place to have been *Cape Bon*: Which, being without Quef. the Promont. of *Mercury*, cannot be insisted upon, inasmuch as *Livy* himself acquaints us that *Scipio* did not land there, but at some Place [*infra*] below it. Now, as *infra* cannot be supposed to imply a S. Direction, as well from the Difficulty that *Scipio* would have had in landing on the E. Shore of *Africk*, as for the Necessity there would be afterwards to pass by *Tunis & Carthage* in his intended Journey towards *Utica* (too daring an Attempt certainly at this Time), so there are not wanting Authorities for rendering it, as I have supposed, to the Westward. Thus the Course of Sailing fr. the *Streights of Gibraltar* to the *Levant* is called going up the *Mediterranean*; as, in returning from thence to *Gibraltar*, we are said to sail down. *Virgil* likewise (*Geor.* 2. l. 158. *An mare, quod supra, memorem; quodque alluit infra?*) in placing *Italy* between the *Adriatic & Tyrrhene Seas*, and situating the latter [*infra*] below it, maketh use of *infra*, in the same Sense with *Livy*, to denote a Position to the Westward.

BLANDFORD, in *Dorsetshire*, sit. between *Salisbury & Dorchester*, in the Coach Road to *Exeter*, 10 m. from *Pool*, 85 computed & 107 measured m. from *London*; W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 50. It is a large flourishing Borough & Market Town, well sit. on the pleasant Banks of the *Stour*, over which it has a Bridge, having about 600 Houses, many of them handsomely built of Stone. It is surrounded with a vast Number of Gentlemens Seats, which occasions its Market to be well stor'd with all manner of Provisions. It is a very antient Borough, and formerly sent 2 Members to Parliament, tho' none at this Time. 'Tis govern'd by 2 Bailiffs, yearly chosen out of the Aldermen or Capital Burgeses; and the Quarter Sessions for the County are kept here once a Year. It was burnt down by Accident in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign; but soon after rebuilt. Another great Fire happen'd here, *July 9. 1713*. And it was, *June 4. 1731*, again reduced to Ashes, with the Church and other Publick Buildings, as also a Village beyond the Bridge. A brief Account of which we extract from the ample one written by the Rev. Mr. *Mal. Blake*, on the Spot, and one of the Sufferers, viz. The Fire first kindled on the Outside of a Soap-boiler's House, occasion'd, as he conjectures, by Sparks that fell from a Chimney upon the Thatch. That House stood on rising Ground where 4 Streets met, not far from the Middle of the Town. The Engines were play'd, but soon burnt. The Wind, which sat N. W. quickly carried the Fire into distant Parts. Every Corner of these 4 Streets were presently in Flames, that raged onward not only with but even against the Wind; spreading with such Speed and Fury, that every Thing was soon devoured thereby. Not a Piece of Timber but what was burnt to a Coal. The Pewter in many Houses was not only melted, but re-

duced to Ashes, by the fervent Heat. Silver became Dross in a literal Sense. Most Persons were at once seized w. such a Panic, that they gave up the Town for lost quickly after the Fire broke out. Before 7 in the Evening (4 Hours after the Fire began) scarce a House remain'd but what, at least, was so much in Flames as to be past the Reach of Men to preserve it. The neighb. Hamlet, on the other Side the River, was almost totally consumed also, occasioned by some Flakes of Fire carried to and falling on their thatch'd Buildings; 3 only being saved. — The Fire ceased at the E. Part of the Town, where the last great Fire in 1713. began. — I shall never forget the Horror & Affrightment that appeared in every Countenance, render'd yet more frightful by the Labour and Toil of the Day. Many were scarce known even to their nearest Neighbours. How many Parents, with the most afflicting Solitude, were searching here and there for their lost Children, without hopes of seeing them for many Hours together; but, by the singular Direction of Providence, they flying some to one Place, some to another, they were, before Morning, all restored; not one Child having perished in the Flames. The Church held out a long Time, not having any House joining to it. But the Steeple at length took Fire, and that more than once; but by great Care and Diligence it was again quenched. However, about 12 o'Clock at Night, the Fire was seen afresh in the Middle of the Roof. This also might have been stopp'd at first, had they had Engines, or could they have got Ladders and Vessels to carry Water: But these were all burnt. It was towards 2 in the Morning before it broke thro' the Roof into a Flame. Then the Fire roared dreadfully, the Lead melted, the Stones split and flew; nay, so fervent and irresistible was the Heat, that the Bells themselves dissolved, and ran down in Streams. The Number of those that perished has been generally reckon'd to be 16; but on the best Inquiry I could make I can't find they were more than 13. and these Aged Persons, 3 Men & 10 Women. One of the latter was seen at a Distance endeavouring Escape; but soon dropt, her Cloaths being on Fire about her. Another was seasonably rescued from like Danger by her Son. The Small-Pocks at this Time prevailed in the Town, which render'd the other Calamity doubly afflictive to the Houses in which it was. About 60 Families were then visited with that Distemper. Not one indeed of the Sick perish'd in the Flames; but then they were many of them exposed to the greatest Hazard other ways. Some Little Ones in this hurrying Time, were snatched up out of their Beds, and carried away, without any Thing almost about 'em; so that their tender Mothers were forced to strip themselves of Part of their necessary Garments to cover them. And in this diseased and exposed Condition some Persons were laid in the open Fields, some under Hedges, and the Arches of the Bridge, intermix'd with those that but a little before fled from the Infection. Some, who were down of the Distemper, and left in their Beds by those that attended them, were soon roused with the dreadful Cry of *Fire!* and its roaring Flames, who in the Fright tore open their Eyes to see their Danger and make Escape, and, wrapping up themselves in Part of their Bed-cloaths, made the best Speed their weak State would admit of into the Gardens; and yet, tho' they had for some Time no other Shelter than what Trees and Hedges afforded, they recover'd. The Morning after, there was great Scarcity of Provisions. But some Supplies were soon thought of and found. There were 2 Ovens full of Loaves, wh. were set in a little before the Fire began: These, tho' bak'd to a Crust (for the Bake-houses were both burnt), were very acceptable. [But before Night fresh Supplies were sent from neighb. Parishes.] — In short, the whole Place was in such Confusion, that it was difficult to find a Road through it. — It is, however, since rebuilt more beautifully, and, by Act of Parliament, several Streets and Passages widen'd. — Formerly its chief Manufacture was Band-strings, and afterwards Straw-hats and Bone-lace: But Malsters and Clothiers are now the princ. Traders here. Its Market is on Saturdays; Fairs *Feb. 24. & June 29*. This Town had the Honour to give Title of Marquis to *John Churchill*, the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, in 1720.

BLANES, a Port Town of *Catalonia*, in *Spain*, sit. 20 m. S. of *Gironne*; E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 41. 30.

BLANKENBURG and REINSTEIN Counties. See BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTLE.

BLANKENBURG, Cap. of the Co. of *Blankenburg*, in the Cir. of *Lower Saxony*, *Germany*, subj. to the D. of *Brunswick Wolfenbottle*, 8. m. W. of *Quedlinburg* & S. W. of *Habersadt*, and 40 S. of *Wolfenbottle*, on the Front. of the Princ.

Princ. of *Anhalt*; E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 50. 'Tis but a small ill-built Town. The Duke (who has a Castle here) has offer'd the Inhab. Materials *gratis* for better Buildings; but as they have no Taste for it, or other Arts, all in vain.

PLANKENBURG, a Town sit. on the Coast of *Dutch Flanders*, 8 m. N. E. of *Ostend*; E. lon. 3. lat. 51. 20.

BLANKNEY, *Linc.* on the E. Side of the Road from *Sleaford* to *Lincoln*, had once a Mt. & Fair, but now disus'd.

BLAREGNIES, a Town of the *Austrian Netherlands*, sit. in the Pr. of *Hainalt*, 7 m. S. of *Mons*; E. lon. 3. 55. lat. 50. 30. Here the *English* and their Allies, commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* & Prince *Eugene*, obtained a Victory over the *French* commanded by M. *Villars* and *Boufflers*, Sept. 11. 1709. The *French* were encamp'd in the Woods of *Sart* and *Sansart*, where they had cut down Trees, and thrown up a tripple Entrenchment, for their Defence: And it cost the Allies sev. Thousand Men bef. they could drive 'em from their Intrenchments. The Armies consisted of 120,000 Men of each Side, whereof 20,000 at least were killed. The *French* made an orderly Retreat at last, tho' their General M. *Villars* was wounded, and disabled, in the Beginning of the Action. This Battle is commonly call'd *The Battle of Malplaquet*, from another Village near the Place of Action. *Salmon*. See MALPLAQUET.

BLATOBULGIUM. On a Promontory, at present the Boundary of *England* & *Scotland*, and form. of the Roman Prov. & the Country of the *Picts*, stood *Blatobulgium* [now *Bulness*], from which, as the most remote Limit of the Prov. of *Britain*, *Antoninus* begins his Itinerary. Here Roman Coins & Inscriptions are frequently still found; and 1 m. beyond it, at Low Water, are to be seen the Foundations of the fam. Wall call'd the *Picts Wall*, built by the Romans to restrain the Barbarians from breaking into the Province. But tho' a vast Arm of the Sea comes up here about 8 m. by *Ptolemy* call'd *Itunæ æstuarium*, [now *Solway-frith*] yet, at Low Water, the Scots and *Picts* found Means to ford it.

BLAVET, or *Port Louis*, a Port Town of *Britany*, *France*, sit. at the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, 65 m. S. E. of *Brest*, & 75 N. W. of *Nants*; W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 40. It is one of the Stations of the *French* Royal Navy.

BLAYE, or *Blayes*, a Fortrels of the K. of *France*, in the Pr. of *Guienne*, sit. on the *Gironde*, 2 Leag. below *Bec d'Ambez*, 21 m. N. of *Bordeaux*; W. lon. 45 min. lat. 45. 7. It is built on a Rock, having a Citadel with 4 Bastions. This they call the *Upper City*, wh. is separat. fr. the *Lower* by a sm. River, into wh. flows the Tide. In the latter live the Merchants, and have there their Warehouses. Here all the Ships that go to *Bordeaux* must leave their Guns and oth. Arms. The River being here prodigious large, in 1689 they built a Battery in an Island, about 256 Perches fr. *Blaye*, that they might be able to play their Guns against any Ship that should attempt to enter the River, or go up to *Bordeaux*. Such Island is 400 Perches fr. *Medoc*, which is over-agt. *Blaye*; and on the Side of *Medoc* they have a Fort flanked with 4 Bastions. The Port of *Blaye* is much frequented by Foreign Ships, and Vessels fr. *Britany*, which come to load Wine.

BLEACHLEY, *Bucks*, a lit. to W. of *Fenny-Stratford*, on the *Watling-street*, or Ro. fr. *Dunstable* to *Stony-Stratford*.

BLEIKERT. See LINTZ.

BLEKING, the most S. E. Pr. of *Sweden*, having the *Baltic Sea* on the S. *Smaland* N. and the Pr. of *Schonen* W.

BLENEAU, or *Blejeau*, in the Pr. of *Gastinois*, *France*, is sit. on the Riv. *Loing*, 4 Leag. fr. *Briare* to E. belonging to the Prince of *Courtenay*.

BLenheim, a Village of *Bavaria* (some say *Suabia*), in *Germany*, sit. on the W. Side of the Riv. *Danube*, 3 m. N. E. of *Hochstadt*, 27 N. E. of *Ulm*, and 25 N. W. of *Augsburg*; E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 48. 40. is rendered ever memorable by the Victory which the Allies, under the Command of the D. of *Marlborough* and Pr. *Eugene*, obtained ov. the *French* & *Bavarians*, commanded by the D. of *Bavaria* and the Marshals *Tallard* & *Marfin*, Aug. 2. 1704. This Place, being sit. on the Flank of the Fr. Army, was crowded with Soldiers on the Turn of the Battle; and being afterwards surrounded and set on Fire by the Confederates, 10000 were there forced to surrender at Discretion to the E. of *Orkney*, *Ld. Cutts*, &c. besides the Thousands that were pushed into the *Danube*, and there perish'd. If ever a Field of Battle was worth delineating in such a DICTIONARY, this is, wh. gave so decis. a Stroke for the Interest and Liberty of *Europe*, at the Expence of 20000 Lives; nor, we trust, will any Reader be displeas'd with the following correct Sketch thereof. — The Fr. Camp had

Hochstadt in the Rear. The Rt. Wing extended tow. the *Danube* near the Village of *Blenheim*, 3 m. lower down the *Danube*, and the Left to *Lutzingen*, wh. is 6 m. N. W. from the said Village, near the Side of the Wood that stretches down to the Riv. *Kessel*. Behind this was the Camp of the Confederates, the Left Wing of wh. extended to *Munster*, on the *Danube*, where it receives the *Kessel*; and the Rt. beyond the Village of *Appershoven*, 5 m. N. W. of *Munster*. Thus it had the *Kessel* all along bef. it, and 3 Fourths of their Front were covered by a Wood that lay to the Rt. (shooting to the Left of the Enemy's Camp) betw. the E. End of wh. & the *Danube* lay a sm. Opening to the Left, by which the Confed. march'd to attack the Enemy. While the Confed. Camp was at *Munster*, it had the Village of *Prastad* on the *Kessel* in the Centre, and *Verlinhoven*, anoth. Vill. on the *Danube*, in the Rear of their Left Wing. In the narrow Aperture, betw. that Riv. and the Wood, was the Village of *Taffheim* on the Left; and a little bey. that, nearer to the Enemy, was the Vill. of *Swinningen*, both near the *Danube*. Betw. them runs the great Road fr. *Donawert* to *Hochstadt*. On the Side of the Wood where the Opening begins to enlarge, are the Vill. of *Vulperstede* and *Swenbach*, both N. W. fr. *Blenheim*. Abt. Half-way betw. *Swinningen* and *Blenheim*, on the *Danube* Side, is the Vill. of *Greinheim*; and in the Centre of the Aperture, betw. *Blenheim* and the Wood, are the Vill. of *Untir-Klarw* and *Obir-Klarw*, the former abt. 2 m. nearer to the Confed. Camp than the latter. Betw. them runs *Hafelaer's* Brook, wh. rises out of the Wood, and runs S. E. to the *Danube* at *Blenheim*; but 'tis often very marshy on the Banks, and in few Places passable. Abt. 1 m. above *Blenheim* the *Danube* makes an Elbow, upon the Tip of which stands a Village called *Sonderen*, where M. *Tallard* was taken, endeavouring to get to *Blenheim*. In the Front of M. *Tallard's* Army was a sm. Brook or Mill-race, call'd by the Natives *Meul Weyer*, wh. rises abt. 4 or 500 Yds. fr. *Blenheim*, and runs thro' it into the *Danube*. For more of the Battle itself, &c. see HOCHSTADT.

BLenheim House. See WOODSTOCK.

BLERE, in the Pr. of *Touraine*, *France*, a sm. City on the Riv. *Cher* near *Amboise*. It was once confid. and had a Garrison kept here: But it now cont. but abt. 1400 Souls. Its being a gr. Thoroughfare for Soldiers is the Reason of its not being so well peopled as formerly.

BLESSINGTON, in *Queen's County*, *Leinster*, *Irel.* 14 m. fr. *Dublin*, has 3 Castles on the *Liffey*, 2 m. to N. E. It gave Title of Viscount to Lord *Boyle*.

BLESTIUM. See HEREFORDSHIRE.

BLETCHINGLEY, in *Surrey*, 5 m. fr. *Ryegate*, 10 E. fr. *Guildford*, and 20 S. fr. *London*; W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51. 20. is an ant. Parliamentary lit. Borough by Prescription; yet it has no Market. It stands on a Hill, on the Side of *Holmsdale*, with a fine Prospect. It has a handsome Church, that had once a Spire till burnt, and all the Bells melted, by Lightning, in 1606. Fairs June 11. Nov. 2.

BLETISA, an ant. lit. City of *Lusitania* (now *Portugal*), was sit. on the Southern Bank of the *Durius*, as may be infer. fr. an Inscript. in *Gruter*. The mod. Name of *Bletisa* is *Ledesma*, accord. to *Mariana*, who supposes the ant. and mod. Cities going by those Names to have been the same. As to any farther Particulars of this Place we are entirely in the Dark.

BLETSO, upon the *Ouse*, in the Hundred of *Willey*, in *Bedfordshire*, gives Title to *Ld. St. John's* Barony, (viz. *Lord St. John of Bletsbo*) at *Melchburn*, 8 m. fr. *Bedford*. There's a Fair at *Bletsbo* the 19th of May.

BLITHBUROW, or *Bliburg*, in *Suffolk*, on the Banks of the *Blyth*, is memor. for the Interment of the Xtian K. *Auna*, slain in Battle by *Penda* the *Mercian*. It is thought to have been an ant. tho' 'tis now but a mean Place. It had both a Market and Fair; but both now discontinued.

BLITHE, in *Nottinghamsh.* 3 m. fr. *Workop*, & 18 N. W. of *Newark*; W. lon. 1. N. lat. 53. 25. is a large Church and Parish Town, and had form. both a Castle and a Monastery, tho' now very few Remains of either. Market Thursday. Fairs, *Ascension-Day* for Sheep, and Oct. 8.

BLOCKZYL, in *Overijssel*, in the *United Netherlands*, is 6 m. fr. *Steenwyck* to S. W. at the Mouth of the Riv. *Aa*, on the Bank of the *Zuyder Zee*, which it in Part commands. It's a Place of good Trade, populous, and fortified with 6 Bastions, and oth. Regular Works. Its Harbour, form'd by the *Aa*, can hold above 200 Vessels.

BLOIS, Capital of the Territ. of *Blaisois*, in *Orleanois*, *France*, sit. on the N. Banks of the Riv. *Loire*, 12 Leag. fr. *Orleans*, to S. W. 7 fr. *Tours* to N. E.; E. lon. 1. 20. lat.

47. 35. It's seated partly in a Plain, partly on a Hill, in one of the most beautiful Countries of all France. The Loire separates it fr. the Suburbs called *Vienne*, but is link'd to it by a Stone Bridge, rebuilt by *Hen. IV.* in 1598. The Castle is its gr. Ornament. At first Sight it seems separ. fr. it; but it's joined with it by a Road contrived in the Rock. It is a Royal Palace, having a Garden adorn'd with Water-works and antique Statues. The City has sev. Colleg. and Par. Churches, and Convents both for Male and Female. *St. Solemnis* Church, having been destroy'd by Storm in 1678, has been magnificently rebuilt, and made an Episc. Cathedral, 1697. All that belongs to this new Diocese was taken fr. that of *Chartres*. The Bp. of *Blois* is Suffr. to the Abp. of *Paris*. It contains 5 Abbies, above 60 Pories, near 200 Parishes, and a vast Numb. of Chapels. The *Jesuits* in a College here teach Philosophy and Polite Literature. The City is the Seat of a Bailiwick, whose Jurisdic. extends over the whole County; and of an Election under the Generality of *Orleans*. The ch. Trade now is in Wine and Brandy. Here were a gr. many Tanners; but the high Duty on Leather sunk that Manufacture to nothing. It's noted for making the best Watches in the Kingdom. The frequent Residence of the Court here has occasion'd *French* to be spoke here in its greatest Purity and Elegance. The Protestants took this City in the Civil Wars; but 'twas retaken and sacked by the D. of *Guise* in 1562. In 1566, the States of the Kingd. assemb. here to compose Relig. Differences; but without Effect. They met again 1588, to suppress the Disorders occas. by the *Cath. League*; when *Guise* and his Brother the Cardinal, the Heads of the League, were cut off by Ord. of *K. Hen. III.* — W. of the City is the Forest of *Blois*, of 5300 Acres.

BLONAY, a Village abt. a Leag. above *Vevay*, in the Cant. of *Bern*, *Switzerland*, is sit. at the Foot of the Mountains on which it has a Castle, from whence is a delightful Prospect over the neighb. Country, *Savoy*, &c.

BLORE-HEATH in *Shropshire*, memor. for the Battle in the Reign of *Hen. VI.* when the E. of *Salisbury* fought *Ld. Audley*, the former for the Line of *York*, the latter for that of *Lancaster*. See *CHESHIRE*.

BOAR. What is call'd *The Boar* (form. known by the Name *Hygre*, in Latin *Hygra*) is that rapid Tide of Flood of the Riv. *Severn*, which spurs along with such Impetuosity, that it comes on a Roll, oftentimes of 4 Feet high, all at once, foaming and roaring dreadfully, &c. For more see *SEVERN*, or *GLOUCESTERSHIRE*, also *BRIDGE-WATER*.

BOARE. *Anta & Boare* are 2 fm. Vill. betw. *Sacunde & Sama*, in *S. Guinea*, not confid. for Gold Trade, except by Accident. The Country behind is very hilly and woody. *Anta* is only fam. for the gr. Quantity of excellent Palm-Wine it produces, for wh. the Blacks resort thither fr. 15 or 20 Leag. abt. and carry it to sell all along the Gold Coast. The Land is also very fertile of all Sorts of Herbs, Roots, Fruits, &c. and stored with Goats & Poultry. *Barbot*.

BOAVISTA. See *BONAVISTA*.

BOBBIESE Ter. in the *Milanese*, *Italy*, is so called fr. its Capital next following, viz.

BOBBIO, or *Bobio*, the Cap. of the preceding Ter. is sit. on the Riv. *Trebbia*, near the Confines of *Genoa*, and a fm. Distance from another River from whence it has its Name, and on the Confines of the Du. of *Parma*, 28 m. S. E. of *Parvia*, 30 N. E. fr. the Metropolis, and as many S. W. of *Tortona*; E. lon. 10. lat. 44. 35. subj. to the Ho. of *Austria*. It owes its Rise to one *Columbanus*, an *Irishman*, since his Death *fainted*, who settled in this Territ. and built a Monastery; which became so considerable as to occasion the building this Town about it. It was afterw. erected into a Bp.'s See, subj. to that of *Genoa*, tho' the Town belongs to the *Milanese*. It is neither large, strong, populous, nor any way confid. but for being the Capital of this Ter.

BOCA CHICA, the Streight or Entrance into the Harbour of *Carthage*, in *S. Amer.* defended by sev. Forts and Platforms of Guns, which were all taken by the *Brit. Forces* in 1741; but the gr. Mortality among the Forces obliged them to retire before the City was taken.

BOCA DEL DRAGO, a Streight betw. the Island of *Trinidad & New Andalusia*, a Pr. of *Terra-firma*, in *S. Amer.* This Name (*The Dragon's Mouth*) was given it by *Columbus*, because it is very dangerous, by reason of the Abund. of fresh Water that struggles to get out there into the Sea, and makes 3 boisterous Channels extend. fr. E. to W. the Width of the Streight.

BOCA ISLES, or *Lit. & Gr. Boca*, (togeth. with those of *Frayles*, *Cona*, and *Tesligoes*) are certain Islands near the

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Coast of *New Andalusia*, *S. Amer.*; but we find nothing particular of them, except their Situation, which may be better seen in a Map.

BOCHAM, *Magna & Parva*, in *Surry*, are 2 Villages near *Leatherhead*, and abt. 5 m. fr. *Guildford*.

BOCHARA, Cap. of the Ter. of *Bochara*, in *Ussac Tartary*, sit. on the Riv. *Oxus*, 60 m. W. of *Samarcand*, and 260 N. E. of *Meched*; E. lon. 65. lat. 40. a very populous wealthy City, wh. was taken and plundered by late *Kouli Kan*, or *Shah Nadir*, and by him made tributary.

BOCHIM. *Judg. ii.* begins with informing us, that an * Angel of the Lord came up fr. *Gilgal* to *Bochim*, and there reproved the *Israelites* for breaking their Covenant with God, by making a League with the Inhabitants of the Land, &c. whereupon God had said, that he would not drive out the said Inhabitants, &c. Upon which the *Israelites* fell a weeping; whence they called the Name of the Place *Bochim*, i. e. *Weepers*. That this Place lay near to *Shiloh* is probably thought, because it follows, that there they sacrificed unto the Lord; whereas Sacrifices were to be offer'd only where the Lord should choose, and where the Tabernacle was set up; which then was at *Shiloh*. [*Wells.*] * 'Angel. That is, a *Messenger*; for so the Word implies. The Rabbins will have this *Messenger* to be *Phineas* the Priest. But by the Words of the Text, *Judg. i.* [*It is ii.*] 1. it must be an Angel, or *Divine Messenger*, by whose Mouth God declared, *I brought you out of Egypt*; which could not be applied to *Phineas*. [*Horwel.*] But if it is GOD who declares thus by only the *Messenger's* Mouth, it matters not whether it can be primarily applied to *Phineas* or no; nor does that at all hinder *Phineas* from being this *Divine Messenger*, or *Messenger of God*, he (be he whosoever he may) speaking the Words which God had put into his Mouth. And if this Angel, or Ambassador, was to have been understood by us as a *Celestial Spirit*, it's rational to imagine the Holy Penman would have rather express'd it, that he came down from Heaven, than that he came up from *Gilgal*.

BOCHNIA, a Town in the Neighbourh. of *Wielicz*, in *Poland*, noted for a Quarry of excellent Rock Salt. See *WIELICZ*, or *VELISCA*.

BOCKING, in the Hundred of *Hinkford*, in *Essex*, abt. 42 m. from *London*, and which is parted from *Braintree* but by a fm. Stream, so as they appear almost as but one & the same Town, is one of the largest Villages in the County, its Church being a Deanery of 6 or 700 l. a Year, in the Gift of the Abp. of *Canterbury*. It is famed for the Bays Trade; and many rich Clothiers, or *Websters* (as they call 'em), have fine large Houses in it. They have one Sort of Bays peculiar to themselves, called *Bockings*, with which they drive a considerable Trade to *Portugal*.

BOCKHOLT, a Town of *Munster*, in the Pr. of *Westphalia*, Germ. 20 m. E. of *Cleef*; E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 40. subj. to the Bishop of *Munster*.

BOCKOUT, and ASSENEDE, 2 of the 4 Offices (as the *French* call them, tho' they should rather be styl'd *Manors*) in *Flanders*, are but large Boroughs, which have never been surrounded with Walls; but within their Jurisdiction stands that very considerable Fortrefs call'd 't *Sas van Ghent*.

Cape BOCO, or *Marsala*, in the Island of *Sicily*, is the nearest Part of that Island to any Part of *Africk*, viz. *Cape Bona*.

BODEGRAVE, in the Pr. of *Holland*, about 11 m. fr. *Leyden* to the S. E. the Seat of the antient *Bagoadæ* ment. by *Corn. Aurelius*, supposed to have been a Sort of Banditti. It was a very fine Village till burnt by the *French* in 1672. It was afterwards fortified by the *Dutch*, and noted for the Pr. of *Orange's* Camp, to cover the Country against the *French* at that Time. It is still a very pleasant Town.

BODENHAM, *Heref.* near the Riv. *Lug*, to N. of *Amberley*, had a Market, which is difus'd.

BODGSHAM, *Suffex*, 5 m. N. of *Battle-Abbey*, near the Riv. *Rother*, & the Lond. Ro. to *Rye*, had form. a Castle.

BODMIN, or *Bodman*, (*Bosuenma* in *British*) and in ant. Charters *Bodminian*, is sit. about 12 m. from the 2 Channels, near the Centre of the Co. of *Cornwall*, about 10 m. W. of *Leskard*, 26 N. E. of *Falmouth*, 195 computed & 263 measured m. from *London*; W. lon. 5. 10. lat. 50. 32. The Town is pretty large, near 1 m. long; but the Ruins of some Streets on the N. Side manifest it has been larger. It lies between 2 Hills, but in a very wholesome Air, as the long Lives of Inhabitants prove, 90 being a common Age among 'em, and sometimes they exceed 100; so that *Camden's* Account that it is not healthy is either a Mistake, or the Air is much amended. The Church is very spacious, (reckon'd

(reckon'd the largest in the County) being a Vicarage in the Gift of Sir Edm. Prideaux, Bart. It was much damag'd in 1699 by its Spire thrown down by a violent Tempest; but is repaired all but the Spire. It was formerly a Bishop's See, which was translated thro' St. Germain's and Crediton to Exeter: And the Remains of the Palace, and of a Priory & Friery, are still to be seen. It is a Borough, govern'd by a Mayor & Town-Clerk, assist. by 12 Magistrates and 24 Commoners, who alone have Priv. of electing their 2 Members of Parliament, and stamping Tin; for this was one of the Coinage Towns, till it lost such Privilege to Lestwithiel. This Town has been principally concern'd in 2 Rebellions; one of Per. Warbeck, who gathered Forces here till he thought himself strong enough to take Exeter; and the other in Edward VI.'s Time, when the Cornish & Devonshire Men being risen, the Mayor of Bodmin, one Boyer, was very active to assist them, and was deservedly hang'd for his Pains. 'But it was one of the merriest Executions; for Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost Marshal of the King's Army, who was appointed Judge of those Rebels, first dined with His Worship, and then hang'd him on a Gallows which he had provided, tho' his Miller's Man offer'd to suffer for him; but Sir Anthony would not accept of this; however he hang'd the Miller's Man too, since he liked it so well, and knowing he had been busy among the Rebels. The Mayor had Warning from Sir Anthony to make his Escape; but he not regarding it, his Execution could not be avoided.' — This Account of the Fact is given by *The English Traveller*. And if precisely true, Sir Anthony seems to have deserv'd Hanging as well as the Rebel whom he would treasonably have let escape. But Sir J. Hayward, in his *Life of King Edward VI.* as well as as other Historians, relates it (with regard to the Miller) thus: — 'Near the said Place [Bodmin] dwelt a Miller who had been a busy Actor in that Rebellion, and fearing the Approach of the Prov. Marshal told a sturdy tall Fellow, his Servant, that he had Occasion to go from home; and therefore if any should enquire after the Miller, he should not speak of him, but affirm himself the Miller, and that so he had been for 3 Years before. The Provost came and called for the Miller. His Servant said he was the Man. The Provost demanded how long he had kept the Mills. Three Years, answer'd he. Then the Prov. commanded his Men to lay hold of him, and hang him on the nearest Tree. The Fellow then cry'd out that he was not the Miller but the Miller's Man. Nay, Sir, answer'd the Provost I will take thee at thy Word. --- If thou beest the Miller, thou art a busy Knave. If thou beest not, thou art a false lying Knave. Whatsoever thou art, thou shalt be hang'd: &c. — From that Time to this, the Town has been always Loyal. A Sort of Carnival (which the Vulgar call Bodmin Riding) is kept every Year, abt. the Middle of July, on Holgarver-Moor, near this Town, wh. is resorted to by Thousands of People. Among oth. merry Gambols, those who know well the Moor make Diversion by drawing the Unwary into its Quagmires. And cert. Criminals are tried before one whom they call the Mayor of Holgarver, for some trivial Offence or other, and punish'd by some harmless Disgrace, such as wearing one Spur, &c. &c. From hence Slovans are threaten'd to be presented in Holgarver Court. The Sports and Pastimes hereof were so well liked by K. Cha. II. when he touch'd here, in his Way to Scilly, that he became a Brother of the Jovial Society; which, it seems, derives its Original fr. the Times before the Conquest. Market Saturday. Fairs, St. Paul's Day, Wednesday bef. Whitsuntide, and Dec. 6.

BODROCK County, in Up. Hungary, lies along the Danube, abt. 60 m. betwixt that River and the Theysse, and its greatest Breadth is abt. 33. Segedin is its principal Town, tho' it has the following one of its own Name, viz.

BODROCK, or Bodrogh, in the County just mentioned, is a fortif. Town on the E. Side of the Danube, 17 m. S. E. fr. Bathmunster, 40 W. fr. Segedin, 33 S. E. fr. Colocza, 84 N. W. fr. Belgrade, & 80 S. E. fr. Buda; E. lon. 20. 15. lat. 46. 15. It has good Pastures in its Neighbourhood, that form the Desert of Barmecche. It was taken by the Turks in 1552. but retaken 1686.

BOEDÉDOE, in the Kingd. of Gr. Benin, on the Coast of S. Guinea, near the Mouth of the Riv. Formosa, is a Trading Village of about 50 Houses or Cottages, built only with Rushes and Leaves, (like those at Areba) and governed by a Magistrate there called Veador, a Portuguese Word signifying Overseer; with some others of the King's Officers, who, in his Name, extend their Jurisdiction over the wh. Country round in Civil Affairs, and receiving the

Duties. But in Crim. Cases of Moment they send to Court, &c. Barbot & Bosman.

BŒOTIA a Ter. of Ant. Græcia prop. We find 2 ant. Kingdoms by the Name of Bæotia; one (by far the more ant. and confid. of the 2) founded, or rather restor'd, by Cadmus, and named by him Bæotia from the Ox which is said to have directed him to the Place where he built the Capital of his new Kingdom, better known afterw. by the Name of THEBES. The other was in Thessaly, and is said to have been founded by Bæotus the Son of Neptune, and Brother of Æolus, by Arne the Daughter of Æolus K. of Æolis. This last having sent his Daughter to Metapontium a City of Italy, she was there delivered of those 2 Sons, the Eld. of whom she called aft. her Father's Name Æolus; and he possessed himself of the Islands in the Tyrrhenian (now Tuscan) Sea, and built the City of Lipara. Bæotus, the Younger Son, went to his Grandfather, and succeeded him in his Kingd. and called it by his own Name, and the Cap. City Arne from his Mother. All that we know of these is, they held this Settlement upw. of 200 Years, and that the Thessalians did expel them fr. it, and forced them to seek for a new one; upon wh. they came and possessed themselves of that Country wh. had been till then called Cadmeis, and gave it the Name of Bæotia. Diodorus & Homer tell us that these Bæotians did signalize themselves at the Trojan War; and the latter adds, that 5 of Bæotus's Grandsons, Peneleus, Leitus, Prothoenor, Arceflaus, and Clonius, were the 5 Chiefs that led the Bæotian Troops thither. — Accord. therefore to Diodorus, this last Country, tho' founded into a Kingd. at least ever since the Time of Cadmus, was not called Bæotia till the banish'd Sons of Bæotus gave it that Name, abt. 300 Years after the building of Thebes. But the most current Acct. (especially among the Poets) is, That this Name had been given to it by Cadmus himself, in Memory of the Ox by whom he had been directed thither, accord. to Command of the Oracle. The Fable goes, that Cadmus, tired with going in Search of his Sister Europa, whom Jupiter, in Shape of a Bull, (or, as is supposed, in a Ship which had a Bull painted on the Deck) had carried into Crete, was advised by the Oracle of Delphos to follow the Track of the first Ox he saw, and where he rested himself to build there the City of Thebes; which he did accordingly. However, it is owned this Country had sev. other Names, accord. to those of its supposed Founders. Those who ascrib'd it to Ogyges call'd both it & its Capital Ogygia. Others call it Cadmeis, fr. Cadmus, Aonia, fr. Aon Son of Neptune, Hyantis fr. Hyas Son of Atlas; but the far greater Part say it was originally called Calydna fr. Calydus, the 1st Founder of the Cap. & Kingd. That Prov. is now called STRAMULIPPA, and Thebes, its ant. Cap. STIBES, or STIVES. It borders on the E. of Attica, (and was in Time joined to it) being parted fr. it by Mt. Cithæron; N. by the Streight Euripus (now called the Negroponte), said to flow 7 Times in 24 Hours [or rather, accord. to Livy, supposed to do so, because its Tides are boisterous and uncertain]; W. it had the K. of Phocis, and S. the Gulph of Corinth. Its utmost Extent fr. E. to W. was 1 degr. 10 min. & near the same Length fr. N. to S. but coming near to a Point Eastward. Here is the large Lake Copais, abt. 14 m. long & 8 broad, out of which flow 2 confid. Rivers, wh. water the far greater Part of the Country Eastward: These are Asopus [Described in an Article of its own] and the Ismenus, wh. emptieth itself into the Euripus. The Country is partly hilly, espec. Aonia properly so called: But the rest is low and flat, abounding with excellent Pasturage; but whose Air is so thick & foggy, that Horace thought it the Occasion of the Inhabitants being such famous Dunces. Its Places of Note were, 1. The Trophonian Cave, of which 'twas said, that those who had once been in it, were never seen to laugh afterw. Hence the Proverb, when a Man was over melancholy, He has been in the Trophonian Den. 2. Thebesia, a Town on the River of that Name, and shadow'd N. by the fam. Helicon; whence the Muses were called Thespiades. 3. Aulis [See its Article], a Sea-port on the Negropont. 4. The Streights of the Mountain Octa, not above 5 f. in Br. and commonly called the Streights of Thermophilæ. But, 5. the most fam. Place was the City THEBES [Which see], sit. near the Riv. Ismenus, and surnamed Heptapylus, from its Seven Gates. The Government was altogether Monarchical, and perhaps more despotic than the rest of Greece. We have nothing left of their antient Customs, exc. what Plutarch tells us in his Morals, of their Manner of introducing their new-married Women into their new Habitation. They were brought thither in a kind of Chariot or Cart, the Axle-tree of which was immed. burnt, to give the Bride to understand

understand that *she was fixed with her Husband for Life, and must not expect to return to her Parents.* The Foundation of this antient Kingdom we shall only date from the Building (or perhaps rebuilding) its Metrop. by *Cadmus*, to avoid all the *Fables* and *Uncertainties* which preceded *that Period*, and concerning which (whether we make *Ogyges* or other Hero to have reigned in *Bæotia*) we cannot gather any Light from; even what we have left of, out of the *Fable Writers*. Even the Times which elapsed between *Cadmus* and the celebrated War between the 2 contend. Sons of *OEdipus*, (and which is the most antient Piece of History we have of all *Greece*) are so stuff'd with the vilest & most absurd *Fables* of Gods turn'd into *Satyrs* and *Devils*, and of Men turned into Monsters of Cruelty & Lust, that we hope we shall be excused for skipping it over. The Time in which Chronologists place the Rape of *Europa* being about the Year of the Flood 1553. the Rebuilding of *Thebes* may be supposed to have been within a very few Years after; which answers to pretty near the Time of the *Israelites* taking Possession of the Land of *Canaan*.

BÆTICA, a Prov. of ant. *Spain*, was so called from the famed River *Bætis*. See **BÆTICA**; being the same, only differently spelt with an *Æ*, whilst it's also spelt with an *Æ*.

BÆTIS, or *Bætis*, the River just mentioned, (now called, as said in our Article **BÆTICA**, *Guadalquivir*, i. e. *Great River*) has its Spring-head among the Mountains of *Segura*, ant. called the *Oreispodan-Hills*; or, accord. to *Pliny*, it springs out of the *Tudensian Forest*, so called from the ant. City of *Tugia*, mention'd in the *Itinerarium*, and sit. about the Mountains aforesaid. It bends its Course S. W. and receives several Rivers, till a little below *Hispal*, or *Seville*, it divides itself into 2 Branches, which emptying themselves into the Bay of *Gades*, a few Leagues below the ant. Town of *Tartessus*, make a kind of a small Island on which that City was pleasantly sit. and the Island called from it *Tartessus*. The River is confid. on several other Accounts, particularly for the great Number of Trading-Ships that sail up and down it, the vast Traffick carried on by it, & the Excell. of its Water for dressing and dying of Wool & Woollen Cloaths. It empties itself into the Sea with such a violent Current, that the Noise of it is heard at a great Distance, and is not unlike that of a Cataract, especially at some particular Times, as when against Wind & Tide.

BOETROE. *Boetroë* is a Village in the Kingdom of *Anta*, (or *Ante*) or the Coast of *S. Guinea*, seated on a little River, at the Foot of a high Hill, on which the *Dutch* have a small irregular Fort, being an Oblong and divided into 2 Parts, defended by 2 very indifferent Batteries mounted with 8 small Guns. It was erected by Consent of the K. of *Anta*, to whom it pays a yearly Tribute in Gold, and was called *Badenstein*, or *Batenstein*, signifying Profit. It commands *Boetroë*, which is thinly peopled, whose Trade is by the Blacks of *Adom*, &c. bringing thither very good Gold. *Barbot*.

BOG, a Town of *Scotland*, in the Shire of *Bamf*, near the Mouth of the River *Sprey*, 4 m. S. of *Murray Frith*, 12 of *Elgin*, & 100 N. of *Edinburgh*; W. lon. 2. 23. lat. 57. 40. N. B. *The foregoing is the Account given us by Salmon. But we apprehend he is mistaken with regard to this BOG's being a Town, as not finding it in any other Author as such. What answers to its Situation is, viz. The*

BOG OF GICHT, which is the old Name of *Gordon-Castle*, the noblest Palace in the North of *Scotland*, and one of the largest in that Kingdom, the Apartments being high, spacious, and well furnished, having fine Gardens and a large Deer-Park.

BOG, a River of *Poland* [rather the *Ukrain*], which runs S. E. thro' the Pr. of *Podolia* & *Budziac Tartary*, falling into the *Euxine Sea*, between *Oczakow* and the Mouth of the River *Boristhines*. *Salmon*. At the Mouth of *Bog* is a triangular Island, half a League long, oppos. to *Semenwiruk*. *Beauplan*.

BOGAZI. The Streight which parts the Island of *Samos* from the Continent of *Asia* is by the *Turks* called the *little Bogazi* (that Word in their Language signifying a *Canal* or *Streight*), and the other, which separates it from the Isl. *Icaria*, the *great Bogazi*. As all the Vessels trading from *Constantinople* to *Syria* & *Egypt* pass thro' one of these Streights (the Course between *Mycone* & *Naxia* being too long) they are still frequented by Pirates, as they were in *Strabo's* Time. See **SAMOS**.

BOGLIO. See **BUEIL**.

BOGUINDA River on the Coast of *Nigritia*, or *North Guinea*, between *Cape St. Mary* & *Cape Roxo*, is abt. 3 Leag. higher than the Tide flows, and reaches 12 or 15 Leag. up

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the Country, which is inhabited by *Portuguese* & *Gourmet Blacks*, who gather and deal in Wax. This is the ord. Passage from *Cacheco* to *Jam*. *Barbot*.

BOHEMIA, or *Boiohemia*, or *Boiemia*. *Ambigatus*, K. of the *Celtæ* (or *Gallia Celtica*), about the Year of *Rome* 160, (or before *Christ* 753.) finding his Dominions overstock'd, sent away vast Numbers of his Subjects to seek their Fortunes under Command of his 2 Nephews *Segovesus* & *Bellovesus*. The former took his Way thro' the *Hircynian Forest*, and settled in a Canton of *Germany* ever since called *Boiemia*, or (more latterly) *Bohemia*, from the Word *Boii*; the greatest Part of his Followers being of that *Celtic Nation* which was so named. But these being afterwards (as in our Article **BAVARIA** observ'd) driven thence by the *Marcomani*, or *Sclavonians*, retired into that Country which lies between the *Inn* & the *Iser*, and which from them took its Name of *Boiaria*, or (as now pronounced) *Bavaria*. So much for the Etymon of the Name. --- Under the Name of **BOHEMIA IN GENERAL** should be included the Kingdom of *Bohemia proper*, D. of *Silesia*, and Marq. of *Moravia*; which lie all together, in Form of a Lozenge, between *Austria* on the S. *Brandenburgh* & *Lusatia* N. the Palat. of *Bavaria* with Pt. of *Saxony* W. and *Poland* E. extending 69 *German Leagues* (or 276 *English m.*) from N. to S. and 25 *Leagues* (or 260 m.) from E. to W. It once also comprehended *Lusatia* till the House of *Austria* granted it to the Elec. Ho. of *Saxony*. Being Inland Country, &c. the Cold is more severe here than in some others of the same Lat. And yet the Air is not healthful; owing partly to Hills and Mountains abounding in it. The chief Rivers are the *Elbe*, *Muldaw*, *Egra*, *Oder*, *Vistula*, *Moraw*, *Teyn*, & *Igla*. Its Revenues are computed at 12 or 1400,000 *l.* one Year with another. Which might be greatly augmented, were the Mines better look'd to; they being reckon'd the richest in *Europe* both for Gold and Precious Stones. As to the Proportions the 3 Grand Divisions (when held, entire, in the Possession of the Ho. of *Austria*, and before *Silesia*, &c. was with the Sword cut off from it by the present King of *Prussia*) bore one to another, it will be best known by the extraordinary Subsidies the late Emperor demanded for 1733. when *Bohemia proper* was to furnish 260,000, *Silesia* 190,000, *Moravia* 140,000. --- But the Kingd. of **BOHEMIA**, properly so called, is one of the best Countries in the *Austr. Domin.* and, next to *Hungary*, brings in most Money. 'Tis bounded on E. by *Moravia* & *Silesia*, W. by *Misnia* & *Bavaria*, N. by *Lusatia*, & S. by *Austria*. 'Tis about 140 m. from N. to S. and about 170 (where longest) from E. to W. and lies in the 8th & 9th Climates, longest Day 16 h. and half. 'Tis almost entirely encomp. with Mountains, in which are Mines of Gold, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Sulphur, & Nitre. Carbuncles, Emeralds, Amethysts, Jasper, Sapphire, and other Precious Stones, abo. more than in any other Part of the Empire. Gold Sand is discover'd in some Rivers. Here are also Salt-pits, but of little Use. They make here great Quantity of Glass & Alum. 'Twas ant. a Part of the *Hercynian Forest*; but it has no Appear. of a Forest now, it being replaced with an incredib. Number of Towns & Villages. Yet has it Woods and Forests abound. with Wild Beasts, Deer, & Fowl. The Soil in general is fat & arable, (tho' in some Places sandy & barren) and produces not only Corn, but Store of Saffron. Gardens & Orchards yield Plenty enough both for Consumpt. & Export. Wine not keeping well, is not much cultivated. But their Beer, both white & brown, is much valued, and exported, their Hops being more plent. and better than those of their Neighbours. Meadows and Pastures are abund. with large Cattle, and Horses fit for War, besides Sheep and Geese; the Feathers of which they mostly send abroad, there being scarce any Beds in the Inns save at *Prague*. Besides lesser Rivers which Water the Country, and supply it with Fish, the *Muldaw* rises in the Mountains on the E. Side, as the *Elbe* does in those of the N.; both of which join a little below *Prague*, and make that River navigable, which (being joined also by the *Egra*) then only keeps the Name of the *Elbe*, and runs (thro' *Saxony* and by *Hamburg*) to the *German Ocean*. --- The present Inhabitants are a Mixt. of *Sclavonians* & *Germans*. The former, who live in Villages, are Slaves. Town Inhabitants are fond neither of Arts, Arms, nor Trade, but prefer Idle Life. They are generally of large Size, well set, subtil, courageous, true to Word; but the common Sort so thievish, that 'tis dangerous going into Towns after Sunset, or any Time in Country without being well attended, &c. They are also reckon'd great Gurmundizers & Drunkards: But Exceptions are certainly to be made, scarce any Vice being absolutely

absolutely *national*. The Lang. is *Sclavonian*; but People of Fashion, by Intercourse with *Vienna*, &c. have attain'd to *High Dutch*; and the Com. have got some Intermixture of it. There are a few *Hussites* still subsisting here, but keep it close. *Jews* have open Toleration. But the predom. Religion is the *Roman Catholick*. The Protestant Religion had indeed early Footing here; *John Huss* and *Jerom of Prague*, being convinced by the Writings of our *Wickliff*, set about a Reformation with Success; and, after they were burnt, it spread so, that the Pope, on the Death of good King *Wenceslaus* (who had defended the *Hussites*), instigated the Emperor, &c. to extirpate them. But they bravely defended themselves under the noble Gen. *Zisca*, whose Soldiers, at his own Desire, at his Death made a Drum of his Skin. But, they were at length driven to the Mountains near *Moravia*, and joining with the *Waldenses* were called by that Name. When *Luther* appear'd, they agreed much with him, and 17 Barons & 146 Knights became of that Communion. The Emp. *Maximilian* & *Randolph II.* tolerated 'em; but *Matthias* persecuting 'em gave Rise to the *Bohemian War* in 1618. when the Protestants chose *Fred. V.* Elector of *Palatine*, for their King to protect them. But he being defeated at the Battle of *Prague*, 1620. and the chief Protestants kill'd or executed, the rest were at last banish'd in 1639. since which their Religion has not been tolerated. Nor had this poor Country recover'd other Losses it sustain'd by those Wars, when alas! after the Death of the late Emperor *Cha. VI.* it became the Theatre of the last bloody War, the horrid Overture to which was play'd by the *Prussians* and the *French*. The Government of the *Bohemians* was once a limited Monarchy; but since 1620. abovesaid have been govern'd by the House of *Austria* in a despotic Sort; having but a Shadow of Liberty by a Meeting of their States, (Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, & Towns) every Year, --- just to grant the Supplies demanded by their Sovereign; the Revenue to him being 1,000,000 *per An.* Sterl. --- The Wealth & Grandeur of the Nobility, and the Poverty & Slavery of the Peasants, surpasses Imagination. The latter starve in a plentiful Country, and the former are the richest in *Europe*, and live the most splendidly and grandly. By which Means, however, they are often Head and Ears in Debt; tho' luckily they have a Settlement which prevents their total Ruin: For most of their Lands being entail'd on the Eldest Son of the Family, they can't be alienated or incumber'd without Consent of the whole Family, and the King himself. When such Son has run into Debt, &c. the Creditors, & sometimes the Parents, petition the King for a Sequestration. The King names Trustees to manage the Estate, and the Spendthrift is allow'd but a Pension, till all Debts are paid. The Nobility, &c. despise Preferments, and prefer a private Life with Honour & Ease to Dependence and Cringing at Court. The Custom of Travelling abroad obtains here much; but they must first obtain Leave of the Emperor, and then they have a Sort of Spy & Guard sent with them as Attendant, either a *Walloon*, *Luxemburger*, *Lorrainer*, or *Liegeois*, Soldier of Fortune. The *Bohemians* have many Talents for Musick, especially the Hunter's Horn; so that there's scarce a Village but the Mafs is sung in Consort. The Country is prop. divided into the E. & W. Parts by the *Moldaw*, and each subdivided into 9 Circles or Prov. viz. In the E. those of *Prague*, *Kaurfim*, *Bebeyn* (or *Berawn*), *Czastlaw*, *Chrudim*, *Koniginkrays*, *Glatz*, *Boleslaw*, (or *Buntzler*) *Leotomeritz*. In the W. *Salz* (or *Ziatect*) *Schlany*, *Rakonick*, *Elmbogen*, *Egra*, *Podebrock*, *Pilsen*, *Moldaw* (or *Ultaw*), *Pracken*. The ch. Town is *PRAGUE*.

BOHOL, one of the *Philippine Islands*, in the *E. Indies*, sit. N. of the Island of *Mindano*, & S. W. of *Leyte*; E. lon. 122. lat. 10. in Subject. to the King of *Spain*, for whom (and themselves) the *Jesuits* are Governors. Its Len. from N. to S. is 16 Leag. its Br. 8 or 10, and Comp. 40. The S. Coast, looking towards *Mindanao*, is best peopled; i. e. from *Lobog* the Metrop. to the little Island or Penins. *Panglao*. There are 3 others, with fewer Inhabitants; but in all they do not make 1200 that pay Tribute. The Soil produces no Rice; but is rich in Gold Mines, and abund. of *Cocoas*, *Batatas* [Potatoes], and several other Sorts of Roots, which serve instead of Rice. There's Abundance of Cattle in the Mountains, and Fish in the Sea, which the Natives exchange with those of the neighb. Islands for Cotton. The People speak the *Biscayan Language*, but are whiter & better countenanced than those of *Leyte*, *Samar*, & *Panay*, and bolder both at Sea & Land. *Gemelli*.

Cape *BOJADOR* is sit. between Cape *Nun*, or *Non*, and the flat Shore called *Los Ruviros*, in the Prov. of *Zanhaga*,

Africk, 30 m. from the former, and thrice as much from the latter.

BOIANO, in Lat. *Bovienum*, a little City of the Co. of *Molise*, in *Naples*, (a Town and Colony, according to *Strabo*, of the ant. *Samnites*), is sit. at the Foot of the *Apennines*, on the River *Tiferno*, on the Conf. of *Terra di Lavoro*, 28 m. from *Capua* to N. E. 13 S. E. from *Isernia*, & 15 N. of *Benevento*; E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 41. 30. Tho' so small, & poorly inhab. yet it's a Bp.'s See, subj. to that of *Benevento*.

BOIS-LE-DUC. See *BOLEDUC*.

BOIS-BELLE, or *Henrichemont*, (in Lat. *Boscobellum*) in *Lower Berry*, *France*, is a City adorn'd with a fine Castle, 5 Leag. from *Bourges* to the N. It's an independent & fover. Principal. The Lords of which have always enjoy'd the Rights of fover. Princes, coining Money in and with their own Name and Image, &c. &c. All which Privil. have been confirm'd by *Lewis XIII.* & *XIV.* The City and its District therefore are free from all Taxes, Aids, &c. It belongs to the Family of *Bethune-Sully*. *Henrichemont* is the Name of the City, *Bois-Belle* of the Principality.

BOKHARA, or *BUCHARIA*, in *Great Tartary*, *Asia*, lies between the 34th and 44th Degree of N. Lat. and between the 61st and 82d of Lon. E. from *London*; its greatest Length being about 600 *English m.* and Br. not much less. It lies to N. E. of the *Usbecks*, on the other Side of the River *Gibon*. The *Tartars* call it *Great Bokhara*. It is subdiv. into 3 Provinces; the most N. of which is called *Maurenner*, and the Capital of it is *Sarmacand*, sit. to the N. *Great Bokhara* prop. so called lies in the Middle, & has a Capital City of the same Name abt. 35 m. to N. of the *Gibon*; and the Prov. of *Balk*, the chief of which is also called *Balk*, to S. towards *Persia*. *Bokhara* abounds w. all that is requisite to make a Country pleasant. In the Mount. are rich Mines; the Vallies produce Plenty of Fruits & Herbs; the Rivers abound with Fish; and Wood (so scarce in all the rest of *Great Tartary*) is here in Plenty. But all these Blessings are in a manner thrown away upon the Inhabitants, who are natur. lazy, & chuse rather to plunder their Neighbours than improve such Advantages of their own. But tho' they are as great Robbers as most of the *Mohamedan Tartars*, they are generally look'd on as the most civilized of them. They boast of being stronger & braver; and they must certainly be courageous since the *Persians* (naturally brave) dread them. Even the Women are of undaunted Courage, and follow their Husbands in War, fighting if Occasion. These are well shaped & pretty enough; nay some would pass as beautiful even in *Europe*.

BOKELEM. See *HILDESHEIM*.

BOKENHEIM, in the Co. of *Hanaw*, about a Leag. out of *Franckfort*, where the *Calvinists* thereof have 2 Churches. See *FRANCKFORT*.

BOLE, a Village of *Melli*, in *Negroland*, *Afric*, above *Bot*, on the same Side the Riv. *Gefves*.

BOLEDUC, *Bolduc*, or *BOIS-LE-DUC*, (in Dutch *Den Bosch*, or *S' Hertogen Bosch*, i. e. the Duke's Wood, in Lat. *Sylva Ducis*, or *Boscum Ducis*) in Dutch *Brabant*, 20 m. fr. *Breda* to the E. 40 fr. *Antwerp* N. E. 53 fr. *Maastricht* N. 36 fr. *Cleves* W. 26 fr. *Utrecht* S. 45 fr. *Amsterdam* S. E. & 17 W. of *Grave*; E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51. 36. It is sit. on the Conflux of the *Aa* & *Bommel*, which a little lower receive the *Diese*, and fall into the *Maes* 4 m. below this City, at *Crevencaur*, where the River forms the Isle of *Bommel*. It is strong both by Situa. & Fortificat. It's environ'd with Rivers & Meadows, which are often overflow'd; so that the Avenues to Town are, for great Part of the Year at least, upon artificial Causeways, made turning & winding, and commanded by one or other of the 6 Forts at some Distance without the Town; the chief of which are that of *Crevencaur* near the *Maes*, the great Fort *Isabella*, and the little one *St. Anthony*. The Ditches round the City are fill'd with the Waters of the above Rivers, which enter the Town by divers Canals, very commod. to the Inhabitants. Within the Walls is a Citadel, built by the *States General* to keep the *Roman Catholicks* in Awe, they being more numerous here than the Protestants. The City is large, fair, well built, & populous, 4 or 5 m. in Comp. fortify'd in the mod. Way, of a triang. Figure, its Walls flank'd with 7 large Bastions. The Inhabitants are almost all Soldiers, which occasion the Saying, *The Citizens of Bolduc are all Warlike Merchants*. Linnen & Woollen Manufactures flourish here; they being also famous for Cutlery Wares and Needles. This City was erect. into an Epif. See in 1559. the Diocese containing (besides *Bolduc*) the Cities of *Helmont*, *Eyndhoeve*, *Gertruydenburg*, Ill. of *Bommel*, with 189 Villages.

Villages, divided into 9 Rural Deanries. But the City being come into Possession of the *Dutch*, 'twas agreed by the Tr. of *Munster*, 1648. that no more Bishops should be appointed, but the Diocefe gov. by Apostol. Vicars. The Cathedral Church is one of the most sumptuous in the *Netherlands*. It's now in the Hands of the Protestants, who have erect. a fine Organ, and placed 2 Commu. Tables before the great Altar, over which the X Commandments. There were 4 other Paroch. Churches, 1 of wh. has been pull'd down, another turn'd into a Ware-house, a 3d made Stables of, and the 4th, that of *St. Catherine*, serves also for the Protestants to perf. Divine Service in. There were 16 Monasteries for Men & Maids, which have also been turn'd to other Uses. Pr. *Maurice* besieged this City in vain in 1601; but Pr. *Hen. Frederic* took it in 1629. since which it has remained to the *Dutch*. The Distr. of *Bolduc* is bounded on the N. by Part of *Holland & Gelderland*, W. by the Barony of *Breda* & Pt. of the Marquis. of *Antwerp*, S. by the Bprie. of *Liege*, and E. by that Pt. of *Gelderland* wh. appertains to the King of *Prussia*. It contains 5 small Countries: 1. The N. Part of *Campine* or *Kemperland* (the S. Pt. belonging to the Principal. of *Liege*). 2. *Peeland*, thus call'd from the Morafs of *Pee*, extending along the River *Aa*. 3. The Co. of *Oosterwyck* tow. N. W. of *Kemperland & Maesland*, sit. along the *Maes* tow. *Holland*. And, 5. the Co. of *Cuyck*, alo. the same River tow. *Gelderland*. This District is very populous, & cont. 102 Villages, besides confid. Cities, *Eyndhoven*, *Helmont*, *Oosterwyck*, *Maesland*, *Grave*.

BOLE-HALL, is a Hamlet in the Parish of *Tamworth*, *Warwickshire*.

BOLGOFF. See VOROTIN.

BOLI, or BOLLI, in *Galatia*, in *Asia Minor*, is the Turk. Capital of the Prov. of its Name, and the Seat of 1 of the 15 Sangiacs under the *Begleberg* of *Anatolia Propria*.

BOLINGBROKE, *Bolingbrook*, or *Bullingbroke*, a Market Town of *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred & Divis. to wh. it gives its own Name, 25 m. E. of *Lincoln*, 100 compu. & 122 meas. m. from *London*; E. lon. 15 min. lat. 53. 15. Its Market is Tuesdays; but the Fair uncertain. *Bolingbroke Castle* lies in a very low Bottom, at the Head of the River *Witham*. The greatest Honour this Town can boast of is, that *Henry IV. K. of England*, that magnanimous Prince, was born here, and obtain'd thereby the Surname of *Bolingbroke*; but it afterwards gave Title of Earl to *Oliver St. John*, Lord *St. John* of *Bletso*, created Earl of *Bolingbroke* by K. *Ja. I.* as it again did that of Viscount to *Henry St. John*, so created by Queen *Anne*; but being impeached of High Treason in the 1st Year of King *George I.* and flying into *France*, an Act of Attainder pass'd against him, by which he lost his Honours; but so much of it has been repealed as to allow him to return to *England*, and inherit some Lands therein.

BOLISLAW, a Town of *Bohemia*, 30 m. N. E. of *Prague*; E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 50. 25. subj. to the House of *Austria*.

BOLISSUS, now *Volisso*, stands in the midst of the *Arvisian* Fields (so famed for the Wines they produced) in the Island of *Chios*, now *Scio*; where the Inhabitants pretend to shew the House of the immortal *HOMER*. See *CHIOS*.

BOLLO, a Town on the Coast of *Nigritia*, or *N. Guinea*, lies between *Bissos* and *Cacheo*, and affords Millet, Cattle, & Poultry. *Barbot*.

BOLOGNA Duchy, or *The BOLOGNESE*, in the *Ecclef. State*, *Italy*, was form. Pt. of *Romagna*, and has Name fr. its Cap. the City of *Bologna*. It's bound. on the N. by the *Ferrarese*, E. by *Romagna*, S. by *Tuscany*, and W. by the D. of *Modena*. 'Tis a rich fertile Soil; but not so well cultivated or peopled as it deserves; it having antiently been the Seat of the brave *Boii & Ligures*, when it flourished much more. It is generally under Government of a Cardinal Legate named by the Pope. It hath no Town of Note except

BOLOGNA, (*Bolonia*, or *Bononia*) sit. at the Foot of the *Appenines*, on the *Little Rhine*, or River *Reno*, 23 m. E. of *Modena*, 24 almost S. W. of *Ferrara*, 38 W. of *Ravenna*, 50 N. of *Florence*, & 165 N. W. fr. *Rome*; lon. 11. 54. lat. 44. 32. It is reckon'd 5. m. in Circuit, but of an oblong Fig. which makes Geographers compare it to a Ship, of which the *Asinello*, a prodigious high Tower in the midst, is called the Main-mast. The Town is surrounded with strong and high Brick Walls, adorn'd with a great Number of fine Towers at proper Distances, and 12 stately Gates. The Streets are mostly strait, wide, well built, & paved; the Houses either of Stone, or Brick cover'd with Plaster which makes 'em look like Stone. Most Part are built on

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Arches like our *Covent Garden*, *London*, only the Pillars are round; so that one may walk almost all Town over, cool & dry, even in *June* or *January*. It is as well peopled, the Inhabitants being computed 80,000. What adds to the Delight of walking their finest Streets in Summer is, They set all their Doors and Windows, both in Front & Back, wide open, so that one may look quite thro' their Courts, Porches, Entries, & Rooms, and a great Way into their fine Gardens, which even at that Dist. not only salute you with the Prospect of noble Fountains, Cascades, & all Sorts of fine Verdure, but regale you with delicious Smells of Oranges, Lemons, Jessamines, &c. &c. Besides the *Reno*, which runs thro' it, and splits into a great Number of Canals, furnishing Streets & Houses with Water, it hath the *Savona* (another and larger River) which runs by its Walls, and a large Channel cut between the *Reno & Po*, wh. mightily facilitate all Manner of Commodit. to & fr. the City; which commonly are Wax, Silk, Hemp, Flax, Hams, Tobacco, Wash-balls, Perfumes, Sweatmeats, and a curious Breed of Dogs, so little that Ladies carry 'em about in their Muffs & Apron Pockets. They export also great Quant. of Wr. Silks of all Sorts (that being their chief Manufacture, of which there are many Mills for winding, &c.), rich Velvets, Leather Bottles, and other Manufact. besides Olives & other Fruits, plenteously growing in the Neighbourhood; a noble Plain on 3 Sides of it furnishing Corn, Wine, Oil, &c. &c. So that it is justly esteem'd the Second City in all the *Ecclef. State*. The Churches & Palaces are very numerous & magnificent. We have Room but just to hint of some few of the most remarkable Things in the Chief of 'em. The Dome, or Cathedral, now but half finished, fr. what is done, promises a noble Structure. The Church & Conv. of the *Dominicans*, with the stately Marble Tomb of their Founder, with the rich Pictures, Statues, &c. is not inferior to any of that Kind in *Italy*; which Convent has 150 Monks, and has a very noble Library. The Church of *St. Petronico* was begun upon so noble & large a Model, that the great Architect *Alberto*, a matter of 90 Years since, said it would not be ended but with the World; and *Lascelles*, who had been 5 times there in the Space of 21 Years, tells us, he could hardly perceive it advanced each Time he reviewed it, tho' the Workmen made as much Noise, and raised as much Dust, as if it was to be finish'd in a Year. What is as yet most notable in this unfinish'd Edifice is, the curious Meridian Line, drawn by the celeb. Astron. *Cassini* on a Copper Plate, and set in the Pavement, and is 220 f. in Length. The Ray of Light darts on it from a Hole in the Roof of the Side-Isle of the Church, which is built almost S. & W. The Line begins exactly under the Hole, and ends at the Bottom of the gr. Nave, and hath Divisions engrav'd on it for the Degrees of the Ecliptick, with the sev. Signs mark'd at their prop. Dist. The said Hole is a little above 10 Inches square, and about 90 f. high fr. the Line. Among the stately Palaces, that of the Pope's Legate is admir. not only for its Structure & inside Ornaments, but the fine Cabinet of Sig. *Aldrovandi*, who has left 6 Vols. of *Nat. Hist.* extrac. fr. the best Authors, the Writing of wh. with his own Hand might incline one to think he must have lived whole Centuries, instead of a little above 80 Years. Above the Gate of a stately Portico of this Palace, at the Entrance, is placed in a Niche a Brass Statue of *P. Gregory XIII.* weighing 11,000 lb.; and on each Side of the Portico are Statues of 2 other Popes, by the best Hands. The University was found. by the Emperor *Theodosius* in 429. but *Charlemagne* enlarg'd it, &c. &c. It's celebra. chiefly for the Study of the Law. The Schools where the University Doctors read are stately both within & without. The Academy of *Wits*, who call themselves (by way of *Antiphrasis*) the *Idle*, have a fine Edifice, a noble Library & Curiosities. The Piazza, wh. fronts the Square, is not only grand, uniform, & adorn'd with Porticoes all round, but hath a stately Marb. Fountain in the midst, of prodig. Height & excel. Workmanship. The 2 Towers in the mid. of the Town, one 376 f. high, by the famed *Ger. Asinelli*, whose Name it bears (as afore-mention'd) and the other near it, leaning as if ready to fall, call'd *Garisenda* fr. its Architect, are reckon'd 2 great Curiosities. We must not omit to note the Tomb of the famed Physician and Chirurgeon *Gabr. Taglicozzo*, which stands against the Wall of one of the Halls of the publick Academy. This *Taglicozzo*, or *Taliacotius*, being chief Surgeon to the Gr. D. of *Tuscany*, wrote a Treatise, *De Curtis Membris*, wherein he not only declares the Models of his wonderf. Operations in restoring of lost Members, but gives Cuts of the very Instruments & Ligatures he made use of for that Purpose, From hence

hence our most facetious Author of *Hudibras*, with poetic Licence, took his admired Simile, viz.

*So Learned Taliacotius, from
The brawny Part of Porter's Bum,
Cut supplemental Noses, which
Wou'd last as long as Parent Breech;
But when the Date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic Snout.*

It must not be neglected to observe that this City has been the Seat of an Archbishop (who hath also Title of *Pr. of the Empire*) since 1518, when P. Greg. XIII. above-mentioned raised it to that Dignity. As to its antient State, we have Room to say no more than that it was placed by *Pliny*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus*, in *Gallia Transpadana*, and was orig. called *Felsina*, fr. *Felstinus*, an ant. *Tuscan* King, the supposed Founder of it.

BOLOGNE. See BOULOGNE.

BOLSENNA, or *Volcina*, a Town in the Canton of the *Orvietano*, in the *Pope's Ter. Italy*, sit. at the End of the Lake to which it gives its Name, 45 m. N. of *Rome*; E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 40. — The said Lake, (form. *Volcini*, or *Lacus Volcinensis*) is famed in Hist. for having once turned its Water into Blood. *Livy*. But see our Artic. ADONIS.

BOLSOVER Town & Castle, in the Hund. of *Scarsdale*, *Derbyshire*, sit. on a rising Ground, is large and well built, but noted only for making fine Tobacco-Pipes. It belongs to the Duke of *Newcastle*. Market Fridays.

BOLSWAERT, or *Bolswert*, in *W. Friesland*, 6 m. from *Franeke* to S. abt. 4 fr. the *Zuyder-Zee* to E. & 13 S. W. of *Lewarden*; E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 53. 10. is an ant. City, sit. on a rising Ground, and encomp. by a good Ditch & Ramparts. It's surr. with Arable and Pasture Lands; and had form. good Trade by Sea; but deals now chiefly with the neighb. Towns by means of Canals. 'Twas one of the *Hans Towns*, and is well peopled, the Houses well built, and the Town Canals so large as to admit of large Vessels. It has 5 Gates, 4 Sluices on its Canals, Market-place, Town-house, Church w. 2 Ministers, 2 Monast. now converted to other Uses, and Hospitals for Poor and Orphans; and it's gov. by its own Magistrates.

BOLT River in *Groenland*. See GROENLAND.

BOLTON, in the Hund. of *Salford*, *Lancashire*, 4 m. fr. *Bury*, 8 fr. *Manchester*, 27 N. E. of *Liverpool*, 146 compu. & 183 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 53. 35. It is a Staple for Fustians of divers Sorts, espec. *Augsburg* and *Milan* Fustians (as they call 'em), which are brought to its Market and Fairs fr. all Parts of the Country, and sold to Countrymen for Cloaths, and to Gentry for Linings, &c. Near it are Medicinal Springs; and here was the old E. of *Derby* beheaded in 1651. for proclaiming King *Charles II.* Market on Mondays. Fairs June 29. July 20. August 16.

BOLZANO, *Bozen*, *Bauzanum*, in the *Ter. of Austria*, *Germ.* lies in a pleas. Valley, 25 *Engl.* m. N. of *Trent*, & 12 *Germ.* m. fr. *Innsbruck*, on the Riv. *Eisack*, where 2 *Germ.* m. below it falls into the *Adige*, and is near the Confines of *Tirol*, whose Count took it fr. the Bp. of *Trent* in 1295; and therof. tho' it be in the Diocese of *Trent*, 'tis subject to its Prelate only in Spirituals. This Town, tho' not large, is a 3d bigger than *Brixen*. The Houses are all plaistered over, and whiten'd, on the Outside, and neat within. A Rivulet of Spring Water runs thro' all the Streets, wh. gener. are strait & broad; but the Town has no Walls nor Fortifications; its Bridge is indeed defend. by a pitiful Work contrived in the Rock. The gr. Church has one remarkable Thing in it (besides its Organ built into the high Altar), viz. In the Roof is a round Hole abt. 3 f. in Diam. encomp. w. a Garland of Ribbands, and large Wafers appendent, thro' which they hoist a Fellow on *Ascension* Day, to represent the *Ascension of Christ*. It has a very high Steeple, adorn'd w. 3 Stories of Balustrades, of good Workmanship. It is a Place of good Trade, espec. at its 4 yearly Fairs of a Fortnight each; resorted to by numer. Merchants fr. sev. Parts of *Germany*, *Switzerland*, & *Italy*. During wh. Fairs the Merchants are allow'd Magistrates and Judges of their own, distinct fr. those of the Town; and none are to trade but who are enter'd in their Books, & have a Certificate thereof under the Seal of the Corporation. The Inhab. drefs much like the *Tirolese*. The Town is gov. by a Council, compo. of a Deputy from the *Ch. Nobility* (who must be a Count) and 3 other Deput. whom they call the *Knighthood*, 3 others fr. the lower Nobility, 10 fr. the *Burghers* (the *Ch.* of whom is *Burgomaster*), and 5 fr. the *Peasants*. The Neighbourhood, and the whole Valley, is full of Villa. & Vineyards, planted in Form of Arbours, with the Branches of the Vines tied to Frames of Wood. Their White Wines are of an a-

greeable Poignancy; but all their Wines must be drank the Year of their Growth, or else they grow luscious, and then turn crabbed. At cert. Distances are lit. Straw Huts, rais'd on 3 Stumps of Trees, or Poles, like a *Trevet*, under wh. a Man stands with a Carbine, to guard the Grapes, after they begin to ripen, fr. being stolen, &c. The Vines are plan. on the Sides of the Hills, in long narrow Terraces, whose Fronts are kept up with Breast Walls of Stone; and in this Manner are they carried, one Row above another, on the S. Side of the Hills; so that the Grapes, and other Fruits, arrive to great and early Maturity.

BOMA, or *Bommo*, a very populous large Island, subj. or tributary to the K. of *Congo*, on the W. Coast of *Africa*. It abounds with all manner of Sustenance proper to the Climate, and has sev. sin. Islands abt. it belonging to the Count of *Sogno*. The Inhabitants do not use Circumcision like their Pagan Neighbours, whose Wizards circumcise them on the 8th Day. *Merolla*. See CONGO PROPER.

BOMBAY, on the W. Coast of the hither Peninsula of *India*, is placed by some in the Island of *Salset*; but it is an Island of itself to the S. of it, & 10 m. S. of *Bacaim* (or *Bacaim*), 130 S. of *Surat*, 200 N. of *Goa*, and 40 N. W. of *Danda Rejapore*. It is called *Bom-Bay*, or *Bombaim*, fr. the Goodness of its Harbour, capable of 1000 Ships. It form. belon. to the *Portuguese*, who yielded it to *England* in 1662, togeth. w. the Port, &c. by the Marr. Treaty of *Catherine*, *Infanta of Portugal*, to K. *Cha. II.* By Virtue of which the Crown of *Engl.* had also an unquestionable Title, not only to this Island, but to the Village of *Bandura*, and the little Islands of *Trombay* or *Baragon*, *Mar. Versova*, and other Places on or adjoining to the Isle of *Salset*, to *Caroujah* Isle, wh. is wholly encomp. by the Waters of this Port, and oth. Islands and Places near to or in the Harb. of *Bombay*, as so many Members or Appendents to *Bombay*. But the *Portuguese* refused to surrender it for some Time, tho' comman. to do it by their King; and not at last but on Conditions K. *Cha.* approved not of, and such as the *Portuguese* in *E. Ind.* have every now and then laid hold of to dispute the just Rights of the *Englsh*, as tho' 'twas a Convention unauthorized, and never ratified. However, it was surren. in 1664, but on Condition the *Portug.* should have free Commerce & Exercise of Religion. The King, *March 27.* 1668, made a Present of it to our *E. Ind.* Company, who have continued in Possession of it ever since. But all who have resided there have complained of the Injuries done 'em by the *Portuguese* to this Time. The Island is 8 m. long and 20 in Comp. inhab. by diff. Nations fr. the neighb. Countries, wh. come hither as Fugitives, or to enjoy their Religion, wh. is envied 'em by the *Moors* & *Portug.* but connived at by the *Engl.* So that it now contains above 60000, whereas in the *Portug.* Time it had scarce 1000. It cannot furnish so many with Provisions of its own Growth, the Soil being barren, Climate unhealthy, and Air putrid; but they come cheap enough fr. the neighb. Country. The Island has Woods of Cocoa-Trees, and some Salt; but oth. Product nev. comes to full Maturity, so that the Inhab. digest it not, wh. occasions many Distempers; tho' the Natives who live temperately live to a good Age. Such Unhealthfulness is imputed to their Cocoa-trees being dunged with *Buckshoe*, a sin. Fish, with wh. this Sea abounds, wh. being laid to the Roots putrify, and cause a most unfav. Smell; and in the Mornings a thick Fog gen. hangs among those Trees, affecting the Brains and Lungs, and breeding Consumptions, Fevers, and Fluxes. The Island lies conven. for Trade. But the *Englsh* are obliged to live in Friendship not only with the *Portuguese*, but the neigh. *Rajah* & the *Mogul*, espe. the latter, whose Fleet they suffer to winter and recruit in the Bay. But the *Portug.* & *Rajah* like it not, or our furnishing the *Mogul* with Fire-Arms; which the former dare not for Fear of the Inquisition. During the Rainy Seasons is a Cessa. of all Commerce or Hostilities, being no Travel by Land or Water because of the viol. Rains & Thunder, wh. last to End of *August*, and then *Europ.* Ships venture to put in. *Bombay* Haven lies abt. 45 Leag. S. of *Surat*, 20 m. S. of *Bocaim*, and 45 N. W. fr. *Danda*; E. lon. 73. 0. lat. 19. 30.; and compreh. all the Waters that enter betw. *Colayr* on the W. Point of *Salset* & the 2 sm. Isles *Hunary* & *Cunary* on the S. near the Main. It's one of the most famous in all the *Indies*, as never choak'd up by Storms or yearly Monsoons, but yielding Security for wh. Fleets in all Seasons. The Town is 1 m. long, the Houses mean, and thatch'd with Cocoa-Leaves, except a few left by the *Portuguese*, and some built by the *E. Ind.* Comp.'s Factors, &c. whose Cust. Ho. & Ware-ho. are pretty Structures, w. Windows of polish'd Oyster-shells. They have a handf. Market-place,

place, & the *Portug.* have a Church, with Orchards of *Ind.* Fruits. The *Engl.* have a Church, and Burial-place, with some fair Tombs, which afford a good Prospect at the Entrance of the Harbour. Here's no good Water but Rain preserved in Cisterns, what they dig for being brackish; so that the Bet. Sort are suppl. fr. a Spring 1 m. farther up the Bay at *Massagoung*. The Govert. is subject to the President & Council of *Surat*, who have a Justiciary, with a Court of Pleas, and a Committee for regula. Affairs, &c. all determined by the Laws of *England*. The President is here Viceroy, has a Court, Council, Guards, and lives in gr. State; having Chaplains, Physicians, Surgeon, &c. and at Meals Trumpets usher in each Course, besides Violins, &c. at Table. He is attended in House by Men w. Silver Staves. When he goes abroad he's attended by 2 Troops of *Bandarins* & *Moors* with their Standards. Somet. he travels in a Coach or on Horseback, at other Times in Palanquins, & has always an Umbrella of State carried ov. his Head. His Officers have also their Trains in Propor. to Rank. When the *English* took Possession of it, they converted a delicate Garden abt. the *Portug.* Governor's House (the pleafantest in *Ind.*) into Fortifications. But the Fort is ill contrived, not capable of lodging a sufficient Garrison to defend it, nor well supply'd with Water or Granaries. Notwithstanding, when the *Dutch*, in 1673, attack'd it, they were so warmly received, that they drew off with Loss, saying *Bombay is as strong as the Devil*; there being then 120 Cannon mounted in the Fort, 20 more in convenient Places, and 60 Field-pieces to attend the Militia, which at that Time consisted of 300 *English*, 900 *Portuguese* under *English* Commanders, and 300 *Bandarines* who look'd after the adjoin. Cocoa-Woods, besides sev. Thousand more that serv'd to make a Shew, & 3 *English* Men of War in Harbour. Sir *Geo. Oxenden* (who then Commanded) afterw. cut a Trench in the Rock and brought the Sea all round the Fort. But the Situation is blameable for being built on the Point of Rocks that jet out into the Sea, within 800 Paces of *Dungaree* Hill wh. overlooks it, & whence an Enemy might (and has) incommode it, and having not one Spring of fresh Water; whereas a Situa. for it might have been found conven. in all Respects whatsoever, for Defence, Offence, and Supply of Water, &c. This Fort is a reg. Tetragon, whose outw. Polygon is abt. 500 Paces, and 'tis built of good hard Stone. Forts have been erected since at *Mazagan*, *Souree*, *Sian*, *Mahim*, and *Worlee*. *Mazagan* stands on a Point of Rocks on the S. E. Side of the Island, where the Sea defends 3 Qrs. of it. *Souree* Fort is betw. that and *Sian* to N. and *Worlee* is at the N. W. Corner. The Town is also inclos'd fr. *Dungaree* to *Mendham's* Point, for securing the Trading People fr. the Insults of their beggarly Neighbours on the Continent: And happy has it been for the Inhabitants that the Town has been secured by a Wall, else *Angria* the Pirate might have harrassed them continually, since he first began his Depredations on the *English*. There's no Danger in the Entrance of the Road, but one sunk Rock abt. half a Leag. fr. the Castle, wh. is dry at Ebb, & has a Channel within it passable by the largest Ships. The Town, wh. lies pretty dist. fr. its Castle, is inhab. by *English*, *Portuguese*, Pagans, *Mohammedans*, and a Sort of *Christians* called *Coolys*, mostly Fishermen. There are gr. Numb. of Hands imploy'd in the Manufac. of fine Callicoos and the best Lacque.

BOMENE. See BOMMENE.

BOMMA Island. See BOMA.

BOMMEL, an Island & Town of *Du. Guelderland*, the latter sit. on the N. Shore of the Riv. *Waal*, 4 m. N. E. of *Nimeguen*, 10 fr. *Cuylenburg* to S. & 8 fr. *Bolduc* to N.; E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 52. It is the Cap. & only confid. Place of the Island, which is otherw. called *Bommelwaert*. The City is pleas. Streets br. & regular, and very strong, being fortif. with good Curtains, Bastions, Towers, doub. Wall, and doub. Ditches. It stands low in marshy Ground, wh. can be overflowed by the *Waal* & *Maes*. It chuses its own Magistrates, under whose Jurisdic. is the whole Island, wh. is abt. 13 m. long & 4 br. betw. the *Waal* and *Maes*, and conta. many Villages. On its E. Point are 2 confid. Forts, 1 call'd *Fort St. Andrew*, 5 m. fr. *Bommel* Town to E. and commands the *Waal* & *Maes*, wh. communicate near it by a Canal. It's fortified with 5 Roy. Bastions, good Curtains, deep Ditch, Cover'd Way, and many Redoubts. Abt. a m. farther to E. lies the other, at first call'd *Fort Voorn*, now *Fort Nassau*, so strong as to be reckon'd impregnable.

BOMMENE, in *Zealand*, a Port Town, and near the Sea, abt. 2 m. fr. *Browershaven* to E. on the N. Shore of the Island of *Schowen*, opp. to that of *Goeree*, & W. Pt. of *Overflackee*; E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 50. It is a very strong For-

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tress, encomp. by a Wall, a Ditch fill'd by the Sea, and other Fortifications; so that 'tis impregnable by Land, and can be easily relieved by Sea. This City, with its Territ. belongs to the Pr. of *Holland*, tho' all the rest of the Island be of the Prov. of *Zealand*.

BONA (The Prov. of), belong. to the Kgd. of *Algiers*, in *Barbary*, is the first maritime Prov. met with in setting out fr. *Tunis*, wh. bounds it on the E. as *Constantina* doth on the S. and *Labez* W. It is so called from its Capital, form. *Hippo*, [See HIPPO, and what here under follows at BONA Town.] This Country is fruitful in Corn and Fruit, partic. the *Fujub* Tree, (the *Zizyphum* of *Pliny*) wh. covers gr. Pt. of it, and the Fruit of wh. the Natives dry in Summer to feed on in Winter. They breed also large Stocks of Cattle, sm. & gr. but are so expos'd to the continual Incurfions of *Arabs*, that only sm. Part of the Mountains are inhabited. Six m. E. of *Bona* Town is a Fort called *The Bastion of France*, kept by the *French*, who have Magaz. of Corn and oth. Commod. and Apartments for those concerned therein, with Chapel, Bur. Ground, Hospit. Garden, and good Garrison. On the E. Side the Bay of *Bona* the *Genoese* have a Coral Fishery.

BONA, a Port Town, Cap. of the Pr. just described, sit. on the S. E. of the Declivity of an Eminence, on the Summit of wh. the *Algerines* have a Castle and Garrison of 3 *Suffraks*, 200 m. E. of the City of *Algiers*; E. lon. 8. lat. 36. This City of *Bona*, (we are told by Dr. *Sharr*, from whom we transcribe most of what here follows) is called likewise by the *Moors*, *The [Blaid el Aneb] Town of Fugebs*, from the Plenty of them gather'd in the Neighbourhood. *Bona* is, without Doubt, a Corruption of *Hippo* or *Hippona*; tho' we are not to look for that ant. City here, where the Name is preserved, but among a Heap of Ruins 1 m. farth. to S. *Leo* informeth us that *Blaid el Aneb* was built out of these Ruins; and it is certain, if we except one or two of the Streets, made in the *Rom.* Manner with Causeways, there is little besides but what might have been the latter Work of the *Mohammedans*. The present *Bona* therefore might be rather the *Aphrodifum* of *Ptolemy*, placed by him 15'. to N. of *Hippo*; as the *Colonia*, wh. at the same Time is joined with it in the Tables, will, accord. to the Observation of *Cellarius*, be an Appellation more suitable to the latter. *Bona*, besides the capacious Road before it to the E. had form. a conven. lit. Port under the very Walls of it to S. ward; but by the const. Discharge of Ballast into the one, and Neglect of cleansing the oth. both are rendered daily less safe and commod. However, a gr. Quant. of Corn, Wool, Hides, and Wax, are ev. Year shipped off from this Place; wh. by proper Care and Encouragement might become the most flourishing City in *Barbary*; as, by removing the Rubbish, repairing the old Ruins, and introducing fresh Water, it would be one of the most conven. & delightful. *Abulfeda*, in making *Bona* a Frontier City of his *Afrika*, disagrees as well with *Mela* and *Ptolemy* (who place the Bounda. of the same Prov. 70 m. farther to W.) as with *Pliny* and *Solinus*, who place it nearly at the like Dist. to E. So far *Sharr*. — The pref. *Bona* was taken by the Emperor *Cha. V.* but since retaken by the *Turks*, who dismantled it. Abt. 1 m. fr. it are the Ruins of an ant. Monastery built by *St. Austin*, and by it a curious most holy Spring, as it should seem; for many devout Sailors from *Italy*, *France*, & *Spain*, come religiously to drink its sacred Waters, & pay Devotions to a defaced old Statue of no one knows whom or what that is near the same.

BONA Cape, a Headland on the same Coast to Eastward, alm. opposite to *Italy*.

BONAIRE, or *Bon Airy*, an Island (and the largest of the 3 belonging to the *Dutch* here) near the Coast of *Terra-firma*, in *America*, 15 m. E. of the Island of *Curassou*, & 40 S. W. of the *Spa*. Fort of *Laguaira* on the Continent, subj. to the *Dutch*, who traf. fr. hence with the *Curacoa* Coast. The Mid. of the Isl. is laid down in Lat. 12. 16. N. & Lon. 68. 10. W. fr. *London*, abt. 20 Leag. fr. the Main, and 16 or 17 round. The Road is on the S. W. Side, near the Mid. where a pretty deep Bay runs in. Ships from E. ward come up close to the E. Shore, & let go Anchor in 60 fath. Water, within ha. a Cable's Length fr. Shore; but at the same Time must be ready with a Boat to carry a Hawser and make it fast ashore; otherwise, when the Land-winds come at Night, the Ship would drive off to Sea again; for the Ground is so steep, no Anchor can hold if once it starts. The Houses are ha. a m. within Land right in the Road. There is no Fort, and the 7 or 8 Soldiers here, in peaceable Times, have lit. to do but eat and sleep. The *Indians* plant Yams, Potatoes, Maize, and *Guinea* Corn; but their chief Business

Business is abt. Cattle; the Island being plentifully stocked with Goats, of wh. they send Quantities salted to *Curaçao*. On the S. Side, near the E. End, is a good Salt-pond, where *Dutch* Sloops come for Salt.

BONAVENTE, in *Estremadura, Portugal*, is sit. on the *Tagus*, where the *Zaito* falls into it, abt. 30 m. N. E. from *Lisbon*, and the like S. W. fr. *Santarein*; hav. abt. 400 Inhabitants, 1 Parish, and a Priory.

BONAVENTURA, a Port in *Terra-firma, America*, is sit. in the Bot. of a deep Bay of the same Name, N. lat. 3. 30. A few *Spanish* Families inhabit it, who receive the Merchandizes brought fr. *New Spain*, and send 'em to *Popayan*, &c. The Place is damp and unwholesome. The Country being furro. with high Mountains where it rains incessantly, whence issue Rivers which fall into the S. Sea, and even into this Port. The Harbour is so hid and diffie. to find, that a Pilot must be had to enter. As the Road hence to *Cali* in *New Granada* is very rugged, &c. they cannot use Beasts of Burden to carry Merchandizes, wherof. Savages are employ'd. These are so strong (as *Ped. de Cieça* tells us), they carry 100 or 120 lb. Wt. w. a Man or Woman sit. in a Chair on their Backs; and thus loaded cross Mountains & Rivers without Reward, the Profit belonging to their Masters the *Spaniards*. They have a Fort in the Bay, to secure the Coast on that Side, and awe the neighb. *Indians*. These may be easily kept off; but the Bay may be made easily accessible. It is the Staple for the Cities of *Cali*, *Popayan*, *Santa Fé*, and in gen. all the S. Part of *Terra-firma*.

BONAVISTA, or *Buena-Vista*, one of the *Cape Verd* Islands, sit. in the *Atlantic Ocean*, 200 m. W. of *Africa*, to N. of *Mayo*, & N. E. of *St. Iago*; W. lon. 23. lat. 16. subj. to *Portugal*. It has its Name (wh. signifies a good Prospect) fr. the agreeable View it affords when seen from a Dist. at Sea. It's reckon'd 20 Leag. in Comp. Its best Road & Harbour lie under the S. W. Point, where is Anchorage fr. 5 to 16 fath. Water on a sandy Bottom.

BONAVISTA Bay, in *Newfoundland*, lies on the E. Side of that Island, where we had a Settlement so well fortified, considering the Country, that after the *French*, 1696. had made themselves Masters of the greatest Part of the Island, they durst not attack this Place.

BONAVISTA. See TINIAN.

BON ESPERANCE. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BONE-WELL. See HEREFORDSHIRE.

BONGO, or BUNGO, the Cap. of one of the Islands of *Japan*, to wh. it gives Name, is a Port Town, sit. on the E. Side of the Island, oppos. to the Isl. of *Tonsa*, fr. wh. it's separ. by a nar. Channel; E. lon. 132. lat. 32. 30.

BONIFACIO, abt. 25 m. S. W. of *Porto Vecchio*, on the most Southern Verge (or *Di la li monte*) of the Island of *Corfica*, in the *Mediterranean*; E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 41. 20. It is well peopled, and has been by the *Genoese* so well fortified, that 'tis reckoned one of the strongest Places in that Island; it standing on a Rock by the Sea Side, which furr. a gr. Part of it, and has a very convenient Harbour. The Channel which divides the Island from *Sardinia* is called the Mouths, or Streights, of *Bonifacio*, form. *Fretum Taphros*.

BONNE (in Lat. *Bonna* & *Colonia Julia*, also *Ara Ubiorum*) in the Electo. of *Cologne, Germ.* stands on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, 15 m. S. of *Cologne*, 28 N. W. of *Coblentz*, 21 S. E. of *Juliers*, 57 N. E. of *Treves*, & 62 N. W. of *Mentz*; E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 35. It is a sm. but well inhabited City, in a Country fruitful of good Wine, and the Woods & a Ridge of Mountains on both Sides the *Rhine*, fr. hence as far as *Bingen*, abound with Variety of Game. It is the usual Place of Residence of the Elect. A-Bp. of *Cologne*; tho', 'tis said, the pref. Elector (1751.) does not much affect it; nor his Palace esteem'd more than indifferent. It stands at the End of the Ridge of Mounta. above mentioned. One Apartment in it is notable for its going a gr. Way into the River (*Rhine*). But he has fine Gardens, Water-works, and Grottoes, at a neighb. Village on t'other Side the *Rhine*, where is a spa. Edifice of Brick, and which would have been a fine Palace, if the War, and the late Elector's Retreat into *France*, abt. 1703. had not hindered his finishing it. This brings us to observe that this City not only suffered sadly in the *Low Country* Wars, &c. but (what is within our own Memory) that the said Elector, having espoused the *French* Interest, and admitted here a *Fr. Garrison*, in 1702. the D. of *Marlborough* took it the Year following; after wh. 'twas garri. by the *Dutch*, 'till obliged to evacuate it by the Peace of *Rastadt*. It was regularly fortify'd; but by the Treaty of *Utrecht* betw. the *Dutch* and *Fr. K.* the Fortifications were to be demolished. It's reck. the ch. Town of the Upper Diocese, and is pret.

much in the mid Way betw. *Cologne* on the N. & *Anderlach* S. 'Twas form. an Imper. City; but is now sub. to the Elector. The Churches are stately, especially the Collegiate; the Town-ho. well built & adorned with Paintings. Travellers differ in their Characters of the Place; some saying 'tis neat & pretty; others dirty, &c. &c. They agree however, that the Suburbs are agreeably sit. and that the City itself grows every Day finer, while *Cologne* is decaying. In the principal Church is a Statue of *St. Helena*, in yellow Copper, on her Knees, adoring the Cross in her Left-Hand; the Attitude of which is so noble, it would be esteem'd in any Church at *Rome*.

BONNESTABLE, in the Pr. of *Maine, France*, (in Latin *Bona Stabula*) is 5 Leag. fr. *Le Mans* on the Road to *Rouen*. It's reckon'd to contain about 700 Families, and drives a good Trade in Corn. It's a Justiciary, & extends Jurisdiction over 15 Parishes.

BONNEVAL, in *Beauce, France*, is sit. on the *Loire*, 4 Leagues from *Chateaudun*, towards *Vendôme*.

BONNEVILLE, a Town of *Savoy*, sit. on the N. Side of the River *Arve*, 20 m. S. E. of *Genewa*; E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 46. 18. It is the Cap. of the Distr. of *Faucigni*, and Seat of its Chief Justice. Its Ter. is fertile & delightful. 'Tis subj. to the King of *Sardinia*, tho' possess'd by *French*.

BONOE, a Co. in *S. Guinea*, reaches Westw. to *Vanqui*, S. to *Quy-Foro*, E. to *Accany* & *Inta*. Or it may be fixed thus: It is limited by *Aboera W.* *Cammanach N.* *Agrana* & *Acra S.* & by *Equea* & *Ningo E.* The main Business of the Inhabit. is Husbandry, espec. Tillage of *Ind. Wheat*; and they never go down to the Coast. *Barbot*.

BONONIA in *Italy*. See BOLOGNA.

BONONIA, an ant. City of *Illyricum*, sit. on the *Danube*, in *Up. Mæsia*. Near it *Constantine* fought a vict. Battle with the *Getæ*, or *Goths*, &c. It's suppos'd by *Ferrarius* to be the Town now, from its Monastery, call'd *Bonmonster*.

BON SUCCESO DE PORTO CALVO, a Villa. of *Brasil, Amer.* in the *Fregasie* (i. e. District) of *Seregippe del Rey*, is sit. at the Conflux of 4 Rivers, *Maletia*, *Tapamunde*, *Commentabunda*, & *Monguaba*. It form. belong'd to the *Portuguese*, but now to the *Dutch*. It stands on a rif. Ground, abt. 4 Leag. from Sea Shore, and is strengthen'd by 2 Forts. *Nieuhoff*.

BOOBERAK, a River in the Ter. of *Algiers, Barbary*, hath its principal Sources among the *Zawowah*, 10 Leag. to the S. E. When it hath disengaged itself, by a Number of deep Windings, fr. their mountainous District, & enters the *Se-bowe*, it changeth its Name to *Aliffah*. Over agt. the *Burgh* it receives the *Bugdoora*, a confid. Stream, — and then continuing for the Space of 3 Leag. to run in a W. Direction, turns at once, thro' the Mount. of the *Abdelwairat*, to the N. and carries the Name of *Booberak* to the Sea. *Shaw*.

BOOFERJOONE, the Name of a *Dashkrab*, or mud-wall Village, in the Inland of the S. Prov. of *Algiers*, is 10 m. N. N. E. fr. *Herba*. Besides the Palm, which grows hereabt. to Perfection, *Booferjoone* is noted also for the *Apricot*, *Fig*, and other Fruit-trees. *Shaw*.

BOO-HADJAR, or AGAR. See AGAR.

BOOJEIAH. See BUGGIA.

BOOJEREAH, a high Mountain on the Sea-Coast of *Mauritania Caesariensis*, call'd at present the S. Province (viz. of *Algiers*) or Pr. of *Titterie*, with its 3 contig. *Dashkraks* (or mud-wall Villages), are 9. m. fr. *Seedy Ferje* to the N. E. *Shaw*.

BOO-MUGGAR, a Distr. Inland of the E. Pr. of *Algiers*, 4 Leag. to N. of their fam. *Quarry*, or *Muckat el Hadjar*. It is fruitful, & has some Traces of ant. Buildings. *Shaw*.

BOORI-NEN, a pointed high Mountain, a few Leag. to S. S. W. of *Koukou*, in the Inland of the E. Prov. of *Algiers*. Some Years ago the *Turks* built a small Fort upon it, as a Check upon the *Zawowah Arabs*; but they were in a little Time obliged to abandon it. *Shaw*.

BOO-SAADAH is a Collect. of *Dashkraks* (or mud-wall Villages) Inland of the S. Prov. of *Algiers*, which lie under *Jibbel* (or Mountain) *Seilat*, 20 m. to W. of *Seedy Braham*. The Inhabitants subsist by their Date Trees. *Shaw*.

BOO-SHATTER is with the greatest Probability suppos'd to the Place where stood the City of *Utica*, so famous in ant. History. *Shaw*. See UTICA.

BOOTESHELLAH, a Village, in the *Holy Land*, in or close upon the Skirts of that fam. Valley, near *Bethlehem*, where the Angel made such prodigious Havock of the Great *Senacherib's* mighty Army in the Space of one Night, II. Kings, xix. 35. It well deserves a Place in this Dictionary,

NARY, (which we would have abundant in Curiosities of many Sorts) in as much as it is reported, yea and by many believed, to have this strange Property, That no Turk or Mohammedan can live in it above 2 Years. To which permit us to add, fr. a Learned Writer, the following. Where Strength (says he) can be of no Avail, Art, they say, may be used. In this Instance the Christians have, it seems, out-witted the Turks, who, weak enough to believe there may be Truth in the Story, leave the Village to them without Molestation. [Maunder.] Sandys takes this same Place to be called Bezec, and also tells us that the Christians have the good Luck to keep it to themselves; the Place having, as the Report went, actually proved mortal to such Mohammedans as had attempted to make it the Place of their Abode: So that if actual Experience has given Birth to this Notion, it may be doubtful whether the Turks took the Fright of themselves, or whether it was artfully injected by the Christians. Thevenot calls it Boticella, and tells us a Report goes that no Turk can live there above 8 Days. We had almost forgot that Pr. Radziwille calls this same Place Bethagil. That this is the same Place meant by the 3 form. Travellers is evident by the Sit. he gives it, agreeing with them therein, tho' at the same Time he magnifies the Miracle still more than Thevenot. He says no one Circumcised can survive the 3d Day here, but that on the 3d Night they would surely die; which, he says, was most solemnly affirmed to him even by 2 Arabians, who had almost experienced the Whole of the Thing. These Arabs told him, that the first Night they were taken with a violent Pain in the Head; on the 2d their whole Body so swelled up, that, for Fear of immediate Death, they were obliged to be removed; and that one of them was 4, the other 6, Months e'er they were restored to their form. Health. In fine, that when he arrived near the Place, no Mohammedan that was with him would venture in, but, to avoid the Danger, chose rather to go round about. As it were to confirm this marvellous Relation, he instances another Place indued with the same destructive Property to all the Circumcised, wh. is a Nunnery abt. 3 m. from Damascus, where none under the Circumstances of Circumcision can outlive the 3d Day. This, he says, is ordered, as many affirm, by the special Grace & Favour of God, in order to protect the Chastity of the Virgins fr. the unsparing Lust of Pagans or Infidels. Stories most religiously cultivated, and, by the Weak, as greedily swallow'd.

BOPPART, in the Elect. of Triers, or Treves, Germ. is a Town & Fort, at the Foot of a Hill, on the W. Shore of the Rhine, 10 m. S. fr. Coblenz; E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 50. 20. It's subj. to that Elector.

BOQU, a Village, betw. the River Sæwiro da Costa and Cape Apollonia, on the Coast of S. Guinea, sit. in the Woods near the Mo. of the said River. The inland Country betw. this & Acanimina is hilly, and affords excellent Gold, some Slaves, & a few Eleph. Teeth, wherein the Trade of this and its neighb. Places consists. The anchoring Ground before 'em is abt. 2 Engl. m. fr. Shore, in 15 or 16 fath. Water.

BORBA, a Riv. on the Coast of S. Guinea. See BOROA.

BORCH, a Town in the Cir. of Low. Saxony, and D. of Magdeburg, Germany, 14 m. N. E. of Magdeburg; E. lon. 12. 14. lat. 52. 25.

BORCHLOEN, or Lootz, (in Lat. *Los Castrum*, or *Loffensis Urbis*) Cap. of the Co. of Lootz, a Town of the Bpric. of Liege, Germ. and subject to the Bp. 15 m. N. W. of Liege, & 5 fr. Truyen to E.; E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 50. 40. It's confid. but for the March hence of the Confed. Army 3 Days before the Battle of Ramilies.

BORGERHOUT, a confid. Village in the Ter. and Jurisdic. of Antwerp, in the Aust. Netherlands, which, tho' not surrounded with Walls, is not inferior to some Cities in Number of Churches, Houses, and Inhabitants.

BORGI, in the Prov. of Zeb, Inland, in Barbary, is abt. 2 Leag. S. of Biscara, and more populous. See BISCARA. Both were seized on by the Algerines, in order to have a free Passage into the Land of Slaves, where they make continual Incursions. It is by the Biscarans and Borgians that Lions, Tygers, and other Wild Beasts, are brought to be sold at the various Ports of Algiers.

BORGO DE SAN DOMINO, Donino and Dominino, in Parma, Italy, on the Road fr. Parma to Placentia, abt. 15 m. E. fr. one, & 20 W. fr. the other; E. lon. 10. 31. lat. 44. 50. It is an ant. City, and was called *Julia Fidentia*, and singly *Julia*; and it had been an ant. Bpric. which, having ceased some Time, was restored by Pope Clement VIII. in 1601. It is now but a sm. dismantled Town in the State of Buffeto, on the Confines of it, subject to the D. of Tuscany.

BORGO DE VAL DE TARO, in the same Duchy,
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and Ter. of Val de Taro, at the Foot of the Apenine Mountains, 35 m. S. fr. Cremona, in the Road to Sarsana, fr. wh. last it is about the same Dist. abt. 25 E. of Bobbio, and 20 S. W. of Parma; E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 44. 35. It is the Cap. of a lit. Principality belonging form. to its own Sovereigns of the Fam. of Laudi; but now belongs to the Pr. of Parma, having been a good while since purchased.

BORGO (or BURGO) DE S. SEPULCRO, (in Lat. *Burgus S. Sepulchri*, i. e. *Borough of St. Sepulcher*) is a small Town in Umbria, near the Tiber, on the Confines of Tuscany, Italy, abt. 50 m. E. of Florence, & 8 N. fr. Citta di Castello; E. lon. 13. lat. 43. 30. It was made a Bpric. by P. Leo X. 1515. and is subject to that of Florence. It once belonged to the Ecclef. State, till Po. Eugenius pawned it to the D. of Florence: So that it is now the Emperor's as D. of Tuscany.

BORGO, or BURGO, a small not popul. Town on the Coast of the Finnic Gulph, on the E. Bank of a little River in Finland, over against the Isle of Paling, 20 m. fr. Helsingfors to N. E. and has a small Harbour.

BORGOFORTE, a handf. fm. Town of Mantua, Italy, sit. on the Po, a little above where the Oglio falls into it, between Mantua & Novarella, 8 m. S. of the former; E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 50.

BORQUETTO, a Village in the Bpr. of Trent (the last toward Venice), where are Chimnies in the Rooms, instead of the Stoves used farther N.

BORJA-BURGIA, a City of Arragon, Spain, sit. at the Foot of a Hill, near the Frontiers of Castille and Navarre, abt. 30 m. fr. Saragossa to W. N. W. not far from the high Hill Mont-Cayo; W. lon. 2. lat. 41. 40. Its Walls are adorn'd with many fine Towers; and it has a strong Castle, and is well peopled with 800 Families, in 3 Parishes, and watered by Rivulets and Springs, & abounds in all Things. One of the Churches is Colleg. It has 4 Monast. 1 Nunnery, 3 Hospitals, and several Chapels.

BORIQUE, or Crab-Island, is one of the Caribbees, sit. in the Atlantic Ocean, 5 m. S. E. of Porto Rico; W. lon. 64. 30. lat. 18. subject to Spain.

BORISSOW, or Bodina, in Lithuania, Poland, it sit. on the River Berezina, 50 m. S. E. of Minski, and 150 S. E. of Wilna. It's Timber-built, has a Castle well fortified, and a good Garrison, against the Incursions of the Muscovites, who ruined the Town in 1655. Since which little but the Castle is rebuilt. It's a regular Fortification, with deep Ditches, double Palisade, and a Morass.

BORKELOE, in Guelderland, a small City, on the little River Berkel, 11 m. fr. Zutphen to E. & 5 fr. Grol to N. W. near the Borders of the Bpric. of Munster. It is not confid. in itself, but famous for 2 Wars it occas. betw. the States Gen. & Bp. of Munster in 1665 & 1672. In 1665 the Bp. seized it; but on a Peace gave it up. In 1672 he seized it again. But by the Treaty of Cologne, 1674, he restored it again to the Dutch, who have fortify'd it, and keep a strong Garrison there, it being a Key into their Country. Its Lordship belongs to the Counts of Styrum.

BORKHOLM, a City, and the Capital of the Island of Oeland, belong. to Sweden, lies under 56. 57. N. lat. & 18. 10. lon. E. of London; 15 m. fr. Colmar to N. E. and is defended by a Castle.

BORKWORM, the Ch. Place of the Co. of Hasbain, Hasbaye, or Haspengo, in the Princ. of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the lit. Riv. Jecker, 14 m. fr. Liege to W. & abt. 15 fr. Macstricht to S. W.

BORMIO, wh. the Germans call WORMS, in the Ter. of the Grisons of Switzerland, stands 3 m. fr. the Source of the Adda, at its Conflux with the Isolaccia, near the Entr. of the Val-Teline, & the S. Side of the Riv. Oglio, 22 m. N. E. fr. Sondrio, 40 E. of Chiavenna, near 50 W. of Trent and S. E. of Coire. It lies in the Heart of a Co. of its own Name, one of those conq. by the 3 Leagues, which is a Valley surroun. with high Mountains, except an Opening that lets in the Adda, being bounded W. by the Val-Teline, on N. & W. by the League of Caddee, & S. by the Dom. of Venice. The Town is the Resid. of the Gover. call'd the *Podesta*, sent ev. 2 Years fr. the Grisons. 'Tis a pretty and popul. Place, (tho' it has suff. much. by Fires) and defended by a good Castle. The *Podesta* presides in all Causes, Civ. & Crim. All Appeals are made to the Dyet of the three Leagues of the Grisons. They have also their Capt. & Mil. Officers, who have 500 Men under Command.

BORNA, a small Town of Gestricia, in Sweden proper, 40 m. fr. Gevalia to N.

BORNE. See BOURN.

BORNEO, in the E. Indies, is a pret. round Island, the last

last of those called *the Sunda Islands*, betw. that of *Celebes* on the S. E. (fr. wh. 'tis parted by the Straights of *Macassar*) *Java* S. *Sumatra* S. W. *Malacca* W. & the *Philippine* Islands N. E. It extends fr. N. Lat. 6. to S. Lat. 3 & half, & fr. E. Lon. 109 to 117. 30. It is by some reckon'd the largest Isl. of *Asia*, if not of the World, it being at least 250 Leag. in Comp. Some will have it to be 700 m. lo. 500 br. & 2500 in Circ. and conseq. containing more Acres than any oth. known Island. The Country produces various Fruits in gr. Plenty, with excel. Mastick, and other Gums, Cassia, Rice, Wax, Honey, Cotton, the best of Camphire [Of wh. latter, as also of Cassia lignea, see an Account, in a Note, under our Artic. CEYLON.], Frankincense, Musk, Aloes, Agaric, Brasil-wood, Sapan, Pepper, Cinnamon, and oth. Spices, excel. Diamonds found in the Rivers, and Gold-dust in their Sands, and the richest Bezoar-stones in the Stomachs of the Wild Ape; Mines of Iron, Tin, and very good Load-stone; and their Mountains, 'tis thought, have Gold. Here are the edible Birds-nests of which a fuller Acct. may be seen in our Artic. COCHIN-CHINA, esteem'd the most delicious of all Dainties; gr. Numb. of lit. Horses, Elephants, Oxen, Buffaloes, Deer, Goats, Bears, Tigers, and Monkeys, and (says *Gemelli*) others very strange ones, not at all known in *Europe*. Among the rest is one so strange that it must not be pass'd by in Silence. It is called a *Beajus*, or *Wild Man*, because it much resembles *Man* in Weeping, and oth. exterior Actions that express some *Passions*. That which I saw (adds he) was as big as a Monkey; and not being able to bear its great Belly on its Legs, dragged its hinder Quarters on the Ground. When it removes, it takes its Mat along with it, to lie upon, as a Man would do. Of the feathered Kind, here are Parrots and Parroquets of all Sorts; but no *Europ.* Kind of Birds except Sparrows. In the W. Monsoon, the Sky is almost darkened for 2 or 3 Hours in the Even. with Bats, which some Travell. call *Flying Cats*, wh. in Colour, Shape, and Smell, are like a Fox, but less; tho' their extended Wings spread no less than 5 or 6 f. fr. Tip to Tip. Here is Plenty both of Sea and River Fish. Besides Mullet, Bream, &c. known to us, there is one, among others, unknown, called the *Cockup*, a Fish as good as any. The Natives are fond of the *Cat-fish*, which have no Scales, like Mackerel, with gr. Heads & Mouths, long Whiskers, prickled Backs, and some of 'em are 5 or 6 f. long. Their Musketoes are venomous, and intoler. troublesome. It has fine Rivers, especially tow. the W. and S. Their Monsoons are W. fr. Sept. to Apr. during wh. are contin. heavy Rains, with viol. Storms of Thunder. The Towns and Factories are built for most Part on Floats of Timber in their Rivers, forming 1 long Street, and made fast to Trees near Shore by Cables made of Rattans. People live all on a Floor, with Partitions of Cane, and Roofs covered with Palmeto Leaves; but the Eaves reach down within 4 or 5 f. of the Bot. to shelter 'em fr. the scorching Sun. Some Houses are built on Piles of Bamboos on the Ouze, and at Low-Water they go fr. one to another on Logs of Timber. Sometimes the Ebb runs off so strong, that the Float-hou. are drove to Sea. The W. Part & the N. E. Coast of the Island are mostly desert; the E. Part but little known; and the Whole but thinly peopled. The Inland is very mountainous; but on the S. Coasts, wh. lie very low, the Country is all a stinking Morass 100 m. one Way and 200 another, being all overflow'd in the Rainy Season. The Inland is inhabited by native Pagans, who are called *Byayos*, and are very swarthy. They are robust and warlike, and imploy'd in Hunting and looking after Cattle; going naked all but their Priv. their Bodies painted blue, and besmear'd with Oil; and they pull out their Fore-teeth, to place Gold ones in their Room; and a String of Tigers Teeth about their Necks is their ch. Ornament. The *Mohammedans*, (viz. the *Banjareens* and oth. *Moors*) who inhab. the Coast, are inquisitive, quick of Apprehension, and peaceable 'till provoked, when no less than the Aggressor's Life can satisfy, & that they privately take away. They are short, but well proportion'd, with black shining Hair. Their Women in Feature and Complexion excel the Men, and their Mein, &c. is very graceful. The Men are lazy, and exercise only in rowing and fishing. Their Com. People are not much better clothed than the Pagans; but their Gr. Men wear a kind of Waistcoat of blue or red Silk, or *Euro.* Cloth, over which a Wrapper of Silk or Betella which reaches to Knee. They wear Drawers, but no Shirt, Shoe, or Stocking. Their Hair is tied in a Roll in the Hinder-part of their Head, abt. wh. is tied a Piece of Muslin or Callicoe, nothing so large as a Turban; and they alw. wear a Dagger.

The ch. Food is boil'd Rice, Fowls, hard Eggs, Fish, & Venison; their Drink Water or Tea; but w. the *Europeans* they join freely in drinking Strong-Liquors. Betel and Arrack stand always ready for chewing in Vef. of Gold, Silver, or Brass, on a Hand Tea-table of the same; and both Sexes are fond of chewing and smoaking Tobacco, mixt gener. with Opium in Pills, after being boil'd in Water to a Consistence. One Pipe serves a whole Company. When the Master of the House has lighted it, & drawn 2 or 3 Whiffs, it goes from one to another round, as they sit cross-legg'd on Mats. Their ch. Diversions are Dancing & Comedies, Shooting at a Mark, and Hunting. The latter indeed is no more than just rousing their Game, surrounding, and then killing it with Spears. They travel chiefly in covered Boats, and in Night, for Benefit of cool Air; and the Gr. Men ashore ride on Elephants or Horses. Trading Nations here, besides the *Dutch*, are the *Chinese*, *Malayans*, *Japonefe*, *Siamefe*, *Macassars*, *Javans*, some fr. *Mogul*, *Portugal*, and *England*. The *Dutch* indeed may be said to possess the Coast, being Masters of the best Ports, and most prof. Part of Trade; but there are innumer. Creeks about this vast Island, where others have free Commerce, without Molestation from (perhaps because without the Knowledge of) the *Dutch*. As there is a Variety of Things to be had, wh. the latter put not equal Value on with oth. Nations, so all have their diff. Views in Trade. The *Chinese* and *Japonefe* buy Spices, *Malayans* Gold, those fr. the *Mogul* Country (among whom are *Persians* & *Armenians*) watch for Diamonds; and so of others. Pepper, Cloves, and Cinnamon, are sold at *Bendermassem* without Interruption, because the *Dutch* reckon them inferior to those of other Spice-Islands. The *Malayans* have Shipping for a Trade in Spice and Fruits to the *Philippines*, & Rice to *Cochin-China* & *Cambodia*. The *Dutch* supply the Natives with the Manufactures of *India* & *Europe*, partic. Cloth of Cotton & Flax; for which Trifles they receive Diamonds, Gold, and most val. Goods of the Place. The chief Articles our Merchants import from this Island are Pepper, Gold, and Precious Stones. Those prop. for Exporta. are (besides Dollars) sm. Cannon, Blunderbusses, Small-Arms with Brass Mounting, Horse-Pistols, Gunpowder, Sheet-lead, Hangers, Knives, & oth. Cutlery Wares, Iron & Steel Bars, the smallest Spike-nails, 20-penny Nails, Grapplings of abt. 40 lb. Wt. Red Leather Boots, Spectacles, Looking-glasses, Clock-work, and gay Calimancoes. Purchasing Gold here turns to best Account next to Pepper; and Diamonds are bought to gr. Advantage; tho' they are seldom to be met with at the Port of *Banjar*. --- The Dragon's-Blood produ. here is reck. the finest in the World. 'Tis a Gum of a Tree bearing a red Fruit. They sell it in Drops about an Inch long 132 lb. Wt. for about 40 Dollars. Jambee Canes are sold for abt. 4 Dollars 100, and the fine Monkey Bezoar for about 5 times its Wt. in Silver [*Vastly beneath that at Achem. See ACHEM.*] Pepper is sold at the Rate of 4 or 5 Dollars the *Pecul*, i. e. 132 lb. Wt. The only Handicraftsmen here are Goldsmiths & Carpenters; tho' every one almost has the Knack of Carving very nicely with but a com. Knife. They are so ignor. of Astronomy as to be affrighted at an Eclipse: And know so lit. of Physick as to impute most of their Distempers to the Malice of some Evil Spirit. The Language of the *Moors* on the Coast is the *Malayan*. The Country is divid. into several petty Kingdoms, or Governments, und. cert. *Moorish* Princes or Sultans; but the Mountaineers are form'd into numerous Clans und. their respect. Chiefs. They gen. harbour in Woods & Thickets, where 'tis diffic. to attack 'em. Their Arms are a Dagger, and a Trunk of abt. 7 f. thro' wh. they shoot their poison'd Darts, made of Brass, barb'd on each Side, whereof they carry 60 or 80 in a Box. Somet. they use it as a Lance, somet. as Soldiers do Pikes. Foreigners cannot have Admittance to the Sultans without a valu. Present; & their Subjects approach 'em on the Knee, with Bodies bow'd to Ground; and they creep backw. in the same Posture. They've no Coin but Dollars, and half & qr. Dollars; except their own Cash, which are Rings of base Metal strung, wh. serves for small Matters. There's an Island on the S. Side of *Borneo*, call'd *Pullo-Cout*, 20 Leag. long & 12 br. which has an excel. Harbour, but not populous nor producing ought but Rice. The N. End of it lies near many Rivers that come out of the Pepper Country. The Channel betw. this & the Isl. of *Borneo* is at most but 2 m. over. We enter *Borneo* on this Side more to the W. by the River *Banjar*, (E. lon. 113. 5. lat. 3. 30. S.) tow. the Source of wh. grows the greatest Quantity of Pepper. It runs from N. to S. above ha. thro' the Isl. and is tow. its Mouth as br. again as the *Thames* at *Gravesend*. Its

Its Banks are planted with thick Groves of Ever-greens; and one Branch of it is call'd the *China River* fr. the *Chin.* Junks constantly passing it. The Tide wh. here flows but once in 24 h. rises abt. 12 f. It leads to *Banjar-massen*, (by *Gemelli* call'd *Manjar-Massem*,) wh. stood 12 m. up the Riv. and was frequented for the Clove-Trade. The *English* first settled a Factory here about 1700, when the Natives of *Borneo*, who had then their Floating-houses in this Riv. removed for most Pt. to *Tatas*, leaving the *Chinese*, *Melays*, & *Macassars* beh. 'em, to the Number of 200 Families: And of this float. Town the President of the *English* Factory was afterwards reput. Governor. The Factory traded here 2 or 3 Years well enough, till the *Banjareens*, having got abt. 20,000 Dollars of the Company's Money in Hand for Pepper agreed for, they not only refused to deliv. it on Demand, but attack'd the Factory, broke a Treaty they made with them afterw. and the *English* thereupon abandon'd the Place. In 1704. the *E. India* Comp. attempted a 2d Settlement, & the *Banjareens* seemed desir. to renew the Trade, especially as the *English* gave them Silver for their Pepper, and made no Demand of old Arrears. They also resolv'd to set about a Fort on the *Terra firma* for protec. the *Chinese* and other Nations that came to trade with them. Sev. 1000 large Piles accordingly were drove down to raise the Foundation, and secure the Works fr. the Water, while the Bricks were made by the *Chinese* at *Tomberneo* 80 m. to E. of *Banjar* Riv. where the *English* had a House, and the Timber was supply'd by a *Dutch-man* on the Coast of *Java*. But one of the Vessels sent for it being drove on the Coast of *Mendava*, the Govern. of the Country being inform'd what the Timber was design'd for, detained the Vessel, and caused the Master and all his Crew, except one, who escap'd to *Banjar*, to be murdered in his Presence: And not long after the *Banjareens* attack'd the Factory itself, after setting Fire to it, and obliged the *English* to abandon the Country. Here is now no Sign of a Town, the Inhab. being removed to *Tatas*, abt. 6 m. higher, to wh. the *Chinese River* is navigable, and beyond it, for Ships of the greatest Burthen. But *Europ.* Ships usually lie a little higher up the main River, oppos. the Place where the *Eng.* Fact. stood, wh. was at the Mouth of a lesser River at the Starb. Side going up, call'd *Tatas* little River. At *Succadana* to W. the *English* had another Fact. in a wholesome Pt. of the Country, where the Inhabitants are said to be very civil; but this they also quitted; for what Reason we know not. Sm. Diamonds are found hereabt. but their Water being of a yellow Cast, they are not esteem'd like those of *Golconda*. The finest of all are found at the Port of *Lauda*, in the S. Part, and 'tis theref. frequented by Lapidaries and Jewellers of several Nations as *Golconda* is, who often get a Prize wh. they endeav. to conceal & go off with. This Port was heretofore more resorted to than any oth. The oth. ch. Towns of this great Island are *Borneo*, *Caytonge*, & *Matapura*.

BORNEO City stands 70 Leag. N. of *Sambas*, (E. lon. 112. 2. N. lat. 4. 55.) among Fens, near a gr. Salt-water Lake, at the N. W. Corner of the Island, & is sit. on small Isles like *Venice*, so that it abounds with Boats. There's a safe deep Harbour on the E. Side of it, at the Mouth of a gr. River, capable of the greatest Ships. 'Tis said to be a large neat Town, a Royal Seat, Streets spacious, well water'd, and most Houses well built, generally flat-roof'd, nor above 3 Stories. It's the chief Seat of Commerce of the Island; and the Port sometimes throng'd with Ships of all Sorts, fr. *China*, *Cambodia*, *Siam*, and *Malacca*, and Boats fr. the *Philippine* and other Islands; so that here are *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, *Portuguese*, and *English*, all at a Time loading & unloading. The *Dutch* import hith. Glafs, Cinnabar, Cloths, Woollen Stuffs, and Iron, wh. is much valued here, besides other *European* and *Ind.* Goods, and have Camphire, Gold, Diamonds, and Pepper in Exch. The *Portug.* and *English* have some Trade, tho' no settled Factory, here; but here are Merchants of both Nations who correspond with the Company's Factors on the Coast of *Coromandel*, &c. and have sometimes Ships running between.

BORNHEM, a considerable Village of *Alost*, in *Flanders*, stands between *Dendermonde* & *Rupelmonde*, & is an Earldom.

BORNHOLM, an Island in the *Baltic* Sea, the remotest and most easterly of all the Islands belonging to the K. of *Denmark*, abt. 75 m. fr. *Seeland* to E. and not above 15 fr. the nearest Coast of *Schonen* in *Sweden*, to S. E.; E. lon. 15. lat. 55. 15. It's abt. 18 m. long fr. N. W. to S. E. & abt. 10 br. fr. S. W. to N. E. It's of gr. Importance for its Situation and Fruitfulness. The *Swedes* have frequently laid it waste; and in the War with *Fred. II.* they made themselves Masters of it, designing to keep it; but were forced to re-

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store it by the Treaty of *Copenhagen* in 1660. Its most considerable Places are *Sandwyck* on the N. Coast, *Rattenby*, or *Rottum*, on S. W. *Nex* on the E. and *Sand-Hamer*, to N. of *Nex*, on the same Coast; besides wh. it has several Villages.

BORRIQUEN, or *Crabs Isle*, on the S. Side of the Island *Porto Rico*, so called by the *Buccaniers*, because it abo. with all Kinds of 'em. 'Tis a fine large Island, in which are both Hills and Valleys planted with Oranges and Citrons; and the *English* settled on it in 1718; but 'tis now quite desert, for the *Spaniards* not liking such Neighbours surpriz'd and took it in 1720, and carry'd off the Women and Children to *Porto Rico* and *St. Domingo*.

BOROA. The Coast (between *Savaleba* Point to *Rio Gabon* of *S. Guinea*) fr. the Mouth of the River *Camerones* runs S. by E. to *Rio de Boroa*, or *Borro*, about 10 Leag. in wh. Space the *Borba* cuts it thro', falling into the Gulph much nearer to *Camerones* than to *Borba*.

BOROMEAN Islands are a gr. Number of small ones in the *Lago Maggiore*, in the D. of *Milan*, *Italy*, every one of which has a Palace, with Gardens, & other noble Embellishments, wh. cannot be view'd without Admira. and Delight. They mostly bel. to the Noble Fam. of the *Boromeos*.

BORROSTONESS, or *Burrowstowness*, on the Coast of the *Forth*, in *Linlithgowshire*, *Scotland*, 2 m. fr. *Linlithgow*, is a Town which was erec. into a Burgh of Regality by the late D. of *Hamilton*. It consists of 1 good long Street, that lies along Shore, like *Kirkcaldy* in *Fife*. Bef. the Union no Town in *Scotl.* had so great a Trade with *Holland*; but this Kgd. being now supply'd by *England* w. the same Commod. Duty-free, 'tis much decay'd in Trade, tho' it has still a good Export of Coals and Salt, and the greatest Traff. to *Holland* and *France*, except *Leith*. They have the most Shipping and best Seamen in the *Forth*, who are good Pilots for *Holland*, *Norway*, and the *Baltick*.

BOROUGHBRIDGE. See **BURROUGHBRIDGE**.

BORSALO Kingd. in *N. Guinea*, reaches fr. that of *Juala* to the Edge of the River *Gambia*, along the Coast, & far E. up the Inland, being much larger than those of *Juala* and *Ale*. Some take *Borsalo* as well as *Juala* to be Part of the People call'd *Barbecins*, mention'd by *Marmol* & others.

BORYGLIA, in the Pr. of *Caria*, *Asia*, fam'd in Antiq. for its stately Temple of *Diana* (some noble Remains of which are yet to be seen) stood near the Sea-Coast at the Entrance of the *Doric Gulph*, or *Jasic Bay*, and about 40 m. S. of *Heraclea*, and almost 35 S. W. from *Miletum*.

BORYSTHENES River. See **NIEPER**.

BOSA, ant. *Bos*, in the Pr. of *Cape Saffari*, of the Isl. of *Sardinia*, is sit. on the W. Coast of the Island, on the Mouth of the River of its Name, and on a sm. Gulph, 30 m. N. of *Oristagni*, and 35 S. of *Saffari*, in the Road fr. one to the other; lat. 40. 26. lon. 8. 42. E. & hath a large convenient Harbour, def. by a Fort. 'Tis a Bp.'s See under that of *Saffari*; but, its Air being not wholesome, is very thinly peopled.

BOSCASTLE. See **BOSSIGNEY**.

BOSCAW-WOANE, at the *Land's-End*, *Cornwall*, whose Parish gives Name to the Hon. Family of *Boscarwen*, has a remark. Monum. of Antiq. viz. 19 Stones fix'd in a Circle abt. 12 f. fr. one another, suppos'd by some to have been a Sepulch. Monum. of the Ant. *Britons*, by others a Temple.

BOSCOBEL Grove, near the *White-Ladies*, in *Shropsh.* deserves a Place here, as being famous for having been the Shelter of *K. Charles II.* who fled hither after his Defeat at *Worcester*, and was so closely pursued by his Enemies, that he was conducted to this Grove, & there hid himself in the Day-time in an Oak, from which he had once the Pleasure of seeing the Soldiers then in Quest of him diverted to another Side of the Wood by the Chace of an Owl, wh. flew out of a neighbouring Tree. See the Story more at large in our Article **SHROPSHIRE**.

BOSEHAN, *Suffex*, lies among Woods and Arms of the Sea between *Chichester* and the Island of *Thornby*.

BOSHARSTON MEER, on the W. Promont of *Pembrokeshire*, *Wales*, near *Stackpool Bofler*, is a Pool so deep that it could never be founded. It bubbles, foams, and makes a Noise, before a Storm, that they say is heard above 10 m. 'Tis supposed to have a subterraneous Communication with the Sea.

BOSNA SARAIO. See **SARAIO**.

BOSNIA, (in Latin *Bosnia*, *Bosjena*, or *Bosfina*; and in German *Bosnien*, *Bossen*, or *Woffen*) a Frontier Pr. of Christendom, divided betw. the House of *Austria* and the *Turks*; that Pt. wh. lies on the E. of the Riv. *Unna* belonging to the *Turks*, and that Pt. on the W. of that River to the *Austrians*. It is bounded on the N. by the *Save* (wh. parts it fr. *Sclavonia*),

nia), W. by Croatia, and partly by Dalmatia, wh. bounds it also on the S.; and it has Serbia E. fr. wh. the Drina parts it. 'Tis 190 m. long fr. N. W. to S. E. and about 90 br. fr. N. to S. 'Twas antiently that Pt. of Pannonia call'd Inferior, and took its pref. Name from the Riv. Bosna, wh. runs thro' some Pt. of it into the Save. It became in Time Pt. of the Kingd. of Hungary; and, sev. Prov. being after added, was erec. into a Kingd. & gover. by Kings of its own fr. 1351 till 1465, when the Turks made themselves Masters of it. Stephen, the 5th & last K. was taken by Mahomet II. and slay'd alive; and the said Turk subdued the whole Prov. and made it the Government of a Beglerbeg, with 8 Sangiaes under him. The Air is sharp; but the Soil produces Corn; and here are some Mines of Gold & Silver. 'Tis div. into 2 Parts, Up. Bosnia tow. the S. (otherwise call'd the Duchy of St. Saba, or Hersegovina, bord. on Dalmatia) and Lower Bosnia, or Bosnia proper, on the Banks of the Save. The ch. Towns are Bagnialuch, Tina, Orach, Coltzio, Jaycza, & Sarajo.

BOSRA (accord. to Isa. lxiii. 1. BOZRAH) in Arabia Petraea, was ant. a City of Edom. Its Name implies a Fortrefs; which makes some imagine 'twas the Cap. of that Kingd. See our Articl. BAZRAH. It is now otherwise written Buffereth, and Bosor. It was seated in the Midland on the Back of Palestine, on the other Side Jordan, & abt. 150 m. fr. the Lake or Sea of Galilee. 'Twas given to the Tribe of Reuben before crossing the Jordan, afterw. made a Sacerdotal City & given to the Family of Gershon. It was rebuilt and beautify'd by Augustus, and made a Roman Colony by Alex. Severus & the Cap. of this Country. In Xtian Times it became a Metropol. See, with sev. Bps. under it; and still it is a Greek A-Bprie. and Seat of the Beglerbeg of this District.

BOSPHERUS of Thrace, or The Streight of Constantinople, div. Europe fr. Asia. It is about a m. br. betw. Constantinople on the European Side and Scutari on the Asian. See more at PROPONTIS, or Sea of Marmora.

BOSPORUS, that ant. Kingd. (comprehending all the Provinces that were subj. to the Bosporan Princes) was bounded on the E. by Colchis, W. by the Gulph of Carcinites, S. the Euxine Sea, and N. by the Tanais, where that River falls into Palus Maotis; so that it comprized the Chersonesus Taurica in Europe, & in Asia all that Tract betw. the Palus Maotis & Euxine Sea. Diodorus Siculus confines this Kingd. within the Bosporus Cimmerius, the Bounda. of Europe and Asia on that Side; but Strabo (who is here follow'd) extends it to the Gulph Carcinites, which with the Palus Maotis forms the Isthmus of the Chersonesus. Cities of Note in the Asiatic Bosporus were ant. Phanagoria, its Metropolis, Cepi, Hermonassa, Stratoctlea, and Cimmerium. From the latter the Bosporus Cimmerius borrow'd its Name. It was the ch. City of the Cimmerians, a People famous for Robberies as early as the Days of Homer. Oth. Cities in the Asiat. Bosp. were Sinda, Tanais, (at the Mo. of the River of the same Name, where Asoph now stands), Paniardis, Tyrambe, & Gerasum. The Coast of the Euxine Sea was inhabited by the Cercetae, the Heniochi, the Moschi, & the Achæi. On the Coast of Palus Maotis were the Sindi, Dandarii, Agri, Arrichi, Tarpetes, Obediaceni, Sittaceni, Dosci, & Aspungitani. The Co. bord. on the Palus Maotis and the Bosporus, wh. was inhabited by the Cimmerii, is represented by the Antients as an inhosp. Place, covered with thick Forests and contin. Fogs, which the Rays of the Sun could not break through. This frightful Descrip. gave Cicero and Ovid Occasion to say an eternal Night reigned in this gloomy Climate, and that Sleep had taken up its Abode here; and hence Cimmerian Darknes became a Proverb, signif. an impenetrable Darknes, and likewise a gloomy and stupid Mind. The Rivers were Anticites or Vardanus, the Psathis, greater and lesser Rhombites, and the Marubius, most of them springing from the Mountains of Sarmatia Asiatica, and emptying into the Palus Maotis. — The Taurica Chersonesus lies between the Euxine, the Palus, & the Bosp. Cimm. extends 61 Leag. fr. E. to W. and abt. 35 fr. N. to S. and is joined to the Continent by an Isthmus abt. a m. over. The Ch. Cities were Taphrae on the Isthmus, where the pref. City of Przekop (or Precop) stands. That modern City is so called fr. the Word Przekop signif. a Ditch, for it was built on the Ditch wh. the Tartars cut on the Isthmus. Chersonesus (or Cherson) was built by the Greeks on the Gulf of Carcinites, now the Gulf of Nigropoli, on the W. Coast of Chersonesus. Of this (now called Topetarkan) there are still many Ruins to be seen. Theodosia or Theudofia, anoth. Gr. City on the E. Coast of the Peninsula, is now called Caffa, and is the Cap. of Lit. Tartary. From it the Bosporus Cimm. of the Antients is

now call'd the Streights of Caffa. Sanfon places Theodosia where the now City of Tusba stands. Nymphæum, Lagyra, Charax, &c. stood on the Euxine Sea, and Panticapæum on the Bosporus, and is said to have been the Metrop. of the Europ. Bosporus. This Peninsula is at present possessed by the Tartars, comm. known by Name of the Crim, wh. is borrow'd fr. the City of Krym, ant. called Cremnos. The Bosp. Cim. (now the Streights of Kertzi, or Caffa) wh. divid. Europe & Asia, is not above 4 Leagues over. The Palus Maotis extends fr. S. W. to N. E. abt. 130 Leag. having on N. and W. Lit. Tartary, on the S. W. the Chers. Taur. (now the Crim), and E. and S. E. Sarmatia Asiatica (now Circass Tartary). This Sea or Lake was called Palus Maotis from the Maotæ or Maotici, a People inhab. the European and Pt. of the Asiatic Coast. It had also oth. Names; but its mod. one is the Sea of Zabach, borrowed from a Fish taken there at cert. Seasons of the Year.

BOSSINEY, or TINTAGEL, in Cornwall, in the Irish Channel, 5 m. fr. Camelford, 15 N. W. of Launceston, and 189 compu. but 210 meas. m. W. of London; W. lon. 5. lat. 50. 40. is a Borough, governed by a Mayor and Burgeses; and all that have free Land in the Borough, and live in the Parish, are deemed Freemen, and have Votes also in Elect. of its Members for Parlt. and Magistrates; and yet 'tis so sm. and despicab. a Village, as not to contain above 20 Houses, and an Hamlet with Trevenna to that Parish, & the Numb. of the Electors to be und. 20. The Manor is very ant. Demefne Lands of the Crown, and famous in our Histories for a Castle, the Ruins of wh. are reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, standing abt. half a m. fr. these Towns, Part on an Island & Part on the Continent, joined by a Drawbridge. The Castle, Manor, & Borough of Tintagel was set. by K. Edw. III. on his Son the Black Prince, when he created him Duke of Cornwall, and his Heirs, Princes of the Blood, forever, and so it is become Part of that Duchy, and as such held by the Corporation at the Fee-Farm Rent of 11 l. 16 s. 9 d. per Ann. The Castle is said to be very antient, and to have been the Seat of the Dukes of Cornwall in the Times of the Britons, and as some pretend the very Birth-place of K. Arthur, 500 Years before the Conquest, who is also pretended to have been killed (tho' 'tis not clearly evident he was ever born) near Camelford. It would but abuse any sensible Reader's Patience to relate (as I amply could fr. Hals's Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall, in MS. in my Possession) the villainous Story of Uter Pendragon, who, by that most Christian Conjuror Merlin's Art, assum'd the Voice and Shape of Gorlois, a Pr. of Wales, and by such diabolical Adultery begat Arthur, to be the great Champion for Christianity against the Pagan Saxons. One of Geoffery of Monmouth's very wicked and filly Fables! — Nothing is now left of the Castle but Ruins, near which is Bottereaux-Castle, now contracted into BOS-CASTLE, built by the Bottereaux's, who were Lords of it. However, tho' we disdain the romantic Story of Arthur's Birth, &c. we think it not quite amiss to add the following concer. the Castle & Palace of Tintagel or Dundagell; wherein, in all Probability, our Cornish Author says, the Kings, Dukes, or Earls, of Cornwall, at some Times had their Residence, for Pleasure and Safety, bef. Cæsar came into this Land. The Castle itself stood upon the Sea-Cliff & a high Prom. of Land, or Island, shooting into St. George's Channel, fasten'd to the Main Land of Britain, by an Iron Chain and Draw-Bridge; which Mr. Carew faith was extant so late as 100 Years bef. he wrote his Surv. of Cornwall, 1602. Und. wh. Draw-bridge the Sea did form. daily make its Flux & Reflux thro' the rocky Passage beneath. But now this Passage is barred up by the falling down of the contig. Cliffs, & Want of Repair. Nevertheless, thereby at Low-Water is offer'd to the Foot Traveller an indiff. Way of Access to the Island and Castle aforesaid. Which Island is now set to Rent for abt. 5 l. per Ann. where twice a Year abt. 30 Sheep are bred, which thrive to Admiration. The Back, or outer Part, of this Fort and Island containeth abt. 3 Acres, wh. affordeth good Pasture for Sheep, Goats, and Rabbits; whereon is a consecr. Well and Chapel, now neglected and falling into contin. Decay. The most Northerly and remote Part of this Island is called Pen-deu, or Pen-diu; i. e. Black-head, so named fr. the black Cliffs & Rocks thereof; a well-known Sea-Mark among Mariners. The Cliffs aro. this Island are fr. the Sea inaccessible except in 1 Place on the E. where is an indiff. Landing-Pl. for Boats. But the same is artific. barred with a long, lofty, & strong Wall of Lime & Stone, thro' wh. is a Gate, in British called Porth Horne, or Iron Gate, leading to the Hill. Under this Island the Sea runneth thro' a nat. Cave or Arch of Rocks

Rocks, where Boats may pass at full Sea without Danger, tho' scarcely without Horror & Amazement of the Passengers. Which tremen. Place gave Occas. to a *British* Bard to describe the same in Verses, mentioned by *Camden* in his *Britannia*, viz.

*Est locus Abrini sinuoso litore ponti,
Rupe situs media, refluus quem circuit æstus.
Fulminat hic latè, turrìto vertice, Castrum,
Nominè Tindagium veteris dixere Corini.*

Of this Place *Joseph of Exon*, a Priest of that Cathed. who went with King *Richard I.* into the *Holy Land*, & described the Wars thereof, in his Poem called *Antiocheis*, written at *Antioch* 500 Years past, a Man excel. well skilled in the Greek and Latin Tongue (who, after his Return fr. the *Holy Land* was made Abp. of *Bourdeaux*), hath these Words (thus english'd) of *Dundagell*:

*From this blest Place Immortal ARTHUR sprung,
Whose wond'rous Deeds shall be forever sung;
Sweet Musick to the Ear, sweet Honey to the Tongue. }
Look back, turn o'er the great Records of Fame.—
Proud ALEXANDER boasts a mighty Name.
The Roman Annals CÆSAR'S Actions load;
And conquer'd Monsters rais'd ALCIDES to a God.
But neither Shrubs above tall Pines appear,
Nor PHOEBUS ever fears a rival Star.
So would our ARTHUR in Contest o'ercome
The mighty'st Heroes bred in Greece or Rome:
The only Prince that bears this just Applause, ---
"Greatest that e'er shall be, and Best that ever was.*

Bosney has a Cattle-Fair Oct. 8.

BOSSORO. See BASSORA.

BOST; a Town in the Country of *Sablestan*, *Persia*.

BOSTOCK, or *Botestock*, in *Cheshire*, the Residence of an ant. Family of that Name.

BOSTON, in *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, 26 m. S. E. of *Lincoln*, 90 compu. & 114 meas. m. N. fr. *London*; E. lon. 15 min. lat. 53. stands on both Sides the Riv. *Witham*, with a Timber Bridge over it, within 3 m. of the Sea, where it has a conven. Haven. Its proper Name is *Botolph's Town*, fr. St. *Botolph*, a pious *Saxon*, who had a Monastery here, and, as *Bede* supposes, was its Founder. It is now, & has long been, a flourishing Town. About the latter End of the Reign of *K. Edw. I.* a Gang of Rogues came in the Fair-time, in the Disguise of Monks and Priests, set Fire to many Parts of it, carried away the Merchants Goods, & burnt more; for which one *Robert Chamberlain*, their Ring-leader, was hanged; but, tho' he confessed the Fact, he would not discover his Accomplices. It recovered again in a few Years, and became a Staple for Wool, by wh. it was much enriched, and the Merchants of the *Hanse-Towns* came and fixed their Guild here. It is at this Time a pleas. thriving Town, with some confid. Merchants for foreign Trade. 'Tis gover. by a Mayor, who is Clerk of the Market and Admiral, Recorder, Dep. Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, 18 Com. Council Men, a Judge & Marshal of the Admiralty, a Coroner, 2 Serjeants at Mace, &c. Its Market is on Wednesdays and Saturdays weekly, and Fairs April 23, July 25, and Nov. 30. wh. latter retains the old Name of *Mart*, and holds 9 Days, for Cattle and all Merchandizes. It has 2 Charity Schools, 1 for 25 Boys, 1 for 50 Girls. The Church is reckoned the largest Parish-Ch. (without Cross Isles) in the Universe; being 300 f. lo. within the Walls, & 100 wide; handsomely cieled with *Irish* Oak, suppor. by tall and slender Pillars. It has 365 Steps, 52 Windows, & 12 Pillars, answ. to the Days, Weeks, and Months, of the Year. Its Tower or Steeple is famous for Height and Workmanship, being 282 f. high. On Top is a beautiful Octagon Lanthorn, wh. is seen a long Way on every Side, but espec. tow. the Sea as far as the Entra. of the danger. Channels called *Lyn-Deeps* and *Boston-Deeps*; so that it is the Guide of Mariners, as well as Wonder of Travellers, who see it 40 m. round. In this Town was born the fam. Martyrologist *John Fox*. The Town is supply'd with Water, by Pipes, fr. a Pond inclosed in the gr. Common called the *West Fen*, where a Water-House and Mill were erected in the Reign of *Q. Anne*, by Act of Parliam.

BOSTON, in *New-England*, (sit. W. lon. 70. 40. lat. 42. 23.) is the Capital of the County of *Boston* as also of *New England*, and the biggest City in *America*, except 2 or 3 on the *Spanish* Continent. It was built in 1630. by a Part of the Colony wh. removed hither fr. *Charles Town* in this Prov. 'Tis pleas. sit. in a Peninsula abt. 4 m. in Comp. at the Bott. of a fine Bay, the *Massachusetts*, guarded from the Roughness of the Ocean by sev. Rocks & above 12 Islands, many of them inhab. (& 1 worth 2 or 300 l. to the Owner.)

E e e 2

There is but 1 com. and safe Passage into the Bay, and that not broad, there being hardly Room enough for 3 Ships abreast, tho' within Anchorage for 500. The Island most remarkable, call'd *Castle Island*, fr. the Castle on it, stands abt. 3 m. fr. the Town, on the main Channel leading to it, so conveniently that no Ship of Burthen can approach the Town without Hazard of being torn to Pieces by its Cannon. In *K. Cha.* & *K. Ja.*'s Time the Fortifica. were very irreg. *K. Wm.* sent Col. *Romer*, a fam. Engineer, to repair 'em; but he demol. all the old Works, and raised new, wh. made it the most reg. Fortrefs in all the *Brit.* Plantations; to wh. was given the Name of *Fort William*. 'Tis mounted with abt. 100 Pieces of Ordnance, 20 of wh. were given by *Q. Anne*, and are placed on a Platform near H. Water Mark, so as to rake a Ship fore and aft, before she can bring her Broadfides to bear against the Castle. Some of these are 24 Pounders. 500 able Men are exemp. fr. Milit. Duty in Time of War, to be ready to attend the Service of the Castle at an Hour's Warn. on any Signal of Approach of Enemy; and in 24 might 10000 effect. Men, well arm'd, be ready for their Defence. To prevent all poss. Surprise, there's a Light-house on a Rock above Water 2 Leag. fr. Town, wh. in War, makes Signal to the Castle, and the Castle to the Town, by hoisting & lowering the *Union Flag* so many Times as are Ships approaching; wh. if exceeding a cert. Number, the Castle fires 3 Guns to alarm the Town; whose Govern. (if Need) orders a Beacon to be fired to alarm all the adja. Country. So that unless an Enemy can be suppos'd to sail by so many Islands and Rocks in a Fog, *Boston* must have 6 or more Hours to prepare for his Recept. And suppo. they might pass the Castle, there are 2 Batteries at the N. and S. Ends of the Town commanding the whole Bay; wh. makes it imposs. for an Enemy's Ship of Burthen to ride there in Safety, while the Merchantmen and sm. Craft may retire up into *Charles River*, out of Can. reach. It's equally imposs. for a Ship to be run away with out of the Harbour by a Pirate; for the Castle suffers no Ship outw. bd. to pass without a *Permit* fr. the Gover. wh. is not granted without a Clearance at Custom-ho. and the usual Notice of Sailing by loosing the Fore-top-sail. The Bay can contain, in a manner, the Navy Royal of *England*. The Ships Masts here, at Seasons, make a kind of Wood of Trees; which may easily be imagined when we consid. that there have been 24000 Tons of Shipping cleared annually. At the Bot. of the Bay is a large Pier 1800 or 2000 f. long, with a Row of Ware-houses on the N. Side. It runs so far that Ships of the greatest Burthen unlade without Help of Boats or Lighters. The ch. Street of the Town comes down to the Head of the Pier. At the up. End of it is the Town-H. or Exchange, a fine Building, conta. (bes. the Walk for Merchants) the Coun. Chamber, House of Commons, and a spacious Room for Courts of Justice. The Exchange is surrounded by Booksellers Shops, which have good Trade. There are 5 Printing-houses, at at one of wh. twice a Week is printed the *Boston Gazette*. The Presses are generally full of Work, much owing to the Colleges and Schools for useful Learning in *N. Engl.* The Town lies in the Form of a Half-Moon round the Harbour, and, consist. of betw. 3 & 4000 Houses, makes an agreeab. Prospect, the furro. Shore being high, Streets large, and Buildings beautiful. The Goodness of the Pavement may comp. w. most in *London*. To gallop a Horse on it is 3 s. 4 d. Forfeit. One may guess the Num. of Inhabitants, by the Bills of Mortality, to be rather much more than less than 24000, which is a 3d more than the Compu. of the City of *Exeter*; and conseq. *Boston* is a 3d bigger than that City. [*N. B.* This Comput. was made 10 Years since, viz. in 1741.] It owes much of its Beauty & Conveniency to its hav. been rebuilt, after suffering gr. Destruc. sev. Times by Fire. It stands on more Ground than *Quebec*, tho' not suppo. to have more People. Here are 10 Churches, *Old Church*, *North Church*, *South Church*, *New Church*, *New North Church*, *New So. Church*, *Church-of-England Church*, *French Church*, *Baptist Meeting*, *Quakers Meeting*. *K. Wm.* and *Q. Mary* gave to the Episcopal Church (said to consist of abt. 1000 Memb.) a Pulpit Cloth, a rich Set of Plate for the Commu. Table, and a Piece of Painting, wh. reaches fr. Top to Bot. of the E. End of the Church, conta. the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed. *Tho. Brattle*, Esq; gave a Pair of Organs; and there's a magnif. Pew for Reception of the Governor, when he happens to be of the Church of *England*. This Church was at first of Wood, but is now of Brick. Six of the abovesaid Churches bel. to the Independents, whose Opinion is the most prevailing here; their Number being 14 or 15000. The Conversation in this Town is as polite as in most

most Cities in *England*, many of their Merchants having traded into *Europe*, and those who staid at home having had Advantage of Society with Travellers. So that a Gent. fr. *London*. would alm. think himself at home, when he observes the Number of People, their Houses, Furniture, Tables, Drefs, and Conversation. In short, it is the most flourishing Town for Trade & Commerce in *English America*. Near 600 Ships have been laden in a Year for *Europe* & the *Brit. Plantations*. Here the Governor com. resides, the Gen. Court and Assembly meet, Courts of Judicature sit, and Affairs of the whole Province are transacted. The inferior Court of Com. Pleas and Qr. Session of the Peace for the Co. of *Suffolk* are held here the 1st Tuesd. in every *May* & *November*. The Gen. Court of Elect. of Councillors is by the Charter on the last Wednesday in *May*. The Court of Assistants, consisting of Governor, Dep. Governor, and Magistrates of *Boston*, meet here the 1st Tuesday in *March* and *Sept.* The Market is kept every Thursday. Fairs the 1st Tuesday in *May*, and on the last Tuesday in *October*, every Year, holding 3 Days each.

BOSWORTH, an ant. Market Town in *Leicestershire*, 11 m. S. W. of *Leicester*, 83 compu. & 104 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 1. 25. lat. 52. 45. is sit. pleas. on a Hill, in a wholesome Air, and Soil fruitf. both of Corn & Grass. It is called *Market Bosworth* to disting. it fr. another of the same Name in the Hund. of *Gartery*. Market Wednesday. Fair *June* 24.

BOSWORTH FIELD, a Plain properly call'd *Redmore*, abt. 3 m. fr. *Bosworth* just mentioned, and obtain'd the Name of *Bosworth Field*, not that the Place is within the Parish of *Bosworth*, but that that Town was the nearest one of Note to it, when was fought that signal Battle betw. *Henry E. of Richmond* (afterw. *Henry VII.*) and *Crook'd-back Richard*. For thereon the former, with a small Body of Men, gave Battle to the latter, *Richard III.* who had in a barbarous manner possessed himself of the Throne of *England*, happily overcame and slew the Tyrant, and, in the midst of Blood & Slaughter, was, with joyful Acclama. saluted K of *England*. And this put an End to the Civil Contests between the 2 Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. In the Moor where this Fight was are freq. discov. Pieces of Armour, Weapons, and Warlike Accoutrements, by digging & ploughing, especially Arrow-Heads, which are of a long, large, & big Proportion, far greater than are now in Use. There's a Mount cast up, where, 'tis said, *Richmond*, before the Fight, made a Speech to encourage his Army.

BOT, a Vil. of *Negroland*, near the Mouth of the River *Gefves*, where most of the Traders buy Rice, which is here very plenteous & good. Also *The Bot* is the Name of a Channel. See *BURAMOS*.

BOTHMAR, a Town in *Lunenbourg-Zell*, now belong. to His Majesty of *Great Britain* as Elect. of *Hanover*, &c.

BOTHWEL, in *Lanerkshire*, *Scotland*, lies near the *Clyde*, 2 m. & ha. fr. *Hamilton*; where are the Ruins of a Castle; and a noble House that was the Seat of the last gallant E. of *Forfar*, who died of the many Wounds he received from the barb. Rebels after they had given him Quarter at *Dumblain*. There's a Bridge over the *Clyde* call'd

BOTHEL-BRIDGE, noted in History for the Defeat of a confid. Number of Presbyterians, who had been forced to take up Arms by barba. Oppressions in the Reign of *Cha. II.* who sent the D. of *Monmouth* agt. them, in 1679, with Troops from *England*. 'Twas a very advanta. Pass; but, the Defendants having neither Officers nor Artillery, it soon was taken. -- The Castle has oft. given the Title of Earl, but as it has been generally unfortunate, no one now enjoys it.

BOTHNIA, E. & W. are Provinces of *Sweden*, lying each Side the *Bothnian Gulf*.

BOTOLPH'S-BRIDGE, vulgarly *Bottle-Bridge*, *Huntingdonshire*, on the River *Nen*, near *Peterborough*.

BOTRYS, (*Botrus*, *Botyrum*, *Botrun*, *Boteron*) now *Patron*, and *Elpatron*, on the Coast of *Phœnice*, *Asia*, between *Tripoli N.* and *Byblus S.* 'Tis a very antient Town of the *Phœnicians*, founded by *Ithobal*, King of *Sidon* (who is in Script. I. *Kings* xvi. 31. call'd *Ethbaal*), and sit. near the Promontory call'd by the Antients *Peniel* (i. e. the Face of God) and by mod. Pilots *Capo Pagro*. To write its History, var. Fates, &c. would take up many Pages; therefore we must omit it. Und. the Xtian Emperors it became an Episc. See. But this City has fared so ill since, there are few Traces of its former State remaining, some Ruins of Churches and Monasteries excepted; the rest consist. of a Number of poor Cots, inhabited chiefly by Fishermen, scarce meriting to be call'd a Village. We can't end this

Artic. without remarking that *Jezabel* Wife of *K. Abab*, was Daughter of this *Ithobal*, or *Ethbaal*, and thereupon adding, that *Menander*, as quoted by *Josephus*, tells us, that in the Time of *Eth-Baal*, K. of *Tyre*, there was an extreme Drought, for Want of Rain, that lasted from the Month *Hyperberetæus*, till the same Month next Year. There were Prayers indeed, says he, put up for the averting of the Judgment, which were followed with mighty Claps of Thunder (*Jos. Antiq.* 1. 8. c. 7.). Now, this undoubtedly must be the Drought under *Abab*, for it was in his Reign that *Ethbaal* was King of *Tyre*.

BOTWAR, a Town of *Wirttemberg*, in the Cir. of *Sua-bia*, Germ. 15 m. S. E. of *Hailbron*, subj. to the D. of *Wirttemberg*; E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 49.

BOVA, in the K. of *Naples*, *Italy*, sit. at the farthermost Verge of that Kingd. on the S. Coast of *far. Calabria*, on a high Hill, surro. on all Sides with high craggy Rocks, abt. 7 m. W. of the Cape of *Spartivento*, on the Road fr. thence to *Reggio*, and abt. 20 m. S. E. fr. it. and 25 fr. *Sicily*; E. lon. 16. 41. lat. 37. 56. It was an ant. City of the *Brutii*. It is small and thinly peopled, tho' an Episc. See under that of *Reggio*, whose A-Bp. is temp. Lord of it.

BOUCAR, in the Kingd. of the *Pholeys*, *Guinea*, 3 leag. fr. *Guirel* to N. E. is a confid. Village belong. to the *Siratic* (i. e. King)'s Son, on a lit. Hill in the Mid. of a large Plain, where the Wind blows from every Corner, wh. renders it very healthful. All the Country to some Leag. N. of the *Sanaga* consists of large Plains so well cultiva. there's not an Inch lost; and is so populous that the Villages alm. touch one another. Near this Village are Meadows full of Cattle of all Sorts.

BOUCHAIN, a Town of *Hainault*, in the *Fr. Netherlands*, Cap. of the Distr. *Ostervant*, is sit. on the left Bank of the *Scheld*, 10 m. above *Valenciennes* to W. 7 fr. *Cambray* N. and 9 E. of *Douay*; E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 38. 20. It stands on the Side of a Hill, and the River which runs at the Bottom parts it in 2, the *Up.* & the *Lower City*. The 1st is surrounded with 4 fm. Bastions, defen. as well as the Walls, by large Half-Moons, and broad and deep Ditches. In this Pt. of the City are the Paroch. Church, Town-Ho. and 2 Cavaliers, wh. command the neighb. Country. The *Lower* is fortify'd with 2 Horn-works, one before the other. Here are also 2 Sluices, by wh. means the Ditches of the Out-works can be filled. It stands convenient for securing Communication betw. *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*. It was taken by the immor. D. of *Marlborough*, *Sept.* 13. 1711. but retaken by the *French* after the unfortunate Battle of *Denain*.

BOVIANUM, an ant. City of *Italy*, wh. became a *Rom.* Colony, and in Xtian Times an Episc. City under the Abp. of *Beneventano*, from whence 'tis distant 30 m.

BOUJEIAH. See *BUGIA*.

BOUILLON, in *Champagne*, *France*, stands on a rising Ground on the Banks of the *Semoi*, 4 Leag. from *Charleville* and *Mexieres* to E. and 17 from *Liege* to S. The *French* keep it, and have fortified it.

BOVINES, in the Pr. of *Namur*, in the *Aust. Netherl.* is a fm. City on the left Bank of the *Maes*, over-agt. & 2 m. fr. *Dinant*, 12 fr. *Namur* to S.; E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 20. In 1554 the *French* took it by Assault, and sack'd it. It was defended only by the Inhabitants, of whom the *French* made a prodig. Slaughter. Part were drown'd in the River, and those taken hang'd, because they surrender'd not till a Breach in the Wall. It's no strong Place, but confid. for being a Pass between the Prov. of *Namur* and *Luxemburg*. There's but 1 Paroch. Church, and 2 Monast. 1 of 'em of Nuns. Here was once a Castle call'd *Crevecœur*, well fortify'd, which commanded the City; but was demolished in the late Wars.

BOVINO, in the *Capitanate* in *Naples*, a small City, and thinly inhab. (tho' an Episcopate under *Benevento*) is sit. on a Hill, at the Foot of the *Apennines*, on the River *Cervaro*, on the Confines of the *Farther Principate*, about 34 m. S. W. from *Manfredonia*, 12 from *Ariano*, 6 S. from *Troja*, and 60 E. of *Naples*; E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 41. 12.

BOULAM Island, in the Kingdom of *Melli*, *Negroland*, *Africa*, lies at the Mouth of *Rio Grande*, wh. by means hereof divides itself into 2 Branches. It's betw. 8 & 10 Leag. long fr. E. to W. abt. 5 br. fr. N. to S. & betw. 25 & 30 in Circumf. It's surro. with Woods, beyond wh. the Country is very fine, & well cultivated by the Negroes of the *Bissago* Islands, who come hither to sow Millet, Rice, and other Grain, & return home after Harvest. Here are many considerable Rivulets, which constantly run in the driest Season.

BOULENOIS, or *Boulounois*, in Latin *Bolonienfis Comitatus*, a Ter. of *Lower Picardy*, in *France*, is extended betw. *Artois*

Artois, County of *Ponthieu*, *Recover'd Country*, & the *Streight of Calais*. As 'twas once a Fief of *Artois*, all the *French* Kings since *Lewis XI.* have declared the Inhabitants free fr. all *Tailles*, &c. and every Tax to be hereafter laid on the Subjects of the Kingd. In 1660 the King sent Troops to Winter Quarters here, who committed so many Disorders, that the Inhabitants offered to pay 40000 Livres a Year to be excused fr. Quartering Soldiers; which being accepted, they have had none since. Their chief Trade is in mineral Coals for Use of Lime-burners & Smiths, and Butter. The Country is about 12 Leagues long and 8 br. It has a particular Governor of its own. Its most confid. Cities and Towns are *Boulogne*, *Hulin*, *Estaple*, and *Ambleteuse*.

BOULM, a petty Kingd. in the Ter. of *Sierra Leona*, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*. The *Portuguese* Missionaries formerly made some Converts here, among whom the King himself, and they continue to send more fr. Time to Time. *Boulm* signif. *Low Land*, the Coast being low and flat in Compar. of the oppos. Shore of *Bourre* or *Timna*; near wh. are those fam. Mountains of *Sierra Leona*, being a long Ridge, and reck. the highest of either *N.* or *S. Guinea*, except those of *Ambofes*, in the Gulf or *Bight*. There are so many Caves and Dens abt. these Mountains, that when a single Gun is fired aboard a Ship in the Bay, the Echo is so often and so distinctly repeated, as makes it sound, to Persons at a Distance, like the Report of several Guns, the Clap being so loud and smart; which, *says our Author*, was often pleasant to me to hear; — whereas, on the contrary, it was dreadful in Thundering Weather, the Echo repeating each Clap of Thunder with as much Force as the real; insomuch that, till us'd to it, not only I, but all the Company aboard, did quake at the rattling Noise breaking forth fr. so many Parts; Thunder here being very frequent, and extraordinary fierce. Hence the *Portuguese* call 'em *Montes Claros*, Mountains that have a clear Sound or Echo. *Barbot*.

BOULOGNE, (or, as some spell it, *Bolen*) ant. *Gessoriacum*, Cap. City of *Boulenois*, and a Port Town on the *British* Channel, is sit. at the Mouth of the little River *Liane* (or *Lenart*), 21 m. fr. *Calais* S. 8 fr. the nearest Coast of *England*, 10 fr. *Montreuil*, 13 from *Abbeville* N. and 130 N. of *Paris*; E. lon. 1. 50. lat. 50. 42. It's divided into Up. & Lower Town; the former fortified with a strong Citadel, & adorn'd with Fountains, &c. a Palace where Justice is administered, a Cathedral, a Parochial Church, an Abbey, & other Monasteries, a Seminary for Education, and an Hospital; the latter, tho' not inhabited by so many Persons of Quality, being larger, and more confid. for Trade, and extending along the Port, at the Mouth of the River. The Harbour is very incommod. and the Road before *Boulogne* extreme bad, no Vessels being able to keep there, unless the Wind blows from some Point betw. N. and S. E. With all others the Sea is excessive rough, &c. There stood here a Watch-Tower; but it being fallen, in its room is built a Fort for Def. of the Harbour. It is an Epif. See under the Metropol. of *Rheims*, wh. Diocese not only compreh. the Governments of *Boulenois*, *Calais*, and *Ardres*, but Part of *Artois*, and has 276 Parishes and 146 Chapels of Ease. *Lewis XI.* in 1478, surrend. this Co. to the Virgin *Mary*, declaring he and his Successors would hold it from her immediately as her Vassals, paying her for Homage a golden Heart at their Accession; in Conseq. of which *Lewis XIV.* paid 12000 Livres for himself and Father *Lewis XIII.* The City with the adja. Ter. was form. subject to Counts of its own, from whom descended *Godfrey of Boulogne*, & his Brother *Baldwin*, Kings of *Jerusalem*. But 'twas united to the Crown of *France* in 1209. *Boulogne* was taken by our King *Hen. VIII.* in 1544, and after restor'd to the *Fr. K. Hen. II.* by a Treaty of Peace, in 1550. It has a Seneschalship, compo. of a Seneschal, President, Lieut. General, a Lieut. Criminal, Assessor, 3 Counsellors, K.'s Advocate, K.'s Attorney, Deputy Attorney, and Recorder. Appeal from it lies to the Parliament of *Paris*.

BOURBONNOIS, a Pr. of *France*, is bounded N. by *Nivernois* and *Berry*, W. by *Upper Marche*, S. by *Auvergne*, E. by *Burgundy* and *Forez*. It extends fr. W. to E. for abt. 23 Leag. & 15 fr. S. to N. Some think this to have been the Seat of the ant. *Boii*. This Prov. had its partic. Lords, but it fell to the Crown by the Rebel. of *Charles*, Constable of *France*, &c. In 1659, 'twas again dismemb. fr. the Demains of the Crown, and given in full Propriety to *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*. The Climate is pretty temperate, tho' the Air be oft' very cold, occasion'd by the Snow wh. covers the Mountains of *Auvergne*, and neighb. Forests, wh. cause every Year gr. Storms of Wind and Hail, by wh. Harvest is often entirely destroy'd. When the Snow melts,

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the *Allier* is so much swelled that it gener. overfl. its Banks in *July*, occasioning considerable Damages. It's a fair and pretty fruitful Country, espec. in Fruit, Corn, and Pasture. It produces also very good Wine, but wh. spoils if transported abroad; and it must be drank on the Spot. The chief Rivers are, the *Loir*, *Allier*, and *Cher*. Here are more Mineral Springs than in any other Prov. of *France*. Here is a General Governor for this Province. The most considerable Towns are, *Moulins*, *Bourbon-l'Archambaud*, *Vichi*, *Mont-Luçon*, *Gannat*, *Neris*.

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAUD, in Pr. just described, stands near the *Allier*, 5 Leag. fr. *Moulins* to W. & 27 m. S. fr. *Nevers*; E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 46. 35. It's ill seated in a Bottom betw. 4 Hills, on 1 of wh. is an old square Castle, form. Seat of the Lords of this City, 9 of whom bore the Name of *Archambaud*, fr. wh. this City receiv'd that Appellation. There is noth. left entire of it but 3 Chapels. This City is pretty well built, reck. to cont. abt. 1200 Inhabitants. The Paroch. Ch. is built on a Hill, opposite to that whereon the Castle. A Convent of Capuchins here is ador. w. very fine Walks, much freq. by such as come to drink the Miner. Waters for wh. this City is chiefly famous, and wh. are much of the same Nature w. those of *Bath* & *Aix la Chapelle*, and have lately been much used agt. the Gout and oth. Nerv. Distempers. *Bleau* relates a strange Accident said to have happen'd here at the very Time when *Henry III.* (the last of the House of *Valois*) was killed: 'A Thunderbolt (says he, on what credible Authority appears not) — broke out of the Coat of Arms of the Family of *BOURBON*, in the Chapel Window, the Red Battoon wh. distinguish'd the Arms of that House fr. those of the Royal Family, without any Damage to the rest of the Coat: Wh. was look'd on as an Omen of the future Grandeur of the Family of *BOURBON*.' — Near this City are Rocks whose Veins yield fm. Stones like Diamonds, and cut Glafs; and when well polish'd and set, the best Connoisseurs will take 'em to be true Diamonds.

BOURBON ISLE. *MASCARIN*, call'd *Mascareigne*, or *The Isle of Bourbon*, by the *French*, is sit. in the *Ind. Ocean*, abt. 370 m. fr. the Coast of *Madagascar* to E.; E. lon. 54. S. lat. 21. It's alm. oval, and 13 Leag. long fr. E. to W. & 10 br. fr. N. to S. in Comp. abt. 40. A *Portuguese* of the House of *Mascarenhas*, discov. it first, and gave it its Name. Afterw. *M. de Flacourt*, Gov. of *Fort Dauphin* & *Fr. Settlements* in *Madagascar*, 1651, taking Posses. in the Name of his King, gave it the Name of *Bourbon*. The *French* did not yet settle on this Island till 1672. when they quitted *Madagascar*. They have now 3 pretty considerable Towns here, w. a Gover. & sev. Magistrates. About the Isle are many good Roads for Shipping, but no safe Ports to secure Ships fr. the viol. Storms oft' raging in those Parts. Their 1st Settlem. is the Town or Vil. of *St. Paul*, the 2 others *St. Denis* & *St. Susanna*. The Gover. resides gener. at *St. Denis*. This is at pres. the Baiting-place of the *Fr. E. Ind. Ships*, and the only one where they can conveniently get Refreshments. The Island is fruitful in Plants, Tobacco, Aloes, white Pepper, Ebony, Palm, and oth. *Fr. Trees*, & Trees wh. produce odoriferous Gums, as *Benzoin*, &c. and many proper for Timber. The Air's excess. hot; but Winds inces. blowing much refresh, and make it healthy. It's well water'd w. fm. Rivers, Rivulets, & Springs, very good Water; wh. Riv. abound w. Fish; and there are Mountains where are found vast Numb. of Land & Sea Tortoises. *Europ. Horned Cattle* & Hogs have multiplied exceedingly; and here are abund. of Goats & Boars; the Flesh of wh. latter excels, by their feeding on Tortoises. Here are also Numb. of Parrots, Turtle-doves, Pidgeons, and oth. Fowl. Here are no Crocodiles, Snakes, Musketoes, nor any venom. Insects, so troublesome in other Parts under the Torrid Zone. On the Sea-shore are gather'd gr. Quantities of Ambergrease, Coral, fine Shells, &c.

BOURBON LANCI. See *BURGUNDY*.

BOURBOURG, or *Bourborch*, a Town of the *Fr. Netherlands*, *Flanders*, 3 m. S. of *Gravelin*, & 10 S. W. of *Dunkirk*; E. lon. 2. 10. lat. 50. 50.

BOURDEAUX, (in Lat. *Burdigala*) Cap. of the *Borde-lois* and of all *Guienne* and *Gascony*, sit. in a fruitful and well manured Country, on the Banks of the Riv. *Garonne*, abt. 20 Leag. fr. its Mo. to S. E. 14 fr. *Saintes* to S. 33 fr. *Limoges* S. W. abt. 40 fr. *Toulouse* N. W. 90 m. fr. *Rockelle*, 55 m. S. W. of *Angoulesme*, & 260 m. S. W. of *Paris*; W. lon. 23 min. lat. 44. 51. It is one of the largest, (the Inhab. comp. to be 40,000) fairest, & richest Cities of *France*, a Place of gr. Traffick, being resorted to by Merch. fr. most Parts of *Europe*; its Port very capac. & safe; & sev. Hundred Ships

Ships are loaded here annually with Wine alone. The Port, from its Form of a Half-moon, is call'd *Le Port de la Lune*, into wh. the Tide flows very high, bringing Ships of gr. Burden up to the Key. The City itself is formed like a Triangle, the Side of wh. towards the Sea is in Form of a Bow, whereof the River is the String. It's well built; the Town-ho. Markets, Fountains, Cathedral, &c. very handsome. It was also well fortif. in the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* by the Gr. Engineer *M. Vauban*. A Castle called *Chateau Trompette*, which stands at the Entrance of the Key, commands the whole Town; and there's another at the other End of the Key, call'd *Le Chateau du Haas*, very strong. There's also a stately Watch-Tower 6 Leag. below the City, wherein Flambeaus are every Night lighted, for Security of the Vessels sailing up and down, there being many Shelves and Rocks in the River which ought to be avoided. This City is the See of an A-Bp, and a University, Seat of a Parliament, Court of Aids, Generality, Seneschalship, Exchange, and a Mint. And there are still the Remains of an Amphitheatre, and other Roman Antiquities. Here the celebra. *Edw.* the Black Prince being Resident for some Years, his Son, afterw. *Rich. II. K.* of England, in 1367, was born. The Country about it is called *Bourdellois*.

BOURG, Cap. of the Island of *Cayenne* and the *Fr.* Colonies, on the Coast of *Guiana*, in *S. America*, 150 m. S. E. of *Surinam*, and 360 N. W. of *Fort Cayte*, in *Brazil*; W. lon. 52. lat. 5.

BOURGANEUF, in Lat. *Burgus Novus*, in the Pr. of *La Marche*, France, sit. on the lit. Riv. *Taurion*, 6 Leag. above *Limoges*, on the Bord. of *Limosin*; and tho' thus sit. it belongs to the Prov. of *Poitou*.

BOURG-EN-BRESS, Cap. of *Bresse*, in the Prov. of *Burgundy*, France, is sit. 36 m. W. of *Geneva*, and 32 N. of *Lyons*; E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 46. 20.

BOURGES, Cap. of the Ter. of *Up. Berry*, France (in Latin call'd by the sev. Names *Biturix*, *Biturius*, *Biturica*, *Biturigum*, *Avaricum*, *Avaricum Biturgium*) is sit. on the Riv. *Eure*, wh. receives there the *Avron*, and some other Rivulets, by which means it begins here to be navigable. It stands on a lit. Hill, wh. by an easy Descent comes to the Banks of those Rivers, wh. surro. the City, except on one Side. It's 27 m. dist. fr. *Tours* to E. 18 fr. *Orleans* S. 10 fr. *Nevers* to W. 22 fr. *Gueret* N. and 105 S. of *Paris*; E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 47. 10. It is of very large Extent, and one would take it thereby to be a City of the first Rank. But there's within it a large open and unbuilt Space, nor is the rest populous, scarce any being to be seen but Gentry and Ecclesiasticks, the whole Number of Inhabitants reckon'd not 15000. So that it's very elegant and genteel, but without any Manner of Trade; — owing, 'tis said, to the proud poor Privilege granted by *Lewis XI.* to the Inhabitants, that every Person who has bor'n the Office of Mayor, or Echevin, or Alderman, is reputed *A Gentleman*, and must consequ. scorn Trade. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, 4 Aldermen, the Advocates and Attorneys of the Town, and 32 Councillors chosen among the Citizens. It's the See of an A-Bp. who takes Titles of Patriarch, Primate of all the *Aquitains*, and Metropolitan. As Patriarch, he has Jurisdic. over the A-Bps. of *Narbonne* & *Toulouse*, as Primate ov. those of *Bordeaux* & *Auscb*, as Metrop. he has 5 Suffragans, the Bps. of *Clermont*, *St. Flour*, *Puy*, *Tulle*, & *Limoges*. But the 2 first are empty Titles, which are not owned by the said Bishops. His yearly Income is abt. 27000 Livres. Here are sev. fine Buildings. The Town-house, built by *Ja. Cœur*, Steward to *K. Cha. VII.* for his own Dwelling, is one of the finest that ever a private Man built, the Walls alone costing 130,000 Livres; a consid. Sum in those Days. It's not only large and substan. but embellish'd with all Ornaments of Architect. then in Taste. The fam'd Minister *Colbert* bought it in 1679, and sold it to the Magistrates (for 33,000 Livres, and a yearly Fine of a Golden Crown, and ev. 4th Year a Silver Medal Val. 10 Livres) Jan. 30. 1682. The Cathe. Church is a noble Pile, tho' of Gothic Architecture, and stands in the highest Part of the Town. The gr. Hall of the A-Bp.'s Palace is one of the largest and finest in the Kingd. and is built without any Pillars to support the Roof. Here are 5 Colleg. and 6 Par. Churches. The Jesuits have a fine large College. But the University is one of the greatest Ornaments of the City, and one of the most antient in France, if it be true that it was founded by *St. Lewis*. It is notable that in this City *Cha. VII.* of France resided, when the English were Masters of almost all the rest of the Kingdom, and was therefore in Derision called *King of Berry*. But what *K. Henry V.* of Engl. won, his Son *Hen. VI.* lost.

The Citizens of *Bourges*, we are told, have 4 gr. Privileges: 1. Their Goods can't be forfeited. 2. They are free from Garrisons & Winter Quarters. 3. Their Estates pay nothing to the King. 4. Those who possess Lordships are exempted from the *Ban* and *Arriere-Ban*. [It may be of Use to some Readers to be informed, that the *BAN* is a Proclamation by which all the Noblemen and Gentlemen who hold any Lands immediately of the Crown are summon'd to go and serve the King in his Armies. The *ARRIERE-BAN* is such a Proclamation, by which they who hold of others immediately, and of the King mediately, are summoned to serve in his Armies. So that to be exempted from these is to be exempted from serving in the King's Armies, whether one hold immediately of the Crown, or mediately of some other Lord.]

BOURGET, a Town of *Savoy*, sit. at the S. End of the Lake *Bourget*, 6 m. N. of *Chambery*; E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 45. 45. It's subject to the King of *Sardinia*, but inhabited by French and Spaniards.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a Town of *Guienne*, in France, sit. at the Mouth of the River *Dordonne*, 15 m. N. of *Bordeaux*. W. lon. 37 min.

BOURMONT (in Latin *Mons Burnonis*), in the Du. of *Bar*, France, sit. on a Hill, very near the River *Meuse* and the Borders of *Champagne*, 27 m. from *Chaumont* to E.

BOURN, a Market-Town, in the Division of *Kesteven*, *Lincolnshire*. *Camden*, fr. *Leland*, makes this Town remarkable for the Inauguration here of *Edmund*, King of the *E. Angles*; but the *Addenda* represents them both mistaken; for *Buers* in *Suffolk* was the Place. Market Saturday. Fairs February 24 and April 25.

BOURNAGUI, a Vil. on the River *Sanaga*, *Africk*, in 14. 9. N. lat. is the Resid. of the K. of *Galam*; the only Diff. betw. whose Hut, or Palace, & those of his People is, his is raised 3 f. above Ground, on large Pieces of rough red Marble, and paved with the same. See *GALAM*.

BOURN-HALL, *Cambr.* 8 m. N. W. from *Shengay*, in the Road from *Cambridge* to *Oxford*, and near that from *London* to *Berwick*, had antiently a Castle.

BOURNOW (or BORNO) Province, Lake, & Town, in *Africa*. The Prov. is sit. betw. *Gaoga* on the E. the *Sanago* (or *Niger*) S. *Cano* and *Agades* W. It is a despotic Kingd. and extends fr. 13 to 22 Degr. of lon. E. and from 17 to 21 of lat. but is far from deserving to be rank'd among the Deserts of *Zabara*, except tow. the N. Part of it, wh. is really such; but all the rest, and by far the greater Part, is well watered by Springs and Rivers descending fr. the Mountains, and produces Corn and sev. Sorts of Fruits. On N. W. stands the Mountain of *Tauton*, wh. has good Iron Mines, and on the N. runs the most desert Part of all. On the S. flows the *Niger*, or *Sanaga*, wh. having run a consid. Numb. of Leag. under a gr. Chain of Mountains, rears up its Head again, and joins its Waves with the Lake of *Borno*; fr. wh. in its Course it waters the Walls of the Capital (*Borno*) of the Kingd. The E. and W. Parts, wh. are partly flat and partly mount. are inhab. by a People living in Tents, having their Women and Children in common, and scarce any Sign of Religion. Whence they have been suppo. descen. fr. the ant. *Garamantes*. The Mountains are cov. with Herds of Cattle; and some produce also Cotton & Millet. The People (mostly Shepherds) go naked, save a kind of short Apron, all the warm Weather; but in Winter wear Sheep-skins, wh. also serve for Bed-cloathing. They, mostly, are but one Remove fr. Brutes, having neither Names nor Appellatives but what they give one another fr. some Defect, such as *squinting*, *lank*, *crooked*, *scabby*, &c. But in the Towns they are somewhat more tractable and polite, a good Number being Merchants and Artificers, of all Countries and Complexions. And the King, who is absolute, is so rich, that all his Household Furniture, &c. down to his Spurs and Stirrups, are all of pure Gold. The LAKE lies under the 16th Degr. of lat. & 19th of E. lon. and near the Capital of its Name, viz. *Borno CITY*, Northward of wh. stand *Amazen*, *Sagra*, and *Semegonda*, 3 other chief Places of the Kingd. and E. of it stand *Nebrina* and *Sama*. We know but little concer. any of them, save that the said Capital *Borno* is sit. on the N. Bank of the *Sanaga*, near the Frontiers of *Cano*, and drives good Commerce with all the neighb. Countries, and is the only one which deserves to be call'd a City, the rest being rather open Towns, or overgrown Villages.

BOURO, or BUERO, an Island (reckon'd by some as one of the *Moluccas*) in the Ind. Ocean, sit. W. of *Cerani*, mid-way betw. that and *Macassar*, 35 Leag. W. N. W. of *Amboyna*; E. lon. 125. 30. S. lat. 2. 30. It's subject to the Dutch, who have here a Fortrefs. 'Tis about 25 Leag. lo. and

and 10 br. in the Middle, & 50 in Comp. The Sea, espe. on the S. Side, is of a vast Depth, fr. whence the Shore rises by Degrees, and surrounds the whole Island like a steep Wall. Here are Mountains wh. reach to the very Skies. Near the Bay of *Tamahoo* are some of the same Name so high, they may be seen 28 Leag. dist. at Sea, tho' it be diffic. to distinguish 'em fr. the Clouds. The Island is very fertile, producing not only Cloves and Nutmegs but (espec. where the Blacks belonging to the *Dutch* Comp. have Plantations) Cocoa and Bananas Trees, Pyany, green Ebony-wood Trees, Potatoes, Beans, Katjang (a certain Kind of Pease), Millet or *Ind.* Wheat, Tobacco, Lime-trees, and var. Sorts of Herbs. In the Mountains are Civet-Cats, & the Inhab. have a pecul. Way of taking their Civet fr. them, wh. they sell cheap. Among oth. Beasts is a strange one, of the Size of a large Dog or Roe-buck, of a dark-brown & grey Colour, the Hair like our Greyhounds, Head and Mouth like a Hog, with small Eyes and Ears, Tail curling twice or thrice, and Legs and Claws like a Roe-buck's. The Flesh is a Dainty, and as good as Deer's. The Circumf. of its Mouth and Jaws is as big as a large Calf's Head, with very strong Jaw-bones; on both Sides backw. to the Throat are about 12 Teeth, but in the Forepart of the Under Jaw 6, and 2 large ones in the Up. Part, which are covered by the Mouth. From the mid. Part of the Und. Jawbone issue forth 2 large Teeth wh. pierce the Mouth, each a f. long, an Inch thick, and crook'd like those of a Wild Boar. Out of the Up. Jawbone spring 2 Horns, on each Side 1, Inch-thick and a Qr. Yard long, smooth like Teeth, and turn'd like a Hook in the End, which makes it appear at 1st Sight as if it were arm'd with 4 Horns. These Animals they hunt as if Deer, &c. The Natives are *Mohammedans* and *Pagans*, and of black Complexion. Both Sexes go naked till 12 Years of Age, and after only cover the Privit. The Women have such easy Labours that they immediately run to the next River and wash themselves and Child, and then hang it up in a Net with a String instead of a Cradle; whilst in the mean Time the Husband, as if he endured the Pain and incurr'd the Danger, is put to Bed and made much of in her stead, and enjoys a most comfortable Lying-in. Some suspect this to be an Artifice of the Fair Sex to encourage Husbands to Duty. They bemoan their dead Neighbours and Friends with lamentable Outcries; but after the Corpse is buried they sing and make merry. Their Graves are made of Brickwork with Stones and Clay, to preserve them from Wild Beasts.

BOUSAC, in the Pr. of *Berry*, *Fr.* is sit. near the Bord. of *Bourbonnois* & *La Marche*, abt. 12 Leag. fr. *Iffoudun* to N. It's but a sm. City, but surro. with Walls flank'd with Towers 60 f. dist. fr. each other. Two 3ds of the City are built upon very steep Rocks, and no Carriages can come into it but on 1 Side. The Cattle stands next to the City, on a Rock, and is almost inaccessible.

BOUTAN, or *Lassa*, (or *Lafey*, as spelt in Mr. *Bowen's* Map) is a Kingd. Inland, in *India* bey. the *Ganges*, wh. has *Tartary* on the N. *China* E. *Asem* S. *Gr. Tibet* and Part of the *Mogul* Domin. W. 'Tis so little known, that the only Acct. of it we have is fr. *Tavernier*, who himself had it fr. Merchants of the Country whom he convers'd with at *Patna* in *Bengal*; nor even from him can we exactly fix the Situation, but that it may be suppos'd E. or N. E. of the Mountains of *Naugracut*: For he tells us, when Merchants come to the Foot of those Mountains they are carried over them by the Inhab. but chiefly on the Backs of the Fem. Sex, viz. ev. Man by 3 Women, who relieve each oth. by Turns. They have Goats for their Provif. and Baggage, each carrying about 150 lb. Wt. and such as use Horses are often obliged to have them hoisted up the Rocks by Cords. After passing these Mountains, which takes up a Week, the rest of the Journey is by usual Carriages, or on Foot. Both Sexes wear a large Piece of Fustian or Sacking in Summer, and a kind of Felt in Winter. The Head-gear of both is a Cap like a Can, adorn'd with Boars Teeth and Pieces of Tortoise-shell, & they wear Bracelets from their Left Elbow to their Wrist. The Country abounds with Rice, Corn, Pulse, & Wine; its other Commod. being Coral, the best Rhubarb, Musk, Furs, and Martens. They are Worshippers of Idols as monstrous as those of other *Indians*. They'll not eat the Flesh of Cows, because they are the com. Nurses of Mankind. Their King (as much a God as their Priests make him) has alw. a Guard of 7 or 8000 Men, arm'd with Bows, Arrows, Battle-axes, and Bucklers; and they have had the Use of Fire-arms a long Time, it being thought by the Fig. on some of their Cannon, that they are no less than 500 Yrs. old. Their Elephants and Camels are mounted with

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sm. Guns wh. carry Half-pounders, and a Gunner behind each to manage it. The People are strong and well proportion'd, but have flattish Noses, and the Women bigger and more vigorous than the Men. They've no Enemy but the *Mogul*, and from him are defend. by inacces. Snowy Mountains; nor is there ought known to E. and W. but vast Forests and Tracts of Snow, which so imbitters and chills the Water, that the People are subject to Swellings in the Throat thereby.

BOUTON, an Island in the *Ind.* Sea, 4 or 5 Leag. from the S. E. Corner of *Celebes*, or *Macassar*; E. lon. 121. 30. S. lat. betw. 4 and 5. It's 25 Leag. long and 10 br. and has a large Town and Harbour on the E. Side, nam'd *Callacassong*, or *Callasassong*, with spacious clean Streets of Houses like those of *Mindanao*, on Top of a Hill, inclosed with a Cocoa Walk and a strait Stone Wall. The People are *Mohammedans*, speak *Malayan*, and are gov. by an absol. Pr. On the N. E. Corner of the Isle are the Streights of *Patience*, so called because difficult to pass by reason of contrary Winds and Currents.

BOW, in *Middlesex* on its Confines next to *Essex*, where many Merchants, &c. of *London* have Seats, had its Name fr. the Stone Arches (or Bows) of its Bridge over the *Lea*, and is noted for dying Scarlets.

BOW, in *Devonshire*, 5 m. to W. of *Crediton*, 12 of *Exeter*, 153 compu. but 180 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 4. lat. 50. 45. is a small but pretty neat Town, but seems to have had its Name from its Crookedness. The Court of the Duchy of *Lancaster* is commonly kept here. Market Thurf-day. Fair on *Ascension Day*.

BOWMAN's Islands (so called by the *Dutch* who discover'd 'em) on the Coast of the *Land of the Holy Ghost*, in the Southern or Antarctic Countries, lat. 12. S. & lon. 152. W. fr. *London*. There are sev. of 'em, wh. appear very beautiful, &c. and are as populous, who appear to be very harmless & civil, their Bodies not painted, but handsomely cloath'd fr. the Girdle downw. with a Sort of Silk Fringes, wearing a very large kind of Hat to keep off the Sun. The Isles are 10, 15, or 20 m. in Comp. charmingly diversify'd with flowery Hills and Valleys. The Isles of *Solomon* are by Geographers placed in the same Position.

BOX, *Wilts.* in the Road from *Bath* to *Chippenham*.

BOXFORD, *Suffolk*, 4 m. S. W. fr. *Hadley*, and N. E. from the *Stour*, 8 N. of *Colchester*, & 12 S. W. fr. *Ipswich*. Fairs *Easter-Monday* and *St. Thomas's-day*.

BOX-HILL, in the Neighb. of *Dorking* in *Surrey*, is so call'd fr. the Abund. of Trees, Arbors, and Labyrinths, of Box upon it to the S. tho' on the N. 'tis cover'd with Yew-trees. It yields a most enchanting Prospect, both of Earth and Sky, and is therefore much resorted to by the Gentry fr. *Epsom*, fr. wh. it is 6 m. This Hill extends in a continual Chain into *Kent*, and passes on to *Dorset*, being only interrupted by one little Valley. There's a large Warren upon it, but no Houses, only Arbors cut out in the Box-wood on Top of it, where are sold all Sorts of Refreshments. A certain Author calls it the Palace of *Venus*.

BOXLEY-ABBY, *Kent*, near *Maidstone*. In this Abby stood a famous Rood of Grace, as 'twas called in the Popish Times, and the Image of *St. Rumbald*, with wh. the Monks play'd such Tricks to pick the Peoples Pockets, that they became a publick Scandal; and thereupon their Rood and Image were taken from them, and broke to Pieces at *St. Paul's Cross* in 1538, after the Cheats and Juggles had been fully expos'd.

BOXTEL, a Town of *Dutch Brabant*, in the *Netherlands*, is sit. on the River *Bommel*, 8 m. S. of *Boisleduc*; E. lon. 5. 16. lat. 51. 30.

BOXTEHUDE, a City of the D. of *Bremen*, in *Lower Saxony*, *Germ.* on the *Essa*, or *Est*, 15 m. W. of *Hamburg* and E. of *Stade*, and 48 N. E. of *Bremen*; E. lon. 9. 16. lat. 53. 50. is sit. in so fertile as well as pleas. a Country as to be reckon'd one of the Granaries of *Hamburg*. 'Tis a pretty large Town, with br. Streets, and is surro. with a Ditch and Wall, on wh. are old ruinous Towers. Its Riv. wh. comes out of *Lunenbourg*, and is navig. for Boats up to the Town, falls into the *Elb* at *Crantz*, abt. 4 m. off, where the latter is about 1 m. over; and from hence is a fine Prospect of *Hamburg*. It belongs to His Majesty of *Great Britain* as Elector of *Hanover*.

BOXWELL, *Gloucestershire*, 3 m. E. from *Wotton-under-Edge*, in the Great Road from *Gloucester* to *Bath*, is a Parish of 7 m. in Compass, and takes Name from a Box Wood and a Well, or Spring, which runs into the *Avon*.

BOYLE, 7 m. fr. *Garrick*, in the Co. of *Roscommon* and Pr. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, is a good Market-Town & Corporation

poration by the Lake Key, near the Borders of Slego, remarkable for an old Abbey founded in 1152.

BOYNE, a little District in *Bamff-shire, Scotland*, wh. is fruitful on the Coast, but elsewhere mountainous, but these have great Quarries of spotted Marble.

BOYNE River, in *Ireland*, in the Pr. of *Leinster*, rises in *Queen's-County*, runs N. E. washes *Trim, Navan, Slaine, & Drogheda*, and falls into the *Irisb Channel* a little below the latter. It is espec. memorable for the Battle fought upon its Banks betw. K. Ja. II. and K. Wm. III. 1690. where-in the latter was gloriously victorious.

BOZENTIN, in the Palat. of *Cracow, Poland*, is a fine strong City, near the Bottom of the *Bald Mountain*, where the Bishop of *Cracow* has a fine Palace and Gardens, & near it is Plenty of Iron.

BOZEZ, the Name of a Rock in the Land of *Canaan* mentioned in *I. Sam. xiv. 2.*

BOZZOLO Principality and City, in the D. of *Mantua, Italy*. This little Ter. is abt. 5 m. long, and lies almost in the Middle betw. *Cremona* and *Mantua*. It takes its Name fr. its Cap. BOZZOLO, (*Bozolum*) a fm. Sort of a City, inclosed with certain Works wh. pass for Fortifications, and hath a good old Castle, abt. 2 m. fr. the *Oglio*, 12 S. W. of *Mantua*; E. lon. 11. 3. lat. 45. 8. It form. belonged to the House of *Gonzaga*, but now subject to that of *Austria*.

BRABANT, a Province of the *Netherlands*, is bounded on the N. by *Holland* and *Guelderland*, W. by *Zealand* and *Flanders*, S. by the Co. of *Hainault* and *Namur*, and E. by the Prin. and Bpr. of *Liege* and Part of *Prussian Guelderland*. It's Extent fr. S. to N. is abt. 75 m. & fr. E. to W. abt. 65. But then 'tis reckon'd to include the Marquisate of the Holy Empire and Lordship of *Mechlin*, wh. are by some Geogr. considered as Parts of *Brabant*. This Prov. is gov. by the States, compos'd of the Clergy, Nobil. and Commoners. The Body of Clergy consists of the A-Bp. of *Mechlin* as Abbot of *Affligem*, Bp. of *Antwerp* as Abbot of *St. Bernard*, the Abbots of *Vlierbeck, Villars, St. Michael, Grimberge, Pere, Heiliffem, Everbode, Tongerlo, Dilegem, & St. Gertruda*. The Nobles are the Abbot & Count of *Gemblours*, and all the Princes, Dukes, Counts, and Barons. The Commons consist of the Burgomasters and Pensionaries of *Louvain, Brussels, and Antwerp*. Thus it appears that the Marq. of the H. Emp. of wh. *Antwerp* is the Cap. is consid. as Pt. of *Brabant*, since its Bp. has a Seat among the Clergy, and its Magistr. among the Commoners of it in the Assembly of its States. Those States meet commonly 4 Times a Year, & oftener when requisite. There are 4 Gr. Officers of State, whose Places are hered. viz. a Seneschal who is the D. of *Arfchot*, a Chamberlain who is the same Duke, a Marshal who is the Count of *Grobdendonk*, and a Guidon who is the Marquis of *Affche*. Besides there is a Great Huntsman, who is the Pr. of *Rubempre*, a Gr. Falconer, a Gr. Forester, a Ch. Justice in Eyre, and a Master of the Wolf-hunters. The Air in this Pr. is gener. good and wholesome, and the Soil fertile, except in some of the N. Parts where 'tis sandy and barren. The Rivers, besides the *Maes* and *Scheld*, are the *Demer, Dommel, Senne, Aa, Dyle, Geete, Jeekes*, gr. and little *Nethe*, and the *Merke*. There's also a gr. Number of small Lakes and Ponds. The Prov. (besides the Marq. of the H. Emp. and Lordship of *Mechlin*, wh. are inclosed within it) may be divided into AUSTRIAN BRABANT, subject to the House of *Austria*, and DUTCH BRABANT, subject to the States. The first contains, 1. BRUSSELS, in whose Territ. are *Vilvorde, Affche, Nevelle, Genap, Merchtem*, and 21 Villages; 2. LOUVAIN, in the Ter. of wh. are *Heverle, Arfchot, Halen, Tirlemont, Leeuw, Landen, Judoigne*; 3. GEM-BLOURS; 4. DIEST; in which are *Sichem, Montaigne, &c.* DUTCH BRABANT is bounded S. by *Austrian Brabant* and the Bpr. of *Liege*, E. by *Prussian Guelderland*, N. by *Dutch Guelderland* and *Holland*, and W. by the N. Sea and the *Wester Scheld*. Its greatest Length fr. E. to W. is about 70 m. and Breadth from S. to N. about 36. It's divided into 3 Counties, wh. take Name fr. their Cap. Cities, & are the Marquisate of *Bergen-op Zoom*, Barony of *Breda*, & Manor of *Bolduc*. All which see in their several Places.

BRACCIANO, Capital of the D. of *Bracciano*, in the *Ecclef. State, Italy*, is sit. on the W. Side of a Lake, 12 m. N. of *Rome*; E. lon. 13. lat. 42.

BRACHATA GALLIA, one of the 3 Parts of *Gallia Propria*, and so named from the Inhabitants their wearing *Breeches*, as that of *Comata* from their wearing long Hair, and the other of *Togata* from their wearing the Roman *Toga* or Cloak.

BRACKEL, in the Co. of *Lippe*, in the Bpr. of *Munster*, in the Circ. of *Westphalia, Germany*, stands 18 m. E. of *Pa-*

derborn, and was once Imperial, but is now subj. to the Bp.

BRACKHAUSEN, a Seat of His *Britannick Majesty* in his Duchy of *Hanover, Germany*.

BRACKLEY, in *Northamptonshire*, 13 m. S. W. of *Northampton*, 48 comp. & 57 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 52. is a Market-Town, in the Hund. of *King's-Sutton*, and was so called (accor. to *Camden*) because the Ground about it is full of *Brake* or Fern. It stands near the Head of the *Ouse*, and is supposed to have been the 3d Borough erect. in *Engl.* It sends 2 Members to Parliament, being an ant. and large Town Corporate, having 2 Parish Churches, and formerly a College, belong. to *Magdalen's* in *Oxford*, wh. is now used for a Free Gram. School. 'Tis gov. by a Mayor, 6 Aldermen, & 26 Burgesses. Its weekly Market, Wednesdays, is now but small, by the Removal of the Wool from it, for which it used to be the Staple of the County. Its Fairs are the 2d Wednesday in *April*, and *November 30.* for fat Hogs, Boots, and Shoes.

BRACLAW, Cap. of the Pal. of *Braclaw*, in *Podolia, Poland*, situate on the River *Bog*, 40 m. fr. the Conf. of *Moldavia*, 110 m. E. of *Kaminec*; E. lon. 29. 20. lat. 48.

BRACLAW Palatinate, call'd otherw. *Lower Podolia*, in *Red Russia, Poland*, is so called from its ch. Town foregoing.

BRAD, a Town of *Sclawonia*, sit. on the N. Side of the *Saave*, 18 m. S. of *Pesega*; E. lon. 18. 40. lat. 45. 20.

BRADA, another Name of *Bagrada*. See BAGRADA.

BRADALBIN, or more properly BRAIDALBIN, the 2d of the 5 Divisions of *Perthshire, Scotland*, is a Country among the *Grampian Hills*, the Name of wh. denotes it to be the highest Part of *Scotland*; for the genuine *Scots* call *Scotland* in their Mother Tongue *Albin*; & Part of it call'd *Drumalbin*, does likewise signify the Ridge or Rock of *Scotland*. 'Tis bounded W. by *Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale*; N. w. *Athol* & Pt. of *Lochaber*; E. w. Pt. of *Athol*; & S. by *Strathern* and *Menteith*. 'Tis above 32 *Scot. m.* fr. E. to W. and about 13 from N. to S. This appears to have been the Country antiently call'd *Albany*, from wh. the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Duke. 'Tis inhabited by *Highlanders*, who call themselves *Albinnich*, from this very Country, and retain their antient Language, & did so their Habit also, 'till interdicted and inhibited by an Act of Parliament since the latest of their Rebellions; and these are said to be the wildest, most quarrelsome, and ungovernable of all the *Highlanders*. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the antient and noble Family of *Campbel*, who are hereditary Bailiffs.

BRADENHAM, or *Bradnam*, a Village and Lordship of a Family of the same Name, in *Disborough Hund. Bucks.*

BRADFIELD, a Market Town in *Essex*, 14 m. N. of *Chelmsford*, 39 computed and 49 measured m. from *London*; E. lon. 30 min. lat. 51. 54. Market Thursdays.

BRADFIELD-MONKS, *Suffolk*, (so call'd to distinguish it from 3 other neighbouring Villages) stands on such a Hill, that tho' the Steeple of the Church be but 22 Yards high, 60 Churches may be seen from it; for it has a View into *Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex*, and the Isle of *Ely*.

BRADFORD, in *Wiltshire*, 9 m. W. fr. the *Devizes*, 7 fr. *Chippenham*, 98 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. 20. It hath a Bridge over that call'd the *Lower Avon*, wh. rises in N. *Wiltshire*, crosses the *Fosse-way*, and runs by *Malmsbury, Chippenham*, and this Town, (where 'tis increased by the *Were* from *Trowbridge*) into *Somersetshire*. It was antiently called *Bradensford*, from its broad Ford, gives Name to its Hundred, and is all built of Stone. It is noted, as well as *Trowbridge, &c.* for the finest Broadcloths, of wh. so many were made here but 40 Years ago, when the Trade was in its most flourishing State, that it was no extraordinary Thing to have Clothiers here worth 10000 to 40000 *l.* And many of the now Gentry hereabout have been raised out of this truly noble Manufacture.

BRADFORD, or BRADFORTH, in the *W. Riding of Yorkshire*, 30 m. S. W. of *York*, 6 fr. *Leeds*, and 145 compu. and 183 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 53. 40. is a Town eminent for the Woollen Manufacture. 'Twas the Birth-place of Archbishop *Sharp*. Market Thursdays. Fairs *Whit-Monday* and *November 30.*

BRADFORD, in *Dorset*, is a Manor, Part of the Possession of the Monastery of *Shaftesbury*.

BRADFORD, *Dorset*, lies between *Fordington* & *Southover*, on the River *Frome*.

BRADGATE, in *Leicestershire*, heretofore Seat of the *Grey* Family, of which sprung the unfortunate good Lady *Jane Grey*.

BRADING, in the Isle of *Wight*, a Market Town near the East End of the Island.

BRADLEY,

BRADLEY, in *Gloucestershire*, near *Wotton-under-Edge*.

BRADNINCH, in *Devonshire*, in the Road N. E. from *Exeter* to *Cullumpton*, and so on, 2 m. from the latter, and 8 or 9 from the former, 135 compu. and 177 meas. m. from *London*; W. lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 45. sit. on the Riv. *Columb*, or *Culme*. It was ant. call'd *Braines*, and *Bradneysham*. It is a Barony, and was always Parcel of the D. of *Cornwal*, of wh. the Dukes were always entitled Barons of *Braines*. This Town consists of 3 Parts, the *Fee*, *Manor*, & *Borough*. The *Fee* consists of Freeholders, who are to attend at the Lord's Court twice a Year, to make their Presentments. The *Manor* consists of such as hold their Lands by Fine, wh. they pay every 3 Weeks, as they can agree. The *Borough*, to whom the Lord had granted a Charter, by which they challenge a Power to chuse a Mayor yearly, who has the Government of the Town, and who by his Place is a Justice of Peace, as are likewise his next Predecessors. It did antiently send 2 Members to Parliament; but, on Complaint it was a Burthen to them, they were excus'd upon Payment of 5 Marks. Other Privileges they retain, viz. the Cognizance of all Pleas within the Borough, Searches, Tumbrel, Pillory, View and Redress of Bread, and free Warren, for which the Mayor makes an Account and Payment yearly, at the Audit kept by the King's or Duke's Officers. It hath a small Market Saturdays, and Fairs April 25, and September 21.

BRADWALL, *Staffordshire*, on the N. Side of *Newcastle-under-Line*.

BRADWELL, *Bucks*, 2 m. from *Stony-Stratford*.

BRADWELL *juxta mare*, *Effex*, near *Tillingham*, is a Par. consisting of several Hundred Acres of Marsh, bordering on the Sea.

BRADWORTHY, *Devon*, 5 m. N. E. of *Stratton*, has a Fair on *Midsummer-Day*.

BRAGA, Cap. of the Pr. of *Entre Minho Duero*, in *Portugal*, is sit. on the S. Side of the River *Cavado*, 32 m. N. of *Porto Port*, and 180 N. of *Lisbon*; W. lon. 8. N. lat. 41. 30. It is now the Metro. See of all *Portugal*, is a very ant. City, and Roman Colony by the Name of *Augusta Bracara*. It's supposed to have been built by the *Bracarii*, a People from *Libya*, and so call'd from the fam. River *Bracada*, on each Side of which they had been there situate. But 'tis more likely that the *Bracarii* settled in this Prov. came directly thith. fr. *Celtic Gaul*, called *Gallia Brachata* [See above BRACHATA], and settled first in *Galicia*, which they called by one of their Names, as they are supposed to have named the Country *Portu-Gal* (or *Portus Gallus*), and the Town itself from their other Name *Braga*, or *Braca*. For formerly this City was their Capital, and was reckoned in the Prov. of *Galicia*, tho' now it belongs to *Portugal*. The Romans enlarged and beautified it. The *Suevians* made it afterwards their Metrop. And 'twas famed amo. the *Goths*. The *Moor*s made themselves Masters of it in 716, and held it till 904. *Alfonso III.* retook and repopled it. It is still furro. with a Wall built by *K. Ferdinand* in 1374. The Edifices are antient, but handsome in their Way, of durable and beautiful Stone. The Cathedral is large and strong, and the A-Bp.'s Palace an old stately Pile. The Inhabitants are reck. abt. 3000 Families, in 5 Parishes, with 3 Monasteries, 3 Nunneries, and a *Misericordia*, or *House of Mercy*, which is a charit. Foundation for Relief of Persons well born and fallen to Decay, for marrying young Maidens, and putting Boys to Employments; all which is done with wonderful Privacy. The See is very antient, and claims a Superiority ov. that of *Toledo*, wh. is the Metropolitan of all *Spain*. But the Dispute is not, perhaps never will be; decided. The Bp.'s Revenue at present is 40000 Crusadoes, or 6000 *l. Sterl.* Under him are 13 Dignitaries, a Numb. of maj. & minor Canons, & 1800 Parishes.

BRAGANZA, a City of the Pr. of *Tralos Montes*, in *Portugal*, 100 m. N. E. of *Porto Port*, & 55 N. E. of *Villa Real*; & abt. 120 N. fr. *Lisbon*; W. lon. 7. lat. 41. 50. It is sit. on the furthest Angle of *Portugal*, but 6 m. fr. the Bord. of *Leon*, and near the like fr. *Galicia*. It stands on a spac. Plain, watered by the Riv. *Fervenza*, which runs alo. its Walls. Its Inhabitants were heretofore very numer. but are now redu. to abt. 600 Famil. in 2 Par. w. 2 Monast. 2 Nunner. 1 College, a Ho. of Mercy, & a Hosp. 'Tis fortif. w. a strong old Castle & stout Wall; and is supposed by some (but not cert.) to have been the ant. *Caelia Briga*, *Bri-gantia*, or *Brigantium*.

BRAINE, or *Brenne*, in the *Soissonois*, *France*, is sit. on a beaut. Plain on the Banks of the *Vesle*, betw. *Soissons* to W. and *Fismes* to E. 4 Leag. fr. the former, and 3 fr. latter. Some think it the same the Antients call'd *Bibrax*.

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BRAINE-LE-COMTE, in Lat. *Brennia Comitis*, (thus call'd to distinguish it fr. *Braine Laleu* & *Wauter-Braine*, 2 Boroughs in *Brabant*) a Town of *Hainault* in the *Aus. Netherlands*, is sit. on the paved Road made in 1705. 12 m. from *Mons* to N. E. 16 fr. *Brussels* S. W.; E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 40. 'Tis said to have been built by Gen. *Brennus*, famous in *Julius Caesar's* Time, and to have borrow'd its Name from him. In 1652. the King of *Spain* gave this City to the House of *Aremberg*, in Excha. for the Manor of *Sevenbergen*; so that the D. of *Aremberg* is now Lord of this City, and of its Castleward, wh. contains 11 Villages.

BRAINTREE, a Market Town of *Effex*, in the Hund. of *Hinkford*, 12 m. N. of *Chelmsford*, 34 comp. & 42 meas. m. fr. *London*; E. lon. 35 min. lat. 51. 50. was called *Raines*, in *Domesday Book*, and then compreh. all that Ter. which now makes *Braintree* and *Rain*. It is famous for its Woollen Manufac. call'd Bays and Says, of wh. the Clothiers used to make gr. Quant. and transp. 'em to *Portugal* & *Spain*, by which the Poor were employ'd and the Town enrich'd. This Trade was first set. here by certain *Flemings* driven out of the *Netherlands* by the Duke of *Alva's* Cruelty, and taking up their Residence in some Inns grown out of Use here. This Town and adjoin. *Bocking* used to send weekly to *London* 5 or 6 Waggon's loaded with them; but the Trade has of late Years miserably decay'd. This & *Bocking* abounds with Dissenters.

BRAINTREE, in *Suffolk* County in *New-England*, stands at the Bottom of a shallow Bay, and has therefore no Harbour, but is well watered with Springs. *Smelt* River runs thro' it, and a qr. m. to S. runs *Stony* River.

BRAMANT, a Town on the Riv. *Arch*, in the Valley of *Maurien*, in *Savoy*, is sit. 35 m. N. W. of *Turin*; E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 45.

BRAMBER, or *Bramborough cum Battolf*, which gives Name to its Rape, a Borough Town of *Suffex*, 16 m. S. of *E. Grinstead*, & 45 fr. *London*; W. lon. 15 min. lat. 50. 50. was an ant. Borough by Prescription with the Stile of Constables and Inhabitants, and is water'd by a fm. River, formerly navigable by Ships of Burden. One Half of the Town, wh. is a very poor one, joins to *Steyning*; the other which stands half a m. fr. it is called *Bramber-street*. This Town was also joined with *Steyning* in the same Writ for electing Burgesses to Parliamt.; but since 12. *Edw. IV.* they have elected as 2 different Boroughs. However the Customs are the same with those of *Steyning*. The Constables are chosen yearly by a Jury at the Lord of the Manor's Court-Leet.

BRAMCOT, *Nottinghamshire*, near the Riv. *Erwasb*, & Borders of *Derbyshire*.

BRAMCOT, near *Bulkington*, *Warwickshire*.

BRAMCOT, near *Poleworth*, *Warwickshire*.

BRAMHAM-MOOR, *Yorksh.* W. Rid. is a large fenny Ground near *Tadcaster*, noted for the Rom. Milit. Way call'd *Watling-street*.

BRAMLEY, *Yorksh.* W. Rid. a Town noted for excellent Slate.

BRAMPOUR, Cap. of the Pr. of *Candish*, in the Hither Peninsula of *India*, sit. 220 m. E. of *Surat*, in a large unhealthy Vale, near the Head of the Riv. *Tapti*, E. lon. 77. lat. 21. 30. *Purchas* reports it much bigger than *London* was in his Time, and the richest City in the Mogul's Domin. 'Twas the Seat of the Kings of *Decan* bef. they were drove out by the *Moguls*, who have since commonly bestow'd the Governmt. of it on Princes of the Blood. The Streets are numerous but narrow, Houses low and mean, being ch. of Earth and thatch'd, tho' some cover'd with varnish'd Tiles of sev. Colours. It's so uneven, that in Rainy Weather many of the lower Streets are deluged. Here's a large Castle, in wh. is the Palace, which none must enter without Leave; and from Galleries on the Walls, which are 6 or 8 f. high, the Mogul sees the Elephants fight in the Middle of the River wh. runs thro' the Town. Here's 1 large Caravanfera for keeping his Treasure, and another for lodging Strangers, both fronting the Market-place, wh. is 500 Paces long and 350 br. fill'd with Herb and Fruit Stalls. The Entry to the Castle is from hence. The Dutch have a Factory here, who barter Pepper for Opium. The English also had one here once. The Natives marry at 5 or 6 Yrs. old, and bed at 9 or 10. Here's the Statue of an Elephant, of a reddish transparent Stone, as big as the Life, which, by Order of *Cha Jehan*, was erected as a Monument of his Favourite Elephant which died fighting to divert him.

BRAMPTON, a Market-Town of *Cumberland*, 1 m. below the *Picts* Wall, 6 m. N. E. of *Carlisle*, 287 fr. *London*; W.

W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 54. 50. It stands on the Riv. *Irbing*. Here's a high Hill called the *Mote*, ditched round on the Top, fr. wh. there's a large Prospect into all the Country round. The E. of *Carlisle* is Lord of the Manor. There are sev. Rom. Monuments in the Neighbourhood. The Riv. *Gelt* runs into the *Irbing* by this Town.

BRAMPTON, *Northumb.* to N. W. of *Alnwick*.

BRAMPTON-BRIAN Castle, in *Herefordshire*, which a famous Family surnamed from hence *de Brampton*, whose Christian Name was *Brian* usually, held by a continual Succession 'till the Reign of *Edw. I.* This Seat has of late been made more notable by a satirical Song, beginning, *'Twas in the Land of Cyder, at a Seat call'd Brampton-Brian, &c.*

BRAMYARD, a Market Town of *Herefordshire*, 12 m. N. E. of *Hereford*; W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 52. 20.

BRANCA Island, on the Coast between *Rio Camarones* & *Rio Gabon*, *S. Guinea*, wh. has sev. Sorts of Fruits and Birds.

BRANCESTER, in *Norfolk*, tho' now a sm. Coun. Village, was antien. a confid. City called *Branodunum*; wh. implies a Town on a River; for *Dunum* (as *Berig* and *Berg* with the Saxons) signifies as well a Town as a Hill; and the British Word *Bran*, as well as *Burn*, signifies a Rivulet. In this Place it was that the *Dalmatian Horse* kept Garrison under the Count of the *Saxon Shore*, when the Saxons began first to infest Britain. This was a very proper Place for a Garrison; for at the neighb. Chapel of *St. Edmund*, and at *Hunstanton*, built by the same *St. Edm.* the Shore turns in so much to S. that it forms a large Bay, wh. receives many Rivers. That a Garr. was kept here is demonstrable by the plain Remains of a Rom. Camp, answering the Fig. of that wh. *Cæsar* has in his *Commen.* described. All the Dimensions of it shew 'twas not made in a Hurry, but was regular and design'd on purpose for a Station on that N. Shore agt. the Incursions of the Saxons, to which it was so much exposed that 'twas called *The Saxon Shore*, and put under Comma. of an Earl who was call'd *The Earl of the Saxon Shore*, and (under him) of the *Dalmatian Horse*. It contains about 8 Acres inclusively, and the Inhabitants shew it as an antient Entrenchment, calling it *Castor*. Coins, &c. are frequently dug up.

BRANCO Cape, on the W. Coasts of *Africa*, (so nam'd from a white sandy Point, shooting out into the Sea to the oppo. Shore, but was by antient Geogr. nam'd *Solventia extrema*) is in N. lat. 20. 3. the Current being S. W. by S. 4 Leag. The Depth is fr. 12 to 10, 9, and 8 fath. to the Point of the said Cape. It was first discovered by *Nunho Tristan & Anthony Gonzalez* in 1440. From it the Land turns away short to E. formerly a Bay close by it, which faces the S. and it is 9 or 10 fathom Water before it.

BRANDEIS, a Town of *Bohemia*, on the River *Elbe*, 10 m. N. E. of *Prague*; E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 50. 15.

BRANDENBURG MARQUISATE and ELECTORATE, in *Germany*. This Denomination is capable of conveying 2 Ideas, as it may signify all the Dominions subj. to the Elector, or those only which are so attach'd to the Elec. Dignity, that in Case of a Partition of the Estates of the Family, they must always belong to that Successor, and him alone, who attains to the ELECTORATE. In this latter Sense the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* is, properly speaking, the only Country that can go along with the Electorate, as a Part of it, inalienable. This MARQUISATE and ELECTORATE has *Mecklemburg* & *Pomerania* on the N. Part of *Lunenburg* W. Part of *Magdeburg*, of the D. of *Saxony*, *Lusatia*, and *Silesia*, S. and *Poland* E. 'Tis 180 m. fr. E. to W. and 80 in the broadest Part, and lies in the Cir. of *Up. Saxony*. 'Tis gen. divided into 3 Parts, call'd *Marcks*, viz. 1. *Middle-Marcke* to W. of the Riv. *Oder* exten. to the *Havel* & *Elbe*; 2. *New Marck* to N. E. on the Banks of the *Oder* and *Wart*, stretching N. to *Pomerania*; 3. The *Alt* or *Old Marck*, W. of the *Elbe* betw. it and *Lunenburg*. Some add *Upper Marck*, and the *Preignitz*, wh. last has the D. of *Mecklemburg* N. W. and N. E. Its N. Situation makes it very cold, and Winter sharp 7 or 8 Months; but they have Plenty of Fuel. But by reason of such Cold, &c. 'tis not gener. fruitful; yet some Parts have Plenty enough of Herbs and Fruit, some Corn, and Pasture, whereon are fed large Flocks of Sheep & some Bl. Cattle; and their Forests have abundance of Deer. The Country People are gen. poor, and have sorry Houses of Accommodation; yet they are universally owned to be brave. Trade however is of late very much improv'd, the Elec. *Frederick William* having entertain'd near 100000 Protestants who fled from Persecution in *France*, &c. in 1685. and follo. Years, to whom he allow'd great Privileges and an Act of Naturalization, wh. settled many useful Manufac. in the Country, and doubled several Branches of the Revenue. Their Com-

modities are chiefly exported by the *Elbe* and *Oder* (betw. wh. is a Communication by a Canal), wh. saves Toll in the Sound. The Country is water'd by other good Rivers, partic. the *Sprce*, *Havel*, *Netze*, *Uker*, and *Warta*; and it has many Lakes, the best stock'd with Fish in *Germany*. The sev. MARCKS, with their Towns, &c. will be found under their proper Articles. We must, for Lack of Room, wave giving the History of the Country, or Account who were the ant. Inhabitants; having Materials for more useful Information before our Eyes. Of the aforesaid Dominion of the Elector call'd *Marck*, he is stiled *Marck-Graf*, i. e. *Margrave*, or what we call *Marquis*. To speak therefore of him, his Power, Prerog. Titles, &c. — in a more extensive Sense. The said Elector (possess'd largely as he is at present) may travel fr. one End of his *Polish* & *Germ.* Domin. to the other, i. e. fr. the Bord. of *Lithuania*, quite across the Empire, to this Side the *Rhine* in the *Netherlands*, (at least 800 m.) without being obliged to sleep above 1 Night out of his own Domin. Besides *Prussia*, wh. he enjoys as King of it, he has the fol. Domin. in *Up. Saxony*. 1. The *Marq. & Elec.* above-describ'd; 2. *Low. Pomerania*; 3. *Swedish* or *Up. Pomerania*; 4. Towns of *Cothus*, *Proetz*, *Sommerfeld*, *Preßkau*, *Petzen*, & *Storchau*, in *Low. Lusatia*. In *Low. Saxony* he has, 1. The Princip. of *Magdebourg*; 2. Counties of *Hohenstein* & *Rheinstein*. In *Westphalia*, 1. the Princ. of *Minden* & *Halberstadt*; 2. The Co. of *Terlenbourg*; 3. Duchy of *Cleves*, & Cou. of *Marck* & *Ravensberg*. To these add, 1. the Du. of *Crossen* in *Silesia*, and *Silesia* (now) itself, both *Up. & Lower* (except the Prin. of *Teschén* & *Tropau*) conq. by the pref. K. in 1741. and yielded to him next Year by the Treaty of *Breslaw*; 2. the larger Pt. of *Spain*, *Guelderland* & strong Town of *Gueldres*; 3. the larger Half of the Estates of late K. *Wm. III.* viz. Prin. of *Meurs* and Co. of *Lingen* in *Westphalia*, and these Towns, &c. in *Holland*, the Bailiwick of *Montfort*, Lordsh. of *Naultwich*, *Henderland*, *Wateringen*, *Oranjespolder*, & *s Gravesande*, the Ho. at the *Hague* called the *Old Court*, Palace of *Honslaerdike*, Toll of *Gennep* on the *Meuse*, w. 7000 l. a Year from other Tolls on that River, Bar. of *Herstal* on the same River & Lordsh. of *Turnhout* in *Brabant*; 4. Lordsh. of *Lavenburg* & *Butau* in *Poland*; 5. Cities of *Hall* in *Saxony* and *Lipstadt* in *Westphalia*; 6. The Patronship of the 2 Prot. Nunneries of *Hervorden* & *Quedlinburg*; &c. &c. &c. Besides all which he forms Pretensions to all *Pomerania*, the Rever. of *Juliers*, *Berg*, &c. and a Number of other Possessions. — The Revenues of the Elector were compu. in 1680. to amount only to between 6 & 700,000 l. a Year; in 1690. they exceeded 1000000; but the late King, by alm. every Year inviting and handsomely settl. new Colonies of Fr. Protestants in his Domin. advanced it to above 1000000 & half Sterl. Some have compu. it at near 2000000. Next to the Ho. of *Austria*, that of *Brandenburg* is allowed to be the most potent in the Empire. *Fred. Wm.* had an Army of 40000 Men, and was able in a Month to raise 20000 Foot and 4000 Horse; in his own Domin. without draining his Garrisons: But his Gr. Grandson, the pref. Elector, had [viz. accord. to *Advices Decem.* 1750.] increas'd his Troops to 130000; And, according to *Advice* dated *July* 13. 1751. Horse & Foot amount to 147036 Effective Men; whose ann. Pay is computed at 8000000 of Rixdollars, i. e. abt. 1800000 l. Sterling. The Infantry are cloathed in Blue, and the Horse & Dragoons in White. They are not permitted to marry, and are kept under strict Discipline. The Foot-Guards are compos'd of 3 Battal. of 600 Men each, by Name of *Tall Grenadiers*. They attend not his Person, but he takes Pleasure often in reviewing 'em. They are made up of all Nations, and are very chargeable to him, some having had 3 or 400 l. Lift-Money; and some have a Crown a Day. The Elec. has many Fortif. Places, and Arsenals well stored. His Family is divided into sev. Branches, the Principal being those of *Bareith*, *Culmbach*, and *Anspach*, wh. have the same Titles and Pretensions, except of King, with the Elec. Family. The Elector has the 6th Suffrage in the Dyet, where he sits on the Rt. Hand of the El. of *Saxony*, and has 7 Votes, viz. in Qual. of Elec. and as Pr. of *Magdeburg*, *Cleves*, *Low. Pomerania*, *Halberstadt*, *Minden*, & *Camin*. to wh. an 8th is added for the County of *Meurs* lately errec. into a Principality. As Arch-Chamberlain of the Empire, his Office at the Coron. of the Emp. is to attend him with Basen, Ewer, and Napkin, wh. he fetches on Horseb. fr. the Beaufet in the Hall, and then on Foot holds 'em for the Emp. to wash his Hands. He presides in the Circ. of *Low. Saxony* jointly with the D. of *Bremen* now Elec. of *Hanover*; and in that of *Westphalia* he and the Elec. *Palatine* are the 2 Directors as Dukes of *Cleves* & *Juliers*.

Juliers. His Court is very sumptuous, &c. See BERLIN. He and his whole Court are *Calvinists*, tho' the Religion of the Country is *Lutheran*.

BRANDENBURG, in and once the Cap. of the Marq. of Brandenburg, is sit. on the *Havel* (which divides it into the Old or *Up. Town* and that call'd the *New*) 23 m. W. fr. Berlin, 37 S. E. fr. *Stendal*, 31 N. of *Wittenburg*, 55 N. E. of *Magdeburg*, 66 W. of *Francfort*, & 285 N. W. of *Vienna*; E. lon. 13. 9. lat. 52. 28. Some say, it was founded by, and took Name fr. *Brennus*, a Gen. of the *Gauls*, 416 Yrs. bef. Christ; others fr. *Brandon* a Pr. of *Franconia*, who built it A. D. 230. Certain it is 'tis very antient. 'Twas made an Episc. See in 946, but abol. at the Reformat. in 1563. and being secularized the Elektor appropriated it to himself. The Streets of the *Up. Town* (which are mostly handsome & regular) run cross-wise, and centre in a fine Market-place. It's well suppl. w. Fish fr. a neighb. Lake 10 m. long. It lies in the Road fr. Berlin to *Magdeburg*. It has a confid. Trade, and a Garrison of a Battalion of the *Tall Grenadiers*. It has but few artifi. Fortifications; but is strong by Nature, being sit. among Marshes, and having a Hill on one Side cov. w. Vineyards. The *Havel* brings gr. Boats fr. the *Elbe*, with all Sorts of Merchandize from the Towns on that River.

BRANDON, in *Suffolk*, 10 m. N. of *Bury*, 7 fr. *Mil-den-hall*, 67 comp. & 78 meas. m. fr. *London*; E. lon. 45 min. lat. 52. 30. It has a Bridge ov. the *Ouse*, and a good Harb. where is a Ferry abt. 1 m. fr. the Bridge for convey. Goods to and fr. the Isle of *Ely*. 'Tis a Town not ill-built, and has a good Church; but its Market is discontin. Fairs Feb. 14. June 11. Nov. 11. It gives Title of *Engl. Duke* to D. Hamilton of Scotland. 'Tis the Lordship and Estate of the Bp. of *Ely*.

BRANDON, *Warw.* in Par. of *Wolston*, near the Road fr. *Rugby* to *Coventry*, had form. a Castle.

BRANECK, in *Austria*, Germ. is sit. on the *Eysack*, 10 m. N. E. of *Brixen*, and is a confid. Fortrefs belon. to the Bp. of *Brixen*.

BRANKSEY-ISLAND, *Dorsetshire*, lies at the narrow Entrance of that large Bay, at the Bottom of wh. stands the Town of *Pool*, and divides the Mouth of the said Passage into 2. It has a Castle, of no sm. Advantage to *Pool* in Time of War w. *France*.

BRANSCOMB, in *Devon*, sit. betw. *Salcomb* & *Seaton*, is a Town which bef. the Conquest belong'd to the Church of *Exeter*, but was afterw. Pt. of the Possess. of the Abbey of *Canons-Leigh*, and after the Dissolution sold to Sir *Barnard Drake*, Knt.

BRANSKA, a Town of *Transylvania*, sit. on the River *Meriss*, 35 m. S. of *Weissenburg*, & 47 S. W. of *Hermanstadt*; E. lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. It's subject to the House of *Austria*.

BRANSKI, a sm. but neat & strong Town in the Duchy of *Severia* in *W. Moscow*, sit. on the *Dezna*, abt. 20 Leag. fr. *Novogorod Severski*, & abt. the like fr. *Demetrowick*.

BRANSPETH. See DURHAM.

BRANTON, in *Devon*, sit. betw. *Barnstaple* and the Sea, viz. *British Channel*, otherw. call'd *Branockston*, is said to be so named of St. Brannock, Son of the K. of *Calabria*, who (they say) arrived here in the Days of *Malgo Coname*, K. of the *Britains*, abt. A. D. 300. and preached Christ in these desolate Parts, and did many strange Things, &c.

BRASCHOW, in *Walachia*, Pt. of the Turk. Empire in *Europe*, is sit. in the N. Part of this Country, near the Conf. of *Moldavia* & *Transylvania*, 50 m. fr. *Tergowist* tow. the N.

BRASIL, in *America*, is bounded on the E. by the *Atlantic Ocean*, W. by the Land of the *Amazons*, N. by *Terra-firma* and some Part of the Ocean, and S. by *Paraguay* and anoth. Part of that Ocean; extending chiefly fr. N. to S. except at the 2 extreme Ends where the Coast winds tow. the W. So that its utm. Stretch, fr. *Ca. Aguara*, (wh. lies abt. 30 min. S. of the Equin. Line, in W. lon. 51. 40.) to that of *St. Vincent* (abt. 30 min. S. of the Trop. of *Capricorn*, lon. 45. 10. W.) is full 23 degr. & half, or 1410 m. Some Geogra. give it larger Extent S. as far as 25th degr. So that accord. to that Dimens. & the Winding of the Coast, it may be reckoned to be above 2000 m. long. As to Br. fr. E. to W. taking it fr. Cape *St. Augustin*, W. lon. 35. to the 51st, it may be compu. above 900 m. As for the Coasts, they begin at the Mo. of the gr. Riv. of *Amazons*, whence they run E. as far as Cape *St. Roque*, (i. e. fr. 35. 40. to 49. 0. lon. or abt. 450 Leag. fr. wh. they take a Winding S. to the *Spa. Pr.* of *Guayra*. So that alm. the whole Country lies under the Tor. Zone. This Country was discovered by *Alvarez Cabral*, a *Portuguese*, in 1501. who, taking

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Possession for the K. his Master, gave it the Name of *St. Croix*. The *Portuguese* planted it abt. 1550. The *Dutch* afterw. invaded it, and took Part from 'em. The *French* also made Settlements thereon, but they were both of them at length expell'd; so that the *Portuguese* have now the sole Dominion and Possession too of the Coast Part. And it is the only Country they hold in *America*. They have since given it the Name of *Brasil*, as is gener. allow'd, from the gr. Quantity of a Sort of Wood growing there; for the said Wood received not its Name from the Country (as has been vulgarly believed) but gave its Name to it. One convincing Proof of wh. is, that the Learned Rabbi *David Kimchi* had told, in his Comment on the *Chronicles*, and his Radical Lexicon, that the Wood *Almugin*, (in our *Engl. Bible Almug*, see I. Kin. x. 11, 12. or *Algum*, see II. Chr. ix. 10.) mentioned in Scripture is that which we (says he even in his Time) call the *Brasil*. So that 'tis plain the Wood had such Name before the Country had it; therefore must have been (figuratively speaking) the Godfather, not the Godson, of it. The *Portuguese* have only extended along the Coasts of this Country, the Inland being still possessed by the orig. Natives, a savage and rude People. It has obtained Title of a Principality, the presumpt. Heir of *Portugal* being stiled *Prince of Brasil*. The *Spaniards*, mean while, have endeavour'd to possess themselves of the S. Parts of this Country, and there have been alm. perpetual Hostilities between their Colonies at the Mo. of the Riv. *de la Plata*; the *Portuguese* possessing the N. & the *Spaniards* the S. Shores of that River. This vast Tract of Land is excellently well qualify'd for producing all Things that are generally found to grow in *America* abt. the same Climate; but (*Nieubhoff* tells us) it had in his Time neither Mines of Gold or Silver worth taking Notice of; whilst Mr. *Rogers* says that some considerable Mines of Gold have been since discover'd. Wherefore, with Respect to Mines, &c. the Account given us by the Rev. Mr. *Walter*, Chaplain of the *Centurion*, in wh. Adm. *Anson* lately sailed round the World, seems most eligible for such Part of this Article, as being the newest and probably very authentic. "This Country (says our Author) wh. for many Years was only confid. for the Produce of its Plantations, has been lately discover'd to abound with the 2 Minerals wh. Mankind hold in the greatest Esteem, GOLD & DIAMONDS. Gold was first found in the Mountains adja. to the City of *Rio Janeiro*. The Occa. of the Discov. is variously related; but the most common Account is, The *Indians* on the Back of the *Portuguese* Settlements were observed by the Soldiers employed in an Expedit. agt. 'em to use this Metal for their Fish-hooks: And how they procured it being enquired, it appear'd gr. Quantities of it were annually washed from the Hills, and left among the Sand and Gravel in the Vallies, after running off of the Water. 'Tis now lit. more than 40 Years since any Quantities of Gold worth Notice have been imported to *Europe* fr. *Brasil*; but since that Time the ann. Imports have been contin. augmented by Discov. of Places in other Provinces where 'tis to be met with as plentiful as at first about *Rio Janeiro*. 'Tis said there's a small slender Vein of it springs thro' all the Co. at abt. 24 f. fr. the Surface; but this Vein is too thin to answer the Expence of Digging. However, where Rivers or Rains have had Course for a confid. Time, Gold is always to be collected, the Water having wash'd the Gold and sav'd Charge of digging. So that 'tis esteem'd infallible Gain to be able divert a Stream fr. its Channel, and to ransack its Bed. So that it should follow here are properly no Gold Mines; and this the Gov. of *Rio Grande* (who, being at *St. Catherine's*, freq. vis. Mr. *Anson*) did most confid. affirm.—'Tis indeed asserted that in the Mountains large Rocks are found abounding with this Metal; and I myself have seen a Fragment of one of these Rocks, with a confid. Lump of Gold entangled in it; but even in this Case Workmen break off the Rocks, and not mine into 'em. The Examining of Bottoms of Rivers and Gullies, washing the Gold fr. Dirt and Sand, &c. are performed by Slaves, prin. Negroes, kept in gr. Numbers for the Purp. They are each obliged to furn. their Master with the 8th of an Oz. of Gold a Day; and if they are so industrious and fortunate to collect a greater Quantity the Surplus is their own: So that some who have accidentally fallen on rich Washing Places have themselv. purchas'd Slaves, and liv'd afterw. in Splendor, their original Master having no oth. Demand on them than the said daily 8th. The Quant. thus collec. and sent ann. to *Lisbon* may be estimated fr. the Amount of the K.'s 5th, wh. one Year with another, hath been esteemed to be 150 Arroves of 32 lb. *Portu. Wt.* each, which at 4 l. Troy Oz. makes very near

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300,000 *l.* Ster.; and consequently the Capital is about 1,000,000 & half Sterl. Prob. the Gold excha. for Silver with the *Spaniards* at *Buenos Ayres*, and what is brought privately to *Europe*, escaping Duty, amounts to near 500000 *l.* more; wh. makes the whole annual Produce near 2000000 Ster. Besides the *Gold*, this Country likewise produces *Diamonds*; the Discovery of which is much more recent, being scarce 20 Years since the 1st was brought to *Europe*. They are found in the same Manner as the Gold in Gullies of Torrents and Beds of Rivers, but not so universally. They were often found in washing the Gold before known to be Diamonds, and consequently thrown away among the Sand & Gravel. Abt. 20 Years since a Person acquainted with the Appearance of rough Diamonds conceived that these Pebbles, as they had been esteemed, were of that Kind. But there was a consid. Interval between this and the Confirmation of it; in which 'tis said a Governor of one of their Places procur'd a good Number, under Pretence of using 'em as Counters to mark with at Cards. But at last 'twas confirm'd by skilful *Jewellers* in *Europe* that these were true Diamonds, &c. On which the *Portuguese* set themselves to search for them w. gr. Assiduity: And they were not without gr. Hopes of discov. consid. Masses of 'em, as they found large Rocks of Chrystal in many Mountains, whence the Streams came wh. washed down the Diamonds. But it was soon repres. to the K. that if such Plenty should be met with as their fang. Conjectures seem'd to indicate, this would so diminish their Estimation, &c. &c. it would render the Discovery of no Importance, and prevent His Majesty's Advantage from it. Wherefore he thought proper to restrain the gen. Search of Diamonds, and erect a Diamond Company for that Purpose w. an exclusive Charter; which, in Confid. of a Sum paid to the K. is vested w. the Property of all Diamonds found in *Brasil*. But, to hinder their collecting too large Quant. and so reducing their Value, they are prohib. fr. employing above 800 Slaves in searching. And to prevent oth. Subjects fr. acting the same Part, and secure the Comp. fr. being defrauded by the Interfering of Interlopers in their Trade & Property, he has depopula. a large Town, & a consid. District round it, and obliged the Inhabitants, amoun. to 6000, to remove to anoth. Part of the Co.; for this Town being in the Neighb. of the Diamonds, 'twas tho't imposs. to prevent such a Numb. of People on the Spot fr. freq. smuggling." Sugar is also a princ. Commodity of this Country, for which here are vast Numb. of Plantations and Mills. Tobacco also grows here in gr. Plenty, and inferior to none for Goodness, Virtue, Taste, & Flavour, espec. if kept till old, for too new 'tis strong & intoxicating; wherefore Commerce for this Plant is so inconfid. here, except for Snuff. Oth. Commodities are Ambergrease in sm. Quant. Resin, Train-Oil, Sweetmeats abundant, Hides, Ginger, Indigo, & espec. the most excel. Balsam *Capayva*, besides vast Quant. of *Brasil* Wood. It's to be extoll'd for Conveniency of Sit. for Trade, and many noble Rivers and conven. Harbours for Shipping. And tho' under a hot Climate (betw. the Line & the Tropic) yet its Heat is greatly allay'd by the E. Winds fr. the Ocean; which being interrupted by neither Islands nor Mountains, blow so full and pleasant upon it, that it's altogether healthy and delightful, and free fr. those Distempers wh. comm. rage in Co. of the same Lat. as in *Guinea*, *Angola*, &c. where those Sea-Breezes have not the same free Passage. The Plague is here unknown. *Brasil* has a Number of Rivers, some very consid. partic. that of the *Amazons*, which see in its Place. The next is *Paranayba*, wh. spr. fr. a Ridge of Mountains, and in its Course N. above 600 m. exclusive of its Windings, receives above 30 others, and falls into that of the *Amaz.* near its Mouth; giving Name to Nations on each Side, who are in Friendship and trade with the *Portuguese* by means of this gr. River. Oth. Rivers may incidently be spoken of in other Articles, viz. *Moni*, *Maracu*, *Topocru*, *St. Francis*, the *Real*, *Doce*, & *Janeiro*. This Principality of *Brasil* (viz. the Coast Parts of it, in Possession of the *Portuguese*) is commonly divided into sev. Captainrics, or Governments, by them stiled *Capitania's*, who reckon 'em 14, beginning fr. the W. Corner, where the River of *Amazons* disch. itself, and running along Eastw. then S.ward, and then W.w. accord. to the Course of the Coast along wh. they are sit. And those are 1. *Para*, 2. *Maragnano*, or *Marankao*, 3. *Siara*, 4. *Rio Grande*, 5. *Parabiba*, or *Parayba*, 6. *Itamarica*, al. *Tamarac*, 7. *Fernambuco*, al. *Pernambuc*, 8. *Seregippe*, 9. *Bahia de Todos los Santos*, 10. *Rio dos Ilheos*, 11. *Porto Seguro*, 12. *Espirito Santo*, 13. *Rio de Janeiro*, and 14. *De San Vincente*. Of these, 8 belong prop. to the K. who colonies, maintains, and hath

the sole Revenue of them. The oth. 6 bel. to *Portu.* Noblemen, who formerly obtained Grants of them fr. him, & have peop. and fortif. them at their own Charges. These receive Governors fr. their respect. Lords, who are however obliged to acknowledge the Sovereignty of the Viceroy. Some add a 15th Captainrick to *Brasil*, wh. they call *del Rey*, or *of the King*, wh. they place betw. that of *St. Vincent* & Pr. of *Paraguay*, whilst the Generality of Geogra. &c. reckon but 14, & join these 2 in one. However *Del Rey* will be spoken of in an Article of itself. The Coasts of *Brasil* are nearest to those of *Afric*, called *Cafreria*, of any others in *America*. So much with Regard to *Brasil* in Possession of the *Portuguese*. It's Time now to speak of the original Natives, Animals, &c. The Natives are divided into sev. Nations, Languages, and Dialects. The chief of 'em are *Tupinambes*, *Tobajaras*, *Petiguaras*, *Tapuyas*, or *Tapoyas*; the latter of wh. divid. into Var. of Tribes, or petty Nations, differing in Language, Cust. &c. from all the rest; and the last of 'em, Inland on the W. are the tallest, strongest, as well as the most rude and barbarous of all. They are in gen. of a mid. Stature, black-eyed, wide-mouth'd, w. black curled Hair, and flat Noses, made so by Art when young. The Women much of the same Size w. the Men, strait, well-limb'd, and not ill-featured. Inland they go mostly stark naked, only cover the *Pudenda* with Leaves tied abt. their Middle; and the Men in this Resp. are more modest than the Women, who make no Difficulty to go about the Streets and Fields stark naked. They go into River & wash & swim 3 or 4 times a Day. But those near the Sea Coasts, who converse with *Europeans*, affect to go dressed like them. The obsequious Wife accomp. her Husb. every where, even to the Wars, and serves him for a Beast of Burthen, being com. loaded with a Basket at her Back, anoth. on her Head, in which are all their Household Furniture, as Dishes & Cups of the Rinds of Calashes, & a Cotton Hammock like Net-work. These they fasten to 2 Sticks stuck into Ground, and use for Beds; but tie 'em to Trees when travelling. These they call *Hamack*, and from these both the Name and Use is come to us. Besides all these, she has perhaps a Child tied to her Back w. a Piece of Callico, and anoth. by her Side; having withal a Parrot or Monkey in 1 Hand, and leads a Dog in a String by t'other. Mean while the lordly Lubber her Husband stalks majestickly before her with his Pipe or Sigaro in his Mo. and his Bow and Arrows, Darts, or Wooden Club in his Hands. They com. live in scat. Hamlets, in low Huts, of a few Stakes drove into Ground, and covered w. Palm-tree Leaves, or such light Stuff. Some of their Cups, painted red without and black within, contain 30 or 40 Quarts. The Knives of the poorer Sort are made of sharp Stone, or Cane, and their Spoons are of Oister or other Shells; but such as can afford it buy *European* ones. They have prettily enough made. The Women are very fertile, and have such easy Labour, that they only retire into some Wood, and are there immediately delivered without any Help; and having wash'd themselves and Child (like those of *Bouro* in *India*) return to their Hut, to wait on and tend the Husband, who, for the 1st 24 Hours keeps his *Hamack* in as much State as if he had born all the Pain of Child-bed, &c. Their com. Food is a Kind of Bread made eith. of Maize or of the Mandiack Root, togeth. with the Flesh of such Fowl and Beasts as they kill or Fish they catch; all which they eat boiled, roasted, but mostly half raw. Their usual Drink is Water, or a Liquor made of that and black Sugar, to wh. some add Leaves of *Akaju*, which gives it some Strength and Headiness; but the Liquor they press fr. this favourite Plant is so potent that it makes downright drunk. Some others they make of Fruits, Roots, and Plants, wh. they often drink so as to make them frolicsome and in Humour for dancing whole Days together, assisted with their stout Tobacco, wh. they smoke at all Times, but espec. on such Occasions. But they are most fond of Brandy, Rum, &c. which they quaff to such Excess, when they come at it, as to be quite dead-drunk. The Inlanders are such Barbarians, they seem to have scarce any Religion; yet they have Priests, or rather Cheats, who pretend to be Conjurors, &c. and foretel Things, and play sev. surprizing Pranks & Juggles. These they consult abt. War, Journey, &c. and likewise to bewitch Enemies, or unbewitch such as they imagine to have been bewitch'd by them. And they are so horridly afraid of Apparitions, Ghosts, and such Stuff, that they will part with any Thing to these Tricksters to drive 'em away. They have, however, a more effectual Way of (as we may express it) bewitching

witching Enemies to Death, by poison'd Darts and Arrows. The Generality have some Notion of a *Supreme Being*; but some take Thunder to be that Deity, others the Greater Bear, or other Constellation. They believe a future Life, and fancy that after Death they are changed into Demons and convey'd into some kind of Elysian Fields, beyond the Mountains, where they shall revel in all Sorts of Pleasures, more or less, according to their Prowess in War, and the Numbers they have slain and eaten; for on such Occasions they are Canibals, but rather from Revenge than Love of Human Flesh. To these Notions alludes Mr. *Pope* in the following Lines of his *Essay on Man*:

- ' Lo! the poor *Indian*, whose untutor'd Mind
- ' Sees God in Clouds, or hears him in the Wind;
- ' His Soul proud Science never taught to stray
- ' Far as the Solar Walk or Milky Way;
- ' Yet simple Nature to his Hope has giv'n,
- ' Behind the Cloud-topt Hill, an humbler Heaven. &c.

They withal imagine that such as have done none of *these good Works* in this Life are to be punish'd for it in the next. In some Provinces the Men crop their Hair in Form of a Crown, like *Romish* Priests, and cut a large Gash in their Under-Lip, to wh. they fasten a kind of green Jasper Stone to keep it open; so that they look as if they had 2 Mouths one under another, wh. gives them a most hideous Aspect; which some still add more to by boring the like Holes in their Cheeks. The Women bore their Ears so largely one might run one's Finger thro' it, to which they fasten white Stones and Bones which hang down to Shoulders. Their Kings are distinguish'd by their shaven Crowns and Length of Nails, or Claws. They allow of Polygamy, but punish Adultery with Death. When the Females are marriageable, and are not courted, their Mothers carry them to the Prince to be deflower'd; which is such an Honour, that they gain a Number of Suitors presently.— As this Country lies so as to be of Necessity very hot, it breeds Numbers of noxious as well as wild and other Animals:

1. The *Indian Salamander*, whose Sting is mortal, unless immediately burnt with a red-hot Iron or cut off. 2. The *Ibibaboka*, of the Serpent Kind, betw. 3 and 4 Yards long and confid. Bigness, variegated with black, white, red, green, &c. whose Bite is slowly mortal. 3. The *Boivivinga*, or *Rattle-snake*, so call'd by us from the Noise made by the End of its Tail, which consists of dry Bones or Cartilages, hollow, thin, and sonorous, fr. 6 or 8 to 18 or 20 in Number. The Bite is quickly and dreadfully mortal, unless speedily cauteriz'd or cut off; without which the Person's Body is said to cleave into Chops, and in 24 Hours dies in a deplorable Condition. And 'tis justly look'd on as a remarkable Instance of Divine Providence that this horrid Animal gives such seasonable Notice to Travellers of its Approach by its Rattle. 4. The *Boyguaçu*, ha. Yd. in Circumf. and 6 or 7 Yards long. 5. *Liboya*, or *Roe-buck Serpent*, as large as a big Barrel, and 20, 30, or more f. long, so as to be able to swallow up a Roebuck, Horns and all, whole. *Scorpions* are here 4 or 5 f. long, but their Sting not so pestif. as those of *Europe*. Here are numerous other *Lizards*, of 3 or 4 f. long. *Pismires* are here so numberless and destructive, that the *Portuguese* stile 'em *Kings of Brasil*. Among the Wild Beasts are *Tigers*, very numerous, but not so fierce or ravenous as in *Afric*, perhaps as having more Prey. The *Ant-Bear*, wh. destroys that Insect (*Ant*) and as some say entirely subsists on 'em. It's large of Size, and has a Tail like a Squirrel's, large enough to cover its whole Body. The shelled Hedge-hog, or *Tatu*, by the *Portuguese* call'd *Armadillo*, because its whole Body is cover'd with a kind of strong Armour, under which it can draw its Head, Feet, and Tail, and turn itself ro. like a Ball; wh. Posture is its chief Defence, either sleeping or being attack'd. The *Quandu*, or Porcupine, as big as a middl. Hog, arm'd with strong sharp Quills sticking close to its Back, which it can dart with great Force whenever attack'd or vex'd by Man or Beast. The *Janouvera* is a slim, well-shap'd, Beast of Prey, not unlike our Greyhounds, but so fierce and voracious that it destroys all it meets with. In Revenge of which the Natives, when they catch 'em, roast 'em alive with a slow Fire. Monkeys are in great Numb. and Variety: One in partic. call'd by *Europeans* the *K.'s Monkey*, is the biggest of the whole Species. But the most remarkable of all the 4-footed Kind the Natives call *Ayi*, or *Haji*, from the Noise it makes with its Throat; but the *Europeans* the *Sluggard*, on Acct. of its slow Motion, that it requires 3 or 4 Days to climb up a Tree of ordinary Height, and 24 Hours to walk 50 Yds. on plain Ground, some say 15 Days to move a Stone's Cast. It's abt. the Size of a fm. Fox, the Head round, the

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Hind-legs twice as long as the Fore. When it climbs a Tree, it takes such sure Hold of it with its Teeth, that it can sleep by it very secure. The *Tapirasson* is a Creature betw. a Bull and an Afs, but without Horns; hath long hanging Ears, and short Tail; its Teeth very sharp; but 'tis harmless and flees from Men, who hunt it only for its Skin, which dried is so tough and hard, that the Shields made of it are Proof against missive Weapons. The Flesh, however, is also good, and tastes like Beef. They have gr. Plenty of Deer, Hare, &c. and Variety of other wild and tame Creatures. They have no less Plenty and Variety of remarkable Birds. The *Guanunbi*, or *Sun-beam*, or *Humming-Bird*, so called fr. the *Hum* it makes like a Bee with its Wings when it eats, or rather sucks the Juices of Flowers. It is so fm. that 1 of 'em with its Nest weighs but 12 Grains. And yet its Feathers are so exquis. beautiful and variegated, that the *Indians* use 'em to give a bright Lustre to their Pictures. Tho' tis reported not much bigger than a large Fly, its Voice is said to be as melodious and near as loud as a Nightingale's. This Bird, however, is not peculiar to *Brasil*, they being numerous in *China*. Their Feathers are of so changeable a Nature, that wh. Way soever you turn 'em, they appear of a diff. Colour, and of a fine Lustre & Hue, like the Sunbeams thro' a Prism; therefore has its Name of *Sun-beam*. 2. The *Anbima*, or *Unicorn-bird*, having a Horn 2 or 3 Inches long growing out of its Forehead, but brittle, blunt, & not defensive. 3. The *Toukan*, of the Bigness of a Wood-dove, perfectly jet black except Breast and Belly, wh. are bright yellow, with a fm. Circle of Red around the Neck, whose Beak is bigger than all its Body, a Span long, yellow without & red within. 4. The *Cocoi* is shap'd like a Stork, both deck'd with a most curious Variety of Colours. 5. The *Guara*, or *Sea-Curlew*, often changes its native Colour, 1st black, then Ash-colour'd, white, scarlet, crimson, and the last grows richer and deeper, the longer the Bird lives. Parrots, Parroquets, Cacaos, Mocaos, &c. &c. a vast Variety, are as common here as Pidgeons with us. The eatable Kinds are the Turkey-Cock, large and delicious, and other Poultry, &c. of Land and Water. Their Bats are prodigious, and so bold and dangerous, that they'll go into Houses by Night, and fasten on & suck the Blood of such as they find uncover'd asleep. Their Sea-Coasts, vast Lakes, & Rivers, yield such plentiful Variety of Fish, that the bare naming them all would be tiresome as well as take up too much Room. We shall therefore only describe a few. They have Eels with 2 Horns, & they themselves are thick at Mid. & fm. at both Ends, their Tails being esteem'd poisonous. The *Globe Fish*, or *Orbis Minor*, orbicular of Form, is beset like a Hedgehog with sharp Spikes, so as to defy all Fish of Prey, and hath a surprising Facility of moving forw. on the Water by Contract. & Motion of those Spikes, wh. is all it has to swim with. But of all the curious *Living Creatures* in this Sea, that *Living one* called the *Sea-Bladder* is most remarkable. 'Tis not unfitly stiled a *Bladder*, since it is in most Respects like one, (and yet as we just said really an *Animal*) and swims on the Surface. It's of oblong orbic. Form, 5 or 6 Inches in Diameter, the Skin very thin & transparent, and, like a Bubble, reflects all Colours of the Sky. The Inside is only filled w. Air, except a Spoonful of Water to poise or ballast it. Underneath it hath a Parcel of Fibres of a vermicular (or worm like) Form, wh. eith. extend or contract; and with these this Creature moves itself on the Sea; and on its Back it hath a plaited Membrane, wh. it extends or contracts likewise, in order to take more or less Wind. And 'tis by these 2 latter Circumstances, they are known to be *living Creatures*, and to move at Will of their own Accord, except when the Wind is too strong for them to resist; at wh. Times they are often cast upon Land & easily caught. But the Slime wh. sticks to their Surface is of such a caustic (or burning) Nature, they can't be touch'd without Danger, insomuch that a curious Author tells us, that the bare wiping his Face and Hands, next Day, with a Silk Handkerchief in wh. he had brought one of those Holotures the Night before fr. the Shore, in order to delineate it, he found both of 'em blister'd in a very lit. Time, and not without severe convulsive Pain all over his Body, till he had used proper Means to allay that Corrosiveness. There is in this Sea also the *Remora*, pretended by the Antients to have been able stop a Ship under Sail; but wh. Notion is now exploded as ridiculous. 'Twere too tedious to give a Detail of all the diff. Woods, Plants, Roots, &c. The chief of the former is the *Brasil* Wood growing here in gr. Abundance, the Tree for Largeness and Leafage being not unlike our Oaks, very hard to fell and split. What of it is used for Fuel burns

burns bright and without Smoke, and the Ashes retain the Colour of the Wood. The *Aouai* (a remark. Word, as consisting of 5 Vowels without a Consonant) is a Tree of most disagreeable Smell, and wheth. growing, cut, fawn, or burnt, casts a most intolerable Stench. In Recompence of which, they have other Trees of most delightful Fragrance. They have others yielding excel. Fruits, and Citron and Orange Trees transplanted thither thrive wonderfully. The Mastick grows likewise here. They have 2 Roots, on wh. they mostly feed, the *Aipy* & *Manioc*. Oth. Plants both for Food and Physick they have still in greater Number; and 'tis by Help of the latter that the Inhabit. keep themselves so healthy and strong, commonly living 100 or 120 Years, without any confid. Disorders, there being scarce any lame, maimed, paralytic, blind, crooked, or deformed among 'em. Their most danger. Disease being the *Pians*, a kind of Small-pocks, of which they easily cure themselves by an excellent Bark growing in great Plenty called *Hyourwake*. But the Truth is, they live devoid of all Care and Solitude, and take much Diversion, &c. For when they are weary of Dancing, they either rest or go to eating, and being sufficiently refresh'd fall to Dancing, &c. again; and this they continue sometimes for 15 Days together. The worst Part of their Diversion is, they pitch upon some of their Prisoners to be murder'd and eaten; and this they do as an *Act of Religion*. ----- We close this large Article with only mentioning that the *Portuguese* have here an Archbishop, viz. of *St. Salvadore*, the Capital of the Country.

BRASLAW, Cap. of the Pal. of *Braflaw*, in the Prov. of *Lithuania*, Poland, 70 m. N. E. of *Wilna*, & 90 S. E. of *Mittau*; E. lon. 26. lat. 56. 20.

BRATHYS, the antient Name of a Mountain in *Phœnice*, so called after the Name of its first chief Possessor, the same as Mount *Seir* had its Name from *Seir* or *Esau*.

BRATTON-CASTLE, *Wilts*, on the E. Side of *Westburg*, shews the Remains of a strong Fortifica. where the *Danes*, after being defeated in a Battle just by, held out against the *Engl.* 14 Days, being seated on a high Hill, wh. comma. all the Country round, & is encomp. by 2 Ditches.

BRAVA, in the Co. *Ajan*, *Afr.* is the Cap. of a Repub. of the same Name, sit. lat. 1. N. betw. 2 Arms of the Riv. *Quilmanci*, near the Sea-Coast, where it has a pret. good Harbour. This City is pret. large & furro. w. Walls, the Houses built after the *Moorish* Fash. It's inhab. by rich Merchants, who trade in Gold, Silver, Silk, Stuffs, &c. and pay an ann. Trib. to the *Portuguese* of abt. 200 l. Sterl. The chief Families are *Mohammedans*, the Governm. Aristocratical; & this is the only Com. Wealth, prop. speaking, in all *Africa*. A deal of Ambergrease is found on the Coast of *Brava*.

BRAVAGHUL, a River of *Cafferia*, in the S. Part of *Afric*.

BRAUGHING, in *Hertfordshire*, gives Name to its Hundr. and was ant. next to *Verulam*, the most confid. Place in the County, and is thought to have been the *Cæsaronagus* of the Antients, sit. 28 m. fr. *London*, as by *Antoninus's* Itinerary. It has still some Ruins of its ant. Eminence, giving Name to the Deanry as well as Hundred. On the W. Side of *Ermin-street*, now the Road to *Cambridge*, we find the Ruins of a *Rom.* Camp. The Ch. is a handf. Building, & hath a Ring of 5 good Bells. Near the Church-yard is an old House (at pres. inhab. by poor Families) wh. was given, with all Sorts of Furniture, for Weddings. They brought hither their Provisions, where they had a large Kitchen, with a Cauldron, large Spits, Dripping-pan, a large Room for Merriment, a Lodging-Room with a Bride-Bed, and good Linnen: Some of wh. Furniture was in Being a few Years ago.

BRAUNAW, in *Bavaria*, Germany, is a well-fortified Town on the *Inn*, 22 m. S. W. of *Passaw* & E. of *Muldorf*. It was garrison'd by the late Emp. *Cha.* VII. but taken by the Q. of *Hungary's* Forces in 1742.

BRAUNSBURG, *Braunsberg*, or *Braunslaw*, (in Latin *Brunonis Mons*) a Town of *Prussia* in Poland, sit. on the River *Passar*, near the Bay of *Frisch-Haff*, on the Baltic Sea, 30 m. S. W. of *Koningsburg*, 25 N. of *Elbing*, & 50 E. of *Dantzick*; E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 15. subj. to the K. of *Prussia*, to whom 'twas mortgaged in 1667. 'Tis a populous Place, much frequented and esteem'd, and of good Trade. It lies alm. half way betw. *Marienburg* & *Koninsberg*.

BRAVO, one of the *Cape Verd* Islands, in the *Atlantic Ocean*, oppo. to *Cape Verd*, *Afr.* W. lon. 25. lat. 14. subj. to *Portugol*.

BRAY, in *Barkshire*, gave Name to the Hund. 1 m. fr.

Maidenhead, & 3 fr. *Windfor*, is an antient Place, and by *Camden* suppos'd to have been the Residence of the *Bibroci*, a People who submitted to *Cæsar* when he cross'd the *Thames*; in its Neighbourhood, with his Army. Scarce a Village in *England* is more freq. mention'd, or celebra. in Song, on Acct. of its fam. Vicar, who having been twice a Papist & twice a Protestant, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Edw.* VI. *Q. Mary*, & *Q. Eliz.* & taxed for being a Turncoat, said he always kept true to his Principle, which was, *To live and die Vicar of Bray*.

BRAY. The Country of *Bray*, in *Normandy*, France, in Lat. *Braium* (wh. signif. *Mud*, the Soil here being very muddy) is sit. betw. the Co. of *Caux*, the *Vexin Normand*, the *Vexin François*, & Diocese of *Amiens*, on the Rt. Side of the *Seine*.

BRAY sur *Seine*, a Town of *Champagn*, *Fra.* sit. on the *Seine*, on the Borders of *Brie*, 16 m. N. of *Sens*; E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 48. 25. betw. *Nogent* to E. & *Montereau Faut Yonne* to W.

BRAZZA, an Island & Town on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, in the *Gulph of Venice*, oppo. to *Spolatto*, subj. to *Venice*; E. lon. 18. lat. 43.

BREAGE, *Cornw.* 3 m. N. W. of *Helfen*, is call'd in the Records *St. Briack*, and stands near the Channel, in a good Vein for Tin-works.

BRECHIN, in the Shire of *Forfar*, Scotland, 6 m. fr. *Montrose*, 15 m. N. E. of *Dundee*, & 45 N. E. of *Edinburgh*; W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 56. 40. is a Roy. Burgh, & Seat of Presbyt. cont. 18 Parishes. It has a stately Bridge of 2 Arches ov. the *Soulbesk*, and a good Market for Salmon and Cattle. 'Tis memorable for a great Victory near it ov. the *Danes* about 1010, wherein the Chief of the Family of *Keith* hav. killed the *Danish* General, he was created a Peer, and hereditary E. Marshal of *Scotland*; wh. his Poster. enjoy'd till the last Earl forf. it by Rebellion in 1715. the same Crime wh. forf. the last E. of *Panmure* all his Estate and Titles, of wh. the Baron of *Brechin* was one. Here was form. a Bp.'s See, the Ruins of whose Palace, &c. still to be seen. On the S. Side stood a Castle, but in its room is built one of the finest Seats in these Parts.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, *Wales*, is bound. w. *Radnorshire* on the N. fr. wh. divid. by the Riv. *Wye*, *Herefordshire* E. *Monmouthsh.* S. E. *Glamorgansh.* S. & S. W. *Caermarthensh.* & Pt. of *Cardigansh.* W. *Templeman* extends it to 35 m. in Length, & 34 in Br. and gives its Area 770 square m. Others make the Circumf. 109 m. & the Area 620,000 Acres. 'Tis divi. into 6 Hundreds, conta. 4 Market Towns, abt. 6000 Houses, & 35,300 Inhabitants. 'Tis very mountainous (except the N. Side), so that some stile it *Break-Neckshire*; but 'tis intermix'd with a Numb. of pleas. and fruitful Valleys and Plains, producing Plenty of Corn; and the Mountains send gr. Herds of Cattle yearly to *England*, &c. On the Hills the Air is sharp but wholesome, other-where mild. Its ch. Rivers are the *Ujk*, *Wye*, & *Irwon*. The *Ujk* (whereof the Brit. Name is *Wyck*, wh. in the *Irish* signifies *Water*) [fr. whence the *Wycky*, or *Wycky-baugh*] comes from the *Black Mountain*, on the S. W. Side of the County, and runs N. till it comes to *Tre-Castle*, after which it winds towards E. passing by *Brecknock*, and leaves this County a little below *Crick-Howel*. The *Ujk* runs through the Middle of it; but *Wye* only waters the N. Side; and at *Hay* leaves it and enters *Herefordshire*. The *Yrwon* rises among the Hills on the N. W. Side, runs S. tow. *Llangamauh*, and thence turns to N. E. falling into the *Wye* at *Bealt*. These, and less Rivers, are well stor'd with Fish; espe. *Ujk* and *Wye*, which abound with Salmon and Trout. *Giraldus Cambr.* mentions a Mountain among the S. Hills, call'd *Arthur's Chair*, with 2 Peaks on Top, between wh. a Fountain that had Trouts; tho' no Water ran fr. it. There is a famous Pool, or Meer, abt. 2 m. E. of *Brecknock*, call'd *Brecknock-Meer*, 2 m. long, and almost as broad, and tho' much haunted by Otters, so abo. with Tench, Perch, & Eel, that they comm. say, 'tis 2 Thirds Water, 1 Third Fish. They take them with Coracles. This is a Machine in which 1 Man being seated will row himself very swiftly with one Hand, whilst with the other he manages the Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle. 'Tis of Form alm. oval, made of split Sally-twigs inter-woven (round at the Bottom) and that Part which is next to the Water is cov. with a Horse's Hide. 'Tis about 5 f. long and 3 br. and so light that they carry it out & home on their Backs. The *Welch* call it *Llyn Savedhan*, i. e. standing Lake. *Giraldus* gives it the Epithet *clamosus*, for the terrible Noise it makes on the breaking of its Ice. This Co. produces not only Black Cattle and Goats, but Venison and Store of Fowl. 'Tis in the

the Diocese of *St. David's*; and sends 2 Members to Parliament, 1 for the Co. and 1 for *Brecknock Town*. The ch. Places are the said *Brecknock*, *Bealt*, and *Hay*. The most remarkable Antiq. is the noted Monument call'd *Maiden Stone*, in *British Maen y Morynnion*, a rude Pillar in the Road near *Brecknock*, 6 f. high and 2 br. and 6 Inches thick. On one Side are the Figures of a Man and a Woman in antient Habit. Whether a *British* or *Roman* Work is uncertain.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, is the Cap. and almost the Centre of the preceding County, and stands at the Conflu. of the Riv. *Hondhy* and *Ujk*, over which is a good Stone Bridge; and fr. thence the *Britons* call it *Aber Hondhy*. It is 25 m. N. W. of *Monmouth*, 120 comp. but 160 meas. m. N. W. fr. *London*; W. lon. 3. 25. lat. 52. 'Tis a compact well-built Town, in wh. are held the Assizes. 'Tis plain 'twas inhab. in the Time of the *Romans* fr. sev. Coins dug up, and *Rom.* Bricks often turn'd up by the Plough, w. this Inscrip. *Leg. II. Aug.* and fr. a square Camp near this Place called by the Natives *Gaer*, i. e. *Fortification*. 'Tis gov. by 2 Bailiffs, 15 Aldermen, 2 Chamberlains, 2 Constables, a Town-Clerk, 2 Serjeants, and other inferior Officers. 'Tis pretty well inhab. and has some Share in the Woollen Manufac. has still the Ruins of a Castle, with some Towers, and 3 Churches. Its Markets are well supply'd with Cattle, Corn, and other Provisions, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs June 24. August 25. November 6.

BREDA, Capital of *Dutch Brabant*, is sit. on the River *Merck*, 17 m. E. fr. *Bergen-op-Zoom*, 14 S. fr. *Dort*, 20 W. fr. *Bolduc*, 25 N. E. fr. *Antwerp*, and 26 S. E. of *Rotterdam*; E. lon. 4. 52. lat. 51. 35. 'Tis an ant. Barony, conta. 17 confid. Villages, and has for above 300 Years belonged to the Counts of *Nassau* Pr. of *Orange*; but *Wm.* III. King of *England* dying childless, the Right is disputed by the K. of *Prussia* and the present Stadtholder, Prince of *Friesland*, &c. However the States, as Executors of K. *Wm.*'s Will, keep Possession. 'Tis a strong Fortification, of triangular Form, and at each Angle is a Gate built with Brick, and the Curtains are flank'd with 13 Bastions, besides sev. Cavaliers, all mounted with Cannon. It stands in marshy Ground often overflown. Its Fortifications were repaired, and new ones added, by the Pr. of *Or.* afterw. K. *Wm.* so that 'tis not only large but regular, & both by Nature and Art thought impregnable. Besides the Ramparts, wh. are all supported by str. Brick Arches, and rais'd above the Houses, are many Outworks, surro. with double br. Ditches full of Water. The Fields about it are plentiful Pastures, watered by the *Merck*, wh. enters the City and forms divers Canals. Here is a numerous Garrison of *Dutch* Troops. The City is large, beautiful, airy, many Houses being after the modern Fashion. Here are 4 Market-places, stor'd with Salt and Fresh Water Fish, the *Merck* by falling into the *Roovart* communicating with the Sea. In the Gr. Church (now in the Hands of the Protestants) are sev. very fine Monuments. The Mausoleum of *Anglebert II.* Count of *Nassau*, who died in 1504, is one of the finest can be seen. The Count is in Armour as when alive, & in Skeleton as dead; the Whole so curious after Nature, as not to be parallel'd. The Spire of the Church, very handsome, is 362 f. high. Here are 2 other Churches, 1 for *Dutch* the other for *Fr.* Protestants. The *Roman* Catholicks, who are more numerous, have free Exercise of Religion, in 3 Chapels. But no Priest is suffered to perform any Pasto. Function without Leave fr. the Bar. of *Breda*. The *Lutherans* have also a Church. The Town-House, a large Building, stands in the great Market-place, its Apartments regular and neatly furnished. In the Town-Council Hall is the Picture of the Princess of *Orange* holding in her Lap her Son, afterwards K. *Wm.* III. The present Stadtholder's Picture is also here set up. The Old Castle was begun in 1350. But the said Pr. of *Orange* built the new, a beautiful & magnif. square Building, of Freestone, w. a lar. Court in the Mid. & embel. w. fine Gardens & a Park. Oppos. to this stands the Arsenal. This City suff. much in the Wars betw. the States & *Spaniards*. The latter, by Corresp. w. some Papists in the Town, surprized it in 1581. But Pr. *Maurice* of *Nassau* became Master of it again in 1590, by a Boat laden w. Turf, under which he hid 60 Soldiers, who rendered themselves Masters of the Castle, and he afterw. took the City by Capitulation. One of these Soldiers, not being able abstain fr. coughing, desired his Companions to kill him, for Fear his Cough should discover the Enterprize. Ever since, all Boats are search'd by stabbing w. a Spit. *Spinola*, the *Spa.* General, again took it in 1625; but the *Hollanders* retook it in 1637, and have kept it ever since. Here 'twas K. *Cha.* II. resided when invited over by his *Brit.* Subjects, and hence was

H h h 2

dated his famous Declaration. --- The Barony is bounded N. by the Pr. of *Holland*, W. by the *Meyery* or Manor of *Bolduc*, S. by the Man. of *Hoogstraten* & *Ryen*, W. by the Marq. of *Bergen-op-zoom* & the Co. call'd *Prince-Lund*. 'Tis abt. 20 m. long fr. E. to W. and betw. 12 & 14 fr. S. to N. 'Tis very antient, in wh. were form. included the Marq. of *Bergen-op-zoom*, Co. of *Hoogstraten*, & Towns *Geertrydenberg* and *Sevenbergen*; but it cont. now, besides the Cap. City, but 17 Villages and Lordships; or Manors. The States General are Sov. Lords of both City and Barony, and levy the same Duties as elsewhere. The Baron of *Breda* has nevertheless gr. Prerogatives, and is possess'd of divers Manors, &c. and receives Tythes & Quit-Rents from many Places, &c. &c. &c.

BRE-DEAH, a fm. District in the Inland Parts of the Western Prov. of *Algiers*, chiefly noted for a large Pond of good Water, lieth 6 m. bey. the *Wed el Mailaw*. *Shaw.*

BREDENBURG, or *Breitenberg*, in *Holstein*, 5 m. E. of *Itzebo*, & 11 N. E. of *Gluckstadt*, is one of the fairest little Towns the K. of *Denmark* has in this Part of the Country, viz. the Canton of *Stormar*.

BREEVORT, in Lat. *Brefurtium*, in *Guelderland*, is seated on a lit. River near the Borders of the Bishopric of *Munster*, 5 m. fr. *Grol* to S. & 26 fr. *Arnheim* to E. 'Twas fortif. about 180 Years ago, and is so encomp. w. Marshes and Fens, there's no Access but by a narrow Path; and the adja. Soil is so spongy & moist, it can't be easily drained. Pr. *Maurice*, when he besieged it in 1597, contrived Swimming Machines, by which he attack'd it. But he lost so many Men, that the Soldiers, when they took it by Storm, were so enrag'd that the Pr. could not restrain 'em from the Cruelties, &c. usual on such Occas. so that they plundered it, and had a very rich Booty, the neighb. Country having sent thither their best Effects.

BREGENTZ, or *BERGENTZ*, in *Swabia*, *Germ.* is sit. on a River of its own Name, at the End of the Lake of *Constance*, 5 m. S. E. fr. *Lindaw*, 80 W. fr. *Innsbruck* in *Tirol*, (to wh. Co. 'tis annex'd, tho' sit. in *Swabia*) and 28 S. E. of *Constance*; E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 30. The Counts of *Montfort* sold it to the Ho. of *Austria*. *Antoninus* called it *Brigantia*; whence the Lake of *Constance* was named *Lacus Brigantinus*. 'Twas once a fam. City, but now inconfid. Yet 'tis Cap. of a Co. of its Name, bound N. by the Terr. of *Wangem*, E. by the Bpr. of *Augsbourg* & Co. of *Tirol*, S. by the Co. of *Pludentz* & *Montfort*, and W. by the *Rhine* and the Lake aforesaid. On the E. Side especially 'tis very mountainous.

BREMEN Duchy, in *Germany*, has the *Weser* on the W. the *Elbe* & Part of *Lunenbourg* E. the *Germ.* Sea N. and Part of *Verden* & *Oldenburg* S. The present State of *Germany* makes it but 60 m. in Length & 40 in Br. including *Verden*. *Hubner* divides it into 12 Districts, others but into 5, viz. The Land of *Bremen* properly so call'd, some m. round the City; 2. *Wursterland* along the Coast fr. the *Weser* to the Mo. of the *Elbe*; 3. *Hadeland*, the N. Part of the Duchy, at the Mo. of the *Elbe*, Part of wh. belongs to *Hamburg* & Part to *Saxe-Lawenburg*; 4. *Kedingerland*, in wh. lies *Stade*; 5. *Altland*, a pleas. fruitful Tract of 14 m. long. Between *Bremen* & *Stade* the Co. is desert, either a barren Sand or Morass; but oth. Parts tow. the Rivers are very pleas. and abound with Fields, Meadows, Orchards. The Inhabitants are still as good Soldiers as any in *Germany*; and 'tis said of the *Wursterlanders* in partic. that they will fight and drink with the best Men in *Germany*. The Situation betw. 2 such navigable Rivers, has turned their Thoughts gen. to Trade. We shall not go farther back into the History of this Country than in gen. Terms to say, that it was form. subj. to *Sweden*, but conquer'd by *Denmark* in 1712. whose King soon mortgaged it to the Elector of *Hanover*, our late King *Geo.* I. who in 1715. had 250000 *l.* granted by Parliamt. to enable him to make the Purchase thereof. 'There was an Opposition indeed made to it in both Houses, and a Clamour rais'd agt. it without-doors. But besides its being so conven. for the Elector, whose Family had been possess'd of it once before, and to whose Dominions it lay contig. our Legislature wisely judged it might be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Crown of *Gr. Britain* that any foreign Prince, espec. a Marit. Power, should hold the Key of the *Elbe* and the *Weser*. Any one who peruses the Maps of this Part of the Empire, will perceive that whilst the King of *Denmark* possess'd *Bremen* and *Verden*, he was Master of the Sea-Coast fr. *Denmark* alm. to the *Seven Provinces*. The *Elbe* runs above 500 m. thro' *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, and the rest of *Germany*: And the *Weser* about 250 thro' *Hessia*, *Westphalia*, *Oldenburg*, and other Countries of the Empire. And

And the vast Importance of those Rivers to our TRADE will be confess'd by every one that considers, that all our Woollen and oth. *Engl.* Manufactures, & alm. all Commod. domestic & foreign, to the Value of many 100000 *l.* a Year, are by those Streams convey'd to innum. Markets; & by the same Naviga. a gr. Pt. of our Riches flows home to us. A Trade too precious to have lain at the Mercy of any Foreigner either to lock it fr. us, or lay what Imposition he pleas'd on it. And that might have been the Case if His late Majesty had not got these Countries out of the Dane's Hands; which in 1720 the K. of Sweden consented in Form to, and confirm'd it to the Ho. of Brunswick. 'Tis water'd by many Rivers. The *Tech*, *Umme*, & *Hamma*, join, and fall into the *Wefer*; so do the *Brept*, *Lun*, *Sotel*; while the *Essa*, *Schwingel*, & *Oste*, do the like into the *Elbe*. The ch. Places are *Boxtehude*, *Bremerfurte*, *Ritzbuttle*, *Carelstadt*, *Bremen*, and *Otterberg*.

BREMEN, Capital of the preced. Duchy, stands in a fruitful Plain, 23 m. E. of Oldenburg, 60 m. S. W. of Hamburg, 55 E. of Embden, 83 N. W. of Brunswick, 89 W. of Lunenburg, 65 W. of Zell, 90 N. of Munster, and abt. 460 N. W. of Vienna; E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 53. 8. 'Tis so antient that Geogr. can't agree when 'twas founded. 'Tis a great, populous, and flourishing Town, a free Imper. City, and the 3d in Rank among the *Hans*. 'Twas once in the Circle of *Westphalia*, but is now compriz'd in that of *Lower Saxony*; of whose 3 renowned free Imp. Cities (*Hamburg*, *Lubeck*, *Bremen*), tho' reckon'd the least confid. 'tis cert. much the oldest, being noted for Shipping when the Monks, sent by the Pope to convert the Saxons, embark'd here for England; wh. was 200 Years bef. Hamburg, and 500 bef. Lubeck, was built. An A-Bpr. was founded here by Charlemagne, who made it Metrop. of the N. The A-Bpr. of Hamburg was incorpor. with it in 1223. The City is well supplied with Fish both from its Rivers and the Sea, and they have every Month sev. Sorts in Season; partic. Salmon and Lampreys, the 1st of wh. being dry'd and smoked, & the 2d pickled, are in gr. Esteem throughout Germany. 'Tis gov. by a Senate, composed of 4 Burgomasters or Consuls, and 24 Senators, or Com. Coun. Men, consist. of 4 Divisions, viz. 1 Burgomaster & 6 Senators to each of the 4 Wards. They are chosen out of the Chief Citizens; so that 'tis a kind of Aristocracy. The Senate decides all Causes, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Criminal; and from it lies no Appeal, except when a Sum litigated exceeds 210 *l.* Sterl. If any Member die, or become incapable, they must chuse another in 24 Hours: For wh. End, 1 Elector is chosen out of each by Lot, and then shut up in a Room, without seeing any one, till Election is over. It has a Jurisdiction of about 10 m. round, abounding with Pastures well stock'd with Cattle, & bord. with Territ. belonging to His Brit. Majesty; for wh. Reason it always courts his Favour. The *Wefer*, which is navig. about 30 m. fr. the Sea, runs thro' it, & divides the old City fr. the new, wh. have Communication by a Bridge of Boats and sev. wooden ones over it. But 'tis not navig. for Ships of Burthen farther than *Fegejack*, 6 m. below Town, where is a Custom-ho. and all Ships load & unload. Nor ebbs and flows it farther; so all Goods are brought up thence in flat-bot. Vessels. It has confid. Trade to England, especially with all Sorts of *Westphalian* Linnens; here being a gr. Consumption of *Englsh.* Woollen Manufact. wh. are received some directly from London, but chiefly by Way of Hamburg and Holland, and dispers'd thro' the whole Circle of *Westphalia*. It sends Ships likewise to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and a good Number to Davis's Streights. It also has confid. Inland Trade. Its Beer is very much esteemed in Germany, and expor. in large Quantities. Its other Commodities are Minerals, Timber, Corn, Cattle, Leather. Duties are very low, a gr. Encouragement to Trade! 'Tis, in short, the next Port to Hamburg in the whole Emp. for Commerce; and in War it fits out Ships of Force to convoy their Merchantmen. It gen. sends 25 or 30 Ships a Year to the Greenland Whale-fishery; and their Harponeers, the most expert of any, are hired as well by Dutch as *Englsh.* Both Old and New Towns are fortify'd with high Walls, br. Ditch, and Counterscarp. The former has sev. Towers on the Walls, the new 8 fine Bulwarks. Yet Nature has made it stronger than Art, as it can by the *Wefer* drown the neighb. Country, which yearly overflows and fertilizes the adjacent Grounds. Here's a Garrison of 600 Men, besides 200 Citizens daily keeping Guard at the Town-ho. On the City Ramparts, planted with Rows of Trees, is a Road for Coaches, &c. and a most agreeable Prospect of the River and Country. Its grand Arsenal is well stor'd with Artillery, Small Arms, and other Utensils,

&c. of War, antient and modern; and a lesser Sort of Armoury for the Burghers, handsomely adorn'd with Small Arms around the Walls, &c. At the Entrance stands the Figure of a Warrior arm'd Cap-a-pe. who, by Mechanism under the Steps, as soon as you tread on them, lifts up the Bever of his Helmet with his Truncheon to salute you. In the said Arsenal is a Passage to the *Gymnasium*, or Academy, wh. has now Title of University, and makes a tolerable Figure. The Senate, Council, and Town-House, is a large Gothic Structure, built in 1405, and outwardly adorned with Statues of Emperors, Electors, &c. At one End is a pub. Building, w. a Piazza & Shops und. it, serving for an Exchange; but only resorted to by Merchants on Post-Days. The Cathedral is an ant. large, and stately Fabrick, the only Church that the Citizens allow'd to the Lutherans, in Complaisance to the K. of Sweden; the Establishment of the City being Calvinism; tho' there are reckon'd 20000 *Luth.* Communicants, the Superintendant of whose Congrega. has abt. 1000 *l.* a Year. Here are sev. Hospitals; partic. 1 for superan. or disabled Mariners. Here's also a House of Correction for Vagabonds, Criminals, and Mad-folk, and such as happen to kill a Person inadvertently (Plea of *Chance-Medley* not being here admitted). And such Discipline is kept, that tho' there are at least 100 Profligates in it, not an indecent Word is heard out of their Mouths, they being alm. contin. obliged to accompany their Taskmaster in singing Psalms & Hymns. The new Town, on the S. Side of the *Wefer* (in which stand the University & Arsenal) consists chiefly of Gardens & lit. Pleas. Houses. 'Twas built lit. more than 120 Yrs. ago, and w. the Suburbs of *St. Nicholas*, wh. makes a confid. Pt. of it, not wall'd 'till 1623. The Streets of the O. Town on the N. Side of the River (in wh. the Cathedral and Senate-ho.) centre in the Market-place, wherein stands an old gigantic Figure, one of those erec. in many *Germ.* Cities by Charlemagn, by Name of *Statua Rolandina*, on wh. an ant. Inscript. denoting the Liberty granted by him to the City. This O. Town is said to have been wall'd 750 Yrs. ago. On the largest of its Wooden Bridges is an Engine for raising Water to all Parts of the City; and a Fort at the Head of it well guarded. Under the Senate-house is a spa. Wine-Cellar, wherein 5 huge Vessels, each holding much above 100 Hogsheads, of wh. 4 always are kept full of Rhenish, and the 5th left empty, with a sm. Door at its Head, to gratify such as have the Curiosity to enter. Here's 1 Vault of choice Old Hock, the Key of wh. is kept by the presiding Burgomaster, and only a Numb. of Bottles left in the Hands of the Master of the Cellar, to be sold at abt. a Dollar (or 4 *s.* 6 *d.*) a Bottle. The City coins a little Piece of Money call'd a Groat, worth about a Halfpenny. 163 of their Yards make but 100 *Engl.*

BREMERFUDE, or *Breme Verden*, in the same Du. of Bremen, is a wall'd Town, w. a good Castle, which commands the neighb. Plains, 15 m. S. fr. *Stade*, & 28 N. of Bremen. The Chancery of the Duchy is kept here.

BREMERTEN, a Borough in one of the *Free Provinces* of Switzerland, is 8 m. N. of Zug and S. fr. Baden in the Road to Lucerne, 12 N. W. of Zurich; E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 47. 20. 'Twas once Imperial, but now subj. to the Swiss, belonging to the 8 old Cantons. 'Tis gov. by a Greater & Lesser Council, who have Jurisdiction ov. some neighb. Villages. 'Tis a pleasant Town, inhab. by Merchants and Tradesmen. Three Sides are encomp. by the *Rufs*, ov. wh. it has a good Timber Bridge, of great Importance for its Communication with the 2 Prot. Cantons. 'Tis rich, and a well-built Town, or rather 2, one being on a Hill, the other at the Bottom by the Side of the River. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, particularly in the Manufactue of Paper. It had embraced the Reformation, but was obliged to renounce it 1532; so 'tis now entirely Catholic.

BREMIS, a Village at the Conflux of the *Rhone* & *Borni*, in the *Upper Valais*, Switzerland, remarkable for its Church and Monastery hewn out of a Rock, which in the Begin. of the 16th Century was inhab. But so many of the Monks were kill'd by the Damps of the Place, that it was deserted.

BRENNBERG, or *Bernberg*, a Town in the Circle of *Up. Saxony*, and Pr. of *Anhalt*, Germany, sit. on the River *Sala*, 20 m. S. of Magdeburg; E. lon. 12. 6. lat. 51. 50.

BRENNER Mount is the highest Part of the Alps, on the Road between Germany and Italy. It was so called by the Country People when they cleared it of Wood, and burnt [or *brent*] the same. 'Tis much more rugged on the Trent than the *Inspruck* Side. But, tho' 'tis 9 Months cover'd with Snow, yet 'tis inhab. to the very Top, where 'tis accommodated with a Post-ho. a Tavern, and a Chapel, and

and produces Corn and Grass in Abundance. The Passage is very painful, and sometimes (when it rains and snows) impracticable; so that Travellers are obliged to stay several Days for fair Weather: Which is the more inconvenient, because the Inns on both its Sides are of the worst. And yet here's the most delicate Bread any where to be met with. See ALPS.

BRENT, a Market-Town of *Devon*, between *Ashburton* and *Plymouth*, 8 m. fr. the former and 16 from the latter, 5 fr. *Ivie-bridge*, 3 from *Buckfastleigh*, and 28 fr. *Exeter*; W. lon. 4. 7. lat. 50. 30. Market Saturday.

BRENTE, a River which rises in the Bishopric of *Trent*, and running S. E. thro' the *Venetian* Territory falls into the *Adriatic* Sea, opposite to the City of *Venice*.

BRENTFORD, in the Hund. of *Elthorn*, *Middlesex*, 10 m. W. of *London*; W. lon. 10 min. lat. 51. 26. is a Market Town on the Riv. *Brent*, where it runs into the *Thames*; tho' it was but a Hamlet to *Hanwell*, as now to *Eling*. It enjoys a very good Trade, especially in Corn both by Land and Water Carriage; it being the great Thoroughfare of the Western Road fr. & to *London*, and having the *Thames* so near it. It consists of 2 Streets, or Parts, call'd the *Old* and the *New Brentford* (wh. makes the Whole very long); the former on the E. where the *Thames* at low Ebb has not above 3 f. Water, and the latter on the W. wherein stand its Market-ho. & Ch.; wh. Market is on Tuesdays, and is famous for white-legg'd Chicken. The Fairs are Aug. 10. Nov. 20. On the N. Side is a pleas. airy Place, called the *Butts*, where the Poll is alw. taken for Knights of the Shire. W. Side, near the *Thames*, is *Sion House*, a noble Seat of the Duke of *Somerset*, so call'd fr. the holy Mount when it was a Nunnery erect. by K. *Hen. V.* It is a large square Building, finely finish'd and furnish'd, and was the Residence of Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* (afterw. Q. *Anne*) at the Time when out of Favour with her Sister Q. *Mary*.

BRENTFORD (New) or *New Brainford*, in *Newhaven* County, in *New-England*, near wh. is an Iron Work, call'd *Iron-Mill*.

BRENT-TOR, *Devon*, betw. *Lidford* & *Milton-Abbey*, stands on the Top of a high Hill, where is a Church, wh. serves for a Sea-Mark for Sailors, bearing w. *Plymo*. Haven.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, a Market-Town of *Essex*, 6 m. fr. *Ingerstone*, & 17 E. fr. *London*; E. lon. 15 min. lat. 51. 35. lies in the Hund. of *Chafford*, on a Hill, in the High Road, and is so well inhabited, &c. that the Assizes have several Times been held here. The good Inns of which it is full are chiefly maintain'd by the Multitude of Carriers and Passengers constantly passing this Way to *London*, with Drovers of Cattle, Provisions, and Manufactures. Market Thursday. Fair July 7.

BRERETON, in *Cheeshire*, has no Market, but a Fair on *Lammas-day* on *Brereton Green*. The ant. Family of *Brereton* took Name from this Town.

BRESCAR, *Brescor*, or (as the *Arabs* write it) *Bersac*, in the Pr. of *Sargel* (wh. lies betw. *Tenez prop.* & *Algier*) in *Africk*, is an ant. City built by the *Romans*, and full of ant. Monum. & Structures. *Ptolemy* styles it *Campi Germani*. 'Tis still furro. w. Walls, and very populous, the People stout, furly, and chiefly employ'd in the Weaving Business. The Ter. abt. it abounds in Corn, Barley, Flax, Linnen, Variety of Cattle, and such excel. Figs, that, when dried, they are sent into all Parts of *Barbary*.

BRESCIA, Cap. of the *Bresciano*, subj. to *Venice*, *Italy*, sit. abt. 15 m. S. W. fr. the Lake *Garda*, 12 N. E. fr. that of *Iseo*, alm. 50 N. W. fr. *Mantua*, 31 S. E. fr. *Bergamo*, 30 N. of *Cremona*, & 44 E. fr. *Milan*; E. lon. 10. 22. lat. 45. 30. 'Tis said to have been built by the *Gaulish Sennones*, when *Rome* had Kings. It's sit. in a delightful Plain on the Riv. *Garza*, & hath those of *Mela* & *Navilio* running by her Walls, 1 on W. the oth. E. whilst the *Garza* runs thro' the midst of it. The Circuit of it is abt. 3 m. [*Gemelli* says 5.] & yet 'tis full of Inhabitants (near 50000), who drive confid. Traffick, espec. in Fire-Arms, famed thro' all *Italy*, as also vast Quant. of Swords, Knives, and oth. Cutlery & Iron Wares, as much in Repute. Oppos. to the Town-hall is a Portico 500 Paces long, quite fill'd with Armourers and Cutlers Shops. They likewise make fine Linnen Cloths, and deal in oth. Merchandizes, the People Male & Female surpassing in Industry all other Places of *Italy*. The City is furro. with a stout Wall with 5 Gates, a strong Castle on a Rock commanding the whole Town; and has an Arsenal well furnish'd. The Streets are strait and clean, the *Garza* not only supplying every House with Water but carrying off their Filth. The Town-hall is a stately Fabrick. It is an Episc. Seat, whose Incumbent, tho' Suffragan to that of *A-*

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quileia, takes Titles of Duke, Count, and Marquis, and has a suitable Income. The Cathedral is old, dark, and half sunk into Ground, but they are going to build a new one over it. All worth observing in it is a most wonderful and heavenly Relick, which they shew but rarely, and with so much Caution that one can't discover what Stuff 'tis made of. 'Tis a kind of blue Standard with a red Cross in it, and even (they say) the very self-same which appeared to *Constantine*. But how it became so consolidated, and from a mere Apparition in the Air turn'd to a real Standard, their holy Deponents say not. They might better shew it as that wh. the Emperor caus'd to be made in Imitation of the Apparition or Fantom; but then the Mischief would be, there would not be so much of the Miracle Kind in it, to excite so much Devotion, and bring in so much of the pious Pence. Other Churches here are more remarkable for their fine Paintings & fine Relicks than fine Architecture; for 'tis said Christianity was planted here Ann. 119.

The BRESCIANO, or *Bressano*, Prov. in *Italy* (in Lat. *Agger Brixianus*) was formerly Pt. of *Gallia Transpadana*, then of the Kingd. of *Lombardy*, next of the D. of *Milan*, and lastly, for above 200 Years past, has been subject to *Venice*. It is boun. N. by the *Grisons* and Co. of *Bormio*, N. W. by *Trent*, E. by the Lake *Garda* & the *Veronese*, and S. by the *Mantuan* & *Cremonese*. 'Tis watered on E. by the said Lake of *Garda*, W. by that of *Iseo* and the *Oglio*, wh. falls into it; besides wh. it has those of *Mela*, *Garzo*, *Noviglio*, and *Chiese*; the 3 first of wh. unite a little above *Brescia*, and a lit. below it div. into var. Branches to fertilize the Country. Hence the whole Ter. intersected by so many Rivers, is mostly div. into Valleys, as *Val Camonica*, *Val de Tropa*, &c. The prin. Towns are, *Brescia*, *Chiari*, *Iseo*, *Orci Novi*, *Orci Vecchi*, *Palazuolo*, *Calcinato*, *Sabio*, *Salo*, *Rocca d' Auso*, & *Ponte Vico*.

BRESELLO, a Town of *Modena*, sit. on the S. Shore of the Riv. *Po*. 25 m. N. W. of *Modena*, & 20 S. of *Mantua*; E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 40.

BRESIER Mount, near the *Alps*. See DAUPHINE.

BRESK, (once a Roman Station, now in Ruins) in *Afric*, is sit. at the Bot. of a Bay 8 Leag. fr. *Cape Tennes*, on the Sea Coast of that Part of the *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, at present call'd the *Western Province*, or Pro. of *Tlemsan*. The *Andalusian Moors* had the last Possession of it; but the inconvenient Sit. of it among the *Goryah*, *Larbatt*, *Beni Yifrah*, and oth. troublef. *Kabyles*, is the Cause that for some Years *Bresk* has been left without an Inhabitant. *Ptolemy's Canucis*, the *Gunugi* or *Gunugus* of *Pliny* & the *Itinerary*, answers to this Place.

BRESLAW Duchy is a pleasant and fruitful Country, in the Mid. of *Silesia*, *Germany*, lying on both Sides the *Oder*; having the Du. of *Wolaw* & *Oels* and Bar. of *Wartenberg* N. the Du. of *Brieg* E. Part of *Brieg* and Du. of *Schweidnitz* S. and Pt. of *Schweidnitz* and the Du. of *Lignitz* W. 'Twas subject to the House of *Austria* before its late Cession to the King of *Prussia*.

BRESLAW City, the Metrop. of *Silesia*, stands at the Conflux of the *Oder* and *Olaw*, and 2 oth. Riv. 12 m. S. W. of *Oels*, 35 W. of the Conf. of *Poland*, 52 S. E. of *Glogaw*, 116 N. of *Brin*, 120 N. E. of *Prague* & N. W. of *Cracow*, abt. 154 N. E. of *Berlin*, and 147 N. of *Vienna*; E. lon. 17. 11. lat. 51. 3. It is one of the richest, finest, and strongest Cities, in the Empire; being the See of a Bishop, and having a fine University. 'Tis governed by its own Magistracy, consisting of a Council of 15 Senators, 11 of whom are Nobles, & the other 4 chosen out of the Companies of *Mercers*, *Drapers*, *Brewers*, and *Butchers*. 'Tis very populous, and much resorted to by *Hungar. Bohem. Polish*, and oth. foreign Merchants; and has large Squares, stately Churches, Convents, &c. The Houses are gen. fair & well-built, Streets strait & wide, and on the Banks of the *Oder* are 4 old Piles, with Turrets, form. the Palaces of so many *Swabian* Princes, Lords of the Town. The Citizens are mostly Protef. tho' the *Jesuits* have sole Management of the University. They are well bred, and dress and live as well. Its Bishops (who are Suffragans to the A-Bp. of *Gnesna* in *Poland*) were antiently called *Golden Bishops* because of their large Revenues. The *Oder* is here 300 Paces wide, and runs under its Bridge w. gr. Rapidity. Here's a stately Town-ho. and a beautif. Clock in one of the highest and finest Towers of *Germany*, wh. proclaims every Hour with the Sound as of Trumpets and other Instruments in Concert. It stands in a Square near 1 m. round, where are on one Side 3 gr. Ware-houses abt. 500 Paces in Length, like Market-Halls, full of Shops, where they sell Silks, Stuffs, &c. &c. and on t'other Side the Houses of Mer.

Merchants to whom they belong. Those wh. are adorned with Battlements next to the Street look like Castles, and are well painted without. The Salt-Market is its finest Square. To *St. John's*, a Suburb on t'other Side the *Oder*, are 2 Bridges. Tho' the Churches are in the Hands of the *Lutherans*, whose Relig. is most predom. yet the Catholics have their Churches also, and are protected by the pref. K. of *Prussia*, who took it w. all *Silesia*, by Surprise, in 1741. and had it yielded to him by his Treaty with the Queen of *Hungary* concluded in this City 1742. But (as *Salmon* observes) he having broken that Treaty, the Ho. of *Austria* still look on themselves as intitled to all *Silesia*. From this City to *Berlin* the Country is very even, and well cultivated and peopled.

BRESLAW, a Town in *Lithuania*, *Poland*, stands near a gr. Lake on the Conf. of *Courland*, 80 m. N. E. of *Vilna*, & 88 S. E. fr. *Riga*. 'Tis built of Timber, but defended by a Castle on a Rock; and has a large Jurisdiction, which *Hartnack* (the most Learned of the *Polish* Geographers) reckons a Part of *Wilna*.

BRESSE, a fm. Country in *France*, was ant. Part of the Kingd. of *Burgundy*, & is now under Governm. of that Prov. It has *Burgundy N. Franché Compté N. E. Savoy E. Viennois S. the Princ. of Dombes*, and the *Saone*, (wh. parts it from *Mâconnais*) W. It has its partic. States, compo. of the Nobility, Clergy, and Commoners. It belongs to the Diocese of *Lyons*. Its Capital is *Bourg en Bresse*.

BRESSVIRE, a Town of *Poitou*, in *Orleanois*, *France*, sit. 35 m. N. W. of *Poitiers*; W. lon. 30 min. lat. 46. 50.

BREST is a fam. Seaport Town, feat. on the N. Side of a large commod. Harbour, which opens to the *Atlantic Ocean* in the most extr. W. Part of the Continent of *France*, *Britany*. It is 12 Leag. dist. fr. *St. Pol de Leon* to S. W. & 5 fr. the Point of *Conquet*, 150 m. N. W. of *Nants*, & 300 W. of *Paris*; W. lon. 4. 30. lat. 48. 25. The City is fm. and Streets narrow. 'Tis defended by a Castle on a very steep Rock tow. the Sea, and wh. on the Land Side is surrounded with a broad Ditch and other Fortifications. The Harbour lies betw. the City and the Suburb, call'd *Recouvrance*, wh. is large as half the City. Over-agt. the Castle is a Tower, wh. defends the Entrance into the Port on that Side. The Harbour is encompassed w. very fine Keys, on wh. are Ware-houses fill'd with all Sorts of Naval Stores. The Road is extreme spacious, and might hold 500 Men of War. But its Entrance (call'd the *Gullet*, by reas. of its Narrowness) is exceed. diffic. because of Rocks und. Water at High-tide. This is therefore the more secure Retreat for the Fr. K.'s Ships of War, for wh. it is the only Port he has on this Side the *Mediterranean*; so that this Town is one of the grand Magazines of the Admiralty of *France*, *Toulon* being t'other. Nav. Stores & Provis. for 70 Sail of Men of War are laid up, and Ships of 80 or 90 Guns are built, here; wh. makes it a populous and rich Place. The *English* made an Attempt to take this Town in 1694; but the Design being discov. and the Avenues defended by a numer. Artill. and an Army super. to the Invaders, Gen. *Talmash*, who comma. the *English*, was mortally wounded in making the Descent, and the Forces obliged to retire with Loss.

BRESTE, or *Bressici*, Cap. of the Pal. of *Bressici* and of *Polesia*, in *Poland*, sit. on the Riv. *Bug*, 80 m. E. of *Warsaw*; E. lon. 24. lat. 52. subject to *Poland*.

BRETEUIL, in the Diocese of *Evreux*, in *Normandy*, *France*, stands on the Riv. *Ilon*, abt. 4 Leag. fr. *Evreux* to the W.

BRETTEN, in the *Palatinate*, *Germ.* 10 m. E. fr. *Philipsburg*, & 18 S. fr. *Heidelberg*, Cap. of its Bailiwick, is a lit. Town on the Frontier of *Wurtemberg*, and noted only for the Birth of that fam. Divine *Melancthon*, who composed the *Augsburg Confession*.

BREWER'S HAVEN, a good Harbour at the N. End of the Island of *Chiloe*, on the Coast of *Chili*, in *S. America*, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 42. to wh. the *Dutch* resorted with a Squadron of Men of War and Land Forces, in 1643, when they endeavour'd to settle Colonies at *Baldivia*, and oth. Parts of *Chili*, but were driven thence by the *Spaniards* and the Natives. It had its Name fr. M. *Henry Brewer*, the *Dutch* General, who dying in the Expedition Aug. 7. 1643, was buried at *Baldivia*. This Harbour or Bay, called also *Chilowa*, and the *Engl.* Harbour, is a very conven. one for Anchorage, Fishing, and going out to Sea. Here's Plenty of Wood and fresh Water, and Fish; the Country about abound. in Cattle, such as Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Horses; the Soil also being fertile. There are sev. Rivulets hereabout wh. flow by Day but are dry by Night;

at wh. many have been astonished; whilst the Cause is easily to be gue's'd, viz. The Sun melts the Snows on the Hills by Day; but ceasing so to do when withdrawn to the other Hemisphere, the Rivulets consequ. cease running also.

BREWOOD, *Staffordshire*, a pretty Country Town on S. Side of *Watling-street*, near *Boscobel*, 100 m. fr. *London*. Market Tuesday. Fair Sept. 8. A dreadful Earthquake happened here Nov. 4. 1678.

BREY, a Town of the Co. of *Lootz*, in the Bpr. of *Liege*, *Germ.* 11 m. fr. *Maseyck W.* & 16 fr. *Maestricht*; E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 15.

BREZALME, a River some Leag. to S. E. of that of *Brofelo*, on the Coast of *Nigritia*, or *North Guinea*; but being choaked up by Sand is not navigable but by Canoes.

BREZESTI Palat. in *Poland* has its Name from a little Town 16 m. W. of the *Weissel*, 30 S. W. of *Thorn* & W. of *Ploczko*, and 60 E. of *Gnesna*; wh. lies on a Causeway among Marshes, and is built of Brick and Wood, defended by a strong Wall, and is the Seat of a Palatine. This Palat. is div. into 4 Districts, sends 5 Senators to the Dyet, and is fertile in all Sorts of Grain, of wh. by sev. naviga. Rivers it sends great Quantities to *Dantzick*.

BRIANCONNOIS [pronounced *Brianfonnois*] in *Dauphiné*, *France*, lies E. of *Graisavandan*, & W. of *Piedmont*, and was form. Part of the *Alpes Cottiae*. This Country is furro. with Mountains diffic. of Access. All the Territ. of it E. of the *Alps* tow. *Piedmont*, wh. were of the Diocese of *Turin* & *Saluces*, were yielded by *Lewis XIV.* by the Treaty of *Utrecht* to the D. of *Savoy*, in Excha. for all wh. belonged to him, W. of the *Alps*, in the Dio. of *Ambrun*.

BRIANCON [*Briançon*], Cap. of the preceding, is sit. at the Foot of a steep Rock, on the Top of wh. is a Castle, 45 m. S. E. of *Grenoble*; E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 44. 50. Two Rivulets, *Dure* and *Ance*, join here, and form the River *Durance*, their Names as well as Streams being conjoined.

BRIARE, a fm. City of the *Gastinois*, *France*, sit. on the *Loire* (ov. wh. is here a Bridge) betw. *Nevers* & *Montargis*, 17 Leag. fr. the first & 10 fr. the latter, and 75 m. S. of *Paris*; E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 44. 50. It consists of 1 Street only, and is notable only for its famous Canal, wh. makes Communication betw. the *Seine* & *Loire*, by means of the Riv. *Loing*; for wh. Purpose they have made the Water go over Hills by Dams & Sluices. Hereby Communication has been open'd betw. *Paris* & the Sea, yea and with all the Inland Prov. sit. on the *Loire*, or wh. have Rivers that fall into it. 'Twas begun by *Henry the Great*, and finished under his Son *Lewis XIII.*

BRIDGEFORD East (or on the Hill), *Nott.* a lit. to N. of *Bingham*, & 8 m. fr. *Willoughby*. The *Rom.* Way comes fr. the Vale of *Belvoir* near this Town, in wh. are evident Remains of a Station.

BRIDGEFORD West, so call'd fr. its Bridge over the *Trent*, lies near *Nottingham*.

BRIDGEFORD magna & parva, *Staffordsh.* 3 m. N. W. of *Stafford*, the former on the W. and the lat. on the E. Side of the River *Stow*.

BRIDGENORTH, a Borough Town in the Hund. of *Stottesdon*, *Shropsh.* sit. on the *Severn*, (wh. flows in among the Rocks here, with a very steep Fall) 15 m. S. E. of *Shrewsbury*, 108 compu. & 135 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 52. 40. 'Twas once call'd *Brugmorfe*, from *Burgh* & *Morfe*, a Forest adjoining; but more antiently only *Bridge*, the Word *North* having been laterly tack'd thereto on the building some Bridge over the *Severn* to the South of it. 'Tis said to have been built in the Time of the *Saxon Heptarchy* [or *Reign of 7 Kings*] by *Q. Ethelfleda*; and the Castle by the *Danes*. It consists of 2 Towns, the High & Low, sepa. by the *Severn*, but have Communic. by a Stone Bridge of 7 Arches, wh. has a Gate and Gate-house on it; and Houses both of Defence and Ornament. Its Situation is pleas. as well as commo. for Trade, its Air healthy, and Prospect delightful. The Hill on wh. stands the Up. Town rises 60 Yds. fr. the W. Bank of the River. Many Houses are founded on a Rock, & most of their Cellars are Caves hewn out of it. On the Roof of the Caves are Gardens, made without much Cost or Art; and Path-ways are made on 'em; so that one may walk ov. the Tops of many Houses without Difficulty or Danger. The Church is a large handsome Structure. Some Part of the demol. Castle, wh. stood on the S. Side of the Hill, where 'tis very steep, is converted into one of the finest Bowling-greens in the Kingdom for Prospect. On the Brow of the Castle Hill is a Walk, so much the Delight of *K. Cha. I.* (who was here sev. Times in the Civ. Wars), that he said he thought it the pleasantest in his Dominions. The Town consists chiefly of

of 3 Streets, well paved with Pebbles, and well built. The Castle stands on Top of the Rock, to wh. is no Way of ascending but by climbing, and that's alm. impos. the Rock being more than 100 f. perpendic. Tho' it looks ready to fall every Day, yet the People, under no Apprehens. dig & hollow it into Houses, Cellars, Ware-houses, &c. There are not less than 100 Houses dug out thus, some even with the Ground, some in the Middle, and some alm. at Top; and o' Top of all are built a Number of good Brick-houses. These odd Habitations are the chief Pt. of the Low Town. On Top of the Rock stands a Piece of the old Castle, higher than the Church. This Ruin is as strong a Piece of Building as any in *England*; the Mortar being much harder than the Stone, and together firmer than the very Rock itself, tho' it leans much. They attempted to pull it down a few Years ago, to prevent its falling; but the Workmen found more Labour than they chose, and left it likely to stand these 100 Years. The Town is not only supply'd with good Water by Leaden Pipes fr. a Spring ha. a m. off, but a suff. Quant. is thrown up by an Engine from the *Severn* to the Top of *Castle-hill*. It's a very ant. Corporation, enjoying many gr. Privileges, being free fr. paying Pontage, Toll, and Custom, to any other Town, and receives from many. 'Tis gov. by 2 Bailiffs, elected annually out of 24 Aldermen, together with a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers. The Bailiffs for the Time being are Lords of the Manor or the Town and Liberties. It sends 2 Members to Parliament, who are chosen by the Burgeses. It's a Place or good Trade both by Land and Water, having all Sorts of Artificers, who deal in felling, or make; Cloaths; Leather, Iron Tools; and is espec. noted for good Gun-makers, and Stocking-makers as good as any in the Kingd. It hath 5 Fairs ann. 2 whereof are very gr. and last 3 Days each; to wh. Persons from all Parts of the Kingd. resort to buy or sell, Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep, &c. Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Linnens, and partic. large Quantities of Hops. The Fairs are *Feb. 2. Shrove-Tuesday, June 19. July 22. and Oct. 18. Market Saturdays*. It has 2 large Par. Churches; but the settled Income of the Ministers is but small, the ant. Revenues being wholly alienated by the Dissolution. Here's a Free-school for the Burgeses Sons, which also sends and maintains 18 Scholars at the University of *Oxford*.

BRIDGE-TOWN, *Warwickshire*, has Name from its Situation near the *Bridge of Stratford upon Avon*.

BRIDGE-TOWN (or rath. CITY), Cap. of *Barbadoes*, lies in its S. W. Part. 'Tis reck. the finest & largest in all the *Caribbees Islands*, if not in all the *Engl. Colonies*. It was first called *St. Michael's*, and has its pref. Name fr. a *Bridge* in the E. Part of it ov. the Waters that come from the neighb. Marshes after Rains. It stands in the innermost Part of *Carlisle Bay*, (large enough for 500 Ships, being a Leag. and ha. in Br. and a Leag. in Length) at the Entrance of *St. George's Valley*, wh. runs several Miles into the Country. Some Years ago a River fell into the Bay at the Bridge, which would carry Sloops a Mile up the Country; but 'tis now choak'd up. The Houses, wh. are of Stone or Brick, are about 1200, with Glaz'd (many Shash'd) Windows; the Streets broad; the Houses high; and here's a *Cheapside*, where Rents are as dear as in that of *London*. The Harbour lies open to the W. but secure from N. E. wh. is the const. Trade-Wind here, blowing from Morn. to Even. But in Hurricane Times the Ships in the Bay are in utm. Danger of being wreck'd on Shore, if they can't get out to Sea; and therefore seldom attempt to ride out those Storms. The Bay, which is form'd by *Needham* and *Pelican* Points, has 20 fath. Anchorage, in Water so clear that one sees the Bottom; yet so foul and rocky is that Bottom, that the Cables are alw. buoy'd up by Casks. The Warfs and Keys are very neat and convenient; and here are sev. Forts to Sea, which could hardly ever be taken, if duly repair'd, mann'd, and furnish'd. *James Fort*, near *Steuart's Warf*, is mounted with 18 Guns. *Willoughby's*, on a Neck of Land that runs out to Sea, is mounted w. 20 Guns. There are 3 Batteries betw. this and *Needham's Fort*, which is also mounted with 20. Above *Needham's*, within Land, is *St. Anne's Fort* (so called in Honour of *Q. Anne*), which will be the strongest in the Island, having already cost 30000 *l.* *Charles Fort*, on *Needham's Point*, lies out in the Sea to the Windw. of the Bay and Town, and is built with Stone and Lime. From this runs a Platform to *Ormond's Fort*, in the Leew. Part. On the E. Side of the Town is a small Fort of 8 Guns, and a Magazine, built of Stone, where the Powder and Stores of the Island are kept under a strong Guard. On the whole, 'tis not only the safest but richest Town in all the *Caribbees*; the Store-houses & Shops being

as well furnish'd as they for the Gener. are in *London*. The Church is as large as many of our Cathedrals, has a noble Organ, good Ring of Bells, and a curious Clock. Here are also large Taverns & Eating-houses; with a Post-house; and Pacquet-boats carry Letters monthly to and from this Place. The Militia of this Town and the Precinct of *St. Michael's* is not less than 1200 Men, who are styl'd *The Royal Regiment of Foot-Guards*. This is the Seat of the Governor, Council, Assembly, and Court of Chancery: And if the Situation was as healthy as safe and advantageous, 'tis thought 'twould be the best, of its Bigness, in the King's Dominions. About a Mile from it to the N. E. is a stately House for the Governor; to which, fr. the Town, along the Shore, is a Line fortify'd with a Parapet, and at *Fontabel*, where is the Governor's old House, a Battery of 10 Guns. From *Maxwell's Fort* runs a Ridge of Hills to *Harrison's*, the farthest Plantation to W. Under *Chace's* Plantation is a Battery of 12 Guns, call'd *Rendall's Fort*; and there are great Rocks and steep Cliffs from thence to *Mellows's Bay*, where is another Battery of 12.

BRIDGEWATER, in *Somersetshire*, abt. 9 m. fr. *Taunton* in the Way to *Wells*, fr. wh. dist. S. W. abt. 13 m. 9 fr. *Glastonbury*, & 143 fr. *London*; W. lon. 3. lat. 51. 15. is one of the most confid. Towns of the County, as it's a Port, a Parliam. Burrough (sending 2 Members), and a gr. Thoroughfare. It had its Name from one *Walter*, a Norman; and in ant. Charters 'tis call'd *Brugge Walter*, i. e. *Walter's Burrough*. The Town stands 12 m. fr. the *Start Point*, where its River the *Parrat* runs into the *Bristol Channel*; and a Spring-Tide flows 22 f. at the Key. Some place the River's Spring in the Parish of *Milbourn Port*, oth. in *S. Petherton*. 'Tis navigable to the *Thone*, and fr. thence to *Taunton*, and for Boats even to *S. Petherton Bridge*; and Ships of 200 Tons may come up to the Key. The Tide runs strong 10 m. above *BrIDGEWATER*. On a Spring, the Head of the Tide, or (as 'tis here call'd) *the Boar*, comes in roaring and foaming so furiously, that it would do mischief, if the Sailors and Boatmen, who hear it coming a great Way off, were not on their Guard. The Reason of this *Boar* is, in the *Philos. Transf.* Vol. 2. p. 266. ascribed to the streightening and shoaling of the River. [See our Artic. BOAR.] This River abounds with Salmon, Roch, Dace, Jacks, Eels, and Elvers. By these Means a pretty good Coast Trade is carried on to *Bristol*, and all down the *Severn* to *Wales* for Coals, to *Cornwall* for Slate, &c. At least 20 Coaliers are const. employ'd. The Customs here amount to at least 3000 *l. per Ann.* clear of Salaries, Incidents, &c. this being the principal Port, and *Watchet*, *Minehead*, & *Porlock*, Members or Creeks. Its ch. Foreign Trade is to *Newfoundland* and *Portugal*. Wool is brought in gr. Quant. fr. *Ireland*. A good Retail Trade is also here carried on; it having 3 Markets, Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays; and the 2d, take it altogether, is the most confid. in the Co. for Corn, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; and for Cheese there are few, if any, greater Markets in the Kingd. many Waggon-loads on a Market-day being bought here for *Devonshire*. Tuesdays & Saturdays are gr. Flesh-Markets; and the Shambles the finest in *Eng.* for their Bigness; and all Provisions are exceeding cheap. The Fairs are, 1st *Tuesd. in Lent, May 17. June 24. Sept. 21. Dec. 29.* wh. (tho' the Charters speak of sev. Days) last but 2 Days each. *St. Matthew's Fair, Sep. 21.* (kept in a Field call'd *the Friers*, fr. a Priory of Friers Minors form. here dedic. to *St. Matthew*) is the largest in the County. But here's no Manufacture now, tho' 'twas once noted for a Kind of Kerseys call'd *BrIDGEWATERS*. Tho' the Air is thick here, yet the Town standing, for most Part, on a Gravel and an Ascent, 'tis as healthy as most Places. It consists of 600 Houses, & betw. 3 & 4000 Souls. There's a handf. spacious Town-hall, and a High-Cross, wh. tho' plain, is kept in good Repair, and over it is a Cistern, to which Water is convey'd out of a Brook, by an Engin, and thence carried into most of the Streets. *St. Mary's Church* is large but plain, and its Spire the 3d of the loftiest in *England*. It had Title once of a Suffr. Bp. Here is also a fine Meeting-house, w. an advanced Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, that happen to be Dissenters. Abt. 26 Yrs. ago the D. of *Chandos* built a fine Row of Houses, with Ware-houses, fr. whom 'tis call'd *Chandos-street*. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 2 Aldermen, (who are all Justices) & 24 Com. Council Men. They have a Town-Clerk, Clerk of the Market, Water-Bailiff, and 2 Serjeants at Mace: And out of the Com. Council are annually chose 2 Bailiffs, whose Power is the same as that of Sheriffs in oth. Counties, and a Receiver, who collects the Town Rents, &c. the Revenues being

being estimated 10000 *l.* consisting of the Manor of the Borough, gr. & fm. Tythes, the Manor of *E. Stower*, in *Dorset*, &c. The Wa. Bailiff & Sergeants carry 3 large Maces, 1 Silver gilt & 2 Silver plain, bef. the Mayor, &c. The Freemen are free in all Ports of *Engl.* but *London*, & of *Ireland* save *Dublin*. Nor can the Sheriff of *Somerset* send any Process into the Borough, it having been made a distinct Co. by *Hen. VIII.* This Town boasts of giving Birth to the renowned *Blake*, that vict. General & Admiral, who so much exalted the Glory of the *Engl.* Navy. In the Civil Wars, this Place sustained several hot Sieges. 'Twas at first garrison'd for the Parliament, but being reduced by the Royalists in 1643. held out for His Majesty till the War was nearly ended; when it surren. to *O. Cromwell* with 40 Pieces of Cannon, gr. Store of Ammunit. & Provis. and a Treasure to Value of 100000 *l.* many Persons of Condition having retired hither on Approach of the Parliam. Army. When the rash, & therefore unfortunate, *D. of Monmouth* came hither in 1685. he was proclaimed King. And he here touch'd for the Evil, with as much Effect, 'tis said, as any of his Relations ever did, or any other did before and after him (even not excepting a dying Rogue dangling by a Halter under Gallows, to whose Hand, miraculously sanative, the very same Virtue is credulously, and disgraceful to the Royal Hand, attributed by the poor ignorant *Vulgar*): For at *Croftcomb*, in *Somerset*, are now, or lately were, living Persons who were touch'd and they fancy'd cured by him; so strong was the Force of Imagination in these People, so divine & indefeasible did they think his Right to the Crown, and so hereditary & unalienable that Virtue of healing the Evil, wh. descended to him, they said, from his Royal Ancestors, and to them fr. holy *Edward the Confessor*. But he met with the Fate wh. such rash Undertakings deserve; tho' the Slaughter of his Friends in the Field was not so great as the Butchery of them elsewhere by bloody *Kirk & Jeffreys*. What a dreadful Sight in this Town the Day aft. the Defeat! The routed Soldiers that had Strength enough to reach hither either died of their Wounds in the Street, or remain'd till *Kirk's* Men came, by whom they were stripped and driven naked to the Prison and the Church, the Soldiers pricking them with their Swords to quicken their Pace. Some were hanged in cold Blood without Tryal; and 3 or 4 Months after 11 Men were hang'd & quarter'd on the *Cornhill* here; where it was most terrible to hear one Townsman, with the Halter abt. his Neck, cry out to another looking on him with Pleasure, 'Twas thou brought'st me hither; and to thee I lay my Death. A Reproach sure which no Mind could bear the Sting of without Distraction. — *K. Ja. II.* came hither in 1686. where he celebrated Mass, and closetted sev. Gentlemen to engage 'em to repeal the *Penal Laws & Test*; — but in vain. After the Revolution the Trade of this Town encreas'd, and the Key was enlarg'd. We are sorry there should be Occasion to touch so much on the Tragic String; and therefore to dispel the Melancholy wh. it may have excited, we pray this little Spice of the Comic may be accepted. A great Number of Mumpers, some Years since, resorting hither, at a Fair, as most miserable maimed Mortals, &c. the Mayor, justly suspecting them to be Impostors, had them apprehended and put into the *Cockmoyle*, having jocularly promis'd to work Miracles. Accordingly he next Morning sent a proper Person, who (instructed how to act) told the Prisoners, that out of Pity he had stole the Keys, and that therefore if there were any Cheats among them, they should take this favourable Opportunity to escape the dreadful Punishment prepared for 'em: And so unlocking the Door, forth run the Lame without halting, the Blind without groping, and the Deaf who had heard with Rapture the glad Tydings: Whilst the Mayor and Aldermen, station'd for the Purpose over-against the Prison, cry out, Stop 'em! hold 'em! Which some being, contrary to Their Worship's Design, officious enough to do, they received a good Knock or two from restor'd wither'd Hands; whilst some of the Raggamuffian Mendicants left a Skirt or Sleeve in their Hands, others took to the River and swam across, and others quite outran the Constable in a fair Race. — The Road, wh. they call the *Lower Way*, fr. hence to *Bristol*, is not alw. passable, being subj. to danger. Inundations, and was so gr. a Sufferer by the terrible Storm in 1703. that in one Part of it a Ship was driven ashore, and left upon Land, several 100 Yards fr. the com. High-water Mark; and the Country People have set up Marks on their Houses & Trees shewing how high the Water flowed in that violent Tempest. See *BENGAL* for a prodigious Flood, &c.

BRIDGEWATER, in *New-England*, is sit. in *Plymouth* County.

BRIDLINGTON, or *Burlington*, in the *E. Riding, Yorks.* shire, sit. on the *German Sea*, 37 m. N. E. of *York*, 10 Leag. fr. the *Spurnhead*, 161 compu. and 205 meas. m. fr. *London*, (E. lon. 10 min. lat. 45. 15.) on a Bay or Creek, which is a safe Harbour in Case of strong Gales of Wind, and Winter Storms fr. N. N. W. and N. E. and was therefore stiled by the Antients *Sinus salutaris*, i. e. the safe Bay. 'Tis of late become a Place of good Trade, and a gr. Corn-Market. The Key, near 2 m. from Town, is chiefly inhabited by Seafaring People. The Town is about 5 Furlongs in Length, and gives Title of Earl to the Noble Family of *Boyle*. Market Saturday. Fair November 7.

BRIDLINGTON, or *Burlington*, in *New Jersey, N. America*, is Cap. of the Pr. of *West Jersey*, and situate on an Island in the Middle of *Delaware* River, opposite to *Philadelphia*. The Houses are for most Part of Brick, well built; and here is a handsome Market-place, with Plenty of Provisions. It has a Town-house and 2 good Bridges over the River, one call'd *London Bridge*, the other *York Bridge*. It carries on a good Trade by its easy Communication with *Philadelphia* and the Ocean by the River *Salem*, which falls into the Bay of *Delaware*. The Streets are spacious, the Key & Warfs commod. admitting Ships of 2 or 300 Tons.

BRIDPORT, or *Burport*, in *Dorsetshire*, sit. 6 m. from *Lyme*, 10 W. of *Dorchester*, 115 compu. 145 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 3. lat. 50. 40. (being also in *Leland* and other Hist. call'd *Britport*, *Burtport*, and *Bruteport*) lies at a little Dist. fr. Shore betw. 2 fm. Rivers, near their Junction, in the Hund. bearing its Name. This Town seems to have been esteem'd consid. in old Time, here being 120 Houses in the Reign of *Edw.* the Confes. wh. was a great Place in those Days. It was created a Borough by *K. Henry III.* & accord. sends 2 Memb. to Parliam. 'Twas incorporated by *Henry VII.* and again by *Q. Eliz.* and *K. Ja. I.* by whose Charter 2 Bailiffs were to be chosen yearly by the Capital Burgesses, who were to be 15, whereof the Bailiffs to be 2; and the Corpora. was impowered to chuse a Recorder and Town-Clerk, who, and the said Bailiffs, were to be Justices, and 2 Serjeants to carry Maces bef. the Bailiffs, who were to have all Fines and other Privileges. The Town-Hall is mean; yet in it are held the Grand Quarter Sessions for the Co. once a Year. Here's but 1 Church, and the Ruins of anoth. The Harbour was once pretty good, and of gr. Trade; but so neglected on Acct. of a gr. Mortality, which carried off best Pt. of the Inhab. that it became so barr'd up by Sand, that, tho' an Act passed in 1722 for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers, 'tis fear'd no Art nor Industry will ever effect it, Attempts having been frequently made to no Purpose. However, there's at present a pretty little commod. Harbour, or Mole, for Reception of Ships, capable of containing near 40 Sail safe at Anchor. The Town was heretofore so famous for the Manufac. of Hemp, for making Ropes and Cables for Ships, that, by a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it was provided, that the Cordage for the *English* Navy should, for a limited Time, be made here, or within 5 m. of this Place, and no where else; wh. Act was confirmed by alm. every Parliam. for above 60 Years after. But this Trade is sunk to little or nothing in Comparison, though the Soil betw. this Town and *Bemister* produces as good Crops of Hemp as any in *England*. From whence arose the Proverb, when a Man was hang'd, He was stabb'd by a *Bridport* Dagger. It has a large Market Saturdays; & Fairs are *March 25. Holy Thursday, & Sept. 29.*

BRIE FRANCHOISE is that Part of *Brie* wh. belongs to the Gov. of the Isle of *France*, and lies fr. *Lagny* to *Melun* between the Riv. *Seine* and *Marne*, and is very fertile in Corn, Fruit, &c. Its most consid. Places are *Lagni*, *Brie-Compte-Robert*, *Rosay*, & *Ville-Neuve-St. George*. The Wine here is ting'd with Chalk. See *CASHAW* for the like.

BRIE-COMPTÉ-ROBERT is a fm. Town of the preceding, situate on the little River *Ierre*, 5 Leagues from *Paris* to S. E. and 3 from *Melun* N.

BRIECZ, in the *Palatin. of Cracow, Poland*, 33 m. S. E. fr. *Cracow*, is a walled Town, watered by the River *Rapa* (a Branch of the *Weissel*), of whose Froth they make Sulphur. This Town stands on the Confines of the *Palatinate of Sandomir*, and has good Mines of Vitriol near it.

BRIEG, one of the chief Duchies of *Silesia*, now possessed by the King of *Prussia*, has 9 Towns, 2 of wh. fam. for their Mines, and is bounded N. by the Princip. of *Breslaw* and Bar. of *Wartenberg*, and E. by *Poland*. The River *Brinnitz* separates gr. Part of it on the S. fr. the Princip. of *Oppelen*; and 'tis also bounded on that Side by those of *Grotka* and *Munsterberg*, and that of *Schweidnitz* shuts it on the W. The River *Larw*, which rises here, runs thro' it fr.

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N. to S. as does also the *Olaw*; & the *Neiß* enters it near its Influx to the *Oder*. It's also water'd by the *Browitz*.

BRIEG, Capital of the preceding, stands on the *Oder* (over wh. it has a Bridge) above *Breslaw* and below *Oppelen*, 16 m. S. E. fr. the former, and 17 N. W. fr. the latter; E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 50. It is one of the handsomest Towns in *Silesia*, well fortified, & has a College where the Professors are *Lutherans*, and an Academy where the Nobility learn their Exercises. The Streets are uniform, the Houses generally of Stone, and *St. Nicholas's* Church is a high, stately, old Fabrick, with 2 Towers.

BRIEG, in the *Up. Valais*, *Switzerland*, 12 m. S. E. fr. *Sion*, is the Cap. of that District, and noted for its good Baths, sit. on the River *Saltinen*, wh. passes fr. Mount *Simplon*. Here's a Road to the Du. of *Milan*. It has sev. fine Buildings and a stately Convent of *Jesuits*. In the Road to *Naters* is a fine Stone-Bridge of 2 Arches over the *Rhone*, where there's such a Cataract that 'tis reckon'd a Master-piece of Workmansh. to have built a Bridge in such a Place.

The **BRIEL** stands in and is the Capital of the Island of *Voorn*, *Holland*, on the Left Bank and near the Mouth of the *Maas*, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 50. 12 m. S. of the *Hague*, 5 N. of *Helvoetsluys*, 16 below *Rotterdam* to W. and 90 fr. *Harwich* in *England*, whence the Packet-boats used to come weekly hither, till *Helvoetsluys* was found more convenient for that Purpose. This Town is strong, has a convenient Port, a good Trade, is populous, neat, well-built, its Streets large and handsome. The Steeple of the Great Church (which is a good Structure) is a Land-mark to Mariners. There are pleasant Walls of Trees on the Ramparts. This was one of the cautionary Towns given to *Q. Eliz.* for assisting the *Dutch*, but was restor'd 30 Years after by King *Ja. I.* The Great Sir *Francis Vere* was Governor of it for some Time. 'Tis the 1st Town the Confederates took from the *Spaniards*, & the Native Place of the fam. Adm. *Tromp*. The Island is fruitful in Wheat, &c. but the Air is too moist by its Neighbourhood with the Sea and *Maes*.

BRIENNE, in *Champagne*, *France*, sit. near the Banks of the *Aube*, 15 Leag. fr. *Bar-sur-Aube*, & 8 fr. *Joinville* to W. tho' a small Town, is dignified with the Title of Earldom. It's divided into 2 Towns; 1, call'd the City, is a qr. Leag. dist. fr. the *Aube*; t'other, call'd the Castle, is dist. ha. a Leag.

BRIESCIA, or **BREESTICI**, alias **POLESIA**, reck. 1 of the Palat. of *Lithuania proper*, *Poland*, lies S. of that of *Novogrodeck*, betw. *Red Russia* S. E. *Lublin* N. W. *Mazovia* W. and *Novogrodeck* N. It's overgrown with Woods, and has many Lakes and Pools; being 230 m. E. and W. and 80 S. and E. It has 2 Senators, the Palatine, and the Castellan of its Capital.

BRIESCIA, Cap. of the foregoing, is a large Wooden City, which has a Bridge over the *Bug*, on the Confines of *Lithuania*, 50 m. S. of *Bielsk*, and 95 E. of *Warsaw*. It has a Castle on a Rock, and is washed by the River *Muchaveez*. Here's an Academy, the most famous in *Europe*, for *Jews*, who come to it from *Italy*, *Germany*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, &c. and take Degrees.

BRIEUX, a Port Town of *Britany*, *France*, situate on the *English Channel*, 55 m. N. W. of *Rennes*, and 30 S. W. of *St. Malo*; W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 48. 40. It's the See of a Bp.

The **BRIGANTES**, who, and where sit. See **CUMBERLAND** and **DURHAM**.

BRIGG, or **GLAMFORDBRIDGE**, in *Lincolnshire*, 24 m. N. of *Lincoln*; 122 compu. and 153 meas. m. from *London*; W. lon. 20 min. lat. 53. 40. It is but an indifferent Town, yet has a good Market Thursdays.

BRIGHTHELMSTON (in ant. Records *Bristelmeston*, *Brighthamston*, & *Brightelmsted*) in the Rape of *Lewes*, *Sussex*, 5 m. fr. *Shoreham*, 12 fr. *Lewes*, 50 fr. *London*, W. lon. 10 min. lat. 50. 50. is a pretty large, populous, old-built Town, but chiefly inhabited by Fishermen. It's Situation is pleasant, generally healthy, and its Bay has good Anchorage. *K. Cha. II.* embark'd here for *France*, after the Battle of *Worcester*, &c. 1651. It has 4 strong Gates of Freestone, built, 'tis said, by *Q. Eliz.* and a Wall 14 or 15 f. high, extending 400 f. from the E. Gate to the W. and another Wall faces the Sea, in which are Portholes for Cannon. The Town-hall, which has a Dungeon under it, faces also the Sea, and in its Walls are sev. arched Store-Rooms. Before it, next the Sea, is the Gun-garden, large enough to hold 4 Cannon. It has 7 Streets and 7 Lanes. 'Twas once one of the most confid. Fishing-Towns in the County. The *French* have sev. Times attempted to demolish it; but its Situation being low, their Balls usually flew too high to do Execution. But the Sea, by Inundations, has in 45 Years Time destr. above 130 Tenements, to the

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Damage of 40,000 *l.* or more; and the whole Place is thought in Danger of being devoured at last by the Sea's continual Encroachments. The Fishermen go from hence to *Yarmouth* Fishing-Fair, for the Season, to catch Herrings for Merchants. The Vicar claims the old Episcopal Custom of 1 *d.* per Head, and a 4th of a Share out of all Fishing-Vessels.

BRIGHTWELL, *Berks*, near *Wallingford*, beneath *Sinodun-bill*. It's noted for its rich Rectory of 500 *l.* a Year, in the Gift of the Bp. of *Winchester*.

BRIHUEGA, a Town of *New Castile*, *Spain*, 43 m. N. E. of *Madrid*; W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 41. where Gen. *Stanhope* w. 8 Squad. & 8 Battal. of *Engl.* being sepa. fr. the rest of the Army, comma. by Ct. *Staremburg*, was surro. by the *Fre. & Spaniards*, after a gallant Defence with Small Arms, and Expence of all Ammunition, were made Prisoners of War.

BRIMSFIELD, in *Glostershire*, on the Riv. *Stroud*, near its Rise, was once a Place of Repute for its Castle & Priory.

BRIN, a City of *Moravia*, depen. on *Bohemia*, & subj. to *Austria*, is sit. at the Confl. of the *Schwarta* & *Zwitta*, 2 fm. Riv. 26 m. N. E. of *Znaim*, 28 S. W. of *Olmütz*, 50 N. of *Vienna*, & 113 S. E. of *Prague*; E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 49. 14. It held out agt the *Svedes* in 1645. while *Olmütz* surrend. at the 1st Summons; wherefore the Inhab. dispute Precedency w. that Town. And some will have this to be the Cap. City of the Marquisate. 'Tis defen. by a strong Castle on Top of a neighb. Hill, well fortif. by Art and Nature, encomp. w. a doub. Ditch & doub. Wall. 'Tis noted for the *Unicornu Minerale* found near it, wh. some resemble to the Trunk of a Walnut-Tree; others think it a Petrefaction of Timber. The *Prussians* besieged this Place in 1742; but abandon'd it. 'Tis pretty large & well-built, but not populous.

BRINDISI, (the ant. *Brundisium*) a Port Town of the Ter. of *Otranto*, *Naples*, sit. at the Entr. of the Gulph of *Venice*, 36 m. E. of *Taranto*, 39 N. W. of *Otranto*, and 64 S. E. of *Bari*; E. lon. 18. 28. lat. 40. 23. It has a conven. Harbour, of wh. *Cæsar* in his Com. has given Description, and is well fortif. yet. 'Tho' nothing so large as formerly, 'tis not now a fm. City; but is well built & inhab. And tho' gr. Part of its famed Harbour has been spoiled by the *Venetians*, there is enough yet unhurt to make it a conven. Port, wh. is guard. by a Fortrefs on an Isl. at the Entrance. It's the 3d Archiepisc. See in the Prov.

BRIOUDE, in the Pr. of *Auvergne*, *France* (in Lat. *Brivas Brivatium*) is sit. on the Riv. *Allier*, near its Spring, 5 Leag. above *Issoire*. There are 2 Towns of this Name. One, *Vielle-Brioude*, or *Old Brioude*, very ant. since its Lat. Name *Brivas* was fam. for the Tomb of *S. Julian* the Martyr, in the 5th Cent. It has a Bridge of one single Arch, of wonderful Struct. and reck. one of the finest in *Europe*, & is the Work of ant. *Romans*, very long & elevated, resting on 2 Mount. of prodig. Height. It took Name fr. this Bridge. *Briva* in *Gaulish* signif. Bridge. T'other Town, abt. 1000 Paces fr. this, is call'd *Brioude-Glise*, fr. *Eglise*, a Church, because *St. Julian's* Church stands in it.

BRIQUERAS, or *Bricherasco*, in *French Piedmont*, *Italy*, stands near the lit. Riv. *Peles*, on the Confines of *Dauphiné*, abt. 7 m. S. of *Pignerol*. The *French* took it in 1692. and fortify'd it well. *Cha. Eman. D.* of *Savoy* retook it; but *Lewis XIV.* took it again.

Old **BRISACK**, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, said to be built by Emp. *Valentinian*, (and wh. is placed in *Anton. Itinerary* betw. *Basil* & *Straßburg*) stands on a Rock alm. inacces. on the E. Side of the *Rhine*, 10 m. W. fr. *Friburg*, 8 fr. *Colmar*, 26 N. of *Basil*, 30 S. of *Straßburg*, & 37 W. of *Villingen*; E. lon. 7. 52. lat. 48. 5. 'Tis join'd by 3 Islands on the *Rhine* by Bridges, fortif. as well as the Town. 'Twas form. a free & Imper. City, but mortga. by the Emp. 1326. to the D. of *Austria*, & subj. by Sale to that House in 1367; fr. whom in 1638 'twas taken by the *French* & *Svedes* after a long Siege & sev. Engagements; during wh. ('tis recorded) the Besieged were reduced to such Streights as to dig up the dead Bodies of the Soldiers, and eat 'em, aft. lying Days under Ground; and on both Sides were slain 80,000 Men, and 1100000 Crowns spent in Ammunition. The *French* took sole Possession soon after it surrend. to whom 'twas yielded by the Treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648. which was afterw. confirm'd. But 'twas restored to the Emperor by the Tr. of *Ryswick*, in Exchange for *Straßburg*; but the *French* destroy'd that Part of it on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, together w. the fine Stone Bridge over it, and the Forts on that Side of it next to *Alsace*. They however retook it in 1703; but 'twas again restor'd by the Tr. of *Baden*, and now remains to the Emp. *Q.* of *Hungary*. 'Tis divid. into the

the high & low Town; but both are call'd *Old Brisack* to distinguish it from

New BRISAC, a Fortrefs on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, in *Upper Alsace*, opposite to the *Old Brisack* above spoken of; at half a Leag. dist. from the *Rhine*, strongly fortify'd, &c. It is a reg. Octogon, with 8 Bastions at the Angles, of the new Invention call'd *Tours Bastionnes*, built by the famous *Vauban*, and reckon'd one of his Master-pieces in Fortification. The Body of the Place is covered by Outworks, wh. are not to be matched by any oth. Fortrefs, built, as this is, on a dead Flat. In the Centre of the Town is a spacious Parade, where the Streets intersect each other at Right Angles. The Barracks, contriv'd both for Horse and Foot, are dispos'd in the Town's Out-skirts in the most commo. Manner. And as the Place has a Commun. one Way w. a Half-Moon, call'd *Fort du Mortier*, on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and as it commands the gr. Pass between *Upper Alsace* & the *Franche Comté*, the Possession of it is of the highest Import. to *France*, and a ter. Check to *O. Brisack* on the E. Shore. Besides, a Canal is cut fr. hence to *Ruffac*, in the Inland of *Alsace*, for the const. Supplies of Stone, Lime, Timber, &c. Yet, notwithstanding all, the Foundation of *N. Brisack* is so bad, that some apprehend the Works will fall quite to Decay in Time, do the *French* what they can to prevent it.

BRISE-NORTON, *Oxfordsh.* near *Burford*, where long dwelt the *Woods*, who, 'tis said, have often had unusual Knockings bef. the Death of some of the Family.

BRISGAW Distr. in *Savabia*, *Germ.* lies on the E. Side of the *Rhine*, (wh. divides it fr. *Alsace*) betw. the *Ortnaw* on the W. & Princ. of *Furstemberg* E. This Country was formerly shared between the Landgr. of *Brisack* & Counts of *Friburg*; but has long been, and now is, the Property of the Ho. of *Austria*, being one of its hered. Dominions; and it has the greatest and best Part of it, inclu. *Brisack* & *Friburg*, actually in Possession; the rest being in the Hands of the Family of *Baden-Durlach*.

BRISSAC, in the Pr. of *Anjou*, *France*, is sit. on the lit. Riv. *Aubance*, 7 Leag. fr. *Saumur*, & 2 or 3 fr. *Angers*. It is a sm. City, of but 1 Parish, conta. abt. 61 Families; yet has Title of a Duchy Peerdom. Here's a fine Castle, Park, and near it a Pond a m. long.

BRISTLETON, between *Keynsham* & *Bristol*, has Mines of Coal like that at *Newcastle*, cover'd w. a hard Crust call'd *Wark*, in Shape of a Fern Leaf, wh. will split like black Slate, and is much more brittle.

BRISTOL, partly in *Somerset*, partly in *Gloucestershire*, is sit. 12 m. fr. *Bath*, 15 fr. *Wells*, 30 fr. *Gloucester*, & 115 fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 46. lat. 51. 28. and is the second City in the K. of *Gr. Britain*'s Domin. for Trade, Wealth, & Numb. of Inhabitants, tho' *York* boasts of greater Extent and Antiquity, and *Norwich* of more Churches. The *Britons* call'd it *Caer Oder nant Baden*, i. e. the *Oder* in *Baden* (or *Bath*) Valley, as the *Saxons* did *Brighthstow*, i. e. a famous Place. Tho' this City is now sit. in the 2 Shires as above-said, yet, before 'twas made a County of itself, in the R. of *Edward III.* 'twas always in the Parliam. Rolls reckon'd in *Somersetshire*; and there's Reason to think 'twas originally in that Co.; and that the said *Caer Oder* was built in the Valley on the W. (or *Somerset* Side) of the *Avon*, there being no Part of the *Vale of Bath* on the *Gloucest.* Side, wh. is every-where high and hilly. That Side of *Bristol* is indeed the largest and most pop. since the Bridge was built over the *Avon*, when Ships stopping at the River *Froome* (wh. runs into the *Avon* just below the City), Houses were therefore built on that Side; and the *Back* (wh. probably was the first Key) was neglected for the new Key; wh. drew the Trade and People thither. 'Tis hardly to be doubted this Place was confid. in the *Saxons* Time, by the Name of *Brightstow*, since we read of one *Harding*, younger Son of the K. of *Denmark*, being Gov. of it in the Time of *Edw. the Confess.* We shall not enter farther into its ant. History, than to observe, that in 1362. the Staple of Wool, wh. K. *Edw. III.* removed from the Towns of *Flanders*, was estab. in this & oth. gr. Cities. This City (wh. with its Suburbs lies compact, being alm. as br. as long, and no way above a m.) is, accord. to a Survey in 1736. 4 m. & half in Circumf. on the *Glou.* Side, and 2 m. & half on the *Somerset* Side; wh. in the Whole is 7 m. in Circumf. & was then suppos'd to contain abt. 13000 Houses, & 95000 Souls. The Houses are close and pretty much crouded, especially tow. the Bridge & the Heart of the City, where many are 5 or 6 Stories high. The Ascent to *St. Michael's* Hill is so steep, that near 100 Stone Steps are laid at proper Places. The Walls of this City were razed in the Reign of *Wm. Rufus*; yet Part yet remains, call'd the *Port*

Wall, betw. *Harraz* Tower by *Temple-Back* & the *Glas-ho.* near *Radcliff-Back* and the *Avon*. This Wall has 2 Gates, *Radcliff Gate* & *Temple Gate*, admitting into 2 long Streets of the same Names, betw. which *St. Thomas-street* runs parallel w. them tow. the Bridge. As *St. James's Fair* is kept in and about *St. James's Ch.-yard*, *St. Paul's* is kept in *Temple-street*, the Concourse to both wh. is so gr. that many Inns fill 100 Beds each. The oth. Gates are *St. Nicholas's*, *St. Leonard's*, *St. Giles's*, *St. John's*, *Needles*, *Pithay*, *Froome*, *Newgate* (the Prison for Criminals & Debtors), *Castle*, and *Lawford's* Gates. The Bridge, wh. is of Stone, over the *Avon*, has 4 br. Arches, and Houses on both Sides of it, more lofty and spa. than those of *London Bridge*; but as 'tis not so wide, Passengers are often incommoded, and somet. endanger'd by the Holliers, Carriers, & Coachmen; there being no Room for Posts, and the Pavements being slippery by the constant Draught of Sleds over it; for Carts are not admitted in this City for fear of damaging the Arches of the Vaults & Guttur underground for carrying the Filth into the Rivers. The Place which in *Camden's* Time was call'd the *Marsh* is now *Queen's Square*, built round alm. with very good Houses of Merchants & Gentry, faced partly w. Brick, and partly w. Stone; and 'tis reckon'd larger than any in *London* except *Lincoln's Inn-Fields*. On the N. Side of it is the Custom-House; and in the Middle are Walks with Rows of Trees, wh. lead to a cur. Equest. Statue of K. *Wm. III.* In *St. James's Parish* is a lit. but handf. Square, call'd *James's-Square*, the Houses of Brick & fitted up like those of *London*. The Guildhall for the Sessions & Assizes, and the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts, is in *Broad-street*. In its Front is the Effig. of K. *Cha. II.* At the up. End of *Corn-street* is a very large Council-house, where the Mayor and Alderm. meet every Day (except *Sunday*) to admin. Justice. Below it is the *Tholfey*, where are short Stone Pillars, with br. Bofs Plates on them, like Sun-Dials, and Coats of Arms with Inscriptions on them. These were erected for writing and counting Money on, the Merchants using here to meet as the *London* ones do on the *R. Exchange*. But they were so expos'd to ill Weather, and the Annoyance of Sleds and Coaches, that in 1733. the Citizens obtained an Act of Parliament for building (as they now have done) in the same Street a reg. Exchange, w. 3 Entrances, and about 2 Thirds as large as the *Royal Exchange*, *London*. The Old Buildings pull'd down for the Purpose cost above 20,000 *l.* The first Stone was laid March 10. 1740-1. The Structure (wh. is all of Free-stone, with 2 spa. Apartments at the Entrance, one for a Tavern, t'other for a Coffee-house) is the compleatest of its Kind in *Europe*, and was opened Sept. 1. 1743. Behind it are also made spacious Market-places. The Key, on the *Froome*, is near half a m. in Length from its Bridge to its Conflux w. the *Avon*, and the most commo. in *Engl.* for shipping & landing Goods, having sev. Cranes on it for the Purpose; one of which is not equall'd in *Europe* for the extraord. Dispatch of clearing Ships. Wh. is no sm. Benefit to the Merchants, espec. many whose Warehouses lie on the Key. There's a Drawbridge over the *Froome*, wh. preserves Communica. betw. the Parts of the City both Sides the River, which is drawn up by Officers paid by the City, for Admittance of Ships with the Tide, wh. is pretty strong, gen. flowing 6, sometimes 11 or 12 fath. and on *St. David's Day* gets into the Streets below the Bridge. The High-Crofs, lately removed from *High-street* to *College-Green*, is a fine Gothic Structure, w. Effigies of several Kings aro. it. In *Wine-street* is a large Corn-Market, built of Free-stone; adjo. wh. is a Guard-house, & Barracks, for Soldiers. Besides the Cathedral & 18 Churches are 7 or 8 Meeting-houses of Prot. Dissenters; among whom the Quakers are a very confid. Body for Wealth & Numbers. The Cathed. Church, form. the Col. Church of *St. Augustin's* Monastery, was erected into a Cathedral by *Hen. VIII.* its Revenues being thereupon apply'd to the Maintenance of its Bishop, Dean, 6 Prebendaries, and oth. Officers. *St. Mary Radcliff's*, without the Walls, in the Co. of *Somerset*, is the ch. Parish Church. 'Tis a magnificent Structure in the Gothic Taste, the Workmanship whereof is so exquisite, the Roof so artific. vaulted with Stone, and the Tower so high, that we may call it the finest Parish Church in the Kingd. As it stands on the Brow of a Hill, there's a stately Ascent to it by Steps. Its Altar-piece is finely painted. Of *Temple Church* in *Tower-street* *Camden* relates, that its Tower shook as oft as its Bells rung, and that it made a visib. Chink from Bottom to Top, narrower or broader, accord. to the Motions of the Bells. That its Tower leans too much is evident, yet the Bells continue to be rung here as in other Churches, &c. *St. Stephen's* is com-

commended by *Caunden* for its curious Workmanship, and beautiful & stately Tower. *All Saints Ch.* has a Steeple in Imitation of that of *Bow* in *London*. The Hospitals are so many, that we can allow Room but just, as 'twere, to mention the chief. 1. *Q. Elizabeth's*, wh. before the Dissolution, was a Col. Church, was converted into an Hospital by *T. Carre*, a wealthy Citizen, who is suppo. to have lived in the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* and therefore to have given it her Name. In 1706 'twas rebuilt, and is large enough for 100 Boys, here taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Naviga. &c. and when qualify'd to go out, have Liberty of chusing a Master for Land or Sea, and 8 l. 8 s. to put 'em Apprent. 2. *Mr. Colston's Hosp.* on *St. Austin's Back*, where 100 Boys are maintained, &c. 7 Years, and then bound out Apprent. The Master of wh. is allow'd 1000 l. a Year. 80 of these Boys are free-born Children of *Bristol*; the other 20 Foreigners fr. *Wells* & oth. Places in the same County. These are habited like the former, only they have black Caps, the Lining of their blue Coats orange, as the others is white. 3. Another wh. he founded on *St. Michael's Hill* 1691, for 12 Men & 12 Women, with an Allowance of 3 s. a Week each, & 24 Sacks of Coals a Year. 4. Another, adjoin. *Merchants-Hall* in *King-street*, was partly built by the said Great *Mr. Colston*. 5. A large School-ho. & Dwelling-ho. in *Temple-street*, by the same good Gent. 6. *Forster's Hospital* on *St. Michael's Hill*. 7. *St. Nicholas Alm-ho.* in *King-street*. 8. One in *Peter-street*. 9. *Merch. Taylors Hospit.* 10. *St. John's* in the Old Market. 11. Anoth. ov. agt. it. With 6 others. An Infirmary was opened in Dec. 1736. in *Maudlin-lane*, for the sick, lame, and distressed Poor of the City. Anoth. Infirmary, called *St. Peter's*, was opened on *St. Peter's Day*, 1738. at the Mint, for the same Purpose, suppo. by volunt. Contributions of the Citizens. As to the Trade of this City, 'tis known to be the most confid. (*London* excepted) of any Port in the *British* Dominions, espec. to the *W. Indies*, to which its Merchants were the first Adventurers, & alw. greater Traders in Propor. than *London* itself. 'Twas compu. 20 or 30 Yrs. ago (when it employ'd no less than 2000 Sail) that the Trade, in Prop. to the Bigness of the 2 Cities, was above 3 times as gr. as that of *London*. Indeed, before the Revolution, *Bristol* knew little of the *Guinea Trade*, and hardly any thing of the *Dutch, Hamburg, Norway, & Eastland Commerce*; all which have since been very flourishing. In Peace 50 *W. India Ships* have arriv'd here as 'twere in a Fleet, many being of confid. Burden. In a late War with *France*, they built a Sort of Galleys, called *Runners*, wh. being well mann'd, &c. and furnish'd with Letters of Mart, overtook & master'd several Prizes of the Enemy. In Truth, the Merchants here have vast Advantages of Situation for Trade, wh. we dare not take up Room enough to recount. The largest Ships lie at *Hungerford*, 4 m. down the River; 2 m. below wh. is *King-road*, ano. Station. Here they are discharged by Lighters. Yards, Docks, Rope-Yards, &c. with Artificers of all Sorts for building and rigging Vessels, are in the Skirts of the Town. The Wine-Coopers were once very famous for Sherry, wh. obtained the Name of *Bristol Milk*; but there is now none imported. One of the present prin. Branches of Trade is to *Ireland*, whence are imported Tallow, Linnen, Woollen, and Bay-Yarn. The *Streights Trade* for all Sorts of Fruits, Oil, &c. is very confid. here. Here are some confid. Manufactures of Woollen Stuffs, partic. *Cantaloons*, carried on chiefly by *French Refugees*. Glass Ware is as plenty & cheap here as in any Place of the World, here being no less than 15 Glass-houses (serv'd by *Kingswood* and *Mendip-hill* Coal-Mines) some for Glasses, oth. for Bottles, of which is a gr. Demand at the Hot-Well & *Bath* for exporting their Mineral Waters. The Corporation now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, (of whom the Recorder is one) 2 Sheriffs, and 28 Com. Council Men. The Mayor's Advantage by Fees from Ships was computed at 5 or 600 l. a Year, above 30 Yrs. ago, and was then thought more than sufficient to discharge the extraordinary Expences of his Office. The Recorder (who is generally a Serjeant at Law) holds Assizes in Capital, as well as all oth. Criminal, Causes. Here are several Incorporations of Tradesmen, viz. Merchants Adventurers, Merch. Taylors, Mercers, Soap-boilers & Chandlers, Tobacconists, Butchers, Barbers & Surgeons, Tylers, Holliers or Sledmen, Shoemakers, Coopers, Bakers, Smiths, &c. who have all Halls of their own. He who marries a Citizen's Daughter becomes thereby Free of the City, tho' a Foreigner. Here are sev. Conduits. And besides about 80 Gent. Coaches, sev. Stage ones set out every Day for *Bath* & *London*. And there are genteel Hackney Coaches every

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Morning for the Hot-Well, &c. &c. but not in the Streets. We must not omit to mention that there's a Post ev. Day hither fr. *London*. As to the Temper of the Generality, they are remarkable for Industry and a Desire to grow rich. Some of them are, in Truth, so far from being the politest, and most generous, that the People of *Bath* use to call 'em *Bristol Hogs*. But that is no gener. Rule; for Numbers are here as well bred, genteel, and good-natur'd, as any where. In the main, indeed, 'tis surprising to see the Difference betw. 2 Cities but 12 m. asunder; to observe the Indolence and Gaiety of the one, which lives entirely on Strangers, and the Diligence & Hurry at the other, where Business sits in every Face, and the very Parsons talk of turning the Penny. The Hot-Well we above mention'd is in the Par. of *Clifton*, abt. a m. fr. the City, down by the River. 'Tis very much frequented, especially in *July & August* (betw. the 2 Seasons at *Bath*); its Waters being reck. better than the *Bath* for some Distempers, partic. the Diabetes; and are of excel. Use in scorbutic & inflammatory Cases, being impregnated by the Lime-stone Quarries with a soft alcalious Quality. Near it is a House with a fine Assembly-Room, much frequented by the Gentry, &c. The Rocks above the Well are the chief Place for picking up the *Bristol Stones*, where whole Bushels might be got, as transparent & hard as *India Diamonds*. About the City & the College-Green is *Brandon Hill*, where the Laundresses dry their Linnen; it being said to have been given by *Q. Eliz.* for that Purpose. At the Bot. of it, by *Jacob's Well*, is a Theatre, where, in the Summer, during the Recess of the Comedians fr. *London*, are Plays acted alm. every Night. And there's an Assembly at the old Theatre on *St. Austin's Back* every Thursday in the Winter Season. Fairs (as afore said) on *St. Paul's* and *St. James's Days*. Markets Wednesdays & Saturdays, and also Thursdays for Cattle.

BRISTOL, in *Pensylvania*, is the ch. Town in *Buckingham County*, and is 20 m. fr. *Philadelphia* N. on the River *Delaware*, over-agt. *Bridlington*, in *W. New Jersey*, & consists of 70 or 80 Houses. It's noted for Mills of sev. Sorts.

BRISTOL County, in *N. Engl.* of which *Rhode-Island* is reckon'd a Part, as well as *Eliz. Island*, at the Mo. of *Monument Bay*, lies to S. W. of *Plymouth County*. Its chief Towns are *Rheoboth, Swansey, Bristol, Norton, Dartmouth, Taunton, Dighton, Little Compton*, and *Freetown*.

BRISTOL in *New-Engl.* is the biggest and most populous Town in the preceding County, having a commodious Harbour, at the Entrance of wh. lies *Rhode-Island*, and has the best Trade, next to *Boston*, in *N. Engl.* This Town was laid out w. more Art & Regularity than any in the Pro. and like the City of its own Name in *O. Engl.* is continually increasing in Trade and People.

BRITAIN. Turn back to ALBION; after reading wh. please to accept the following, extracted and compiled fr. Learned Authors — *BRITAIN* being but little known to the *Romans* till the Time of *Ju. Caesar*, we must ingenuously confess we have no Accounts, but what are evidently fabulous, of what pass'd in this Island till that Time. *Gildas*, who flourish'd in the lat. End of the 6th Cent. freely owns, that as for the ant. Monuments of his Country, they were no where to be found in his Time, being either destroy'd by the Enemy, or carried away by the banished *Britons*. However, *Annius* of *Viterbo*, in his *Berosus*, gives us a long Succession of Celtic Kings, whom he derives fr. *Samothes*, one of the Sons of *Japhet*, supposing him to have planted Colonies first on the Continent of *Celtica* (or *Gaul*) & afterw. in this Island, fr. him named *Samothea*. But *Annius* has been long since unmasked, and the Fables he vents, in his counterfeit *Berosus*, univer. exploded. What *Geoffery* of *Monmouth* writes of *BRUTUS*, and the Kings descended fr. him, supposed to have reigned in this Island, deserve no more Credit than the Fables of *Annius*, wheth. *Geof.* was the Author, or only Translator, of that pretend. History; for, in the Pref. he tells us he received an ant. *British Hist.* fr. *Walter* Archdeacon of *Oxon*, wh. he faithf. translated out of *British* into *Latin*. This History, or rath. Romance, he inscribed to *Robert E.* of *Glocester*, Nat. Son to *Henry I.* But tho' it was received at first with uncom. Applause by the *Welsh*, (who to this Day are unwilling to give it up as fabulous) yet it began very early to be cried down, as appears from what we read in *Wm. Niobrigensis*, who flourish'd not long after *Geoffery*, and writes of him thus: 'In these our Days a certain Writer is risen, who has devised many foolish Fictions of the *Britons*. His Name is *Geoffery*.' — And a little after: 'With how little Shame, with what great Confidence, does he frame Lies!' — However, as it would be unpardonable in us to pass over in Silence what

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all our Historians have thought fit to take Notice of, we here relate, in few Words, what we read in *Geoffery's* fab. History of *Brutus* and his Successors, said to have reign'd in this Island many Ages before the Arrival of the *Romans*. Accor. to that Writer, *Brutus*, the Gr. Grandson of *Aeneas*, by his Son *Ascanius*, having accidentally kill'd w. an Arrow his Father *Sylvius* K. of *Alba*, was forced to leave *Italy*; and flying into *Greece* joined there the *Trojans* who had settled in that Country after the Destruction of their City. With these he put to Sea, being supply'd with a Fleet by *Pandrusus*, K. of the Coun. whose Daughter he had married, and, entering the *Atlantic* Sea, performed Wonders in sev. Places, partic. in *Gaul*, where he overcame *Goffarius* K. of *Aquitain*, and drove him fr. his Kingd. But the banish'd K. having prevailed on other Princes of *Gaul* to send him powerful Succours, *Brutus*, not finding himself in a Condition to withstand so great a Force, put to Sea again, and, after a few Days Sail, arrived on the Coast of *Albion*, and landed at that Place in *Devonshire* where *Totness* now stands. He immedi. marched up into the Country, which he found peopled by Giants whose Chief or K. was *Gogmagog*. These he overcame; and, having rooted them out, and divided the Lands among his People, he from his own Name called the Island *Britain*. Having got Possession of the who. Country, he built a City in a proper Place, wh. he made the Seat of his Kingdom, calling it *Troja Nova* (*New Troy*), a Name afterw. changed into *Troynovantum* or *Trinobantum*. Bef. his Death, he divided his Kingdom among his 3 Sons. *Loetrinus*, the eldest, had for his Share *Leogria* (so called fr. him), now *England*. *Camber*, *Brutus's* second Son, had *Cambria*, now *Wales*; and *Albanactus* had *Albania*, now *Scotland*. Having laid this Foundation, the Author pursues his History, giving Acct. of the var. Revolutions that happen'd in the Island in the Reign of the the Kings, who succeeded each oth. fr. *Brutus* to *Cassibulan*, who, being appointed Guardian to *Androgeus* and *Tenuantius*, his 2 Nephews, Sons of K. *Lud*; prevailed on the People to transfer the Kingd. on himself. *Lud* is said by *Geoffery* to have furro. the City of *London* with new Walls and Towers, and to have built a Gate, which fr. him is still called *Lud-Gate*. In the Reign of *Cassibulan*, *Cæsar* landed in *Britain*. And fr. that Time only can we depend on any Account of this Island as authentic. But we are not to forget that *Topography*, not *History*, properly speaking, is the main Business of this Work. It were not much amiss, indeed, to speak a little touching the true Etymon of *Britain*, were not the Opinions of the Learned hereon so very various, that we scarce know which to depend on. Nor can we afford Room for a mere Detail of them, having so much Matter of more Use, as well as Certainty, to render this Article sufficiently long. It may not yet be unacceptable to many, if, from *Rapin*, we observe, That the Name *Britain* was certainly given to the Island by Foreigners, not its Natives. This is evident fr. the latter never stiling their Country *Britain*, or themselves *Britons*. Their true Name is *Cumri*, or *Cumbri*, from whence *Cumbria*, the Name of *Wales* to this Day among the *Welsh*. Now, it is not probable that Foreigners should make use of a *British* Word [viz. *Brith*, or *Woad*] to form the Name of this Island. So that *Bochart's* Opinion seems to me the most natural. It can't be said to be unlikely that the *Phœnicians*, the first Traders to this Isl. (partic. for Tin) should give it the Name of *Baratanac*, or the *Land of Tin*. Supposing this, it is probable the Name, passing from the *Phœnicians* to the *Grecians*, and fr. them to the *Romans*, was changed into *Britannia*. — However, this be, we have nothing to trust to in this Matter but very doubtful Conjectures. More to our Purpose therefore, thus: — *BRITAIN*, an Island, large, populous, rich, and fruitful, is in Lon. (*Teneriff* being the Merid.) 9. 45. at the *Land's End*, *Cornwal*, and at the *South Foreland* in *Kent* 17. 15. In all 7 Deg. and half. Its Lat. at the *Lizard Point*, *Cornwal*, is 50. and the *Headland* at *Caithness*, *Scotland*, 58 & half. So that the Astronomical Length, at 60 m. to a Degree, is just 510 m. But, accord. to the Geomet. Meas. of *English* Statute Miles, which is 69 m. and 864 f. to a Degr. the true Length of the Island is 587 m. Its Br. being, as afores. 7 Degr. & half, and the Meas. fr. the *Land's End* to the *S. Foreland* in *Kent* being betw. 50. & 51. N. lat. the Parallel there gives 38 m. to a Degree of Lon.; the true Breadth therefore is 285 m. All former Schemes are demonstratively erroneous. This Island was reckon'd so consid. among the Antients, that they called it *Insula Magna*, the *Great Island*; & *Cæsar* even boasted he had found another World. The Form of it is triangular, the *Land's End*, *Dover Head*, and *Caithness*, shooting out into so many Promontories, and

making the 3 Corners. Its Boundary THE SEA has several Names, adapted to the sev. Shores. On the N. 'tis called the *Northern Sea*, W. the *Irish Sea*, S. the *Channel*, E. the *German Ocean*. This Advantage of the Sea furro. it, as 'tis a Security against Enemies, so 'tis also agt. the violent Colds to which the Climate would otherwise be expos'd; for the Tides and constant Motion of the Sea send us in a kindly Sort of Vapour, wh. qualifies the natural Sharpness of the Air, to such Degree, that in some Parts of *France* and *Italy* they feel more of the Winter than we do in *England*. The Soil doth, in gr. meas. owe its Fertility to the same Cause; the Vapours not only mollifying the Air, & by that means nourishing every Vegetable, but also furnishing us w. gentle Showers in proper Seasons: Infomuch our Ancestors believed this must needs be *The fortunate Island* so much talk'd of by the Antients. I know not whether 'twas more the Courage and Vigour of these Westerly Inhabitants, than any natural Cause, wh. gave Rise to the Opinion, that the farther W. we go, the Constitutions of the People are more firm, and their Courage greater. That Part of *Gr. Britain* wh. lies tow. the Western Ocean is mountainous, as *Cornwal*, *Wales*, and many large Tracts of *Scotland*; but the inner Parts are gener. plain and champain, abounding with Corn and Pasture. The most remarkable Mountain, as it may be called, is that contin. Ridge wh. runs fr. S. to N. dividing as 'twere the whole Island into the E. & W. Parts, and is by some call'd *The English Apennine*. Great Numbers of smaller Islands lie round it; some single, as the *Isle of Wight*, *Isle of Man*, &c. others, as 'twere, in Clusters, as the *Cassiterides*, *Orcades*, and other little Slips, that are scat. all along the Coast of *Scotland*. It has on all Sides very convenient Harbours, and navigable Rivers in abundance, wh. convey the Riches of the Sea and foreign Nations into the very Heart of the Kingdom: Of these the *Thames*, *Severn*, and *Humber*, are the 3 most consid. wh. carry along with them into the Sea a vast Number of lesser Rivers. The Inhabitants of sev. Parts are of different Original. Those of *Cornwal* and *Wales* are, in gr. meas. the Posterity of the ant. *Britons*, who, upon the Invasion, first of the *Picts*, and then of the *Saxons*, were driven to these mountain. Corners & Outskirts, and have ever since preserved their Language, and many of their Families, fr. any Mixture of Foreigners. Of late Years indeed the *Cornish* are come over to the *Engl.* Language, Modes, &c. Nor are the *Welsh* less polite. The *Scots* are orig. *Irish*, but not without a Mixture of *Picts*, who, tho' subdued by the former, could not yet be entirely cut off. The best Historians are very positive the W. Parts of *Scotland* were peopled fr. *Ireland*, & the *Irish* being their Language puts it beyond all Dispute. The *British* Language is so much of a Piece with the old *Gaulish*, and the Customs of the People so very like, &c. that it's not unnatural to imagine, that, after the Multiplication of Mankind in their Progress Westw. they should come over from *Gaul* into *Britain*, lying within Sight. That its Sea-Coasts were peopled fr. *Gaul*, Mr. *Camden* has put beyond Dispute: For he considered the Pretences of the Descent of the *Britains* from the *Trojans* so exactly, and so plainly prov'd it a Mistake, that if any Thing could, nothing need be added. See more of *BRITAIN* under the Articles *ENGLAND*, *SCOTLAND*, and *WALES*, the 3 greater Divisions of it. *BRITAIN'S HOUSE*. See *CATWYCK*.

BRITANY, or *Bretagne*, the most N. W. Pr. of *France*, formerly call'd *Armorica*, is said to have taken its modern Name fr. those People of *Gr. Britain*, who, having escap'd the Fury of the *Saxons*, arrived on these Coasts, were courteously received by the Inhabitants, and at length became one Body of People with them. They still retain a differ. Language from the rest of *France*, being much like that spoken in *Wales*. That the *Britons* who went ov. with *Maximus*, and settled in *Armorica* among the Natives of the Country, is not indeed affirmed by any antient Historian, yet may, however, be a Conjecture not altogether improbable: But that they, driving out the antient Proprietors, made themselves absol. Masters of the Country, und. Cond. of their Leader *Conon Meriodoc*; and that they, wanting Women, had Recourse to *Dionotus*, or *Diodochus*, King of *Cornwal*, who sent 'em his own Daughter, *Ursula*, with 11000 young Women of Quality, and 60000 of inferior Rank (as set forth in the *Legends*) is now deem'd an arrant Fable, even by the *Roman Cath.* Writers. Had the *Britons* wanted Women, they would, without all Doubt, have kept those of the Country, when they drove out the *Men*. Besides, 'tis altogether improb. that *Cornwal* was so stock'd with Women as to spare 71000 *Virgins*. The Fleet, fraught with these unhappy *Virgins*, is supposed to have been driven by a Storm

Storm to the Mouth of the *Rhine*, and to have sailed up that River to *Cologn*, where they fell into the Hands of the Barbarians who fought for *Gratian* agt. *Maximus*, and were by them either put to Death, or carried into Captivity. *Ursula* is still revered in the Church of *Rome* as a *Saint*; but the Number of 11000 Virgins said to have suffered Martyrdom with her, has been, not many Years since, left out of the *Roman Breviary*. This Prov. is a Peninsula, bounded on all Sides by the Ocean, except tow. E. where it borders on *Anjou* and *Maine*, N. E. where it borders on *Normandy*, and S. W. where it borders on *Poitou*. 'Tis one of the largest of *France*, its Length fr. E. to W. (*viz.* fr. *Vitrey* to the Point of *Conquet*) being abt. 60 Leag. Its Breadth differing much by reason of the sev. Points wh. advance into the Sea, and the many Gulphs on its Coasts. But fr. *Nantes* to *St. Malo*, i. e. fr. S. to N. its Br. is abt. 45 Leag. It's sit. betw. the 47th and alm. 49th Deg. of Lat. 'Tis intermixed with Plains and Mountains, of wh. there are more in *Low. Britany*, wh. is crossed by a Chain of Mountains call'd *Arre*. There are many fruitful Plains, and many sandy barren Heaths. The Air is every where pretty temperate, but thick and moist tow. the Sea-Coast. The Soil yields Pasture, Hemp, Wood, Minerals, Corn, but very little Wine. The Meadows feed Abundance of Cattle, espec. Horses, of which a good Race is here bred. Flax growing in Plenty, abund. of Canvas and other Linnen is made. The Forests, many and large, contain gr. Variety of Game. Here are Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, and Tin. It is happy in Havens, having more good Sea-ports than any other Part of *France*. The Inhabitants are good Fishermen, encouraged by the gr. Var. of fine Fish taken on the Coast. The most confid. Rivers are the *Loire*, *Vilaine*, *Rance*, *Blavet*, *Aufen*, *Trioux*, *Leitta*, *Oder*, *Arguenon*, and *Couesnon*; but none save the 2 first navig. The Prov. is divided into *Upper & Lower Britany*. In the 1st are the Bishoprics of *Remes*, *Nantes*, *St. Malo*, *Dol*, *St. Brieux*; and in the 2d these, *Treguier*, *Leon*, *Quimper*, *Vannes*.

BRITON. See CAPE-BRITON.

BRITTENBURG Castle, in *Holland*, but now in Ruins, is supposed to be built & so named by some of the *Britons*, who, as in the foregoing Article is said, fled beyond Sea from the *Saxons* under *Hengist*.

BRIVE, in the *Lower Limosin*, *France*, is sit. on the Riv. *Couzeze*, over wh. is here a Bridge, and wh. receives here the *Vezere*, 17 Leag. fr. *Limoges* to S. 5 fr. *Tulle* S. W. and 7 fr. *Sarlat* E. It lies in a little Valley surro. with Hills, planted with Vines and Chesnut Trees. From this beautiful Situa. they surname it *the pleasant*. It's the only pretty Town in the whole Province, & contains about 4000 Souls. All the Comforts of Life are to be met with in this City.

BRIXEN Bishopric, in *Austria*, *Germany*, is about 45 m. long, and 30 br. has *Tirol* on N. and W. *Saltzburg* and Pt. of *Carinthia* E. and Part of *Trent* & the Domin. of *Venice* S. Some reckon it a distinct Princip. because its Bp. is a Pr. of the Empire: But there's an Appeal fr. him to the Count of *Tirol's* Court. 'Tis by the *Matricula* placed in the Circle of *Austria*; and, as it makes Part of the *Tirolese*, it is subj. to the *Austrian* Family, whose Emperors are stiled Counts of *Tirol*. The Country, tho' among the *Alps*, is very fruitful, espec. in excel. Wine. It belongs not all to the Bp. nor is it wholly independent. He possesses both spir. and tempo. Jurisdiction; but his Diocese extends but 7 or 8 Leag. His Revenue is, however, almost equal to that of *Trent*, 30 or 35000 Crowns, arising principally fr. the City *Brixen* (of which he's Ld.) *Bruneck*, *Ehrenburg*, Lordship of *Veldes* in *Carniola*, &c. The Religion is *Roman Catholick*, & staunch Zealots are they. The Chapter has 18 Canons, of whom 9 are Nobles, and the others Doctors, or Licentiates.

BRIXEN, or BRISSEN, in the Bishopric foregoing, stands at the Foot of Mount *Brenner*, on the River *Eyock*, where the *Rientz* joins it, 19 m. E. of *Tirol*, 43 N. W. of *Trent*, 30 S. E. of *Innsbruck* & the Confines of *Carinthia*, and but a Post-Stage fr. the Ter. of *Venice*, & 14 m. fr. *Verona*, in a fine Country abo. with Vineyards, yielding choice red Wine. 'Tis the See of a Bishop (Suffragan of *Saltzburg*) transla. hither fr. *Savio*, which was destroy'd by the *Huns*. 'Tis adorned w. spa. Squares, a Castle on an Eminence, very handf. Palace, Town-ho. Cathedral, and 2 oth. Churches joined, & 2 Convents. 'Tis a populous Town, and frequented for Min. Waters in its Neighbourhood. The Houses are well-built, alm. all of the same Size, w. Porticoes, and curiously painted without. Their best Shops are kept in Vaults, wh. run fr. one Side of the Street to t'other. The Bp's Palace wh. forms one Side of a fine Square overagt. the Churches, is encomp. w. a Ditch, and defended at

the Entry w. 4 Brass Cannon. 'Twas formerly an Imperial City. As it stands on the Road 'tis the Station of some Merchants betw. *Germa.* & *Italy*. The Country between this City & *Bolsano* is extremely populous, and so manured that the steepest Mountains are cultivated. See BRENNER. The Women of *Brixen* are reck. handsomer, the Men more genteel, and the People in gen. more civilized, than they are throughout *Tirol*. The Vir. *Mary* & *St. Christopher* (or their Pictures, &c.) being the prin. Objects of the Peoples Devotion, the latter is painted on all their Houses, and the Roads full of little Chapels of the former. This City has its own Magistrates, 2 Burgo-masters & 12 Council.

BRIXHAM, in *Devon*, 3 or 4 m. fr. *Dartmouth*, and near *Tor-Key*, in its Bay, is a little Town, where Fishery is carried on, and whence *Exeter* Market is in Part supplied. It is notable for its Spring call'd *Laywell*, wh. plainly ebbs & flows sometimes 4 times in an Hour, for 8 Hours together, about an Inch & 1 8th; tho' now & then it intermits.

BROADHAVEN. In the N. W. Corner of the Co. of *Mayo*, in the Prov. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, there's a Sort of Peninsula, joined to the main Land by a narrow Isthmus, on the N. Side whereof lies *Broadhaven*, which is a Bay with a good Harbour, and on the S. Side lies that which is called *Blackford Harbour*.

BROCHIA. See BAROCH, it being but another Name of the same Place, or rather different Spelling.

BROCKLEY HILL, in *Hartfordshire*, is supposed by *Camden*, &c. to have been the Station of the *Sullioniacæ*, ment. by *Antoninus*, for not many Years ago Coins, Urns, Rom. Bricks, &c. have been turned up here; and there's a Proverb which says,

No Heart can think, no Tongue can tell,

What lies 'tween Brockley-Hill & Pennywell.

The latter is an Inclosure across the Valley beyond *Brockley-Hill*, where Foundations are discern'd, & Tradit. says there has been a City.

BROCKSBURG. See BRUNSWICK.

BRODI, a Town of the Palat. of *Luscu*, in *Red Russia*, *Poland*, having strong Fortific. a Colle. Church, & good Academy.

BRODT, in the Co. of *Szerem*, in *Sclavonia*, *Hungary*, sit. on the *Save* & Bord. of *Bosnia*, 17 m. S. fr. *Pofega*, & 34 E. of *Gradisca*, is noted for a Victory over the *Turks* by Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden*, 1688. 'Tis supposed the *Dobacha Casra* of the Antients.

BRODERA, or *Broudra*, in the Pr. & Gulf of *Cambaya*, in the *Mogul* Ter. in hither *India*, is a large Town on the E. Side of the Gulf, und. the Tropic of *Cancer*, 5 m. S. E. of *Cambaya* Town, and at least 55 from *Amadabat*, & abt. 15 Leag. N. of *Baroach*, or *Brochia*; in a Country produ. Cotton, Wheat, Barley, Rice, &c. and so abounds with Lacque that one Village, near this Town, call'd *Sindickera*, produces yearly 25000 lb. Wt. The Town stands in a large sandy Plain on the lit. Riv. *Wasset*, is fortified after the old Way w. pretty good Walls & Towers. It is inhab. by many *Banians*, and by Callicoe-Weavers, who drive a good Trade to all Parts of their Prov. The Gov. has abt. 200 Villages under his Jurisdic. 65 of wh. for the Pay of the *Mogul's* Garrison here, the rest for Pensions to Officers of his Court. It has 10 stately Palaces, with pleas. Gardens, and fine Tombs.

BRODZICOW, in the Pal. of *Minski*, in *Lithuania*, *Poland*, sit. on the Riv. *Berezina*, 40 m. S. fr. *Borissow*, & 75 S. E. fr. *Minski*, is defend. by a strong Castle and Garrison. Its Riv. runs S. E. thro' the Ter. of *Robaczow* into the *Nieper*.

BROEL, in the Elect. of *Cologne*, 5 m. W. of the *Rhine*, 10 E. of *Cologne*, & 15 fr. *Bonne*, is a sm. pleasant Town, mid-way betw. *Cologne* & *Bonne*, with a strong Castle, wh. is the Seat of the Elec. when he hunts in the neighb. Forests.

BROGLIO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Prov. of *Piedmont*, & Cap. of the Co. of *Broglia*, sit. near the Frontiers of *Provence*, 25 m. N. E. of *Nice*; E. lon. 6. 42. lat. 44. 2.

BROKENBOROUGH, *Wilts*, 1 m. fr. *Malmesbury*.

BROME-BURNELL'S, *Warw.* betw. *Bitford* & *Salford*, on the Borders of *Worcestershire*.

BROMFIELD Plantations. See KING & QUEEN County.

BROMLEY, in *Kent*, a sm. Market Town, near the lit. Riv. *Ravensbourn*, in the Lathe of *Sutton*, 10 m. fr. *London* tow. *Tunbridge-Wells*. Market Thursdays. Fairs Feb. 3. & July 25. The 2 Remarkables are, 1. The Palace of the Bp. of *Rocheſter*, to whom *K. Edgar*, A. D. 700, gave the Manor. In his Park is a Well and Chapel near it, both dedic. to *St. Blasius*, much freq. by the Devout, because an Indulgence for 40 Days Penance was granted to all that visited

ted the Chapel and offered Prayers there. 2. The College erected in the R. of K. Cha. II. by Dr. Warner Bp of Rochester, for Maint. of 20 poor Clergymens Widows, 20 l. a Yr. to each. Wh. was the first of this Kind ever in Engl.

BROMLEY, near Bow, in Middlesex, (wh. has Name from the Saxon Words *Brom Leag*, i. e. *Bromfield* or *Broom Field*, because it form. abo. with *Broom*) is but a sm. Parish, but stor'd with good Buildings.

BROMLEY-PAGETS, or *Bromley-Abbots*, in Staffordsh. 7 m. fr. Tutbury, 10 E. of Stafford, 101 comp. & 128 meaf. m. fr. London; W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. 45. form. call'd *Bromley-Abbots*, was at the Dissolution of Abbies, &c. given to Ld. Paget, therefore so named. 'Tis a pretty Town, having a good Market Tuesdays, and Fair Aug. 24. At this Place, within the Mem. of Man, says Dr. Plot, they had a Sport on *New Year & Twelfth Days*, call'd the *Hobby-horse Dance*, fr. a Person who rode on the Image of a Horse of thin Boards, with Bow & Arrows in his Hands, w. wh. he made a snapping Noise as he drew it to and fro, keeping Time with Musick, whilst 6 others danced the Hay, &c. with as many Rain-Deers Heads on their Shoulders, half white half red. To the Hobby-horse belonged a Pot, wh. the Reeves of the Town kept, and filled w. Cakes & Ale; to which all the Spectators gave 1 d. for themselves & Families, wherewith they paid for the Cakes & Ale, and with the rest maintained their Poor, and repaired the Church.

BROMWICK-WEST, Staff. near the Tame, a little to S. of Walsal, is noted for the Birth of *Walter Parsons*, Porter to K. James I. whose Picture was hung up in the Guard-Room at *Whitehall*, a Man so tall and strong that he could take up 2 of the tallest Yeomen of the Guard under his Arms, and carry 'em as he pleased, do what they could, about the Guard-Room.

BROMYARD, in Herefordshire, is a little Mar. Town, in the Road mid-way between *Hereford & Worcester*; the Country all along being full of Orchards, it in Blooming & Fruit Seasons is pleas. Travelling it. Market Mondays. Fairs Mar. 25. May 25.

BRON, or *Bronno*, a Town of the Ter. of *Pavia*, in the *Milanese Italy*, sit. S. of the Po, 12 m. S. of *Pavia*; E. lon. 10. lat. 44. 50.

BROOK. In the Neighb. of *Bishop's-Cannings, Wilts*, rises the Riv. *Were* (wh. falls into the *Avon*) wh. is here call'd *Brook*, and gives Name to a House whence the 2 Hon. Famil. of *Verney & Greville* take Title of Baron.

BROOKLAND, in Kent, in *Romney-Marsh*, 4 m. N. W. of *Lyd*.

BROOMSGROVE, a Mar. Town near the Rise of the Riv. *Salwarp*, in *Worcestershire*, 10 m. N. W. of *Worcester*, 7 fr. *Stourbridge*, 49 fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 52. 26. It's abt. 6 furl. long, and has full 400 Houses, and drives confid. Trade in Cloathing. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. It was an ant. Borough, and once sent Members to Parliamt. Market Tuesday. Fairs May 3. June 24. July 25. Aug. 29.

BRORA, in the Shire of *Sutherland, Scotland*, is a Burgh or Barony at the Mo. of a River of its own Name. And in the Island of *Brora* the E. of *Sutherland* has a Seat when he comes thither to hunt Deer. In the Neighb. are Mines of excel. Coals, & Salt-pans, wh. afford gr. Quant. for Exportation.

BROSELY, a Vill. abt. 6 m. fr. *Bridgenorth*, in *Shropsh.* is fam. for a Well, wh. broke out in 1711. the Water of wh. is of a wonderful Nature, sending out a Vapour, or Steam, wh. will, as the People order it, take Fire. They lay over it an Iron Cover, with a semicircular Hole near 1 Side of it, at which the Vapour being forced to exhale, they set it on Fire, by putting a Candle, or other flaming Thing, over the Hole, at wh. it inst. takes Fire, and burns w. that Vehemence that it will presently consume a great Stick, and in less than 2 Hours boil a large Piece of Beef; or you may light Tobacco, or broil Meat at the Flame, without any Taste of the Sulphur, or any Thing offensive besides. It never ceases burning after 'tis once lighted, 'till the Cover is taken off; and as soon as that is done, the Flame's extinguish'd, and the Water inst. cold as any Spring Water whatever. The Places adja. are rich in Coal Mines.

BROSS, or *Zafnaras*, is sit. on the Riv. *Weissel*, in *Transylvania*, 16 m. S. W. fr. *Weissenburg*, is a neat City, and appears to have been a Rom. Colony.

BROT, or BRE, abt. a Leag. fr. *La Vaux*, in the Cant. of *Berne, Swisserland*, is a Lake, abt. a Leag. in Comp. famous for breeding the biggest Lobsters in that Country; but being in some Places unfathomable has been found dangerous to bathe in.

BROTHERTON, in *Yorksh.* See FERRY-BRIDGE. BROU, in the Prov. of *Perche, France*, is sit. on the lit. Riv. *Douxaine* above *Dangeau*, betw. *Chateaudun & Nogent-le-Rotrou*, 5 Leag. & ha. fr. the latter to S. E. It's noted for its Market.

BROUAGE, in the Pr. of *Saintonge, France*, sit. betw. the Mo. of the *Garonne* & that of the *Charante*, 18 m. S. of *Rochelle*; W. lon. 1. lat. 45. 50. is a sm. City on the Sea Coast, w. an Harb. and the finest Salt Marshes in the whole Kingd. The Tide flows to the very Walls & a Leag. higher up. It produces vast Quant. of good Salt. Here's gener. a Garrison of 5 or 600 Men. The Harb. was form. very good, but now fill'd w. Mud. The City is reg. built, consisting of 5 or 6 Streets, all drawn by Line, and ending in the gr. Square. 'Tho' placed as in *Saintonge*, to wh. it form. appertain'd, 'tis now under the Gov. of *Aunis*.

BROUG, or *Brouck*, in the Cant. of *Berne, Switzerland*, 8 m. N. E. of *Araw*, has its Name fr. the fine Stone *Broug* (or *Bridge*) over the Riv. *Aar*. 'Tis a pretty large well built Town, but stands on uneven Ground, sloping down to the River. The Government is the same as at *Araw & Zoffingen*. The ch. Buildings are the Town-house, adorned on the Outside with Paintings of Great Personages, the College where is a fine Library, and a fine Granary.

BROUGH, *Yorksh.* E. Riding, in *Holderness*, a Village near the old Roman City *Cataraetum*, with a Bridge call'd *Cataraet-Bridge*.

BROUGH (or *Burgh*) under *Stancmore*, i. e. a Borough under a Stone Mountain, in *Westmoreland*, 6 m. fr. *Appleby*, & 255 fr. *London*, stands on a Rivulet abt. 2 m. fr. the River *Eden*, and is divided into 2 Towns, the Upper, alias *Church-Brough*, where the Church stands, the other call'd *Lower-Brough* fr. its Sit. & Market *Brough* fr. its Market, which is Thursdays, and pretty considerable.

BROUGHAM, *Westmoreland*, near *Penrith*, in the Road fr. *Appleby*.

BROUGHTON, a Village in *Lancashire*, 4 m. N. W. of *Ulverston*, near the Riv. *Duddon*.

BROUGHTON, *Lincolnsh.* on the Riv. *Ank*, near *Glandford Bridge*, & the Rom. Causey wh. leads fr. *London* by *Lincoln* to the *Humber*.

BROUGHTON, *Northamptonsh.* near *Kettering*, in the Road fr. *Northampton*.

BROUGHTON, *Oxf.* near *Banbury*.

BROUGHTON, *Hampsh.* near the *Wallops*, on the Borders of *Wiltsh.*

BROUGHTON, *Wiltsh.* betw. *Bradford & Lacock*.

BROUGHTON, Staff. 5 m. N. W. of *Eccleball*.

BROUGHTON-OVER, *Nott.* so call'd to distinguish it from *Nether-Broughton* in *Leicestersh.* to wh. it joins.

BROWERSHAVEN, in the Island of *Schonen, Zealand*, is as much as to say the *Brewer's Haven*, (in Lat. *Cerevisiae Coëtoris Portus*) so call'd fr. the gr. Quant. of Beer brought hither fr. *Delft*, &c. and distrib. to all the Towns in this Prov. is seated on the N. Side of the Island, abt. 6 m. fr. *Zirick-Zee* to N. & 9 fr. *Helvoetsluys*; E. lon. 3. 55. lat. 51. 50. 'Twas once a Place of good Trade, therefore walled, increased in Buildings, & governed by its own Magistrates. But 'tis now declined, & subsists ch. by Fishing & Agricult.

BROWER Streight, abt. 12 or 15 Leag. E. of the Isle of *Staten*, (wh. forms the Streight betw. it and the E. Part of *Terra del Fuego*), *S. America*, is now com. us'd by the Ships that sail fr. the *Magellanic Coasts* into the *S. Sea*, and is look'd upon much more safe & easy than ventur. thro' the Streight of *Le Maire* or *Magellan*; and 'tis the Rout wh. Mr. *Bauchefne Gwin* took in his Return fr. that Sea, 1701, to Port *St. Julian* on the *Magellanic Coast*.

BROXTOW, *Nott.* on N. W. Side of *Nottingham*, is reck. in the Par. of *Bilborough*.

BRUCHION. See ALEXANDRIA in Egypt.

BRUCK, or *Pruck*, in *Austria, Germ.* is sit. on the Riv. *Mur*, 15 m. S. E. of *Leuben*, & 3 N. W. of *Gratz*, and is an old Town, of no gr. Note, unless for a Cattle Fair.

BRUCKSAL, or *Bruxhall*, in the Bpr. of *Spires*, in the *Palatinate, Germ.* 9 m. S. E. of *Philipsburg*, 12 N. E. of *Durlach*; E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 15. is a large, open, sorry Town on the River *Salza*, with a Castle, wh. is the ordin. Residence of the Bp. of *Spires*, to whom 'tis subj. Here *Pr. Eugene* kept his Head Quarters during the Siege of *Philipsburg* by the French in 1734.

BRUCOE, a Town abt. half a m. fr. the Riv. *Gambia*, in the Kingd. of *Jamarrow*, in *Negroland, Afric*, where the English have a Factory. 'Tis inhab. by People of the *Mundingo* Race, but strict Followers of *Mohammed*. Abt. ha. a m. below is a Ledge of Rocks dry at Low-Water, which reaches

reaches from the N. Shore 5 Sixths of the Way ov. the Riv. & leaves so narrow a Channel under the S. Shore, that 'tis very dangerous for large Ships, & our Sloops take Opportunity of slack Water to pass it. It is called *Pholey's Pass*.

BRUDWALL, abt. 7 m. fr. *Haddon*, *Derbyshire*, merits being mentioned here, as being the Place near which, in sinking a Lead Groove, were dug a Piece of a Bone and Tooth of a wonderful Proportion. This Tooth (tho' a Qr. of it was broken off) was 13 Inches & ha. in Comp. & weigh'd 3 lb. 10 oz. & 3 qrs. With these was found a Skull so large as to hold 7 Pecks of Corn. Some suppose the Tooth and Bone to be a Man's; and why not when a Skull so monstrous was found with them? But others have thought it the *Dens molaris* (or Grinder) of an Elephant; and for this Opinion produce Elephants Bones found near *Castleton*. The most prob. Conject. are, they are the *Exuviae* of those Creatures brought hither by the gen. Deluge, and by specific Gravitation deposited in the Earth, then render'd fluid as Mud. Yet Dr. *Leigh* is of Opin. that these Representations of Creatures, and their Parts, as also the other Modifications of Matter, which are found in *Pool's Hole*, and the Mines of this County, are purely the wanton Sportings, or *Lusus Naturæ*, of the *Fluor Stalactetes*, caused by diff. Mixtures of bituminous, saline, and terrene Particles.

BRUGES, in *Flanders*, 24 m. fr. *Ghent* to N. W. 11 fr. *Ostend* to E. & 46 fr. *Antwerp* W.; E. lon. 3. 13. lat. 51. 12. It had its Name fr. one single Bridge (not Bridges) called *Brug-Stock*, near which stood a Chapel, wh. occasioned the building of the City. The Streets are large and strait; & here are sev. fine Squares; 1 call'd *Friday's Market-place*, where 6 gr. Streets begin, & lead in a strait Line to 6 princ. Gates of the City. At one End of this Square stands a fine Steeple, 533 Steps high, with a curious Chime of Bells. That Square is adorned w. sev. Rows of Trees, wh. afford pleas. Walks to the Inhabitants. The Square call'd the *Burg*, fr. the Castle of that Name, is surro. w. many Buildings; as, the Town-ho. a Gothic Building, but very fine, adorn'd with the Pictures of a gr. many Earls & Countesses of *Flanders*; the Cathc. Church; the Bp.'s Palace; & the Chapel of the holy Blood, viz. of our Saviour; wh. Blood is kept in a Glas Phial, and used, they say, to grow liquid, and even to boil, formerly, every Friday, fr. Break of Day to 3 o' Clock Afternoon. But, it seems, this boiling Miracle never happened since the Year 1300. In this City are a vast Number of Canals for Conven. of Trade. One leads to *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Furnes*, & *Dunkirk*; to all and each of which one can go in one Summer's Day by this Canal. It is now so wide, it can carry Vessels of 400 Tons, wh. come up into the Bason of *Bruges*, call'd the *Komme*, where one has often seen at a Time 25 or 30 large Ships either of War or Merchantmen. 'Tis surprizing to see how Ships come out of Sea into that Canal, wh. is fresh Water, without the Sea-water mixing with it. 'Tis done by Sluices and other Machines for the Purpose at *Slicke & Plassebadaal*, 2 Places defen. by str. Forts for Secu. of the Sluices. There are 3 other Canals, 1 leading to *Ghent*, 1 to *Damme*, and a 3d to *Sluys*. All these, as well as those within the City, contain only stagnant or still Water, notwithstanding the Unevenness of the Ground, wh. is 18 f. lower tow. the Sea than in the Town, at the Gate of *Ghent*, where Vessels from *Ghent*, *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, and *Mechlin*, arrive. But the Water in the City can be renewed in half an Hour, by letting it run gently into Sea by 3 Sluices within the City. The Inhabitants use not that Water for drinking, or dressing Viçuals; but (having neither Rivers nor Springs) have Water convey'd fr. *Ghent*, the *Lys*, and the *Scheld*, by large Pipes laid in the chief Streets; fr. wh. every House, paying, may be supply'd. *Bruges* belong'd form. to the Diocese of *Tournay*, fr. wh. 'twas dismembered in 1559, and erected into an E. pisc. See, Suffragan to the A-Bp. of *Mechlin*. The Diocese contains 6 Cities, *Bruges*, *Ostend*, *Sluys*, *Damme*, *Middleburg* in *Flanders*, and *Oudeburg*; and 133 Boroughs or Villages in 8 Rural Deanries. The Cathc. Church is very antient. Here are 2 other Col. Churches, one dedica. to our Lady, wh. is very beautiful, and has a fine Steeple, so high that Seamen see it as they sail tow. *Ostend*. The Treasure of this Church is also very rich and curious; but can't be shewn to Strangers unless by 2 of the Nobility & 2 of the Burghers, who keep the Key. Among other Curiosities are the rich Vestments of *Thomas o' Becket*, A-Bp. of *Canterbury*, set with Diamonds and other Precious Stones, and bought, at the Reformation, by *Mary*, Sister of Emp. *Cha. V.* and presented to this Church. Here are 5 oth. Churches, 14 Chapels, 2 Abbeys of Men, 4 of Women, a vast Numb. of Convents and Nunneries, among others the Jesuits have one, where

they teach polite Literature. In the *Dominican Church* the Pulpit is an admirable Piece of Workmanship, the Wood wh. supports the Top being cut out as Ropes, and bending as such, being very curious. There is in this Church a remarkable Picture, viz. The Marriage of our Saviour with St. Catherine of Sienna. The Virg. Mary joins their Hands, St. Dominic marries them, and old K. David plays upon the Harp at their Wedding. The *Carthusians* have a very large Monastery. Their Kitchen-garden, Cells, and little Gardens, may be 1 m. in Circumf. I went to visit them (says the Author of *A Jour. thro' the Austrian Netherlands*) and asked the Superior if any of their Mouths were open; i. e. had Liberty of Speaking? He shew'd me a Cell, and desired me to ring there. When I rung, the Father within asked what I wanted? I answer'd, that a Stranger had the Curiosity to see a Cell. — Curiosity, says he, never enters here; but if you ring at a Cell in the Corner, there is one, perhaps, may admit you. And when I rung there, a little chearful Father let me in, and satisfy'd my Curiosity by shewing me his Room, his Oratory, Library, little Garden, and a Gallery to walk in when it rained, which was full of Birds. He told me that every one of the Fathers, to divert themselves, took to one Trade or other; his was breeding up of Birds; and that all the Fathers Apartments were alike. But the noblest Monastery is the *Dunes*, of the Order of St. Bernard. It consists of 2 Cloysters, as large as those of *Hampton-Court*, with gr. Gardens behind. The Abbot's Apartment is very magnificent, and those of the Monks in the Cloysters very neat. They keep a sumptuous Table of every Thing that is in Season; & have Country-Seats, depending on the Abbey, where they go a hunting, &c. and they keep their Coaches. Of the many Nunneries 2 are *English*, one *Augustines*, who are all *English* Ladies of Quality, whose Superior in 1724 was Lady *Lucy Herbert*, Sister to the D. of *Porvis*, a Lady of gr. Affability and Politeness to the *English*, of what Profession soever. These Nuns entertain Strangers at the Gate w. Sweetmeats and Wine. The other *English* Nunnery, call'd the *Pelicans*, is of stricter Order and coarser Drefs. Here are sev. Hospitals, &c. where the Poor & Orphans are exceedingly well taken Care of. Also sev. Courts of Justice, both for Civil and Crim. Matters. The 1st is of the Magistrates, viz. 2 Burgomasters, 12 Echevins (Aldermen), 12 Councilors, 6 Pensionaries, 2 Treasurers; who gov. the City, and admin. Justice. The 2d is that of the adjacent Country, in *French* *Le Franconat de Bruges*, in *Flemish* *Het Vrye van Brugge*; i. e. in *Engl.* *The Liberty of Bruges*, wh. is a large Country. It's call'd the *Liberty*, because the Inhabitants made themselves free from the Jurisdic. of *Ghent* and *Bruges*. This is gov. by 4 Burgomasters, 27 Echevins, 6 Pensionaries, 2 Treasurers. A 3d Court of Justice is that of the Provostship & Chapter, where Justice is admin. in the Name of the Bp. as Prov. of the Cathc. and Chancel. of *Flanders*. The Chapter has also a pretty extens. Jurisdiction. But in Crim. Cases these 2 Colleges make but one. This City was in a most flour. Condition above 200 Years ago, Merchants fr. all Parts of the World resorting thither. They still shew 17 antient Palaces, formerly the Residences of Consuls. Here are the Cloth-Hall, Bays-Hall, Says-Hall, belon. to the *English*. Under the 1st runs a Canal, wh. brings Bylanders of Burden into the Hall. But since the Cities of *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam* have enlarged their Trade, that of *Bruges* has been continually decaying; and this City is not now, by far, so populous as before that Time it was. However, there are still a gr. many very rich Merchants, who meet every Day at Noon in the Great Market-place, which since 1715 is their Exchange; and the City has a great Trade in Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c. and a Number of Tradesmen, who make Fustians, Tapestries, Cloths, and Silk Stuffs. They are divided into 68 Professions, or Companies. This City had its Share in the Low Country Wars. Again; it was taken by the Confederates in 1706, surpris'd by the *French* in 1708 at the same Time with *Ghent*, and submitted again to the Allies at the End of the Year; and has ever since continued in the Possession of the House of *Austria*.

BRUMHAM, *Bedfordshire*, 2 m. from *Bedford*, on the W. Side of the *Ouse*.

BRUNDOLO, or *Brondolo* (by *Pliny* call'd *Brundulus*) in the *Venet. Dom.* stands near the City *Chioggia*, on an Isl. formed by the Riv. *Adige & Farraro*. This Island was heretofore more capacious, and its Port near 4 m. in Circuit, with a Bank in the Middle formed by 2 Rivers, which emptied themselves into the Gulph (viz. of *Venice*); infomuch that the *Venet. & Genoese* Fleets rode in it more than once without incommoding each other. This Territ. was destroy'd with the

the City in 808; and again repair'd in a great measure; but sack'd, &c. by the *Genoese* in 1379. The *Venetians*, to drive them out, were forced to cannonade them, and so destroy some remaining Fortifications: So that but little is left of City or Harbour.

BRUNDUSIUM, an ant. City of the Kingd. of *Naples*, in *Italy*, on the Coast of the *Adriatic* Sea, wh. had a commodious Haven, whence they took Passage into *Greece*. Hence *Pompey* made his Retreat with his Fleet from *Cæsar*, by whom he had been besieged in this City.

BRUNETO, in the Republic of *Genoa*, *Italy*, is sit. on the Riv. *Verra* near its Fall into the *Magra*, and at the Foot of the *Apenine* Hills. 'Tis but sm. and thinly peopled, yet is a Bpr. under that of *Genoa*, dist. fr. that Metrop. 50 m. E. and fr. *Spezza* 9 N. E.

BRUNSBURG. See **BRAUNSBURG**.

BRUNSBUTTEL, in the N. Part of *Ditmarsh*, *Holstein*, possessed by the K. of *Denmark*.

BRUNSHUSEN is a Fort at the Mouth of the *Schwing*, in the D. of *Bremen*, where our King has a confid. Toll; all Ships, except the *Hamburgers*, that come up the *Elbe* out of the Sea, being obliged to stop here, and give an Account of their Lading, for wh. when they come to *Hamburg* they must pay a certain Duty to a Comptroller, placed there by the Governmt. of *Hanover*. An *Engl.* Man of War of 24 Guns rides at Anchor on the *Elbe*, at the Entr. into the *Schwing*, to oblige 'em to bring to; which Vessel is of gr. Service to our *Engl.* Trade and Navig. in these Parts for preven. clandest. Practices, and preserving the Rights & Freedom of our Commerce.

BRUNSWICK Dominions in General. — The Family of **BRUNSWICK** is divided into 2 Branches, **WOLFENBUTTLE** and **LUNENBURG**. That of **WOLFENBUTTLE** is subdivided into 3. viz. 1. That of **BRUNSWICK**, wh. became extinct in 1704. 2. that of **WOLFENBUTTLE**, extinct 1735, by Death of D. *Lewis-Adolph*, Father to the late Empress Regent; 3. that of **BEVEREN**. — The Branch of **LUNENBURG** was subdiv. into 2, viz. those of **ZELL** and **HANOVER**; but, on the Death of the last Duke of *Zell*, without Issue Male, 1705. that Branch was extinct, and the Estates devolved to the late E. of *Hanover*, our K. *George I.* by Marriage to the Duke's Daughter and sole Heiress, *Sophia Dorothea*, who died in 1726. [See **AHLEN**.] All the Princes of this Illustr. House are descend. fr. *Ernest D.* of *Lunenburg*, who died in 1546, the **WOLFENBUTTLE** Branch fr. the Eldest Son, that of **HANOVER** fr. the Younger. On the Extinction of the 2 elder Branches of **BRUNSWICK** & **WOLFENBUTTLE** above mentioned, their Domin. fell to the Branch of **BEVEREN**, wh. still flour. in a num. Family. In the Descr. of this Country, 2 Things are carefully to be disting. viz. *The Domin. of the Ho. of Brunswick* and *Brunswick Proper*, because all the sev. Branches of this Family are sometimes stiled *Dukes of Brunswick*.

BRUNSWIC *Duchy* (taken at large) includes the Du. of *Hanover*, Prin. of *Grubenhagen*, & Coun. of *Blankenburg* & *Rheinfein*. 'Tis boun. S. by *Thuringia* & *Hesse-Cassel*; W. by the *Wefer* (wh. parts it fr. the Prin. of *Minden*) and the Coun. of *Lippe* & *Hoye*; N. by *Lunenburg*; E. by *Magdeburg* and the Prin. of *Halberstadt* and *Anhalt*. Ch. Rivers are the *Leina* and *Ockar*, exclus. of the *Wefer*, wh. washes its Borders. The Inhabitants are large and strong, and lodge and fare hard, their com. Diet being Pork, with Wheat & Rye Bread, which grows to a prodigious Height. But the *Duchy* of

BRUNSWICK Proper is possessed by the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle* and *Beveren*, and borders on the Du. of *Magdeburg* and *Lunenburg*, Prin. of *Halberstadt*, *Grubenhagen*, and *Calenberg*, and Bpr. of *Hildesheim*.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTLE, or **BEVEREN**, *Dominions*, a pleasant Country, are, 1. The Cities of *Brunswick*, *Wolfenbuttle*, *Helmstadt*, *Koenigslutter*, &c. 2. The Bailiwick of *Hessen*, *Lichtenburg*, *Ferxen*, *Calvoerde*, *Forst*, *Schæpenstein*, *Schæningen*, *Lutter*, *Walkenried*, *Gandelsheim*, &c. 3. The Princip. or Coun. of *Blankenburg*, cont. the Towns of *Heimberg*, *Boernick*, Monast. of *Michelsstein*, &c. The reigning Prince, *Charles* (who in 1733. married *Philippina-Charlotte*, Sister to the pres. K. of *Prussia*, and whose Sister was married the same Year to the said Prince now K. of *Prussia*) is rich & powerful. His Revenue is above 300000 *l.* a Year. His Troops amount to above 4000 Men, and he's able bring 12 or 14000 into Field. The Peasants who are sober and laborious, are clownish & stupid, but robust, and make good Soldiers. The Duke's Court is numerous, nor wants Magnificence; and his Titles, Arms, and Pretensions

much the same as those of *Hanover*. The People are mostly *Lutheran*. The 2 Co. of *Blankenburg* & *Reinsfein* are usually confid. together as one. They are so call'd fr. their Towns, and lie in the E. Pt. of this *Duchy*, abt. 24 m. fr. S. to N. but narrow at both Ends, nor above 9 m. where broadest. These Counties (togeth. w. *Queidlinburg*, *Hohenstein*, *Stolberg*, & *Schwartzbourg*, in *Up. Saxony*) were form. one Prov. and called *Hartzingow*, i. e. the *Hercynian* County, having been a Part of the ant. *Hercynian* Forest, now call'd *Hartz*, of wh. still remain gr. Woods & Parks, with Game. *Reinsfein* was claimed by the E. of *Hanover* as a vacant Fief, but seized by the late E. of *Brandenburg*, as holding of his Prin. of *Halberstadt*. These Counties are S. fr. *Brunswick Proper*, S. W. fr. *Magdeburg*, W. fr. *Halberstadt*, N. fr. *Thuringia*, and E. fr. *Hildesheim*. 'Tis so cold that the Snow lies on the Mountains 'till *Midsummer*, and affords lit. Corn; but the Valleys are fill'd w. Cattle. The Inhabitants are strong and vigorous, and many live 100 or 110 Years. There are Iron Mines in the Mountains, one of wh. called *Broeken*, or *Brockberg* [the *Bructerus* of the *Latins*] is reck. the highest in *Germany*. Betw. *Blankenburg* and *Elbingerode* is a remar. Cave, call'd *Buman's Hole*, fr. its first Discoverer *Buman*, wh. has a narrow Entrance, but none ever found the End, tho' some Miners have affirmed they have gone in it as far as *Goslar*, 20 m. Large Bones of strange Creatures have been often found in it, which the neighb. Gentry keep for Rarities, among the rest the Skeleton of a Giant. There are 2 gr. Rocks near the Convent of *Michaelstein*, not far from *Blankenburg*, which represent 2 Monks in proper Habit, as nicely as if they were carved out, and are therefore call'd *the Monks Craigs*. Many Castles are here on the Tops of inaccessible Rocks, and some even hewn out of the Rocks. The most remark. is that near *Brockberg*, said to have been built 300 Years before Christ by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons*, who had an Idol and Temple of *Saturn* here, wh. were destroy'd by *Charlemagne*, who call'd the Place *Hartzburg*. A Salt Spring having been discovered at the Bottom of this Hill in the Time of *Julius D.* of *Brunswick*, he built a sm. Town for the Workmen called *Julius Hall*, wh. is now grown rich and large, by their Trade in Salt, Copper Kettles & Pots, Wire, &c. The People of this Country are said to be the dullest Dolts in *Germany*, & mere Bigots to the Infit. & Cust. of their Ancestors. The most noted Towns are *Blankenburg*, *Goslar*, *Helmstadt*, *Gandersheim*, *Wolfenbuttle*, *Brunswick*.

BRUNSWICK City, in the foregoing Domin. is sit. on the Riv. *Ocker*, in a Plain near the N. Bounds of the Country, 40 m. N. W. fr. *Halberstadt*, 51 W. of *Magdeburg*, 60 E. of the *Wefer*, 70 W. of the *Elbe*, 51 W. of *Brandenburg*, 73 N. of *Erfurt*, 35 E. of *Hanover*, & 30 S. E. of *Zell*; E. lon. 10. 44. lat. 52. 14. The *Latin* Name is *Brunopolis*, fr. *Bruno*, a D. of *Saxony*, who built it in 861. It became an Imp. City, and Cap. of the *Duchy*, and had Liberty of chusing its own Magistrates, &c. and grew a rich & powerful Hans Town, but was at length taken by D. *Rodolph Augustus*, and reduced under Sovereignty; the Dukes building a Citadel, and augmenting Fortifica. &c. to keep it so; whereupon sev. Merchants, &c. removed; and most of their noble Houses, Warehouses, and Halls, are now empty. The *Ocker* runs thro' the City, which is still rich and populous, tho' short of what 'twas when Free. 'Tis 2 m. in Comp. and furro. with double Walls and Ditches. The Houses, tho' mostly Timber, are gener. well built. The Town-ho. is magnif. & the D. of *Blankenburg's* Palace a stately old Fabrick. And the late Duke built a magnificent new one, large enough for commod. lodging 10 Sov. Princes, wh. has rich Furniture, fine Pictures, and a Cabinet of Curiosities. He made the City Fortificat. so compleat, that it cannot be besieged but by a numer. Army. But then it would require a more numer. Garrison to defend it than he of himself could furnish. Many Churches are fine. There's a sm. one for the *Rom. Catholics*. The principal Church is that of *St. Blaise*. In a Square over-agt. it is a Lion of Brass, on a very high Pedestal, representing that wh. Duke *Henry*, surnam'd *the Lion*, made so tame that he follow'd him wherever he went, and, after his Interment in that Church, they say, went to the Door, and, because he could not break it open, stay'd there and died for Grief. The Town is divided into 5 Corporations, wh. have each their sepa. Magistrates, &c. but unite in Matters of com. Concern. They value their Town as being the first of any Note wh. embra. *Luther's* Doctrine. Their chief Trade is Tanning Leather, and brewing Mum, fr. Malt of Barley and a Mixture of Wheat, well hopped. They've a thin Sort for com. drinking; but that called *Ship-Mum* is scarce drinkable

drinkable 'till it has purg'd itself at Sea, by which they transport gr. Quant. A Set of Brewers have Privilege to make it fr. *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, but who must sell none 'till old enough, lest it should lose its Reputation. Butter and Hops are gr. Commodit. here; and they've a sweet Beer call'd *Brewhan*. Here are 2 Fairs yearly, and confid. Trade at both, the Ducal Family, &c. being then gener. here. The Road hence to *Wolfenbuttle* is lined on both Sides with Trees.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG *Electorate*, &c. belong immed. to His *Britan. Majesty*, as Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg* and *Hanover*. These Dominions lie alm. contig. some in the Cir. of *Westphalia*, but the greater Part in *Low. Saxony*, of wh. alm. the whole Cir. belongs to this Elector; his Neighb. being the El. of *Brandenburg*, Landgr. of *Hesse-Cassel*, Dukes of *Holslein* & *Mecklenburg*, & Bp. of *Munster*. The Dominions of this Electorate may be confid. under 3 Heads. I. The PATRIMONIAL ESTATES, II. The SUCCESSION OF LUNENBURG-ZELL, III. The DUCHIES OF BREMEN AND VERDEN. I. The Patrimonial Estates of the Family, viz. 1. The D. of *Hanover*, or *Calenberg*. 2. The Princip. of *Grubenhagen*, in wh. are Salt-pits & rich Mines. 3. Half the Co. of *Diepholt*. 4. The Towns of *Stolzenau*, *Diepenau*, *Stigerberg*, & *Barenburg*, in the Co. of *Hoya*. 5. The Bailiwicks of *Coldingen*, *Lutern*, *Barinberg*, & *Weserhoff*, in the Bpr. of *Hildesheim*, with the Protectorship of that City. II. The Succession of *Lunenburg-Zell*, containing, 1. The Towns of *Lunenburg* & *Zell*, *Ultzen*, *Bardowic*, *Walstrode*, *Guthorn*, *Botmar*, *Ilten*, *Harbourg*, &c. 2. The Co. of *Danneberg* (yielded by the D. of *Wolfenbuttle* to the House of *Lunenburg-Zell*, for their Pretens. to the City of *Brunswick*). 3. The oth. Half of the Co. of *Diepholt*. 4. The Co. of *Hoya*. 5. The Duchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, with the fm. but pop. trading Towns, on the *Elbe*, of *Lawenburg*, *Mollen*, *Wittenberg*, & *Ratzebourg*. III. The Duchies of *Bremen* & *Verden* (exc. the City of *Bremen*, and a small Tract of Land at the Mo. of the *Elbe*, call'd *Hadeland*, wh. bel. to *Hamburg*). The Extent of these Dominions fr. S. to N. is abt. 190 m. and abt. 160, where broadest, fr. E. to W. But they are intermix'd with the Bpr. of *Hildesheim* & Domin. of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, wh. both together are not above 120 m. fr. E. to W. nor above 65 fr. N. to S. tho' both Ways very unequal by being indented by the Elector's and other Dominions. The Extent of the Particulars is thus given us:

| | m. long. | m. br. |
|--|----------|--------|
| The Principality of <i>Grubenhagen</i> | 40 | 40 |
| The Duchy of <i>Hanover</i> , or <i>Calenberg</i> , | 40 | 12 |
| The Duchy of <i>Lunenburg</i> | 80 | 50 |
| The Duchy of <i>Saxe-Lawenburg</i> | 30 | 15 |
| The Duchy of <i>Bremen</i> , including <i>Verden</i> , | 60 | 40 |
| The County of <i>Hoya</i> | 30 | 15 |
| The County of <i>Diepholt</i> | 30 | 10 |

The Elector's Pretensions are only to the small Co. of *Eichfeld*, (of wh. the Elec. of *Mentz* is possessed) as Part of the Princ. of *Grubenhagen*; to the larger Half of the Bpric. of *Hildesheim*; to the Fortres of *Peyna*, & to the Co. of *Reinfein*, as a vacant Fief; which was seized by the Elector of *Brandenburg* as holding of his Princ. of *Halberstadt*. His Revenues arise, 1. fr. the Salt Pits or Springs of *Lunenburg*. 2. From Taxes on Land, Cattle, Merchandize, Publick-houses, and Inns. 3. His greatest arise fr. the rich Mines of Silver, Iron, and Copper. Those of *Clausshall*, *St. Andrew*, and *Altena*, yield near 200000 l. a Year. The whole Revenue is calculated to amount to at least 400000 l. a Yr. In 1692 the Elector's Grandfather had near 14000 regular Troops. Now the Estates are augm. by above 1 half by Addition of *Lunenburg* & *Bremen*, he may raise an Army of between 30 and 40000 Men, without much burthening his Subjects. In 1729 he review'd a Body of 19890; in 1735, the Number was 22000 reg. Troops. In 1687, was made an hered. and perpet. Union betw. this Family and that of *Saxony*, wh. was renew'd 1731 and 1736, (and strengthen'd in 1750) for the mutual Guaranty of the peaceable Posses. of their Estates agt. all Disturbers and Invaders. There are few Sovereigns whose Finances are said to be in so good a Condition, by the good Economy of the 3 last Princes, who nevertheless have kept up a Splendor suitable to their High Birth and Rank in the Empire; for it's allow'd this Court has been alw. reck. one of the most splendid of *Germany*, and civil to Strangers. The present Elec. (our most Gracious Sovereign K. Geo. II.) has some Troops of Life-Guards, and 2 Regiments of Foot-Guards of one Battalion, each clothed in Red lined with Blue; and he has the Officers of State usual in the Courts of Crowned Heads; with 5 or 6 Courts, or Councils, viz. that of State, of War,

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Chancery, Justice, Chamber, and Consistory or Ecclesiast. Court. Which last is made up of the Ministers or Presbytery of the City of *Hanover*, assis. by Lay-Elders, who are gen. Persons distin. for Learning, Piety, Rank, and Interest at Court. The Sovereigns and Subjects are *Lutherans*; yet *Calvinists* and all other Professions enjoy free Liberty of Conscience, &c. Yea a *Jewish Synagogue* and a *Roman Cath. Church* are tolerated at *Hanover*. The Clergy are reckon'd the best provided for, as they are also the most Learned, of any in the Empire, except *Brandenburg* and *Hesse-Cassel*. As to the Genealogy of this Great & Antient Family, 'tis not quite requisite to insert it here: Tho', had we Room, it could be shewn from History how His present Majesty is descen. fr. the *Scotish*, *Norman*, and *Welch* Royal Families after the Conquest, and partic. the *Plantagenet* Family, &c. &c. and that his Family is one of the most ant. and illustr. in *Europe*, and that 'tis descended from and has intermarried with, most, if not all, the Sovereign Families in Christendom; and that there have been 2 Emperors of *Germany* and an Empress of *Constantinople* of this Family.

BRUNSWICK, in *Carolina*, a Town on the Sea-Coast in *Clarendon-County*, in lat. 34. 3.

BRUNTISLAND, or *Burnt-Island*, in *Fife-shire*, *Scotland*, on the Coast of *Fife*, 3 m. fr. *Aberdour*, and 10 N. W. of *Edinburgh*; E. lon. 3. lat. 56. 12. (with its Castle) is a Market-Town and Royal Burgh, over agt. *Leith*, to which a Passage-boat goes from hence every Day. White Stone Houses here at a Distance look like Palaces, but are really Heaps of Decay. The Town stands in the Middle of the N. Side of the River *Forth*, and enjoys a fine Prospect of *Keith-Road*, and of the City and Castle of *Edinburgh*, with a safe Harbour, where the Ships lie with their Broad-sides to the very Houses. 'Tis so Land-lock'd, that such as are forc'd up the Firth by Storms, &c. come hither for Safety; and Ships trading on this Coast often winter here, the Water being commonly 18, & at Spring-tides 26 f. deep within the Harb. wh. has Room enough for 100 Sail, and capable to receive and careen the largest Men of War. Here's a beautiful Church, with large Town-ho. and Goal; but all 3 falling to Decay. Here's a Manufac. of Linnen (as on all the Coast of *Fife*), espec. for *Green Cloth*, as they call it, which has been for sev. Years in gr. Demand in *England* for Printing and Staining, in the room of the prohib. Callicoes.

BRUSSELS, the Cap. City of *Brabant* and all the *Austr. Netherlands*, the Sec of a Bishop, and subj. to the House of *Austria*, is sit. on the little River *Senne*, wh. runs through it, 25 m. fr. *Antwerp* to S. 13 fr. *Louvain* W. 28 fr. *Oudenarde* E. and 28 fr. *Ghent* S. E.; E. lon. 4. 29. lat. 50. 49. No City in *Europe* makes a finer Figure at a Distance, except *Naples* and *Genoa*; and, like them, when you are in the Town you are all up and down Hill. It has 7 Gates, viz. of *Louvain* to E. of *Namur* to S. of *Anderlecht* W. *Flanders* to N. of *Scharebeek* to N. E. of *Hall* S. W. and *Vilworden* on the Canal, wh. makes the Tower, or High Park of *Brussels*, for Ladies to take the Air. Out of every of these Gates are large Suburbs, where are their Gardens for Summer. The City is encomp. with a double Brick Wall, having a pretty large Interval, and fm. Ditches. But 'tis too large to stand a long Siege, being about 7 m. in Circumf. The Streets are pretty spacious, tho' steep, and the Houses gen. pretty high. Here are 7 Squares, or Market-places, very fine. The great one is one of the most beautiful in the World. The Town-ho. where the Magistr. meet, takes up 1 Qr. of it, and is a noble Pile, with a Steeple on it 364 f. high. In 1455 was placed on its Top the Statue of *St. Michael* killing the Dragon [or it may be as well said killing the Devil, he being the Alleg. Dragon *St. Michael* is said to have fought with], in Copper gilt, 17 f. high, wh. serves for a Weathercock. In this Town-ho. also meet the States of *Brabant*, their Apartment being the finest adorn'd of any in *Europe*. Round the other 3 Parts of this Square are the Halls of the diff. Trades, where the Deacons, &c. meet on Affairs of their Companies. The Herb-Market is a noble Square. The *Sablon*, wh. is the Horse-Market, and may be as large as *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, is furro. with several handsf. Hotels, or Noblemens Houses, of wh. the *Engl. Earl of Ailesbury's* is one. The Imp. Pal. stands on Top of the Hill, with a large Square before it incircled with Pillars of Brass, on wh. the Statues of Emperors, and of Dukes of *Brabant*, in Brass gilt, as big as the Life. Behind the Palace you descend by a Pair of Hanging-Stairs into a *Parterre*, adorn'd with Water-spouts and Ever-greens; behind wh. is a Park stock'd with Deer, and planted with Trees, like *St. James's, London*, for every one to walk in. The well-order'd Walks, says *Gemelli*, being disposed like a Labyrinth,

byrinth, acceptably delude the Feet, and are the more pleasant when a Rabbit runs one Way, a Hare starts out in another Place, & a Stag appears frisking, or tamely grazing, in a third. But there is nothing so agreeable as to observe the large Fishponds, and in their crystalline Waters perhaps 30 Sorts of Fish gliding about and sporting, or else swimming about in Shoals from one Hole to another to seek for Food. Opposite this Palace, on t'other Side the Square, is the Armoury, where one sees the Figures of Emperors and Dukes, &c. in Armour, on Horseback and on Foot, with curious antique Arms. Joining to this are the Garden Walls of the Palace of *Orange*, wh. stands also on the Eminence. It was left by our late K. Wm. III. to the K. of Prussia, who keeps it in good Repair. Here are also the Palaces of the Princes of *Ligne*, Dukes of *Arenberg* & *Arscot*, & Princes of *Epinoy*, *Bergs*, *Rubenpré*, & *Egmout*, in the Gardens of the last of which is a Labyrinth. But the most agreeable Gardens are of the Palace of the Dukes of *Bournonville*; from whence you not only see every House in *Brussels*, but have extensive View into the Country, as far as *Alost* one Way and *Hall* another, as open as the Prospect fr. the Terrace at *Windfor*. The Theatre for Operas was built by the D. of *Bavaria* in 1700, & is certainly the largest & noblest in the World, built after the *Ital.* Manner, with *Loges*, or Closets, most of them with Chimnies, which the Nobility gen. take by the Winter, for Conven. of their Families and Friends, and keep the Keys. The Pr. of *Ligne's* is hung with Looking-glasses; so that he can sit in a Corner of his *Loge*, with Half a Dozen Friends, drink a Bottle, or eat a Supper, (wh. they do often) by a good Fire, and see the whole Representation in the Looking-glasses, without being seen by the Actors or Company. Four fine Pictures of the Markets of *Brussels*, by *Reubens* and *Snyder*, wh. cost 40000 Florins, were once Ornaments of this City. The Fr. K. offer'd gr. Sums for them; but they are now in Possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Orford*, in *England*. Even *Rome's* not better provided with Water than this City. There are 20 pub. Fountains, adorn'd with Statues, at the Corners of the most pub. Streets. In that of the Herb-Market are repres. 4 beautiful Women, squeezing Water out of their Breasts, wh. spouts Night and Day at a great Dist. In the mid. of the Town one repres. *Neptune* and his *Tritons* spouting, as does his Horse fr. Mouth and Nostrils. The *Rivage* is the lower Part of the City, and cut out in Canals for Conven. of Shipping, by a Canal that was cut fr. *Willibrook*, a Village on the *Scheld*, 15 m. from *Brussels*, finish'd in 1661, and cost 1,800,000 Florins. By this Canal *Treck-Schuyts* go twice a Day hence to *Antwerp* and back again. As *Brussels* is 30 f. higher than *Willibrook*, it is surprising that by their Sluices they make the Water equal. These *Treck-Schuyts* are long cover'd Boats, having 2 Benches placed length-way, on each of which 14 or 15 Passengers sit very conven. Each Boat is drawn but by 1 Horse, wh. gently trots about 3 m. an Hour; the Fare for each being about 2 d. *farth.* an Hour. They are named from *trecken* to draw and *Schuyt* a Boat. The Canals are made after the *Holland* Manner with broad strait Keys, planted with Trees, where Ladies air, &c. The Churches are very magnificent. There are 7 Paroch. ones very stately; but we want Room to describe or particularize them. The Church of *St. Gudula*, the stateliest of all, stands on the Hill's Top near the Gate of *Louvain*. For the just mentioned Reason we can say no more of it, but that round its Choir, on the Outside, are sev. pretty little Chapels; but we must partic. note that on the Left-hand, dedicated to *The Holy Sacrament*, where they worship 3 *Hoflies* (or *Hofst*) which, they tell you, being stabb'd by a Jew about the Year 1369. actually *bled*. They are expos'd every Festival in a Chalice richly set with Diamonds; and to eternize the Memory of it there's a yearly Procession, the Sunday after *July 13.* when they carry these *Hoflies*, embellish'd with all manner of Precious Stones, round the City, attended by all the Clergy, Secular and Regular, Magistrates, Courts of Justice, and even the Governor of the Province. The Author of the *Jewish Letters*, in his Person of *Aaron Monseca* at *Brussels*, thus writes on the Occasion: 'Some Ages ago, certain Brethren of ours were here burnt, who were accus'd very wrongfully of having abus'd the Mysteries of the *Nazarene* Religion; & those unfortunate Wretches were executed upon the highest Tower of the City-Walls. Its Inhabitants add the Death of our Brethren to the Number of their *Miracles*; for they say that the Fire in which they were burnt was seen 15 Leag. round, & that 2 infernal Figures were seen in it, wh. vanish'd as soon as the *Israelites* were entirely consum'd. They make Bal-

lads on this pretended Adventure to feed the Superstition of their Populace, and, upon a certain Day, I saw one of their *Amphions* strolling about, and singing one of this Kind:

*Accourez tous, par voir, Peuple fidele,
Ce vilain Juif appelle Jonathan,
Lequel, poussé d' abominable Zele,
Assassina le très saint Sacrement.*

i. e. Come away, all Believers, and see this Villain of a Jew call'd *Jonathan*, who, excited by an abominable Zeal, stabb'd the most holy Sacrament. — The Chapel where these *Hoflies* are kept is built all of Marble, & the Altar is of solid Silver. There are a great many other Churches worthy the Curiosity of a Traveller. All the Religious Orders have their Monasteries and Churches; and here are 2 *English* Nunneries, of one of which one of the House of *Norfolk* is always Abbess. The *Beguine* here is like a little Town, being furro. by a Wall and Ditch, and div. into little Streets, where every *Beguine* has her Apartment. The Number of these She-Devotees is 7 or 800, or more, gov. by Matrons chosen out of their own Body, and have a Confessor. Their Church is a noble Piece of Architecture. 'I could not ferbear laughing (say *Gemelli*, tho' a staunch *Cotholick*) 'to see the strange Habit of the *Beguins*, or Devotees; for some of them wear a Sort of a Hood on their Heads, with a Thing like a Wooden Dish on it cover'd with black Cloth; others a Cap with a gr. Tassel on it; and both a curled Mantle.' This City entertain'd at once 7 Crowned Heads, besides the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorrain*, with 9000 Horse belon. to their Retinues. The Inns are equal to any; and a Stranger may know where to dine, any Time betw. 12 and 3, on 7 or 8 Dishes for less than 12 d. The Wines are good and cheap. And for 6 d. an Hour a Coach carries you where-ever you please. The Body of the Magistrates is compos'd of a Lieutenant, Civil and Criminal, call'd *Amman*, (whose Office is much the same with those call'd *Bailiffs* in oth. Cities) a Burgomaster, 7 *Echevins*, 2 Treasurers, a Pensionary, 3 Secretaries, 2 Recorders, wh. are the Superior Magistrates. Then they've a Dep. *Amman*, Under-Burgomaster, 9 Counsellors, Superintendent of the Canal, &c. The Trade consists of Camlets, Laces, and fine Tapestries, made here, and sent all over *Europe*. It was bombarded by M. *Villeroy*, the French General, when K. Wm. III. besieged *Namur*, & 2500 Houses blown up and demolished in 48 Hours. But it has been since elegantly rebuilt, &c.

BRUTON, in *Somersetshire*, a Market-Town and Cap. of the Hundr. of its own Name, stands on the River *Bru*, or *Brew*, (over which it has a Stone Bridge) in the London Road to *Bridgewater*, 10 m. S. E. of *Wells*, 93 from London; W. lon. 3. 25. lat. 51. 15. It has a fair Church, a good Free-school, stately Alms-house, and Ruins of a Priory. Market Saturday. Fairs Good Friday, April 23, & Sept. 8.

BUCEPHALUS, a City wh. *Alexander* built on this Side the River *Hydaspes*, in *India*, to perpetuate the Memory of his Victory over *Porus*, and named thus in Honour of his famous Horse, who died here, as *Arrian* says, of mere Old Age, being on the Verge of Thirty.

BUCHAN. See BAMFF-SHIRE.

BUCHAW, or *Bukaw*, in *Swabia*, Germany, 7 m. W. fr. *Bibrach* and S. fr. the *Dannbe*, 28 S. E. of *Ulm*, and 38 S. W. of *Tubingen*; E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 48. 5. is a sm. Imper. City on the W. Side of the Lake *Federsee*, in the Territ. of *Algow*. 'Tis noted for its Nunnery, whose Abbess is one of the 14 Princesses of the Empire that have Vote in the Dyet. The Chapter has only 8 Capitulars, who are Countesses or Baronesses. They may all marry, except the Abbess, who is obliged to take Vow of Chastity, and is confirmed by the Pope. Tho' this Abbey lies in *Swabia*, she has her Rank at the Dyet among the Abbesses of the *Rhine*. Many of the Citizens are Protestants.

BUCHOR *Provence*, in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, has *Segeftan* in *Persia* on the W. *Multan* N. the *Hindowns* Coun. E. and Part of *Tatta* and *Jesselmere* S. The *Indus* runs thro' it; and dividing it into 2 Parts renders it rich and fruitful, so that its Banks abound with Corn and Cattle; tho' the W. Part is desert. The Inhabitants are a strong robust People, uneasy under the *Mogul's* Yoke, and apt to mutiny, were it not for a strong Garrison always kept to awe them at the chief Town, viz.

BUCHOR, or as Sir *Tho. Roe* calls it, *Buchorsuchor*, wh. lies on an Island in the *Syndu* or *Indus*, where the People, who are all *Mohammedans*, have a great Trade in *India* Cloths and other Commodities.

BUCHOREST, *Buckorest*, or *Buchereft*, the 2d ch. City of

of *Walachia*, seated on the River *Terez* (or, accord. to others *Dembowitz*) 30 m. fr. *Tergovist* to S. E. and 40 from the *Danube* N; E. lon. 26. lat. 45. 43. It's a large strong Town, where the *Turks* always keep a good Garrison.

BUCHORN, a City of *Suabia, Germany*, sit. on the E. Side of the Lake of *Constance*, in the Ter. of *Algow*, 10 m. S. E. fr. *Marzburg*, 12 N. W. of *Lindaw*, 18 E. from *Constance*, and 20 S. E. fr. *Uberling*; E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 47. 40. is a Free Imp. C'ty, & belongs to the Ho. of *Austria*, who have made it a Dependent on *Uberlingen*, wh. is under their Protection. The Town's not large, nor the Air wholesome; but it has a good Trade with the neighbour. Countries by the Lake.

BUCKENBURG, in *Westphalia, Germany*, 12 m. W. of *Schaumburg*; where is a fine Palace belon. the Ho. of *Lippe*; the 2d Branch whereof is hence stiled Counts of *Lippe Bickenburg*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Ara Bruclerorum* of the Antients, who sacrificed here to *Hercules*.

BUCKENHAM, a Market Town of *Norfolk*, 9 m. E. of *Thetford*. 90 meaf. m. from *London*; E. lon. 1. 10. lat. 52. 30. It has a large Meer, or standing Water, near it. Market Saturday.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, *Devon*, 3 m. beyond *Ashburton*, and 5 of this Side *Brent*, in the Road to *Plymouth*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. *Camden* says 'tis probable it had its Name fr. the gr. Number of Beech-Trees, by the ant. *Saxons* call'd *Bucken*, with which it abounds. But *Dr. Gibson*, in his Edit. partly gives up this Opinion to the Authority of *Spelman*, &c. who imagine more probably the Name is deriv'd from the *Saxon* Word *Buc*, a Deer; the Country being formerly very woody, and abounding with those Creatures. The Inhab. with those of *Bedfordshire* & *Hertford*. were by the *Romans* nam'd the *Catiocblani*. Und. the *Saxon* Heptarchy 'twas Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. This County, wh. is abt. 138 m. in Circumf. is but 39 m. in Length and 18 in Br. & is boun. on the E. by *Bedfordsh.* *Hertfordsh.* and *Middlesex*; W. by *Oxfordshire*; S. divided fr. *Berkshire* by the *Thames*; N. its Boundary is the Co. of *Northampton*. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and contains abt. 441,000 Acres, and 18,390 Houses. The whole is divided into 8 Hundreds, wherein 185 Parishes, conta. 6 Boroughs, (*Buckingham, Chipping-Wycomb, Aylesbury, Agmondesham, Wendover, Great Marlow*) and 9 oth. Mar. Towns; and sends 14 Memb. to Parliam. 2 for the County, and 12 for the 6 Boroughs. The Air is good, espec. on *Chiltern* Hills; and even the Vale, tho' dirty, is not so unhealthy as some other low Parts. The Soil is for the greatest Part Loom or Chalk and a very fruitful mixt Earth. Its princ. Rivers are *Tame, Ouse, and Coln* (or *Cole*). Chief Commo. are Corn, Wood, Sheep, Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Beef and Bread* has been a Proverb for their Goodness; but the Bread of *London* and the Beef of *Somerset* have render'd it obsolete; as is another, *Here if you beat a Bush 'tis odds but you'll start a Thief*: For tho' the *Chiltern* was in Days of Yore almost unpassable, by reason of thick Woods, wh. were a Harbour for Robbers, yet these Woods being now down the Case is alter'd. The largest Sheep in *England* are fed in the Valley of *Aylesbury*. The Soil is indeed too rich to breed Sheep, but feeds the largest bred in other Countries. The Quant. of Ducks bred about *Aylesbury* is surprising. Its chief Manufac. are Paper and Bonelace. 'Tis record. to the Honour of this County, which is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, that tho' one of the largest in *England*, it had more Martyrs, &c. for the Prot. Relig. in the Reigns of K. *Hen. VIII.* and Q. *Mary* than all *England* besides. It has given Title of Earl and Duke to sev. Noble Families; the last to those of *Villiers* and *Sheffield*, wh. are now extinct. Its princ. Towns, besides the above Boroughs, are *Beaconsfield, Chesham, Colnbrook, Ivingbo, Risborough, Winslow, Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnel, and Oulny*.

BUCKINGHAM, the Co. Town, in the Hund. of its own Name, 10 m. N. W. fr. *Aylesbury*, 46 m. from *London*; W. lon. 54 min. lat. 51. 50. is sit. in a low Ground, the *Ouse* surro. it on all but the N. Side. The Castle, on a gr. Mount in the Middle, divides it into 2 Parts, viz. the N. where the Town-hall stands, and the W. where is the Church. The Buildings are old, & Castle ruinous. There are Stone Bridges over the *Ouse*, and the Country about is very fruitful. The County Goal and Court are kept here, and the Assizes sometimes. 'Tis gov. by a Bailiff and Cap. Burgeeses. K. *Cha. II.* made it a Mayor Town by a new Charter; but on the Restoration of the old, it return'd to its former State. They send 2 Memb. to Parliam. but by a late Prescription. 'Tis large and populous; and the Church is a large Building, and when its Spire was stan-

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ding might be reckon'd the best in the County, it being as high as most in *England*. But 'twas blown down in 1698, by a Tempest, and never rebuilt. March 25. 1725, a gr. Fire happen'd here, by wh. 138 Families, conta. 507 Persons, lost 32,682 l. at least in Goods and Houses. Several Paper-Mills stand, in its Neighbourhood, on the *Ouse*. On which River, near this Town, 'tis said, it was, that *Aulus Plantius* obtained his 1st Victory over the *Britons*. Market Saturdays. Fairs Monday 7-night after Twelfth-day, St. *Matthias's*, Thursday in Whitfun-Week, St. *Mark's*, St. *Peter's*, St. *Bartholomew's*, St. *Matthieu's*, St. *Simon* and *Jude*. An ingenious Author, who is himself concern'd in 2 or 3 Branches of the Paper Trade, has lately given us the following Acct. of the Man. of making that Commodity. "The Process begins by washing the Rags, wh. is done in a Puncture with Holes in the Bot. and Grates on the Sides, where the Rags are often stirr'd abt. that the Dirt may run fr. them. When sufficiently washed they are laid in square Heaps, & cover'd close 'till they sweat and rot, wh. is call'd Fermenting, and is usually done in 4 or 5 Days; they then twist them in Handfuls, and cut them into sm. Pieces. With the Rags thus prepared they prime or feed the Mortars, which are made oval, and abt. half a Yard deep. At the Bot. of each is an Iron Plate, an Inch thick, 8 Inches broad, and 30 long. In the Middle is a Washing-Block, groved with 5 Holes in it, and a Piece of Hair Sieve fasten'd on the Inside, which prevents any Thing going out except filthy Water. The Mortars are gradually supply'd with Water Night and Day by little Troughs, fr. a Cistern fed by Buckets fix'd to the sev. Floats of a Wheel. In these Mortars the Rags being beaten, a confid. Time, by large wooden Hammers, wh. rise & fall by the turning of the gr. Wheel, they are remov'd into Presses just by, and this makes what they call the first Stuff. Here it remains mellowing a Week, more or less, according to the Weather; after wh. it is put into the Mortars again, and beat as before; and this is repeated a third Time, till it appears like Flour and Water without any Lumps in it. Thus prepar'd, it is fit for the Pit Mortar, into wh. Water runs continually; and here the Beating and the Water dissolves it perfectly, & fr. hence it is remov'd into the Fat for Use. The Fat is primed accord. to Art, when the Liquor has such a Proportion of Pulp as that the Mould, when dipp'd in, will take up as much as will make a Sheet of Paper of the Thickness desired. A Mould is a square Sieve abt. an Inch deep, bottom'd with Brafs-wire-cloth, supported with Sticks to prevent the Wire fr. bagging down, and keep it perfectly horizontal; for if it any Way bags, one Part of the Sheet of Paper will be thicker than the other. This Mould the Maker dips into the Fat, and takes it out again shaking, that the Water may run clear from the Pulp, and thus delivers it to the Coucher, who couches it upon a Felt laid on a Plank, and lays another Felt on it; and so successively a Sheet & a Felt, a Sheet and a Felt, till 6 Quires are made, which is sufficient for one Pressing, and is call'd a Post. A Post being made, either the Maker, or Coucher, whistles, upon wh. 4 or 5 Men advance, 1 of which draws the Post under the Press, wh. is close by, with 2 lit. Hooks, and the rest press it, with gr. Force, 'till no Water is left, which is done with 2 or 3 Pulls. After this, the Paper is taken fr. the Felts and press'd again, and then hung upon the Lines to dry. When dry, it is taken down and rubb'd smooth with the Hands, and laid on Heaps in a dry Place 'till siz'd. Chusing a fine temperate Day, they put into a Copper 2 Barrels of Water; and into this, when just warm, 60 lb. Wt. of Parchment, or Vellum, Shavings, which is boiled 'till it is reduc'd to Size. This they strain thro' a fine Cloth, on wh. is strewed a certain Proportion of white Vitriol and Roch Allum, finely powder'd, into a large Tub; then bringing a large Quant. of Paper to the Side of the Tub, they take as much as they can conveniently in their Hands at once, and dip it into the Size as hot as their Hands will bear, and, by a certain quick Motion, they contrive that every Sheet is siz'd; after which it is press'd, & then hung up Sheet by Sheet till dry. When thoroughly dry, it is taken down, smooth'd with the Hands as before, press'd hard all Night, & then made into Quires & Reams for Sale."

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, *Devon*, near *Tavistock*, had formerly a Monastery, and therefore thus named.

BUCKLEBURY, *Berks*, 1 m. and half from the *Bath* Road, and 6 from *Newberry* to N. E.

BUCKSTEAD, *Suffex*, near *Ashdown* Forest, where were run the first Pieces of Cast Iron ever made in *England*.

BUDA County. See PELYEZ.

BUDA, the Cap. City of *Lower Hungary*, is call'd *Offen* for

(for the Numb. of Lime-kilns abt. it) by the Inhabitants, *Euelburg* by the *Germans*, & *Buden* by the *Turks*: It was ant. call'd *Aquineum*, *Corfa*, & *Solva*; till *BUDA*, Bro. to *ATTILA* the *Hun*, called it by his own Name. It stands on a Hill on the S. Side of the *Danube*, ov. agt. *Pest*, 28 m. S. E. fr. *Gran*, & 75 fr. *Presburg*, 100 N. W. fr. *Esseck*, 106 S. E. fr. *Vienna*, 140 fr. *Cracow*, & 157 N. W. fr. *Constantinople*; E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 47. 32. The aforesaid *Buda* made it the Cap. of the Kingd. wh. it contin. to be, & the Residence of the *Hungar.* Monarchs, till the *Turks* seiz'd it in 1526. *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Austria* recover'd it next Year; but in 1539 the *Turks* retook it, after the Garrison had susta. 11 Storms. The D. of *Lorrain* carry'd it at last in 1686 by Storm, after 10 Weeks Siege. At wh. Siege were a gr. many noble Volunteers fr. all the Kingdoms of *Europe*, who signaliz'd their Courage, and were initiated in the Art of War, partic. the D. of *Berwick* and *Ld. Cuts* fr. *England*. The *Danube* here is a gr. League in Br. & there's a Bridge of Boats betw. this City and *Pest* of 63 large Pontons. The Castle, wh. stands on a Hill, is esteemed one of the strongest Fortresses in *Hungary*. At the Entrance of one of its several sumptuous Palaces, built by *Sigismund*, were 3 admira. Columns of *Hercules*, *Diana*, & *Apollo*; but the unpolite *Turks* cast 'em into Gr. Guns. In short, 'twas a large, rich, and populous City, and very strong; but while the barbarous *Turks* had it a second Time in Possession, wh. was upw. of 140 Years, they suffered the finest Buildings to fall to Decay. The Lower City, call'd *Wasserstadt*, or *Jews Town*, extends like a Suburb fr. the Upper City to the *Danube*. The Upper City takes up all the Declivity of the Mountain, and is fortif. with good Walls, wh. have Towers at certain Distances. The Castle is at the Extremity of the Hill on the E. Side, and commands the greatest Part of it. 'Tis surro. with a very deep Ditch, defend. with old-fash. Towers, and some modern Fortifica. It has a Suburb inclos'd with Hedges. The most sumpt. Structures now are Inns, Mosques, Bridges, and Baths; there being 8 of the latter, the finest in *Europe* for plentiful Springs and magnif. Buildings (for the *Turks* lay out much more in adorning their Baths than their own Houses). There are Basons of hot Water, in wh. is found a Sort of Fish, wh. thrown into the *Danube*, or oth. cold Water, dies immediately. There are 2 Sorts of Baths. Some are both for Bathing & Drinking, and some so hot they can't be us'd till mixt with cold Water, or convey'd to cool in other Batlis. There's 1 cold Bath, fr. wh. one may reach with his Hand to the hot Water of another. They have a sulph. Smell and petrifying Qual. The adja. Coun. is pleas. and fruitful, & produces rich Wines, though in some Places they've a sulph. Relish. Certain Ruins not far off, call'd *Old Buda*, are supposed to be the Remains of antient *Sicambria*. They were antiently call'd *Herculea*.

BUDBROOK, *Warwicksh.* above 2 m. W. of *Warwick*.

BUDBY, *Nottinghamshire*, near *Thowersby*, in *Skerwood Forest*, is become a pretty Town since the Use of Lime was found out in and near the Forest.

BUDDESDALE. See **BUDSDALE**.

BUDINGEN. See **EYSENBERG**.

BUDLEY, in the *Saxon Times* *Bodley*, a small Town on the Sea Coast betw. the Mouths of the *Exe* and the *Ottery*, *Devon*, near *Tidwell*, gave Name to its Hundred. In former Times it had a Market, wh. was irregl. kept on Sundays, as were Markets at *Honiton*, *Exeter*, and *Launceston*, and divers other Places.

BUDOA, a confid. *Venet.* Port on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, and Gulph of *Venice*, 10 m. N. W. fr. *Antivari*, and abt. 30 fr. *Scutari* to W., E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 42. 50. is a small but well fortif. City, and being almost surro. by the *Turks*, hath suffered much from 'em. On wh. Acct. the *Venetians* have spared no Cost to preserve it by fortif. it with good Ramparts and other Outworks, and with a good Citadel. This City suffered greatly by an Earthquake in 1667.

BUDORUS, a River in *Eubœa*.

BUDSDALE, or *Buddesdale*, in *Suffolk*, 7 m. fr. *Ixworth*, 13 N. E. of *Bury*, 81 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 10. lat. 52. 25. is a long, mean-built, dirty Town, with a poor Market, though 'tis a Thoroughfare fr. *Bury* to *Yarmouth*. Market Thursday. Fair *Holy Thursday*.

BUDWEIS, a Town of *Bohemia*, near the *Muldaw*, 17 m. N. of *Austria*, alm. 70. S. of *Prague*, & 86 N. W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 49. is Cap. of its Circle, a fair large Town, and one of the strongest in the Kingdom. It continued faithful to the House of *Austria* during the late Troubles of *Bohemia*, and in 1741 the *Austrians* defeated here a great Body of *French* and *Bavarians*.

BUDWOWE, a River of the Southern Prov. on the Sea Coast of *Algiers*, falls into the Sea 3 m. to E. of the *Re-gia*, and betw. that and the *Corfoe*. This River when it passeth thro' the rugged Mountain of *Ammall*, is by the *Turks* call'd *Domus el Wed*, i. e. the River of the Wild Boar, but by the *Moors* and *Arabs*, *Kaddarah*, fr. a mountainous Distr. of that Name, where it hath its Fountains. *Shaw*.

BUDZIAK *Tartars*. See **BESSARABIA**.

BUEIL, County, in *Savoy*, is bounded with *Barcelonetta* and the *Alps* N. County of *Nice* E. and *Provence* S. and W. under the 44th degr. lat. and 7th lon. pleas. sit. betw. the 2 Rivers *Var* and *Tinea*, and is a fertile tho' small Country, being but 25 m. long, and 12 or 14 broad.

BUEIL, or *Boglio*, a Town in the said County, stands at the Foot of the *Alps*, on a pleasant Eminence, near the Frontiers of *Provence*, about 27 m. N. from *Nice*, 37 S. fr. *Pignerol*, and 30 N. E. from *Antibes*.

BUELT. See **BEALT**.

BUENOS AYRES, W. lon. 57. 32. S. lat. 34. 30. is one of the most confid. *Spanish* Ports in *America*, sit. upon a gently rising Ground, in the Pr. of *La Plata*, at about 50 Leag. fr. the Mouth of the *Rio de la Plata*, 78 fr. Cape *St. Mary*, on the S. Shore thereof, that River being here 7 Leag. br. and navigable by any Ship 60 Leag. above the Town, and no farther, by reason of a gr. Cataract. It is so called because of its fine healthy Situation. The whole Town consists of 2 princ. Streets crossing each other, but has 6 Churches, 1 of which is the Cathedral, and 4 others belong to 4 diff. Monasteries. This Town is the Residence of the *Spa.* Governor, who lives in a Castle of mud Walls mounted with 40 Cannon, and garrif. by 4 or 500 Men. Hither are brought gr. Part of the Treasures and Merchandizes of *Peru* and *Chili* by the River of *Plate* and other Rivers, and exported to *Spain*; hither also the *English* Factors used to bring their Negro Slaves when they had the Benefit of the *Assiento* Contract, and here were they bought up by the *Spaniards*, and sent to their Settlements in *Chili* & *Peru*. The Ecclesiastical Government consists of a Bishop, 3 Canons, and a few Underlings. The Missionaries, who (as will be more amply shewn in our Article **PARAGUAY**) are **ABSOLUTE MASTERS** of the Natives in the *Paraguayan* Provinces, will not suffer any of 'em to come nearer *Buenos Ayres* than 2 or 3 Leag. under Pretence they would be corrupted by the ill Example of the *Spaniards*; & on the same Pretence will not suffer any *Spaniards* to settle within their Missions, wh. extend above 200 Leag. up the River. Nor will they suffer any Merchants who trade thither to stay longer than 2 or 3 Days. But the most likely Reason for all this Cautiousness seems rather to prevent the Laity's prying too far into the vast Wealth they heap up there, in a Country wh. abo. with Gold, and from being Witnesses of their splendid and luxurious, as well as despotic, Way of living. They are all Captains, and instruct their Flocks as well in the Use of Arms as of Beads, and teach them how to exercise, draw up into Squadrons or Battalions, and all the oth. Evolutions us'd in *Europe*. The Winters are here commonly very rainy, Winds fierce, Thunders frequent & dangerous; and Summers exces. hot, and would be scarce supportable if not alleviated by cooling Winds, wh. com. begin abt. Eight o'Clock in the Morn. and last till Even. The Ter. abt. it, wh. is of vast Extent, is very fertile in Fruits of all Sorts, and Pastures cov. with vast Quant. of Cattle; and 'twould be still more so if duly cultivated, espec. in Corn. But the People are lazy, and content themselves with what the Country produces without Labour. It formerly bore very good Vines, fr. which were made exquisite Wines, besides the vast Quant. of Grapes dried for Use. But they lazily suffer'd these to be destroy'd by the *Pisnires*, wh. appear'd 1 Year in such Swarms, that they eat them all up Root and Branch; so that they were forced to pluck them up; and now have they hardly any but the few wh. grow in Gardens, and wh. must be kept in Vessels full of Water to prevent these Insects coming at them. Tho' they be not so regularly interwoven as our other Articles generally are, yet we imagine the Reader will accept a few more glean'd up and scatter'd Particulars fr. the Account of this Town and Country by Father *Anth. Sépp*. This Prov. (says he) exceeds in Bigness all *Germany*, *Netherlands*, *France*, and *Italy*, taken together; not in the Number of Cities, for such has it none; not in Colleges, for of these are there but 80, and in them only 160 Persons; but in vast Extent, and gr. Dist. of our Colleges one fr. another, some 100, 200, 300, nay 5 or 600 Leag. asunder. There's 1 contin. Plain of 200 Leag. betw. *Bu. Ayres* and *Corduba* in *Tucuman*, in wh. you see not so much as 1 Tree, yet nothing but the best Pastu-
rage

rage in the World, full of fine Cattle, Oxen; Cows, Calves, and Horses; all which, as they belong to the first that catches them, (there being neither Village, House, nor even Shepherd's Hut, in the whole Plain) you may take by Thousands, and dispose of 'em at Pleasure. Silver at this Town is cheaper than Iron; for you may sell a Two-penny Knife for a Crown, an ordinary Hat of 2 s. Value for 10 or 12 Crowns, a Gun of 10 or 12 s. Price for 30 Crowns, &c. such Things being often not to be bought for any Money. On t'other hand, Provisions are dog-cheap. An Ox, or rather (for they value not Ox-flesh) a fat Cow, they buy for 2 *Rials of Plate*, or 10 or 12 d.; a good Horse for 2 s. or less. Nay, I have seen 2 good Horses given for a Knife not worth 6 d. in *Germany*, and a good Ox for a few Needles. About *Buenos Ayres* you see whole Woods of Peach-trees; nor have they other Fuel than the Wood of Almond and Peach-trees. These they propagate by putting only the Kernels into Ground, which bear Fruit next Year. But Chestnut and Haslenut Trees will not thrive here; tho' the Country produces the most delicious black and white Figs. Thus Father *Sepp*. We beg Leave to add a Trifle more fr. Father *Techo*. The ch. Commodity [fr. the above Cause of such a prodigious Plenty of Cattle] wh. this Port affords is Hides, and Beef dried in the Sun. It is surprising to think that the infinite Numbers of Horses wh. swarm in the above-mentioned Plain, &c. are multiplied out of but 2 Horses & 5 Mares carried out of *Europe*. In these Fields are also great Numb. of Ostriches and Wild Goats. There's also a Plenty of a little Sort of Creatures, less than a Hare, not unlike it in Shape, but of much more Variety of Colours, and brighter. Nothing in Nature is more curious, or seems more delightful to Man. 'Tis as tame as beautiful; for it fawns upon those it meets, and courts them to make much of it. Yet, after all, such is the Malignity of this beautiful Fox, (as the *Spaniards* call it) that, after all this Courtship, when least suspected, it sprinkles them that handle it with its Urine; wh. has such an intolerable Stink, that it can neither be wash'd nor wore out with Time, but utterly spoils the Garment so sprinkled with it. How aptly this may be made an Emblem need not be said. N. B. *As to the Manners, &c. of the Natives*, see PARAGUAY.

BUEN RETIRO. See MADRID.

BUFFETO. See FLORENTIOLA.

BUG, a River wh. rises in *Red Russia, Poland*, runs N. to *Bresse*, and then turning W. falls into the *Weissel*, or *Vistula*, below *Warsaw*.

BUGDEN, in *Huntingdonshire*, a lit. to N. W. of *Great Paxton*, tho' but a small Village, is of some Note by being the Place where the Bishop of *Lincoln* has a handsome Palace, call'd *Bugden-Hall*. The House and Garden are surrounded by a large deep Moat of Water. The Chapel is very pretty, tho' small. There's an Organ painted against the Wall, in a seeming Organ-Loft, & so properly placed, and well painted, that it may easily be mistaken for a real one.

BUGDOORA. See BOOBERAK.

BUGEY, in *Burgundy, France*, is a Country contig. to *Bresse*, and separ. on the E. fr. *Savoy* by the *Rhone*, on S. fr. *Dauphiné* by the same River, W. from *Bresse* by the *Ain*, and N. by the Country of *Gex* and by *Franche-Compté*, and is 16 Leagues long and 10 broad. The Capital is *Belley*.

BUGIA (as *Europeans* write it, tho' properly it is *BOUJEIAH*), call'd by *Strabo* the Port of *Sarda*, was a Roman City, and is a Port Town, Capital of a Ter. of the same Name, in the Kingd. of *Algiers*, sit. a small Distance from the *Mettse-coube*, at the Mouth of the River *Major*, on a Bay of the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 30 Leag. fr. *Tunis*, & 8 fr. Sea; E. lon. 4. lat. 35. 30. The Port is form'd by a narrow Neck of Land running out into the Sea. A gr. Part of this Promontory was form. faced with a Wall of hewn Stone, where was likewise an Aqueduct to bring Water to the Port. But the Wall, Aqueduct, & Basons where the Water discharged itself, are destroy'd. *Boujeiah*, or *Bugia*, is built on the Ruins of a large City, fr. wh. it received the Name of *Vechia*. Great Part of the old Wall is still remain. wh. is carried up to the very Top of a Mountain. Besides the Castle which hath Command of the City, there are 2 others at the Bot. of the Mount. for Security of the Port. On the Walls of one sev. Marks still remain of the Cannon Balls left there by Sir *Edw. Spragg*, the English Admiral, who, in 1671, took and destroy'd sev. *Algerine* Men of War under the very Walls of the Castles. *Boujeiah* is one of the garrison'd Towns of the Kgd. of *Algiers*, where 3 *Suffrabs* constantly reside; but who are of so little

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Consequence, that the *Goryah*, the *Toujah*, and oth. neighb. *Kabyles*, lay it under perpetual Blockade. Every Market-day espec. sev. Disorders are rais'd by these factious Clans. The Inhabitants carry on a confid. Trade in Plow-shares, Mattocks, and such Utensils as they forge out of the Iron dug out of the adja. Mountains. Gr. Quantities of Oil & Wax, brought down by the *Kabyles*, are shipp'd off for the *Levant* and *Europe*. *Boujeiah* lying 91 Rom. m. fr. *Dellys*, or *Rufucurium*, may be taken for the ant. *Saldæ*. *Saldæ* is placed by *Ptolemy* too much to S. *Boujeiah* being the only City of this Pt. of *Barbary* that is taken Notice of by *Abulfeda*, it gives Room to suspect *Algiers* was eith. not built, or of lit. Consideration, in his Time. The adja. River, the *Nassava* of *Ptolemy*, empties itself into Sea a little to Eastw. The Distr. and Ter. of *Bugia* is so fertile in Corn, that it furnishes a gr. Part of the Kingdom of *Tunis* with it; which makes the *Tunese* say, if they had but such another Spot, it would make Corn as cheap as Sand among them.

BUGIE, a Port Town of *Egypt*, sit. on the W. Shore to the *Red Sea*, almost opposite to *Ziden*, the Port Town to *Mecca*, and about 100 m. W. of it; E. lon. 36. lat. 22.

BUHL, a little Fortrefs lying on the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, in *Suabia, Germany*, 6 m. S. E. of *Stolhoffen*, and 19 N. E. of *Strasburg*.

BUJAC. See BESSARABIA.

BUILE, on the River *Gambia*, in the Empire of *Jemarron*, *Negroland*, is pleasantly situate in a Valley, with high Hills on each Side.

BUIS. See The BARONIES.

BITARGO, in the Ter. of *Alcala de Henarez* (ant. *Completum*), in *N. Castille, Spain*, is a Town as 'twere buried in the midst of thick Woods and Forests, in which the *Spa*. Court and Quality frequently come to hunt.

BUKOREST. See BUCHOREST.

BULAC, or *Bulace*, a Town of *Egypt, Africk*, on the E. Shore of the *Nile*, 2 m. W. of *Grand Cairo*, & Port Town to that City; E. lon. 32. lat. 30. It conta. abt. 4000 Families. All Vessels going up and down the *Nile* make some Stay here. It's a Place of gr. Trade. Here it is they cut the Banks of the *Nile* every Year, that it may fill their Canals, and overflow the neighbouring Grounds.

BULACAN, a Pr. and Village in *Manila*, one of the *Philip. Isles*, in the E. Indies, betw. *Pampagna* and *Tondo*. It abounds in Rice and Palm Wine. The Number that pays Tribute 3000.

BULGAR, *Bulgaria*, or *Beloger*, Cap. of the P. of *Bulgar*, or *Bulgaria*, in *Russia*, sit. on the N. Part of it, about 24 m. fr. *Casan*, & 450 E. of *Moscow*; E. lon. 51. lat. 54. See the subsequent Articles.

BULGARIA in General. The ant. Kingdom stiled the *Horda*, or Region of *Zavolani*, was ant. inhab. by the *Bulgares*, or *Volgares*, a dissolute Race, who broke into these Parts fr. the Banks of the *Volga*, or *Bulga* (fr. whence they are said to have taken their Name) in *Asia*. And fr. them the whole Kingd. had the Name given it. It is divided into GREAT and LITTLE BULGARIA, or *European* and *Asiatick*. The latter, wh. lies along the S. Coasts of the *Danube*, having the *Black Sea* on the E. and *Macedonia* W. became formerly Part of the Kingd. of *Hungaria*, 'till subdued by Sultan *Amurat II.* since which it has been, and still is, Part of *Turkey in Europe*.

BULGARIA THE GREAT is now Part of *Russia in Europe*, being conquered fr. the *Tartars* by some former Czars. of *Muscovy*. It has its Name, as well as *Bulgar* its Capital, as was told in a preceding Article, and is bounded on the N. by the Kingd. of *Casan*, E. by *Baskiria*, S. by the *Samarra* (wh. div. it fr. the Kingd. of *Astracan*), and W. by the *Volga*. The Country is so little known to us that we scarce know whether or by whom it is inhabited. Indeed we read of *Bulgar*, *Byr*, *Ufinsko*, *Ufa*, &c. in it. This therefore must suffice concerning the *Russian Bulgaria*.

BULGARIA, a Pr. of *Turkey in Europe*, is bounded on the W. by *Servia*, S. by *Romania* & *Macedonia* (fr. wh. it's parted by a Ridge of Mountains call'd *Argentaro*, or *Cosseg-naz*), E. by the *Black Sea*. *Sanfon's Map* bounds it N. by the *Danube*, but accord. to *Raudrand*, &c. it extends beyond it. Its Length fr. E. to W. is abt. 280 m. and Br. fr. N. to S. 180. This Country, wh. comprehends gr. Pt. of ant. *Mæsia*, was ant. subj. to *Thrace*, afterw. conquered by the *Romans*, who kept it long; and by the Partition of their Empire it fell to the Share of the Eastern Emperors. But tow. the Declens. of that Empire 'twas seiz'd by a People fr. *Asiatic Sarmatia*, suppos'd to have come fr. the River *Volga*, fr. whom it derived its Name *Bulgaria*, as it were *Vulgaria*. Others say, the Country whence they came was call'd *Bulgar*,

gar, and they *Bulgares*. They established a Kingd. here, wh. (as above related) was Part of that of Hungary till *Amurath* took it tow. the Mid. of the 15th Century: Since wh. it has contin. under the Gov. of the *Othman* (or vulg. *Ottoman*) Empire. 'Tis now Part of the great Beglerbeg of *Romania*, or *Rumelia*, and div. into 4 *Sangiaks*, or particular Governments, nam'd fr. their ch. Cities, *Widin*, *Sophia*, *Nicopoli*, and *Silistria*. The Jurisdic. of the 3 first extends both Sides the *Danube*, but the last entirely on the S. Side of that River. That Part of *Bulgaria* betw. the *Danube* and the *Bl. Sea* is call'd *Drobugia*. The chief Product is Cattle, of wh. there are vast Herds, it abounding with Mountains & fruitful Valleys. The Inhabitants are mostly of the Greek Church, with a Mixture of *Turks* and *Jews*. The ch. Cities and Towns are, *Sophia*, *Nicopoli*, *Silistria*, *Ternovo*, *Cassuva*, *Tomi*, *Chiusfenge*, *Mangalia*, *Pruat*, *Karwarina*, & *Mesember*.

BULKINGTON, *Warwickshire*, 4 m. from *Coventry*.

BULKLEY, *Cheshire*, on the W. Side of the River *Wer*, a little to N. W. of *Cholmondeley*.

BULLÆUM SILURUM of the *Romans* in *Britain* is placed by some in *Brecknockshire* tow. the N. where 'tis div. fr. *Radnorshire* by the *Wye*; but others think it stood in *Glamorganshire*.

BULLES, a Village 4 Leag. fr. *Beauvais*, *France*, where is a Manufac. of what they call *Half-Hollands*; of very fine Flax that grows in the Neighbourhood.

BULNESE, wh. stands on a sm. Promontory on the N. W. of *Carlisle*, *Cumberland*, was the Old Town by the *Romans* call'd *Blatum Bulgium*, prob. fr. the *Brit.* Word *Bulge*, which signifies a *Breaking in*, as the Sea there doth. From this Place, as the utmost Limit of the Pr. of *Britain*, *Antoninus* begins his Itinerary. 'Tis now but a sm. Village; yet has a Fort to testify its Antiquity, besides the Tracts of Streets, and Pieces of old Walls, wh. frequently appear as they plough the Fields. 'Twas once the Head Town of a large Manor, conta. many Hamlets, as *Glaston*, *Drumbugh*, &c. and it still remains the Mother Church. At 1. m. dist. N. begins the famous *Piæ's* Wall; and a little down the Frith is *Drumbugh Castle*.

BUMAN'S HOLE. See **BRUNSWICK WOLF**.

BUNBURY, al. *Boniface-bury*, fr. *St. Boniface*, to whom the Church is dedicated, lies S. of the Forest of *Delamere*, adja. to *Beefton-Castle*, *Cheshire*; where is an antient College built by the famous *Hugh Calverley*.

BUNGAY, in *Suffolk*, sit. on the Riv. *Waveney*, (wh. alm. furro. it) 9 m. fr. *Hasleworth*, 32 N. E. of *Bury*, & 101 fr. *London*; E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 52. 35. It is a large Town, and had ant. a very strong Castle. A Fire, *March* 1. 1688-9. burnt it down in 4 Hours, except one lit. Street, to the Damage of 30000 *l.* but it has been since handsomely rebuilt, tho' the Streets are mostly unpaved. It has 2 Par. Churches, 1 very noble, with a beautif. Steeple. This Town is much freq. by People fr. *Norfolk*. Market *Thursd.* Fair *June* 28.

BUNROTTY, in the Co. of *Clare*, & Pr. of *Connaught*, *Ireland*, 11 m. fr. *Clare*, is a little Town near the *Shannon*, fortify'd with a Castle, and has a Market and Fair.

BUNTINGFORD, in *Edwine-street* Hund. *Hertfordshire*, 10 m. fr. *Hitchin*, 12 N. of *Hertford*, 5 fr. *Roydon*, 8 from *Ware*, and 31 fr. *London*; W. lon. 5 min. lat. 51. 55. is a sm. Market-Town, and Chapelry to *Laydon*, sit. upon *Ermine-street*, lying in sev. Parishes besides, as *Aspeden*, *Throcking*, and *Widdiale*. They say it took Name fr. one *Bunt*, a Smith, who kept his Shop near the Ford of the River. 'Tis certainly a Town of no Antiquity. Markets *Monday* and *Saturday*. Fairs (2 Days each) on *St. Peter & Paul*, and *November* 30.

BUOY IN THE NORE, a Buoy in the Mouth of the *Thames*, there placed to direct Mariners to avoid a dangerous Sand.

BUQOI, a Town in the Pr. of *Artois*, in the *Fr. Netherlands*, sit. on the Confines of *Picardy*, 9 m. W. of *Bapaume*, and 12 E. of *Dourlans*; E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 50. 12.

BURAMOS Islands are 3 Isles lying at the Mouth of *St. Dominick* River on the Coast of *Nigritia*, *Africk*, tow. the E. Side of it, the 1st of wh. has pecul. the Name of *Three Islands*, because looking, as if so, tho' they are little better than gravelly Rocks. Yet are they inhab. by *Gourmet Blacks*, who have cast off Subj. to the *Portuguese*, and relapsed into Paganism. There they cultivate Cotton, and make their Sort of Cloth, which they sell to the *Negroes* of the Continent; but allow none to come on their Islands, having Canoes to carry on their Trade. The Channel they cross is call'd the *Bot*.

BURBACH, *Leicestershire*, near *High-Croft* and *Hinkley*, is a long large Town in the Parish of *Aston-Flamville*, and

has a fair and spacious Chapel with a high Spire.

BURCESTER. See **BICESTER**.

BURCHEIM. See **RAIN**.

BURDAH, in *Negroland*, *Africk*, where the K. of *Tomay* resides, is abt. 11 m. fr. *Bassy* Town to E. and 10 from the River *Gambia* to S. where is a Port or Landing-place call'd *Cassinanda*.

BURDINGBURY, *Warwickshire*, on the N. Side of *Long-Itchington*, in the Road from *Oxfordshire* to *Coventry*.

BUREN, a Town of *Guelderland* on the River *Ling*, abt. 5 m. fr. *Tiel* to N. W. & 16 W. of *Nimeguen*, (E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52.) having a Castle, with a Wall, and deep Ditch, and is Capital of an Earldom.

BUREN, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, 5 m. S. of *Paderborn*, once an Imperial City, now subject to the Bp. of *Paderborn*.

BURES, *Suffolk*, has a Bridge on the *Stour*, near *Neyland*. In 1733. the Spire of the Church was burnt, and the Bells melted, by Lightning.

BURFORD, in *Oxfordshire*, in the Hund. of *Bampton*, is sit. on the River *Windrush*, 5 m. fr. *Whitney*, 10 (Salmon says 15) W. of *Oxford*, and 65 fr. *London*; W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 51. 40. It contains 454 Houses, inclu. 3 Hamlets wh. belong to it. *Burford Downs*, near it, are exceeding pleasant, whither the Gentry of *Oxford*, &c. annually resort to Horse-Races. To take a *Burford Bait* is pass'd into a Proverb, as a Bait not to stay but overcharge the Stomach. Here are said to be sold the best Saddles; and here's a good Manufac. of Duffles. It gives Title of Earl to the Noble Family of *Beauleerc*. Market *Saturday*. Fairs *June* 24. *September* 14. and the Saturdays before & after *Michaelmas*.

BURFORD in *Warwickshire*, and near *Warwick*, is notable for the Birth of *Sam. Fairfax*, who, when 12 Years old, liv'd under the same Roof, and sat at the same Table, with his Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, and Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother, who all dwelt very happily together.

BURG, a Town of *Zutphen*, in the *Dutch Netherlands*, sit. on the old *Iffel*, 18 m. fr. *Nimeguen*; E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 52.

BURGARA, in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, 14 or 15 m. S. of *Tellichery*, and 3 S. of *Cananor*, is a Port in the Domain of *Ballanore Burgarie*, a formidable Prince, whose Country produces Pepper, and the best Cardamums in the World. He and his 4 Predecessors have been Lords of the Sea Time out of Mind; all Trading Vessels betw. *Damaan* and *Cape Comerin* having been obliged to carry his Passes; & he keeps Cruizers on the Coast fr. *Oct.* to *May*, to make Prize of all wh. have not his Pass, for which he demands 8 s. a Year fr. Vessels of 1 Mast, and 16 fr. those of 3. He could once fit out 40 Frigates; but the *Dutch* have lessen'd the Numb.

BURGAW *Marquisate*, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is a Country belonging to the House of *Austria* ever since 1282. betw. the Bpr. of *Augsbourg* and the *Danube*, abt. 30 m. long and broad, having only 2 Towns of Note, *Burgaw* & *Guntzburg*. The *French* and *Bavarians* over-ran it in 1703. but were forced to abandon it in 1704.

BURGAW, the Cap. of the foregoing, sit. on the Riv. *Mindel*, 8 or 9 m. fr. the *Danube*, 17 E. of *Ulm*, and 24 W. of *Augsbourg*; E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 48. 30.

BURGDORF, in the Canton of *Berne*, *Switzerland*, & belon. to the Lords of *Berne*, who have made a good Bailiwick of it, is sit. 3 or 4 Leag. N. fr. *Berne*. In the 11th and 12th Cent. 'twas the Cap. of *Little Burgundy*, tho' then but a Village; and, being since walled, is now a confid. City. It stands on Top of a Hill, of wh. it takes up the whole; so that there's a direct Descent fr. it on every Side. In 1706, a whole Street was in 1 Night burnt down; but 'twas soon rebuilt of Freestone, of wh. there's Plenty at the very Gates. All the Fronts being exactly uniform, a whole Row looks like 1 entire House. The River *Emma*, just by, often overflows, and makes sad Spoil. The Castle, where its Avoyer resides, is at one End of the City, & the Church at t'other.

BURGH, a Market-Town in the Divis. of *Lindsey*, and Wapentake of *Candlehoe*, *Lincolnshire*, whose Market is *Thursday*. Fairs none.

BURGH-CASTLE, at the Mouth of the *Waveney*, in the N. E. Part of *Suffolk*, was a Place of great Note, prob. the *Garionanum*, where the *Romans* had a Fort and Station to def. the Coast against the *Saxon* Piracies. There are 220 Yards of the E. Wall, and 120 of the N. and S. Walls, 17 or 18 f. high, yet standing, and strengthen'd with 4 round solid Towers; the Materials Flints and *Roman* Brick.

BURGH HAMZA, Inland in the S. Prov. of the *Algiers* Ter. *Africk*, is seated on a Neck of Land betw. the 2 Rivulets wh. form the *Phaamab* (the *Phoenius* perhaps of *Ptolemy*,

Ptolemy), where is a *Turk*. Garrison of 1 *Suffrah*. --- [Note, *once for all*, that *Burgh* is a Port, and *Suffrah* is the common Name among the *Algerines* for a Band or Comp. of *Turkish* Soldiers, consisting, for most Part, of 20 Persons, inclu. a Cook, Steward, and Lieut. So called, 'tis presumed, from being such a Number, or Mefs, as, for the Conven. of Eating, can sit about one (*Suffrah*) Table.] --- The *Burgh* is made out of the Ruins of the antient *Auzia*, by the *Arabs* call'd *Sour Guslan*, i. e. The Walls of the *Antilopes*, a gr. Part of wh. fortified at proper Distances with little square Turrets, is still remaining. The whole seems to have been little more than 6 furl. in Cir. being sit. in a direct Line 8 Leag. to S. W. of *Jurjura* (the *Mons Ferratus*), 15 to S. E. of *Algiers* (the *Ico-sum*), 24 to S. E. by E. of *Sherbell* (the *Iol Casarea*), and 21 to W. of *Seteef* (the *Sitifi* of the Antients). *Tacitus* (*Annal.* lib. 4.) has left us a very just Description of this Place: For *AUZIA* hath been built upon a small Plat of level Ground, every way furro. with such an unpleas. Mixt. of naked Rocks and barren Forests, that I don't remember (*says my Author*) to have met with a more melancholy Sit. *Menander*, as he's quoted by *Josephus* (*Antiq. Jud.* l. 8. c. 7.), mentions an *African* City of this Name, built by *Ithobaal* the *Tyrian* [Of whom, or another of the Name, see our Article *BOTRYS*]: Tho' *Bochart* seems to doubt whether the *Phœnicians* were at all acquainted with the Inland Parts of *Africa*. Yet provided we could rely upon the Tradition recorded by *Procopius*, that a Number of *Canaanites* fled fr. *Joshua* into the Westernmost Parts of *Africa* (some of wh., upon such a Supposit. might have rested at this Place) no strong Objection, I presume, can be urged agt. the Ruggedness of the Situa. inasmuch as such an one, fr. the very Nature of it, would not only be the properest for the first Settlement of a Colony, but for the future Safety and Security of it. Due Regard might have been had to this Circumstance in the founding of *Capsa*, *Feriana*, and other Cities of *Africa*; whose Founders must otherw. be suppo. to have made very impro. Choice, provided they were guided by any other Considerations than the natural Strength of the Situation. *Shaw*. However, (may we have leave to observe?) to make all these Things to consist, we must suppose the said *Ithobaal* to have been one many Years prior to that *Ithobaal* who was the Father of *Queen Jezebel*.

BURGH MAJANAH is a Fort wh. the *Turks* have lately built out of some Ruins dispers'd in the Plain of *Majanah*, wh. is the level Part of the *Mauritania Sitifensis*, *Africk*, to Seaward, near the Parallels of *Seteef* and *Constantina*; and where they have a Garrison to watch the Motions of the *Beni-Ab-bess*, and their tribu. *Kabyles* and *Arabs*. *Shaw*.

BURGH SWAARY, in the Distr. of *Swaary*, in the Inland of the S. Prov. of the Ter. of *Algiers*, *Africk*, lyeth 4 Leag. to S. W. of *Ain-Be-seefe*, and 10 to S. of *Medea*. 'Tis a small Fort built upon the Skirts of the *Sahara*, and was a few Years ago one of the Frontier Garrisons of the *Algerines*. *Shaw*.

BURGH TWILL, or *The high Tower*, is the only Remains of an antient City of the *Cirtesiens*, in the Inland of the E. Province of *Algiers*. *Shaw*.

BURGHLEY, near *Stamford*, upon the River *Welland*, in *Northamptonshire*, is render'd fam. by Sir *W. Cecil*, Prin. Sec. of State to *Q. Eliz.* who not only took his Title of Baron fr. it, but made it his ch. Residence in the Country, building there a most beautiful Seat, and adding to it a large Park encomp. with a Stone Wall of great Circumf. The House is still truly great and noble, tho' the Architect. antient. 'Tis a reg. & beautiful Fabrick, adorn'd w. Turrets and Cupola's, wh. appear with magnif. Greatness. In the great Court the 3 *Greek* Orders of Pillars (*Ionic*, *Doric*, *Corinthian*), placed one above another, are a surprising Shew. The Chimnies are all *Doric* Pillars, the Rooms of State noble, the Furniture rich and excel. the Curiosities of Art and Nature admir. espec. Pictures and Statues, (of wh. last that of *Andromeda* and the Sea-Monster is most surpris.) the Gardens, Canals, Vista's, and chief Avenues, very entertaining. His eldest Son *Thomas*, and his Posterity, have so wonderfully improv'd the Place, &c. that for Loftiness of Rooms, great Variety of Pictures, Terraces, Conduits, Fishponds, Fountains, &c. it may vie with the best in *England*. Among the Pictures is so fine a Piece of *Seneca's* bleeding to Death in his Bath, that the late *Fr. K. Lewis* XIV. 'tis said, offer'd 6000 Pistoles for it. The Paintings and Carvings are so curious, that Travellers have affirm'd they met nothing in *Italy* or *France* that exceeds them. This Seat looks more like a Town than a House, in which the Towers & Pinnacles appear like so many Par. Churches, & a large Spire cover'd with Lead over the Clock, in the

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Centre, stands up like a Cathedral. There's a Prospect fr. it into the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, for near 30 m. without Interruption. The Park is extremely delightful by the Multitude of Walks planted with Trees of many Kinds, as *Ash*, *Elm*, *Chestnut*, *Fir*, *Lime*, &c. The Addit. to *Camden* tell us, that the old *Roman* 40-foot Way passeth through this Park, and so on above *Bernock*, and not below it as *Camden* said.

BURGH UPON SANDS, in *Cumberland*, a large Barony, takes in all the neighbouring Lands and Town, was enjoy'd by the *Morvil* Family a long Time, of wh. Family Sir *Hugh Morvil* was 1 of the 4 that kill'd *Thomas Becket*. But this Town is more memorable for the Monument of our victor. Prince *Edw. I.* who having so far subdued the *Scots* as to bring away the sacred Stone at *Scone-Abbey*, whereon their Kings used to be crown'd, died here in his Camp, in his March against them, like a true Soldier, guarding his Frontiers with his latest Breath. In Memory of him was in 1685 erected a handf. Stone Pillar 9 Yards high. The Inhabitants say, that under this *Burgh*, in the very *Æstuary*, there was 1st a Sea-fight betw. the *Scots* and *Engl.* and when the Tide was out a 2d Fight began betw. the Horse of both Sides, as strange as that wh. *Pliny* relates in *Caramania*, and makes a gr. Wonder of it. Into this *Æstuary* the *Huna*, or River *Eden*, having pass'd through Part of *Westmoreland*, and quite across the N. E. Parts of the County, falls w. a vast Body of Waters, wh. *An.* 1216 seem'd to be the greatest Enemy the *Scots* had; for when they had plunder'd the *English* without Resist. and were returning with Loads of Spoil, they came upon them with a full Torrent, and quickly swallowed up the whole plundering Crew.

BURGLES, sit. 30 m. N. of *Clausenburg*, in *Transilvania*, E. lon. 22. 40. lat. 47. 40. is subj. to the House of *Austria*.

BURGOS, (in Latin *Burgi*, or *Civitas Burgenfis*) Cap. of *O. Castille*, *Spain*, about 120 m. to N. fr. *Madrid*, 90 S. from *Bilboa*, 166 N. W. from *Saragossa*, and 358 fr. *Lisbon*: W. lon. 3. 7. lat. 42. 24. is sit. on an Eminence betw. the Riv. *Alanzo* and *Arlanzo*, (wh. water the Plain ro. about it) & is encomp. with high Mountains on all Sides. The Walls are ant. but very strong, with 7 Gates. It has 3 stately Bridges over the *Arlanza*, and on the N. Side, on an inaccessible Rock, a very strong Castle, of wh. the D.s of *Lerma* are hered. Constables. The Situa. is one of the worst in all *Spain*, on Acct of the Intemperature of the Air, inasmuch it has been long a known Proverb, *Burgos hath* (*Nueve meses de Invierno, y tres de Infierno*) 9 Months of Winter, and 3 of Hell; 9 being contin. cold, rainy, and disagreeable, and 3 intolerable thro' exces. Heat, occas. by Stagnat. of Air, and violent Refraction of the Sun-beams fr. the circumj. Mounta. so that the City then seems in midst of a Focus. It's therefore reduced to abt. 1000 Families in 15 Parishes, with 5 Hospitals, 6 Chapels, 1 College, 10 Monasteries, 9 Nunneries; the Lady Abbess of one of wh. takes Place of all other Ladies except the Royal Family, and hath 17 Monast. 16 Towns, and 50 Villages, subject to her. In this Abbey are 150 Nuns, all of Quality, and its Revenue is 80,000 Ducats a Year. That of *St. Augustin* hath a mirac. Crucifix pretend. to be made by *Nicodemus*. The Cathedral, built *An.* 1122. is one of the noblest and richest in *Spain*, except that of the *Escorial*. 'Tis 260 f. long, and 206 br. and high, and stately in Propor. It has 5 Choirs, or large Choral Chapels, each with a large Organ, and a Numb. of Canons, Priests, and Singers, in wh. Divine Service is perform'd with Musick, yet so distant & inclos'd as not to disturb one another. It has 18 Dignitaries, 45 Canons, (of wh. the K. is alw. the 1st) and 40 Minor Canons, besides infer. Priests. The A-Bpr. extends over 1756 Parishes; and its Revenue is 40000 Ducats. In this City are sev. ant. and stately Palaces of Nobility, and without it many Monasteries, Hospitals, &c. The rest, especially of the Tradesmen, and infer. People, are of old-fash. Structure, and the Streets narrow and irregular: But there are large and beautif. Squares, Market-places, and Piazzas, elegant Fountains, &c. &c. The Inhabit. here are industrious, and carry on Trades and Manufactures more than is common in other gr. Cities of *Spain*. The City is likewise well govern'd, and the Magistracy intent in promoting Trade & Commerce, and all laudable Industry. It claims Precedence of all others in the *Cortes* or Parliament of *Castille*.

BURGUNDY, or *Bourgoigne*, Duchy, *France*, is bo. E. by the River *Saone* (wh. separates it fr. *Franche Compte*) has *Champaign* on the N. *Nivernois* and *Bourbonnois* W. and *Ly-*

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onnois S. It's about 45 Leag. fr. N. to S. and above 30 fr. E. to W. 'Tis one of the most fruitful Countries in France for Corn and Fruit, nor does any produce more excel. Wine than that of *Nuis*, *Chambertin*, *Belz*, *Coulange*, *Chaffagne*, *Beaune*, and *Volnay*, all in this Pr. Its Rivers are (besides the *Seine* and the *Saone*) the *Debune*, *Brebince*, *Armançon*, *Ouche*, *Suzon*, *Tille*, &c. There are 4 princ. Min. Springs. That at *Bourbon-Lanci*, (a City in *Autunois*, on the Decliv. of a Hill, 12 Leag. fr. *Autun*) called *le Grand Limbe*, is so hot, a Man can't keep his Hand in it 2 min. and yet you may leave an Egg in it a whole Hour without its growing hard; nor when you drink it does it scald the Lips, nor warm the Stomach; nor has it any Smell or Taste. This Prov. has a gr. Number of Bailiwicks, and 8 *Presidials*, viz. of *Dijon*, *Autun*, *Challan*, *Chatillon* on the *Seine*, *Auxerre*, *Semur*, *Mâcon*, and *Bourg*. There are no Universities in it, but several Colleges for polite Literature. Under the Governm. of it are 6 Lieutenancies General, in the 1st the Bailiw. of *Dijon*, *Montagne*, and *Bar-sur-seine*; 2d the Country of *Autunois*, *Auxerrois*, and *Auxois*; 3. all the *Challonois*; 4. *Mâconnois*; 5. *Chaloris*; 6. *Bresse*, *Bugey*, *Val Romey*, and the Country of *Gex*. The ch. Cities are *Dijon*, *Chatillon*, *Auxerre*, *Bemur*, *Avalon*, *Autun*, *Challan*, *Macon*, *Charolles*, *Bresse*, *Bourg*, *Bugey*, *Belley*.

BURIANO, in the *Siense*, *Italy*, a Town situate on the Lake *Castiglione*, near where the *Bruno* enters it; so that 'tis as often call'd the Lake of *Buriano* as *Castiglione*.

BURIAS, one of the *Philip. Isles*, in *E. Ind.* lies 4 Leag. W. of *Ticao*, and is 5 m. in Compass.

St. BURIEN, *Cornwal*, 5 m. fr. *Pensance*, 296 fr. *London*, is held in *Commendam* by the Bishops of *Exeter*.

BURLICK, or **BUDRICK**, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, is a fortif. Town, abt. 1 m. fr. the *Rhine*, over against *Wessel*, 20 m. E. of *Cleve*, and 48 N. W. of *Cologne*, in a very pleas. Situation. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

BURLEY, com. call'd *Burley on the Hill*, in *Rutlandshire*, is a Village most pleas. sit. & overlooking the fruitful Vale of *Catmoss*, abt. 1 m. fr. *Okeham*. After *Villiers D. of Buckingham* obtain'd the Lordship, he made here one of the finest Seats in *England*, improving the Mansion House to that Advantage, that it look'd like a 2d *Belvoir*, the fam. Seat of the Dukes of *Rutland*. This noble Fabrick was in 1645 made a Garrison by the Parlia. Army; but the Army removing from these Parts, and the Garrison being surrounded by the Royalists in Arms, against whom they found themselves unable to defend it, the Soldiers set Fire to the House and rich Furniture, and departed. The Stables, being at some Distance fr. the House, escap'd the Flames, & remain to this Day one of the noblest Buildings of the Kind in *England*, if not the finest. The House, in Ruins, was, with sev. others adjoining, sold to the Earl of *Nottingham*, who, in Place of the old, erected a most beautiful & noble Edifice, now enjoy'd by his Son the E. of *Winchelsea & Nottingham*. It has a wall'd Park 5 or 6 m. in Comp. with fine Woods in it, rich Pasture, and Store of Game, &c. So that this noble Seat is the Glory of this little County.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURNHAM, in *Norfolk*. The *Seven Burnhams* are so many Towns of that Name in the N. W. Corner of the Country, imploy'd in the same *Holland-Trade*. *Burnham Market* (having a Market Saturdays) has a Harb. for Ships. *Burnham-Depdale* is a Village on the Sea Shore, fam. for its salt Marshes, which are advantageous to Sheep.

BURNHAM, in *Bucks*, is the next Town to *Dorney W.* a little dist. from the *Thames*. Here's held a Statute Fair for hiring Servants, yearly on *Sept. 21*.

BURNHAM, in *Lincolnsh.* is pleas. sit. abt. 1 m. N. of *Haxey*, a Village, where, towards the E. rises the hottest Spring in *Britain*, wh. runs W. thro' the Town; and from wh. it had its Name. To S. E. lies *High-Burnham*, the highest Hill in the whole Island, fr. wh. is a fair Prospect to W. and S. W. of the *Yorkshire Hills*, above *Doncaster*, *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, and *Nottingham* and *Gainsborough* in this County.

BURNLEY, in *Lancashire*, in the Hund. of *Blackbourn*, 8 m. fr. *Coln*, a sm. Town, having a Market Saturday, & Fair *Feb. 1*. Here were lately many Consular Coins dug up, one of *Q. Cassius*, 162 Years before Christ. They are suppo. the ant. *Rom. Denarii*, before the Emperors, for instead of their Heads they have the antique Form of *Caput urbis*, without any Inscription. *John Sagar* of this Town died here in 1668. aged 112, attributed to the Wholesomeness of the Air hereabout.

BURNSAL, in the W. Riding of *Yorkshire*, 6 m. from *Skipton*, has a Stone Bridge over the *Wharfe*, built by Sir

William Craven, Alderman of *London*, who was born here, and was Father to the first Earl of *Craven*.

BURTWOOD. See **BRENTWOOD**.

BURRINGTON, *Devon*, stands on the Riv. *Taw*, near the Place where it joins the *Moule*, a little N. of *Chimleigh*.

BURROWBRIG, or *Burrowbridge*, in *Yorkshire*, 4 m. fr. *Rippon*, 204 from *London*, is a Borough & Post Town, abt. 3 furl. long and at least as br. so call'd fr. it's stately Stone Bridge ov. the *Ure*, which comes to it fr. *Rippon*, and being joined a lit. below it by the *Swaile* is call'd the *Ouse*. It first sent Memb. to Parlt. 1. *Mary 1*. 'Tis suppo. 7 or 8000 *l.* is laid out yearly here in Hard-ware, the ch. Support of the Town. The Bridge has but 4 or 5 Arches; but they are near 40 f. wide, one of the middlemost much more, & high in Proportion. At the Bridge Ends are high Causeys carried on of Stone, to keep in the Water; which however sometimes overflows them. It was formerly a Wooden Bridge.

BURPORT. See **BRIDPORT**.

BURSA. See **PRUSA**.

BURSLEM, *Staff.* within 3 m. of *Newcastle-Under-Line*, is noted for a Manufac. of Pots to hold Butter, which accord. to Act of Parlt. for prevent. of Abuses in the Pack- age of that Commod. were to be of a Cylindric Form, not to weigh above 6 lb. & to contain at least 14 lb. of Butter. Its Potters use alm. all the Lead-Ore dug at *Lawton*, and give 6 or 7 *l.* a Tun for it. Here is a Sulphur-water, wh. in Winter and some oth. Times will strike w. Galls, but not in Summer.

BURSTAL in the W. Riding, *Yorkshire*, 6 m. fr. *Halifax*, is a little Town, noted for a Manufac. of Broad-Cloths, so called to disting. it from *Kersey's*, *Druggets*, &c. tho' this is narrow compared w. that made in the W. of *Engl.* This Town is fam'd for Dying.

BURTSTOW, *Surry*, on the Borders of *Suffex*, not far from *E. Grinstead*.

BURTON, in *Leicestershire*, called *Burton Lazars* from a large Hospital here for Lazars, or leprous People, to distin. it fr. *Burton-Overy*, & *Burton upon Old*, both in that County. *Leland* says this Hospital, or Lazereto, was founded by *Ld. Mowbray* in the Reign of *Hen. I*. At which Time, says *Camden*, the Leprosy (by some call'd *Elephantiasis*) ran by Infection all ov. *Engl.* & was believed to have come originally from *Egypt*. This Town is in the Par. of *Melton*, and hath only a Chapel in it for Divine Service.

BURTON, called also *Burton Stather*, in *Lincolnshire*, a Town in the Divis. of *Lindsey*, whose Market is Mondays, & Fair *March 25*. 'Tis conven. sit. for Trade upon the E. Bank of the *Trent*, in *Manly Hund.* but there's nothing remarkable to be said of it.

BURTON, in the Hundred of *Yarborough*, at the utmost N. Point of the same County, 14 m. from *Grimby*, is a large straggling Town, with a Market Mondays; but is remarkable for nothing but a dangerous Ferry ov. the *Humber* to *Hull*, in *Yorkshire*, and the Cock-matches freq. betw. it & *Axholm*.

BURTON UPON TRENT, in *Staffordshire*, on the N. Side of the *Trent*, 123 m. fr. *London*, was form. remark. for an Abbey, and for its Alabaster Works, but now only for its fine Ale. The principal Structure is its Bridge over the *Trent*, wh. some think the finest Piece of Workmanship of any civil Publ. Building in *England*. 'Tis all of square Freestone, and above a qr. m. long, w. 37 Arches, thro' wh. the Riv. runs, and here divides into 3 Channels. The Town consists chiefly of 1 long Street fr. the Abbey to the Bridge. Barges come up hither, by Help of Art, with a full Stream, in a deep safe Channel. Market Tuesday. Fairs *Holy Thursday*, *June 27*. *Oct. 18*.

BURTON, a Market Town in *Westmoreland*, 30 m. S. W. of *Appleby*. *Salm*.

BURWAK-EAN District, Inland in the S. Prov. of the *Algerine Ter.* lies 3 leag. to S. of *Medea*; and is so named fr. the Abund. of the [*Burwack*] *Kingspear* which it produceth. Those of *El Elma* are the prin. *Arabs* of this District, wh. is remark. for a hot Bath call'd *Hammon el Elma*, and for the Ruins of a large City known by the Name of the *Herba*, the *Tigis* prob. of the *Antients*. *Sharr*.

BURY, on the *Irwell*, in *Lancashire*, 30 m. S. E. of *Lancaster*, 182 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 53. 36. is a Town of good Trade, & the utm. Bound of the Fustian Manufac. & drives a confid. Trade in coarse Goods call'd Halfthicks & *Kersies*, for wh. here's a very gr. Market Thursdays, tho' the Town lies so much out of the Way, at the Foot of Mountains, it would not be otherwise much frequented. Fairs *Good Friday*, *Apr. 23*. *Sept. 8*.

BURY

BURY St. Edmunds. See St. EDMUND'S BURY.

BUSHWALTHAM, in *Hants*, gives Name to the Forest adjoining, where the Bps. of *Winchester* had formerly a stately Seat, but 'twas ruined in the late Civil Wars. Market Saturdays. Fair Aug. 1.

BUSIRIS, once the Cap. of the *Busiric* Nome, is sit. in the *Delta* (or *Lower Egypt*) on the W. Side of the most E. Branch of the *Nile*, called from it *Fluvius Busiricus*. But that Branch is now no more the same, and the ant. City (having been utterly ruined by *Dioclesian*) is dwindled into a Village called *Abcasir*, or *Bosire*, a lit. above *Semenour*, wh. last has raised itself with the Ruins of *Busiris*. This City is supposed to be the *Pathros* ment. *Isa.* xi. 11. *Ezek.* xxix. 14. & xxx. 14. and wh. the Septuagint calls *Phatures*. See our Artic. PATRUSIM. Not far fr. *Busiris* stands the ant. Town of *Plinthine*, since the *Arabs* Tower, on a Bay of its Name, from wh. Town the Antients used to measure the Depth of *Egypt* up to the Lake *Serbonides*.

BUSSI, *Boissie*, or *Boissie*, Island lies to the S. E. of the Mouth of the Riv. *St. Domingo* or *Kachao*, on the Coast of *Melli*, *Negroland*, *Africa*. It's abt. 35 Leag. in Circumf. & seems to be all cover'd w. Trees, & divers Rivulets run fr. it into Sea. The Inhab. are *Papells*, with whom 'tis not safe to trade, they being treacherous and great Robbers. Yet Oxen & Palm-Nuts are to be bought of 'em; and there are 2 Harbours where Ships may ride securely.

BUTCHER's Island lies abt. 2 leag. from the Castle of *Bombay*, *India*, being but a sm. one belonging to the *E. Ind.* Comp. but of no Use besides careening of Ships & grazing of Cattle. However there's safe riding in Winter between this & *Elephanto* Island.

BUTESHIRE, *Scotland*, contains 2 of the *W. Isles*, *Bute* & *Arran*, wh. form. sent 2 Memb. to the Parliament of *Scotland*, but now it joins with *Caithness* in sending but 1 to that of *Gr. Britain* alternately. 'Tis supposed to derive its Name fr. a Relig. Cell, accord. to the Import of the Word in old *Scots* Language. These Isles are tolerably fertile in Product much the same with the oth. *W. Isles*, and lie in the Firth of *Clyde*, N. of *Argylesh.* E. fr. *Cantyre*, & W. from *Renfrew*, *Cunningham*, & *Kyle*. *Buchanan* makes it 8 m. lo. & 4 br. *Lesley* 10 m. lo. & *Templeman* 12, with an Area of 27 square Miles.

BUTE Island is sepa. by 2 nar. Straights fr. *Argylesh.* N. & the Isle of *Arran* W. 6 m. W. fr. the Coast of *Cunningham*, 8 from *Arran*, & but half a m. from *Argyleshire*. Its N. Parts are mountainous, but afford good Pasturage and some Wood. The others produce Oats, Barley, & Pease. There's a Quarry of red Stone, and that called the Hectic Stone is found in many Places. The Climate's healthy, & the Inhab. live to a gr. Age. Abt. every 7th Year they are visited with the Small-Pocks. They speak both *Irish* & *English*, and, 'till forbid by Act of Parlt. lately, wore the Highland Habit. The Coast affords good Herring & Cod Fisheries. The Family of *Stuart* is supposed to derive its Origin fr. this Island, it being Pt. of the *Stuarts* Patrimony before they were Kings of *Scotland*, to most of wh. Kings the *Stuarts* of *Bute* were but Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. And they tell us that Q. *Anne* (who first made one of them Earl of *Bute*) used to call him Cousin.

BUTERA, in *Val di Noto*, *Sicily*, is a sm. City, on a Hill, sit. E. of *Mazzarino*, & W. of the Riv. *Terra Nova*, & N. of the City of that Name, and with Title of Principality.

BUTHROTUM. See BUTRINTO.

BUTRINTO, (the *Buthrotum*, or *Buthrotus*, of the Antients) a Port Town of the Prov. of *Epirus*, or *Canina*, in *Turkey* in *Europe*, is sit. on a Bay of the same Name, at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Venice*, ov. agt. the Island & Town of *Corfu*, abt. 35 m. fr. *Chimera* to S. E. & 60 from *Larta* N. W.; E. lon. 20. 40. lat. 39. 45. It was a confid. City; but is now but an indiff. Town, inhabited chiefly by Fishermen, because of the abundance of the Fish in the Bay. It's the See of a Bp. Suffra. to the Abp. of *Janina*.

BUTTON'S BAY, betw. 80 and 100 degr. of W. lon. and betw. 60 and 66 of N. lat. is the N. Part of *Hudson's* Bay in *N. America*, whereby Sir *Tho. Button* attempted to discover a N. W. Passage after *Hudson* miscarried, but lost his Ship, and came back in a Sloop he built in the Country.

BUTZBAC, in the Co. of *Wetteraw*, *Germany*, is a neat sm. City between *Franckfort* and *Giessen*, at the Foot of the *Hobe*, a Ridge of Hills wh. begin at the Monast. of *Louch*, on the *Rhine*, separate *Rhingaw* fr. *Catzenellebogen*, and extend as far as this City.

BUTZOW, in the D. of *Mecklenburgh*, *Germ.* a confid. Town and Fort upon the *Warna*, in the Road fr. *Rostock* to

Sawerin, 14 m. N. W. fr. *Gustrow*, & 21 E. fr. *Wismar*, was the usual Residence of the Bishops of *Sawerin* till the See was secularized by the Treaty of *Munster*, and given to the late D. of *Mecklenburgh*, who used to reside here. The River is very small here, what 'tis at *Rostock*.

BUXTON, in *Derbyshire*, near the Head of the River *Wye*, is famous for the Nine Wells, call'd *Buxton Wells*, wh. are reckon'd among the 7 Wonders of the *Peak*. *Leigh*, in his Nat. Hist. says the Water is hot, sulphurous, & saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable, because the Sulphur is not united with any vitriolick Particles, and but very few saline. It tinges not Silver, nor is it purgative, by reason its saline Particles are dispens'd in such fin. Proportions. These Waters being drank create a good Appetite, open Obstructions, & if mix'd with the Chalybeate Water there would answ. all the Intentions of the Bath Waters & *St. Vincent's* near *Bristol*, wh. are so famous for curing the Diabetes & bloody Urines. This Bath is of a temper. Heat, and tho' by Reverberation it might be brought to any higher Degree, its own natural Heat is more agreeable to the Constitution of those Parts, & may be used where hotter cannot. It is of good Effect in scorbutic Rheumatisms, Distempers of the Nerves, & most Diseases of the Body. Multitudes of People flock hither in Summer, to obtain Cure of their Diseases by bathing in 'em. They spring out of a Bafs like Marble, and 'tis pleasant to see the sulphurous Halitus break out in Bubbles, and impregnate the Water. They are inclos'd in an handsome Stone Building, and the Town affords conven. Lodgings for all Persons accord. to their Quality. These Fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continued Current into the adja. Meadows, where they add a reeking Colour to the other Waters with wh. they unite their tepid Streams. Not far dist. fr. the hot rise 2 cold Springs; but the Partition being small, and not kept up, they are mix'd; but the Hot seems predominant. That these Baths were eminent in the Times of the *Romans* is certain; for *Lucan* and others acquaint us that they were extraordinary hot; and the high Road call'd the *Roman Bath-Gate* farther confirms it; but 'tis more especially evident from a *Roman* Wall, cemented with a red *Rom.* Plaister, close to *St. Anne's* Well, where we may see the Ruins of the ant. Bath, its Length, & Dimensions. The D. of *Devonshire*, Lord of the Village, has built a large and conven. House for Reception of Strangers. The Bath-Room is arched over Head, and the whole made convenient, wholesome, and delightful. This Collection of tepid Waters will receive 20 People at a Time to walk and swim in. The Temper of the Water is equal to new Milk, or blood-warm, procuring a moderate Perspiration. Its Effect is remarkable for giving that gentle Relaxation of the Solids, wh. takes off the Weariness and Fatigue of a Journey, and refreshes instantly. What Nature spontaneously produces here was what the *Roman* Emperors aimed at with great Expence in their sumptuous Bagnio's. The Water may be rais'd at Pleasure to any Height.

BUYS. See the BARONIES.

BUZARA, a long Ridge of Mountains in *Numidia*, supposed to be that at present call'd the *Sabara*, in the Inland of the E. Province of *Algiers*.

BYBLUS. See BIBLUS.

BYGHOF, or BYGOW, a City of *Lithuania*, *Poland*, sit. on the Riv. *Nieper*, 180 m. S. E. of *Wilna*, E. lon. 30. lat. 53.

BYHURT, a Town on the River *Senega*, in *N. Guinea*, almost opposite to the Island of *St. Lewis*.

BYLAN, a Town 8 m. from *Scanderoon*, and between that and *Antioch*.

BYRCHOVER. See BIRCHOVER.

BYRSA, the Citadel of *Carthage*. See CARTHAGE.

BYZACIUM, or as *Ptolemy* writes it *Byzacina*, the Region of *Africa Proper* (or, at present, the Winter Circuit of the Kingd. of *Tunis*) lying betw. the Cities of *Adrumetum* & *Tracaspes*, and the extreme Angle of the *Lesser Syrtis*. *Pliny* represents this Territory of such prodigious Fertility, that One produced a Hundred and Fifty. But if so, the Nature of the Soil, according to Dr. *Shaw*, is miserably alter'd for the worse. The sev. Parts, says he, wh. I have seen of this Province, fall vastly short in Fertility of the Character wh. hath been attributed to it by the Antients. For those that are adja. to the Sea Coast are gen. of a dry, sandy Nature, with no gr. Depth of Soil in the very best Portion of them. Neither is the Inland Country in a much better Condition. For if we except the Plains wh. are water'd by the *Defailah*, *Derb*, and *Hat-taah*, we have Mountains only and Woody Tracts all along fr. *Zung-gar* by *Use-lat*, *Truzza*, *Spaitla*, *Casareen*, and so forw. in turning to N. W. by the Sanctuary of *Seedy Booganium*, as far as *Hydrab*, and the Frontiers

of the Kingd. of *Algiers*. The Country round abt. *Kairwan* is low & marshy, with Lakes & *Shibkabs* [See *ADRUMETUM*.] dispersed all over it in the Winter Season; whilst near *Gilma*, *Jemme*, and so on to the River *Accroude*, there's an Interchange of Hills and Valleys, differing very little in the Quality of their Soils fr. that of the Sea Coast. Beyond the Mountains of *Casareen*, till we arrive at *Ferre-anab* and the Skirts of the *Sabara*, we travel for sev. m. togeth. over a barren Plain, with a Ridge of Eminences, at some Dist. on each Side of us. The Country contin. in the same lonesome and barren Situa. fr. hence to *Capfa*, and so forw. to the *Jereed*; our Prospect on each hand being all the Way bound. w. high Mounta. whereof the S. E. Ridge stretches tow. *Fibbel Hadeffa* and the Lake of *Marks*; the other, wh. may be taken for the Continuation of the Mounta. of *Atlas*, runs in a S. W. Direction by *Sbekkab*, as far as the Eye can conduct us.

BYZANTIUM. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

C

CAAGUA, according to *Techo*, is a pop. Country in the mid-way between the Province of *Tape*, in *Paraguay*, and the *Atlantic Sea*.

CAANE, or *Bericon*, accor. to *Gemelli*, is sit. in the Mid. of *Thebaida*, *Egypt*; 3 m. fr. wh. the *Egyptians* had a Port on the *Red-Sea*, now *Chosfir*, whence in the *Pharoahs* Time they traded to *India*, and Part of *Arabia*.

CABAREI, a City and the Cap. of the Pro. of *Cabardinia*, in *Georgia*, in *Asiatic Turkey*, on the N. of Mt. *Caucasus*, and S.-ward of the E. Part of *Circassia*.

CABELLO, a Province of *China*, vulgarly called *Sue King*. (*Navarette*.)

CABETERA, an Inland Gold-Coast Country of *Guinea*, betw. *Acanni* & *Saboe*. (*Bosman*.)

CABENDA, or *Cabinde*, lies in E. lon. 12. S. lat. 4. being a Port Town of *Congo*, in *Africk*, sit. on the Sea Coast, 100 m. S. E. of *Loango*, sub. to *Portugal* (*Salm*.) All the Coast fr. *Bomangoy* to *Cabinde* is foul, being full of Sands, some shooting out to Sea 3 leag. W. but leave a Channel betw. the Banks & the Shore for Boats & Sloops only. Many of the Blacks of *Cabinde*, who dwell near the Shore, speak some *English*, and are com. call'd *Partadors*, being a Sort of Brokers to the Natives up the Inland, to whom they repair, when any Ships are in the Bay, and bring Merchants down aboard, or to the Factory, and there usually buy & sell for them; but take Advantage of their not understanding *English* to cheat them. The Bay of *Cabinde* lies very conven. for Trade, Wooding, and Watering. On the Sea Shore it's in some Places flat and marshy Ground; but it rises grad. to abt. 3 *Engl.* m. up the Land, and then forms itself into a Ridge of Hillocks, stretching out in Length, on the Ascent of which is sit. the K. of *Angoy's* Father's Town; who at the Foot of the Hillocks keeps constantly a Stock of Wood to sell to Foreign Ships: Fr. whence to S. W. along the Bay lie sev. straggling Fishermen's Huts, each Side a lit. fresh Water River, which falls into the Sea of the Bay. These Blacks catch good Store of Fish. This River is only to be entered w. a Yaul, carrying a Cask of two; but it must be just at full Flood. As to the Country, it in sev. Places lies barren, the Blacks being naturally lazy in Point of Tith, &c. For which Reason Provis. are often very scarce. They have no Cattle, except some Hogs; but Poultry, especially Chicken, are plenty enough. They sell Parrots for 3 or 4 Knives apiece, and a Monkey pretty cheap. Mr. *Casseneuve* says, he saw at *Cabinde* a Sort of Baboon, that was brought down fr. above 100 Leag. up the Inl. Country, wh. much resembled a Human Creature, his Head and Face being like an Old Woman's. It had long Hair on the Back, but none at all on its Hands and Feet; and when he cried, 'was hard to distinguish the Noise fr. that of a Child.' The Kingdom of *Angola*, or *Dongo*, produces many such extraordinary Apes in the Woods. They are call'd by the Blacks *Quojas Morrow*, & *Orang autang* by the *Indians*; i. e. *Woodmen* or *Satyrs*. Some of them have been brought ov. into *Europe*; and I have seen one in *London*, publickly shewn, behind the *Roy. Exchange*, which, when it drank, lifted up the Cover of the Cann w. one Hand, and afterw. wiped the Wet fr. its Lips w. a singular Dexterity. It laid itself to Sleep, and its Head on a Cushion, and covered the Body all ov. w. Clothes were decently; and when indispos'd held one Hand very handsomely on its Forehead; so that it might have been taken for a Man, and would point where its

Distemper lay. It groaned like a Man troubled w. an intolerable Head-ach. Soon after it died there. The Blacks in *Guinea* & *Angola* fancy this Beast is of Human Mixture w. an Ape. 'Tis neither fat nor slender, but well set & proportion'd, and very nimble, with black Hair on the Back, but Stomach & Belly of a white Skin. This Creature seems to be the very Satyr of the Antients, written of by *Pliny*, and others, & is said to have set upon Women in the Woods; and sometimes upon Armed Men.

CABIRA, a City of *Pontus*, memorable for the Defeat of *Mithridates* by *Lucullus*.

CABISTRA, a City of *Cappadocia*, mention'd by *Tully* in his Letters, lib. xv. epist. 11. & lib. 1. epist. 18.

CABO, or *Kabo*, in the Ter. of *Melli*, in *Negroland*, *Africk*, is a Kingdom thus called by the *Portuguese*, probably fr. a Cape wh. the Main-land makes here near the Mouth of the River *Gefves*. The Residence of the King is about 30 m. E. of the Town of *Gefves*.

CABO CORSE CASTLE. See Cape CORSO, or CORSE.

CABO de *Istria*. See Cape ISTRIA.

CABRA, in the K. of *Tombuto*, *Negroland*, is a large Town, tho' in Manner of a Village without Walls, sit. on the *Niger*, abt. 12 m. fr. *Tombuto* to S. 'Tis much frequented, tho' subject to many Diseases, proceed. fr. the unnatural Mixture of their Meats; for they mingle Milk, Fish, Butter, Flesh, all together.

CABRAS. At the N. Point of the Isle of *St. Tome*, (on the Coast of *S. Guinea*) close by the Shore, lies the lit. Isle of *Cabras*, or Goat-Island, so called fr. the vast Numb. of Goats on it. The Channel betw. is very dead, & the Isle very high, & full of wild Lemon-Trees. (*Barbot*.)

CABRERA, an Island of the *Mediterranean*, ant. call'd *Capraria*, lies on the S. Side of *Majorca*, & abt. 6 or 8 m. fr. *Cape Salinas*. It was probably so called fr. the great Number of Goats bred on it.

CABRIA. See DIOCÆSAREA.

CABUBEL, or *Chedabe*, a Town of Trade, and a good Harbour, being the most S. Town of *Pegu*, in the *E. Indies*.

CABUL, or CABULISTAN, is said to have belonged formerly to the *Persians*. [See *ARACHOSIA*.] It lies to N. W. of *Attock*, and is the N. W. Boundary of the *Mogul* Empire, having *Tartary* N. Part of *Cassimere* E. *Persia* W. and *Hajacan* S. The *Sansons* make it about 270 m. each Way. The River *Nilab*, wh. falls into the *Indus*, and is by some reck. 1 of its Fountains, rises in this Country, as does that call'd *Behat*, which falls into the *Nilab*. Of this Territ. see more under the next following Article. Mean while, we ought here to observe, that (after all that is said in the Artic. *ARACHOSIA*), it is far fr. being certain whether *Cabul* has any Thing to do w. the antient Province of *Arachosia*, since *Caboulistan* lies beyond *Candahar*, &c.

CABUL, or CABOUL, ch. Town of the just mention'd Prov. is reported to be as large as *Grand Cairo*, & is sit. E. lon. 69. 30. lat. 34. 40. (about 100 m. E. of *Candahar*, in *Persia*) of which and Parts adjacent *Monf. Tavernier* gives this Description. 'Caboul, says that great Traveller, is a large City, the Metrop. of the Pr. of *Caboulistan*, or *Caboul*, and hath two Castles well fortified; and, because sev. Kings have held their Courts there, and many Princes successively have had it for their Portion, there are a gr. many Palaces in it. The Mountains abt. it produce Plenty of *Mirobalans* (wh. fr. thence the Eastern People call *Cabuly*), sev. Sorts of Drugs, and some Spices, wh. with the Iron Mines in them, yield gr. Profit to the Inhab. In this Town they maintain a gr. Trade w. *Tartary*, the Country of the *Usbecks*, & the *Indies*. The *Usbecks* alone sell yearly in this Town above 60000 Horses; and the *Persians* bring hither gr. Numb. of Sheep and oth. Cattle, by which Means they are much enriched. Wine is to be had, and Provisions are cheap, tho' the Country abt. it is but cold & barren, unless in some Places wh. are sheltered by the Mountains, being rendered lit. the more fruitful by the 2 Riv. that water it, and have their Source in the Mountains. Fr. this Prov. especially come the large Canes of wh. they make Halbards and Lances; and they have many Grounds planted with them. The Inhab. of the City and Prov. are most of 'em *Hoathens*, & therefore in all Towns & Villages are many *Pagods*. They reckon the Months by the Moons, & w. gr. Devotion celebrate the Feast called *Houly*, wh. lasts 2 Days, at the Full-moon in *February*. At this Feast they are all cloathed in a Dark Red; and, after they have prayed in the Temple, & made their Oblations, they spend the rest of the Time in dancing in Companies in the Streets to the Sound of Trumpets, visiting their Friends, and eating together, every Tribe by

by itself. The *Gr. Mogul's* Revenue fr. this Country is 4 or 5,000,000 yearly. Thus far *Tavernier*; to wh. it may be acceptable to add a few Circumstances more fr. oth. Authors. This Country abo. w. sm. Towns & Villages, and on the Roads they have Strong Houses, with Guards of Soldiers, to secure Travellers agt. the Robbers of the *Augan* Mountains, betw. this Country & *Persia*. All the Religion of these *Pagans* consists of Fables; and the main Charity wh. they think meritorious is to dig Wells, and build Houses for accommo. Travellers. They have *Banian* Physicians in abund. some of whom are very skilful in curing Spotted Fevers by Caustics. To prevent Dropsies, they scrape their Tongues every Morning w. a Root, wh. brings up a gr. deal of Phlegm & Rheum; so that when they begin to eat, they usually withdraw & vomit, and then fall on w. a good Appetite. This Prov. furnishes the *Mogul* w. 60,000 Horses, & 120000 Foot, and w. almost half 1,000,000 *l.* Sterl. We end w. transcribing fr. *Salmon*, that both the Town & Prov. was once ceded to the late *Kouli Kan*, *Sophi* of *Persia*, by the *Mogul* on his quit. the rest of his Conquests in *India*, 1739.

CABUL (The Land of). I. *Kings* ix. 10 --- 13. we read that when Solomon had built the 2 Houses, the Ho. of the Lord & the K.'s Ho. that then K. Solomon gave Hiram the K. of Tyre (who had furnish'd Solomon w. Cedar-trees, and w. Fir-trees, and w. Gold, accord. to all his Desire) 20 Cities in the Land of Galilee: Wh. not pleasing Hiram, when he came to see them, he call'd them the Land of Cabul; the Word Cabul denoting in the Heb. Tongue Displeasure, or Dirty. As to the Situa. of these Cities, it is but reasonable to suppose that they were such as lay near to Tyre, whereof Hiram was King. (Wells.)

CABYLES. See KABYLES.

CACCABE, the ant. Name of Old Carthage. (*Marsham*.)

CACERES, a Town of *Estremadura*, Spain, 24 m. from *Truxillo*, containing 2000 Houses.

CACHAO. See KACHAO.

CACHIAN, or Caccian, a Roy. Seat in the Pr. of the same Name, in *Cochinchina*, resorted to by the *Chinese* for Trade. The *Sansons* place it 35 m. S. E. of *Faifo*, on the Bay of *Tonquin*, and *Borni* 6 or 7 Leag. fr. *Turon*.

CACHEMIR, See CASSIMERE.

CACIQUES, *Indian* Kings of *America*.

CACONGO, a marit. Pr. or Kingd. of *Congo* or *Lower Guinea*, lies S. of *Loangiri*, having the Sea on the W.; the Riv. *Loanga Louise* N.; tow. S. & S. E. it borders on the K. of *Angoy* and the Riv. *Sonbo*; E. it extends very far on the Coast, 2 Days Journ. beyond the Capital City, which is also call'd *Cacongo*, & is but few m. fr. Sea. 'Tis well built & fit. & abo. w. Provisions. The River *Cacongo* (wh. is the only good one in the Kgd.) runs quite across the Kgd. & after a Course of 25 or 30 Leag. falls into Sea in S. lat. 5. 0. To S. of the Riv. 4 m. from the Coast is the Village *Malamba*, where the Sea making a Gulph affords safe Road for Shipping. All the rest of the Coast, fr. the Riv. *Cacongo* to the *Zaire*, is very danger. & full of Rocks and Flats. The Country is mountainous & woody, nor fertile nor well tilled. The Natives are false, changeable, turbulent & quarrelsome, yet Cowards. All the Trade is at *Malemba*, where the *Dutch* & *Portuguese* sell some Sorts of Cloath, Iron Ware, &c. wh. the *Caconge* sell farth. up the Country, and have Slaves in Exchange. Their Customs, Shape, Cloathing, Government, Religion, &c. differ lit. fr. those of *Loango* [wh. Artic. see], only that the K. of *Cocango* may not wear any *European* Wares, nor dares any cloathed therein touch him, because 'tis so order'd by the *Mokisie*. In abt. 1685, Father *Leonard*, a Black Priest, in a few Days, as *Merolla* reports, baptiz'd above 5000 Children; and obtained a Canonship in the Bpr. of *Loanda*, in *Angola*.

CACAPOAL, a famous Riv. of *Chili*, wh. joins that of *Tinguitica*, & is no less in Debt to Mankind for the Numbers it has swallow'd than the *Maypo* [wh. see.]. It enters the Sea abt. 4 or 5 Leag. from the *Rapel*. (*Ovalle*.)

CADBURY No. & S. betw. *Camel* & *Wincanton*, *Somerset*. In N. Cadbury, was form. a Chantry; & here stands *Camelet*, vulg. call'd *Cadbury Castle*, sit. on the highest Ground in the Co. 'Tis a noble Rom. Fortifica. wh. has a woody but very pleas. Aspect, with Hills here and there steep & lofty. The Entr. of the Castle is guarded w. 6 or 7 Ditches, in 1 of wh. a never-failing Spring is call'd K. *Arthur's* Well.

CADDINGTON, in *Bedfordshire*, S. of *Luton*, is noted for hav. been the Seat of the ant. Family of the *Gascoignes*, now extinct.

CADESH-BARNEAH, the 15th Encampment of the *Israelites* in the Wilderness after their Coming out of *Egypt*.

CADESH and SHUR, (mention'd *Gen.* xx. 1. as the

Parts betw. wh. *Abraham*, after his Departure fr. the Plains of *Mamre*, sojourn'd at *Gerar*) were the Names of 2 Deserts, the last of wh. the *Israelites* enter'd after passing the *Red Sea* (*Exod.* xv. 22.), & is the same wh. is afterw. called *Etham* (*Numb.* xxxiii. 8.). *Abraham* dwelling a consider. Time here, called the Place *Beersheba* (*Gen.* xxi. 31. And see *Jun.* on the Place.) On what Occasion see BEER-SHEBAH. Here it was that *Isaac* was born; and *Abraham* liked the Situation & People so well, that he contin. in it upw. of 25 Years. From this Place he likewise went to offer up his Son *Isaac* in the Land of *Moriah* (*Gen.* xxii. 1, 2.) And here it was that the same Adventure happened to him wh. he had met with in *Egypt*, viz. *Sarah*, whom neith. her Pregnancy nor advanced Age (she being now 90) had deprived of her Beauty, was again desired by *Abraham* to pass for his Sister. *Abimelech*, K. of that Country, still saw Charms enough in her to invite her to his Bed; but the LORD appeared to him in a Dream, and threatened him w. immediate Death if he not restor'd her untouch'd to her Husband, who was a Prophet very dear to him. In Consequence of w. *Abraham* had his Wife returned to him, w. consid. Presents. On this Particular a very Learned Commentator hath observ'd, That 'there seems to be a double Mistake in our Translation, in *Abimelech's* Speech to *Sarah*, wh. runs thus: Behold I have given thy Brother 1000 Pieces of Silver; behold he is to thee a Covering of the Eyes ----- and thus she was reprov'd. For it is plain, the King was purchasing *Abraham's* Friendship, and not quarreling w. him or his Wife; and *Abraham* had already so far justified both himself and her to the King's Satisfaction; and therefore the *Hebr.* Word should not have been rendered rebuked, as *Kimki* & others do, that think she was blamed for the Lie she had told. *Pagninus* renders it *erudit se*; i. e. she learned more Wit; whereas 'tis the Participle of the Verb, wh. tho' gen. rendered to reprove, or rebuke, yet as often signifies to search or inquire thoroughly into a Thing till the Truth be found. *Abimelech* therefore means no more than that she is acquitted after a full hearing; and, the *Chaldee* Paraphrast hath translated it accordingly. The other Mistake is, *Abraham's* being said to be a Covering of the Eyes, whereas the King seems to speak of the 1000 Pieces of Silver which he had given them as a Token of their Justification, the Veil being always the Symbol of Womens Modesty.

CADIACI. See CALCEDON.

CADIZ. Reserving a more critical Disquisition with regard to the Antiquity, Rise, &c. &c. of this famous City for our Articles GADES and TARTESSUS; we shall here only briefly observe, that it was heretofore chiefly known by the Names of *Gadir*, *Gadeira*, *Gades*, & *Gadis*, which of later Times has been corrupted into *Cadiz*, & *Cales*: And, touching its Origin, that some have advanced that 'twas founded by *Hercules*, on his erec. his 2 Pillars; others, that the *Tyrians* built it and its fam. Temple. The latter seems a little somewhat the more probable, from the rich Donative sent to this Temple, accor. to *Philostratus*, by *Pygmalion* (he who murd. *Sichæus*, Husband of *Elisa*, or *Dido*) K. of Tyre, viz. the Figure of an Olive-tree of massive Gold, & of most exquisite & cur. Workmanship; its Berries, wh. were of Emerald, bearing a wonderf. Resemblance with the nat. Fruit of that Tree. Indted as to the first, besides the Opinions and Assertions of old Authors, a very late Accident might seem at first Sight to argue in its Favour; of which our News-papers, in Oct. 1750. gave us the following Account: 'Last Month, (viz. Sept. 1750) certain Workmen, employed in repairing the Castle of *Verona*, about three Miles from *Cadiz*, dug up a most excellent Monument of Antiquity. It is a very beautiful Copper Statue, which, independent of the Pedestal, measures in Height 16 Feet 7 Inches, representing *Hercules*, holding in his Right Hand the Head of *Geryon*, an ancient Spanish Monarch, the Corpse lying under the Conqueror's Feet, with his Left Hand bridling a Lion. On the Pedestal is the following Inscription, *Alcides devicto Geryone Gadium Fundator*; that is, *Hercules having overcome Geryon became the Founder of Cadiz*. On the Right Side are these Words *L. Aelio Cons.* and on the Left *Adrianus P. C.* which implies that *Adrian* caused this Statue to be erected when *Lucius Aelius* was Consul. It appears that this *Lucius Aelius* *Verus* *Cejonius* (so his Name is at large) died A. D. 138, which, in some Measure, shews the Time when it was set up.' But this proves no more than that the Opinion of *Hercules's* being the Founder of *Gades* reigned in *Adrian's* Time: And in our said Article GADES we shall shew it more probable that the *Tyrians* were the Founders of both City

City & Temple, and in that of TARTESSUS, that it and Gades were 2 diff. Cities. But whoever were the 1st Founders of Cadiz, 'tis certain its advanta. Situa. for Sea Commerce drew a Series of other Nations by Turns to obtain Possession of it; but the Romans held it longest. The Spaciousness of its Harbour, its being furro. by Sea, seated upon the Ocean, so near the Mediterranean, and within so short a Passage over to Africa, made it of such Consequence, that whatever Nation had it did still endeavour to add something to its Strength and Grandeur; besides, it brought a continual Concourse of Ships and Merchants fr. all Parts to buy the Product of Spain, and of late of the W. Indies also, wh. are 1st brought hither. This famous City stands in a lit. Island, at the Mouth of the Guadalquivir, on the Atlantic Ocean, & near the Streights; fr. wh. 'tis inferr'd that 'twas origin. call'd Gadir, wh. in the Punic Language signifies an Inclosure, or Spot of Ground separated fr. the rest, as this Isl. is by the Sea. To speak of CADIZ as to the present Time, It's a Port Town of the Pr. of Andalusia, Spain, sit. at the N. End of the Isla. of Leon, or Lyon, oppos. Port St. Mary's on the Continent, 270 m. S. W. of Madrid, 60 S. W. of Seville, and 40 N. W. of Gibraltar; [The New System of Geography monstrously has it 118 fr. Seville & 140 fr. Gibraltar.] W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 36. 30. The said Island was formerly 30 m. long; but 'tis now but 18 [8 says the System, but 3 says Gemelli: ----- Unaccountable!], the S. W. End about 9 broad & the N. W. End (where the Town stands) is not 2 br. It communicates w. the Continent by a Bridge call'd Zuazo, and w. the opp. Shore forms a Bay 12 m. long & 6 br. But abt. the Mid. of the Bay are 2 Points of Land, 1 on the Continent & the oth. on the Isl. so near togeth. that the Forts on 'em, call'd the Puntal & Matagorda, near Puerto Real (& both encomp. w. Water) command the Passage. And within these Points is the Harbour, wh. it's impos. for an Enemy to enter till he has taken these Forts; and for this Reason the English, in 1702. landed on the Continent near St. Mary's, in order to attack the Puntal; wh. not being able reduce, they reembark'd without effecting any Thing. The E. of Essex indeed had better Success in 1596, when he landed on the Island, took the Town, plund. it of prodig. Treasure, & burnt the Galleons in Harbour: But the City is now so well fortified after the modern Manner, and the Bay so defend. by sev. Forts, that the Taking, or making a Descent on, the Place is now thought impracticable. It is inhab. by 5000 Families, yet but 1 Parish, wh. is consec. a Cathedral; wh. has 6 Dignitar. 10 Canons, 12 Minor Canons, and some oth. infer. Priests. The Diocese consists but of 14 Parishes, yet its An. Revenue is 20,000 Ducats. Gemelli speaks of this City thus. ' Its Shape is irreg. the Length E. and W., and Br. N. & S. yet not above Half a Leag in Comp. and that not all inclos'd with a Wall. But the Buildings, pub. & priv. are not infer. to many in Europe. Yet the Streets are ill shaped and crooked. The Island, tho' (as he says) but 3 m. in Length, is very plentiful, & suppl. w. all Sorts of Flesh, Fish, Fruit, and most delicious Bread, all br. fr. neighb. Villages; but at a dear Rate, so that a Man can't live under a Piece of 8 a Day. The Bay is abt. 8 Leag. in Comp. & deep enough every where; but the Dwellings all about, & the gr. Numb. of Ships, that look like a Wood, make it very delightful to behold.' This Port is that where the Galleons annually take in their Loading, and return w. their Treasure & rich Merchandize of Mexico & Peru. Father Carli, an Italian Priest & Missionary, relates a comical Adventure here, wh. affords so strong a Contrast betw. the Spa. & Engl. Genius, Courage, &c. that we trust it will be accepted here. Speaking of Cadiz, ' I went ashore, says he, w. an Italian Gentleman and some Spa. Merchants, and were all pres. stopt by the Custom-ho. Officers. I gave an Acct. of myself, and so did the Gentleman; but he added he was a Soldier in the King's Service; and they let him pass. The Spaniards said so too, and we caus'd our Goods to be landed, to go to our several Homes. No sooner were we in the Town, but the Ch. Officer of the Custom-ho. with his Followers stopt the Porters, and bid 'em carry the Goods to the Custom-ho. The Spaniards said they were all clear'd, &c. The Customer gave a furly Answer. One Word drew on anoth. so they came to ill Language, and so to a [Shew of] Blows. 100 Swords were drawn in a Moment; but they thronged so close, that they fought w. the Points of their Swords up, & clasp'd the Pummels w. such a Noise as if going to cut one anoth. to Pieces. The Dust flew so thick, there was no seeing one another; and the Field of Battle being near the Harbour, People ran in Crouds, fearing many were kill'd & wounded. There

' was much crouding to part such furious Combatants, hearing their Cries & Clattering of Swords, --- [no less dreadful than of Actors in Battle Array behind the Scenes.] --- But what abundance of [such] rational sober People could not do was done in a Moment by but 4 drunken Englishmen, who, to make Way to their Ship, began to throw Stones so furiously, that every Man thought himself happy enough that his Legs were sound, to run away. Those who were fighting [with Points up], not thinking it safe to stand that Shower of Stones, made their Escape in an Instant, some one Way, some another.'

CADMEA, the Citadel of Thebes, so call'd after Cadmus, its Builder. See THEBES.

CADORINO, a Pr. in the Ter. of Venice, Italy, bound. by the Bpr. of Brixen on the N. by Friuli E. the Bellunese S. & the Trentin W. Its Capital is

CADORI, Cap. of the foregoing, and the only City in that sm. Ter. It's also call'd Pieve de Cadore, and Castrum Plebis Cadorinæ in Latin. 'Tis a sm. Town, on the E. Side of the Riv. Piave, on the S. of the Orsina, and N. of the Botia, wh. 2 last fall into the 1st. It's remark. for nought but being the Birth-place of the fam. Painter Titian, who died of the Plague at Venice in 1576, aged 99.

CADSAND. See CATSAND.

CADUSIANS, the Name of a barbarous & inhuman Race, of Media, orig. sprung fr. the Scythians. They inhabited the Mountains betw. the Euxine & Caspian Seas. Fuller [Mis. l. ii. c. 5.] is of Opinion that they were descended fr. the Israelites of the 10 Tribes, whom the K. of Assyria carried out of the Land of Canaan. But as he has no oth. Founda. to ground his Opinion on but the Similitude betw. the Words Cadusian & Keduskin, or Kedusban, wh. signifies holy People, he is not to be fallen in with. Artaxerxes, K. of Persia, marching at the Head of 300,000 Foot & 20,000 Horse, agt. this People, he, by Reason of the Barrenness of the Country, w. his so numer. Army, was reduced to feed on the Beasts of Burden, which accompanied them; and even they soon grew so scarce that an Ass's Head sold for 60 Drachma's, or abt. 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling.

CADYTIS. Herodotus making mention of Pharaoh Necho's Expedition agt. the K. of Assyria, II Kin. xxiii. 29, &c. faith, that after the Victory obtained by him, he took the gr. City Cadytis, wh. he describes to be a mountainous City of Palestine of the Bigness of Sardis in Lydia. By wh. Descr. Cadytis could be no oth. than Jerusalem; For that is sit. in the Mounta. of Palestine, and there was then no oth. City in those Parts wh. could be equalled to Sardis. And 'tis certain fr. Scripture that after such Battle Necho did take Jerusalem. For (II. Chro. xxxvi. 3.) he was there when he made Jehoiaquim King. There's no Mention, I confess, of this Name either in Scripture or Josephus. But that it was, however, called so in the Time of Herodotus by the Syrians & Arabians doth appear fr. this, that it is called by them, and all the East. Nations by no oth. Name but one of the same Original, and the same Signification, even to this Day. For Jerusalem is a Name now altogeth. as strange amo. them as Cadytis is to us. They call it by the Name Alkuds, wh. sign. the same that Cadytis doth, i. e. The Holy. For fr. the Time that Solomon built the Temple at Jerusalem, and it was thereby made to all Israel the com. Place of their Relig. Worship, the Epithet of The Holy was commonly given to it. And therefore we find it thenceforth called in the O. Test. (Nehem. xi. 1 & 18. Isa. xlviii. 2. & lii. 1. Dan. ix. 24.) Air Hakdodesh; i. e. The City of Holiness, or the holy City. The same also in several Places of the N. Testam. Mat. iv. 5. & xxvii. 53. Rev. xxi. 2. (PRID. Connec. Part I. Book 1. whom such as desire to see more, on this Head, may consult, pa. 81.)

CAEN, in Lat. Cadomus, the Cap. of the Co. of Caen, in the Pr. of Normandy, France, is sit. in a Dale between 2 large Meadows, on the Confl. of the Orne & the Odon, by the Streams of wh. 'tis div. into the Up. & Low. Towns, betw. wh. is a Communic. by 2 Bridges) 20 leag. fr. Rouan, 10 fr. Lisieux W. 5 fr. Bayeux E. 30 m. S. W. of Havre de Grace, & 110 W. of Paris; W. lon. 15 min. lat. 49. 15. This City was ant. called Cathim, Catheim, Cathem, & Cathum, wh. are but diff. Pronunciations, the Word being partly Gallic, partly Saxon, signif. (accor. to Bochart) The Dwelling-place of War, or (accor. to Hult) the Dwel. Place of the Cadetes. Fr. Catheim it hath been made Caën, 2 Syllables; but now contrac. into 1, Cän, or as we English pronounce Cane. On one of the aboveside 2 Bridges, viz. St. Peter's, is a stately Town-house ador. w. 4 large Towers. The Up. Town is fenced with a well fortified Castle on a Rock; the lower is altogether surroun. w. Water. 'Tis a good

good Trading Town; having Communica. w. the *English Channel*, that lies but 7 m. N. of it, and Vessels of some Burden being able come up to *St. James's* (the other) Bridge. 'Tis the 2d City of *Normandy*, contains 12 Parishes, 2 Abbeys, 7 Nunneries, 8 Conv. of Monks, a Gen. Hospital, & another for Incurables; and the Inhab. amount to 40,000 Souls. It is a University, has a Mint, & an Academy of Sciences & *Belles Lettres*. *William the Conqueror* was buried here, in *St. Stephen's Abbey*, which he himself had founded.

CÆNINA was sit. on the Confines of *Latium* & the Country of the *Sabines*; whence some Geographers make it a City of the *Sabines*, & others of ant. *Latium*. *Cluverius* thinks it stood on the Banks of the *Anio* next to *Rome*; but *Holsenius* places it on the opposite Bank, in the Neighbourhood of the present *Monticelli*.

CAER-CARADOCK, in *Shropshire*, is a large Hill at the Confl. of the *Clun* & *Temd*, wh. was the Scene of that Action betw. *Ostorius* the Rom. & *Caractacus* the Brit. whereof *Tacitus* gives Acct. The Tokens are still to be seen near *Lanterden*, where are 2 Barrows, in wh. have been found burnt Bones & an Urn. The Trenches of the Ro. Camp at *Caer-Caradock* are very deep, & yet the Soil hard Rock. The Rampiers are wall'd, but now cov. w. Earth. 'Tis com. called the *Gair*, being sit. on the E. Point of a very steep Hill, wh. is only access. in the W. Part. Oth. Marks of this memor. Engagement are a large Fortifica. on the S. Point of a high Hill called *Tangley*, 1 m. N. of the *Clun*, & another called the *Bishop's-Mote*, 1 m. fr. *Bishop's Castle* toward *Montgomery*.

CAERFILLEY, a Town of *Glamorganshire*, 5 m. N. of *Landaff*; W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 51. 35.

CAERMARTHEN. See CARMARTHEN.

CAERNARVON. See CARNARVON. And the like. of several others, tho' CAER, not CAR, is the right Lettering of their Names.

CAERVORRAN, *Northumberl.* on the N. Side of the *Piſts* Wall, is suppo. to be the *Glanoventa*, where the Romans placed a Garrison for Def. of the Marshes. Near this Place the Wall was built higher & firmer than elsewhere. On the the Descent of a Hill, on t'other Side the Wall, over agt. this Town, is to be seen a Draught of a square Rom. Fort.

CAERWENT, 4 m. S. W. fr. *Chepstow*, *Monmouthsh.* is suppo. by some to be the *Venta Silurum* of *Antoninus*, from the Rom. Coins & checq. Pavements found here, and its ruinous Walls.

CÆSAREA. *Josephus* being the Author out of whom later Writers extract, in the main, their Accounts of this famous Place, we think it best to transcribe the first Part of this Article immed. & purely fr. such orig. Author himself. There was, says that Learned Jew, a certain Place by the Sea-side, formerly call'd *Straton's Tower*, wh. *Herod* look'd upon as a very commod. Tract of Ground to raise a City on. He drew his Model; fet People to work upon it; & finish'd it. The Buildings were all of Marble, priv. Houses as well as Palaces. But his Master-piece was the Port, wh. he made as large as the *Pyræum*, and a safe Station against all Winds and Weathers; to say nothing of other Conveniences. This Work was the more wonderful, because all Materials were brought thither at prodigious Expence from afar. This City stood in *Phœnicia*, upon the Pass into *Egypt*, between *Joppa* and *Dora*; 2 wretched Sea-Towns, where there's no Riding in the Harbours with a S. W. Wind; for it beats so furiously on the Shore, that Merchant Ships are forced to keep off at Sea, many-times, for fear of being driven aground. To encounter these Difficulties, *Herod* order'd a Mole to be made, in Form of a Halfmoon, & large enough for a Royal Navy to ride in. He directed also prodig. Stones to be let down there in 20 fath. Water, 50 f. long, 18 over, & 9 deep; some greater, some less. This Mole was 200 f. in Extent, 1 half of it to break the Setting of the Sea, & t'other half for the Foundation of a Stone Wall, fortif. w. Turrets, calling the largest & fairest of 'em *The Tower of Drusus*, fr. *Drusus* the Son-in-Law of *Augustus*, who died young. There were sev. arched Vaults also, wh. serv'd for Seamen's Cabins. There was likew. a Kay or Landing place w. a large Walk on it aro. the Port, as a Place of Pleasure to take the Air in. This Port opens to the N. ward, wh. is the clearest Qr. of the Heavens. On the left-ha. of the Entrance into it was erec. a Turret on a large Platform, w. a sloping Bank to shoot off the Washing of the Sea; and on the Right 2 Stone Pillars ov. agt. the Tower, and both of a Height. The Houses abt. the Port were all uniform, of the most excel. Marble. On a Mount, in the Mid. stood a Temple dedica. to *Cæsar*, wh. was of

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gr. Use to Mariners for a fam. Sea-Mark. In this Temple were 2 Statues, the 1 of *Rome*, t'other of *Cæsar*: And from hence the City took its Name of CÆSAREA; wh. was no less celebra. for the Stuff than Workmanship. The Contrivance of the Vaults & Com. Shores was wonderful too, being laid at eq. Dist. 1 fr. ano. & so discharging themselves into the Sea; only there was 1 Conveyance that went cross all the rest; and as it carry'd off all the Filth, &c. of the Town, so it made way for the Tides to swill & wash the Passages, & make all sweet. *Herod* built also a Stone Theatre, and on the S. Side of the Harbour a spac. Amphitheatre, w. a goodly Prospect to Sea-ward. He spared, in short, for neither Money nor Pains; and in a matter of 12 Yrs. this Work was brought to Perfection.--- Thus far *Josephus*. What next follows is taken from *Wells*. To the foregoing Acct. of *Josephus* it may be proper to add, that tho' this City is called *Cæsarea* in the N. Test. yet 'tis freq. stiled, by way of Distinct. fr. others of the same Name, *Cæsarea Palestine*, as being the Metrop. of *Palestine*, & Seat of the Ro. Proconsul. Here 'twas that *St. Peter* (*Acts* x.) convert. *Cornelius* & his Kinsmen, the First-fruits of the Gentiles. Here lived *Philip* the Evangelist, (*Acts* xxi. 8.). Here *Paul* defend. himself agt. the Jews & their Orator *Tertullus* (*Acts* xxiv.). Here, in the Amphitheatre, it was that *Herod Antipas* was smitten by an Angel of God (*Acts* xii. 19, 20). And as for the Times after the N. Test. here was born *Eusebius*, the Lear. Histor. & Chronol. who was Bp. of this City in the Begin. of the 4th Cent. & of the R. of *Constantine the Great*, to whom he made a celebra. Oration. Thus *Wells*.--- *Ferrarius* sites it betw. *Ptolemais* to N. 40 m. & *Joppa* to S. 30 m. and 50 [tho' more truly 26] m. to W. of *Jerusalem*. 'Twas of old inhabited partly by Jews and partly by idolotr. Greeks, who were perpetually at Daggers drawn against each other, & ever hatching some new Sedition, till *Vespasian* took it, & put a Roman Colony into it.

CÆSAREA PHILIPPI was formerly by Heathen Writers called *PANEAS* the Place where the *Jordan* has its Spring-head, wh. *Philip*, the Bro. of *Antipas* (*Herod*) having greatly enlarg'd and beautify'd, he call'd by this new Name, after his own. *Ferrarius* tells us it mas made a Bpr. under the A-Bp. of *Tyre*, & sit. betw. *Sidon* to W. & *Damascus* E. abt. 20 m. and above 100 fr. *Jerusalem* to S. See more in Artic. *DAN*, wh. was its old Script. Name.

CÆSAREA GERMANICA, a Town of *Comagene*, so called by *Antiochus*, to whom *Caius Cæsar Caligula Germanicus* restor'd the Kingd. of *Comagene*, (whence *Antiochus* his Father had been driven out by *Tiberius*) together with 100,000,000 Sesterces [abt 1,000,000 Sterl.] in Gratitude for his Generosity. It afterw. changed Name into that of *Gemanicia*.

CÆSAREA, in the Pr. of *Cappadocia*, in *Aladulia*, the 3d Prov. in *Anatolia*, or *Asia Minor*, now stands abt. 70 m. W. of *Sivas*, & 90 E. fr. *Cogni* (or *Iconium*); E. lon. 35. 39. lat. 38. 36. It was also called *Masaca*, *Masa Keisarea*, and now *Caisar*. It was once the Cap. of *Cappadocia* under the Romans, sit. on Mount *Argæus*, & near the N. Banks of the *Milas*. 'Twas form. the See of the Great St. *Basil*, and is celebr. in the Council of *Ephesus* und. the Name of *Cæsarea*, & placed in *Cappadocia prima*. *Tavernier* tells us 'tis a good, fair, & pop. City, built ro. a high Rock, on wh. stands a Castle well fortif. & garrif. 'Tis the Stage of all the Caravans fr. the E. who here disperse each to their var. Cities. 'Twas once so large that its Extent made it much more easy to be attack'd than defend. being commanded by high Hills, and the Walls taking up so much Ground that it could not maintain a suffic. Garrison to guard 'em, till the Emp. *Justinian* wisely order'd 'em to be reduced within a more commo. Comp. & so well fortif. as to put its Inhab. into a State of Safety. The City still subsists; but by what Sir P. *Lucas* tells it's no longer built on the above Mount, but on a delightf. Plain about half an Hour's Journey fr. it. Its Walls take abt. 2 Hours March to go ro. 'em. They're of an oblo. square Figure, built w. large Stone, arch'd on the Inside, & outside flank'd w. Towers, some triangular, others square, each 20 Paces from the other. The Castle stands alm. in mid. of the City. The Bazzars are handsome & well stor'd, and the Inhab. (who are polite & very robust) drive confid. Trade in Cotton. The Women are kept closter here than in most of *Turkey*. The City is well suppl. w. Water fr. a neighb. River, & the Country ro. has a great Num. of Edifices, some in Form of a Tower & terminating w. a Cupola; others like a Sugar-loaf, & ending w. a Point; all of 'em fine square Stone, & suppo. to have been *Persian* Tombs, they having on the Infide 2, 3, 4, or 5 Vaults of white Marble, w. *Perf.* Inscript. Mt. *Argæus*, on wh.

wh. the old City stood, is of prodig. Height, and its Top alw. cov. w. Snow. Abt. the Foot of it are seen Ruins of the City, but so confused, it's not easy to frame an Idea of what they were, the City having been demol. & rebuilt no less than 4 Times. It's fam'd for being the Birth-place of the famous Historian *Pausanias*.

[N. B. *CÆSAREA* is the Name of many other Towns in Asia, of wh. there are now no Remains, or they have chang'd their Names.] For *JULIA CÆSAREA*, see Article *JOL*.

CÆSAREUM. Herod building a stately Palace on Mt. *Sion*, (which was the highest Part of *Jerusalem*), made it a Structure of that Largeness & Magnif. that in some manner it exceeded herein even the Temple itself. It was more esp. fam. for 2 large & sumptuous Apartments, one call'd *Cæsareum* in Honour of *Aug. Cæsar*, t'other *Agrippæum* in Honour of *Agrippa*.

The *CÆSIAN* Forest was of old Part of the *Hercynian*, & is placed by *Cluverius* partly in the Du. of *Cleves*, partly in *Westphalia*, betw. *Wesel* & *Koefeld*. Some mod. Criticks think it was by the ant. *Germans* call'd *Hessian* Forest, from *Hesus* their God of War, not the *Cæsiæ*, for this, they observe, is a *Roman* Name.

CÆTHIAN, or *Cethian*, Mountains. See *RHÆTI*.

CAFFA, *KAFFA*, or *CAPHA*, Cap. of *Crim Tartary*, stands on the S. E. Coast of the Peninsula, at the Bot. of a lit. Hill, on the Sea-shore, 63 m. N. E. fr. *Bacca-Sarai*; E. lon. 37. lat. 44. 55. Its Length lies direc. S. & N. It's incomp. w. very strong Walls, that advance a lit. into Sea. A Castle on the S. Side stands upon a rising Ground, that commands all Parts about, & is the Residence of a *Bassa*. The other is not so large, but well stor'd & defen. with Gr. Guns, the Sea washing the Side next to it. There are abt. 4000 Houses, but sm. & all of Earth, (tho' *Salmon* calls 'em the best Buildings of the Country) of wh. 3200 are inhab. by *Mahometans*, *Turks*, & *Tartars*, & 800 by *Greek* & *Armen. Christians*, of wh. the latter are most numerous. *Beauplan* says there may be 5 or 6000 Houses; but adds there are 30000 Slaves, for in that Country they make use of no oth. Servants; so that, accordingly, most of the Inhabitants are *Christians*, such Slaves being bought of the *Tartars*, who take them in *Poland* & *Muscovy*. The pub. Structures, Bazzars, Mosques, & Baths, are also built of Earth; there being not one Stone Building in all the City, save 8 decaying Churches, built by the *Genoese*. This City was once call'd *Theodosia*, or *Theudofia*, & built by the *Greeks* in the 5th Cent. It afterw. fell under Domin. of the *Genoese*, in the Time of the Holy War. But *Mahomet II.* took it fr. them in 1574. The Soil abt. *Caffa* is dry & sandy, nor the Water good, but the Air pure & wholesome; & the Town well suppl. w. Provisions fr. neighb. Villages. The Road it shelter'd fr. Winds, save the N. & S. E. & Ships ride at Anchor near Shore in 10 or 12 fath. Water, ouzy at Bot. & very safe. Trade is here driven more than any other where in the Black Sea, the most confid. being in Fish & Caviary [*The Roe or Spawn of Sturgeon*], wh. comes fr. the *Palus Mæotis* & transported into *Europe*, & as far as the *Indies*. They also export Corn, Butter (the best in all *Turkey*) & Salt, to *Constantinople*, &c. &c. For the Streights of *Caffa*, & some oth. Particulars see our Article *BOSPORUS*.

CAFRERIA, or *The Country of the CAFRES*, is the S. Part of *Africa*, wh. begins at *Cape Negro*, abt. 15. 30. S. lat. extends thence N. E. to the Riv. *Del Spiritu Santo*, abt. S. lat. 25. wh. River separates it fr. *Monomotapa*. 'Tis also divided fr. that Country higher up tow. the E. by a long Ridge of Mountains (call'd, by the *Cafres*, the *Back-bone of the World*), wh. div. it also from *Zanguebar*. On N. it reaches alm. to the Equator, where it bord. on the K. of *Makoko* or *Anziko*, & N. W. it has *Congo* (or *Low. Guinea*) w. the K. of *Benguela*. Now, *Cafreria* is not properly the Name of any partic. Country, nor is there a Nation called *Cafres*; it being (as *Ludolf* informs) but an opprob. Apellation, given by the *Arabs* to all those not of the *Mahom. Religion*. It comes fr. the *Arabic* Word *Cafir*, in the Plural *Cafimna*, wh. signif. *Infidels*. The *Portuguese*, taking it in a more gen. Sense, have call'd all those Nations of *Africa* who have (or rather seem to have) no Knowledge of a *DEITY* *Cafres*. Some include the Empire of *Monomotapa* within the Country now call'd *Cafreria*. But the Inhabitants of that Empire being much less barbarous than the *Cafres*, and the Country confid. we chuse to give it as an Artic. by itself. It appears, fr. the Boundaries thus set down, that *Cafreria* extends, fr. *Cape Negro* to that of *Good Hope*, near 20 degr. or 1200 m. fr. N. to S.; from *Good Hope* N. E. to the Mo. of the River *Spiritu Santo* about 850 m.; and fr. the same Cape alm. to the Equinoc. Line abt. 29 degr. or 1740 m.

Its greatest Breadth, fr. *Cape St. Tome* to the Mo. of the above River, is abt. 900 m.; but fr. the Trop. of *Capricorn* up to the Equinoc. Line its Br. is not much above 600 m. being pent in betw. the Ridge of Mount. E. & *Low. Guinea* W. The best Divis. made of *Cafreria* is, 1. the K. of *Mataman*, 2. Co. of the *Hottentots*, 3. the E. Coast up to Riv. *Spir. Santo* (containing *Terra de Natal*, & *Terra des Fumos*), & 4. the Inland Countries between *Mataman* & *Monomotapa*. All which see under their several proper Articles.

CAGAYAN, or *New Segovia*, a Prov. in *Manila*, (*Philip. Isl.*), is the largest in the Islands, being 80 leag. lo. & 40 br. The Metropolis is called *New Segovia*, on the Bank of a River of the same Name, flowing fr. the Mount. of *Santer* in *Pampagna*, and runs across alm. all the Province. There resides the Ch. Alcaide of the Pr. with a Garrison of *Spaniards*, &c. It's defended by a Stone Fort, w. Outworks of Gabions & Wood. The Parishes of the Pr. belong to the *Dominicans*. The most N. Cape, call'd *del Engano*, is dangerous by reason of N. Winds & gr. Currents. *Gemelli*.

CAGLI, a sm. but handf. City, in the Pr. of *Urbino*, in the *Popedom*, *Italy*, is sit. on a pleas. Plain, at the Foot of the *Apennines*, a lit. above where the sm. Riv. *Baoso* falls into the *Cantiano*, abt. 6 m. N. W. fr. the Town of *Cantiano*, & 15 fr. *Fossembrone*, betw. *Urbino* & *Eugubio*, near 25 m. fr. each, and 50 W. of *Loretto*; E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 15. It's the See of a Bp. under that of *Urbino*, and an antient one, since 1 of its Bps. assisted at the Council of *Rimini*, & was in Latin call'd *ad Callem*. The *Baoso* has an antient *Roman* Bridge, the Place standing on the *Via Flaminia*.

CAGLIARI, in *Sardinia*, stands in the Middle of the Gulph of *Cagliari*, on the S. Side of the Island, and E. of the Gulph, abt. 45 m. S. of *Oristagni*, 195 N. W. fr. *Palermo*, (*Sicily*), and 212 from *Rome* (*Italy*); E. lon. 9. 53. lat. 39. 10. It's reck. the ch. City in *Sardinia*, (at least of its Prov.) & said to have been built by the *Phœnicians*, afterw. inhab. by *Carthaginians*, then destroy'd by *Arabs*, since rebuilt by the *Pisans*; then, being taken by *Ja. II.* of *Arragon*, became mostly the Residence of *Spa. Viceroy*s; was in 1708 reduced w. the whole Island by the *English*, & transferr'd to the late Emp. *Cha. VI.* fr. whom retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1717, and lastly, 2 Yrs. after, by Treaty, ceded to the Duke of *Savoy* (at that Time K. of *Sicily*), with Part of the *Milanese*, in lieu of *Sicily*; and is still retain'd by him w. the Island of *Sardinia* w. Title of King of the latter, of whose Viceroy's 'tis now the Residence. 'Tis also the See of an A-Bp. and an Univerf. The City, being seated on the Declivity of a Hill, is div. into *High* & *Low*. On the 1st stands the stately Cathedral, cover'd all over w. Marble, and adorn'd without and within with the finest Architecture, Sculpture, Paintings, and every Thing rich and beautiful. The whole Up. Town is surro. w. a good Wall, and is handsome and well built; but the *Lower*, (wh. stands near the Sea) being just under t'other, and receiving all its Filth, is dirty, unwholesome, and therefore but poorly inhabited. In the whole are 4 Parishes, inclu. the Cathedral, 22 Monast. and 3 Suburbs. The Port, which is on the S. Side of the City, is a wide spacious Bay, capable of a vast Num. of Ships of the largest Size. Near 2 Parts of it are inclosed by a Bank of Sand; and there's a Mole on the S. Side, inclo. by a Wall tow. Sea; on which a Battery of 12 Cannon; and not far fr. it is a Castle comman. by a peculiar Governor. 'Tis in Form of a large round Tower, surrounded w. a deep Ditch, over wh. a Drawbridge, at whose End a lit. Door not above 3 f. & ha. high, & 2 & ha. wide, wh. is the only Entrance. The Inside is a spa. round Hall, of about 30 Paces Diametre fr. in to in; and the flat Top hath a Platform with Cannon, the Ascent thereto by a private Stair-case in the Wall.

CAHORS, (in Latin now *Cadurcum*, but ant. *Devona*) in the Pr. of *Quercy*, in *Guienne*, *France*, is sit. on the Riv. *Lot*, wh. surro. it alm. on all Sides, abt. 9 Leag. fr. *Sarlat* to S. 9 fr. *Montauban* N. 45 m. N. of *Toulouse*, and 40 m. N. W. of *Alby*; E. lon. 1. lat. 44. 25. It's an ant. City, large, pretty well peopled with about 8000 Inhab. but not rich; the Streets narrow, and Houses irregul. built. Here are the Remains of an Amphitheatre, and other Monum. of Antiq. 'Tis the See of a Bp. who takes Title of Count of *Cahors*, and is Suffr. to the A-Bp. of *Alby*. 'Tis also an Univerf. It was fortif. once with a strong Castle, but 'tis demolished. Here's a considerable Trade in Wine, above 60,000 Pipes being sold yearly, sent by the *Lot* and the *Garonne* to *Bordeaux*, and so to *England*, &c.

CAILE, a Kingd. in *Macassar*, or *Celebes*, in the *E. Indies*, in 1 degr. and half of S. lat. 'Tis a noble Bay, says *Navarette*, above 3 Leag. in Length, and 2 in Br. In this Country,

Country, continues that Father, are a Numb of Catamites, who go drest in Womens Apparel; and many chuse even to marry (as they publickly do) these Monsters rath. than Women; for wh. the *Portuguese* gave 2 Reasons; one, that they took gr. Care to make much of their *Husbands*; the other, that they were very rich, because *they only* could be Goldsmiths. 'Tis in this Kingd. where Men and Women are clad in nothing but Paper; and that not being lasting, the Women are always working at it very curiously. 'Tis made of the Rind of a sm. Tree we saw there, wh. they beat with a Stone curiously wrought, and make as they please, coarse, indiffer. or very fine. They dye it of all Colours, and 20 Paces off it looks like fine Tabby. A deal of it is carried to *Manila* and *Macao*, where I have seen curious Tent-beds of it. They are very good in cold Weather. When it rains, they strip, and carry their Cloaths under their Arm. (*Navarette*) See CELEBES.

CAJANEBURG, the Cap. of *Cajania*, in *Finland*, *Sweden*, is sit. on the N. E. Side of the Lake *Ula-Tresk*, about 207 m. from *Tavastia* tow. N. 96 fr. the Coast of the *Bothnic* Gulph to E. abt. 30 from the nearest Border of *Lapland* to S. W. and 300 N. E. of *Abo*; E. lon. 28. lat. 64. 50. 'Tis defended by a good Citadel.

CAJANIA, (just ment.) called by some *E. Bothnia*, lies along the *Bothnic* Gulph, wh. bounds it W. as does that Pt. of *Lapland* call'd *Kini-Lapmark* N. Part of *Musco. Lapland* & *Tavastia* E. & *Finland* prop. S. It abounds w. Rivers, which empty into the *Both.* Gulph, & has sev. Lakes, one of wh. 24 m. lo. & 24 br. call'd *Ula Tresk*, receives the Waters of sev. and runs into Sea by means of the Riv. *Ula*. In midst of it stands a lit. Isle call'd *Ula*, abt. 15. m. l. & 9 br. The N. & E. Parts of this Pr. are cov. w. Mountains; the rest is reasonab. fruitful. Chief Towns are, *Cajaneburg*, *Ula*, *Ulaburg*, *Careby* (*Old & New*), *Jacobstadt*, *Lochto*, *Wasa*, *Christianstadt*.

CAJAZZO, in *Terra di Lavoro*, in the K. of *Naples*, is seated on a Hill, near the River *Voltorno*, over agt. *Caserta*, abt. 4 m. fr. it to N. & abt. 8 E. fr. *Capua* in the Road to *Telese*, & 16 N. E. of *Naples*; E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 15. It decays daily.

CAIMAN Islands, sit. betw. 81 & 86 degr. W. lon. & in 21 N. lat. most confid. for the Fishery of Tortoises, wh. the *Jamaicans* take here, & carry home alive, keeping 'em in Pens for Food, when they please. These Islands lie S. of *Cuba*, and N. W. from *Jamaica*. (*Salmon*.)

CAIN. There was a City call'd *Cain*, which is affirmed (*Josb. xv. 57.*) to be within the Bounds of the Tribe of *Judab*. I find not who was the Builder of this City, nor of many others wh. *Josbua* distrib. among the *Israelites*: But in my best Map of *Canaan* it's sit. not far from the Sea-side, on a Promontory lying within the Country wh. the *Philistines* kept long in their Possession; and it's not likely that any who own'd themselves deriv'd from *Seth* should build a City, and then brand it with the odious Name of *Cain*; but it's possible it might either be built by some of his Family before the Flood, and its Ruins be repaired afterwards, still keeping his Name, as *Pliny* saith of *Joppa*, lib. v. c. 13. *Antiquior terrarum inundatione, ut ferunt.* Or it might be built by the old *Philistines* before *Josbua's* Time; and they, being descended fr. *Mizraim*, might, tho' falsely, believe, as *Sanchoniatho* reports, that he was of *Cain's* Line, and thence might call this City by his Name. (*Bp. Cumberl.* in his *Sanchon.* p. 229, 230.)

CAIRO, *Kairo*, or *Al Kabirah*, the pref. Cap. of *Egypt*, is sit. in a Plain, at the Foot of a Mountain, 2 m. to E. of the *Nile*, abt. 15 m. above the Place where it divides itself into many Branches, & 100 S. of the Mouth of that River, 15 m. to S. of the *Delta*, (as *Memphis* is said to have done) in one of the most fertile and delightful Spots in the Country, abt. 85 m. S. E. of *Alexandria*, & 115 S. of *Damiata*; E. lon. 31. 40. lat. 30. 2. It is divided into the *Old* and *New* CAIRO. The former of wh. is supposed, and gener. allow'd, to have antiently been the *New Babylon* of *Egypt*. The Inhabitants of *Egypt*, and indeed of all the *Levant*, (says *Dr. Shaw*) usually call it *Meffer*, or *Al Meffer*, a Name taken fr. *Mizraim* the Son of *Cham* (or *Ham*), the 1st Planter of this Country. As to the Rise of the present Name as well as City, the Marq. d' *Argens*, fr. *Mallet's* Account of *Egypt*, pt. 1. thus relates: 'This City owes its Foundation to one *Giauber*, Vizier of the Calif *Meezledin*, who conquer'd *Egypt*. This Vizier caus'd a thick high Wall to be built round a Plain in wh. his whole Army lay encamp'd. His Master the Caliph, a mortal Enemy of Towns, (as are most of the *Arabs*) thinking this a more pleas. Resid. than *Alexandria*, caus'd his own Tents to be

set up there; but by Degrees some Houses were built in that Inclosure. In Process of Time it was full of Palaces and public Structures, and at last it grew to be a magnif. City, wh. was insensibly enrich'd with the Ruins of the Town of *Mafr* (*Meffer*), which its Citizens abandoned to come and dwell in this new Place. *Giauber*, in Memory of his Conquest, had given this City the Name of *El Kabera* [or *Al Kabirah*], wh. is the *Arabic* Word for *Victorious*: And fr. hence some Merchants of *Florence* & *Venice*, (who were the first Christian Merchants allow'd to settle in this City) form'd the Name *El Cairo*, to wh. they added the Epithet *Grand*, to denote the *Extent* and *Beauty* of it. That was the true Origin of *Cairo*; & all other Accounts of it given by Historians are contradict. to Truth and the best *Arabian* Historians. *Cairo*, *Dr. Shaw* tells us, is built in the Form of a Crescent, under the N. Shade of that Mountain on which the Castle of the *Babylonians* was sit. This Castle might afterw. give the Name of *Babylon* to the City. The Way up to it is all the Way cut thro' the Rock, from whence perhaps this Ridge of Eminences came to be call'd *Jibbel Moc-catte*, or *Mocattem*, i. e. the Mountain that is hewn or cut thro'. Within this Castle are shewn, 1st, a spa. magnif. Hall, supported by a Number of large *Thebaic* Columns; then the [*Beer el Hallazoune*] Snail-like Well, which, with the Staircase that goes winding round it, are hewn out of the nat. Rock. This Well consists of 2 Stages, being in all about 44 fath. deep. The upper Stage is 16 f. one Way, and 24 the other. The Water (wh. is brackish) is drawn up, in the *Persian* Wheel, by Oxen. Both the Hall and Well are look'd on by the Inhab. to be Works of such Grandeur & Expence, that the Patriarch *Joséph* (whose Prison they pretend likewise to shew) is supposed to have been the Founder. But, says *Dr. Shaw*, in all Probability the Well was contrived by the *Babylonians*; and there are so many Gildings and Improperities in the other, that the Founda. of it may be well attributed to the *Mohammedans*. And *Gemelli* observes, that some of the Inhabitants themselves ascribe the digging this Well, &c. to *Joséph* the Sultan, as this City was not in the Time of *Joséph* the Son of *Israel*. Thus the Name is better accounted for. The *Khalis* (wh. is the *Annis Trajanus* of the Antients, and annually supplieth the City with Water) runs fr. 1 Point of it to another, being, in all, about 5 m. in Length. *Grand Kairo* therefore (continues our Author) is much inferior in Extent to sev. Cities of *Christendom*. Provided indeed the Villages of *Old Kairo* and *Boulac*, (whereof this lyeth 2 m. to the N. E. the other at the same Dist. to W.) should have formerly belonged to this City, (and indeed the many interjacent Ruins seem to point out something of this Kind) then *Kairo* would not have been inferior in Extent to our Metropolis of *Great Britain*. However, it must be allow'd to be exceeding populous; for sev. Families live in one House, and a Number of Persons in each Chamber of it: During likewise the busy Time of the Day, all the Streets are so crowded with People, that there is Difficulty enough to pass thro' 'em. Thus *Shaw*. ---- Authors differ about the Circumf. of this vast City, some stretching it to 20, 22, 30 m. and beyond. But *Gemelli* and *Salmon* allow it to be but 10. To prove the aforesaid vast Extent, they say it consists of 24,000 Wards, with a like Number of Mosques. They in like Sort excessively multiply the Inhabitants to 7,000,000, whereof 1,600,000 are *Jews*. As 'tis own'd that 700,000 died of the Plague in 1618, & when that dreadful Disease sweeps away but half that Number 'tis counted a mild one, and the Dead are hardly missed; and it's affirm'd, at some Times, 7000 have died in a Day, some more moderately have calculated the Inhabitants to be 2,000,000. But that wh. is most agreed to is what supposes 'em to amount to about 1,000,000, or beyond. The very Number of Asses here used for riding about the City (none but Great People being allow'd to mount any other Creature) is computed 40,000. Each Ward consists of 1 or 2 Streets, wh. have Gates at each End, and are shut every Night, and by Day when any Tumult, &c. happens in 'em. These Gates are to keep out Thieves, or if any have crept in to prevent their Escape. Every Ward therefore maintains a Watch, and whatever Offenders they catch are fasten'd that Night to a Post, or each other, with an Iron Collar lock'd about the Neck, of wh. the Chief of the Ward hath the Key, to bring them to Justice in the Morn. We before noted that *Kairo* is divided into the *Old* and the *New Towns*. The *Old* is sit. on the E. Side of the River, & is reck. the antientest of all *Egypt*, except *Memphis*, and became the Capital soon after the Destruction of that. It may be gathered fr. *Joséphus* that its ant. Name was *Letopolis* [*Λητοῦς πόλις*], and that

that the *Israelites* took their Way by it out of *Egypt*, allowing it to be the *Babylon* aforesaid, built by *Cambyfes*. See *Jof. Antiq.* l. 2. c. 15. It was once a very large and opulent, tho' now reduced to a poor, scatter'd, ruined Town, inhabited only by a few old *Copti* Christians and *Armenians*. Yet it has sev. handsome Churches, 1 of which, built on the Ruins of a lit. House or Grot, where they pretend our Infant Saviour dwelt. It's said to have been built by the Empress *Helena*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. The Town was much enlarged afterwards by the sev. Monarchs that possess'd it; wh. Additions are famed under the Names of the *Fostat*, the *Casr' Iscemma*, the *Coptic* Patriarch Country, the *Babylonian*, the *Cataia*, *Caraffa*, &c. The *Fostat*, (wh. signif. [*Alfofat*, i. e. *Tentorium*] a Tent made of Goats Hair, was so call'd from the Pavilion of *Amru-ibn-el-Afs*, wh. was rear'd in that Town, and made of such Stuff. He furro. this Quarter with high Walls, and made it his Residence; so did his Successors till *Achmed-ibn-Touton* built that of *Cataia*, wh. then succeeded *Fostat* as Cap. of *Egypt*. Caliph *Giauber*, before mentioned, aband. *Cataia*, & burnt *Fostat*, to make his New *Kabirab* (or *Kairo*) the Royal Residence, and bring the Inhab. of these 2 Places to come & dwell in this. In the Quarter (or Suburb) *Casr' Iscemma* is a Castle, said to have been built by *Artaxerxes*, K. of *Persia* and *Egypt*, and furro. w. Walls. 'Tis near the *Fostat*, and inhab. by a few poor Christians. Near are the Granaries call'd the *Sciones*, in wh. are kept the Corn, &c. of the Gr. Signior's Militia of *Egypt*, &c. and pretended to be the same that *Joseph* built. If so, they must have been again and again repair'd, tho' the Bricks might be the same. *Gemelli* tells us these Granaries take up about 1 m. in Comp. with a Wall that closes them in. They are divided into 14 large Squares, in which Corn is laid up at this Time in the open Air, because it does not rain in *Egypt*, at least but a few fm. Drops. The Patriarch Ter. hath a Church, which, having been made a Magazine, was restored to the *Copti* by the Miracle of transplanting a Mountain from one Place to another, to prove the Truth of Christianity against Mohammedism. The *Babylonian* Qr. hath now little left but huge Mounds of Ruins, except 3 *Coptic* Churches, of one of wh. St. *Peter* is said to have laid the 1st Stone, and St. *Mark* to have preach'd the 1st Sermon; wh. they prove from I. *Pet.* v. 13. The Church of *Babylon*, &c. To wh. Word *Babylon* they add *Messr*, i. e. *Babylon* at *Messer*, or *Kairo*. The *Caraffa* is a spacious Burial Ground. We have no Room for more Antiq. of old *Cairo*, save the curious one, that antient Castle call'd the *Mekias*, or Reservoir, on the E. Bank of the *Nile*. Here stands the ant. Column, on wh. is exactly mark'd the Rise of that Riv. The *Mekias* is so nicely levell'd & contriv'd as to have its Surface always of the same Height with the *Nile*, the Waters of wh. it receives. The *Nilometer* [or *Nile's-measure*], the said Column, is octogonal, of white Marble, and wh. stands in the Centre of it, is divided into 22 equal Parts, and all except the 2d fr. the Bottom is subdivided into 24 Inches; and 'tis from this they note the Rising of the Water, which they cry about the Streets, sc. *The Nile is risen this Night (so many) Inches*. This *Mekias*, which is a Square, is furro. with a handsome Gallery, suppor. by Marble Pillars, and a Balustrade all around, on which Spectators may lean. The Ceremony of opening the *Khalis*, or Bank, which is made to confine the Stream, ought to have been first related. To give an Idea of it, the Reader may be told, that the *Nile* here begins to form 2 Branches, and when it begins to swell it throws Pt. of its Stream into this *Khalis*, wh. runs thro' the midst of the City; but they open not the Bank or Passage into it till it's risen to 16 Pies (wh. Meas. conta. 24 Fingers Breadth); & then all the Grandees of the Country repair to the Place in gr. Pomp, vast Crowds also flocking, to assist at the pub. Rejoicing. Before *Mahommed's* Time they us'd to offer up a young Virgin to the River on the Occasion; instead of which inhuman Practice they now throw in Garlands of Flowers. But if the Water happens not to be risen to a good promising Height, the Ceremony is perform'd but sorrowfully. As for the Fortificat. of the said Castle, they are not only of the old Fashion, and lit. Defence against a Cannon, but are left to go daily to Decay. New *Cairo* stands abt. 3 qrs. Leag. from the *Old*, near the Foot of the Castle, on a sandy Plain, wh. stretches along the Bottom of a high Mountain; so that its Situa. is infer. to that of the *Old*, not having so fine a Prospect or refreshing Breezes. In other Respects, *Gemelli* says, it may be call'd a Magazine of the most valuable Commodities brought by the *Persians*, &c. espec. along the Canal of *Hali*, and of all Things necessary for the Support of Life; Flesh, Fish, Fruit, Bread,

and other Things, being sold so very cheap, that for the Value of 6 d. a Man may make a plentiful Entertainment. This new City was built by the Caliph *Cairoan* in 795, and made the Royal Residence. The Canal wh. we said runs thro' the Old City is brought hither by an Aqueduct of 350 Arches, and empties into a Plain, at a fm. Dist. fr. it, wh. is lower than the Town, where, being divided into Canals, it fertilizes the adjacent Territ. to that Degree that it's the richest in *Egypt*. The Houses of the com. People are mostly built of Clay, or Bricks dried in the Sun, and 2 Stories high; but those of the Richer are built of Freestone to a certain Height, above wh. is a kind of Cage-work, sometimes fill'd up with unburnt Brick. As they have but few Windows tow. the Streets, they look disagreeable to *Europeans*. Most Houses have flat terrass'd Roofs, where the Inhabitants take Air in Summer, wh. is very refreshing in the Evening; and the richer have Balustrades round them, with abund. of fine Carving, Gilding, and other Decorations. The graver *Turks* assign for Reason why they build not superb and magnif. Houses, That they look upon doing so as an Argument of Pride & Vanity, as if People forgot their Mortality, and promised themselves perpetual Habitation in this World; and add, That they make use of their Houses as Travellers do of Inns upon Roads; putting up with many Inconven. if the ch. Purposes are answ. viz. securing them fr. Thieves, and defend. 'em fr. the Inclemencies, of Weather. However, the best Houses here are built ro. a Court or Square, and, notwithstanding Meanness of Appearance, are elegantly furnish'd and adorn'd within. Over their Halls, wh. are gen. pav'd with Marble, are handsome Cupola's, sometimes open at Top to let in Air. Gold and Azure glitter in their principal Apartments; the Sofa's are furnish'd with rich Velvet Cushions, and the Floors cover'd with the finest Carpets. The House said to have been built by a Sultan of *Egypt* tow. the End of Cent. 13. is very magnif. The Entrance to the grand Apartment is by a fine old Door, somewhat in the Gothic Taste, but remarkable for 2 Pillars, on each Side, wh. appear like 2 Links of a Chain hanging down fr. the Capital, tho' cut out of one Stone. The grand Salon is in Form of a Greek Cross, w. a Cupola in the Middle, and is beautifully wainscotted 10 f. high fr. the Floor. To the Depth of 2 f. fr. the Top 'tis fill'd with Arabic Inscriptions, and underneath are Works of Mother of Pearl and fine Marble, in Form of small Arches; below wh. 'tis all done in Pannels, with Borders of Mosaic Work round, compos'd of Pearl, Glass, &c. The Castle, or Citadel, suppo. to be built by *Saladin*, and wh. commands the whole City, is sit. on a rocky Hill, & looks like anoth. City, being 1 m. and ha. in Circumf. and furro. by thick Walls, flank'd w. stately Towers, after the antient Fortifica. On the W. Side of it are some very grand Apartments which display the Magnif. of the *Mamaluke* Sultans before *Egypt* was conq. by the *Turks*, and wh. have been since inhabited by the *Basha's*. Some are cover'd w. Domes, and adorn'd w. Mosaic Pictures; and even the Doors are inlaid with Mother of Pearl, Ebony, Crystal, and other curious Materials: But this Part of the Castle is now taken up by a gr. Numb. of Artificers, employ'd by the Government chiefly in weaving, embroidering, and preparing, the Hangings and Coverings annually sent to the Temple of *Mecca*. A small Garrison is kept in this Castle, lodged in some stout large Towers, wh. form an Inclosure of about 5 or 600 Paces in Circumf. These Towers command the *Basha's* Apartment; so that whenever he receives an Order fr. the Porte to quit his Government, a Battery of 4 or 5 Cannon is rais'd agt. it, wh. would soon beat it down, should he offer at Resistance. This Apartment of the *Basha* is in a large Court near the Middle of the Castle, as is also the great * Divan, wherein are to be seen sev. Leathern Shields, each alm. an Inch thick, with a Javelin sticking in them, wherewith they were pierced by one of the Sultans, & kept as Monuments of his Strength. The Officers under the *Basha* have also noble Apartments here. The numerous Mosques in *Cairo* are mostly poor lit. Buildings, tho' some magnificent. One of the most remarkable for Solidity, Stateliness, &c. is that of Sultan *Hassan*, at the Foot of the Hill whereon is the Castle. 'Tis of an oblong Square, and the Entrance is inlaid with diverse Marble. 'Tis very lofty, and crown'd with a very beautiful Cornice that projects a gr. Way, and is adorn'd w. grotesque Sculptures. Sev. other Parts of it are embel. w. Carvings after the Turkish Manner. This Mosque is so strong that it has often

* This Name is given to a Council-Chamber, or Court, wherein Justice is administer'd, in the Eastern Nations, particularly among the *Turks*. The Word is also used for a Hall in the private Houses of the Orientals.

often serv'd for a Shelter to Malecontents; wherefore the Flight of Steps up to it is now broken down, the Door wall'd up, and a Garrison of *Janizaries* quartered within its District. *Cairo* appears, fr. the vast Number of Squares, Caravanfara's, Bazars, &c. to have been a Place of extraordinary Commerce; and tho' it hath felt a Decay of it since Trade with the *Indies* hath been carried on by Way of the *Cape of Good Hope*, it still carries on many Manufac. especially *Turky* Carpets, & a good Trade by means of the Caravans. That wh. sets out hence for *Mecca* every Year consists of betw. 30 and 40,000 Pilgrims, with fr. 6000 to 9000 Camels, besides Horses, &c. All these are escorted by 300 of the Gr. Signor's Troops well mounted, &c. to defend them against the plundering *Arabs*, who commonly lie in wait for 'em. The Gr. Signor allows those pious Pilgrims 600,000 Ducats yearly for their Maintenance, which is near a 4th of the Revenue of *Egypt*. Along the Banks of the *Nile* in *Cairo* is alw. a Numb. of Boats loaden w. excellent Corn fr. the Kingd. of *Seyd*, belon. to an *Arab. Mahom.* Prince tributa. to the *Grand Turk*. In the Villages abt. *Cairo* they have a Method of hatching Eggs in Ovens. The Season for it is fr. *Jan.* to *April*, while the Weather is temperate. These Ovens are under-ground in 2 opposite Rows, w. a Gallery or Passage betw. 'em; and they are raised one above another, w. Holes at Top, as are likewise in the Passage, wh. they open or stop, as they would have the Heat diminish or augment. The Fuel wh. heats 'em is Dung and chopp'd Straw, wh. make a smothering Fire. They continue to heat them gently 8 or 10 Days together, and then bring the Eggs fr. the lower Cells, where they had lain in Heaps, and spread 'em in the upper Apartments so as singly only to cover the Floor. The Business is now to turn 'em every Day, and keep a moderate Fire in a Channel that runs along near the Mouth of the Ovens; & indeed the Art consists chiefly in giving the Ovens a proper Degree of Heat, neither too much nor too little, for in either Case the Labour would not succeed. Their general Rule is that the Eggs be never made hotter than a Man can bear 'em at his Eyelid. Thus they begin to hatch in about 3 Weeks; at wh. Time 'tis entertaining to see some Chickens just putting forth their Heads, others half out of Shell, others quite free. Thunder occasions Numbers of Eggs to miscarry; and at best many Chickens want a Claw, or have some Defect, wh. they would not in the nat. Way. Mr. *Greaves* tells us, that the Fire in the up. Ovens, when the Eggs are in the lower, is thus proportion'd: The 1st Day the greatest Fire; 2d less; 3d less again; 4th more than the 3d; 5th less; 6th more than 5th; 7th less; 8th more; 9th none; 10th a lit. in the Morn. The 11th they close all the Holes w. Flax, &c. making no more Fire, for, if they should, the Eggs would break. Thus 7 or 8000 are hatch'd in a short Time. 'Tis notable that the same Experiment has been made w. Success in *Italy* and other Parts of *Europe*. As for the Fair Sex in *Cairo*, the Generality of 'em are brought by the Caravans from *Georgia*, *Mingrelia*, &c. where unnat. Parents make Trade of selling 'em, they being commonly beautiful & well shaped. Others are brought from *Abissinia*, who, tho' tawny, are so slender, tall, genteel, and majestic, as to captivate the Men, and make 'em despise their own native Women for 'em. It can be no Wonder if such, all Circumstances considered, naturally give Way to Gallantry and Intriguing, they having found a Way to gain Allowance of more Liberty than usual in the East; so that they go a visiting, &c. and shew themselves abroad in all the Elegance of Drefs, not unlike those of *Venice* in Carnivals. Tho' attended by Eunuchs they often find Means to bribe, or elude the Vigilance of, such Keepers. The Unmarried are indeed obliged to be more on their Guard, since the least Act of Immodesty would condemn them to a perpetual Celibacy, or even Loss of Life. But the Married, freed by Custom fr. such Restraints, not only indulge themselves in such Diversions, but, when Opportunity serves, in such stolen Pleasures as are in no Case allow'd in any other Country where *Mohammedism* reigns. The most innocent and frequent Pastime of the Ladies of Rank is dressing in the most elegant Style, and visiting each other. In such Visits they are entertain'd w. Coffee, Sherbet, &c. after wh. every one takes her Pipe in her Mouth; and then their Conversation runs most on Gallantry; wh. hath such an Effect that they'll appear at the very Windows smoaking, and giving themselves such Airs of Pleasantry, or Languishing, as suits best with their pref. Humour; but such as render 'em agreeable and tempting to the Beholders. The *English* and oth. *Europeans* have their Consuls & Factors here, for the Protection and Management of the *Turky* Trade on this Side. It's reported to be a Custom here for

such are well to pass, at Funerals, to kill Cows, Sheep, & Lambs, and give the Flesh to the Poor. Nor should this seem strange, since so much Charity is practis'd there tow. Birds, to whom a certain Quantity of Corn is given daily upon a Tower, being a Legacy left 'em by a *Mohammedan*. The Remainder of this Article is transcribed fr. *D'Argens*, who quotes it fr. *Mallet*. There are abt. *Cairo* sev. Tombs of the *Mohammedan* Doctors or Santons, wh. are very much frequented by gr. Numb. of Persons who pay extraordinary Devotion to them. One of the principal Tombs is that of the famous Dr. *Chafai*; 'tis almost as good an Annuity to the Santons and Dervishes, that take Care to keep it in Repair, as the Chine or Rump-bone of St. *Francis* is to his Disciples the *Franciscans*. The *Turkish* Monks have as much Zeal for their Saints as the Popish Monks have for theirs. The boldest convulsionary *Jansenist* could not have fallen upon a more crafty Method than they did to secure *Chafai* to themselves. A Sovereign of *Egypt*, who was Caliph of *Babylon*, and kept his Court there, was desirous to have the Body of this famous *Chafai* carry'd to all the Places where he chose to reside. He wrote to the Governor of *Egypt* to cause it to be taken out of the Ground, and to send it to him in a magnificent Coffin. The Governor was very sorry for this Order, because, knowing what a profound Veneration all the People had for this pretended Saint, he dreaded an Insurrection; and in order to avoid the sad Consequences wh. commonly attend popular Risings, he communicated the Order wh. he had received to the Dervishes, whom he exhorted to submit to the Commands of their Prince, and recommended it to them to dispose the Populace to consent to the Removal of their Saint. *I will go Tomorrow* (said he to them) *and perform the Caliph's Command; do you therefore be ready with all Necessaries.* The *Turkish* Monks were not astonish'd at the Summons; they resolv'd to act to some Purpose, and to oppose the Orders of the Sovereign, but in such a Manner as should not make him their Enemy. To effect this with Ease, they resolv'd to cover their Fraud with a Miracle, and to secure Heaven on their Side. That's the grand Secret to attain to the End of the most difficult Enterprizes. They work'd all Night to finish their Project; and after having open'd the Saint's Tomb they put in combustible Matter round the Corpse, mix'd with some Phosphoruses, wh. would take Fire as soon as they took Air. After they had prepared ev. thing, they very calmly waited for the Governor, who, on Pretence of doing the more Honour to the Saint, repair'd to his Tomb with a Retinue of 10,000 Men; tho' all this Apparatus and Pomp was only to keep the People from rising up in Arms. As soon as he was arriv'd the Workmen began to open the Ground. When they came to the Place where the Corpse lay, and began to give Air to the Phosphoruses, the combustible Matters took Fire, and such a hot bright Flame burst out of the Tomb that they who dug there were for some few Moments deprived of their Sight: They were the first that cry'd out a *Miracle!* The Populace did the same; & then the Priests proclaim'd that it was not the Saint's Will to quit the Place of his Retirement. The Imagination of the *Egyptians*, wh. is ripe for Prodigies, greedily catch'd at this; and the Tomb was instantly cover'd up again, without presuming to go any farther to work. The Governor, like a good Politician, and as good a Courtier, artfully took the Advantage of this pretended Miracle to satisfy the People, without slighting the Orders of his Master, to whom he sent an Account of this Prodigy, wh. above 10000 Spectators could certify. The Caliph, when he heard that the Saint was well, and did not care to quit his Lodging, consented to let him lie in his old Tomb, where he still continues, and where the Mahometan Devotees go in Crowds to pray.

CAIRON. See CURENE.

CAIROWAN, Prov. & City, in the K. of *Tunis*, *Africa*. The said Province has its Name *Cairowan*, *Cairwan*, *Carwan*, *Kairowan*, *Kairaoan*, fr. the City, wh. was once the Cap. of a Kgd. of its own Name, tho' now but of this sm. Prov. *Marmol* reports it a large & pop. City, built by *Ocuba*, General of the Army of *Odmar*, Succes. of *Mahommed* & 3d Caliph, abt. *An.* 652. It stands in a spacious Plain 8 Leag. W. of *Susa*. & abt. the same Dist. to S. W. of *Herklay* & by *Arabians* said to be the finest & best City in *Africa*. 'Twas built for a safe Retreat and Repository of the vast Wealth those Troops plunder'd from *Barbary*, &c. 'Twas encompassed with a stout Brick Wall, & adorn'd w. a stately Mosque, suppor. by Marble Pillars, (said to be no fewer than 500) among wh. 2 are reck. of inestima. Value, being of a bright sparkling Red, full of cur. white Spots like *Porphyry*. Yet among this great Variety of Columns, &c. I could

could not (says *Sharo*) be informed [For a Christian is not admitted into the Moham. Mosques] of one single Inscription; so that we cannot collect the ant. Name of this City from any of the Antiquities that have been hitherto discovered. However as 'tis sit. betw. *Tifdrus* & *Adrumetum*, tho' nearer the latter, by the due Dist. likew. of it fr. the Riv. *Mergaleel* (the *Aquis Regis* of the Antients) it must have been, I presume, the *Vico Augusti* of the *Itinerary*. *Thuanus* must certainly be mistaken in making it the ant. *Curubis*, wh. was a marit. City 60 m. dist. to the N. E. It may be questioned likewise whether its Name may be the same as *Cairo*, or *Kabira*, in *Egypt*, which denotes a *Victory*: For *Kair-awan* seems to be the same Appellation w. what we call *Caravan*, orig. signif. (as *Leo* & *Marmol* suppose) the Place where the *Arabs* had their *Rendezvous* as above said. The Country abt. is sandy and quite barren; nor is it in less Want of Water, having neither Rivers, Springs, nor Wells, but only some large Cisterns in wh. they preserve what Rain they can; But at Half a Furlong Dist. from the City are a capacious Pond and Cisterns wh. serve also to water their gr. and fin. Cattle, and are resorted to even by the *Numidian Arabs*, who come to feed their numer. Herds, wh. causes as much Lack of Corn as Water. But they bring much Flesh and Dates, which helps to support the Inhab. But the said Cistern (the *Elmaswabel* of *Abulfeda*) is for their own drinking; and being either dried up, or beginning to putrify, abt. the mid. of the Summer Season, occas. Variety of Agues, &c. It was once a fam. University, resorted to fr. all *Barbary*; but has been so constantly plunder'd by the *Wild Arabs*, that it's now mostly inhab. by poor People, who dress Lambs Skins for Waistcoats of the better Sort. It has a large Suburb, as the City heretofore was insufficient to receive the vast Concourfe of Strangers. But its greatest Fame lies in being the Seat of *Mohammed's* Vicar, it being reck. so holy, that those who are buried in it can't be damned, seeing they partake the Prayers of the said Vicar & his Priests. A full Match for *Rome*! The Great Men shew such Respect to the Place, that they take off their Stockings when they enter it, and build & indow little Chapels in it as a sure Means of going to Heaven. 2 other Towns are in the Prov. *Tabulba* & *Asfachus*, & the Island *Taberea* belongs to it.

CAITHNESS. See CATHNESS.

CAKET, or *Guagetia*, a Pro. in E. *Georgia*, or *Gurgistan*, in *Asia*, was the ant. *Iberia*, and extends far into Mt. *Caucasus*, & had form. a good Num. of stately large Cities, wh. have been ruin'd by Wars betw. *Turky* & *Persia*; save its Cap. *Caket*. Since the Time of its K. *Tamuras*, 1659. it has been wholly sub. to *Persia*, & govern'd by a Viceroy. But the Successors of *Tamuras* have obta. that Dignity by turning *Mahommedans*. The 2 ch. Places are *Caket* & *Zagan*.

CAKET, abt. 90 m. N. fr. *Tefflis*, & 40 fr. *Zagan*; E. lon. 47. 22. lat. 43. 48. once the Cap. of the foregoing lit. Kingd. was a flour. City till it fell under the Domin. of *Persia*, since which 'tis much decay'd in Grandeur, Traffick, &c. & hath now nothing remarkable but a fair large Church dedicated to St. *George*.

CALABAR, or *Calbary*, Ter. on the Coast of S. *Guinea*, lies on or about the River by the *Portuguese* call'd *Rio-Real*, *Calabar* by the *English*, *Calbary* by the *Dutch*, from the Town of that Name on the River, which runs up Land to N. W. a gr. Way, but naviga. only by Sloops & Yachts, the Bot. being very uneven. *New Calabar* Town lies on an Island close to the Main, N. of a Rivulet into *Rio-Real*, & is the ch. Place for Trade of the *Dutch*, conta. 309 Houses, palisaded about after their Fashion, having on N. a large swampy Ground, which the Tide often overflows. The Rivulet forms at its Head a large Island, all woody, but so close to the Main 'tis hardly discernable to be an Island; the River there being very narrow. *Barbot*.

CALABRIA (Part of the K. of *Naples*) in gen. & the *Nigher* & *Farther Calabria* in partic. --- The ant. *Calabria*, call'd also *Mosapia*, was very diff. fr. the present; and 'tis now div. into *Nigher* & *Farther*, or (as the Inhab. term it) *Calabria Citra* & *Ultra*. In this its modern State, it lies towards the S. Boundary of *Italy*, & is that Part of *Magna Græcia* formerly inhabited by the *Brutii*. It hath Title of Duchy, wh. was form. given to the Eld. Son of the K. of *Naples*. *Calabria* in gen. is boun. by the *Basilicate* N. Gulph of *Tarento* & *Ionian* Sea E. the *Tyrrhenian* Sea W. & that of *Sicily* S. That wh. is call'd the *Hither* or *Nigher Calabria* lies N. W. of t'other, nearer to *Naples*, & is therefore styl'd also the *Higher*, as t'other is the *Lower Calabria*. The form. hath the *Basilicate* N. the *Farther* S. & the 2 Seas above ment. E. & W. It hath not many Cities, & those it hath are not rich, nor confid. for ought but Antiquity & gr.

Decline. Two of 'em are Archiepisc. & 6 Episc. *Cosenza*, *Rossano*, *Bisignano*, *Cassano*, *Cariati*, *S. Marco*, *Martorano*, & *Umbriatico*. Towns of Note besides are *Amantea*, *Stron-goli*, *Cerenza*, &c. The *Farther Calabria* is the last and farthestmost Pr. of *Italy*, & the 6th in the K. of *Naples*. It's squeez'd in & furro. by the Sea, except where it joins with *Up. or Higher Calabria*; i. e. it has the *Mediterranean* W. the *Streight of Messina* S. and the *Ionian* Sea E. It hath but few Towns of Note; the best are *Catanzaro*, the Cap. *Reggio*, *S. Scerverina*, *Cotrone*, *Isola*, *Belcastro*, *Nicotra*, *Tropea*, *Taverno*, *Nicastro*, *Monte Leone*, *Seminara*, *Squillaci*, *Melito*, *Opido*, *Giarace*, *Rocella*, *Barsano*, *Spartivento*, *Sciglia*, *Bova*.

CALACINE, a Pr. of *Affyria*. See ASSYRIA.

CALAGURIS. See CALAHORA.

CALAN. In *Genesis* x. 11. *Moses* relates that *Ashur* went forth (viz. from *Sbinaar*) and built . . . *Calab*. . . This *Calab* is suppo. to be the *Calach* ment. by *Strabo* as the Cap. of a Prov. call'd *Calachene* (wh. seems to be the same with *Ptolemy's Calacine*, just above ment.) above *Adiabene* towards Mt. *Niphates*. *Bochart* thinks 'tis the same w. *Halab*, whither the *Israelites* were car. Captives, II. *Kin.* xvii. 6 & xviii. 11. the *Heth* (H) being sometimes changed into the *Kaf* (K or C), of wh. that Author produces some Instances. And whereas *Pliny* mentions a People call'd *Classitæ*, thro' whose Country the *Lycus* runs, 'tis likely (says *Wells*) that *Classitæ* is a Corruption for *Calachitæ*.

CALAHORA, a City of O. *Castille*, *Spain*, is seated near the Bord. of *Arragon* & *Navarre*, on a pleas. Eminence over the Riv. *Cidazo*, a sm. Dist. fr. the *Ebro*, 24 m. S. E. fr. *Logronno*, 30 N. W. fr. *Tudela*, 90 E. of *Burgos*, 60 N. W. of *Saragozza*, and 135 N. E. fr. *Madrid*; W. lon. 2. lat. 42. 25. It was once the famous Colony of *Calaguris*. There were 2 Cities of that Name in the Time of the *Romans*, one (viz. this *Calahora*) being disting. by Name of *Nasica* and *Julia*, the oth. by that of *Calaguris Fibulariensis* (so call'd fr. a kind of *Fibula*, or Buttons manufac. there), and stood on the oth. Side the River, at some small Dist. fr. *Nasica*, wh. last was ant. the Metrop. of the *Autrigones*, and became one of the most confid. Col. of the *Romans*. It became still more famed in the early Times of Xtianity by a Num. of *Rom.* Soldiers of Rank who embraced and suffer'd Martyrdom for it. This City is well walled, has 4 Gates, 2000 Houses, 3 Parishes, 2 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 8 Chapels, and 4 noble Squares. It's a Bpr. having under it 1013 Par. with a yearly Revenue of 18000 Ducats. The Cathedral has 8 Dignitaries, 24 Canons, 18 Minor Canons, besides infer. Priests. This City underwent a most dreadful Siege under *Afranius*, *Pompey's* General, against whom it held out till the Citizens were forced to eat one another, whence came the Proverb *Fames Calagurina*.

CALAIS, in the *Recover'd Country*, in the Pr. of *Picardy*, *France*, is seated in a marshy Plain on the Coast of the *Brit. narrow Sea*, call'd the *Streight of Calais*, 3 Leag. fr. *Gravelines* and Confines of *Flanders* to W. 7 from *Boulogne* N. about as many from *Dover*, on the nearest Shore of *England*, S. W. and 140 m. N. E. of *Paris*; W. lon. 1. 54. lat. 50. 58. It's a confid. Mart, and a Place of Strength. Its Figure, inclu. the Citadel, is an oblong Square, the 2 Sides of wh. are each abt. 220 Perches lo. & the 2 shortest about 90. One of the largest Sides is towards the Sea, and well fortified. The other towards Land is fortified with Bastions lined with Stone, cover'd with Half-moons and deep Ditches 9 or 10 Perches broad, which can be filled with Sea or fresh Water accor. as proper. The short Side, opposite the Fort *Nieulai*, is def. by being laid under Water. The other Side, call'd the Attack of *Gravelines*, is better fortif. still. This whole City is encomp. by a good Cover'd Way. Fort *Nieulai* is a Fortification perfect in its Kind, has 4 Bastions, and from thence one can in less than 24 Hours lay all the Country about under Water, and prevent a Circumvallation. The Citadel is one of the greatest ever built. It has still its ant. Circuit and Ditches, but is now furro. with a new Inclosure fortify'd with 3 irreg. Bastions. It's so advantageously sit. it commands City, Port, and all the adja. Country. There's but 1 Passage to the Town, over a Causey call'd the Bridge of *Nieulai*. Ships enter the Port by a long Canal between 2 Moles, at the Head of which are 2 Horn-works, def. each by a Half-moon, and encomp. with a Wall, deep Ditch, and Cover'd Way. The Port is happily sit.; but has several Inconven. for no Vessel can enter without great Danger, either along the E. or W. Mole, and there's no Road for Ships at Anchor. The Canal is very useful; for by it one can go easily by Water fr. *Calais* to *St. Omer*, *Gravelines*, *Dunkirk*, *Bergues*, & *Ypres*. Notwithstan. the conven. Sit. of *Calais* with

w. regard to *England* and *Holland*, it's not so pop. as might be expected, it containing but 5000 Inhab. It has but 1 Par. Church, the Altar of wh. is all wrought Marble, and its Dome extremely magnificent. Here are also 4 Convents. Pacquet-boats sail regul. twice a Week fr. *Dover* to *Calais*, and back again. *Edw. III. K. of England* took *Calais* in 1347, and after the *Engl.* had possess'd it above 210 Years, *Guise* retook it in 1558. By the Treaty of *Cateau Cambresis* 'twas agreed that *Calais* should continue in the Hands of the *French* 8 Years; after which 'twas to be restor'd to the *English*. That Term expired, *Q. Eliz.* demanded it; but Restoration was deny'd, under Pretence, that, during the 1st Religious War in *France*, wh. began 3 Yrs. after the Peace of *Cateau-Cambresis*, the *English* had seiz'd *Havre de Grace*, tho' they had retaken the same. *Gemelli* tells us of a wonderful Clock in *Calais*; for whilst it strikes the *Hours*, 2 Figures on Horseback fight, wh. is odd and pleasant to behold. The Country-Women, continues he, wear long Mantles, wholly like Rugs, which make 'em look uglier to Strangers than they are.

CALAMATA, in *Belvidera*, in the *Peloponnesus* (or *Morea*), is sit. on the Banks of the Riv. *Stromio*, abt. 7 m. above where it falls into the Gulph of *Coron*, 25 m. fr. the City of that Name to N. 25 from *Misitra* W. 'Tis pretty well peopled, and tho' an unwall'd Town was confid. on acet. of a strong Citadel wh. defended it, but was blown up by Gen. *Morefni*, who took it from the *Turks* in 1685. But the latter have recov. it since. Some think it the ant. *Thuria*, tho' others place it at *Cumastra*, a Village on the Riv. *Aris*, 8 or 9 m. from *Calamata*.

CALAMIANES, (*Philippine* Isles). Abt. 14 Leag. S. W. of *Luban* are the *Calamianes*, a Province made up of 17 Islands, all subdued, besides many others not yet reduced; among the 1st of wh. is a gr. one call'd *Paragua*, wh. see in its Place. Not far from its N. Cape are 3 Islands call'd *Calamianes*, wh. gave their Name to a Pro. or Government. These and 9 others near 'em, all small, are inhabited by peaceable *Indians*. In some are 150 that pay Tribute, in others less. The ch. Product of their Mountains is Wax, wh. they gather twice a Year. In the Rocks over the Sea are found the so highly valued edible Birds-Nests, spoke of in *Artic. BORNEO*, and more largely in *COCHINCHINA*, & abt. the Shores are very fine Pearls taken. *Gemelli*.

CALAMINTHA was a Town of *Libya* (prob. of *Mauritania*), taken Notice of by *Herodotus* and *Hecataeus*, whose Sit. is unknown. However, *Bochart* has ventur'd to assert that it stood on an Eminence or rising Ground. This Notion has been suggested to him by the Word itself; for he looks upon *Calamintia* to be equivalent to the *Syriac* or *Phœnician* Word *Galmitha*, an Eminence, or a City built upon an Eminence. Fr. hence he likew. infers it must have been of a *Phœnician* Original.

CALAMO. See CLAROS.

CALAMOS of *Pliny* is now the small Village *Kalemoni*, situate between the Ruins of antient *Trieris* & *Tripoly*, in *Phœnice*. *Shaw*.

CALAMUTHO, an Island of the *Ragusians*, in *Dalmatia*. *Baumgarten*.

CALATA NISSETA, or the Castle of Women, is an Inland Town of *Val di Noto*, *Sicily*, on the Conf. of that of *Mazara*; and sit. on a Hill near the River *Salso*, 20 m. N. of *Alicata*.

CALATA XIBETA, a Town sit. abt. the Mid. of the same Island, and in the same *Val*, on the Conf. of *Val de Demoni* and *Mazara*. It stands among the Mountains, near the Springs of the Riv. *Dataino*, in the Neighbourhood of *Castro Giovanni*, or *Enna*.

CALATA BELLOTA, in *Val di Mazara*, *Sicily*, is sit. on the River of that Name, at the Foot of a Hill, a small Dist. E. of the W. Coast, about 15 m. N. W. of *Gergenti*, 10 E. of *Xacca*, and 26 S. E. of *Mazara*; E. lon. 13. 27. lat. 37. 31.

CALATA FIMI, in the same *Val*, stands betw. *Mazara* on the S. and *Castel a Mare* N. abt. 12 m. fr. the latter, 20 fr. the former; E. lon. 13. 18. lat. 30. 0. 'Tis surro. w. high Mountains, and near it are seen the Ruins of *Locaricum*, or *Longaricum*. It hath Title of County.

CALATA GIRONA, (*Calata Hieronum*) i. e. Castle of Deliriousness, also in the same *Val*, &c. is situate on a high craggy Mountain near the River *Drillo*, 25 m. S. of *Castro Joanni*.

CALATAYUD, a City of *Arragon*, *Spain*, abt. 45 m. S. W. of *Saragossa*, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 41. 15. is sit. at the Foot of a pleasant high Hill, on the Banks of the *Xalon*,

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near where the *Xiloca* falls into it. Its Soil, Sit. and Air, are inferior to none in *Spain*, for Healthiness, Fertility, &c. Its strong Walls are adorn'd with stately Towers, the City rich and populous, having 3000 Families in 13 Parishes, 11 Monasteries, & 4 Nunneries. The *Romans* call'd it *Bilbilis*, who adorn'd it with magnif. Buildings and endowed it with many Privileges. 'Twas the Birthplace of *Martial* the famed Epigrammatist. 'Twas taken and destroyed by the *Moors*, and afterw. rebuilt (at least some Dist. fr. where the old one stood) by a *Moorish* King of *Seville* nam'd *Ayud*, who call'd it *Calat Ayud*, or City of *Ayud*, wh. Name it retains. 'Twas taken fr. the *Moors* by *Alfonso I. K. of Arragon*, in 1120. *Justin* mentions a Riv. call'd *Bilbilis* in *Spain*, whose Water was excellent for tempering Steel. 'Tis likely he meant either the above now *Xalon* or *Xaloca*, as *Martial* attributed that Quality to the former, and adds that this *Bilbiline* Steel was in no small Fame. Mention is likewise made of *Aquæ Bilbilianæ* in *Antoninus's* Itin. who places their Spring 24 Roman m. W. from *Saragossa*.

CALATRAVA, a City of *New Castille*, in *Spain*, sit. on the Riv. *Guadiana*, 45 m. S. of *Toledo*, and 80 S. of *Madrid*; W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 39. It gives Name to an Order of Knights in *Spain*. (*Salmon*.)

CALBARY. See CALABAR.

CALCAR, a Town of the D. of *Cleve*, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, subj. to *Prussia*, is sit. on the River *Men*, between *Santen* & *Cleve*, 5 m. S. E. of the latter, and N. W. of the former, on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, over against *Rees*; E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 51. 45. 'Twas built and fortified by the D. of *Cleve* agt. sudden Invas. fr. *Cologne* or *Guelderland*. It grew pop. and rich by Trade in Linnen; but a vast Granary being here built, it's more remark. for making Malt and Beer. Its finest Buildings are the Church, Town-ho. and Monast. of *Dominicans*. It has a strong Castle, and a fine Market-place; but the Streets are narrow, and 'tis surro. with Water and Morasses. The Road to *Cleves* is through a barren Country.

CALCEDON, or *Chalcedon*, a famous City of *Bithynia*, *Asia Minor*, was seated on the *Bosporus*, wh. parts *Europe* fr. *Asia*, and joins the *Propontis* with the *Euxine* Sea. It was ant. known by the Names of *Procerastis* and *Colbusa*. *Pliny*, *Sirabo*, & *Tacitus*, call it *The City of the Blind*; alluding to the Answ. the *Pythian Apollo* gave to the Founders of *Byzantium*, who consulting the Oracle abt. a Place where to build a City, were directed to that Spot wh. lay oppos. to the *Habita. of the Blind*; i. e. as then understood, *Chalcedon*, as the *Chalcedonians* well deserved that Epithet, for having built their City in a barren and sandy Soil, without seeing that advantageous Spot on the opposite Shore wh. the *Byzantines* after chose. *Constantine the Great* (if *Cedrenus* is to be credited) had been guilty of a like Oversight, had he not been warn'd by an astonishing Prodigy. He tells us that *Calcedon* being destroyed by the *Persians*, *Constantine* undertook the Rebuilding, w. Design to settle there; but sev. Eagles appearing unexpectedly carried away in their Talons the Lines of the Workmen, and let them drop at *Byzantium*. This Miracle, sev. Times repeated, made *Constantine* alter his Mind, and prefer *Byzantium*. *Calcedon* in the Xtian Times became famous on Acct. of the Council there against *Eutyches*. The Emp. *Valens* levell'd the Walls with the Ground for siding w. *Procopius*, and the Materials to be convey'd to *Constantinople*, where they were employ'd in building the famous *Valentinian* Aqueduct. The *Pelamides*, or Tunny Fish, of *Chalcedon* were in great Request among the Antients, and are thought still to have a better Flavour than any taken elsewhere. 'Tis therefore surprizing *Pliny* and *Strabo* tell us that this Kind of Fish never came near *Chalcedon* for Fear of the white Rocks under Water on the Coast of *Asia*. *Chalcedon* is at present a poor beggarly Place, known to the *Greeks* by its ant. Name, & to the *Turks* by that of *Cadiaci*, or the Judges Town; having but some few broken Remains of its ant. Splendor. *Gemelli* indeed says he saw nothing in it to prove there had stood such a City. But others assure us of some ant. Tombs, broken Inscriptions, & a beautiful Scantling of a noble Aqueduct, and that 'twas near where now stands the Seraglio or Palace of *Scutari*; E. lon. 29. lat. 41. 30. 'Tis a Seaport still, nor shut up w. Chains as formerly, but open to all Comers; tho' not the more frequented for it. The Riv. *Chalcedon*, deep but narrow, runs on the E. of it, and its Waters carry their Saltness about 1 m. above it; i. e. to the Stone Bridge over it, wh. leads from *Chrysopolis* (now *Scutari*) to *Nicomedia*.

CALCHAQUINA Valley, in *Paraguay*, *S. America*, runs 30 Leag. in Length fr. N. to S. but is sm. of Br. and almost

almost inclos'd on both Sides by the high Ridges of Mountains that make the Bord. of *Peru* and *Chili*; the 2 Angles of it looking one tow. *Salta*, the other tow. *London*; 2 sm. Towns of *Tucuman*. It's certain there are Mines of rich Metals in this Valley; but as yet they could not be discovered, those *Indians*, for Fear of being forced to dig, concealing the Gold and Silver, which have been the Cause of so much Mischief to them. Indeed the Natives of this Valley have been ever obstinate fr. the 1st coming of the *Spaniards* of *Tucuman*; when they defended themselves and Families w. such Resolution, that their very Women have been seen to force their Husbands back to fight, driving 'em with Firebrands when they saw 'em give Way or fly; and when their Strength has failed, rather than fall into the Hands of their Enemies, they have either run upon their Swords, or cast themselves headlong from Tops of Mountains. As to their nat. Religion, they worship the Sun as the prime God, and Thunder and Lightning as next to him. They also pay Honours to Heaps of Stones, which are the Monuments of their Ancestors. ---- When heated with Wine they fall upon one another in a riotous Manner, battering their Heads, when 'tis an everlasting Shame to shun a Stroke, or put it by; but its the greatest Honour to receive many Wounds & lose much Blood, & to have their Faces made hideous. At their Sacrifices they've their Faces daub'd w. the Blood of Beasts by their Priests. They are yet more mad at Funerals. All the Kindred, &c. repair to the sick or dying Man's House, to drink together Day & Night, as long as the Distemper or Life lasts. They encompass the Sick Man's Bed with abundance of Arrows stuck in the Ground, that Death may not dare approach for Fear of 'em. As soon as the Party, in spite of their Arrows, is dead, they bewail him with the loudest Cries they can, place all Sorts of Meat and Wine abt. the Body, wh. is seated on a Chair, make Fires, and burn a Sort of Leaves instead of Frankincense. They shew the dead Person's Goods to the Multitude; whilst others, dancing and leaping after a distracted Manner, clap Meat to the Mouth of the Deceased, & then swallow it themselves. Having spent 8 Days in these and such like Follies, they bury the Body, casting into the same Grave with it, his Horses, Dogs, Arms, and Goods, besides abund. of Garments offer'd by his Friends. They then burn the House he died in, that Death may never enter it again. Inst. of Mourning Vesture, they paint their Bodies black. They think the Souls of the Deceased are converted into Stars, whose Brightness is proportion'd to the high Post they bore in this World, or the brave Acts they did. The Women are the most powerful Mediators to reconcile Differences, these People, so barbarous as they are, easily granting any Thing at the Request of those who bore and suckled them. As for those who have received Baptism from the Jesuits, they common. reside promiscuously among their Heathen Countrymen, and still follow the heathenish Customs of their Forefathers. For wh. Reason, as Father *Tecbo* informs, the Fathers agreed, that for the future none should be baptiz'd but at the Point of Death, or after several Years Tryal.

CALCINATO, in the *Bresciano* in the *Terra firma* of the *Venet.* Ter. in Italy, is a small Town on the Riv. *Chiese*, between *Brescia* W. and *Castiglione* E. 10 m. S. of the Lake *De Garda*, remarkable for the Defeat near it of the *Imperialists* under Count *Reventclaw* (who was slain w. 3000 more) by the *French* and *Spaniards* commanded by the D. de *Vendosme*, in April 1706.

CALCOLANG, or *Kalkoalang*, an Inl. Town in the Pr. of *Travancour*, in the *Mogul* Ter. *India*, stands on a Hill 9 m. fr. *Tegnapatam*, and 12 from *Coulam*, incomp. by inacces. Mountains on one Side, on t'other by a Wall 24 Feet high. *Nieuhoff* says the City is half a League long, the Residence of a King, who has 10,000 Negroes in Garrison to defend it against the *Naique* of *Madura*.

CALDECOT, *Rutl.* on the Bord. of *Northampt.* near the *Welland*, has a Church wh. is a Chapelry to *Lyddington*.

CALDECOT, *Warwickshire*, near *Weddington*.

CALCOULAN. See **COILCOIOAN**.

CALECUT. See **CALICUT**.

CALEDONIA, antiently by the *Romans*, was all that Part of *Britain* which lies Northw. beyond *Graham's-Dike*, or the Wall built by *Anton. Pius*. To be more particular; That narrow Neck of Land, by which *Glotæ* and *Bodotriæ æstuaria* (i. e. *Dumbritton* and *Edinburgh* Friths, Arms of different Seas) are kept from joining, was fortif. by *Agricola* w. Garrisons and Castles; by wh. Means all *Britain* on this Side being possess'd by the *Romans*, the *Barbarians* (as the antient Inhab. of the N. Part of *Britain* were called) were

removed, as it were, into another Island. Those who dwelt beyond these 2 Friths are by *Dion Cassius* comprehended under the 2 Denominations of *Mæataæ* and *Caledonii*. The S. Part of *Britannia Barbara* (i. e. *Britain Barbarous* or *Britannic Barbary*), as the *Romans* styl'd it, was possess'd by the former, and the N. Part by the latter. From the *Caledonii*, *Calidones*, *Deucaledonii*, or *Dicalidones*, (as they are styl'd by different Authors) the N. Part of *Britain* was called *Caledonia*. Nay, *Florus* calls the Woods adjoining the *Thames* *Calidonian Woods*; for, speaking of *Cæsar* soon after he had passed that River, *Having followed the Britons*, says he, *into the Calidonian Woods, he took one of their Kings Prisoner*. But herein he shews himself little acquainted with the Country. Of the *Picts* no Mention is made either by *Tacitus* or *Ptolemy*; but under that Denomination the *Caledonians* were comprehended in *Constantine's* Time: *I do not mention*, says *Eumenius*, in his Panegyric on that Prince, *the Woods and Marshes of the Caledonians and other Picts*. And *Ammianus Marcel.* writing of the Time of *Valentinian & Valens*; *The Picts*, says he, *under which Denomination are comprehended the Dicalidones and the Vecturiones, the Attacotti likewise, a warlike Nation, and the Scotti, roaming about, committed great Devastations*. Hence 'tis manifest that in the Reigns of these 2 Princes the *Attacotti* and the *Scotti* (or *Scots*) were 2 different Nations from the *Caledonii* and the *Picts*. For more, see Article **SCOTLAND**.

CALEDONIA, in *S. America*, a Settlement made by the *Scots* on the W. Side of the Gulph or River of *Darien*, W. lon. 79. lat. 8. in 1698. It stood on a Peninsula inaccessible almost to an Enemy, and from whence they could not have been driven by the *Spaniards*, if the *English E. India Company* had not made an Interest in the *English Court* to prohibit their Colonies in *America* affording 'em any Provisions or Assistance. Which Orders obliged them, in 1700, to abandon a Colony that might have been of infinite Service to *Great Britain* in the several late Wars. See **DARIEN** for more, and for another Reason.

CALENBURG. See **HANOVER** Duchy.

CALENDON, *Calcedon*, or *Calvedon*, in *Warwickshire*, form. a Member of *Conventry*, is in a mossy Sit. near a Hill.

CALEPIO, *Calepium*, in the Pr. *Bergamesco*, in the *Terra firma* of the *Venetian Dominion*, *Italy*, is a lit. Town on the *Oglio*, near the Confines of the *Bresciano*, abt. 12 m. E. fr. *Bergamo* and 3 fr. the Lake *Iseo*. It gives Name to a Territory about it.

CALES. See **CADIZ**.

CALETURE, or *Caletore*, in *Ceylon*, *E. Indies*, is a Fort a Day's Journey fr. *Gale*, sit. in a most delightful Country near the Entrance of a large broad River on the Sea-shore, surrounded by a double strong Wall of Earth. It was reduced by the *Dutch*, Oct. 15. 1655. *Baldæus*.

CALF Island. Before the S. Promontory of the *Isle of Man* lies a lit. Isle call'd the *Calf of Man*, noted for abund. of *Puffins* at one Time of the Year, and for those *Ducks & Drakes* said to breed in rotten Wood, which the *English* call *Bernacles*, and the *Scots* call *Clakes & Soland Geese*, tho' those of *Scotland* are quite of another Kind. See **BASS**. 'Tis abt. 3 m. in Circumference & separ. fr. the *Isle of Man* by a Channel of about 2 furl. The *Puffins* breed in the Holes of the Rabbits, wh. for that Time leave them to these Strangers. The young ones are ready to fly about the Middle of *August*, and then they hunt 'em, as they call it, & take great Numbers of 'em, few Years less than 4 or 5000. The Old ones leave their Young all Day, & fly out to the main Sea, where having got their Prey, and digested it in their own Stomachs, they return late at Night, and disgorge it into those of their Young; for there's nothing found at any Time in the Stomachs of the Young but a digested Oil & Leaves of Sorrel; wh. makes them one Lump almost of Fat. Some pickle them with Wine, Spice, and other Ingredients, and send 'em abroad as Presents; but the greatest Part are consumed at home. About the Rocks of this lit. Isle breed an incredible Number of all Sorts of Sea Fowl.

CALI. See **BONAVENTURA**.

CALICUT Kingdom or Province is the second of the *Malabar Coast*, in the hither Peninsula of *India*, Part of the *Mogul* Ter. to S. of *Cananor*. Its Sovereign is stiled *Samorin*, or Emperor, and recko. the most potent of all the *Malabar* Princes; for his Dominions are said by Mr. *Fitch* to reach alm. to *Goa* N. and his *Nairos*, w. 4 or 5 Vessels together, 16 Men in each, range all the Coast from thence to *Ceylon*. *Baldæus* says (more probab.) his Country begins abt. 4 leag. S. of *Bergera*, & ends at the Riv. *Cranganor*, being 32 leag. 10. and 20 br. Capt. *Hamilton* extends it along the Coast no farther than fr. *Ticori* to *Chitwa*, wh. is but 22 leag. The

Samorin

Samorin has in his Country the best Trade of all the *Malabar* Princes, which makes him and People richer, and some say he can bring into the Field 100,000 Men. We may form an Idea of the Splendor as well as Grandeur of the *Samorin* by the Account which *Baldæus* gives thereof, when *Don Vasca de Gama*, the *Portuguese* Admiral, first arrived in his Kingdom and obtained Admission to his Presence. 'Don *Gama* being got ashore, attended with 8 Gentlemen richly attired, was receiv'd in the *Samorin's* Name by the *Catual* (or Manager of all Foreign Affairs) accompanied with a vast Numbers of Guards, Haut-boys, Drums, and Litters, and thence thro' *Calecut* to *Panane* (where the *Samorin* then resided) under such a vast Concourse of Spectators, that sev. were crouded to Death. At Court *Gama* was welcom'd by the *Caimales* or Chief Courtiers, and afterw. by the High Priest of the *Brahmans*, dressed in white Callico, who taking *Gama* by the Hand conducted him thro' many spacious Apartments (at the Door of each whereof stood about 10 Sentinels) into a spacious Hall, the Walls and Floor whereof were cover'd with rich Tapestry, & Carpets of Silk & Gold; the Chief Men of the Kingdom sitting round the Hall on Wooden Seats, artificially wrought, one above another like Seats in an Amphitheatre. The *Samorin* himself was seated (according to the Custom of the Country) upon an *Alkatsy*, or Carpet, dressed in white fine Callico, brocaded with Flowers of Gold, adorn'd with divers Rows of Diamonds of great Value. In his Ears he had stately Pendants of Precious Stones, and on his Head a Cap (after their Country Fashion) covered with Diamonds, Pearls, and other Precious Stones; his bare Feet being likewise adorned with Rings set with all Sorts of Precious Stones. This Country abounds with Pepper, Betel, Cocoa, Sandal-wood, Iron, Cassia-Lignum, Building Timber, much Cotton, Cotton-Cloth and Tapestry, and Precious Stones. 'Twas antiently the Custom for the *Samorin* to reign but 12 Years; then, making a Feast for the Nobility & Gentry, he mounted a Scaffold, and, after saluting his Guests, cut his own Throat; and his Body being pompously burnt, the *Grandees* elected a new *Samorin*. But now, at the End of 12 Years a Jubilee is proclaimed, and a great Feast celebrated for 12 Days in a spacious Plain, Guns firing Day and Night, and the *Samorin* being not so complaisant as to dispatch himself, he holds the Government longer, unless Desperadoes make Way to his Throat thro' 30 or 40,000 Guards. He never cohabits with his Queen 'till the *Nambourite* (or Chief Priest) has pass'd the bridal Night with her; for which Service the *Samorin* sends him 4 or 500 Ducats. Even some Noblemen pay the same Compliment to the Clergy. But 'tis a Drugery the Priests won't do for the common People, who are here called *Poulcas* and *Poulchees*. The Men are not limited as to Number of Wives; but the Women, except those of Quality, may have 12 Husbands, but no more at one Time; and both Sexes are confined to their own Tribe. The said Joint-Husbands cohabit with the Woman by Turns, according to Date of Marriage, and during Term agreed on. When she proves with Child, she nominates the Father, who, after it can go, takes Care of its Education. When the *Samorin* travels, he leaves his Wives in Trust with one of his trusty Priests, who does his best to comfort 'em. Therefore the Crown descends not to the *Samorin's* Sons, seeing they may be spurious Issue, but to the Son of his Sister, or nearest in Consanguinity fr. his Grandmother. And this is a Custom practised also by the *Mohammedan Malabars*. The unhappy *Poulchees*, or Common People, are so miserable as not to be allowed by Law to converse with any but their own Tribe, nor to wear any Sort of Covering but a Whisp of Straw tied before their Privities with a Line round their Middle. They are also obliged to dwell in the Woods only, where they build on the Boughs of Trees, with Grass, Straw, &c. as Birds do their Nests. When they see any body coming, they howl like Dogs, and run away, lest those of Quality should take Offence at their breathing in the same Air. Not being permitted to sow any Thing, they plant Fruits and Roots in obscure Parts of the Woods, whose Seeds they are forced to steal fr. neighbouring Gardens in the Plains; but if caught in the Fact they are put to Death on the Spot. When they want Food, they come to the Skirts of the Woods and howl like Foxes. The Farmers, Labourers, and Handicrafts Men, who are so charitable as to relieve 'em w. boil'd Rice, Coco-nuts, and Fruits, lay down their Alms when within 20 Yds. of 'em, and then retire. These poor Wretches hunt wild Beasts and Fowl with incredible Swiftneß. The inferior Tribes worship what they please,

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some the 1st Animal they see in the Morning, others some Tree plan. by their Father, &c. *Hamilton* says they believe the Immortality of the Soul by Transmigration. They have Images all black and deform'd, as they fancy the Infernal Gods to be shaped, who they believe have some Hand at least in the Seasons & Product. These are placed in dark Temples, nor seen but by Lamp-light. *Herbert* says they worship an Idol uglier than the Picture of the Devil. A Priest in Lawn offers a live Cock to him, every Morn. wh. is afterw. sent to the *Samorin*, who eats what he pleases, and gives the rest to Crows. In Criminal Cases Trials by Ordeal supply the Lack of Evidence. A Debtor is dealt with as Conjurors are said to do with the Devil. A Messenger is sent with a small Wand fr. the Judge, generally a Brachman, who draws a Circle round the Debtor, and charges him not to stir out of it till the Creditor is satisfy'd: And if he does, 'tis Death. They have no Pen, Ink, or Paper, but write on Leaves of Flags or Reeds 1 f. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lo. and $\frac{1}{2}$ f. broad, tapering at both Ends, with a small Hole in one to put a String thro'. 'Tis thicker than our Royal Paper, and very rough. On 2 or 3 such Leaves they write (or engrave rather) as much with a Bodkin as we can on a Sheet of small Paper. All their Records are thus written, then strung and rolled in a Scroll, and after being hung a while in the Smoke lock'd in the Cabinet. Our Author saw some said to be 1000 Yrs. old. There's Variety of good Fruits in the Country, and diverse Wild Beasts in the Woods, Tygers, Leopards, Wild Hogs, Deer, Monkeys, Jack-alls, Hares, &c. The Country Dogs are generally mangy. The Monkeys, tho' larger then ordinary, jump from Tree to Tree with surprising Agility.

CALICUT, the chief Town of the foregoing Prov. and chief Residence of the *Samorin*, about 16 Leagues S. of *Cananor*, and 15 fr. *Telichery*, 300 m. S. of *Goa*, and 320 m. S. W. of *Fort St. George*; E. lon. 75. 30. lat. 11. 35. The *Portuguese* took it in 1498, being the 1st Place of their Landing when they discover'd the Coast of *India*; and they had once a Strong Fort here. The *English* had their Factory here bef. their Removal to *Telichery*, to wh. Place they now send by Sea what Pepper they can procure here by their Black Servants. *Calicut*, says *Lockyer*, is a large straggling Place of about 7000 Houses, but as confid. for Trade as any Port between *Surat* and *Cape Comorin*; and *Thevenot*, that it has no Walls, because Water appears as soon as ever they begin to dig for Foundations. *Baldæus* says 'tis about 4 m. long, the Houses mean, except the Palace, Mosques, and Bazars. The Town is seated on an open Shore, and its Harbour clogg'd with Shelves, so that *European* Ships are forced to ride it out at Anchor in the Road; but the Country Vessels, made of Planks bound together with Ropes, & flat-bottomm'd without Keels, are easily brought to Land. The Warehouses are pester'd w. white Ants, wh. wherever they breed on Chests and Boxes leave Seams in the Wood that can't be got out without planing. The *Nairos*, who are the better Sort of People here, are the most superstitious People in *India*. Many *Rom. Catholicks*, *Armenians*, and *Mohammedans*, are among 'em; and the Citizens in general, being trained to Commerce, are courteous. Goods here are Pepper, Cardamums, Cassia-Lignum, *Coculus Ind.* *Nux Vomica*, Turmeric, Rice, Cocoa-nuts, Coire, Cowries, Arek, or Betel-nuts, Hubble-bubble Canes, *Japan*-Wood, Teak-timber, Sharks Fins, Morfes Skins, Tamerinds, Bezoar, & Ambergreece. Goods turning to Account here fr. other Parts of *India* are Sugar, Sugar-candy, *China* Silks, lacquered Ware, *Bengal* Calicoes white and blue, Rose-water, and all Sorts of Fruit fr. *Persia*, Cotton-wool, &c. fr. *Surat*, Broad Sword Blades and Necessaries for *Europeans* fr. *England*. In 1615, 'tis said, the *Samorin* enter'd into Alliance with the *English* agt. the *Portuguese*, & granted 'em large Privileges; but the Governor of the Town was so much their Foe, & their Merchants such arrant Cheats, that it hinder'd the Progress in Trade; and the *English* had no other Way to deal with them but to starve them into Honesty by staying in their Houses; for according to their Principles they were not to eat or drink while a Christian was in the House. A little to N. of the Town are 5 white Tombs much taken Notice of by Sailors. About 1 League to S. is the fine Riv. *Baypore* capable of Ships of 3 or 400 Tuns, having a small Island half a m. from the Mouth of it that defends it from the great Seas brought on that Coast by the S. W. Monsoons.

CALIFORNIA is the most Northern Part of the *New World* discover'd & in any Deg. possess'd by the *Spaniards*. The more Southern Part of it was known to 'em in 1535. but they penetrated not far into it 'till lately. 'Twas long doubtful

doubtful whether or no 'twas an Island or a Peninsula; but 'tis now found for certain to be a Peninsula, Father Caimo having landed in *California* from *Sumatra*, and passed into *New Mexico* without crossing any Water save *Rio Azul*, or the *Blue River*, abt. N. lat. 35. It extends fr. W. lon. 115. to 125. & fr. N. lat. 23. 30. to lat. 43. and it must be near 800 m. from N. to S. reckoning fr. the Streight discov. by *Martin Aguilar* to *Cape St. Lucar*. Its Breadth is very unequal, being near 200 m. towards N. but tapering away to S. where 'tis hardly above 50 m. over. 'Tis bounded N. by a Continent unknown, E. by the Pr. of *New Mexico* & the Gulph of *California* (which some call the *Purple*, others the *Vermilion* or *Red Sea*), & by the *South-Sea* S. & W. Tho' it mostly lies in the *Temp. Zone*, Heats are great on the Coast in Summer, whilst the Inland is temperate; & tho' in Winter 'tis cold, 'tis a healthy Country. As to Soil, its Mountains are well wooded, and Plains well watered, abound. with Fruit-trees, and excellent Pasturage for grazing gr. & fm. Cattle. The River Banks are covered with Willows, Reeds, and wild Vines. On the Mountains Mescales, a Fruit peculiar to this Country, are gathered all the Year round. In alm. every Season are met large Pistachoes of curious Kind, and Figs of different Colours. The Trees are beautiful, espec. those call'd by the Natives *Palo Santo*, which yield abundant Fruit, and a most excellent Perfume is drawn from it. This Land bears 14 Sorts of Grain, also excellent Skirret, and a Sort of scarlet French Beans, and Pompions and Water Melons of prodigious Size. Many Plants bear Fruit thrice a Year. Here are 2 Sorts of Deer peculiar to the Country, all Sorts of Fowls common either in *Europe* or the *Indies*, with prodigious Plenty of Sea and Riv. Fish of most Sorts, particularly Cray-fish, wh. are kept in Reservoirs; besides it's one of the greatest Pearl-fisheries in the Word. Whales are frequent in the Seas, as are likewise Tortoises of all Kinds. *Gemelli* says that in their Ports is such a Number of good Fish, that with a Hook, in a Day, a good Vessel might be stored, or almost loaded. Here are Lions, Wild Cats, and other Wild Beasts like those of *New Spain*, and a Species of Sheep (for they resemble 'em in Shape) as big as Calves of 2 Yrs. old, with extraordinary large Horns like Rams, their Tail and Hair (spotted) shorter than those of Stags, but their Hoofs large, round, and cloven like of Oxen. This Peninsula has 2 confid. Rivers, *Rio Colerado* & *Rio du Carmel*, with several fm. Rivers, & Variety of fine Ports on the E. & W. Sides. The Natives are tolerab. well shaped, ingenious, and live under Trees in Summer and in Caves in Winter. In which latter Season they warm the Ground with Fire, & lie down in the hot Ashes. Ev. Man is Sovereign in his own Family, there being no National Law or Government. The Men go naked, except a Fillet of fine Cloth round their Temples, and beautiful Bracelets of Pearl. Women, besides such Head-dress, wear a Mantle of Skins, a Piece of Cloth girt round their Bodies, and Chains of Pearl round their Necks and Arms. They learn to speak *Spanish* distinctly, are tractable and very jovial. After the rainy Season is over, much Dew falls in the Mornings of *April*, *May*, and *June*, which not only render the Land vastly fruitful, but, settling on Rose-leaves, candies and hardens like Manna, and is sweet as Sugar tho' not so white. In the Heart of the Country are Plains of Salt, quite firm, and clear as Crystal; which would be very advantageous for curing Fish, &c. did not the Natives chuse to eat it fresh and raw, as they also do Flesh, Roots, &c. The Inland, especially towards N. is very populous. Their Weapons are Bows, Arrows, or Javelins; which they always carry in their Hands. The usual Employment of both Sexes is Spinning, the Thread being made of Blades of Grass, or else of a Substance like Cotton, found in the Rind of certain Fruits. With the finest they make their Ornaments, and with the coarse Bags, Nets, &c. The Women wear Aprons made of Reeds. The Men make Cups, Plates, Dishes, Pans, &c. with various Blades of Grass, the Fibres of which are vastly close. Their Cutting Instruments are of Sharks Teeth. There's a Harbour here called *Port de la Paz*, in a very large Bay like that of *Cadiz*, in lat. 24. 25. *Cape St. Lucar*, which is mountainous, barren, and sandy, has a Bay where is good fresh Water, & Anchorage fr. 10 to 25 fath. Near this Cape is a *Spanish* Settlement call'd *California*. The *Manila* Ships touch here sometimes in their Voyage to *Acapulco*, and 'tis like to become in Time a considerable Place of Trade. Many small Isles are on the Coast both in the *S. Sea* and *Vermilion Sea*, viz. *St. Catherine*, *St. Clement*, *Paxaros*, *St. Anne*, and the Isle of Cedars, so call'd fr. the great Numb. of Cedars on it of uncommon Size. The Islands most known to us are off *Cape St. Lucar*

tow. the *Mexican Coast*, viz. *Las tres Marias*, or *The 3 Marias*, which, tho' small, have good Water and Game, as Fowls, Hares, &c. a wholesome Fruit, as large as Pullets Eggs, call'd *Penquin*, and Salt Pits like those in the Peninsula itself. *Dampier* propos'd seeking a N. W. Passage by doubling *Cape Blanco*, the most N. Point of *California*. Sir *Fra. Drake*, in his Voyage round the World, visited the N. W. Parts of this Country, and took Possession of it in the Name of *Q. Elizabeth*; but as we never attempted to settle any Colonies there, it may be esteem'd subject to the K. of *Spain*. See *DRAKE's Port*.

CALITAJUD. See CALATAYUD.

CALIX River. See TORNO-LAPMARK.

CALLAH (*El*), in the Prov. of *Beni-Araxid*, *Africk*, is the great Market of this Country for Carpets and *Burnooses*; and lies 4 Leag. to S. E. of the Plains *Romaleah*, and 8 to S. S. E. of *Musly-gannim*. 'Tis a dirty ill-contriv'd Town; without any Drains or Causeways, built, as the Name *Callah* imports, upon an Eminence, and in midst of a Chain of other Mountains. Sev. Villages round are employ'd in the same Manufacture. The *Turks* have here a small Garrison and Citadel; and, fr. some large Stones and Pieces of Marble, we have Reason to believe it to have been formerly a City of the *Romans*, the *Gitui* or *Appar* perhaps of *Ptolemy*. *Dapper* & *Sanfon* make it his *Atoa* or *Urbara*; but both these Places are too near the Meridian of the River *Affura* and the *Great Port*, to have any Pretension to *El Callah*. (*Shaw*.) Another Writer, who calls it *Calaa*, says it is the next Town of Note to *Beni-Arax*, and that its antient Name was *Altac*; that it stands on the Declivity of a Hill between 2 high Mountains, and is surrounded with good Walls flank'd with Towers like a Fortrefs; and that it hath a good Number of Merchants and Artificers, who live very comfortably.

CALLAO, a Port Town, sit. in a little Island, on the Coast of *Peru*, in *S. America*, W. lon. 76. lat. 12. is the Harbour of *Lima*, fr. wh. 'tis 6 m. dist. to W. It extends along the Sea-Coast, so as to be much longer than broad. On the N. Side of it runs the River wh. waters *Lima*, where is also a fm. Suburb, the Walls of the Houses of it being only built with Reeds, as is another on the S. Side, both inhabited by *Indians*. To E. are large Plains, with beautiful Country Seats, and fine Orchards, water'd by Canals fr. the said River in wh. are Olive-trees whose Fruit is larger than in *Europe*, Orange, Lemon, &c. &c. The Town is built on a flat Point of Land on the Sea Shore, & was well fortified, having Batteries to command the Port and Road. But that Part of the Fortification was in bad Condition in 1713, there being then 5 Breaches, and the Sea daily ruins the Wall, since a Stone Key was built, the Situation of wh. stops the S. W. Surf, and occasions a Return of the Water, wh. laps the Town Walls. Every Bastion is vaulted, and has a Magazine of Powder, Ball, &c. on each of wh. 2 or 3 Brass Cannon are mounted. The K. maintains here some *Span.* Foot and Marines, besides there's a Town Militia not on Pay. The Level of the Town is not above 9 or 10 f. higher than High-water Mark, wh. does not rise nor fall above 4 or 5 Foot. However; it sometimes overflows the Out-skirts, and may in Time destroy it. The Streets are all drawn by a Line, but intolerably troublesome for Dust. Near the Sea-side is the Governor's House and Vice-roy's Palace, wh. take up 2 Sides of a Square, the Parish Church the 3d, and a Battery of 3 Cannon the 4th. In the same Street, on N. Side, are Ware-houses for Merchandizes fr. *Chili*, *Peru*, & *Mexico*. The Churches are built with Canes interwoven, and cover'd with Clay, or Timber, painted white. There are 5 Hospitals for Men, besides an Hospital of *St. John of God*. The Inhabitants are abt. 400 Families. Trade is here considerable. From *Chili* is brought Cordage, Leather, Tallow, dry'd Fish, & Corn; fr. *Chiloe* Cedar, Woollen Manufactures, particularly Carpets, like of *Turky*, to spread on the *Estradoes*, or Places where the Women sit on Cushions; from *Peru* Sugars of *Andaguaylas*, *Guayaquil*, &c. Wines and Brandy from *Lanasco* and *Pisca*; Malts, Cordage, Timber for Shipping, Cocoa of *Guayaquil*, &c. Tobacco, and Honey of Sugar; fr. *Mexico* (as fr. *Sonsonate*, *Realejo*, and *Guatemala*) Pitch and Tar (wh. is only fit for Wood, because it burns the Cordage), Woods for Dying, Sulphur, and Balsam. [This Balsam bears Name of *Peru*, but really comes from *Guatemala*. There are 2 Sorts, white & brown; the latter is most valuable; they put it into Cocoa-shells, when 'tis of the Consistence of Tar; but generally it comes liquid in earthen Pots, and is then liable to be falsified, and mixed with Oil, to encrease the Quantity.] From the same Place come fine Works which they call of *Caray*, and Commodities

modities of *China*, by Way of *Acapulco*, tho' contraband. The Road is the greatest, finest, & safest, in all the S. Sea; Anchorage being every where in as much Depth of Water as one likes, on an Olive-colour'd Ouze, without Danger of any Rock or Shoal but one, wh. is 3 Cables Length fr. Shore, abt. the Mid. of Isle *St. Laurence*, oppo. to *La Galera*. The Sea here is always so still that Ships careen at all Seasons. The general Anchoring Place in the Road is E. by N. of the Point *Galera* 2 or 3 Cables Length fr. Town; where Ships are shelter'd fr. S. Winds by the Point of *Callao*. In the Port are all Conveniencies & Necessaries for Navigation. Watering is easy at the little River of *Lima*, which falls into the Sea under the Walls of *Callao*; but Wooding is 1 m. & half to N. There's a Stone Mole for unlading Things of Weight by a Crane; but the Sea demolishes it daily.

CALLAS, a River in *Eubœa*.

CALLAT SHIMMAH. Three Leagues E. N. E. of *Zour el Hamam*, or *The Pigeon Island*, on the Sea-Coast of the W. Province of *Algiers*, are *Callat Shimmah* [i. e. *the Light-house*] & *Mers' Agoleite*, (the *Mersalack* of modern Sea-Charts) 2 small Creeks, with a Promontory between 'em. They are often visited by Coasting-Vessels, and lye near the Half Way between the *Pigeon Island* and *Tunis*. This Part of the Sea-Coast is remarkable for the *Jibbel Minifs*, a Mountain of Salt. *Shaw*.

CALLE (La). Doubling *Cape Rosa*, on the Sea Coast of the E. Prov. of *Algiers*, 5 Leagues from the *Mafragg* to the N. E. we turn into the *Bastion*, where is a small Creek, wh. gave Occasion to the Name. The Factory of the *French African Company* had formerly their Settlement at this Place: But the Unwholesomeness of the Situation occasion'd by the neighbouring Ponds and Marshes, oblig'd them to remove to *La Calle*. This is another Inlet 3 m. to E. where they have a magnificent House and Garden, 300 Coral-fishers, a Company of Soldiers, Cannon, and a Place of Arms. Besides the Coral and whole Trade of the circum-jacent Country, they have also at *Bona*; *Tackush*, *Sgigata*, and *Cull*, the Monopoly of Corn, Wool, Hides, and Wax; for which Privileges they pay yearly to the Government of *Algiers*, to the *Kaide* of *Bona*, and to the Chief of the neighbouring *Arabs*, 30000 Dollars (about 5000 Guineas). The *Bastion* & *La Calle* are, I presume, too contiguous to be taken for the *Diana* and *Nalotes* of the *Itinerary*.

CALLIMACHA, in the Island of *Chios*, or *Scio*, is the princip. Mastich Town, large, & populous, having 6 Greek Churches and a Nunnery, & 30 Chapels in its Neighbourh.

CALLIPOLIS, one of *Cyclades*. See NAXUS.

CALLIPOLIS (of *Thrace*), now *Gallipoli*, is placed by *Strabo* and *Pliny* on the Coast of the *Propontis*, near the N. Mouth of the *Hellepont*. It gives Name to the famous Straights wh. divide *Europe* fr. *Asia*. See GALLIPOLI.

CALMAR, in the Territory of *Smaland*, in E. *Gothland*, *Sweden*, is the Capital of that Province, 160 m. from *Stockholm* towards S. and 40 m. N. of *Carelskroon*; E. lon. 16. lat. 56. 40. It's a considerable City, and a Place of good Trade, being the Passage from *Sweden* into *Germany*. 'Tis sit. on a Streight call'd *Calmar-sund*. It's divided into the O. and N. Town. Old *Calmar* had been often taken, retaken, and plunder'd by the Northern Powers, till burnt in 1547, so as nothing but the Church and 60 Houses escaped the Fire. Soon after was built the New City, a Musquet Shot distant from the Old Town, in the little Island *Owarnholm*. It's large, the Streets broad and strait, & the Houses well built; but is not populous. The new Fortificat. consist only of thick Walls built of large Pebble-stones out of the Sea, and a few Ramparts only of Sand supported by another Wall, which the Sea surrounds on all Sides except the Gate. The Situation of this City renders it very strong, all the Avenues to it being full of Marshes, or cut off by Water from the Sea, which abounds here with Rocks, between which are so many Abysses, that it's impossible to approach the Place in Boats, on Horseback, or on Foot. On the Sea-side is a long Stone Mole (along which Boats and Ships ride secure), defended by the Fortrefs *Grimskar*, abt. 50 Paces fr. it, on a Rock surrounded by Sea, where a Garrison is constantly kept. Behind the Old Town stands the Castle, very difficult of Access, having on one Side the Sea, full of Rocks, on t'other good Ramparts, large Bastions, and Ditches full of Water.

CALMUCKS are wandering Tribes or Hordes of *Tartars* inhabiting the Country N. of the *Caspian Sea*, & sometimes put themselves under the Protection of *Russia*, visiting *Astracan* and the adjacent Country once or twice a Year.

CALNE, in *Wiltshire*, 12 m. from *Marlborough*, 20 N. of *Salisbury*, 87 fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. lat. 51. stands on a

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little River, and is a small but populous well-built Town, with divers Privileges. 'Twas once a Palace of the *W. Saxon Kings*, and probably had a Castle, here being a Street call'd *Castle-street*, and near a Field call'd *Castle-Field*. 'Tis a Borough consisting of 2 Stewards annually chosen, and Burgeses unlimited. The chief Manufacture is Cloth. The Church is a neat one. A great Convocation was held here in 977, at wh. were present the King, the Nobility, & the Bishops, for compromising the Contests betw. the Regular and Secular Priests about the Celibacy of the Clergy, and the Monks holding of Benefices, which the Priests esteem'd an Invasion of their Rights. While a *Scotch Bishop* was pleading very powerfully for the Priests, the Beams, and whole Timber-frame, of the Assembly-room broke on a sudden, and fell to the Ground, by which most of the Secular Priests were killed, and buried under the Ruins, and many of the others were wounded, and some killed; but the Seat of *Dunstan*, Chief Advocate for the Monks, remaining firm. The Manor, Prebend, and Parsonage of *Calne* are held, by Leases for Lives, from the Dean and Chapter, and Treasurer, of *Sarum*. Here was such a great Rain in *November 1725*. and the Waters rose so high on a sudden, that they overflow'd the Town, & drown'd 2 Men in Sight of their Neighbours, who durst not stir to their Relief, and carried off a Cask of Oil of 100 Gallons.

CALNEH, or *Chalne*, in the *Land of Shinaar*, mentioned *Gen. x. 10.* as one of the Cities belonging to the Kingd. of *Nimrod*, is, in *Isa. x. 9.* with little Variation call'd *Chalnob*, and in *Ezek. xxvii. 23.* *Channe*. That it was a confid. Place even in the Days of *Amos*, appears (*vi. 2.*) from the Prophet's comparing it with other Places of Note, as also fr. a like Comparison made in the forecited Place of *Isaiah*. It is said by the *Chaldee Interpreters*, as also by *Eusebius* & *Jerom*, to be the same with *Ctesiphon*, standing upon the *Tigris*, abt. 3 m. from *Seleucia*, & for some Time the Cap. of the *Parthians*. That this Opinion concern. the Situation of *Chalneh* is true is mightily confirmed from the Country about *Ctesiphon* being even by the *Greeks* called *Chalonitis*, a Name plainly made from *Chalne* or *Chalno*, or (by a Mixture of both) fr. *Chalone*, and denoting the Country about the said City, as being the principal Place of it. And since we are expressly told by *Ammianus Marcel.* that *Pacorus King* of the *Parthians* changed its Name, and imposed on it the Greek Name *Ctesiphon*, we may reasonably suppose its old Name was *Chalne* or *Chalone*, and that from the adjacent Country it took Name of *Chalonitis*; wh. it retained even after the City had lost its antient Appellation. *Wells*.

CALOO, a Fortrefs in the *Austrian Flanders*, 5 m. W. of *Antwerp*; E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 12.

CALOW, in Upper *Lusatia*, *Saxony*, 20 m. N. W. of *Cothus*, 45 from *Sommerfeld*, is a Town which has a great Market for Wool.

CALPE Mountain, W. lon. 6. lat. 36. at the Foot whereof is *Gibraltar*, in *Andalusia*, *Spain*, was antiently one of the Pillars of *Hercules*, the other being *Abyla*, on the opposite Coast of *Africa*. This *Calpe*, in antient *Bætica*, was by *Strabo* stiled a famed antient *Spanish Sea-port*, but by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Mela*, &c. only call'd a Mountain; whence the learned *Bochart* and *Casaubon* have thought that *Calpe* in the former was inserted, by Mistake of the Transcriber, for *Carteia*, especially as no Mention is made in the others of any City besides it in that Bay. But this is in some measure answer'd by some Learned Men from the Inscription on a Medal with these Letters, C. I. CALPE; i. e. (as they read it) *Colonia Julia Calpe*; and this they back with a Passage out of *Nicolas Damascen*; who says that *Octavius* overtook *Cæsar* near the City of *Calpia*, wh. is the same with *Calpe*; so that *Strabo's* Text wants no Amendment. So that it appears there was a City or Town hereabout, as well as the Mountain, which bore the Name of *Calpe*, wh. may be allowed to be the present *Gibraltar*. The Mountain or Rock still retains its Name, and covers *Gibraltar* on the Land Side, being half a Leag. in Height, and so steep that there is no approaching on that Side; wherefore the *Spaniards*, besieging *Gibralar*, 1727, attempt. to undermine the Rock & blow it up, but found it impracticable. See GIBRALTAR.

CALPENTYN, *Calpatyn*, or *Calapetene*, Isle in the E. *Indies*, lies 5 m. N. from *Chilao*, and 45 S. of *Manaar*, & is said to be 3 m. long & 3 broad. It lies close to the Shore of *Ceylon*, and produces only Timber for Building.

CALSHOT-CASTLE, *Hampshire*, where is a Garrison, at the Entrance of *Southampton-Bay*, opposite to *Corwes* in the Isle of *Wight*.

CALVAR, in the Divis. of *Balaguete*, in the Kingd. of *Decan*, in the *Mogul Territ. E. Indies*, is only noted for being

ing a Frontier of the said Province next to *Golconda*, on the Border of the *Balaguate* Mountains.

CALVARY, or *Golgotha*, Mountain, (the former being the *Latin* Translation of the *Hebrew* latter) whereon our Blessed Saviour was crucified, was a rocky Hill on the W. Side of *Jerusalem*, and was a kind of Charnel Store-house, from whence it had those Names, which signify the Place of a *Scull*, probably from its Resemblance to it, and was also made use of for a Place of Execution. It is supposed by the antient Fathers to have been the Mountain where *Abraham* went to sacrifice his Son. Some of them add, on the Authority of a *Jewish* Tradition, that the *Scull* of *Adam* had been there buried by *Shem*, to whom his Father gave it in Charge after the Flood, as it was he who was to people the Holy Land. The *Jews* suffered no Criminals to be put to death in any of their Cities; but since *Calvary* was made the Altar on which **CHRIST**, the Grand Propitiatory Victim, was offer'd up, it has been so revered & resorted to by devout *Christians*, that it has drawn the City round about it, and stands now in the Midst of *Jerusalem*, a great Part of the Hill of *Sion* itself being shut out of the Walls to make Room for the Admission of Mount *Calvary*, on which has been built a Church 100 Paces long and 60 broad, call'd the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In order to the fitting this Hill for the Foundation of it, they were obliged to reduce it to a plain Area, which they did by cutting down several Parts of the Rock, and elevating others; but Care was taken that none of those Parts wh. were reckon'd more immediately concern'd in our Lord's Passion should be altered or diminished. Thus the Part where they say Christ was fasten'd to, and lifted up on, the Cross, is left intire, being 10 or 12 Yards square, and standing now so high above the common Floor of the Church, that you have 21 Stairs to go up to its Top. And the holy Sepulchre itself, wh. was at first a Cave hewn into the Rock under Ground, having had the Rock cut away from it all round, is now as it were a Grotto above Ground. About a Yard and half fr. the Hole in wh. the Foot of the Cross was fixed is seen that memorable Cleft in the Rock said to have been made by the Earthquake wh. happen'd at the Suffering of the God of Nature, when the Rocks rent, and the very Graves were opened. This Cleft, as to what now appears of it, is about a Span wide at its upper Part, and 2 deep; after which it closes: But it opens again below (as is seen in another Chapel contiguous to the Side of *Calvary*) & runs down to an unknown Depth in the Earth. That this Rent was made by the Earthquake at our Lords's Passion there's Tradition only to prove: But that 'tis a natural and genuine Breach, and not counterfeited by any Art, is evident; for the Sides fit like 2 Tallies to each other, and yet it runs in such intricate Windings, as could not be well counterfeited by Art, nor arrived at by any Instrument.

CALVERT County, in *Maryland*, *N. America*, borders on *Charles* County, fr. wh. 'tis divided by the Riv. *Patuxent*, as also fr. *Pr. George's* County. In it are 3 Towns or Parishes, *Harrington*, *Warrington*, and *Calverton*. (*Brit. Emp. in Amer.*)

CALVERTON, *Nott.* on the S. Side of *Sherwood-Forest*, is certify'd in *Domesday Book* to be a Hamlet of *Blidworth*.

CALVI, (ant. *Cales*) in the Prov. of *Terra di Lavoro*, *Naples*, *Italy*, stands near the Sea, abt. 6 m. N. of *Capua*, abt. as many S. fr. *Fiano*, and 15 N. of *Naples*; E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 41. 15. 'Tis an *Espiscop. See*, subj. to *Capua*; but 'ts much decay'd, the whole Town being reduced to 20 or 30 Houses poorly inhabited.

CALVI, in *Corfica*, is a strong Town, on a craggy high Hill, on *Lato di Fuori*, or Western Side, of the Island, and fenced with good Outworks. 'Tis about 38 m. W. of *Bastia*, & 30 N. fr. *Adiazzo*; the Inhabitants call'd *Calves*. The Bp. of *Sagona* here resides. The Gulph is large and deep, & tho' some Rocks are before it, they may be easily avoided, the Town, so high, being a sure Landmark for steering into it. 'Tis besides well fortified and secured fr. Attempts of Corsairs. On one Side of the Town is a high Tower commanding a long Visto towards Sea. The Bay can receive large Vessels as close up to the City as they please.

CALYDON, a City in *Ætolia*, *Greece*, was sit. near the Forest of that Name, where *Meleager*, accompanied with the noblest Youths of *Greece*, slew the famed *Calydonian* Boar. This fierce and monstrous Creature had done so much Mischief abt. the Neighbourhood, that *Meleager*, K. of the Country, who kept his Court at *Calydon*, was forced to call to his Assistance a great Number of the Flower of *Greece* to destroy it. The Chief were *Theseus*, *Telamon*, *Peleus*, *Pollux*, and *Iolais*, all of 'em faithful Companions of *Her-*

cules, besides Numbers of other Heroes. To these we may add the famous *Arcadian* Princess *Atalanta*, who behaved with such uncommon Courage on this Occasion, that *Meleager* became enamour'd with her, and married her. If we may guess at the Bigness of this monstrous Boar by the Length of his Tusks, *Pausanias* (who tells us that one of 'em was preserved in the Temple of *Bacchus* in the Imperial Gardens) says, it was above a Yard long. The Poets pretend that it was sent by *Diana* as a Punishment to *Oeneus*, for having forgotten her when he sacrificed to all the Gods besides at Close of Harvest. Hither 'twas *Hercules* came after he had left *Peloponnesus*, and married *Dejanira* Daughter of King *Oeneus*, Father to *Meleager*, and, to ingratiate himself to the *Ætolians*, either turned the Current of the Riv. *Achelous*, or made such Improvements, as gave Rise to the Fable we mentioned in our Article **ACHELOUS**. This City, wh. seems to have contin. some Time the Seat of the ant. *Ætol.* Kings, was built by *Calydon* Son of *Ætolus*, from whom the Kingdom was for some Time called *Calydonia*, but resum'd its ant. one in some following Reign. The Sit. of this City was very pleasant and commodious, being seated on the River *Evenus*, which ran quite thro' the midst of it, & having some pleasant Plains round it, and the *Calydonian* Forest at a small Distance. But their continual Wars with their Neighbours obliged them in Process of Time to remove the Seat of the Kingdom and Senate to *Thermus*.

CAM River. See **CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.

CAMAJORA, in the Repub. of *Lucca*, *Italy*, is a fine strong Town on the Frontiers of the Principality of *Massia*.

CAMALET-HILL, *Somerset*, near *E. Camel*, is a steep Mountain 1 m. in Comp. at Top, which has the Marks of a *Rom. Camp*, tho' People call it *K. Arthur's Palace*.

CAMARATA, or *Transfrant*. Leaving the *Tafna* and the Island *Acra* (or the Sea Coast of the W. Prov. of *Algiers*) to S. S. W. we come to a small Creek, commonly call'd the Port of *Immi-sea*. The *Arabs* have a Tradition, this was formally a Port belonging to the Town of *Transfrant*, now a Heap of Ruins, at 2 m. dist. fr. it, within the Plains of *Zei-doune*. By these Ruins gently passeth a lit. Brook, wh. after it hath refresh'd the Country of the *Welled Halfa*, now empties itself into the Port. One or other of these Places should be the ant. *Camarata*, placed in the *Itinerary* at equal Dist. fr. the *Portus Sigenfis* and the *Salsum Flumen*. [*Shaw.*]

CAMARATA, in *Sicily*, stands at the Foot of a Hill of the same Name, near the Confl. of the lit. Riv. *Di S. Pietro* and that of *Platani* on the S. Side of it. It bears Title of County.

CAMARINO, or *Camerino*, in the Marquisate of *Ancona*, in the Pope's Ter. *Italy*, stands at the Foot of the *Apennines* on the Riv. *Chiento*, betw. *Macerata* on the S. W. & *Spoletto* to N. E. abt. 24 m. fr. each, 44 W. of *Ancona*, and 60 alm. N. from *Rome*. 'Tis an ant. City of *Ombria* in the Confines of the *Marca d'Ancona*, called by some antient Authors *Camerium*. 'Tis a Bishop's See.

CAMARONES River, or *Rio Camarones*, by some call'd *Jamoer*, at which ends *Guinea*, and commences the lower or western *Ethiopia*, in the K. of *Biafara*, in *Africk*; being Part of the Nation call'd in ant. Geography *Achalinces* *Æthiopes*. This River falls into the *Ethiop.* Ocean, thro' a wide Mouth, yet is only navigable for Yachts, &c. with much Difficulty. S. Side the Mouth lies the little *Buffers-Island*, fr which stretches out S. S. W. a Shelf of small Rocks, so steep that Ships may sail close by it in 6. fath. Water, and so by other Rocks within the Mouth, on both Sides the Channel, which is exactly in the Middle and 3 fath. deep. For some Leagues up, the Tides of Flood, &c. are constantly very swift. The proper Anchoring-place is before the Mouth of a little River, from the Country E. of *Camarones*, by the Blacks call'd *Monoca*, by the Dutch, *Tande-gatt*. Farther up it falls in another little River call'd *Monam basscha-gatt*; on the Banks of wh. is the Town where *Europeans* trade. On the N. Side, for a good Way up, lie the Lands of *Amboxes*, having a long Ridge of Mountains extending far inland, at N. N. E. which ant. Geographers call *Aran-ga-Mons*; and is properly the Separation of the Coast of *Guinea proper* from that of the W. *Ethiopian*, or the *Hesperii* *Æthiopes*, of the Antients. This Territory of *Amboxes* is cut thro', by Branches of Rivers from great and lit. *Camarones* Rivers, into several large Islands, the farthest of which in *Camarones* is *Negrey*, in wh. is *Whitebay*, and next to it, at W., *Negary*. Near to which at its W. Side is the Head called by the *English* the High-Point, opposite to *Rio de Bore*, at the S. E. Side of *Camarones*, where is a small Village of Fishermen, being some Leagues from *Sswaleba* Point, that lies on the same Continent, S. W. of it. The Blacks of *Camarones*

Camaronas are tall, lusty, well shaped, but long-legg'd, of a fine smooth Skin. Ant. Geographers call 'em *Achalances*. *Ethiopes*, being the greatest Nation of *W. Ethiopia*, now properly so call'd. *Barbot*.

CAMBALU. See PEKING.

CAMBAGOUA. See BOMBOUC.

CAMBARA, an Isle near *Sumatra*, *E. India*.

CAMBAYA, or *Cambaut*, a City of the Prov. of *Cambaya* or *Guzuratte*, in the *Mogul* Territ. (or *Indostan*) in the hither Peninsula of *India*, wh. gives Name to the Gulph, lies at the Bottom of it, in the Neck of the Peninsula, 47 m. S. W. of *Amadabat*, 12 Leag. N. E. fr. *Goga*, 150 m. N. of *Surat*, & 500 m. S. W. of *Delly*; E. lon. 71. 55. lat. 23. 30. 'Tis described as a Place of much better Structure than the Cities of *Indostan* commonly are, and to have been a City of such Traffick as to be call'd the *Cairo* of *India*; but tho' that's decay'd by the Sea's retiring half a League, so that great Ships can't come within 3 or 4 Leag. of it, yet *English* and *Dutch* Factories are still here. The Tide is very remarkable, for a Man on Horseback can't keep Pace with the 1st Wave, in or out. The *Portuguese* were once in Possession of this City, as well as *Baroche* and *Surat*, till expell'd by the *Moors*. *Thevenot* and *Gemelli* represent this City twice as large as *Surat*, though not so populous, the Streets spacious, and shut up nightly with Gates, the Houses high, of Sun-burnt Bricks, the Walls round the Town of Brick, with Towers on 'em, stately Sepulchres, 1 with 3 Courts on Pillars of Porphyry, and Shops full of aromatic Perfumes, Spices, Silks, & Gold Stuffs. It hath a large Castle, Seat of the Governor for the *Mogul*, it having been conquered by *Aurengzeb's* Grandfather in the 16th Century, before wh. 'twas the Metropolis of the Kingd. *Mandelsloe* says 'tis 10 Leag. round, and has 12 Gates, and that it has several large Piazza's in the Middle, and many fair Gardens within & without the Walls, abounding with Orange-Trees. *Hamilton* says, it stands on a River form'd by the Overflowings of the *Indus* into the Bay, and is still a Place of great Trade, though not half inhabited. It contributes much to the Wealth and Grandeur of *Surat* (to which 'tis subordinate), and shares the Advantages of *Amadabat*, because what's exported by Sea comes mostly hither, and is carried by the *Surat* Shipping all over *India*, save what *European* Ships take in. As the Country's Water is salt, they have Cisterns to save Rain. The Product and Manufacture are inferior to those of few Towns of *India*. It abounds in Grain, Cattle, Cotton, Silk. *Cornelian* and *Agate* Stones are found in its Rivers, and in no other in the World, tho' they've Quarries also of the latter at *Nimodra*, 4 Leag. from Town towards *Baroche*. Of the former they make Rings and Stones for Signets; of the latter Cabinets, Bowls, Cups, Spoons, Hafts, Buttons, Stones for Snuff-boxes, &c. They embroider the best of any. In the Suburbs (almost as large as the Town) are Manufactures of Indico. The Inhabitants, being mostly *Banians* (who think it unlawful to take away the Life of any Creature), the City is therefore pester'd with Monkeys, which swarm on the Houses, and throw Things at People passing by. Here are the Ruins of Hospitals, heretofore for Animals. *Dutch* Ships come not till the End of Sept. because there's a violent Wind on this Coast in the Beginning of it, with thick Clouds call'd Elephants (from their Form), that it's scarce possible to escape Shipwreck. There are also dangerous Banks in the Gulph wh. prove fatal to Brigantines trading hence to *Surat*; besides the Coast is infested by *Malabar* Pirates. The Bottom of the Gulph is passable by Chariots at low Water, but then they must travel 3 Leag. & half in Water 3 f. deep, and are oft' overturned. Travellers hence to *Surat* by Land for Safety take with 'em 1 of the Gentiles Tribe call'd *Tcherous*, and his Wife too, because the neighbouring Pagans have such Veneration for this Tribe, that when they offer to rob those under their Guard, if the Man threatens to cut his own Throat, and the Woman to cut off one of her Breasts, the Robbers march off for fear of being abandon'd by their Tribes, as several have been who suffered those People to kill themselves rather than lose their Booty. The Man & Woman have a Crown a Day; but often oblige Travellers to compound with the Robbers, in which 'tis suspected they go Snacks. The Pagan Women here are so fond of Ivory Bracelets, they'll starve rather than be without 'em, though they scruple not to sell their Children for Bread. Near is an Idol Temple frequented by Strumpets, where they worship naked Images. The Bawds purchase young Female Slaves, whom they train to Lewdness. About 9 m. from Town the *Mogul* has one of his finest Palaces, with beautiful Gardens, &c. Vast Numbers of Peacocks are in the

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neighbouring Fields and Woods, which they take in the Night thus: A Banner with a painted Peacock on both Sides, and 2 lighted Candles on Top of the Stick that holds it, is carried to the Tree whereon they roost, when the Peacock, surprized at the Light, and stretching out its Neck, is caught by a Noose, which is drawn by the Man who holds the Banner. The Flesh of young ones is white, and tastes much like our Turkeys.

CAMBIA, a Town of *Chios*, or *Scio*, noted for its Pines, with which the *Turks* build their Gallies, and for a stout Castle on a Rock. Over against it is the Mount of *St. Elias*, with a Monastery dedicated to that Prophet. 'Tis the highest Mount on the Island, & alw. cov. with Mist & Snow.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOYA, Kingd. in the *E. Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, lies on the E. Side of the Kgd. & Gulph of *Siam*, having the *Indian* Ocean S. *Cochinchina* E. & *Laos* Kindg. and the *Kemois* Mountains N. *Moll* makes it 400 m. others 310, fr. N. to S. where longest, and abt. 210 where broadest. The W. Part is mountainous and desert, but the Midland lies low, and has the River *Menamcon*, or *Mecon*, running thro' the whole fr. N. to S. wh. annually begins to swell June 1. rises 10 or 12 f. and in July and August overflows the neighb. Lands. It falls by 2 Mouths into Sea, after a Course of 1500 m. fr. *Independent Tartary*. At its 1st Rise 'tis call'd *Longmu*, and, after having had the Name *Mecon* a long Way, changes it to *Oubequanme*. A little above *Cambodia* Town it forms a great Island, by dividing into its 2 Branches, the Westernmost of which, before *Pulo Condore*, retains the Name *Oubequanme*, or *Bocca de Carangera*; and the other is call'd the E. Canal, or *Camboja* River. *M. d'Argensola* says this River runs backward for 6 Months, because the S. Breezes choak up the Bar with Sand, & drive back the Current. The Country abounds with Rice, Corn, Oranges, Citrons, Mangoes, Cocoas, &c. Pease, Butter, Oil; and here's Plenty of Japan, Sandal, & *Aquila* Woods, Stick-lack, Lack for japanning, and many Physical Drugs. The Country produces Gold of 21 Carats fine, *Cambogia* of gold Colour, raw Silk at 120 Dollars per Pecul, and Elephants Teeth, the largest from 50 to 55 Dollars. *Capt. Hamilton* says Flesh and Fish are so cheap that he bought a Bullock betw. 4 & 500 Wt. for a *Spanish* Dollar, & 140 lb. of Rice may be purchased for 8 d. But Poultry are scarce, because the Chicken when grown up fly to the Woods. Lions, Tigers, wild Elephants, and Boars, are numerous in the Woods, where are also wild Cattle, Buffaloes, Horses, Deer, which any-body may catch or kill. In the Woods grow certain Trees, with a thick Bark of a Quality violently poisonous; and when they go to shoot Elephants for sake of their Teeth, they take a Piece of Iron in Form of a Slug with a sharp End, which they drive into the said Bark, and then after a small while put it into their Gun, and when within Reach shoot it into the Elephant, which immediately flies; but the Man keeps sight of it till it drops dead. Thus they also shoot Buffaloes for their Tongues. This subtle Poison has another strange Quality, viz. if Men are hungry or thirsty, in the Woods, they squeeze a few Drops of it on the Leaf of a Tree, and if they barely lick the Leaf it gives immediate Refreshment; but if the Skin be broke, & the Juice touch the Part, 'tis mortal without Remedy. *M. de Argensola* says, it abounds in Amethysts, Garnets, Saphires, Spinets, *Cornelians*, *Chrysolites*, Cats-eyes, (properly *Acates*) Milk & Blood Stones, Alom, and Sugar. The *Cambodians*, says *Hamilton*, are of light-brown Complexion and very well shaped, with long Hair, and thin Beards; the Women handsome, but not modest. Men wear Vests like our Nightgowns, but nothing on their Heads or Feet; Women Petticoats reaching below Ancles, a Frock made to fit close to their Bodies & Arms; and both dress their Hair. *Argensola* says the Men are the most subtle Merchants in the *Indies*. They have a Cotton Manufacture of various Sorts, Muslins, Callicoes, Buckrams, Dimities, and other curious Pieces finer than any in *Holland*. They adorn their Rooms with Carpets, also weave Silk, and work with the Needle rich Hangings, Coverings for the Quality's low Chairs and *Indian* Palanquins (or Litters) which are made of Ivory and Tortoise-shell, as are their Chefs-boards, &c. They make Beads, little Idols, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c. of transparent Chrystal, (which is found in their Mountains) and prepare Indigo to Perfection. They worship the same as the *Siamese*, adoring the Great God under the Name of *Tipedah*, and say that *Praw Prumb* and *Praw Pout* are his Sons. They believe all Animals, as well as the Human Species, will receive Reward or Punishment after Death. *Hamilton* represents 'em as very desirous of trading with the *English*, and says, when

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he came for that Purpose to *Ponteamas*, he sent his Supercargo with Presents to the King, who received him in great State on a Throne like a Pulpit, with his Face veiled below his Eyes, and gave him Leave to trade; and (having obtain'd Consent of his Guardian the King of *Cochinchina*) invited the *English* to settle and build Factories or Forts in any Part of his Dominions to protect their Trade. But see next Article.

CAMBODIA, *Camboya*, or *Camboyda*, the Cap. of the Kingd. fore-spoken of, lies on the Riv. *Mecon*, abt. 150 m. N. of the Mouth of it; E. lon. 105. lat. 12. 42. accord. to *Hamilton*, 50 or 60 Leag. fr. *Pontemas*, 100 m. fr. the Bar. He says the River is filled with low Islands & Sandbanks; yet the *Atlas Maritimus* says 'tis navigable to the City by great Ships, in the clearest and deepest Channel, and mildest Stream, in this Part of the World, no Rock, Riff, or Shoal, lying all the Way, save on the E. Side the River, out of the Way of Navigation. And Navigation above the City is by very numerous small rowing Vessels, this River (says *Hamilton*) being one of the longest in the World, and in some Places 9 m. broad. The City is built on a rising Ground, to prevent being overflowed, and consists chiefly of 1 large Street. *Hamilton* says the *Dutch* are not suffer'd to settle Factories in this Country, but the *Atlas* avers both *Dutch* and *Portuguese* have Factories here; and the *English* trade here sometimes, but the best Goods they get are Copper, Iron, and a little *China*-ware. The *English* Merchants had Thoughts of settling a Factory here till 1705. when the People rose upon them, and destroyed that they had at the Island *Pulo Condore*, and burnt their House, very few of the Merchants escaping with Life; so that our People have enough of *Cambodia*, especially since admitted to settle Factories in *China*, which the *Dutch* are not. To make themselves Amends the *Dutch* settle their Trade at this Place, which by the Communication of Rivers and coasting Vessels stands convenient to furnish them with the principal Commodities of *China* without the Trouble of going farther N. to fetch them; for this River of *Camboya*, or *Mecon*, has a N. Branch navigable a great Way towards *Cochinchina* and the Bay of *Tonquin*, with which by that Means they have a Correspondence. However, this Trade of theirs is less profitable than a direct one to *China*, the Goods being, as 'twere, bought at Second-hand, besides the Charge of Land-carriage.

CAMBRA River, in *Africk*. The *Cambra* and *Senega*, which divides the Complexion of the People, fall out of the *Niger*. On one Side the *Cambra* they are of a dead Ash-Colour, lean, and small of Stature; on t'other black *Negroes*, tall and well-proportion'd. (Sir *Wm. Monson*.)

CAMBRAY, in Latin *Cameracum Nerviarum*, the Cap. City of the *Cambresis*, in the *French Netherlands*, sit. on the *Scheld* near its Source, 6 m. fr. *Bouchain* and 13 fr. *Douay* S. 16 fr. *Le Quesnoy* W. 15 fr. *Valenciennes* S. W. and 9 or 10 fr. the Borders of *Champagne* N.; E. lon. 3. 18. lat. 50. 10. 'Tis a large, fine, neat City, well fortified with strong Bastions, surrounded with deep Ditches, especially tow. E. where stands the Citadel (which is a regular Pentagon), the Ditches of which are cut in the Rock. Another Fort defends the City on t'other Side. The *Scheld* runs thro' the Place; but, being so near its Spring, is not broad here. But as the Country about may be overflowed, it's look'd upon as one of the strongest Towns in the *Low Countries*. The City is considerable for its Linnen Manufacture, especially *Cambricks*, which took Name fr. it. It formerly belong'd to the *Spaniards*, from whom the *French* took it in 1677. 'Twas formerly only an Episcopal See subject to the Metropolitan of *Rheims*, but erected into an Archbishopric in 1559. The Diocese contains all *Cambresis*, Part of *Brabant*, almost all *Hainaut*, Provostship and County of *Valenciennes*, Part of *Tournes*, and Part of the Cattleward of *Lisle*, about 600 Parishes; and is reckon'd the richest in all the *Netherlands*. The Archbishop bears Title of Prince of the Holy Empire, was formerly Temporal Lord of the City and Province, but enjoys now only the Profits; the *Fr.* King having kept the Sovereignty to himself. Here's a Governor, King's Lieutenant, a Major, and Aid-Major, a Captain of the Gates, and a particular Governor with Staff-Officers for the Citadel.

CAMBRESIS (in Latin *Cameracensis Ager*), in the *Fr. Netherlands*, is bounded N. E. by *Hainaut*, W. by *Artois*, and S. by *Picardy*. It's a small Province, but 25 m. long from E. to W. and 16 broad fr. N. to S. Tho' the Soil is dry, it's good and fruitful, producing all Sorts of Grain and Flax, the Thread of which is so fine as to afford that curious Lawn call'd *Cambricks*, mentioned in the preceding

Article. Here are also excellent Pastures, espec. for Horses and Sheep, whose Wool is extremely fine. Their Wines having proved very indifferent, they have destroyed the Vineyards. The Inhabitants are generally very lively, & have a Genius for the Sciences, being also laborious, industrious, and careful. The most considerable Places are *Cambray* and *Chateau Cambresis*.

CAMBRAY, or *Canbury House*, *Middlesex*, on the N. E. Side of *Islington*, was built in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* by *Bolton*, Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*, as appears by his Device the *Bolt* and *Tun* cut in Freestone in several Parts of the Garden Walls. The House, which was sometimes the Residence of *Q. Elizabeth* and *K. James I.* is now divided into Lodgings, chiefly occupied by *Londoners*.

CAMBRIA. See *BRITAIN*, and *WALES*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. The Inhabitants of this County were by the *Romans* call'd the *Iceni*. In Time of the Hepharchy it was Part of the Kingd. of the *East-Angles*. Its present Name is taken fr. the Shire Town *Cambridge*, supposed to be the *Camboritum* of the *Romans*, and to borrow its Name fr. thence; tho' some imagine it derived it from the *Saxon* Name *Grantbridge*. But such Derivations appear forced and unnatural. It's most probable it had its Name fr. its Situation on the River *Cam*, which divides the Town into 2 Parts, and which being join'd together by a Bridge over the River might very naturally give it the Name of *Cam-Bridge*. This Shire is bounded on the W. by *Huntingdonshire* and *Bedfordshire*, S. by *Hertfordshire* and *Essex*, N. by *Lincolnshire*, and E. by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. *Templeman* gives it 40 m. Length, 25 Breadth, and an Area of 708 square Miles. Others reckon it 130 m. in Circumference, containing about 570,000 Acres, and divided into 17 Hundreds, 1 City, 1 Borough (the University), and 8 other Market Towns, 163 Parishes, near 17,400 Houses, 89,000 settled Inhabitants, and 6 Rivers. It lies in the Diocese of *Ely*, and sends 6 Members to Parliament, 2 for the Shire, 2 for the University of *Cambridge*, and 2 for its Borough. The Air and Soil are various according to its different Parts. The Air is good about *Cambridge* and all the S. and E. Parts; but damp, foggy, and not so wholesome in the Isle of *Ely*, and other Northern low watery Tracts, which are Part of the great Level of the Fens, call'd *Bedford-Level*, and subject to Inundations. The Soil, however, is generally fruitful; the dry barren Parts being improv'd, in some Places, from 5 to 30 s. an Acre, by Cinque-foil, and the low Parts by draining the Fens. The chief Commodities are excellent Corn, especially Barley (of which they make vast Quantities of Malt), Cattle, Butter, Saffron, Coleseed, Hemp, Fish, and Wild Fowl. The principal Manufactures are Paper and Baskets. The greatest Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Cam*, *Welland*; the others the *Glens*, *Witham*, and *Granta*. The *Ouse* rises in *Northamptonshire*, and, after watering *Bucks* and *Bedfordshire*, runs thro' this from W. to E. dividing it into 2 Parts, and is navigable from *Cambridge* to *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, where it falls into the Ocean. *Cam* (so called by the *Britons* to denote its crooked Course) rises in *Hertfordshire*, and falls into the *Ouse* at *Streatham Moor*, near *Thetford*. The *Welland* comes fr. *Northamptonsh.* and runs into the *German Ocean* thro' the *Wash*. That call'd *Moreton's-Leam*, now *Peterborough River* imbank'd, is navigable fr. *Wisbech* to that City. The Fens, in *Camden's Days*, were divided into Isles by Ditches and Drains, the County being so situated as to be the Drain of 13 several Counties; for all the Water from the Middle of *England* (save what is discharged by the *Thames* and *Trent*) falls for most Part into these Fens. In Summer they abounded in Pasture, but in Winter and Wet Seasons were so overflowed they look'd like Sea, and their chief Produce, besides Fish and Fowl, was Sedges, Turf, Reeds, Willows, and Osiers. The great Level of the Fens call'd *Bedford-Level* consists of about 300,000 Acres of marshy Ground, in the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Huntingdon*, *Northampton*, and *Lincoln*, as well as this, and the Isle of *Ely*. These Fens are bounded on all Sides, except towards Sea, with high Lands, which encompass it almost in Form of a Horse-shoe. They appear to have been dry Land formerly, by Ruins of Houses, large Trees, &c. found in several Parts; and a Smith's Forge was once discover'd about 16 f. deep, with Horse-shoes, Tools, &c. How this once beautiful Country came to be so chang'd History says not. 'Tis supposed owing to a violent Breach or Inundation of the Sea, or Earthquakes. The Inhabitants about these Fens suffered so much from the stagnated Waters in Summer, & were so distressed in Winter for Provisions, that several Attempts were made to drain 'em, &c. from the Time of *Hen. VI.* but without Success.

In the Reign of *Cha. I. Francis* Earl of *Bedford* and Comp. having agreed with the Inhabitants to have 95,000 Acres of Land, proceeded to this Undertaking to the Expence of 100,000 *l.* but it not being sufficiently drained, the King himself undertook it for 69,000 Acres more. His Troubles, &c. put a Stop to it, till *Wm. D. of Bedford*, 1649, undertook it for the former Proportion of 95,000 Acres; and for about 300,000 *l.* more it was compleated, to the great Advantage of the Country, making its Air better, and Commodities cheaper; but to the Ruin of many Sharers, who expended more than the 95,000 Acres was worth. King *Cha. II.* recommended the Affair to Parliament, who, in the 15th Year of his Reign, passed an *Act for settling the Drains of the great Level*, &c. by which the Bounds were settled, a Corporation established for its Government and Preservation, consisting of 1 Governor, 6 Bailiffs, 20 Conservators and Commonalty, in whom are vested 83,000 Acres (Part of the 95,000) held of the Manor of *E. Greenwich*. Of the 12,000 remaining Acres, 10,000 were vested in the King, who assigned the same to the D. of *York*, and the 2000 to the E. of *Portland*. In these *Fens* are several Duckoys, in which incredible Quantities of Wild-Fowl are taken, no less than 3000 Couple a Week (in the Season) being generally sent to *London* from 1 single Duckoy not far from *Ely*, which lets for 500 *l.* a Year. May it be acceptable to our Readers that we here insert a Description of the Manner of taking them, &c. They are enticed into the Duckoys, (or Decoys, as less properly call'd) by Ducks bred up tame for that Purpose, & wh. are fed constantly at certain Places, so as to become at length so familiar with their Feeder as to take their Meat out of his Hand; and, as they are not confin'd, they fly abroad & return again at Pleasure. At the proper Season these subtle Creatures take frequent Flights, & sometimes, after Absence of sev. Weeks, return home with very numerous Companions, invited (as supposed) fr. *Holland*, &c. to partake of their Entertainment. As soon as the Duckoy-men perceive 'em settled in the Pond, and that their Numbers are increased, they go secretly to the Pond's Side, under Cover of Hedges made with Reeds, and throw over Handfuls of Corn into such shallow Places as the Duckoy-Ducks are acquainted with; to which they resort, and entice the Strangers. Thus are they entertain'd without Disturbance for several Days, the Bait being sometimes thrown in one Place, sometimes another, till at length they are led insensibly into a narrower Part of the Pond, where the Trees on each Side hang overhead like an Arbour, tho' a good Height from the Water. Here are the Boughs so artfully managed, that a large Net is spread near the Tops of the Trees, & fasten'd to Hoops wh. reach fr. Side to Side; but the Passage is still so wide and lofty that the Fowls perceive not the Net. The Duckoy-man, keeping unseen behind the Reeds, goes forward throwing Corn into Water, which the Decoy-Ducks greedily fall upon, and encourage their foreign Guests to follow them, till by Degrees they are all got under the Sweep of the Net, which imperceptibly grows lower and narrower till it ends in a Point like a Purse, perhaps 2 or 300 Yards from the 1st Entrance. The Man seeing 'em all sufficiently within the Net, on a sudden a Dog (which till then keeps close by him, and is perfectly taught his Business) rushes from behind the Reeds into Water, and barking swims directly after the Ducks, Widgeons, &c. They, affrighted, immediately take Wing; but being beat down by the Net, they necessarily swim forward to avoid the Dog, till at last, hurried into the Purse, they fall a Prey to the Duckoy-man, who there waits to receive them.

CAMBRIDGE. *Touching the Name, and some other Particulars, of this Town see the preceding Article.* It's sit. 52 m. fr. *London*, and 60 N. E. of *Oxford*; lon. 11. min. lat. 52. 13. 'Tis so antient that 'twas known in the *Roman* Times by the Name of *Camboritum*; at least 'twas built out of the Ruins thereof on the same Spot; & 'tis frequently mention'd in the oldest Histories of *Britain*. Its History we must omit. It has 14 Parish Churches, tho' indeed 'tis own'd to be a dirty ill-built Place, and in a very indifferent Situation, the Number of Inhabitants about 6000. Its Market is Saturdays, and Fairs *June 24.* (for a Week) and *August 15.* It has had the Honour of giving Title of Earl to several of the Royal Family, & of Duke to His present Majesty when Prince of *Wales*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, and 13 Aldermen (of whom the Mayor is one), 24 Common Council Men, a Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers. The Mayor takes Oath to maintain the Liberties, Privileges, and Customs of the University. The UNIVERSITY indeed is its greatest Glory, & for Antiquity,

Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, &c. may challenge Equality with any other in Christendom. When 'twas first instituted is not so evident, as is that it, like *Oxford*, at first afforded the Scholars no public Reception, or Place of Studies, so that they were obliged to get such Lodgings in the Town as they could. At length several pious charitable Persons began to erect Inns and Hôtels for 'em, to give 'em Opportunity of Retirement independent on the Town. But still they enjoy'd only the Convenience of Lodgings, without any Endowment, till in the Reign of *Edward I.* they began to build Colleges both for Reception & Maintenance of certain Numbers of Scholars, according to Revenues for that Purpose. The Order and Time of their Foundation, &c. &c. follows.

| Colleges & Halls. | FOUNDERS. | Yrs. | Fel- | Scho- |
|--|--|---|-------|---------|
| | | | lows. | lars. |
| <i>Peter-House</i> - - - | <i>Hugh Balshum</i> - - - | 1284 | 22 | 42 |
| <i>Clare-Hall</i> - - - | <i>Richard Baderw</i> - - - | 1340 | 18 | 63 |
| <i>Pembroke-Hall</i> - | Countess of <i>Pembroke</i> - | 1347 | 5 | 13 |
| <i>Corpus Christi</i> , or } <i>Bennet's Col.</i> } | Society of Friars in } <i>Corpus Christi</i> } | 1347 | 12 | 40 |
| <i>Trinity Hall</i> - - | <i>William Bateman</i> - - | 1350 | 12 | 14 |
| <i>Gonvil and Caius</i> } <i>College</i> } | <i>Edmund de Gonvil &</i> } <i>John Caius</i> } | 1348 | 26 | 74 |
| <i>King's College</i> - | King <i>Henry VI.</i> - - | 1441 | 50 | 20 |
| <i>Queen's College</i> - | <i>Q. Margaret of Anjou</i> - | 1448 | 19 | 44 |
| <i>Catherine Hall</i> - | <i>Richard Woodlarke</i> - - | 1475 | 6 | 30 |
| <i>Jesus College</i> - - | <i>John Alcocke</i> , L. L. D. | 1497 | 16 | 31 |
| <i>Christ's College</i> } <i>St. John's Col.</i> } | <i>Margaret Countess of</i> } <i>Richmond, Mother</i> } <i>of Henry VII.</i> } | 1505 | 15 | 50 |
| | | 1524 | 54 | 100 |
| <i>Magdalen College</i> | <i>Thomas Studley</i> - - - | 1542 | 13 | 30 |
| <i>Trinity College</i> - | King <i>Henry VIII.</i> - - | 1546 | 65 | 91 |
| <i>Emanuel College</i> | <i>Sir Walter Mildmay</i> - - | 1584 | 14 | 60 |
| <i>Sidney Sussex Col.</i> } | <i>Frances Sidney, Coun-</i> } <i>tefs of Sussex</i> } | 1598 | 12 | 28 |
| Total 16, viz. 12 Col. 4 Halls. | | These, with the additional Benefactions since their Founda. contain | | 406 660 |

The whole Body of the University, computed about 1500, enjoys very great Privileges granted by several Kings; but 'twas *K. Ja. I.* who empower'd it to send 2 Members to Parliament. 'Tis govern'd, 1. By a Chancellor, (always some Nobleman) who is not so *durante vita*, as that of *Oxford*, but may be chang'd every 3 Yrs. or continue longer by the tacit Consent of the University. 2. A High Steward, chose by the Senate, and holding his Place by Patent from the University. 3. The Vice-chancellor, who is Head of some College or Hall, and chose annually by the Body of the University, the Heads of the Colleges naming 2 Persons. 4. Proctors, chose every Year, also 2 Taxers, who with the Proctors regulate Weights and Measures as Clerks of the Market. There are besides a Register of the Archives, 3 Esq; Beadles, 2 Yeoman Beadles, and a Library Keeper. The Halls are endow'd & privileged the same as the Colleges. This University has public Schools and Libraries peculiar to each College; but it falls short of *Oxford* in Number of Books, as well as Stateliness of Buildings, and other Ornaments. The public Schools are built, in Form of a Square, with Brick and rough Stone. The University Library had a noble Augmentation of 30,000 Vols. (the Books of *Dr. Moor*, Bp. of *Ely*) a Present from *K. Geo. I.* (who gave 7000 *l.* for 'em) in 1715. The University intending to erect a Statue, in Honour of that Prince, in their Library, the late *Ld. Viscount Townshend* offer'd (and had it accepted) to do it at his own Expence; and accordingly a fine Marble one was erected in the Senate Hall of *King's College*, Oct. 1739. with 3 Latin Inscriptions; the 1st signifying that the Senate had decreed such a Statue should be erected; the 2d, that the late *Ld. Townshend* had done it at his own Expence; the 3d, that the pref. *Ld.* his Son, had finish'd what his Father, snatch'd away by sudden Death, had left imperfect. In 1724 His late Majesty established a Professor of modern History and Languages here as well as in *Oxford*. And *Dr. Woodward*, 1728, left Money for erecting a Professorship for Nat. Philosophy, with 150 *l.* a Year for ever; also his Collection of Fossils, &c. *Dr. Addenbroke* left 4000 *l.* towards building, &c. a Hospital for Cure of diseased Poor gratis. The most remarkable Structures in *Cambridge* are, 1. *King's College* Chapel, which for Contrivance and Extent is look'd upon as one of the finest in the World, and strikes Beholders with Awe and Veneration.

neration. The Room is 304 f. long, 73 br. and 94 high to the Battlements, without 1 Pillar to support it. Its Choir was adorn'd by K. Hen. VIII. with the finest Carv'd Work ever seen, and the Glas Painting is most beautiful. The entire Building, Roof and all, is of Free-stone, and the Crown, Crest, & other Regalia of the House of Lancaster, curiously cut in Stone in several Places, are no small Ornament to the Whole. 2. *Trinity College & Library*, a noble Room, also of Free-stone, supported by 2 Rows of Pillars, which for Beauty and Design (considering the Bigness of it) is hardly match'd in the 3 Kingd. As all the Libraries of Oxford are Study Libraries, those of Cambridge (except of K.'s Col.) are lending ones; for any qualified Person may borrow out of them whatever Book. King Henry VI. granted this University Power to print within itself all Books, of any Kind; a Privilege which Oxford then had not. Hobson, the noted Carrier, in the Reign of K. Ja. I. built the Conduit in the Market-place here.

CAMBRIDGE, in Gloucestershire, is a small Country Village, or Hamlet to Slymbridge, which lies over against it, and is a Parish of 10 m. in Compass, consisting of rich Meadow, good Pasture, & Arable, being bounded by the Severn & Cam. It has a Fair Nov. 25.

CAMBRIDGE, in New-England, is sit. in the N. Branch of Charles River, 6 m. N. W. fr. Boston, and 2 or 3 N. E. fr. Charles-Town; W. lon. 70. 4. lat. 42. and is the chief Town of Middlesex County. It was at first called New Town. There are several fine Streets with good Houses in it. It changed Name upon founding the University here, which now consists of 12 spacious Colleges, built of Brick, Harvard College and Stoughton Hall. The Design of erecting it was projected in 1630, when the Gen. Court at Boston advanced 400 l. towards it; but, for want of a greater Sum, the Project slept till the Death of the Rev. Mr. John Harvard, Minister of Charles-Town, who bequeath'd near 800 l. towards carrying it on; and large Sums being contributed by others, the College was built, and, in Honour of the chief Benefactor, call'd Harvard College. 'Twas no better than an Academic Free-school till May 1650, when it was incorporated by a Charter from the Government of the Massachusetts Colony. Here's a public Library, the best furnish'd of any in this Part of the World; it containing before Q. Anne's Accession near 4000 Vols. Since which it has had large Additions from various Hands. In 1672, the Number of Students was so considerably increas'd, that 'twas necessary to enlarge the College, for which a Contribution was made throughout the Colony of almost 1900 l. 800 whereof only in Boston; with which, and other Assistances, a new College was built in room of the old one, wh. was quite pulled down. And about 50 Years ago an additional Hall was built to Harvard College, call'd Stoughton Hall (before mention'd), which is a double Building, with a double Front like Harvard, which it faces, and is 3 Stories high, besides Roof. Near Harvard Castle was also erected another for Education of the Indians, and therefore call'd the Indian College; but it being found impracticable to persuade the Indian Youth to a Love of Learning, it has been converted into a Printing-House.

CAMBRON, a Village on the River Dender, 3 m. fr. Chievres, in Hainaut, Flanders, known by the several Incampments of the Armies during Queen Anne's Wars, the Troops having often made long and painful Marches to occupy that Camp, which is very advantageously situated. Here's a fine Abbey of Cistercian Monks.

CAMBUSKENNET. About half a m. fr. Stirling are the Ruins of the Abbey of Cambuskennet, the Stones of wh. were carried away by an Earl of Mar, who was Prior of it, (but turn'd Protestant at the Reformation) to build a Palace for himself in Stirling. K. Ja. III. lies buried by these Ruins under a Hawthorn Tree.

CAMELFORD, in Cornwall, sit. near the Rise of the River Camel, 16 m. W. of Launceston, and 250 fr. London; W. lon. 5. lat. 50. 40. is but a mean Town of not above 50 or 60 Houses, but an antient Borough, so created by Richard Earl of Cornwall, Brother of K. Hen. III. when he was King of the Romans, by Charter dated June 12. 1259. And it began to send Burgeses to Parliament in the Reign of K. Edw. VI. Some write its Name Gaffelford; and Leland tells us its antient Name was Kemblan, and that Arthur, the English Hector, was slain here; which if true, his Birth and Death happen'd near the same Place. This Battle, 'tis said, was fought between him and his Nephew Mordred, who being mortally wounded was convey'd to Glasbury, and died there May 12. 542. Another Battle was fought here between the Saxons and Britons, about 820. It's go-

govern'd by a Mayor and 8 Burgeses (or Aldermen), who with 10 Freemen, elect their Members for Parliament. The Corporation enjoys the Toll of their Markets & Fairs, with an Estate of 15 l. per Annum, which making together a Revenue of about 80 l. serves for Support of otherwise a very mean Magistracy. This is but a Hamlet to the Parish of Lanteglos, to the Church of which the Inhabitants repair for Divine Worship, having never had any Chapel at Camelford. Its Arms is a Camel passant over a Ford. Market Fridays. Fairs 1st Friday after March 10. May 15. July 7. August 26.

CAMEL-QUEEN'S, or Queen's Camel, Somerset, betw. Ilchester and Wincanton.

CAMERET BAY, in the Province of Britany, France, forms the Harbour of Brest, a Station for a Squadron of French Men of War.

CAMERON Cape, a Promontory on the N. Part of the Province of Honduras, in N. America.

CAMIENS. See CAMITZ.

CAMIN or CAMNIN, in Pomerania, Germany, 5 m. fr. the Baltic Sea, 32 N. of Stetin, and 33 E. of Wolgast; E. lon. 15. lat. 54. stands on the E. Side of the Mouth of the Oder, that is called Druwennow, or Divencow, opposite to the Isle of Wollin. 'Tis but a small City; yet some reckon it the Capital of Ducal (or Brandenburg) Pomerania.

CAMINA, a very populous Town on the Coast of Nigritia, or N. Guinea, stands at some Distance S. E. from Rufisko, and is an independent Commonwealth, lying between the Countries of Kayor and Baool. This Town is a continual Mart for Hides and Cloth. Generally 2 Hides go for a Bar of Iron; but Chrystal Beads and French Brandy are Staple Commodities, especially to those of the Inland who resort hither to Market. Barbot.

CAMINEC. See KAMINEC.

CAMINHA, a small Sea-port of the Prov. of Entre Minho e Duero, Portugal, sit. on the Mouth of the Riv Minho, (which runs by its Walls) 10 m. N. of Viana; W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 41. 50. It has about 500 Inhabitants, in 1 Parish, a Monastery, a House of Mercy, and a Hospital.

CAMINITZA, or Chaminitza, in that Part of Peloponnesus, or the Morea, call'd Belvidera, now Part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, is sit. near the Gulf of Patras, a little above the Mouth of the small River Primanto, about 18 m. fr. Patras to S. W. 'Tis thought by some to be the antient Olenus. 'Twas once an Episcopal See, but is now an inconsiderable Village.

CAMIRUS, a City of Rhodes. See more in the Article LINDUS.

CAMITZ, or Camiens, on the Frontiers of Mishia, in Upper Lusatia, Saxony, is a populous little City, well built, and fortified, 12 m. N. W. of Banditz, and 18 E. of Dresden. Here is a Manufacture of Woollen and Linnen Cloth.

CAMMANACH, a Territory on the Coast of S. Guinea, extends W. to Kuaboe, N. to Quakoe, S. to Abocera & Bonce, and E. to Equea, Lataby, & Little Acra. The Natives apply mostly to Tilth, particularly of Maiz, or Indian Wheat, which they dispose of amongst their Neighbours. Barbot.

CAMOTES, Philippine Islands, E. India, the chief of wh. is Poro, subject to Zebu. Its Point of Tanion stretches out to the Island of Negros.

CAMP, a rich mitred Abbey, nobly endow'd by sev. Emperors, near Rhinberg, in the Elec. of Cologne, Germany.

CAMPANA, a famous River of Chili, enters the Sea at a Place call'd El Ancon sin salida. The Name was given, this River because its 2 Arms seem to form the Shape of a Bell. Oralle.

CAMPAGNA, Campania, in the Hither Principate, in the Kingd. of Naples, sit. fr. the Tuscan Sea about 11 m.; 16 E. fr. Salerno, and 35 S. E. of Naples; E. lon. 15. 48. lat. 40. 32. is a sm. City, near the sm. Riv. Atro and Tonza, an Episc. See under that of Conza, but is of late united to that of Salviano.

CAMPAGNA, or (Campania di Roma) the Campania of Rome, is the Country wh. the ant. Romans prop. call'd Latium, and must not therefore be confound. with the foregoing Campania of Naples. Nor are we to suppose the Limits of antient Latium answer'd exactly to the present Campania; the former being inclos'd between the Tiber, the Liris, (now Garigliano, and the Anio, now Tiverrone; whilst the latter is confined within much narrower Bounds, & contains only the greater Part of it, viz. what was inhabited by the Latini, Aequi, Hernici, Rutili, and Part of the Volsci. So, it's now bounded on the W. by the Patrimony of St. Peter and the Tyber, N. by Sabina and the Anio, E. with the Abruzzo, Ottra, & Terra di Lavoro (Prov. of Naples); S. by the Mediterranean,

Mediterranean, or *Tuscan Sea*. 'Tis further divided into *Campagna* properly so call'd (wh. lies on the N. Side between the *Anio* and the *Ridge* call'd *Mons Lepinus* [or *Montagne de Segni*], and is a very mountainous Country) and the S. or maritime Side, call'd *La Marina* (which lies between the above-said Mountain and Sea-coasts, & extends fr. E. to W). This last, tho' a plain Country, is but thinly inhabited, by reason of its unwholesome Air, occasioned by the Fens of *Pomptina* and a Number of Lakes, as also the Sloth of the People, who drain not those marshy Places, &c. We may add too the many Towns that lie in Rubbish, harbouring great Quantities of stagnated Waters and poisonous Insects, all which help to corrupt the Air. The Popes always reserve the Government of this Province to themselves, and only keep a Vicar there (at *Fasione*). The Waters of this Territory are generally very good, especially of the *Tyber*. Here are also the Rivers *Numico* and *Astura*, besides those wh. water the fenny *Pomptina*, viz. *Fossa Antica*, *Fossa Sisso*, *Toppia*, *Baudino*, *Levola*, and some others, which are rather Canals, like as in our *Ely* Isle, than Rivers. Here are 4 considerable Lakes, *de Santa Praxeda*, *de Castro Gandulfo*, *Di Sensano*, and *Di Nemo*. The chief maritime Cities are *Ostia*, *Terracina*, and *Astura*, and Towns *San Lorenzo*, *Torre di Capo*, *D'anzio*, *Nettuno*, *S. Felicità*. Inland Cities are, *Rome* (the Capital), *Frusinone*, *Veroli*, *Anania*, *Palestrina*, *Sabbiaco*, *Tivoli*, *Segni*, *Piperno*, *Velitri*, or *Velettri*, *Albano*, *Ariccia*, and *Frescati*. Towns, *Coperano*, *Alatro*, *Fumone*, *Ferentino*, *Valmontone*, *Arzoli*, *Castello S. Angelo*, *Sancta Praxeda*, *Fossa Nova*, *Rocca Secca*, *Sermonetta*, *Rocca del Papa*, *Marino*, *Castel Gandulpho*, *Villa di Cesare*, and *Grotta Ferrata*.

CAMPBEL-Town, in the Divis. of *Cantyre*, in *Argylesh.* *Scotland*, on the *Lough of Kilkerran*, 13 m. fr. the *Mull of Cantyre*, 97 fr. *Edinburgh*, was made a Royal Burgh by K. *Wm.* has a weekly Market, and is a Presbytery, consisting of 10 Parishes. It has a safe Harbour, there being an Island at the Mouth of the Bay.

CAMPDEN, or *Camden*, in *Gloucestersh.* 18 m. N. E. of *Glocester*, 36 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. is sit. under the Side of the Hills, & so call'd fr. a *Camp* near it, where a Battle had been formerly fought, in the Hund. of *Kistgate*, on the Edge of *Worcestersh.* 'Tis a Borough and Market-Town, gov. by 2 Bailiffs, 12 Burgesses, and a Steward, who have Authority to chuse 12 inferior Burgesses. They have a Power to try Actions not exceeding 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. The Market, Wednesday, is famous for Stockings. Its 4 Fairs are on *St. Andrew's Day*, *Ash-Wednesday*, *St. George's* and *St. James's Days*. The Parish is 10 m. in Comp. and is good Pasture & Arable Land, and a sm. Brook runs thro' it into the *Stow*, and so into the *Avon*. The Church is a Vicarage of 150 l. the Building large and beautiful, with Isles each Side, and a handsome Tower above 100 f. high, 2 Chapels, and spacious Chancel. The most sumptuous of many Monuments of Marble (equal to if not exceeding most in *Engl.*) is that of *Sir Baptist Hicks*, who, as said in his Epitaph, gave 10,000 l. in charitable Uses here in his Life-time. The *Saxon Kings*, in the Heptarchy, met in this Town, *A. D.* 685. to consult of War and Peace with the *Britons*.

CAMPEACHY Town, by the *Spaniards* call'd *St. Francisco de Campeache*, in the Prov. of *Yucatan*, in the Audience of *Mexico*, in *N. America*, 120 m. S. W. of *Merida*; W. lon. 91. 50. N. lat. 20. 40. It stands on the Shore, in a small Bending, near the Mouth of a River wh. falls into its Bay on the S. W. Angle of the Prov. and is the only Town on the Coast to *Cape Catouche* at the N. E. Point lying open to Sea. Being all of Stone, it makes a good Shew. The Houses have flat Pantile Roofs, & are strong but not high. It was a large Town of 3000 Houses when the *Spaniards* took it, and had consid. Monuments both of Art and Industry. There's now a Dock, and good Fort at one End of the Town, with a Governor and Garrison, which commands Town and Harbour. Yet the *English* storm'd & took it with only Small Arms, 1659, and 'twas again taken by Surprise by the *Buccaniers*, 1678. The Port is large but shallow. 'Twas a noted Mart for Logwood, great Store of wh. grows in the Neighbourh. before the *English* fr. *Jamaica* landed, and cut it themselves, at the Isthmus, wh. they enter'd at *Trieste* Island, at the Bottom of the Bay, 40 Leag. W. fr. *Campeachy*. The *Spaniards* having deny'd our Right to cut this Logwood, our Board of Trade, just before the last War, made Report, 'That the Bay of *Campeachy* might 'so far be call'd the Property of the *English*, that they for 'some Years before, as well as after, the *American* Treaty 1670, enjoy'd an uninterrupted Liberty of cutting it 'in the *Laguna de Terminos* (in the Bottom of the Bay) and

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'other Places not inhabited by *Spaniards*, in the Prov. of *Yucatan*, either through Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence. 'That the said Treaty even established a Right in the *Brit. Crown* to the said *Laguna* and Parts adjacent, which had 'been some Years before, as well as at the Time of the 'Treaty, in Possession of the *English*. And that tho' the 'Right of the *Brit. Crown* to the said *Laguna* should not 'be insisted on, the same Liberty was actually confirmed 'by the Treaty of Commerce at *Utrecht*.--- The chief Manufacture of the adjacent Country, besides Salt and Logwood, is Cotton Cloth, which is the Cloathing of all the Natives, and even of the poorer *Indians*.

CAMPEACHY Bay runs in deep within Land between *Cape Concededo* E. & *St. Martin's Cape* W. wh. is 120 Leag. and has many broad naviga. Lakes. From *Cape Concededo* 'tis 15 Leag. S. to the *Salinas*, where is a sm. Harbour & a large Pond near Shore, yielding abundance of Salt, wh. is transported to the Gulph of *Mexico*. In *May* or *June*, when the Salt kerns, 40 or 50 *Indian* Families at a Time come and rake it ashore in Heaps; then covering 'em with dry Grass and Reeds, they set Fire to 'em, wh. burns the Outside, giving it a black Crust, wh. afterw. defends the Salt against Rain. The *Indians* are relieved by fresh ones every Week. They sleep all in open Air, on the Ground, or in poor Hammocks fasten'd to Trees or Posts; feeding on sm. Flour Cakes, and their Drink made of boil'd *Indian* Corn. From *Salinas* 'tis 20 Leag. to *Campeachy Town*, S. by W. 18 Leag. fr. *Campiton*, where the *Spaniards* us'd to cut Logwood, lies *Port Royal*, wh. has a broad Entrance into a salt Lake, 10 Leagues long, with 2 Mouths at each End; and there's a low Island of the same Name at the W. End, wh. is 3 Leagues fr. W. to E. On the W. Side of this lies the Island of *Trieste*, not much bigger, which with another (called *Beef Isle*, because a *Spaniard* us'd here to furnish Privateers with *Beef*) makes the 2d Entrance 3 m. wide into the above-mention'd Lake of *Terminos*. *Beef Isle* is 7 Leag. fr. E. to W. and is wash'd on the W. Side with the River of *St. Peter and Paul*. 'Tis divided fr. the Continent on S. by a Current running E. which comes out 3 Leag. above that River's Mouth, and makes a great Lake of fresh Water, wh. falls into the salt Lake, call'd *Man of War Laguna*, & this afterwards into *Laguna Terminos*, 2 Leag. fr. the S. E. Point of the Isle. On the W. Coast of *Campeachy Bay* lies the River or Creek of *Checopeques*, 7 Leag. fr. that of *Tabasco*. A League further W. lies the small River *Dios Bonas*, navigable by Boats about a Leag. and 17 Leag. farther lies the River *Tondelo*, navigable by Vessels of 50 or 60 Tons. 8 Leag. farther W. lies *Grafick Walp*, 1 of the chief Rivers on the Coast, and tho' not half so broad as *Tabasco* River is deeper, and rises nearer the *S. Sea*. The River *Tegoantepeque*, 12 Leag. fr. hence, runs into the *S. Sea*. Fr. hence the Land runs 3 Leag. W. and then 16 Leag. N. to *Cape St. Martin*, which is the Boundary of *Campeachy Bay* on that Side.

CAMPEN, a Port Town of the Prov. of *Overissel*, in the *United Netherlands*, 18 m. fr. *Zwol* to W. 42 N. E. of *Amsterdam*, and 22 N. of *Deventer*; E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 52. 35. It lies on the N. Bank of the *Iffel*, a lit. above where it falls into the *Zuyder-Zea*, & has Name from the pleasant Fields wh. surround it. 'Tis a large neat City, with capacious Churches of curious Structure, & has a noble Town-house. The Custom-house is admir'd by the best Architects, and is so stately that Princes and the Greatest Quality are lodg'd and entertain'd in it. The Bridge over the *Iffel* is of a great Length, stands on vast Pieces of Timber drove into the Bottom of the River, and defended at the farther End by a strong Fort wh. has several Bastions. The City is encompassed by a thick Wall, with many high Towers after the antient Manner. Its chief Strength lies in its Situation in low Ground, so that the Country about can be laid under Water. It has a Mint and other Immunities, and was formerly a *Hans Town*. But its Trade of late is decay'd, the Harbour being so choak'd with Sand it admits not large Vessels. Its 2 Suburbs are chiefly inhab. by Fishermen, Fish being vastly plenteous in the Neighbourhood. The Government is by 10 *Scheepens*, 4 Councillors, or *Burgomasters*, and 28 *Gemeent's Luyden*, or *Deputies from the Commonalty*. In 1672 the City was surrendered to the Bp. of *Munster*, and being allotted to the *French*, was quitted by them in 1673, when they exacted 80,000 Guilders to save the Town and Fortifications; and yet (after the *French* Way) destroyed several of them notwithstanding.

CAMPLI, or *Campoli*, in the Farther *Abruzzo*, *Naples*, about 12 m. fr. the *Adriatick*, 24 N. E. of *Aquila*; E. lon. 14. 56. lat. 42. 45. sit. at the Foot of the *Apennines*, on a small

small River that falls a little below it into the *Trentino*. 'Tis but a small City tho' a Bishopric subject to the See of *Chieti*, and united to that of *Ortona*. It had formerly a stout Castle, which was demolished by Wars, and the City daily decays.

CAMPO MAJOR, in the Prov. of *Alentejo*, Portugal, about 6 m. N. of *Elvas*, 11 N. W. of *Badajoz*, and 100 E. of *Lisbon*; W. lon. 7. 25. lat. 38. 45. sit. on the Borders of *Spanish Estremadura*, on the flat Top of a Hill, & is fortified with a Wall and stout Castle. It has about 1200 Inhabitants, 1 Parish, 1 Monastery, 6 Chapels, 1 Hospital, and a House of Mercy.

CAMPONA, an antient City of *Illyricum*, on the *Danube*, in *Pannonia* or *Valeria*, near the present City of *Buda*. In 322, *Constantine* gained a great Victory here over the *Sarmatians*.

CAMPO S. PIETRO, in the *Paduano* (*Venetian Territory*), *Italy*, is seated on the River *Monegio*, near where it falls into the *Musone*.

CAMPREDON, a City of *Catalonia*, *Spain*, 50 m. N. E. of *Barcelona*, on the River *Ter*, E. lon. 2. lat. 42. 20.

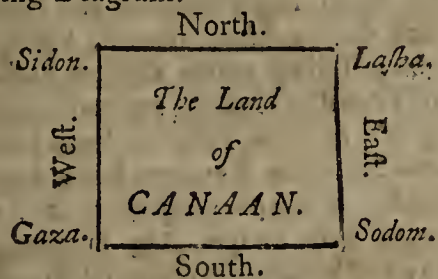
CANA, mention'd *Josh. xix. 28.* belonging to the Tribe of *Asher*, lay not far from *Sidon*.

CANA of *Galilee* (so call'd to distinguish it from the *Cana* foregoing), mention'd *John ii. 1.* lay within the Tribe of *Zebulon*, not far fr. *Nazareth*. Mr. *Maundrel* tells us that he and Company from *Nazareth* directed their Course for *Acra* (or *Ptolemais*); in order to which going 1st N. they cross'd the Hills that encompassed the Vale of *Nazareth* on that Side: After which they turn'd to W. and pass'd in View of *Cana* of *Galilee*, the Place signaliz'd with the Beginning of *Christ's* Miracles, and where lived (as some suppose) *Alpheus*, otherw. named *Cleophas*, whose Wife was *Mary* the Sister (or Cousin-German) of the blessed Virgin, and in whose House the Marriage to which our Lord was invited is supposed to have been kept. Of this more by and by. However this be, certain it is that this *Cana* was the Native (or at least Dwelling) Place of the Apostle *Nathaniel*, otherwise call'd *Bartholomew*, for the Evangelist *St. John* expressly styles him *Nathaniel of Cana in Galilee*, *John xxi. 2.* As 'tis our Aim to render our Scripture Articles especially as useful as we can and the Nature of this *Topograph. Dictionary* will well admit of, we hope for ready Leave to introduce the following Comment fr. an ingenious modern Author on the Words of our Lord to his Mother, on her acquainting him of the Wine's beginning to fail, at the abovesaid Wedding Feast, viz. *Woman, what have I to do with thee?* ver. 4. 'The Answer which ours and most other Versions make him who was to be the Pattern of all Perfection give to his Mother on this Occasion, has given just Offence to all serious Readers; notwithstanding the specious Glosses wh. Commentators have put upon it, such as, *He expressed himself to her in those contemptuous Terms, to prevent, if possible, that extraordinary Worship wh. he foresaw his Followers would in Time pay to her*, and the like: Whereas a Learned Critick of our own [*Blackw. sac. Claf. vin.*] has lately proved beyond all Contradiction, that the Words, if rightly rendered, are full of the deepest filial Respect; for the Word [*Gree*] *Woman* it so far from being a Term of Contempt, as it sounds in our Language, that he has proved it from the best Authors to have been given even to Queens. We may say the same Thing of the Word *Israh* in the *Hebrew*, which is used in the same respectful Sense by the *Jews*. As for the Phrase there render'd, *What have I to do with thee?* it is well known to be a *Hebrew* Idiom, which imports no more than *What is it to You or Me?* See a Parallel in *II Sam. xix. 22.* *I Kin. xvii. 18.* and elsewhere.'

CANAAN, or *Chanaan*, has been successively known by several Names; as, the Land of *Israel*, the Land of *God*, the *Holy Land*, and simply the *Land*; also, *Judea* or *Judea*, *Palestine* or *Palestin*, *Syria* *Palestina*, *Syria*, *Cæle-syria*, *Idumæa*, or *Idumea*, and *Phœnicia* or *Phœnice*. 'Twas call'd the Land of *Canaan*, as a great Share of it was originally possessed by the Descendants of *Canaan* the Son of *Cham*, or *Ham*, who being cut off or expelled, to make Room for the *Israelites*, it thence was called the Land of *Israel*, *I. Sam. xiii. 9.* *II. Kin. vi. 23.* *Ezek. vii. 2.* *Mat. ii. 22.* &c. It has also been sometimes call'd the Land of the *Hebrews*, and sometimes the Land of the *Jews*. 'Twas call'd the Land of *God*, as immediately given by him to the Posterity of *Abraham*, the Place of his more especial Choice, &c. It was call'd the *holy Land*, 1st, by the *Jews*, as solely appropriated to the Service of *God* under their Dispensation, and 2dly by *Christians*, as 'twas the Scene of what was wrought and suffer'd for their and the whole World's Salvation.

'Twas call'd *The Land* by way of Pre-eminence; as when at the Crucifixion 'tis said *there was Darkness over all the Land*, which can't safely be extended beyond the Limits of *this Land*. Whence came its Appellation of *Judæa* is seemingly plain: *Judab* being Chief of the Tribes communicated its Name to the rest; and the Kingd. of *Judab* standing after the Dissolution of that of *Israel*, may have given farther Ground for the extensive and general Use of this Name. 'Twas call'd *Palestine*, as being a Part of that Tract very early so denominated. Tho' this Name properly belong'd to no more than what is commonly call'd the *Pentapolis* of the *Philistines*, it had the Fortune to spread itself over almost all the neighb. Region. *Dio Cassius*, ignorant, as he himself confesses, of the Origin of the Name *Judæa*, tells us that the Name of *Palestine* was prior thereto; and *Julian* speaks of the *Jews* as a Handful of People inhabiting a Part only of *Judæa*. That the *Philistines* should have been consider'd above the *Jews* by the Nations of Old is no Wonder; & thence it must seemingly have happen'd that *Palestine* has been so much the Name of all this Tract for so many Ages, and which has prevailed with the *Christian* as well as *Mohammedan* Writers. It pass'd under the Names of *Syria* *Palestina*, &c. &c. as being generally comprehended under the noted Appellations of *Syria* and *Cæle-Syria*. As for its Name *Phœnicie*, &c. that, *Palestine*, and *Syria*, were promiscuously used for each other. *Phœnicie* & *Palestine*, says *Steph. Byzan.* were the same. The whole Nation of the *Jews* were sometimes called *Idumæans*, and the Country of the *Jews* *Idumæa*, from the *Edomites* who seiz'd on the S. Parts of the Country during the *Babylonish* Captivity. That the Name of *Judæa* not only comprehended what the *Jews* possessed on this Side of *Jordan*, but also what they held on the other, is plain from *Josephus's* (*Ισραήλ πέραν τῆς Ἰορδάνου*) *Judæa beyond Jordan*, or the *Judæa of Jordan*, by way of Distinction. For the Portion of *Judab*, whence this general Denomination *Judæa* derives its Origin, was not bounded by the *Jordan*, but by the *Dead-Sea* or *Asphaltite Lake*. The Extensiveness of this Name, in Honour of the Patriarch *Judab* and his Posterity, in thus foretold by *Jacob*, according to those who favour this Translation of *Gen. xlix. 8.* *Juda te constituentur, (de nomine tuo dicentur) fratres tui: i. e. Judab, thy Brethren shall confess thee (or be called by thy Name).* This Version is approved by *Reland*, a Man of great Eminence, tho' different fr. any other we have seen; but the Completion of the Prophecy in this Sense, having been most remarkably made good, may incline us to embrace it. The common Interpretat. is, *that his Brethren should promise him, or pride themselves in him*, which in the Judgment of some may imply what is suggested above. *Eusebius* attributes the Prevalence of this Name to the Efficacy of the same Prophecy. So much for the Name, and Names. As to the Extent of this Country, the Name *Land of Canaan*, &c. sometimes includes the whole Land possessed by the 12 Tribes, tho' it peculiarly belongs to no more than the Country W. of the River *Jordan*. The *Jews* themselves distinguish'd between the Land of *Canaan* promised to their Fathers, and recommended for abundance of Milk and Honey, and the Lands of *Sidon* and *Og* to the E. of the River. *Moses* plainly does the same (*Deut. ii. 29.*) in this Expression, *Until I shall pass over Jordan, into the Land which the Lord our God giveth us.* (*Ibid.*) But *Canaan* in the gen. Extent of it, may be divid. into the larger and lesser. The larger was to have extended to the *Euphrates* on the one hand, and the *Mediterranean* on the other. This was promised; but the *Jews* never had peaceable Posses. of this wide Dominion, tho' they in a manner subverted all the *Syrian* Powers. The lesser *Canaan* was confined to the Land possessed by the Nations particularly mark'd out for Excision and Expulsion. It is observed as an essential Difference betw. the larger & the lesser *Canaan*, that in the former, when the *Jews* besieged a City, they were by *God* himself commanded to make Offers of Peace; while in the latter no Conditions were to be granted on any Account, but the People were to be destroy'd and utterly rooted out. Again; the Land on this Side *Jordan* was esteem'd more holy than the Land on the other; nay, such a wide Difference was in this Respect suppos'd to be betw. 'em, that the latter was even accounted unclean, if compar'd with the former, tho' possessed by 2 Tribes and half. The one was barely call'd the Land of your Possession, the other the Land of the Possession of the Lord. See *Josh. xxii. 19.* It was a receiv'd Opinion formerly, that this Country was as it were the Navel of the whole Earth, and exactly in the midst of the Nations. The *Jews* borrowed this Notion fr. Passages in Scripture, such as; --- *Ezek. v. 5.* *This is Jerusalem*;

Jerusalem: *I have set it in the midst of the Nations and Countries that are round about her*: A Notion excusable in those who had so slight a Knowledge, or rather such erroneous Notion, of the Form, Structure, Extent, &c. of this Terraqueous Globe, wh. we term the *World*, as the Antients had. The Site of *Canaan*, with regard to the sev. People round about, seems to have been intimated to us in *Gen. x. 18, 19.* where *Moses* (as *Dr. Wells* observes) seem to design to tell us what was the Original Extent of the Land of *Canaan*. The Border of the *Canaanites* was from *Sidon*, as thou comest to *Gerar*, unto *Gaza*; and as thou goest unto *Sodom* and *Gomorrab*, and *Admah*, and *Zeboim*, even unto *Lashab*. Whereby *Moses* accurately describes the 4 Angles wherein the 4 Borders of the Land of *Canaan* met; as may be represented in gross by the following Diagram.



But now we find some of the Families of *Canaan* seated without these Bounds in Process of Time, especially to N. where, in the Sequel of the Sacred Hist. we meet with the *Arvadite* and the *Hamathite*, and in other antient Writings find the Footsteps of other *Canaanitish* Families. And this seems no other than what *Moses* design'd to intimate to us in the latter Part of *Ver. 18.* where he says; *And afterwards* (i. e. not at first, but in Process of Time) *were the Families of the Canaanites spread abroad*, namely, beyond their original Bounds, which he then proceeds to inform us of, *ver. 19.* The Border (i. e. the original Border) of the *Canaanites* was from *Sidon*, &c. where the Verb [*was*] plainly confirms the Interpretation. I give the forecited Texts. Wherefore, as the Site of this Land may be gather'd fr. the several Articles of this our TOPOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY of the divers antient Gentile Nations of this Part of *Asia*, we shall here touch no farther thereon than to exhibit the Boundaries that have been assigned to this favourite Land. But not to enter into a Detail of critical Niceties, we shall briefly and roundly say, that to the S. it had the Mountains or Land of *Edom* and *Amalek*; E. it had the *Asphaltite Lake*, the *Jordan*, the *Sea of Tiberias* or *Galilee*, and *Samachonite Lake*; to N. it had the Mountains of *Libanus* (or *Antilibanus* rather) or the Territ. of the *Phœnicians*; to W. it had the great (or *Mediterranean*) *Sea*. We forbear to set Bounds to the *Peræa*, or Land beyond *Jordan*, and content ourselves with what is more peculiarly *The Land of Promise*. These were its natural Bounds; but the Bounds of the Conquests and other Acquisitions are not so easy to be settled. We need only observe that the River *Arnon* is suppos'd to have been the first N. Boundary of the *Israelites* on the other Side of *Jordan*. As to the Partition of this Land of *Canaan* betw. them, in 12 Portions, &c. &c. we refer to be better view'd in a Map, than it can be briefly described in this Work of ours; besides, this Article is too large already to admit of much more. What Divisions of it the *Hittites*, *Jebusites*, *Amorites*, &c. &c. possessed, may be sought for in their proper Articles. As to the Soil of this Country, in Old Time at least, it must be acknowledged to have been very fertile, & well manured by the *Canaanites*. Indeed whoever considers the small Extent of *Canaan*, and the Numerousness of its Inhabitants (supposed in *David's* Time to be at least 6,000,000) might be apt to wonder how it could be able to maintain such incredible Multitudes, tho' cultivated with all the Care and Industry they were capable of, especially considering it was to rest every 7th Year: And yet 'tis plain that it had more than sufficed them, seeing they exported great Quantities of Corn, Oil, Honey, and other Provisions, to the City of *Tyre*, both for the Service of the King, and for Merchants who came thither for it fr. other Parts, *I. Kin. v. 11. Ezek. xxvii. 17.* Besides these, they had great Quantities of *Rice*, *Barley*, other Grain, Variety of Herbs and Roots, and especially of Fruits fit for Food, *Olives*, *Dates*, *Figs*, *Pomegranates*, &c. Their very Vines, wh. were very numerous, and of whose extraordinary Fertility the Spies brought such a noble Specimen, *Num. xiii. 23.* & seq. did afford them Food as well as Drink. For, as Wine was not drank in such Plenty as it has been since, their dried Grapes were not only in great Plenty, but were justly esteemed an excellent Food. To all these we may add the Multitude of Cattle wh. they bred themselves; tho' indeed there appears not to have been a sufficient Number

of these of native Breed, since the K. of *Moab* paid Tribute to *Abah* of 100,000 Lambs and as many Rams with their Wool, *II. Kin. iii. 4.* and *Jehoshaphat* drew a constant Supply of small Cattle fr. the *Arabians*, *II. Chron. xvii. 11.* It must likewise be remember'd that the Country had no Woods, Parks, or any waste Grounds. The antient *Canaanites* were already too populous and streighten'd to leave any Part uncultivated. Their Houses were not more spacious than their Families required, and their Gardens and Orchards did equally afford Nourishment with their Fields & Vineyards. We have Room for no more on this Head, &c. and what's missing that is material here may probably be found in other Articles of Places in *Judea*, &c. Wherefore we shall only add, that *Hebron* was the first City founded in this Country.

CANADA, or *New France* in general. The *Spaniards* pretend to have first discover'd this Country, calling it *Cabo de Nada* (*Cape of Nothing*), which Name in Time dwindled into *Ca Nada*. The *French* deny it, and lay claim to the first Discovery, by some *Low Britany* Fishermen thrown thither by Tempest, in 1504, and say that 4 Years afterwards *Capt. Aubert* of *Diepe* landed on it, and after him *Verrazano* came on Shore, and called it *New-France*, K. *Francis* having sent him to discover a N. Passage into the *S. Sea*, 1525. He being butcher'd by the Natives, the *French* sent *Ja. Cartier* of *S. Malo*, who return'd with dismal Accounts. However, other Ships were sent, which sailed higher up the great River of *Canada*. Towards the Beginning of last Century a new Colony was sent from *Rouen*, which with Difficulty settled; & having fortify'd in several Places both Sides the River, and received fresh Colonies, by Degrees enlarged their Territories to the Extent we now see them in. Since which, however, our *English* have come in for a considerable Share, especially towards *Acadia* & *River St. Laurence*, and which were yielded since to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. Waving the various false Accounts of its Limits by different Geographers, its greatest Extent is commonly taken from S. W. to N. W. i. e. from the Prov. of *Padoua* in *New Spain* to *Cape Charles* near the Bay of *St. Laurence*, near 900 Leagues. As its Extent is so very great both in Length and Breadth, its Temperature, Climate, Soil, &c. can't but also vary. All that Part inhabited by the *French*, along the Banks of the great River, is excessively cold in Winter, tho' very hot in Summer. The rest of the Country (known) is intersected with large Woods, Lakes, Rivers, which render it colder still. Yet hath it a deal of fertile Ground, capable of producing Corn, Barley, Rye, &c. Grapes, Fruits; but its chief Product is Tobacco, in great Quantities. There's Plenty of Stags, Elks, Bears, Foxes, Martins, Wild Cats, & other Wild Creatures, in the Woods, with Wild-Fowl and other Game. The S. Parts in particular breed great Numbers of wild Bulls, Deer of small Size, several Sorts of Roe-bucks, Goats, Wolves, Foxes, &c. The Creature call'd *Michibichi* is somewhat of the Tyger Kind, but not so large nor well mark'd, & flees at the Sight of Men, tho' it falls on any other Creature. It will even help the savage Natives in Pursuit of Bulls, &c. & seize that which they find hunted. There breed likewise great Numbers of Ferrets, Weazels, Squirrels of large Size and greyish Hue, Hares, Rabbits, especially white Castors highly valued, they being as scarce as the right black Kind. They've 2 Sorts of Bears, 1 reddish, and the other black; the former of which will fall on armed Men, the latter running at their Noise. The Rivers *Mississippi*, &c. breed Crocodiles little different from those of the *Nile*; on the Banks is a Creature call'd *Offa*, resembling our Hares (except Ears and Hinder Feet) the Female of which has a Pouch under her Belly, in which, in Case of Danger, she claps all her Young, and runs away. But the most valuable of all the Wild Beasts is the silver Fox, chiefly found in the N. Parts, so rare, that its Fur sells for its Weight in Gold. The Meadow Grounds, which are well water'd, yield excellent Grass, and breed vast Quantities of large and small Cattle; and where Arable Land is well manured it produces large rich Crops; so that it only wants more Hands to improve the much greater Part of it, there being scarcely above 80000 *French* Inhabitants in all that vast Tract, so that above 9 Parts in 10 lie waste. The Mountains abound with Coal-Mines, and some (tis said) Silver and other Metals. The extensive Marshy Ground swarms with Otters, Beavers, and other amphibious Creatures, & the Rivers & Lakes with Fish of all Sorts. Lakes are numerous as well as large; the principal are those of *Erie*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, *Superior*, *Frontenac*, or *Ontario*, *Nipissing*, *Temiscaming*. The largest is the *Superior* or *Upper Lake*, sit. the farthest N.

& reckon'd above 100 Leagues lo. & 70 br. having several considerable Islands, the chief of which *Royal Isle*, *Philippeaux*, *Pont Chartrain*, *Maurepas*, *St. Ann*, *St. Ignatius*, the *Tonnerre* (or *Thunder-Island*). The fame may be said of the other Lakes, especially *Huron*, which communicates by a small Channel with *Michigan*, & in which lies an Island along the North Coast call'd *Manitowalin* above 30 leag. lo. & 4 or 5 br. The Country abounds with very large Rivers, the 2 most considerable being those of *Canada* (or *St. Laurence*) and *Mississippi*. Of the latter in its proper Article. But as to the *Canada* this is its Place. Some think it to be the Name by which the Natives call it, others that of *Houchelaga*, but the *French* call it *St. Laurence*. 'Tis the largest in all *N. America*, and inferior to few in the World, being computed 25 or 30 Leagues wide at the Mouth, 200 Fathom deep, and 100 Leagues long; which yet, by Help of a good South Wind and Currents, it may be sailed in 24 Hours. This Width is taken from the *Cape des Rosiers*, just at Entrance; for fr. the *Cape of Gaspe* to the opposite Shore 'tis 40 Leag. broad. As to the Source of this River, tho' Missionaries have sailed up near 800 Leagues, as far as *Lake Alemipigon*, 'tis still unknown, unless it springs fr. it. That Lake discharges itself into the *Superior*, & this into the *Huron*, and this into the *Erie*, and this last into that of *Frontenac*; all by means of the same River, fr. which it issues out with a smooth Course during the 1st 20 Leagues; after which it becomes more rapid for another 30 Leagues, viz. to *Mount Real*. From this it resumes its smooth Flow quite to *Quebec*, widening as it runs, 'till it empties into the Sea above a 100 Leag. below it. But, according to the Report of the wild Natives, this River rises out of a Lake farther up, & larger than any we've mentioned, which they call *Affinipois*; & this last is said by them to lie abt. 50 or 60 Leag. above the *Alemipigon*, & supposed to communicate with the *N. Sea*. And 'tis not improbable but a *N. Passage* may be found by means of this Lake. Some represent the Navigation of this River safe, easy, pleasant; others so extremely difficult and hazardous, that the most exper. Pilots have much ado to escape the Dangers from Sandy Banks, Rocks, Shelves, along the *N. Coast*; also from Whales that infest it, and frequent Falls, or Cataracts, some of wh. very terrible. One in particular near *Niagara*, is between 7 & 800 f. high, half a League broad, the Water of which runs so violently, that all Beasts attempting to cross it a Qr. Leag. above are swallowed up: And it tumbles off the Precipice with such Fury, it makes an Arch under which 3 Men may pass a-breast without Danger. The River is however very deep almost all the Way, and hath a Number of pleasant Islands, the most remarkable being *Condres*, *Orleans*, and *Montreal*, *St. John*, *Miscou*, *Richelieu*, and several others. The *Isles aux Oiseaux*, or *Isles of Birds*, are 2 huge Rocks, 50 or 60 f. above Water, so close together a Barge can hardly pass between. These at particular Seasons are quite cover'd with the greatest Quantity of Fowls of all Kinds, which come to hatch, yet each knows to go readily to its own Nest. The Rocks are so covered with their Dung, one can't tell what Colour or Nature they are of; and the Place is so infected with the Stench, it's impossible to stay on it any Time without being stifled. The other Islands are larger, inhabited, cultivated, and fertile. *Orleans*, about a League fr. *Quebec* Town, is most considerable, 6 Leagues lo. and 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, having been erected into a County under Title of *St. Laurence*. The High Land is well wooded, and some Low Lands well inhabited & manured, insomuch that it yields vast Crops of Corn, &c. Fruit, Pulse, &c. The *Canadians*, at the 1st Arrival of the *French*, were rude, ignorant, and barbarous; and so the greater Part continue. Some live in Villages and poor wooden Huts, others live a rambling Life. Some are affable, &c. others brutish and cruel, without Religion or Conscience, and wholly governed by their savage Temper, extremely tenacious of their barbarous Customs. One of wh. is; as soon as their Females are 14 or 15 Years old, they are allow'd to prostitute themselves to all Comers for 3 or 4 Years. When, being glutted with promiscuous Coition, they begin to fix Affections on One; to whom, when marry'd, they prove so extremely constant & loving, that if he dies they never again marry, but mourn after their savage Manner all their Lives. This, with such vast Licentiousness before Marriage, their extreme Poverty, slavish Life, suckling their Children 2, 3, 5, or 7 Years, are main Causes of their Infecundity. Their Senses are so quick, that tho' their Eyes are continually dazzled with their Snows, & obfuscated with the Smoak of their Huts 6 Months at least in a Yr. they are not in the least affected with either. Their

Hearing is as quick, and Smell such they scent Fire farther than they can see it. Their Memory is so strong, they need travel but once thro' the largest Woods, &c. or sail any Sea, (which they do without Help of Compass) to retain all necessary Observations, to be able repeat the same Course ever so long after. They despise Notions of *Meum* & *Tuum* so far, that whatever any wants, others are forward to supply. If one has ill Success in Hunting, the rest assist him with some of their own; &c. &c. They despise Money to such Degree, that, except some converted to Christianity, and a few others on the Out-skirts of Towns, they'll not touch it, but call it the Serpent of the *French*, for which they rob and kill one another; whereas they see no Reason one Man should have more of it, or any Convenience of Life, than another. And they roundly tell *Europeans*, that they much more deserve the Name of *Savage* than they, seeing they neither quarrel, fight, envy, backbite, &c. for any Thing which another hath. The Misfortune is, our Travellers often contradict one another in the Character, &c. of these People; some representing 'em as barbarous and but one Remove from *Beasts*, others as gentle, hospitable, of sound Judgment, &c. and they differ as much as to their Shape, Air, Stature, Lineaments, &c. This may be, however, accounted for, from the great Difference there may be suppos'd really among such different Tribes or Nations of 'em, and such a Mixture too of 'em, in so vast a Tract and Variety of Climates, &c. They have no Towns of any Note. Their Villages are indeed mostly large, but meanly built, and commonly surrounded with double Pallisades, of very hard Wood, about 15 Foot high, 7 or 8 Inches in Diameter, with some small Squares in the Middle of the Curtains. Their Huts are generally about 8 f. long, 25 or 30 deep, and about 20 high; commonly of Wood or Mud, covered with Bark, and have 2 Alcoves, 1 at each End, 9 or 10 f. wide, rais'd about a Foot fr. Ground, which serve for Bed-chambers. Between those 2 Apartments they have their Fires, the Smoke having no Vent but some Holes in the Covering. Their Bed-chambers have small Cabins, some for the Married, others to part Boys fr. Girls. Their mean Beds are not above a Foot fr. the Ground; and one of these Huts will commonly serve 3 or 4 different Families. The *Canadians* ('tis mostly own'd) are generally tall, strait, well-shap'd. active, sanguine, and of a kind of Olive Complexion, and of very agreeable Features. Their Hair and Eyes are black, their Teeth very white, and their Breath very sweet. The Women are generally of middle Size, their Faces beautiful, but their shape fat, clumsy, and disagreeable. They wear their Hair plaited behind with Ribbons & Trinkets, which hang down to their Girdles; for they never cut it, whereas the Men commonly crop theirs once a Month. The Youth of both Sexes go stark naked, but the old & married wear a kind of Cloth, which covers 'em before and behind half way the Thigh; but when they go out of their Huts, they cover themselves with a kind of Cloak down to their Knees. In cold Weather, or at Hunting, they wear a kind of Great Coat, Cap or Bonnet, & Shoes of Elk or Deer Skin, wh. come up half Way Leg. They com. spend their Time in Hunting or War, leaving Care of their Houses, Families, & Grounds, to their Women; & 'tis these that plant, sow, & manage the Husbandry. They have not much Religion, yet some faint Notion of a Supreme & Eternal Being; to whom, however, they pay no outw. Worship; following only the Dictates of Nature, Custom, & Educat. But they have gr. Veneration for their Old People, who are as 'twere their Magistrates. CANADA, in its largest Sense, is commonly divided into E. and W. the former of which commonly known by the Name of *Canada* or *New France*; and the latter (which is of much later Discovery) *Louisiana*, in Honour of *Louis XIV.* The E. Canada contains the Provinces of *Canada proper*, *Saguenay*, *Acadia*, *Norumbeg*, *New England*, *New Holland*, & *New Sweden*; but only CANADA PROPER and SAGUENAY now belong to the *French*. The former of these, including all to N. & W. of the gr. River & Lakes, contains 28 Tribes, of wh. we have not Room to spare for a Detail; but 'tis now divid. into 13 Prov. *Gaspe*, *St. Jean Isle*, *Miscou Isle*, *Richelieu*, *Teeble River*, *Mont Real Isle*, *Fort Frontenac*, *De Conti*, *St. Francois*, *Notre Dame des Anges*, *St. Alexis*, *St. Michael*, *St. Joseph*. SAGUENAY contains 4 Nations, the *Esquimaux*, *Bersamites*, *Oumienquois*, and *Cacouchaquois*, and is divided into 6 Cantons, *Quebec*, *Sillieri*, *Tadoussac*, *Portneuf*, *Chichequedee* and *Port St. Nicholas*.

CANADA PROPER is by far the most consid. Prov. of all *New France*, farthest subdued, best peopled, and best cultivated. It hath on the N. *Terra de Labrador*, *Hudson's Bay*,

Bay, and *New Wales*. E. the great Riv. *Saguenay* divides it fr. the Prov. of that Name; S. the great Prov. of *Louisiana* & the *Iroquois* and *Etechemins*. The N. Boundaries are not known. The Natives have neither Beards nor Hair on any Part but their Heads. Their Complexion, tho' brown and Olive, is owing to Oils with which they anoint themselves. Their Food is Fish and Flesh; boil'd or roasted, without any Salt or Spice, both which they loath. They are active, brisk, & healthy, & have but few Diseases, and these they cure with the most common Medicines: The *Small Pox* is rife, yet but little feared or regarded in the N. & so is the *Great* one in the S. Parts, both which they cure with Simples and regular Diet. Tho' Multitudes of Beavers are bred in *Canada* in general, yet this Prov. is allow'd to have them in larger Numbers than any other, and larger and finer. As to these wonderful Animals, the following Account we hope may from the Majority of our Readers find a kind Reception. In the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences* is an Extract of a Letter fr. M. *Sarrafin*, the *French King's* Physician in *Canada*, concerning the Dissection of a Beaver. He says; the largest are 3 or 4 f. long, and about 12 or 15 Inches br. in the Chest and Haunches; that they commonly weigh above 50 lb. and usually live 20 Years. *Francus* says they live 30 or 40, & a tame one had been kept 78. *Sarrafin* adds, A great Way N. they are very black, tho' there are some white; but those of *Canada* are commonly brown, and their Colour grows lighter as they are found in more S. Countries. These Creatures, according to Accounts of Travellers, observe a wonderful Polity, & their Manner of Living and building their Houses shews an extraordinary Instinct implanted in 'em by the Great Author of Nature. To raise a convenient Abode, they chuse a low level Ground, water'd with a sm. Rivulet, where, by making Dams across it, they can form a Reservoir of Water and overflow the Grounds. These Dams are form'd by thrusting down Stakes 5 or 6 f. long, and thick as a Man's Arm, deep into the Earth; & these they wattle across with tender pliable Boughs, & fill up the Spaces with Clay, making a Slope on the Side against which the Water presses, and leaving the other perpendicular. One of these Dikes may be 10 or 12 f. thick at the Foundation, and they raise its Height proportionable to the Water's Elevation & Plenty. Being sensible that Materials for building are not so easily transported by Land as Water, they take the Opportunity of swimming, whenever they can, with Clay placed on their Tails, & Stakes of Wood betw. their Teeth to every Place where these Materials are wanted. If the Violence of the Water, or Footsteps of Hunters who pass over the Work, should damage it in any Degree, they immediately visit all the Edifice, and with indefatigable Application repair what they find out of Order: But if too frequently disturb'd by the Hunters, they work only at Night, or discontinue Labour. When they've compleated their Causey or Dike, they begin to form their Cells, which are round or oval Apartments, divided into 3 Partitions or Stories one above another. The 1st is sunk below the Level of the Dike, and is generally full of Water; the other 2 are form'd above it. The Walls of these Houses are upright and about 2 f. thick; & they are always built in Stories, that, in Case the Water rises, they may retire to a higher Situation. The Materials are the same as those of the Dike; and as their Teeth supply the Place of Saws, they cut off all Projections that shoot out from the Stakes beyond the Perpendicular of the Wall; after which they work up a Mixture of Clay & dry Grass into a kind of Mortar, and by means of their Tails lay it over the Building both within and without. They likewise drive Stakes into the Earth to fortify the Structure against the Wind & Water; & at the Bottom they strike out 2 Openings to the Stream, 1 of wh. leads to the Place where they bathe, and t'other is a Passage to that Quarter where they carry out every Thing that would soil or rot their Apartments. There's a 3d Aperture much higher, calculated to prevent their being shut up when the Ice hath closed the Openings into the lower Lodgments. The Dimensions of their Houses are proportioned to the Numb. of the intended Inhabitants, 12 f. in Length and 10 in Br. being found sufficient for 8 or 10; and if the Number increases, they enlarge the Building accordingly. It has been asserted for Truth 400 of these Creatures have been found in these Apartments communicating with one another; but such populous Societies are very rare, because too unmanageable; and the Beavers are generally better acquainted with their own Interests. They associate to the Number of 10 or 12, sometimes a few more, and so pass the Winter together in a very agreeable Manner. Some Beavers, call'd

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Terriers, (says *Sarrafin*) burrow in the Earth, beginning their Hole at such a Depth under Water as they are sensible it will not freeze at; & this they carry on for 5 or 6 f. just big enough for 'em to creep thro'. Then they make a Bathing-place 3 or 4 f. square, from wh. they continue the Burrow, always ascending by Stories, that they may lodge dry as the Water rises. Some of these Burrows have been found 100 f. long. Others say they begin their Burrows on the Land, & having dug downwards to a prodigious Depth, they then dig horizontally till they come to the Water. The Beavers of *Canada* have generally compleated all their Works in *Aug.* or *Sept.* after which they furnish themselves with Provisions for Winter. In Summer they regale on Fruits, Plants, Roots; &c. but against Winter they lay up a Stock of Wood, wh. they feed on, after steeping it in Water; and this in Quant. proportionable to their necessary Consumption. They gnaw off Twigs & Branches fr. the Trees, of wh. the large ones are convey'd to the Magazine by sev. Beavers, & the smaller by a single one; and 'tis observ'd they take different Ways, each having his Walk assign'd him, that they may not interrupt one another in their Labour. The Dimensions of their Pile of Wood are regulated in Proportion to their Number, and one of 25 or 30 f. square, and 8 or 10 high, is the usual Provision for 8 or 10 Beavers. When the Wood is soak'd in Water, they gnaw it into sm. Pieces, & convey it to their Cells, where 'tis regularly divided. Sometimes they expatiate in the Woods, and regale themselves and Young with a fresh Collation; for they love green Wood better than what's old & wither'd. The Hunters, sensible of this, place a Parcel of the former about their Habitations, & then have sev. Devices to ensnare them. When Winter is severe, and the Water frozen over, the Hunters sometimes break the Ice, & when the Beavers come to the Opening for Benefit of fresh Air, they kill them with Hatchets; or else they cover the Aperture with a strong Net, and then overturn their Lodge; upon which the poor Animals, thinking to escape by betaking themselves to the Water, & emerging at the Hole in the Ice, fall into the Snare, & are taken. --- Many other Things are related of the Sagacity & Industry of these Creatures, the Strength and Beauty of their little Cities, of the Wars wh. one Canton wages against another, and of their putting the most laborious Part of their Work upon those they take Prisoners, &c. All which, tho' seemingly well attested, & scarce exceeding what may be daily observ'd in Bees, Ants, &c. are yet look'd on by many as too much exaggerated to deserve Credit. These as well as the Castors are very much valued, not only for their Furs, but the latter for its Testicles, wh. are justly reckon'd an efficacious Remedy against sev. Diseases, especially of the Hysteric Kind; and accordingly the Natives make a great Commerce of both, and either shoot them or catch them in Nets, as aforesaid. --- The River *Canada* abounds with Variety of Fish, especially Carps of prodigious Size, and white Porpoises as big as Oxen, besides great Quantities of Crocodiles, and other amphibious Creatures. This Colony is said to amount to 80,000 *French* of all Sorts, who live in Plenty and Quiet. Their Houses are commonly of Wood 2 Stories high, neat, convenient, and well furnish'd. They live free of all Taxes, and have full Liberty to hunt, fish, fell Timber for Fuel or Building, sow and plant as much Ground as they can cultivate, so that they want for nothing. Their greatest Hardship is Winter Cold, wh. is so excessive fr. *Dec.* to *April*, that the greatest Rivers freeze over, & the Snow lies commonly 2 or 3 f. on the Ground, tho' this Part lies no farther N. than fr. 40 to 48 Degr. of lat. The chief Places are, *Gasse*, *St. John's Isle*, and the rest above-nam'd as in *Canada Proper* in the foregoing Article CANADA in general.

CANANEA, a small oblong Island, about 37 Leag. fr. *St. Vincent*, S. lat. 25. W. lon. 46. 50. spreads itself like a Crescent before the Coast of *Brasil*, over against the small Bay form'd by the Mouth of the River *Ararapira*. It hath 2 or 3 Villages, and a Town of its own Name. It has no other Strength than its natural Situation, which permits none but small Vessels to come near it.

CANANEA Town is sit. on the S. Side of the above-said Island, and seems as if 'twas built to guard the Entrance of the Bay.

CANANOR, or CONONOR, on the *Malabar Coast*, *E. Ind.* extends, accor. to *Baldæus*, fr. Mt. *Debly* to *Berghera*, wh. *Nieuhoff* makes 18 Leag. It abounds with Elephants, Camels, Buffaloes, Lions, Tygers, Wolves, Black Cattle, Sheep, Antilopes, Civet-Cats, Apes, Peacocks, Parrots, large Partridges and Bats. Here's a Mine of the *Azazimit Stone*, of the same Virtue as the *Terra Sigillata*, an Antidote agt.

Poison

Poison, and for Cure of Fevers, Bloody Fluxes, & Indigestions. Here are good Trees for Mafts, choice Fruits, Ananas, Bananas, &c. and such Plenty of Cocoa-trees that they serve for Fuel. The Ponds and Lakes swarm with Fish and great Lizards.

CANANOR Town lies on the *Malabar Coast*, abt. 240 m. S. E. of *Goa*, & 140 N. of *Cochin*, is populous & chiefly inhab. by *Mabom*. Merchants. It has a spac. safe Harbour. The Commodities here are Pepper, Cardamums, Ginger, Mirobolans, Tamarinds, Cassia, Ambergreece, Hyacinths, Granates, Saphires, and Rubies. They drove great Trade formerly to *Surat*, *Cambaya*, *Red-Sea*; but 'tis much fallen. The *Dutch* have a Fort here, taken fr. the *Portuguese*, 1663. the Fortifica. of which they augmented by demolishing the Town. There's a large Town at the Bot. of the Bay, independent of them, & gover. by a *Mabom*. Rajah, who can bring near 20000 Men into the Field, and has a Number of expert Musqueteers and Archers. His Government is not absolute nor hereditary. All the Treasure (Gold Coin) is put into Chests thro Holes in the Lids, wh. have 4 Locks, the Keys kept severally by the Rajah, Commis. of Trade, Ch. Judge, and Treasurer, who, or their Deputies, when Occasion for Money, must be all present. The Dominions of the Rajah of this Country reach but 10 m. S. of this Town, as far as *Tellichery River*, near wh. he has a Harb. call'd *Dormepatan*, shut in with a Wall on the Land-side, & embarrass'd with Rocks on the Sea-side; and over against it is the Island *Cacca Diva*, half a Leag. fr. Shore, environ'd with Rocks. He's also Sovereign over the 20 *Lacca Diva* Islands, about 40 Leag. fr. *Malabar Coast*, whose Product is Fish, & Cocoa-nuts, fr. the Kernels of which they press a fine clear Oil, & of the Rind make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Shell spun fit to make Cordage. They dry & export the Fish to the Continent.

CANARA (call'd by some *Tulimar*, by others the Kgd. of the *Chatins*), a Kgd. in the *Mogul Ter. Ind.* is a Country by *Luyts* placed under the gen. Head of *Decan*; but the *Sanfons* (perhaps more rightly) reckon it a Province appertaining to *Bisnagar*. 'Tis divided fr. the Prov. of *Cananor* on the S. by the River *Cangerecora*, and fr. *Cuncan N.* by the *Aliga*, having the Ocean W. and *Bisnagar* Kingd. E. It's 200 m. fr. N. to S. & 150 where broadest, divided into many petty Kingdoms, of wh. the Chief are *Onor* and *Baticala* on the Coast, and *Garzopa* Inland. The 2 first are subject (according to the *Sanfons*) to the same K. but all 3 are tributary to the K. of *Bisnagar*. *Fryer* calls all from *Guzuratte* to *Malabar* the *Canarie* Country, but *Canara* proper begins at *Gongola*, & thence extends along the Sea to *Malabar*, and inland to the *Sunda* Rajah's Pepper Mountains. The Country is fertile in Rice and other Necessaries, and produces wild Nutmegs used in Dying, Betel-nut, & Pepper called *Carwar* Pepper, though growing in Mountains 5 Days Journey fr. *Carwar*. The Plains bear 2 Crops of Corn in a Year, and the High Grounds Sandal-wood, Iron, & Steel. Here are many wild Elephants. *Gemelli* reports the People are as black as *Ethiopians*. They are robust and hardy; & their Religion is Pagan, though some outwardly profess the *Rom.* Faith, their Worship being like that of *Malabar*. The *Jougies* (Priests) live like Hermits; but carry in their Necks a beastly Figure of the *Pudenda* of both Sexes united, wh. barren Women repair to kifs, in Hopes of becoming prolific. They kill nothing, nor eat aught that had animal Life. Both Sexes go naked, save a Piece of Linnen over their Privities, the Womens like Aprons. Here began the Custom of Wives burning on the same Pile with their deceased Husbands; on what Acct. see our Artic. *BENGAL*, &c. To wh. let us here add, that any Widow who was afraid to comply with the Institution & Custom, was forthwith shav'd, degraded, & obliged to Drudgery all her Life. The Way here of burning is to dig a Pit, and fill it with Logs of Wood greased with Oil and Butter, which when set on Fire, during the Musick of Drums, Trumpets, &c. the Women leap in upon the Corpse in the Middle, and immediately a Log of perhaps 500 Wt. set at the Pit's Brink, falls in, on a Priest's drawing a String, crushes her, & is burned with her. Some take Opiates, & stand by the Pile till they fall upon it in their Sleep. The Country is generally govern'd by a Lady, who keeps her Court at *Baydour*, a Town 2 Days Journey fr. Sea. She may marry whom she pleases, but her Husband never obtains Title of Rajah; tho' her Eldest Son has it; but neither may interfere in the Government. These Queens are not obliged to burn with their dead Husbands. The *English* are permitted to ride on Oxen or Buffaloes; but only Officers of State or Troopers are allow'd to ride Horse, Mule, or Elephant. Nor are a-

ny permitted to have Umbrellas carry'd; so that if Sun or Rain offends, they must carry 'em themselves. The *Canarins* have Earth Forts on the *Malabar Frontiers*, to prevent Parties coming thence to rob; where are generally kept about 15,000 Soldiers on that Account, besides another Army towards the Frontiers of the *Sevajeas*. The Coast was insulted in 1720 by *Angria* the Pirate; but his Men that landed were soon forced to reembark.

CANARY ISLANDS. First read our Artic. ATLANTIC ISLANDS. The FORTUNATE ISLANDS, or as they are at present call'd THE CANARY ISLANDS, are in Num. 7. They lie to S. of *Madeira*, W. of the S. Coast of *Mauritania*, and betw. 27 & 30 Degr. of N. lat. Their Names are *Palma*, *Hierro*, *Gomera*, *Teneriffe*, *Gran Canaria*, *Fuerteventura*, and *Lanzarote*. *Palma* and *Hierro* lie most to W. Their Soil is rich; they have good Pasture, produce excel. Wine, Sugar, &c. and abound in Fruit. Each has a Town of the same Name. The 1st is 7 Leag. lo. 6 br. and 22 in Circumf.; the latter 10 Leag. long, 7 br. and 26 round. *Hierro* has a commodious Haven, & *Palma* a Volcano that emits vast Quant. of sulphureous Matter. On the W. Point of *Hierro* most modern Geographers place the first Meridian. *Gomera*, sit. to S. of *Palma*, is very fruitful of Grain, Apples, Sugar, Wine, and Pasture for numerous Herds of Cattle. It's 22 Leag. in Comp. and has a confid. Town of the same Name, and a capacious Harbour. *Teneriffe*, E. of *Hierro*, is said to be 60 m. long; in wh. is a famous Mountain call'd the *Pico* of *Teneriffe*, frequently cover'd with Snow; wh. renders it probable that this Island was *Pliny's Nivaria*, and *Ptolemy's Ninguaria*. The *Pico* is an Ascent of about 15 m. & 5 in perpendicular Height. We are told that when these Islands were discov. by M. *Jean de Betancourt*, a French Gentleman, for Don *Juan K. of Castille*, 1405. the Inhabitants of *Teneriffe* were under several Kings, who liv'd in Caves, and that they kept the Bodies of their Ancestors dried like Mummies. The Towns in it are, *St. Christopher de la Laguna*, *Santa Cruz*, *Rotava* (or *Oratava*), *Rialejo*, & *Garachio*. CANARIA, or GRAN CANARIA, had the same Name amongst the *Antients*, as we learn fr. *Pliny*; so that it is probable it was not given first by the *Spaniards*, as some Writers suggest; and 'tis as probable also that some Knowledge of it had been retained all along fr. the *Roman* Times, since the very Name assigned it by the *Romans* has been preserved to the present Times. 'Tis sufficiently asserted that this *Canaria* had its Name fr. *Canes*, Dogs, as it was formerly over-run with that Species of Animals, and those of an enormous Size, 2 of wh. were presented to *K. Juba*. Nor seems that Assertion to be at all invalidated by what *Gemara* asserts, viz. that when this Island was 1st discover'd [N. B. He means latterly discover'd by the *Spaniards*] no Dogs were found there. As well might a Man assert that never was *Britain* infested with Wolves, because none are now found here. The Dogs might have perish'd, or have been destroy'd, long before the *Spaniards* touch'd upon the Island. 'Tis fair, however, to take Notice that *Harris* agrees with *Hornius*, that the Name was deriv'd fr. the *Cananeans*, (i. e. the *Phœnicians*) who used to sail fr. the Continent of *Africa* to *Cerne*; and some think that *Cerne* is only a Contraction of *Canaria*. How natural such Supposition (especially as to the Contraction) is, let the Judicious think. But to proceed. This Island is 11 Leag. br. 12 lo. 38 in Comp. and about 30 fr. Cape *Bosador*. Its Situa. is E. of *Teneriffe*, and its Cap. City *Palma*, *Palmes*, (or *Canaria*). In Fertility it equals, at least, any of the others. It is the See of a Bp. subj. to the Metropolitan of *Seville*. It produced formerly a Sort of Dates and Pine-apples in considerable Plenty, according to *Pliny*. ---- *Fuerteventura* is E. of *Gran Canaria*, and about 25 Leag. fr. the Continent of *Africa*. 'Tis likewise fruitful; and has 4 Towns, *Tarafala*, *Lanagala*, *Pozo Negro*, and *Fuerteventura*. ---- *Lanzarote*, N. of the former, & in all Points answering to the rest, has 3 Towns, *Cayas* (or *Lanzarote*), *Puerto de Naos*, & *Puerto de Carvallos*. Tho' these 7 are the principal under the Name of the *Canaries*, there are sev. others in the Neighb. of less Note, as the *Isla de los Lobos*, betw. *Fuerteventura* and *Lanzarote*; the *Salvaticæ* farther tow. N. W.; besides *Rocca*, *Gratiosa*, *Santa Clara*, and *Alagranza*, N. of *Lanzarote*. They are all subj. to the K. of *Spain*. In the Rivers of these Islands grew the Plant *Papyrus* (Paper), as in the *Nile*, if *Pliny* may be credited. From the Custom of preserving the Bodies of their Ancestors it seems probable the antient Inhabitants of *Teneriffe* were either a Colony of *Ethiopians* or descended from their Progenitors, since we learn fr. *Diodorus* such Custom prevailed very early among them. ---- To speak of these *Canaries* according to mod. Geographers, &c. they lie to W. of

of the Coast of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, betw. the 27th degr. and 10 min. and 29th and 50 min. of N. lat. and betw. the 12th and 17th, 50. W. lon. fr. *London*. The Air is generally good, tho' hot, the Soil still fertile of Wheat, Barley, Millet, and excellent Wine (transported particularly to *Gr. Britain*), Pomegranate, Poplar, Fig, Citron, and Orange Trees, Sugar, Dragon's Blood, and other Sorts of Gum. Most of the Inhabitants are *Spaniards*; but some Remains of the antient Natives, call'd *Guanches*, who feed mostly on Goats-Milk, a People hardy, bold, tawny. The *Spanish* Fleet fr. the *W. Ind.* oft. make these Isl. their Rendezvous.

CANARY, or *Gran (Great) Canaria*, in partic. has been spoken of in the preceding Article. To which it must be added here, that it lies under the 28th degr. of N. lat. and the 14th and 15th of lon. W. fr. *London*. 'Twas discov. by *Peter de Vera*, a *Spaniard*, 1483. *Heylin* says they used to send 3000 Tuns of its Wine, from it call'd *Canary*, every Year to *England* & the *Netherlands*. CANARY, its Capital Town, is nam'd by the Inhabitants *Ciudad de Palmas*. 'Tis sit. in the S. E. of the Island, a Leag. & ha. fr. the Road where Ships anchor, defended by a sorry Castle on a Mountain; but the Rocks render it dangerous to come too near the Town. 'Tis peopled by about 12000 Islanders, all brave and capable of defending it, and is about 1 Leag. in Compass. The Houses, well built, are but 1 Story, & terraced on Top. Scarce any-body appears in Street by Day.

CANASTEL, a Village on the Sea Coast of the W. Prov. of *Algiers*, pleasantly sit. in midst of a spacious Grove of Olive Trees, at the Foot of a Range of Mountains, 2 Leag. to S. S. W. of Cape *Ferrat*, or the *Mesaff* of *Edrisi*.

CANCHEUFU, a City of *China*, where (says *Gemelli*) are very antient Towers on the Hills and Mountains, which the *Chinese* call *Patna*. They are about 150 Spans, or 112 f. high, some more. They end at Top in a long Stone cut in Knots, and are hexagon or octogon, of 9 Stories or Cornishes, and 6 Windows to every one to look out on all Sides. They vary in Opinion as to their Intent; but I am of Opinion the main Design was to beautify the City, they being mostly about the Gates in Sight of those that go in.

CANDACE. See CANDIA Town.

CANDAHAR Prov. is a Territory formerly subject to the *Mogul*, but at present to *Persia* (as will be under set forth), has *Sablestan* on the S. the *Mogul* Emp. E. the Country of *Balk* N. Part of *Mogul* Emp. with *Segestan* S. & Part of *Corasan* W. This Prov. is very mountainous, yet produces abundantly all Sorts of Provisions necessary for the Subsistence of its Inhabitants, except on that Side which lies towards *Persia*. This Prov. is become famous by the Revolution which the *Aghvans*, its Inhabitants, headed by *Myrr-Weis* and *Myrr-Maghud*, have occasioned.

CANDAHAR, Capital of the foregoing Territory, is sit. 450 m. N. W. of *Labor*, 500 S. W. of *Mesched*, and 675 E. of *Ispahan*; E lon. 66. 54. lat. 33. This City borders on *Persia* to E. and the Dominions of the *Mogul* to W. Its own Princes for a long Time subsisted on the mutual Jealousy of the 2 Powers between which 'twas situa. But at last *Shah-Abas* the Great found Opportunity to engage the Prince of it in his Time to put himself under his Protection; which he did, on Condition that a Prince of his Race should always Command in *Candahar*, as Vassal and Tributary to the King of *Persia*. *Shah-Abas* not only secured its Possession to him, but also to his Son *Alimerdan-Khan* after his Father. But *Shah-Sepbi* succeeding his Grandfather *Shah-Abas*, the *Persian* Court changed their Maxim, and failed not to raise Jealousy in his Breast against *Alimerdan-Khan*, whose great Wealth the *Persian* Ministers hoped to share. They sent Couriers one upon the Neck of another, with pressing Orders to repair to *Ispahan*. He knew his Life was aim'd at, wherefore, to provide himself an Assylum, he surrender'd *Candahar* to the Great *Mogul*; whereby he secur'd his own Life, and those of his 2 Sons who were kept at *Ispahan*, who would certainly have been killed with him; but now the Court, to keep fair with the People of *Candahar*, in Hopes of recovering that City and Territory, not only spared them, but treated them with more Distinction than ever. This Policy had its Effect under *Abas* II. Son & Successor of *Shah-Sepbi*; for when he besieged *Candahar*, the *Persians* in the *Mogul's* Army sent to its Relief, did not do as they could have done to hinder him from making himself Master of it, which he did in 1650; since which that City has always remained in the Hands of the *Persians*. 'Tis of the more Importance to *Persia*, because it covers the Frontiers towards the *Indies*, and there's none so strong in the whole Kingdom, it having been fortified by *European* Engineers while the *Mogul* was Master of it. As 'tis the

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greatest Thoroughfare of the Caravans between *Persia* to *India*, 'tis grown rich by the Stay which the Caravans make there, & wh. the Governors have the Art of protracting. One may judge of its Wealth by the Tribute of 12 lb. *Wt.* of Gold paid to the K. for every Day in the Year, exclusive of many other Duties, Fines, and Forfeitures.

CANDENOIS, an Island of *Muscovy*, lies on the N. W. Coasts of the Prov. of *Jugoria*, and is parted from it by an oblong Lake, which terminates at each End in a narrow Streight. Its most S. Verge begins under the Arctick Circle, and is very narrow; but it widens considerably as it extends towards N. and N. E. almost 2 Degrees. 'Tis about 45 Leag. lo. & 18 br. and lies between the 43d & 47th Degree of E. lon. It has several large Rivers, particularly the *Toy-na*, *Carana*, *Colcovva*, *Kia*, *Zicopa*, & *Poloxowa*. 'Tis full of Woods and Forests.

CANDIA Island. See CRETE.

CANDIA, the Capital of the Island *Candia*, or antiently *Crete*, is sit. on the N. Coast, (about the Middle of it with regard to E. and W.) at the Foot of a Hill, lat. 35. 20. lon. 25. 25. E of *London*. 'Tis plain the *Hispanic* *Saracens*, in the Time of the Emperor *Michael the Stammerer*, having, on their Invasion of *Crete*, entirely defeated and routed the *Roman* Army that opposed 'em, built and fortify'd a City in a convenient Place, called *Chandax*, pointed out to them by a Monk. From thence they made frequent Excursions, and shortly reduced the whole Island, which, by such its new Masters was thenceforth call'd *CHANDAX*, which in their Language signifies an Entrenchment, and from such Name came *Candace*, and *CANDIA*. Whether or no the Termination *-dia* might not have been deriv'd fr. the Isle of *Dia*, and so, added to the first Syllable of *Chan-dax*, composing *Chan-Dia*, we venture not to determine, and but just to hint a Query. But if, as 'tis asserted, the *Saracens* built their said City on the Ruins of the antient *Heraclea*, & that it lay over against the said Isle of *Dia*, such Derivation were not quite unnaturally to be thought possible. They who believe *Candia* to have been the antient *Matium* rebuilt may be right enough, seeing it's likely that *Heraclea* and *Matium* were one and the same Town, bearing different Names at different Times. *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* make no Mention of *Matium*, & *Pliny* writes these 2 Names all of a-piece. Perhaps it should be read *Matium Heraclea*, without a Comma between, as if thus, *Matium late Heraclea*; or they might have been 2 Towns conjoining or adjoining, and consequently both opposite to *Dia*. *Candia* is now, as *Tournefort* reports, the Carcass of a large City, which in the Time of the *Venetians* was well peopled, flourishing in Trade, and very strong. 'Tis little better than a Desert, excepting the Market-place, and a few Streets about it, where the principal Inhabitants live; the rest being hardly any Thing but Rubbish ever since the last Siege, by the *Turks*, who took it in 1669, which was 1 of the most considerable in the last Century, being of twice the Duration of the Siege of *Troy*, the Town having been stormed 56 Times, & near 200,000 *Turks* killed under its Walls. The Expences of it being to be imagin'd prodigious excessive, as in the 3 last Years of it 700,000 Crowns were given as Rewards to such Deserters as turn'd *Turks*, to such Soldiers as distinguished themselves, and to such as brought the Heads of Christians (for each of which they were allow'd a Sequin); whilst 100,000 Balls had been fired against the Place, 7 Bashas, 80 Principal Officers, and 10,400 *Janizaries* lost their Lives there, besides other Militia (*viz.* in the said last 3 Years). However, the Walls are good and well terraced; which was done by the *Venetians*, the *Turks* having hardly repaired the Breaches of the last Siege. The Port is fit for nothing but Boats, and Ships of Burden keep under the Isle of *Dia*. In the Town are computed about 800 *Greeks*, who pay Poll-Tax, whose Archbishop is Metropolitan of the whole Island. The *Jews* are about 1000. *Armenians* scarce exceed 200. There are 2 or 3 *French* Families, a Vice-Consul, and 2 Capuchins. The other Inhabitants are all *Turks*, the Muster Roll of whom may give Idea of such Troops in Places of War among the *Turks*: -- *Janizaries* of the Port called *Capicoulou*, 1000 in 10 Companies of 100 each; *Yamach Capicoulou* (or Detachments from several Companies, & exempted from ordinary Duty) 1500; *Yerli-Couli* (or *Janizaries* of the Country) 2500, in 28 Companies; *Spahi's* (or Horse of the Country) 1400 in 2 Regiments of 9 Companies each; *Azaps*, another Sort of Country Cavalry, 2 Regiments of 700 each; *Disfarli*, Militia of the Lieutenant of the Castle, a Regiment of 400 in 16 Companies; *Toptchis* and *Gebegis* (Cannoneers, &c.) 2 Regiments of 500 each, arm'd with Sabre, Half-pike, and in Coat of Mail;

Soucondelis

Scutellus (Guard of the great and little Fort of the Sea) 350; for Forts of the Town 1000; in all 10600. These ought to be the Troops in *Candia*; but there's Reason to believe none of these Bodies were compleat when the *Venetians* besieged *Canea*, since they could raise not above 4000 to relieve it.---The Country about consists of spacious and fruitful Plains, enrich'd with Grain of all Sorts; but Exportation of Wheat is forbidden without the Beglerbeg's Leave, who governs the Island.

New *CANDIA* is a Fortrefs about 2 m. from the foregoing to S. and was built by the *Turks* in order to distress it, whilst they were (as before said) blockading it; but it now falls to Ruin.

CANDISCH, *Chandis*, *Kāndi*, *Sānda*, a Kingdom or Prov. in the S. Division of *Indostan*, or *Mogul* Territory, in the hither *India*, has that of *Berar* and Part of *Malvay* E. those of *Chitor* N. *Guziratte*, *Ballagate* S. from which 'tis separated by the River *Tapti*. 'Tis 200 m. S. and N. and about 200 fr. E. to W. where broadest. 'Tis watered by 3 Rivers, of which *Tapti* (the most S.) falls into the Gulph of *Cambaya* at *Surat*; and the *Guenga* and another unite their Streams; & run into the same Bay at *Baroche*. Where the former runs the Country is fruitful & pleasant, but not so elsewhere. *Terry* says 'tis populous, & *Thevenot* that it more abounds with Cotton than any Prov. of the *Indies*, drives great Trade in Cotton Cloth, and manufactures Callicoes both white and painted; the former much esteem'd for their Stripes of Gold, Silver, Silk; intermix'd w. Flowers, wh. are transported to *Persia*, *Turkey*, *Muscovy*, *Poland*, *Arabia*, *Grand Cairo*, &c. Its *Quota* to the *Mogul* Militia 6,000 Horse, & 12000 Foot; its Revenue (as recorded in 1697) 1,388,125 l. Sterl. per Ann. The S. Part of this Country it call'd *Daytatote*, inhabited by the *Banians*, and had a King of its own till the *Mogul* conquered it.

CANDISH, or *CAVENDISH*, in *Suffolk*, on the Riv. *Stour*, between *Long Melford* & *Clare*, gives Name to one of the most antient and illustrious Families in *Britain*, the noble Duke of *Devonshire*.

CANDY, Cap. of the Island of *Ceylon*, *E. Ind.* is conveniently sit. in the Middle of the Island, *E. lon.* 81. 20. lat. 7. 30. & excellently watered. It's Strength is natural, being encompass'd with high Hills, Rocks, & Woods, and the Way to it fenced with Thorn Gates and Watches. 'Twas once the Royal Seat; but the *Portuguese* sev. Times burning it, 'tis much decay'd, & the K. removed his Court to *Nellemby-Neur*, a Town 60 m. to S. W. In Times of Danger he uses to keep his Court at *Digligy-Neur*, 5 m. S. E. of *Candy*.

CANEA, the antient *Cydonia* [See *CYDONIA*], is the 2d Town in Rank in the Island of *Crete* (or *Candia*), *Candia* being the 1st, and *Retimo* the 3d; the Beglerbeg of *Candia* commanding over the several Basha's of the 2 others. It's a Sea-port on the N. Side of the Island 28 m. from *Retimo*, & 100 W. of *Candia*; *E. lon.* 24. lat. 35. 36. It has a good Wall well faced with Stone and terrassed, defended by a deep Ditch, and has but 1 Gate Landward. The Port, tho' exposed to N. Winds, would be pretty good if carefully looked to; but the *Turks* entirely neglect Repairs of Ports and Walls; their chief Care being of Fountains, being great Water-drinkers, and obliged by Religion to wash all over frequently. The Entrance of the Port is defended on the Left by a small Fortrefs, where is a Light-house. The Castle is beyond the 1st Bastion. There are reckon'd in *Canea* above 1500 *Turks*, 2000 *Greeks*, 50 *Jews*, 10 or 12 *French* Merchants and Consul, with 2 *Capuchins* their Chaplains. 'Tis a Bishop's See subject to the Abp. of *Candia*. The Houses (as in all the *Levant* are but indifferent, the best but of 2 Stories; of which the 1st (the Ground Floor) serves for Parlour, Ware-houses, Cellar, and Stable. The Walls are Brick-work with Free-stone Angles. They ascend to the 2d by a Ladder almost perpendicular. This Floor is divided into several Apartments, and covered Terras-wise, but only with Deal-boards put together like a Cieling, supported by Oak Joists 2 or 3 Feet asunder. Outwards it is covered with a Lay of Earth tempered-like Mortar & well beaten, & then paved with small Flint-stones & Pebbles. The Terrass is made a little sloping for Rain to run off. These Coverings must be repaired every Year. In fine Weather they walk, & in great Heats lie, on them. Besides these every House has commonly a sm. Terrass on the same Floor with the 2d Story. It's properly but an open Room, adorn'd with Pots of Flowers, and is of gr. Benefit to Health; for most of the Houses being turn'd to the N. they shut the Windows when the Wind sits in that Corner, and open the Terrass Door facing S. Or the con-

trary, as soon as the S. Wind, so dangerous thro' the *Levant*, begins to be felt; for they are sometimes so hot as to suffocate People in the open Fields. The Country about between the Town & the 1st Mountain is charming, so also betw. it and the Gulph of *La Suda* it's nothing but Olive-trees. These never die in *Crete* (*Candia*) because it never freezes. The Forests are diversify'd with pleasant Fields, Vineyards, Flower-Gardens, and purling Streams shaded with Myrtle and Laurel.

CANETO, a fortified Town of *Mantua*, *Italy*, sit. on the *Oglio*, 12 m. S. W. of *Mantua*; *E. lon.* 10. 50. lat. 45. It was several Times taken and retaken in the late Wars.

CANEWDON, in *Effex*, on the S. Side of the River *Crouch* near *Walfleet*; was antiently term'd *Canuti Domus*, because *Canute* the *Dane* kept his Court there.

CANFIELD magna, near *Dunmow*, in *Effex*, had once a Castle.

CANFIELD parva, near *Dunmow*, *Effex*, has 2 antient Fortifications defended by deep Ditches, 1 of which is to this Day call'd *Castle-yard*.

CANG Gulph, or Sea, lies betw. *China* and *Tartary*, at the E. End of the long Wall.

CANGOXUMA, or *Cangoxima*, and *Cagoxima*, in the *Japanese* Island *Ximo*, is sit. on its S. Coast, and was made the Centre of Commerce by the *Portuguese* on Account of its commod. Situation & Harbour; tho' the Entrance is somewhat dangerous on account of Rocks, on 1 of which is at great Distance seen a noble Castle to defend it. At the Haven's Mouth is a square Light-house on a high Rock, to be seen above 20 m. off; and at its Foot a convenient Road for Ships. The Town has alw. a strong Garrison, of wh. 500 keep Watch Night and Day. It's water'd by a River descending fr. an adjacent Mountain into an artificial Canal thro' the City, fr. which it runs rapidly into Sea. The City has abundance of fine Buildings, especially Temples, Imperial and other Magazines, &c. and a stout Stone Dyke, which runs quite to the Sea, with a Rampart Breast-high cover'd with Copper.

CANINA. See *EPIRUS* and *CHIMERA*.

CANK or *CANNOCK*, *Staffordsh.* lies with its Forest on the S. Side of the *Trent*, near *Penkridge*. Here's a certain Iron Ore call'd *Cannock-Stone*; the Workmen call it the *Yellow Share*; wh. if work'd into Iron Bars will, when us'd to make any Thing, run all into Dirt, and is good for nothing. *Cank* is near 3 m. S. of the Wood.

CANLEY, a Hamlet of *Stoneley*, in *Warwickshire*.

CANNÆ, a Village and Castle of *Apulia*, *Italy*, sit. on the Riv. *Aufidus*, wh. tho' denominated but a pitiful Place, was render'd eternally memorable by the Defeat which the *Romans* under the Consuls *Varro* & *Paulus*, sustain'd from the *Carthaginians* under *Hannibal*, &c. and wh. Defeat was the greatest they ever hitherto had met with, having 40,000 brave-Men slain upon the Spot, and among them such a Number of Quality, that 3 Bushels of their Rings were sent to *Carthage*, for a Token of the Victory; and wh. Victory was so compleat as that very few of the *Romans* escaped either the Carnage or Captivity; whilst *Hannibal*, upon a Review of his Forces after the Battle, found, that he had lost only 4000 *Gauls*, 1500 *Spaniards* and *Africans*, & abt. 200 Horse. The *Roman* Army consisted of 80,000 Foot and 6000 Horse; that of *Hannibal* but of 40,000 Foot & 10,000 Horse. 'Twas evident that the Superiority in Cavalry was one of the principal Causes of so terrible an Overthrow; but *Hannibal* himself, by the wise Disposition of his Forces, by his singular Address, Presence of Mind, Vigilance; and personal Bravery, during the Heat of the Action, contributed more to this unparallel'd Overthrow, than all the other concurrent Causes that can be assign'd. We have not Room, nor is it our Province in this *Topographic Work*, to act the Historian more at large; and yet we hope for Pardon for introducing one of the Stratagems us'd in this memorable Action by the wily *African*, which was of singular Use towards obtaining so entire a Victory. Which was this: 500 *Numidians* came over in a Body to the *Romans*, with their Shields thrown behind their Backs, in the Form of Deserters, before the Beginning of the Action. On their Arrival at the *Roman* Camp they dismounted and laid down all their Arms, except the Swords which they had concealed under their Coats of Mail. The Consuls had not then Time to examine them; and therefore *Varro* order'd them to be placed behind the Army, till the Conclusion of the Engagement. Here they remain'd quiet till the Dispute grew very warm, when the *Romans* were so pressed on all Sides that they could not observe them; but then, supplying themselves with the Bucklers wh. lay scatter'd on the Field of

of Battle amongst the Heaps of Slain, and making use of their own Swords, they attack'd the Enemy's Rear, killing many, and striking the rest of the *Romans* posted there with the greatest Terror. Thus *Hannibal*, by his refin'd Artifice, found Means to lay an Ambuscade for the Enemy in a Plain, and behind their Backs, when such a Stratagem seem'd absolutely impracticable. This may serve for a Specimen of the Cunning which the antient *Numidians*, &c. were so famous for, & how justly our judicious Mr. ADDISON in his *CATO* thus drew a Part of their Character from the Mouth of *Syphax* to *Sempronius*;

'Gods! thou art able to instruct grey Hairs,

'And teach the wily African Deceit.'

Cannæ, as *Baudrand* tells us, has now nothing remaining but its Rubbish, and is called *Cannæ destrutta*. It is in *Bari*, a Prov. of *Naples*; 5 m. below *Canusium*, and but 6 fr. the Coast of the *Adriatic*; but it's not a Bishopric, as *Ferrarius* erroneously says it is.

CANNIBALS are those People among the *West-Indians*, chiefly the *Caribbees*; who us'd to eat Mens Flesh, such as the *Greeks* term'd *Anthrophophagi*, or *Man-Eaters*.

CANNINGTON, 2 m. fr. *Bridge-water*, *Somerset*, in a Country which, especially in the Winter, is extremely wet and fenny, is supposed to have been that of the ant. *Cangi*.

CANNONS, near *Edgeware* in *Middlesex*, is --- [or we may rather say *was*, it having been lately sold, and much or most of the Materials, as well as Furniture, sold from off the Premises, so that but Part of its Shell now remains, I say it *was*] the magnificent Seat, or Palace, built by His late Grace the D. of *Chandos*. The Approach to it is by an Avenue near a m. long, which fronts 1 of the Angles; by wh. Means 2 of its 4 Fronts appear at once, as if but 1, & so represents the House the larger; for the Distance admits not the Angle in the Centre to be seen; and yet, on nearer Approach, it created fresh Surprise to see the winding Passage opening, as 'twere a new Front, to View, of near 100 f. in Br. which the Spectator had not seen before; so that he was lost awhile in looking near-hand for what he so evidently saw a great Way off. The House was adorn'd and furnish'd with a Profusion of Expence, hardly to be match'd in *England*. The Plaistering and Gilding were done by the famous *Pargotti*, an *Italian*. The great Salon, or Hall, was painted by *Paolucci*. The Pillars supporting the Building were all of Marble; the great Stair-case extremely fine, & the Steps Marble, each of 1 whole Piece, 22 f. in Length. The Gardens were well design'd, and had vast Variety, & the Canals large and noble. A spacious Terrace descended to a Parterre, wh. had a Row of gilded Vases on Pedestals on each Side down to the great Canal; and in the Middle was a gilt Gladiator. The Gardens being divided by Iron Balustrades, and not by Walls, were seen all at one View from any Part. In the Kitchen-Garden were curious Glass Bee-hives; and at the End of each chief Avenue were neat Lodgings for 8 old Serjeants out of *Chelsea* College, to guard the whole, Night and Day, and attend the Duke to Chapel on Sundays. The said Chapel was a Singularity both in Building and Beauty of Workmanship; and the Duke at one Time us'd to maintain a full Choir, and had the Service perform'd with the best Musick, as in the Royal Chapel.

CANNONS-LEIGH, between *Tiverton* and *Wellington*, *Devon*, had formerly a Nunnery.

CANO Prov. in *Negroland*, *Africk*, is sit. almost 500 m. to E. of the *Niger*; the Inhabitants, mostly Herdsmen and other Husbandmen, dwelling in Villages. The Country produces abundance of Rice, Corn, and Cotton. Here are many Deserts and woody Mountains; in wh. many Springs; in which Woods great Store of wild Citrons and Lemons, not unlike the best Sort in Taste.

CANO Town, standing in the midst of the Prov. before-going, lat. 15. 30. lon. 12. 10. E. of *London*. The Walls and Houses are made of Clay; the Inhabitants rich & very civil. The King was once very potent, with mighty Troops of Horsemen at Command, but has since been tributary to the Kings of *Zegzey* and *Casena*.

CANOBIÀ, a Town of the Duchy of *Milan*, *Italy*, on the W. Side of the Lake *Maggiore*, 30 m. W. of *Como*; E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 46.

CANOPUS (or, according to *Stephanus*, *Canobus*, for so, says he, *Strabo* shews it ought to be wrote) the present *Borchir*, *Bichieri*, or, according to our Dr. *Shaw*, *Bikeer* [Dr. *Prideaux* mistakes in calling it *Rosetto*] was a City of *Egypt* (and heretofore a Bishopric) at the Mouth of the *Nile* which from thence was call'd the *Canopic* Branch thereof, & which was the *Heracleoticum* of *Ptolemy*, & the *Naucraticum* of *Pliny*.

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It was distant 5 Leag. from *Alexandria* to the E. 'Twas built by *Menelaus*, in Memory of his Pilot *Canopus*, who died in that Place, and was canoniz'd for a God. It was the Birth-Place of the celebrated Poet *Claudian*. — The Name of this ruin'd old Town brings to Mind a pleasant Story concerning the *Egyptian* God of this Name, whether or no the same with the famous Pilot above-mention'd we take not on us to determine. But the Story is by *Ruffinus* related thus: 'The *Chaldeans* worshipped the FIRE for a God, and challeng'd the Gods of all Nations for the Mastery. The FIRE, upon Tryal, consumed all the other [we may suppose Wooden] Gods. The Priest of *Canopus*, hearing of it, devised this Stratagem: He caused a Pitcher to be made full of Holes; and fill'd it with Water, and stopp'd it with Wax, and, setting *Canopus*'s Head thereon, dress'd it up like such Kind of God. The *Chaldeans* setting their God FIRE to consume it, the Wax being melted, the Water gushed forth, and so put out the Fire; and so *Canopus*, by his Priest's Cunning, got the Honour of the Day; tho' we may fear, however, that the poor God in such fiery Tryal had his very Cloaths burnt off his Back.

CANORIN Isle. See SALSET.

CANOW, or *Kanowe*, in the Prov. of *Candish*, in the *Mogul* Dominion, *India*, from whence the Country is by some call'd the Government of *Canow*, is a large City, wh. drives a great Trade in Cloths, Swords, Muskets, & a certain Fruit for Dying. Moll places it W. of the *Ganges*, in the Province of *Narvan*.

CANSO, a Port Town almost at the E. End of *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*, in *N. America*, sit. on a narrow Streight, wh. separates it from *Cape Briton*. 'Tis a Place extremely convenient for receiving Succours fr. *France*, the Harbour being about 3 Leag. in Depth, and consisting of several Islands whereof the (middlemost) biggest is near 4 Leag. in Compass, having fruitful Soil, well wooded, and water'd. It forms 2 Bays with safe Anchorage; and in the Continent near it is a River call'd *Salmon* River, because of the great Quantity of that Fish caught there. In short, the Fishery here is reckon'd one of the best in the World. The *French*, having *Cape Briton* in their Hands, would not (nor, we may be sure, will they, now they have it so again) suffer the *English* to catch or cure Fish at this Island without at best paying for a License from the *French* Governor of *Cape Briton*, tho' the *French* had no Sort of Right to any of these Islands or Harbours. The *New England* People had not long asserted their Right to this Fishery, and built and peopled the Town of *Canso* for that Purpose, ere they were outed, viz. in 1744. by the *French* from *Cape Briton*, who burnt the said Town; such Garrison as was here being transported, according to Capitulation, to *Annapolis*.

CANTABRI, the antient Inhabitants of *Biscay*, &c. See BISCAY and BILBOA.

CANTABRIAN Sea. See BISCAY (the Bay).

CANTERBURY, in the County of *Kent*, yet a County of it itself, 16 m. N. W. from *Dover*, 55 E. of *London*, E. lon. 1. 8. lat. 51. 14. is the Ch. City in *Kent*, and the Metropol. See of all *England*. 'Twas by the *Britons* call'd *Caer-Kent*, by the *Romans* *Durovernum* (fr. the *Brit.* Word *Durobern*, a swift River, because the *Stour* with rapid Course runs thro' it) by *Ptolemy* chang'd into *Darvernum*, by *Bede* into *Dorobernia*, and by the *Saxons*, *Cantwarabyric*, which means *The Kentish Mens City*, or *Court*, or *Borough*. Ant. Historians aver its being built by *Rud-Hudibras* (or *Lud-Hudibras*) K. of *Britain*, almost 903 Years before Christ, and call'd *Caer Kent*. Be that as it may, 'tis probable the *Romans*, who arriv'd abt. 50 Years before Christ, found it here, seeing 'tis mention'd in *Antoninus*'s Itinerary; & Coins of Emperors preceding him have been here dug up, & there being Remains of a double Military Way, besides the great Stone Causeys leading to *Dover* and *Lyme* from this City, cast up by the *Romans*. Under the *Saxon* Heptarchy 'twas the Cap. City of *Kent* Kingd. and Seat of its Kings; and when *Hengist* & *Horfa* first came over, *Vortiger*, K. of the *Britons*, resided and entertain'd them here; and encroaching *Hengist* afterw. kept his Court here, as did his Successors till K. *Ethelbert*, becoming Christian by the Preaching of Monk *Augustine*, gave him his Palace and Royalty of the City & its Territory, which he, when created Abp. by Pope *Greg. I.* made the Seat of himself and Successors, the said Pope removing the Archiepiscopal Dignity from *London* (the greater City) to *Canterbury*. *Kenulf*, K. of *Murcia*, seems to affirm the Archiepiscopal See was settled here by a Sort of Parliament. However it was, this City flourished ever after; and tho' greatly shatter'd in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, and several times ruin'd by Fire, it rose with still greater Beauty.

And

And it appears by *Domesday-Book*, that in the *Conqueror's* Time the Jurisdiction of the King and Abp. lay intermix'd; and tho' this latter had some considerable Privileges, as a Mint, Rents, &c. yet the King had the supreme Royalty, till *Wm. Rufus* gave the City of *Canterbury* to Abp. *Anselm* wholly, which Abp. *Lanfranc* held before out of Courtesy only. The Corporation had always a special and distinct Magistrate, tho' in different Times call'd by differ. Names. In the *Saxon* Days he was call'd a *Prefect*; for in 780. we read him, in certain Charters, *hujus Civitatis Præfectus*. 'Twas afterwards chang'd to *Portgrove*, as we find in a Deed of State, 956, *Portgereta*; in 1011 we find him nam'd *Præpositus Regis*, i. e. *King's Provost* of *Canterbury*, who was one of the Persons of Quality taken Prisoner by the *Danes*; in the Reign of *Ethelred*, when those Barbarians slew Abp. *Alphege*, many Monks, Townsmen, &c. to the Number of 42,000. This Provostship was at length doubled. K. *Hen. III.* ordain'd the Government by 2 Bailiffs, allowing the City to elect the same, and such ruled it for many Successions; but were at last chang'd into a Mayor & Aldermen, 26. *Hen. VI.* as it now stands; viz. a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Sheriff, 24 Com. Council Men, a Mace-bearer, Sword-bearer, and 4 Serjeants at Mace. After this the City flourish'd, partly by the Liberality & Expence of such superstitiously devout Persons, who flock'd from all Parts to visit Abp. *Tho. Becket's* Shrine (whom they call'd *Saint Thomas*), and partly by continual Passage of Travellers, but more by the Residence, Hospitality, and Munificence, of the Abps. who were great Benefactors to it. *Theodore*, the 7th Abp. founded a School or College, *Lanfranc* did much to the Reparation of the Walls, and *Simon Sudbury* built the Western Gate of the City, and the long Wall as far as the N. Gate, purposing to have encompassed the whole City had he liv'd. However, the Town itself, seeing the Necessity of that Work, compleated it; and succeeding Abps. so assisted and encourag'd the Citizens, that *Canterbury* not only recruited, but rose to that Splendor as even for the Beauty of its private Dwellings to equal most Cities in *Britain*, & for Magnificence and Number of Churches to exceed. It has 6 Wards, denominated from 6 Gates, *Westgate*, *Newingate*, *Northgate*, *Worthgate*, *Burgate*, and *Ridingate*; wh. Division is supposed very antient. *Westgate* is the largest and chief Thoroughfare. It has been the common Jail for Criminals ever since 31. *Hen. VI.* and was then call'd the *Speech House*. Over this Gate was a Port-Close, a warlike Invention to let down, to defend the Gate, any offensive Things, scalding Water, great Stones, &c. on the Assailants. In this Ward was a Royal Exchange, a Mint (establish'd in K. *Athelstan's* Reign, 924), and a Street for *Jews*, still call'd *Jury*, and the *Guild-Hall*. In *Newingate* Ward is a handsome Conduit, erected by Abp. *Geo. Abbot*. In *Northgate* Ward *Augustine* and his Companions were entertain'd and seated by K. *Ethelbert* at their first Coming; wherefore when Abp. he obtain'd this Privilege for it, viz. To be free from all public or private Impositions, and be a Place of Refuge for Criminals; so that if Thieves, Murderers, or any other most notorious Malefactors, tho' indicted, could get into this Part, they should be under the Protection of the Abp. and safe as if in Church. In *Worthgate* Ward was a *Bride-well* (so call'd from that in *London*, and which is become a general Name for Places of this Sort), which originally had its Name from a *Well*, where 'twas built, in the Parish of *St. Bride*. It's now used only for Reception of a certain Number of Boys (poor Townsmen's Children) in a Hospital Way. By *Ridingate* (wh. implies but the Road-gate) lay the *Roman* Military Way between *Doer* & *Canterbury*. By *Burgate* lies the Road to *Sandwich*; in which Ward was the Market-Cross, but was in 1645. pull'd down to coin the Lead into Farthings. And here is held a Market twice a Week, for all Sorts of Provisions, especially Poultry, for which it was so famous in antient Times, that the Place where that Market was kept retains the Name of *the Poultry*; for antiently Markets for diverse Goods were kept in diverse Places. The Cathedral, its chief Glory, was built partly by *Lucius* the 1st Xtian K. of the *Britons*, in the Time when the *Romans* govern'd here, but allow'd him to rule in his own Province as their Deputy. The *Britons* worshipped GOD in it till the Pagan *Saxons* drove them beyond the *Severn*, and continued disregarded or prophaned by Heathen Idolatry till the aforefaid Conversion of *Ethelbert*, when *Augustine* (stiled our *English Apostle*) repaired it, and consecrated it by the Name of *Christ Church*; and having built a Monastery adjoining he made it a College of Secular Canons. It remain'd in Peace 200 Years or more, being often enrich'd by Donations; but after, the Nation being filled

with perpetual Troubles from the *Danes*, 'twas suffer'd to fall to Decay, and being taken by that barbarous People in 1011, was rifled and burnt with the rest of the City, *Alphegus*, then Abp. being kept Prisoner 7 Months, and then put to Death. *Lingus*, his Successor, fell also into their Hands, and was 7 Months chain'd in a loathsome Dungeon. King *Canute* the *Dane* gaining sole Dominion of the Kgd. settled Things in Quietness, and made it his Business to repair the Monasteries and Churches destroy'd in his own & Father's Wars, &c. *Egelnothus* presided over this Church at that Time, and having the Royal Munificence entrusted to his Care, he began and finish'd the Repairs, and *Canute* presented his Crown of Gold to it. In the Time of Abp. *Stigand* 'twas destroy'd by Fire. *Lanfranc*, a *Norman*, being call'd to the See, resolv'd to rebuild it. He pull'd down all the Remains of the old Church, to its very Foundation, and in 7 Years re-edify'd the Church, Palace, and Monastery, in the same Place, but after a new Model. The Church was thenceforth call'd *The Church of the Holy Trinity*. *Anselm* succeeded *Lanfranc*, and much enlarg'd the Buildings; but dying before he had perfected his Design, *Conrad* the Prior and the Monks magnificently made an End of it, by the Countenance and Encouragement of K. *Hen. I.* And then 'twas dedicated anew, in Presence of the King and Queen, and *David* K. of *Scots*, most of the Bishops, & great Numbers of Nobility of both Realms, and called *Christ's Church*. Another Fire, 44 Years after this Dedication, destroy'd the Glory and Splendor of it. Three small Houses near the Monastery took Fire by Chance, and a strong S. Wind carry'd some Flakes of Fire to the Top of the Church, which getting to the Woodwork thro' the Joinings of the Lead kindled such a Flame inwardly as became beyond all Possibility of Relief; whereupon the Roof falling on the Monks Stalls, the Fire grew so great, that it brought the Walls & Pillars to inevitable Ruin. The Pope hereupon allow'd, that all the Offerings made at *Thomas Becket's* Shrine should go towards Repairs of the Church, which were so many and great, that the Monks made considerable Advance towards re-edifying it, and perfected the Choir. The following Abps. &c. still continued to increase its Magnificence, till it became such as now it is. Abp. *Sudbury* at his own Cost built 2 Wings, and the Chapel of *St. Michael* at the E. End of the N. Wing. He was prevented by untimely Death from rebuilding the Nave; for he fell into the Hands of the rebellious Rabble led by *Wat. Tyler*, who beheaded him on *Tower-Hill, London*. Abps. *Courtenay* and *Arundel* were generous in Contributions towards it; and the latter gave a fine Ring of 6 Bells, call'd the *Arundel Ring*. Abp. *Chicheley*, Founder of *All-Souls College, Oxford*, founded the Steeple call'd *St. Dunstan's*, for the great Bell in it he dedicated to *St. Dunstan*. Other Abps. have made other Additions. Historians record 37 Altars in this Church in the Times of Popery, but the Reformation reduced them to the primitive Standard, one Altar, or Table. The Font is a curious and most beautiful Piece of Workmanship, built, & since rebuilt, by Dr. *Warner* of *Rocheſter*. The *Martyrdom* (as it has been called ever since Abp. *Tho. Becket* was murder'd by *Hugh Morvil, Wm. Tracey, Hugh Brito, & Richard Fitz-Urſe*, in King *Henry II.'s* Reign) is at the Foot of the Stairs to go up out of the Nave into the Choir. It's commonly said his dead Body was thrown over the Wall on the other Side of the Stairs, and that the Mark or Stain of his Blood is yet remaining on the Stones where he fell. But both Assertions are false, for he was not kill'd on the Stairs, and the Stones on which he was slain are long since removed and carried to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, where 2 Altars are built of them. The immense Wealth offer'd up by Votaries and Pilgrims at the Shrine of this *Becket*, after he was canoniz'd, was such, that *Erasmus*, who saw it, says, That his Chapel (the Stone Steps to which are worn away to a Slope by the Knees of the Pilgrims who visited it) 'shone all over with rare and very large Jewels; and that 'in the whole Church appear'd a Profuseness above that of 'Kings.' In short, Gold was one of the meanest Treasures of his Shrine. *Dugdale* observes, that at the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Plate and Jewels belonging to this Tomb fill'd 2 great Chests, each of which requir'd 8 Men to remove it: And *Camden* observes, that *Becket* was so idoliz'd, that the Name of *Christ* (to whom the Church was dedicated) was almost laid aside for that of *Saint Thomas*. K. *Henry VIII.* who had all this Wealth, seiz'd all the Lands and Revenues both of the Monastery & Church, except such as he annex'd for Maintenance of a Dean, Archdeacon, 12 Prebendaries, and 6 Preachers. Under this Cathedral is a large Church of foreign Protestants, given

ven 1st by Q. Eliz. to the Walloons who fled from Artois, &c. from the Duke of Alva's Persecution. Their Congregation has been much encreas'd by Numbers of Protestants oblig'd to leave France, for the same Cause, in the Reign of Lewis XIV. So that here are computed no less than 2 or 3000 French Protestants, to the no small Advantage of the City, they having brought over the Art of weaving broad Silks, which is now arriv'd to such Perfection, that those woven here are as good, if not better, than any foreign Silks. — The said Cathedral is yet a large and noble Pile, 514 f. long, 74 broad, and 80 in Height, from the Area of the Nave to the Canopy. 'Tis in Form of a Cross, and built after the Model of the Great Church at Ghent, tho' not so large. 'Tis entirely vaulted over with Stone; but much too high for its Breadth, as all Gothic Buildings are. Here are many Monuments of Kings, Queens, Nobles, &c. St. Martin's Church in the Suburbs, built by the Romans in K. Lucius's Days, is of the greatest Antiquity of any in these Parts. The Materials bespeak its Original, being British or Roman Brick. 'Twas a Bishop's Cathedral from Abp. Theodore to Lanfranc, 349 Years, who was always to remain in the County, to supply the Absence of the Abp. who generally attended the Court; but the See happening to be vacant in Lanfranc's Days, he refused to consecrate another Bishop, and created, in stead, an Archdeacon of Canterbury, to be his Substitute on Occasion. Here are 15 other Churches, those of St. Elphege, St. George, St. Mary Breadman, St. Peter, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Andrew, St. Mary Castle, St. Mildred, All Saints, St. Paul, Holy-Cross, St. Dunstan, St. Mary Breden, and St. Margaret. — The CITY, which has undergone many Vicissitudes, by Wars & Fires, had strong Walls, the Materials whereof were chiefly Flint, with many Towers, a deep Ditch, and within it a great Rampart. The Castle, whose decay'd Bulwarks appear on the S. Side of the City, is supposed to have been built by the Saxons. The 2 Gates of Augustine's Monastery are remaining, and very stately. What has added most to the Advantage of this City is the Hop-Ground all round it, to the Amount of several Thousand Acres; so that till it was equall'd by Farnham it was reckon'd the only great Plantation of Hops in the whole Island. The City appears round before one enters into it; but 'tis an exact Cross, and is about 3 m. in Circumference, including the Cathedral & Gardens. This City and Shrewsbury are the 2 most noted Places in England for Brawn, of which they send great Numbers of Collars every Christmas to London. Here's a Free-School near the Cathedral, call'd the King's School, besides others, for 58 Boys & 66 Girls. It sends 2 Representatives to Parliament; and Dr. Herring, the present Metropolitan, is the 82d Abp. of this See. The Markets are Wednesdays and Saturdays; Fairs Whit-Tuesday, July 7. & 27, Sept. 21. & 29. Dec. 29. each for 9 Days.

CANTHELE, in *Africa Propria* (or Territory of Carthage) was a Phœnician City, not far from Curubis, according to Hecataeus. It seems to have receiv'd its Appellation from the Pagan Deity Saturn, since, according to Sanchoniatho and Damascius, the Word *el* in the Phœnician Tongue had a particular Relation to that Deity. This was not a Place of Figure, at least so low as the Classic Times.

CANTII, and CANTIUM. To the E. of the Belgæ & Atrebatii lay the Country of the Cantii, by Ptolemy & Cæsar call'd Cantium, by Bede, Cantia, which now is KENT. The Cantii were, according to Cæsar, the most civiliz'd of all the Britons, not differing much in Customs and Manners from their Neighbours the Gauls. The Places in Cantium mention'd by the Antients are Durovernum, Durobrivis, Durolenum, Portus Rutupia, Portus Dubris, Regulbium, & Portus Lemanis; now Canterbury, Rochester, Lenham, Dover, Reculver, and Lime. Whether Rutupia and Portus Rutupensis, by Tacitus call'd Portus Trutulensis, were one & the same Place, is question'd by our Antiquaries. Somner thinks they were 2 Places, contrary to the Opinion of Leland, Lambard, and others. Perhaps he may be in the Right; but 'tis not probable, says Camden, that Sandwich was the Portus Rutupensis, it being evident that Stonar was the Road where the Ships lay that came to Rutupia; and Somner himself allows Stonar to have been an antient Port. In the Opinion of Camden therefore Portus Rutupensis was Stonar, & Rutupia the present Village of Richborough, at some Distance from the Sea. Be that as 'twill, 'tis certain that in the Roman Times Gessoriacum (now Bologne) and Rutupia or Portus Rutupensis, were, for those who from Gaul came into Britain or from Britain cross'd over into Gaul, what in our Times are Dover and Calais. Hence frequent Mention is made of Rutupia by the Latin Writers; nay, the Word Rutupinus was by some

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of the Poets used instead of Britannus, so famous was Rutupia in the Roman Times. Portus Dubris (now Dover) is first mention'd by Antoninus; but before the Romans abandoned the Island it became no less famous than Rutupia itself. At Rutupia was quarter'd the 2d Legio Augusta; at Portus Dubris the Tungricani; at Portus Lemanis (or Novus Portus, as Ptolemy calls it) the Turnacenses; and at Regulbium or Regukvium, the 1st Cohort of the Betasii, as we read in the Notitia. Ptolemy reckon'd Londinium (London) among the Cities of the Cantii; but he was therein certainly mistaken. When the Roman Government was established in Britain, the Sea-coast of Kent, which they term'd Littus Saxonicum (the Saxon Shore,) had, from the Time of Dioclesian, a particular Governor, by Marcellinus call'd Count of the Sea-coast, & by the Notitia, Count of the Saxon Shore, whose Province it was to prevent the Barbarians, especially the Saxons, who began then to infest Britain, from plundering the Country. In Imitation of the Romans our Ancestors set over this Coast a Governor or Portreve, commonly call'd the Warden of the Cinque Ports, from his presiding over 5 Ports. Cæsar landed, when he invaded Britain, in the Country of the Cantii, and (as is commonly believ'd at Deal) Aug. 26. in the Afternoon, 54 Years before the Birth of Christ. Cantium is parted from the Continent by a narrow Sea, by Solinus call'd Fretum Gallicum, by Tacitus and Marcellinus Fretum Oceani and Oceanus Fretalis. See KENT.

CANTIN CAPE, a Promontory in the Atlantic Ocean, on the Coast of Morocco, Africa, sit. in 10 degr. W. lon. and 33 N. lat.

CANTIRE, or Kintire, i. e. in Irish, the Land's Head, a Peninsula of Scotland, in the most S. Division of Argyleshire, stretching into the Irish Sea W. of the Isle of Arran, 37 m. from N. to S. and 7 in Breadth. 'Tis a very fruitful populous Tract, inhabited both by Highlanders and Lowlanders, though for most Part by the former. 'Tis divided from Argyle proper by Loch-Fyn. It, as well as Lorne, gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle.

CANTON. See KANTON.

CANTONS, the Provinces of Switzerland.

CANTOR Kingdom, on the Coast of Nigritia, or North Guinea, extends along the S. Side of the Gambia, including within it many petty Kingdoms tributary to the Emperor.

CANTZ, or Canth, a Town of Silesia, 6 m. W. of Breslaw; E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 51. 6.

CANUBY, on the River Gambia, in the Country of Tomanary, Negroland, lies a few Leagues from Yamyamacunda. The Port is on the S. Side of the River, but the Town, for the same Reasons as Yamyamacunda, is transported over against it on the other Side of the River.

CANUCCIS, or CANUCIUS. See BRESK.

CANNVY-Isle, in the Hundred of Barstable, Essex, is the Connos mention'd by Ptolemy, and the Convernios of other Antients. 'Tis about 5 m. long from Hole-Haven to Leigh. Over against it is the Place call'd the Hope. Part of it belongs to Westminster Church. The Island lies low, and is sometimes overflow'd by the Tide of the Thames, which is here 2 m. over; but of the Thousands of Sheep here fed, they retreat so fast to its Hills, few are lost.

CAORLO, Caborle, Caprula, a Town (ill inhabited by reason of its unwholesome Air) on an Island of the same Name, at the Bottom of the Gulph of Venice, near the Confines of Friuli, about 4 m. from the River Lemene, 20 N. E. from Venice, 30 S. from Aquileia, and 11 from Concordia. 'Tis the Name of a small Bishopric under the Patriarch of Venice, and now belongs to that See, as does the Island to the State.

CAPACCIO, Caput Aqueum, in the Hither Principate, Naples, about 20 m. S. of Salerno, 30 W. of Policastro, 55 S. E. of Naples; E. lon. 15. 32. lat. 40. 18. 'Tis a Town now of no great Note, which sprung from the Ruins of antient Pæstum, or Pæsi, raz'd by the Saracens in 930. and stood about 3 m. from this, on the Sea-Coast. Capaccio was formerly sit. on a neighbouring Hill, fortified with a strong Castle, and was a considerable Episcopal See. The Emperor Frederick had it destroy'd about 1249. since which it has been rebuilt in a neighbouring Plain at the Foot of that Hill; but 'tis fallen to great Decay, tho' still retaining the Title of Bishopric.

CAPE AGUER. See it under its proper Name AGUER. [N. B. See most other Capes, not under that common Appellative CAPE, but under their diverse Proper Names. For Instance, for CAPE ANN, see ANN, &c. &c. But for CAPE-BRITON see the next following Article.]

CAPE-BRITON Island, or L'Isle Royale (i. e. the Royal Island), lies between the 45. 30. and 47. 10. Degr. of N. lat.

N. lat. about 20 Leag. from *Newfoundland*, with which it forms the Entry into the Gulph of *St. Laurence*. The Streight which separates it from *Acadia* (or *Nova Scotia*) is not above 5 common Leag. in Length, & but 1 in Breadth, and is call'd the Streight of *Fronsac*. The Island fr. N. E. to S. W. is not 40 Leag. long, nor its greatest Breadth from E. to W. above 25. Its Figure is very irregular, being so cut with Lakes and Rivers that the 2 chief Parts are join'd by an Isthmus about 800 Paces broad, which separates the Bottom of *Port Toulouse* from several Lakes call'd *Labrador*, which empty Eastward into Sea by 2 Channels form'd by the Isle of *Veraerone*, or *La Boularderie*, which is about 7 or 8 Leag. long. The Climate is much the same as that of *Quebec*, but more subject to Fogs. The Soil is not every where of like Goodness, yet productive of all Kinds of Trees, Oaks of prodigious Bigness, Pines fit for Masts, Cedars, Ash, Maple, Plane, Aspin, and Apple; Pulse, Wheat, and other Corn, Flax, and Hemp. The Mountains can be cultivated to the very Top, and the best Soil has a Declivity to Southward, being shelter'd from the N. and N. W. Winds by the Mountains that cover them on the Side of the River *St. Laurence*. Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, find enough to live on; and the Inhabitants can subsist by Hunting and Fishing best Part of the Year. Several Mines abound with excellent Coals; and as they are situate like Mountains, there needs no Digging or Draining to come at the Coals. Limestone is also found here. 'Tis asserted there's no Place in the World where greater Quantities of Cod is taken, or which affords better Conveniency for drying it. Game is of late scarce; but the Partridges are near as big as Pheasants. Sea-wolves, Porpoises, and Seals, are easily to be taken. The Harbours are all open to the E. going round to Southward for 55 Leaguës, beginning with *Port Dauphin* down to *Port Toulouse*, which lies almost at the Entrance of the Streight of *Fronsac*. Every where else 'tis difficult to find any anchoring Place for the smallest Vessels in some Creeks, or between the Islands. All the N. Coast is very high, almost inaccessible, nor is it much easier to land on the W. till you come to the said Streight, at the Issue of which you meet with *Port Toulouse*. That Port lies between a Gulph call'd *Little St. Peter* and the Isles of *St. Peter*, over against those of *Madame* or *Maurépas*. Going thence to N. E. you come to the Bay of *Gabaron* or *Gaboria*, the Entrance of which is about 20 Leag. from *St. Peter's Isles*, 1 Leag. broad, between Rocks. One may come very near all these Isles, some of which jut out a Leag. and half to Sea. *Gabaron Bay* is 2 Leag. deep, and affords good Anchorage. The Harbour and Town of *Louisburg*, as also *Whales Harbour*, *Labrador Gulph*, *Port Dauphin*, &c. will be spoken of under their own proper Articles. — We wish that we could with Pleasure relate the Circumstances of this important Island being taken from the *French*, by the resolute brave *English*, under the prudent & happy Conduct of the worthy General *Pepperell*, to whom *Louisburg* was surrender'd June 17. 1745. We say we wish that we could with Pleasure do so; but alas! with Grief we must be forced, in Truth, to own, that it was given back again to our Eternal Enemy the *French* in the late Treaty of Peace at *Aix-la-Chapelle*; so that, we fear, they have it again, by their Possession thereof, in Case of a War, too too much in their Power to disturb, if not destroy, the neighbouring *British* Settlements in *Nova Scotia* & *Newfoundland*, and interrupt their Trade and Fisheries; whilst at the same Time they may protect their own Navigation to *Quebec*, &c. We could expatiate copiously on this Subject, were it not so disagreeable to a *True English Spirit*. We could not honestly say less; and hope none will be ill-natur'd enough to say we have said too much.

CAPEL, in *Kent*, lies on the S. Side of *Tunbridge*.

CAPEL, *Surrey*, the next Parish to *Dorking*, on the Borders of *Suffex*; where it is recorded, that in the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* Part of a Mountain in the Mosses of one *Thomas Constable*, being divided from the other Part, moved down to the very Bottom of the Farm, leaving the Lands over which it passed full of Hills and Holes.

La CAPELLE, in *Upper Picardy*, *France*, is a small City on the Borders of *Hainault*, about a League from the River *Oyse*, 5. from *Landrecy* to S. E. and 5 from *Guisse* to N. E. 'Twas formerly one of the Bulwarks of *France*, & strongest Place in *Picardy*; but its Fortifications have been demolish'd, and 'tis now but a Borough.

CAPERNAUM was a City sit. on an Eminence by the Lake of *Genezareth*, tho' the exact Place be not positively known. It is not (as *Dr. Wells* takes Notice) once mentioned in the Old Testament under this or any Name;

whence it may be concluded it was not then in Being, and so probably one of the Towns built by the *Jews*, at their Return from the *Babylonish* Captivity, upon the Sea-Coast; i. e. on the Coast of the Sea of *Galilee*, in the Borders of *Zabulon* and *Nephtalim*, & consequently towards the upper Part of that Sea-coast. It took Name from an adjoining Spring, of great Repute for its chrystaline flowing Waters, which *Josephus* informs us was call'd by the Natives *Capernaum*. And as the Excellence of this Fountain was probably one Inducement to build the Town, so there seems to have been another Motive for chusing this Situation, viz. its Conveniency for a Waisting-place from *Galilee* to the other Side of the Sea: For this seems to be alluded to by the Prophet *Isaiab* in the Prophecy which was fulfilled by our Saviour's dwelling at *Capernaum*, which as cited by *St. Matthew*, iv. 15, 16. is, *The Land of Zabulon, . . . by the Way of the Sea beyond Jordan; Galilee of the Gentiles, &c.* Now, this Expression by *Way of the Sea beyond Jordan* is, 'tis thought, to be understood as denoting thus much; --- That as the Gospel should be preached chiefly within the Lands of *Zabulon* and *Nephtalim* in general, so more particularly at the Town whence should be the *Way by Sea* from *Galilee* to the Country lying beyond *Jordan*. As to *Galilee of the Gentiles*, this N. Part of *Galilee* was so term'd, either because it was very populous or because it was inhabited by many *Gentiles* as well as *Jews*. --- Our Saviour chose this Place instead of that of *Nazareth*, where the Stubborness and Incredulity of the People had been an Obstruction to his Doctrine and Miracles. He made it his chief Abode during the last 3 Years, and wrought a great Number of Miracles there. But, as they made him no answerable Returns, he forewarns them, that tho' their City was then exalted unto Heaven, it should shortly be brought to Hell (or the lowest Abyss), &c. *Matt.* xi. 23. Which came accordingly to pass in the *Jewish War*, so that no Footsteps remain of it, — unless 6 poor Fishermen's Cottages be it. As it's our Design and Endeavour to render (more especially our Scripture) Articles both useful and entertaining, 'tis presum'd we shall need no Apology of our adding here some Lines, written by a learned Commentator suitable to the Tenor of some Part of this Article. 'It is (says he) a matter of great Wonder how the *Jews* could see such a vast Number and Variety of Miracles wrought by Christ on the Sick, Halt, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, &c. &c. and yet belive him a false Prophet, a Deceiver, or any thing rather than a Person sent from God. But, not to mention that the Tenets of their several Sects were diametrically opposite to the Doctrine and Spirit of the Gospel, &c. we may conclude, that what most helped to confirm them in such absurd Judgment of him was that Passage in *Deut.* xiii. 1. & seq. *If there arise among you a false Prophet, &c. &c.* [Turn to the Place.] --- Which rightly understood is only a prudent Caution against their being drawn aside by false Prophets, and pretended Wonder-workers; but which they did, and still to this Day do, understand so literally, and contrary to the Design of the Law-giver, as to infer a Possibility of a Man's working many and great Miracles either by the Help of the Devil, Magic, or other Means, and without any other View but that of withdrawing People from the Service of God. Now, when once Men are possess'd with such an absurd Notion, what Miracles can any Person work that may not be reduced under that Class, if they have any Dislike either to his Person or Doctrine, or can find any plausible Objection against his Manner of working them? All which concurred here against those of our Saviour, and were upon those Accounts rejected by the Generality of the *Jews*; and are so even to this Day. Accordingly they are so far from denying him to have done great and signal Miracles, that they have invented the most stupid Stories to prove that he did them either by Magick, which they say he learned in *Egypt*, or by going privately into the Temple, and stealing thence the ineffable Name of God, by Virtue of which he could perform all those great Wonders; and many such childish Evasions, the bare mentioning of which is a sufficient Confutation of 'em. Those who desire to know more of this *Jewish* Trash may consult, amongst others, the Book intitled *Sepher Tholoth Jesu*, or the History or Book of the Generations of *Jesus*. But to give our *English* Reader a short Specimen of their Opinion concerning him out of those Books; --- Some affirm him to have been the Son of one *Panther* begotten on a Milliner of his debauching, and that the Soul of *Esau* (whose Memory they have in great Abhorrence) passed into him (Which is according to their Doctrine of the Soul's Transmigration); that he stole into the Temple, and

and took from thence the Name of God; and having made an Incision in his Thigh, stuck it into it, and let the Flesh and Skin grow over it; that he became by it a very great Conjurer and Wonder-worker; that Judas was another of the same Stamp, & his Competitor; that they had a great Number of Contests, — (which we forbear inserting on Account of their Ridiculousness as well as Impiety) — and that Judas was still Conqueror in all, and gave him at last a total Defeat. One would be apt to think these to be idle Tales, invented only to amuse their Children, and breed them up in a Contempt of Christianity; and some of them have even affirmed it, to wipe off the just Imputation they would otherwise incur: And yet they are chiefly founded on some as ridiculous Stories fetched out of their *Talmud*, where Mention is made of Christ's Miracles, and of the Means by which he attained to the Power of performing them, and pass as current amongst them as the Book out of which they are taken. But what can they say for one of their greatest Rabbies [*Abr. Ben Dior*], who affirms one *Jesua* the Son of *Berachia*, or *Perachia*, to have been Tutor to *Jesus Christ*, & to have taken him into *Egypt*, & to have turned him off for his Debaucheries; tho' in order to these Two having been Contemporaries, the latter must have been born under *Alexander Jannæus*, and have died in the 36th Year of his Age, in the Reign of *Aristobolus*. This Anachronism another Learn'd Rabbi [*Gedaliah*] has endeavoured to rectify by substituting a 2d *Jesua*, who lived in the Time of *Hillel* & *Shammai*, & was Tutor to *Jesus Christ*. But this, like their History of the 2d Temple, which makes *Pompey* to have taken him Prisoner, doth but lessen, not clear, the Anachronism, and only exposes their Ignorance, not to call it worse.

CAPES, *Caps*, *Cabez*, *Capex*, in the Republic of *Tripoli*, is supposed the antient *Tacape*, and was a good large Town, well wall'd and fortified, sit. in a Bay of its Name, defended by a stout Fort, at the Mouth of the hot River *Capex* [which see described in the Article *TRIPOLI PROPER*]. It made a great Figure in the *Roman* Times; but suffer'd such Vicissitudes from the *Goths*, &c. and is at present so much expos'd to the IncurSIONS of *Arabs*, that 'tis inhabited only by a Parcel of poor Fishermen and Husbandmen.

CAPHTOR and CAPHTORIM. First read the Article *CASLUHIM*. That the *Caphtorim* (says *Dr. Wells*) were sit. near to the *Casubim* is infer'd, not only from *Moses's* mentioning them next one to another in *Gen. x.* but also from this, that the *Philistines*, who are ver. 13. said to be descended of the *Casubim*, are elsewhere denoted by the Name of *Caphtorim*, as *Deut. ii. 23.* *Jer. xlvii. 4.* and *Amos ix. 7.* which perhaps can't be better accounted for than by supposing the *Casubim* and *Caphtorim* to be Neighbours, & in Time to have been mutually so intermixt as to have been look'd upon to be one and the same People. Now the Name of *Caphtor* seems to be preserv'd in an old City of *Egypt* call'd *Coptus*: From which as the Name of *Cophes* is still given to the Christians of *Egypt* (whence the Translation of the Bible us'd by 'em is call'd the *Coptic* Translation), so 'tis not unlikely that the common Name of *Egypt* was deriv'd from it; it being call'd *Egyptus* for *Ægophus*, — as if one would say in *Greek* Ἰαῖα Κοῖτης (*Aia Coptou*), the Land of *Coptus*. And 'tis a good Remark of the learned *Mede*, that the *Greek* Ἰαῖα (*Aia*, or *Æa*) is likely deriv'd from the *Hebrew* (*Ai*, or *Ei*): to which may be very pertinently subjoin'd this Remark, that in the foregoing *Jer. xlvii. 4.* what we render the Country of *Caphtor* is in the *Hebrew* term'd *Ai Caphtor*; which are the very 2 Words from which we suppose the *Greeks* to have moulded *Aiguptos*, *Ægyptus*. And this is taken Notice of by our own Translators, who in the Margin of our Bible observe, that the *Hebrew* Word translated the Country in the Text denotes also an Isle. And 'tis further observable that this Name is very properly given to the City *Coptus*, forasmuch as it stood in a small Island. So that upon the whole we need not doubt thereabout to fix the first Settlement of the *Caphtorim*.

The CAPITANATE (antiently *Apulia Daunia*), a Province of the Kingd. of *Naples, Italy*, is bounded N. & E. by the *Adriatic* Sea, N. W. by *Molise*, S. by the *Farther Principate*, the *Basilicate*, and *Bari*. Its Soil is naturally dry and sandy, Grass short, but sweet, & breeds a great Number of Cattle small & great, which are driven thither from the *Abruzzo*. Here are scarce any Woods, but several Lakes and considerable Rivers; the most noted among the former, *Lago di Lesino*, *Varano*, *Lago Salfo* (or Salt Lake), *Breselino* Lago, and *Cànale de Sant Antonio*; of the latter, *Ofanta*, *Carapella*, *Cervaro*, *Candelare*, *Fortore*, & *Tiferno*.

Y y y

The only Mountain of Note is *Gargani*, or *Monte Sant Angelo*, which stretches thro' great Part of the Province. Cities along the *Adriatic* Coast are *Manfredonia* the Capital, *Vieste*, *Lesina*, *Termoli*, *Civita a Mare*, *Rhodia*, & *Porto Græco*. Inland, *Ascoli*, *Lucera de gli Pagani*, *S. Severo*, *Siponto* (now ruin'd), *Monte S. Angelo*, *Bovino*, *Salpe*, *Volturara*, *Dragonara*, *Farenzuola*, alias *Ferentino*, & *Troja*. Less Towns, *Monte Negro*, *Campo Martino*, *Guglionisi*, *Pietra*, *Catella*, *Celenza*, *Cieti* (ruin'd), *Terra Capriola*, *Santo Licandro*, *Porcina*, *Torre Maggiore*, *Volturmo*, *Albrona*, *Castelluzzo*, *di Chiani*, *Orsara Delecito*, *S. Leonardo*, *Cerignola*, *Foggia*, *S. Goanni Rotundo*, and *Ischitella*.

The CAPITOL. This Temple, which was dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, stood on the Top of the Hill *Tarpeius*, in *Rome*. The Original of the new Name *Capitol* is said to be this: As the Workmen were digging the Foundation of this Temple, they found, very deep in the Earth, the Head of a Man, whose Features were preserv'd entire, and the Blood as fresh as if but newly shed. The *Romans*, looking on't as a Prodigy, consulted the *Augurs*, who declared it to presage that *Rome* would become the Head of *Italy*. *Macrobius* tells us the Name of the Man to whom this Head belonged was *Tolus*, so that the Word *Capitol* is compos'd of *Caput* [a Head] and *Tolus*. Others say the Hill *Tarpeius* was call'd *Capitol* because it was the Capital or chief Fortrefs in *Rome*. Be that as it may: The Answer of the *Augurs* encourag'd *Tarquin* to spare no Pains nor Expence on a Structure to the Honour of those Gods who were the Authors of so glorious a Destiny. Accordingly 'twas built. It stood upon 8 Acres of Ground, was 200 f. broad, and about 215 f. long. The Front was to the S. facing the Hill *Palatinus* and the *Forum Romanum*. 100 Steps led up to it from the *Forum*, which were divided at certain Distances by large Landing-places. This Front consisted of 3 Rows of Pillars, and the 2 Sides of the Temple were adorn'd with a Peristyle consisting of a double Row of Pillars. This magnificent Structure afterwards was burnt down more than once; but the *Romans* always rebuilt it. 'Twas burnt in *Sylla's* Time, by the Negligence of those who kept it; but he rebuilt it in a more magnificent Manner. It was burnt a 2d Time in the Reign of *Vitellius*, & repair'd by *Vespasian*. It had a like Misfortune under *Titus*, and was rebuilt by *Domitian*; but always on the old Foundation of *Tarquin*. The whole Arch of this prodigious Building was gilt both within and without; which was undertaken (*Pliny* says) by the *Romans* after the Destruction of *Carthage*. This, if *Plutarch* may be credited, cost 12,000 Talents, or 2,250,000 *l. Sterl.* a Sum which seems to exceed all Belief. The Inside of this Temple and the Columns which supported it were all of Marble. It contain'd 3 Chapels, or rather 3 Temples under the same Roof, one dedicated to *Jupiter*, another to *Juno*, and the 3d to *Minerva*. The Middle was divided into 3 Parts by 2 Rows of Columns, which made the Nave and the 2 Isles. The Nave form'd the Chapel of *Jupiter*, and the 2 Isles the other 2 Chapels.

CA-POUDIA (the *Caput Vada* of *Procopius*, the *Ammonis Promontorium* of *Strabo*, and the *Promontorium Brachodes* of *Ptolemy*), a little to S. of *Achola*, on the Sea-Coast of the *Winter-Circuit* of *Tunis*, *Africk*, is a low narrow Strip of Land, which stretches a great Way into Sea; and on the Point of it is a very high Watch Tower, with the Traces of several Ruins, that might formerly belong to the City built here by *Justinian*. *Sharw.*

CAPPADOCIA, in *Egypt*, is generally suppos'd by the *Rabbins* to be the *Demyat*, or *Damietta*, commonly confounded with *Pelusium*.

CAPPADOCIA, in *Asia*, was known to the Antients by the Name of *Syria* and *Assyria*. Whence it had its Name *Cappadocia* is variously but suppos'd. Antiently it compris'd all that Country between Mount *Taurus* and the *Euxine* Sea; and was divided by the *Persians* into 2 Satrapies or Governments, by the *Macedonians* into 2 Kingdoms, one call'd *Cappadocia ad Taurum* (and *Cappadocia Magna*), the other *Cappadocia ad Pontum*, or commonly *Pontus*. See this latter under its own Article *PONTUS*. *Cappadocia Magna*, or *Cappadocia* properly so call'd, lies between 38 and 41 Degr. of N. lat. and was bounded by *Pontus* N. *Lycaonia* & Part of *Armenia minor* S. *Galatia* W. *Euphrates* and Part of *Armenia minor* E. — Under *K. Archelaus* 'twas divided into 10 Prefectures, 5 of which lay near Mount *Taurus*, viz. *Melitena*, *Cataonia*, *Cilicia*, *Tyanitis*, *Iffauritis*; the other 5 comprehending the remaining Part of the Kingdom. The Metropolis of all *Cappadocia* in antient Times was *Maxaca* or *Eusebia*, call'd afterwards *Cæsarea*. [See *CÆSAREA*]. The other Cities of Note *Comana*, *Nyssa*, *Nazianzum*, *Arche* *lai*

lais, Diocæsarea, Faustinopolis, Cabistra, Pterium. The Rivers most notable; the *Melas* (which indeed rises in the W. Borders of *Galatia*, but passes thro' the S. Borders of this Kingdom and *Armenia*, and falls into *Euphrates*); the *Halys*, (which rises near *Naxianzum*, and bending 1st to W. then to N. passes thro' *Galatia* and *Paphlagonia*, and discharges itself into the *Euxine* Sea between *Synope* and *Amisus*); the *Iris*, now *Casalmac*, which passes thro' *Amasia*, and receiving the *Themiscyra* falls into the *Euxine* Sea not far from *Amisus*. This Country produces excellent Wines and most Fruits; & was formerly rich in Mines of Silver, Brass, Iron, Allom, Alabaster, Crystal, Jasper, Onyx-stone. *Pliny* adds, that in the Reign of *Nero* was discover'd here a Stone hard as Marble, and transparent, call'd *Phengites*. *Nero* made great Use of it in his Buildings; & *Domitian*, fearing Conspiracies, and desirous of seeing what was done behind him, caused the Galleries where he used to walk to be set round with it. It abounds in Horses, Asses, and Mules; and 'tis even said the Mules there were not barren. It was from thence they had those Horses which were so peculiarly destin'd for the Emperor's own Person, that the Consuls themselves were forbidden to make use of them; and these Horses are still in great Request. Some Parts are very mountainous and barren, the *Anti-taurus* running thro' those Provinces which borders on the 2 *Armenia*'s. In this Part stands Mount *Argaus*, of such extraordinary Height, that, some relate, one may see from its Top both the *Euxine* and *Mediterranean* Sea. *Cappadocia* was probably peopled by *Togarmah* last Son of *Gomer*, and his Descendants, for it lies contiguous to the Countries which the rest of *Gomer*'s Family possessed, and is situate conformable to *Ezek.* xxxviii. 6. *Gomer* and all his Bands, the House of *Togarmah* of the N. Quarters, and all his Bands; which seems to be spoken of their Situation with respect to *Judæa*. -- *Turcomania*, where some have placed this Colony, seems too remote, because they are said to have traded to the Fairs of *Tyre*, *Ezek.* xxvii. 14.; and what confirms their having settled in *Cappadocia* is, that they brought Horses, Horsemen, and Mules, which last Species are suppos'd to have come first from thence. Besides, in the Borders of *Pontus* & *Cappadocia* we find a People call'd *Trocmi*, *Trogmi*, or *Trotmeni*. In the Council of *Chalcedon* they are call'd *Trocmades* or *Trogmades*, which Names have Affinity with *Togarmah*, or (as the Greeks usually write it) *Thorgama*. *Bochart* observes the *Cappadocians* are said by the Fathers to be descended from *Caphtorim*, and that *Caphtor* is render'd by the Seventy *Cappadocia*. But this is not to be understood *Cappadocia* in *Asia*, but of *Egypt*, as in our Article preceding. As to the State of this Nation in the *Early Times* we are quite in the Dark. It was doubtless a Province of the Kingdom of *Lydia*, and after the Overthrow of *Cræsus* pass'd to the *Persians*, to whom it paid Tribute of 1500 Horses, 2000 Mules, and 50,000 Sheep. The 1st King of *Cappadocia* we find in History is *Pharnaces*, a noble *Persian*, who, having sav'd *Cyrus* from a ravenous Lion, running full speed against him hunting, was rewarded with his Sister *Atossa* and Kingdom of *Cappadocia*. This Country, subdued by the *Macedonians*, was chang'd into a Province, but restored to a Kingd. by *Ariarthes* III. and was so held till *Ariarthes* VIII. the last of the Royal Race of *Pharnaces*. 'Twas chang'd to a Province under the *Romans*, who enlarg'd it by Addition of *Pontus* and Part of *Paphlagonia*. 'Twas afterwards divided into 10 Prefectures; but by *Constantine the Great* (*Pontus*, *Lycaonia*, and *Pisidia*, being made distinct Provinces) 'twas confin'd to its former Bounds. *Valens* divided it into 2 Provinces, *Prima* and *Secunda*, making *Tyana* Metropolis of the latter. Thus continued it till the erecting the new Empire of *Trebisond*, with which it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, by whom the whole Province with Addition of *Pontus* is now call'd *Amasia*. [See that Artic.] The Religion of the Antient *Cappadocians* was much the same with that of the *Persians*; which is to be set forth in its proper Place. At *Cumana* was a stately rich Temple of *Bellona*, whose Battles the Priests and their Attendants used on stated Days to represent, cutting and wounding one another as if seiz'd with an enthusiastic Fury. 'Tis said too that Human Sacrifices were offer'd here, and that such barbarous Practice was brought by *Orestes* and *Iphigenia* from *Taurica Scythica*. *Diana Persica* was worshipp'd in *Castabella*, where her Female Devotees were reported to tread barefoot on burning Coals without Harm. *Cappadocia* furnish'd a great Number of Slaves; as appears from *Cicero*'s Words, *Cappadocem modo abreptum de grege venalium diceres*, You would take him for a *Cappadocian* just brought into the Slave-Market; and by this Passage of *Perfius*,

Vende animam lucro, mercare, atque excute sollers

*Omne latus mundi, ne sit præstantior alter
Cappadotas rigida pinguis plaussisse catasta.*

i. e.

' Go, Miser, go, for *Lucrè* sell thy Soul;
' Truck Wares for Wares, & trudge from Pole to Pole;
' That Men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
' See what a vast Estate he left his Son!
' How large a Family of brawny Knaves,
' Well fed, and fat as *Cappadocian* Slaves! *Dryd.*

And *Horace* observes the K. of *Cappadocia* was rich in Slaves, tho' destitute in Money, *Manicipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex*; and Mr. *Dacier*, that when *Lucullus* was in *Cappadocia* an Ox was sold but for 6d. and a Man for no more than 2s. By the Way, the Slaves of this Country, of *Cilicia*, and of *Crete*, passed for sad Rascals, and occasion'd the Proverb *tria Cappa pessima*, their Names all three beginning with the *Kappa*, i. e. the Greek K, or our English C,

Καππαδοκῆαι, Κεῖντες, Κίλινες, τρία Κάππαι Κάκιστα.

In Truth, in the Time of the *Romans*, the *Cappadocians* had so bad a Character, were reputed so vicious, lewd, and monstrously addicted to all manner of Vice, that besides the Share they had in the said Proverb, they had some peculiar to themselves reflecting on their enormous Wickedness; which made them so traduced by others, that a wicked & impious Man was emphatically call'd a *Cappadocian*. Nay, they are even represented by an antient Epigrammatist as having such corrupt & poisonous Blood in their Veins, that the Bite of a Viper, instead of proving mortal to them, is immediate Death to the very Viper. 'Tis said, they accustomed themselves from their Infancy to endure Pain, and tortur'd one another to harden themselves against the Punishments to which their false Testimonies might one Day expose them, and also to raise the Price of their Perjuries in Proportion to the Degree of Constancy they had acquired. *Cicero* attributed to them the having occasion'd that Way of speaking, *Lend me your Testimony, and I will return it you*. 'This (says M. *Bayle*, a Frenchman) 'brings to my Mind there is a Province in France where the Gentlemen write to one another, *I desire you to lend me your Witnesses for a few Days*, and where the People are to be met with, who, when they are asked, *What Trade are you?* answer, *Sir, I am a Witness, at your Service*. However, (says Dr. *Wells*) this Country (*Cappadocia*), after it had receiv'd Christianity, afforded very Great and worthy Men and Martyrs, as well as some infamous and unworthy. Among the former are justly reckon'd *Gregory Nazianzen* and *Gregory Nyssen*, and *St. Basil*; and among many Martyrs of great Faith & Constancy, *St. George*, a Tribune (or Colonel) of Soldiers under *Dioclesian*, was most celebrated in the Churches both E. and W. and for that Reason made Patron of the Order of the Garter by King *Edward III.*

CAPPAQUIN, in *Waterford* County, and *Munster* Province, *Ireland*, is a Market-Town over against *Lismore*, and 2 m. from it, on the E. Side of *Blackwater*, has Barracks for a Troop of Horse, and is noted for a Victory over the Popish Rebels in 1642. by Lord *Broghil*.

CAPPEL, in the Canton of *Zurich*, *Switzerland*, is an antient Abbey on the W. Side of the Lake of *Zurich*, where the Magistrates of *Zurich* keep an Officer to receive Rents. 'Tis chiefly notable for the Battle here fought in 1531. between the Protestants of *Zurich* and the neighbouring petty Cantons, wherein the former were defeated, and the famous *Zwinglius* their Chaplain lost his Life. In Memory of which the Catholics built this Chappel, & make yearly Processions to it to this Day.

CARANICA, in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, *Italy*, is a small Town on the River *Pozzuolo*, 2 m. fr. *Sutri*, and 3 from *Ronciglione*.

CAPRARIA, one of the smaller *Fortunate* (or *Canary*) Islands, said to abound with monstrous Lizards.

CAPRARIA, in the *Mediterranean*. See *CABRERA*.

CAPRI and *CAPRIA* (formerly *CAPRIÆ*), an Island & City sit. over against the Cape of *Sorrento* at the Entrance S. of the Gulph of *Naples*, 3 m. W. of the Continent, and 20 S. of the City of *Naples*, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 40. 27. & belongs to the Province of *Lavoro*. It's about 6 m. long and 2 broad. The Air is mild in Winter, the cold Winds being intercepted by a Mountain at each End, and refreshing in Summer by W. Gales. The Sea open all round it makes a delightful View; from thence was formerly seen one of the most beautiful Coasts in the World, but has been greatly damaged by Eruptions of Mount *Vesuvius*. The fine Valley between the said Mountains, in which the City is sit. is so refresh'd by Sea and Land Breezes, that 'tis

is in all Respects a very healthy and delightful Spot of Ground. It hath moreover fine Springs of fresh Water, that descend from the Mountains, and supply the whole Island. The City is free of all Taxes, on account of their keeping a good Guard in it. 'Tis an Episcopal See, Suffragan to that of *Amalfi* in *Naples*. Its chief Revenues are said to arise from the prodigious Flights of Quails that flock thither at Seasons, wherefore 'tis jocosely styled *Vescoveda delle Quaille*, i. e. the Bishopric of Quails. Their most plentiful Season is in *March*, at which Time they send such vast Quantities of them to *Naples*, that they sell them there for 4 d. or 5 d. a Dozen. The Rock on which stands the City is cover'd with a fruitful Soil, which produces Corn and all manner of delicate Fruits. This Island *Augustus* chose for his Retreat; but 'tis more remarkable for that of *Tiberius*, where he is said to have had Palaces and Pleasure-houses suitable to every Season of the Year, with a great Variety of Gardens and Groves; but the Works underground were the most extraordinary. The Rocks were all undermined, and there were Grottoes, Galleries, High-ways, Bagnio's, and subterraneous Retirements suitable to his Taste; which with the magnificent Buildings on the Surface made the whole Island at Distance appear one continued City. The Island was surrounded on all Sides with inaccessible Rocks, and an almost bottomless Sea; which was void of Havens, and had but few Stations for the smaller Vessels, and those very difficult of Access, so that none could put in unperceived by his Guards. *Suetonius* tells us, that a few Days after his Arrival here, a Fisherman brought him a Mullet of an extraordinary Size; but the Emperor, instead of rewarding him, caus'd him to be us'd most barbarously, being frighten'd with the Consideration that he had made his Way to him thro' Places which he thought unfrequented, and inaccessible; tho' the Island is said to have been so well peopled as to contain 1500 Souls. This safe Concealment is thought to have been what chiefly took *Tiberius*, who (above Ground) confin'd himself to 12 stately Villa's, some of which were probably built by *Augustus*, who, according to *Dion Cassius*, purchas'd the Island of the *Neapolitans*. There *Tiberius* spent the last 10 Years of his Life, giving himself up intirely to the most infamous Lewdness and Debaucheries, which we could give a Detail of, translated from *Suetonius*, but that they are too odious and detestable for a Writer of any Modesty to have to do with, or a modest Reader to see written. Mean while that lewd Emperor left the Management of his State Affairs, &c. to his villainous Minister *Sejanus*. --- There are still to be seen some Ruins of the aforesaid magnificent Buildings, the Works having been demolish'd by the *Romans* after his Death, in Detestation, 'tis said, of the unnatural Scenes there acted.

CAPRUS, a famous River in *Affyria*. See a little concerning it in our Article ADIABENE, and more in that of LYCUS.

CAPSA (as of Old, but at present named GAFSA) a Colony in *Biledulgerid* (*Numidia*), though placed by some Maps within the Frontiers of *Tunis*, stands about 30 Leag. N. W. of *Toussera*, and 12 to N. E. of *Ferre-anah*, E. lon. 9. 3. lat. 33. 15. It was one of the strong Cities of *Jugurtha*. In the Eastern Languages the Name signifies Straightly environ'd; for it is built upon a rising Ground inclosed, almost in every Direction, with Mountains, & hath the like melancholy Situation with *Ferre-anah*, only with this Difference, that the Lankskip here is somewhat more gay and verdant by the Prospect from it of the Palm, Olive, Pistachio, and other Fruit Trees. But this agreeable Scene is of small Extent, serving only to refresh the Eye in the View it is to have afterwards of an Interchange of barren Hills and Valleys. The Water which refresheth these Trees is collected from 2 Fountains, whereof 1 riseth in the Citadel, the other in the Centre of the City; its Water, being hot, serves for Bathing, and for Drinking when cool. 'Tis probably that mention'd by *Sallust* (*Bell. Jug.* ¶. 94.) and the Tarmid of *Edrift*, which was formerly cover'd with a Cupola. It's still walled, and dischargeth itself into a Basin. This and other Fountains, uniting before they leave the City, form a pretty large Brook, which from the Quantity of Water and Rapidity of the Stream might continue its Course to a great Distance, were it not constantly employ'd by the Inhabitants in refreshing their Plantations. And as this was the *Jugis Aqua* of *Sallust*, so needs it not be disputed that the *Capsa* of *Sallust* and *Ptolemy* were the same, notwithstanding what *Bochart* and *Cellarius* have supposed to the contrary. In the Walls of some private Houses, & particularly of the Citadel, is a Confusion of Altars, Gra-

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nate Pillars, Entablatures, &c. which must when entire, &c. have been great Ornaments. [*Shaw*.] The Citadel Walls are of huge square Stones, and are 25 fath. high, & 5 fath. thick. *Marmol* tells us the City was populous in his Time, and had some stately Mosques, and other Structures, and handsome Streets; but inhabited only by poor People, whom the Oppression of the *Tunese* Government will scarce suffer to live. The Climate being unhealthy, they are peevish and churlish, tho' they go handsomely clad, except on their Feet, where they wear ugly, coarse, large Shoes, of wild Beasts Skins.

CAPUA (*New*) in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Naples*, *Italy*, stands 19 m. N. of *Naples*, 26 W. of *Benevento*, 100 S. E. of *Rome*, and 12 E. of the Sea-Coast; E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 8. The Old CAPUA, the once famed Capital of *Campania*, so famous for Fertility, Plenty, Delightfulness (which caus'd at length its own Ruin as well as that of *Hannibal* & his Army) situate on a spacious Plain near the River *Volturmo*, vied with *Rome*, *Carthage*, &c. for Beauty, Power, & Opulence, hath long lain buried under its own Rubbish, so that (except some stately Ruins) nothing but the Plan of it remains, which is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Palace. For having revolted to *Hannibal*, the *Romans* were so exasperated, that they besieg'd and took it, put 80 of its Senators to Death, & sold a vast Number of its Inhabitants for Slaves. The *Vandals* under *Genferick* afterwards took it from them, and levell'd it with the Ground. *Narves* raised it again, but the *Longobards* having a 2d Time destroy'd it, a new one was at length built out of its Materials on the neighbouring Hill *Pisfiscus*; but here it stood not long ere 'twas more than once destroy'd by Fire; so that Count *Lando*, and its Bp. *Landolphus*, in 856. remov'd it to where the present CAPUA stands, 2 m. from the Place of the old one; but tho' deck'd with most of its noble Stones & Pieces of Architecture, it's so far from being likely even to arise to the Magnificence of the old, that it runs daily to Decay. 'Tis situate on a most fertile Plain, on the *Volturmo*. 'Tis small, and of mean Appearance, the Streets generally narrow, ill-pav'd, dirty, and ill-peopled. 'Twas an Archbishopric in 968. It hath indeed many antient Inscriptions, but is in other Respects a very inconsiderable Place. It hath, however, a good Citadel, a noble Cathedral, and some other fine Buildings, the Archbishop's Palace, Town-house, &c.

CAPUL, one of the *Philippine* Islands. Within the *Indian Archipelago* are *Capul*, and other little Islands, which make the Channel narrow, and the Current so strong, that it sometimes hurries 3-deck'd Ships about 2 or 3 Times. *Capul* is 3 Leag. in Compass, its Soil fruitful, pleasant, and commodious. The *Indians* in it have good Dwellings, after the Manner of the *Bisayas*. *Gemelli*.

CARCAOS. See CURASOA (*Curaçao*).

CARACCAS, or *Curaccos*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, on *Terra-firma*, *S. America*, so denominated by its antient Natives of that Name, (and which is sometimes given to the Country itself) is the Chief Town of this Country, 56 m. fr. *St. Jago de Leon* to N. E. It lies a good Way Inland, is said to be wealthy, populous, & 3 times as big as *Corunna* or the *Groin* in *Galicia* (which see in their proper Articles). The Way to it is very steep and craggy, over a Ridge of Hills, that closes up the Valley and Partition of Walks of the Cocoa-trees, by & by to be more particularly spoken of. It's in a large Savannah Country, which abounds with Cattle. The Coast is on several Accounts remarkable. 'Tis a continued Tract of high Ridges of Hills and small Valleys, intermix'd, for 20 Leag. stretching E. and W. so as the Ridges and the Valleys alternately run pointing on the Shore from S. to N. The Valleys are some 4 or 5, some 1 or 2 furl. wide, and in Length from the Sea scarce any above 4 or 5 m. there being a long Ridge of Mountains at that Distance from the Sea-Coast, and in a manner parallel to it, that join those shorter Ridges, & close up the S. End of the Valleys, which at the N. End of them lie open to the Sea, and make so many little sandy Bays, that are the only Landing-places on the Coast. Both the main Ridge and these shorter Ribs are very high Land; so that 3 or 4 Leag. off at Sea the Valleys scarce appear to Eye, and seem one great Mountain. The Valleys are in general very fertile, well water'd, and inhabited by *Spaniards* and *Negroes*. All this Coast is subject to dry N. E. Winds, at different Seasons. Otherwise 'tis very healthy, and a sweet Air. The *Spaniards* have Look-outs or Scouts on the Hills, and Breast-works in the Valleys, and most *Negroes* have Arms for Defence of the Bays. The *Dutch* have a profitable Trade here almost to themselves, with sometimes 3 or 4 great Ships of 30 or 40 Guns, in all *European* Commodities, especially

especially Linnen, making vast Returns in Silver & Cocoa. Why don't Ships find Way thither directly from England? Our *Jamaica-Men* trade there, and find the Sweet of it, tho' by *English* Commodities at 2d or 3d hand. They have in this Country Maize and Plantains, with *Indian* Fowls, and Hogs; but the main Product, and the only Commodity it vends, are the Cocoa-nuts of which the Chocolate is made. This *Cocoa-tree* grows no where in the N. Seas but in the Bay of *Campeachy*, or *Costa Rica*, between *Porto-bello* and *Nicaragua*, chiefly up *Carpenter's* River & on this Coast, as high as the Island of *Trinidad*. In the S. Seas it grows on the River of *Guayaquil*, a little to S. of the Line, and in the Valley of *Collima* on the S. Side the Continent of *Mexico*. This *Cocoa-tree* has a Body about a Foot and half thick the largest, 7 or 8 f. high to the Branches, which are large and spreading like an Oak, with a pretty thick, smooth, dark-green Leaf, shaped like that of a Plumb-tree, but larger. The Nuts are inclosed in Cods, as big as both a Man's Fists together, at the broad End of which is a small, tough, limber, Stalk, by which they hang pendulous from the Tree in all Parts from Top to Bottom, scatter'd at irregular Distances, and from the greater Branches a little Way up, especially at the Joints or Partings of them, where they hang thickest, but never on smaller Boughs. There may be 20 or 30 Cods on a well-bearing Tree, and they yield 2 Crops a Year, in *December* and *June* (which is the best). The Cod or Shell is almost half an Inch thick, neither spongy nor woody, but of Substance between both, brittle, and harder than the Rind of a Lemon, like which 'tis knobbed, but more close and unequal. The Cods are first of dark-green, but their Sides next Sun muddy-red. As they ripen, the green turns to bright-yellow, and the muddy to a more lively red. They neither ripen nor are gather'd at once; but for 3 or 4 Weeks, when the Season is, the Overseers of the Plantations go daily to see what are turn'd yellow, cutting at once, perhaps, not above one from a Tree. The Cods thus gather'd are laid in Heaps to sweat; then bursting the Shell with their Hands, they pull out the Nuts, which are the only Substance contain'd, having no Stalk or Pith among them, and (except that the Nuts lie in regular Rows) are placed like Grains of Maize, but sticking together so closely flow'd, that after they have been once separated, 'twould be hard to replace them in so narrow a Compafs. There are generally near 100 Nuts in a Cod; in Proportion to the Bigness of which (for it varies) they are bigger or less. When out, they dry 'em in the Sun upon Mats on the Ground; after which they need no more Care, having a thin hard Skin & much Oil, which preserves them. Salt Water hurts them not. They raise the young Trees of Nuts set End downwards in fine black Mould, in the Places they are to bear, which they do in 4 or 5 Years. There are commonly from 500 to 2000 & upwards of these Trees in a Plantation or Cocoa-Walk; and they shelter the young Trees from Weather with Plantains set about them for 2 or 3 Years, destroying all the Plantains by such Time as the Cocoa-trees are of a pretty good Body, and able to endure the Heat, which is taken to be the most pernicious to them of any Thing. The Cocoa-nuts are used as Money in the Bay of *Campeachy*. Of the Cocoa, &c. see more in our Article JAMAICA, and elsewhere as the *Index* will direct; there being much Difference in the said Fruits, &c. produced in various Soils and Climates.

CARACARA, a Lake in *Tucuman*, S. *America*, 40 Leag. long.

CARACHE, an Island in *Nigritia*, *Africk*.

CARADIVA, an Isle of *Ceylon* separated but by a River from that of *Ourature*, in midst of which lies Fort Cays (or *Ham's Heel*). From this Isle the Elephants are embark'd by means of a Bridge, and transported to *Coromandel* and *Bengal*; and 'tis suppos'd to produce the best *Saye* in the *Indies*. (*Baldæus*.)

CARADOCK, or *Caer-Caradock*, in *Shropshire*, a large Hill at the Conflux of the *Clun* and *Teme*, which was the Scene of that Action between *Ostorius* the Roman & *Caractacus* the Briton, of which we have a distinct Account in *Tacitus*. The Tokens of it are still to be seen near *Lanterden*, where are 2 Barrows in which are found burnt Bones and Urns. The Trenches of the Roman Camp are very deep, yet the Ground hard Rock. Many other Tokens yet remain.

CARAMANIA, the 4th and last Province of *Asia Minor*, (*Turkish* Territory) is situate on the Southernmost Part, & extends from N. to S. along the *Mediterranean* Coast, which is its S. Boundary, and comprehends the antient Countries of *Lycia*, *Pamphilia*, *Pisidia*, *Lycaonia*, & *Cilicia*. The *Turks* call the whole Province *Caraman Ili*, & divide it into grea-

ter and lesser, as 'twas formerly ere they were Masters of it. The greater contains all the Tract N. of Mount *Taurus*, the lesser all on the S. along the *Mediterranean* Coast. According to this Division, besides the Countries above named, it included likewise Part of *Isauria*, of *Phrygia*, *Pacatiana*, of *Galatia Salutaris*, & of *Cappadocia*, reaching in the whole from the Gulph of *Macri* (at the Entrance of which lies the Island of *Rhodes*) quite to the Neighbourhood of *Alexandretta*, since the City of *Cogni*, now Capital of the Beglebergate of *Caramania*, which was the *Iconium* of *Lycaonia*. *Caramania* was formerly govern'd by its own Princes, but submitted to the *Turkish* Yoke in 1488, after a noble long Defence. The Part most considerable lies along the abovesaid Coast, in which is found at the Bottom of the Gulph of *Macri* the City of that Name, and that of *Hibisi*; next the City and Country of *Essenis* in another Gulph of the same Name; from which E. is the District of *Palera*, and City of *Fournogotanto*, a good Sea-port, the Ruins of antient *Myrra*; next in the Gulph of *Satalia* the new and old City of that Name, with those of *Fronza*, *Pergi*, *Esca*, *Lendore*, *Castel Ubald* alias *Lombardica*, *Antiocheta*, *Palapoli*, *Cureo*, *Tarsu* (antient *Tarsus*); and N. Inland the Territory of *Tackia*, or *Antachia*, the Name the *Turks* give to *Antioch* in *Pisidia*. There are 2 Castles besides *Cogni*, which is the Governor's Residence, viz. of *Larendo* and *Mendui*, and 17 more in the 7 Sangiacates of this Province.

CARAHMED. See DIARBEEK.

CARANSEBES, in *Hungary*, is situate at the Conflux of the River *Caran* into the *Temes*, near that Pass into *Transylvania* call'd the *Iron Gate*, about 18 m. from *Lugos*, and 45 from *Temeswar* to S. E.

CARANTOCK, *Cornwal*, on the Sea-coast, to N. W. of *Columb Major*, is a Chapel annex'd to *Padstow*, and had once a Monastery.

CARARA, in the Duchy of its Name, in the Territory of *Florence*, is a small neat Town on the little River *Lavenza*, on a fine rising Hill, at the Foot of some high Mountains, which yield fine Marble, 4 m. from the *Tuscan* Sea, 16 from *Sarzana*, and 4 from *Massa*.

CARASARA, in the *Diarbekr Proper*, in *Turky* in *Asia*, is a large Town, about 72 m. W. of *Mosul*, and now subject to the *Turks*. A great Number of Rooms and Apartments are cut into the solid Rock in the Neighbourhood, which shelter the Free-booters who rob the Caravans.

CARAVACA, in the Province of *Murcia*, *Spain*, (a Town not inferior to some Cities, containing 2000 Families in 1 Parish, 4 Monasteries, and 2 Nunneries) is situate in a pleasant fertile Plain on the River *Segura*. 'Tis surrounded with a handsome strong Wall, with 17 Towers, & near it on an Eminence stands a strong old Castle, which commands it and the Plain around. The Place is much resorted to for sake of a miraculous Cross in it, which they say was brought down by 2 Angels in the Presence of a *Moorish* King, and a Number of other Infidels, who were thereupon converted.

CARAVANS are large Companies of People, with Numbers of Camels and Horses loaden with Merchandizes, who travel over the Deserts, &c. of *Asia* and *Africa*, with a Convoy of *Janisaries* for their Protection against the *Arabs* and other Robbers.

CARAVANSERAS are Houses built on the great Roads of *Turky*, &c. for Reception of Travellers, who have Liberty of Lodging in them and dressing their own Provisions gratis. They are usually in Form of a Square, having a Piazza or Cloister under them. In one Respect, they indeed resemble Monasteries; for they have a little Mosque, and the Apartments are like the Cells in the Dormitories. When a Merchant arrives, he applies to the Intendant of the House, who assigns him a Lodging and a Ware-house on paying a small Piece of Money at Entrance, and 2 d. or 3 d. a Day afterwards. Provisions, Candles, Fuel, &c. are brought, and sold at easy Rates. But Caravanseras on Roads are somewhat different from those in Cities. These are often erected in dry barren Places, and some furnish'd with Water from a great Distance, & at vast Expence. As these are for the Reception of Companies together, &c. they are always large, having the Appearance of a Barn, without distinct Rooms or Partitions. All round the Inside, at the Foot of the Wall runs a kind of Elevation or rais'd Ground, cover'd with flat Stones, about 2 f. high and 6 broad, which serves Travellers both for Bed and Table, the open Space in the Middle being allotted to the Camels, Mules, &c. There are several Hearths and Chimneys at proper Distances from each other, where they dress their Victuals; and after Supper their Bed is quickly made, consisting

lifting only of a Mat or Carpet spread on the abovesaid Bank, a Saddle supplying the Place of a Pillow, and their Cloaths for Covering. These Inns are for all Travellers, of whatever Quality, Country, or Religion. 'Tis supposed that in a Caravanfera was our Blessed Saviour born. Many Caravanferas are mention'd, and some describ'd, in this Work; for a grand one indeed we refer particularly to our Article CASHAN.

CARBONARIA SYLVA, the antient Carbonarian Forest, was Part of the *Sylva Arduenna* (the Wood of Ardenne) in France, which extended (as we read in *Cæsar*, lib. v. c. 3. and lib. vi. c. 29.) from the Rhine to the Scheld, and the Country of the Nervii, i. e. to Tournay.

CARCAL, on the Coast of Coromandel, E. Indies, lies 2 Leag. from Negapatan; where the Dutch erected a Factory; but since they have been Masters of Negapatan, the said Factory has been disregarded. The chief Commodities here are certain Stuffs, especially those call'd *Ranbotyns*.

CARCALSTON, or Colston, Nottinghamshire, on the Side of Bingham. A Fosse-way passes thro' this Place to E. Bridford, here having been a Roman Station.

CARCASSONE, in the Province of Languedoc, France, situate on the River Aude, 17 m. fr. Toulouse to E. 12 from Narbonne W.; E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 20. The said River parts it in 2, the Higher and Lower Town. The Higher is nam'd the City, where is a strong Castle which commands the whole. The Lower is new and airy, the Streets strait, and Houses well built and peopled, & it carries on a great Trade, and is rich by the Manufacture of Cloth. It's the most regularly built City of all this Province. Here's a large open Place, in Form of an oblong Square, in midst of which a noble Fountain. 'Tis the Seat of a Seneschalship, Presidial, and a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of Narbonne; and 'tis Capital of a District call'd from it *Carcassez*, or County of Carcassone.

CARCHEMISH (mention'd II. Chron. xxxv. 20.) was a considerable Town on the Mesopotamian Side of the Euphrates, which Nebuchadnezzar took from Pharaoh Necho. 'Tis thought the same with *Circesium*.

CARDIA, a City in the Thracian Chersonesus, was situate on the Gulph of Melas, at the Entrance into the Peninsula, and according to Pliny was so called from its being built in the Form of a Heart, as the Word in Greek implies.

CARDIFF, or Caerdiff, (in British 'tis *Caer-Dydh*) the Capital Town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, and where are held the Assizes, 2 m. S. E. of Llandaff, 163 from London; W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 51. 30. is situate on the River Tawy, or Taff (over which it has a fair Bridge), which descending from the Mountains falls into Sea 4 m. below it, where is a commodious Haven; but small Vessels may come up to the very Bridge, and lade and unlade there. 'Tis a walled, pretty large, well-built Town, reckon'd the most beautiful in all S. Wales; is an antient Town Corporate, govern'd by a Constable of the Castle (who is the Earl of Pembroke or his Deputy), 2 Bailiffs, 12 Aldermen, 12 capital Burgessees, a Steward, a Town-Clerk, &c. & has a Court of Record every Fortnight, of which the Bailiffs are the only Judges, and Justices of Peace. It gives Title of Baron to the Earl of Pembroke; and sends 1 Member to Parliament. It has but 2 Parishes, & only one Church standing. It has plentiful Markets, Wednesday and Friday, and Fairs the 2d Wednesday in March, June 20. Sept. 8. and Nov. 30. for Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine. It lies in a level Soil fit for Tillage and Pasture, and at 3 or 4 m. Distance is encompassed with pleasant Hills agreeable to Prospect. Without the Gate is a large Suburb call'd Crockerton; without the N. Gate stands the White-Fryars, and without the W. the Black-Fryars, wherein is the Castle, a strong, stately, spacious, Edifice. There's a good Road before this Place, and the Course to it from the Flat Holmes or Hungroad, by Bristol, (with which City Cardiff has a good Trade) N. N. W.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE (in Welch *Str Aberteivi*), in S. Wales, has Merioneth and Montgomeryshire in N. Wales on the N. Pembroke and Caermarthen Shires S. Radnor & Brecknock Shires E. & is wash'd by the Irish Sea W. 'Tis 40 m. long and 18 broad, according to Templeman, who gives it an Area of 646 m. Others make it but 36 m. long from Cardigan in the S. W. to Plinlimmon N. E.; and but 17 where broadest; others but 32 from S. to N. and 15 from E. to W. Others again 44 from N. E. to S. W. near 22 from E. to W. and 100 in Circumference, computed at 520,000 Acres, containing 5 Hundreds, 77 (some say but 64) Parishes, about 3160 Houses, (all in the Diocese of St. David's) and near 35,000 Inhabitants. Its Air & Soil

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both vary. In the S. and W. Parts (which are more level than Wales generally is) the Air is mild and pleasant, and Soil fruitful. But the N. and E. as they are a continued Ridge of Mountains, so, compared with the rest, they are bleak and barren. Yet the worst Part has Pasture for breeding Flocks of Sheep and great Herds of Cattle, of which this County is so full as to be call'd the Nursery of Cattle for all England S. of Trent; for 'tis to be noted Mountains and Moors will breed tho' not fatten Cattle. In the Valleys are several large Lakes. Coals and Fuel are scarce; but here are several rich Lead Mines (the Ore whereof oft' appears above Ground), and some produce Silver. Here's Plenty of River and Sea Fish, and of Fowl wild & tame; nor wants here Corn. Lime for Manure is fetch'd from Caermarthenshire. The principal Rivers are the Teivi (or Tywy), the Rydal, & the Iſtwyth. The Teivi, which Ptolemy corruptly calls *Tuerobius*, takes Rise & Name from the Lake Teivi, at the Foot of the Mountains on the E. Side of Cardiganshire. It wanders at first, as if lost among Rocks and Mountains, till it comes to *Straetfleur*, or *Strata florida*, when it begins to run regular to S. W. by Tregaron & Bangor; then, making an Angle W. falls into the Irish Sea below Cardigan. The Rydal rises in the S. W. Side of Plinlimmon Mountain, and runs S. and S. W. to the Irish Sea jointly with the Iſtwyth. That (supposed the antient *Stuccia*) rises beyond the Lead-Mines on N. E. Side of the Shire, and runs much on the same Points with the Rydal to Sea near *Aber-Iſtwyth*. This County sends 2 Members to Parliament, 1 for itself, and 1 for its Shire Town, viz.

CARDIGAN (in British *Abertiewi*, i. e. the Mouth of the Tiewi, [See ABER.] at which 'tis pleasantly situate, with a good Stone Bridge over it leading into Pembrokehire) is a large, antient, and populous Borough, 2 m. fr. Kilgarran, 30 N. of Pembroke, and 170 W. of London, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 30. It had a Castle and Walls, both ruin'd. Its Church is a goodly Structure, as is its Hall, where the County Business is transacted, the Assizes being kept here, as also is the County Goal. 'Tis a Town Corporate, govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, a Coroner, 2 Bailiffs, and 13 Common-Council Men, of whom the Mayor is one. Its Member of Parliament is elected by the Burgessees of this and 4 other Boroughs in the County. Its chief Trade is to Ireland, to which (and other Parts) it exports Lead. The Tide flows up to Town. It gives Title of Earl to George a Descendent of Thomas Brudenel, so created in 1661. The Town and Parish were in 1729 reckon'd worth 1000 l. a Year; and in 1727 paid 22 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the 4 s. Land-Tax. Market Saturday. Fairs Feb. 2. March 25. Aug. 15. Sept. 8. Dec. 8.

CARDIGAN BAY is a very large Gulph of the Sea bearing in far from the Land, stretching N. and S. fr. Cardigan-Point to Barsey Island, 12 leag. N. At the N. Part in a deep Bight is a Bay within a Bay, a long Gulph running in N. W. by N. and at the End 'tis call'd *Pulbelly Bay*. At its Bottom a small River comes to Sea with a full Channel, & makes a pretty good Haven call'd *Traeth-Haven*. N. Side the Bay is good Riding from 7 to 10 fath. Water; and 'tis oft' us'd by Ships, in Strefs of Weather, to or from Ireland. If a N. W. Wind blows very hard Ships fr. Chester to Dublin, which are oft' drove back, are glad to run before it for Barsey or this Bay; and in a S. W. Wind it's the same with Coal Ships from Swansea to Dublin. Under the Isles of *Stidwall* is good safe Anchorage from N. W. & W. Winds; but they're open to S.

CARDONA, in Catalonia, Spain, about 60 m. N. W. fr. Barcelona, 20 fr. Girona, & 10 fr. Solsona, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 41. 35. is chiefly remarkable for giving Title to the D. of that Name, who is one of the richest Grandees of Spain, and Sovereign of this City. It's wall'd, and hath about 400 Families. Near it is a Mountain of Salt, yielding an annual Revenue of 30,000 Pieces of Eight. The Salt is transparent, and exceeding white when powder'd.

CARDU Mountains, where several Relicks of Noah's Ark are said to have been seen. See ARARAT and AR-MENIA.

CARDUEL. See CARTHUEL.

CARDYKE, properly *Caer-Dyke*, in Northamptonshire, is a Roman Work beginning a qr. m. beneath Peterborough, within a furlong of the Nen, and passing through Bonfield to Newark, thence by Eye and Borders of Burrow Fens to Pea-kirk and Northborough, ending near Deeping-Gate, whence it goes into Lincolnshire. 'Twas probably cut to drain the fen-ny Level thereabout, and made navigable for Trade and Commerce, especially for carrying Corn to their distant Camps at Lindum (Lincoln).

CARELIA,

CARELIA, a Province of Finland, has Savolaxia N. the River Kymen (which parts it from Nyland) W. the Gulph of Finland S. and the Lake Ladoga E. 'Twas formerly subject to Sweden, but yielded to the Russians by late Treaties. 'Tis a pretty fruitful Country, extending from E. to W. about 150 m. but of Breadth not proportionable. The most considerable Towns, Wyburg, Wekelex, Wilmanstrand, Mala.

CARENTAN, in Normandy, France, is in a marshy Ground, by a little Rivulet, 3 leag. from Sea to S. 7 from Bayeux W. and 6 from Coutance N. E. and 95 W. of Rouen; W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 20. It has Trade, as pretty large Vessels can come up here at high Tide. It has large Suburbs, strong Castle, & firm Walls surrounded with Ditches full of Water. It has Title of County.

CARESEN, or Casheen, a Sea-port Town of Arabia Felix, sit. on the Indian Ocean, 300 m. N. E. of Aden; E. lon. 52. lat. 16. Salmon.

CARESWALL, on the W. Side of Cheadle, Staffordshire.

CARET Bay. See DARIEN.

CARFIGNANO, Garfeniano, Grafignana, a Territory of the Modenese Proper, Italy, situate at the Feet of the Apennines, between that Duchy and the Republick of Lucca. It had Name from a Temple dedicated to Feronia, Car in Old Celtic and Etruscan signifying a City. This Territory runs on each Side the Secchia. Its chief Town (not of Note) is Castel novo de Carfignano.

CARGAPOL. See KARGAPOL.

CARIA, a Province of Asia Proper, stands on the S. of Ionia; but 'tis not easy to ascertain its Limits, since antient Geographers place 2 or 3 Cities in one which others place in the other. They agree it's bounded N. by Ionia and the River Maeander, E. by Great Phrygia and Lycia, and S. and W. by the Icarian Sea. 'Tis now join'd with the Province of Doris, and both included under the Turkish Name of Aidinelly, or more properly Aidin Ili, which rather belongs to Ionia, tho' it contains likewise Part of Caria; but the Name of this Part of Anatolia is Mentis Ili, though in that Sense it comprehends also a great Part of Lycia. The principal Places are Miletum now Palatschia, Heraclea, Boryglia, Mylasa, Amyzon, Alabanda, Stratonice, and Alynda.

CARIATI, in the Nigher Calabria, Italy, situate on the S. Side of the Gulph of Tarente, 17 m. N. of St. Severino, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 39. 20. is a small City and so decay'd there are scarce 100 Houses in it. There are 2 Towns of the Name, Cariati Nuova & Cariati Vecchia, 2 m. from each other. The New is by the Sea Side, and the other S. W. of it, which last is a Bishopric and Principality.

CARIBBEES Islands (or Lesser Antilles), situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between 59 and 63 Degr. of W. lon. and between 11 and 18 of N. lat. The Name Caribbees imports the same as Cannibals, a Character stamp'd on these Islands, and Part of the Continent too, by the first Discoverers, to give the better Sanction to their being Dispossessioners; for, on the strictest Inquiry, there's no satisfactory Proof there ever was a Nation of absolute and common Man-Eaters either here or on the American Continent; tho' it seems pretty plain they sometimes might taste Human Flesh, especially of Enemies, occasionally. See DOMINICA, and other Articles. We, for several Reasons, chuse not to treat here of the original Natives, (referring for that to our Article DOMINICA) and but just (here) to enumerate the chief Islands and their Possessors, viz.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| St. Cruz | } by } | No settled Inhabitants. |
| Anegada | | No settled Inhabitants. |
| Sombrero | | No settled Inhabitants. |
| Anguilla | | English. |
| St. Martin | | English and Dutch. |
| St. Bartholomew | | English. |
| Barbuda | | English. |
| Saba | | Dutch. |
| Eustathia | | Dutch. |
| St. Christopher | | English. |
| Nevis | | English. |
| Antigua | | English. |
| Montserrat | | English. |
| Guadaloupe | | French. |
| Desiada | | French. |
| Marigalante | | French. |
| Dominica | | English (hardly). |
| Martinico | | French. |
| St. Vincent | | English and Dutch. |
| Barbados | | English. |
| Granada | | English. |

CARIBBIANA, the N. E. Coast of Terra-firma, S. America, since call'd Paria and New Andalusia, was thus named

on a Supposition, or Pretence, of the old Natives eating Human Flesh, which is a Notion exploded. See the foregoing Article.

CARIGNAN, in Luxemburgh. See IVOY.

CARIGNANO, Carinianum, in Piedmont, in the Territory of Salvigliano, is a strong Town on the River Po (over which it hath a stately Bridge), about 10 m. S. of Turin, 6 fr. Carmagnola, and 45 N. W. fr. Genoa; E. lon. 7. 36. lat. 44. 38. 'Tis defended by a stout Castle, and gives Title to the Princes of that Name of the House of Savoy. 'Twas taken by the French in 1691. but recover'd by the Duke of Savoy the same Year.

CARIMON Islands. See PATTAPAN.

CARINI, in the Province Val di Mazara, Sicily, 6 m. W. of Palermo and near Muro Carini, was formerly a Bishop's See, and 'tis said the 11th in Rank of the 21 Bishopricks in this Island.

CARINOLA, in the Province Terra di Lavoro, Naples, Italy, about 4 m. fr. the Mediterranean, 4 to S. W. of Tiano, 12 N. W. of Capua, 20 N. of Naples, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 20. is an Episcopal City subject to the Archbishopric of Capua. 'Tis situate on the Mountain of Massico, in a fertile and pleasant Territory, celebrated formerly, under the Name Stellates, for its Abundance of Corn, Wine, &c. But the Air about it is so unwholesome that 'tis almost reduced to a Village, having scarce above 30 Houses in it.

CARINTHIA Duchy, in Austria, Germany, lies in Norico Mediterraneo, and was formerly call'd Lauriana, & Patria Sclavorum; but in Charlemagne's Time Carinthia, from the Carni, a Branch of the Venedi. La Forest places it in Upper Pannonia. It has the Archbishoprics of Saltzbourg & Styria N. Part of Styria E. the Archbishopric of Saltzbourg & Bishopric of Brixen W. and Carniola & Friuli S. Hubner makes it 112 long and 56 broad, containing 12 Cities, 20 Market Towns, and 175 Castles. It is mountainous, of barren Soil, and cold Air. The River Drave crosses it, receives several Rivers in its Course, & abounds with Fish; as do also its many Lakes, so large some they are call'd Seas. It has Corn enough, but has its Wine from its Neighbours. Its highest Mountains are St. Ulric's, St. Helen's, St. Lawrence's. On the last the Peasants have annual Foot-races, &c. on that call'd the Three holy Nails Day (3d Friday after Easter) in Remembrance of the 3 Nails with which they suppose Christ was fix'd to the Cross. In some Parts they sow about St. James's-Tide, but reap not till 13 Months. 'Twas formerly a Part of the Duchy of Bavaria, but fell to the House of Austria in 1381. The Peasants, having embraced Christianity long before Charlemagne, and prevail'd on the Nobles to do the like, had a Privilege conferr'd on them of investing their Duke after this Manner: — He went in the Habit of a Shepherd, with a Scrip and Crook, to a Meadow, where a Peasant, getting upon a Marble Stone, presented him with 2 Beeves, 1 fat, t'other lean, & ask'd if he were a Judge & a Nobleman; if he sought the Good of his Country; if he was a Person of Merit, a Christian, and a Defender of the Faith? If he answer'd Yes, the Peasant stroked him on the Cheek, and recommended Justice to him. Then the Duke mounted, laid aside his Crook, and with a drawn Sword promised Justice to the People, went to St. Veit's Church, near the Place, and putting on his Princely Habit return'd to the Meadow, where he receiv'd his Subjects Homage. This Country is divided in Upper and Lower; of which the latter belongs to the House of Austria, and the former to the Archbishop of Saltzbourg and the Bishop of Bamberg. The Upper contains the Towns of St. Veit and Villach, and the Lower those of Clagenfurt, Gurck, Lavanmund, St. Andrew's, and Freysach.

CARISBROOK Castle, in the Isle of Wight, was built by Whitgar, to whom the W. Saxon King Cerdic gave the Island. 'Tis a strong impregnable Fortrefs on a high craggy Rock, and was antiently us'd for Prisoners of the highest Quality; and the Governor of the Isle and Castle was the same. Rich. E. of Arundel was here imprison'd in Rich. III.'s Time, till beheaded: And K. Cha. I. was here confined in 1647. at which Time, 'tis said, Means had been concerted for his Escape over its Walls, and all Things accordingly prepar'd. But 2 Soldiers being made privy to the Design, 1 who kept Centry at his Apartment, and t'other who stood on that Side of the Wall where he was to descend, the former contrary to his Promise, just as the K. was coming out, alarm'd the Castle, and prevented his Flight. But the Fellow was kill'd, 'tis said, providentially, by a random Shot. This Castle decaying by Age has been several Times repair'd, and magnificently rebuilt, as Camden says, a little before his Time. The Village which goes by the same Name

Name was formerly a considerable Town; But when *Cadwalla*, K. of the *W. Saxons*, took it, he put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and destroy'd it; since which it has never recovered itself.

CARISTO, or *Castel-Rosso*, in the Island *Negropont*, in the *Ægean Sea*, now belonging to the *Turks*, is a good City, with a commodious Harbour, on the S. E. Coast, over agt. *Andros*, 55 m. fr. *Negropont* to S. E.

CARLBY, or *Carelby*, in *Cajania Prov. Finland*. There are 2 Towns of this Name, 1 call'd *Old Carelby*, t'other *New* or *Ny Carelby*, both on the Coast of the *Bothnic Gulph*, the 1st about 70, the last 84 m. fr. *Ula* to S.

CARLEON, or *Caerleon*, in *Monmouthshire*, was formerly a strong Place, the Quarters of a Roman Legion, as the Name imports (viz. *The City of the Legion*), and *Giraldus* says it enjoy'd honourable Privileges, and was elegantly built by the *Romans* with Brick Walls, 3 m. in Circuit, sumptuous Edifices, and Baths. And in the *Britons* Time 'twas a Sort of University & Abp.'s See, removed afterwards to *St. David's*. K. *Arthur* is said to have kept his Court here. The Houses are built of Stone; but the Fortifications are ruin'd. It has a wooden Bridge over the *Usk*, where it has a Harbour for Barges. 'Tis dist. fr. *London* 141 m. Market Thursday. Fairs Wednesday before Easter, May 2. July 20. Sept. 20.

CARLISLE, in *Cumberland*, was 1st built by a petty King of this County named *Luel*, or *Lugubal*, long before the *Romans* invaded *Britain*, and so had the Name *Caer-luel*, or *Caer-lugubal*. In the Time of Emp. *Claudius*, the *Romans* here alter'd it to *Luguballum*, or *Lugubalia*; on whose Departure it was ruined by the *Caledonians*, &c. so that it lay buried in its Ruins till abt. the Year 680, when *Egfrid* rebuilt it, and encompassed it with a Stone Wall. In the 8th & 9th Centuries it was again laid quite desolate, & the Inhabitants mostly destroy'd. In which miserable State it continued 200 Years. *Wm. Rufus* repaired it, both Houses and Fortifications, and placed a Colony of Husbandmen here for Improvement of the Lands. It has a delicate pleasant Sit. between the Confluence of 3 fine Rivers abounding with Fish, *Eden* N. *Peterill* E. and the *Caudd* or *Cauda* W.; 50 m. S. W. of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, 7 fr. *Scotland*, 301 fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 54. 50. 'Tis a Sea-port, but without Ships or Foreign Merchants; and is the Key of *England* on the W. Sea, as *Berwick upon Tweed* is on the E. It has a Bridge over the *Eden*, which is but a little way from *Scotland*, the S. Part of which indents into *England* on this Side at least 50 m. farther than at *Berwick*. The City is of an oblong Form fr. E. to W. 'Tis wealthy and populous, the Houses well built, and the Walls, which are abt. 1 m. in Compass and broad enough for 3 Men to walk a-breast, have 3 Gates, the *Caldre* or *Irish* Gate S. the *Richard* or *Scotch* Gate N. and the *Bother* or *English* Gate W. The Walls and Castle were well repair'd by *Rich. III.* and *Hen. VIII.* built a strong Citadel; all which were improv'd by *Q. Eliz.* and in *Camden's* Time 'twas fortified with several Orillons or Roundlets. It has but 2 Parish Churches, *St. Cuthbert's* and *St. Mary's*. The latter stands different from any other Parish Church in *England*, viz. in the Body of the Cathedral, which is in the Middle of the City, inclosed by a Wall. The E. or Upper Part of the Cathedral (which is newest) is a curious Piece of Workmanship. The lower or W. Part suffer'd much by the Civil War, when the City was besieged. The Choir, or E. Part of the Cathedral, is 137 f. long and 71 f. br. and is an exact Piece of Architecture, having a stately E. Window 48 f. high. and 30 br. adorn'd with curious Pillars. The Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, embellished with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd, and many others. The Tower is 123 f. high. The Chapter consists of a Dean, 4 Canons, 3 Canons Minor, a Deacon, Sub-Deacon, 4 Lay Clerks, 6 Choiristers, 6 Alms-men, &c. The City gives Title of Earl to the *Howards* Family. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs or Bailiffs, 12 Aldermen, 24 Capital Burgeses, or Common Council Men, a Recorder, Chamberlain, Sword-bearer, and Mace-bearer. The Assizes and Sessions are most commonly held here. It has been a Borough so long ago as K. *Rich. I.* and 1st sent Burgeses to Parlt. 23 Edw. I. They are chosen by the Freemen, commonly reckon'd 500, besides honorary ones. K. *Edw. I.* held a Parliament here. The Revenues of the City amount to 4 or 500 *l. per Ann.* and the Numbers of Inhabitants, (taking in those of the Suburbs, tho' the Houses are but few) about 2000. The Trade is chiefly in Fustians. It has a considerable Market Saturdays. Fairs Wednesday before Easter, 1st Wednesday in June, and Aug. 15. --- AN-

tiquarians will not take ill our adding here, That at the Head of the *Wize*, a small River that falls into the *Waver*, are the Ruins of an antient Town, call'd by the neighbouring Inhabitants *OLD CARLISLE*, perhaps the *Castra Exploratorum*, placed somewhere hereabout by *Antoninus*, for it is seated on a high Hill, and therefore as it commands a free Prospect round the Country, was very convenient for spying an Enemy. From several Inscriptions it appears that the *ala* named *Augusta* and *Augusta Gordiana* was quarter'd here in the Time of Emp. *Gordian*. This City was taken by the Rebels in 1745. but soon retaken, together with some of them, by His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

CARLINGFORD, in the County of *Louth* and Prov. of *Leinster, Ireland*, 9 m. fr. *Drogheda*, 8 fr. *Dundalk*, 15 from *Strangford*, 45 fr. *Dublin*, is 1 of the best Harbours in *Ireland*, at the Mouth of the *Neury*, on the S. Side of a large Bay of its Name, where the Road is exceeding good quite to Sea; as is the Harbour of the Town, there being Room for the Royal Navy of *Britain*, being all Harbour for 3 leag. up; for 'tis 2 m. broad where narrowest, and has in several Places from 10 to 20 fath. Water. A Bar indeed crosses the Mouth of the main Bay, but there's 9 or 10 f. at Low Water, & 2 fath. more at High, that Ships not drawing above 22 f. Water may go over it; & when in, there's as much Depth as they want; but the Town being a little out of way for Business, Trade is not equal. Yet has it a Market well frequented, and is far from being a despicable poor Place; some Merchants here having Ships; of which good ones are built in the Dock here. They use the Coal-Trade to *Whitehaven*, and the Fishing in its Season, the Life of Trade on all this Side of *Ireland*, especially N. The Town is rather neat than fine, rather populous than large, and strong enough to defend itself in ordinary Cases, particularly on the Side of the Sea. It has Barracks for a Company of Foot. The River is but small, nor navigable far enough within Land to be very useful; only 'tis an important Pass between the S. and N. Counties. The Situation by a Bridge, and a very narrow long Causeway over a great unpassable Bog, is compared to that of the Bridge of *Esbeck* in *Hungary*. It formerly gave Title of Earl to the Popish Family of *Taff*.

CARLOS, in the Province of *Veragua*, in the Audience of *Guatemala*, in *New Spain*, is a Town on the S. Sea Coast, 45 m. S. W. fr. *Santa Fé*, in a large Bay.

CARLOWITZ, in the County of *Szerem*, or *Sirmia*, in *Sclavonia, Hungary*, on the W. Banks of the *Danube*, 6 m. N. W. fr. *Peterwaradin*, 29 N. E. of *Szerem*, 34 N. of *Belgrade*, 55 S. E. of *Esbeck*, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 45. 25. 'Tis but a small Town; but remarkable for a Treaty of Peace concluded here in 1698. between the Emperor, Czar of *Moscow*, K. of *Poland*, and the *Venetians*, on the one Part, and the *Turks* on the other.

CARLSBADT (i. e. *Charles's Bath*), in *Bohemia*, 5 m. E. of *Elnbogen*, 65 W. of *Prague*, by *Hubner* call'd a Royal City, has the River *Toppel* running thro' it, and dividing it in 2 Parts. In 1604. it was almost burnt down. It had once a Castle; but 'tis a dirty Place, inhabited chiefly by Armourers & other Artificers in Iron, who work vastly cheap and neat. 'Tis however noted for its Baths and medicinal Waters, of which are 2 Sorts, the *Sprudel* and the *Muhlbadt*, the first of which are boiling hot, the latter a little more than lukewarm. They derive their Source from the Middle of a River form'd by Torrents from the neighbouring Mountains, whose Waters are extremely cold; yet the Mineral Waters are seen to smoke in the midst of it, and when they come into the Fountains in Town are excessive hot, and smell strong of Minerals. They are both drank and bathed in, sometimes at the same Time. They take Name from Emperor *Charles IV.* They're recommended particularly for the Gravel and Barrenness of Women. But the Method of using them is very disagreeable; for, however hot the Weather, one is to be shut up in a Room heated with a Stove, and take off to the Equality of 30 Chocolate-Cups, hotter than the Waters of the *King's* or *Queen's Bath* of our *Bath*, walking about much, & sweating great Drops. People seldom stir out after this till 3 or 4 Hours, and must walk all the rest of the Day, to prevent sleeping, which after Dinner is dangerous. These Baths are frequented by Numbers of Foreigners, particularly the Nobility & Gentry of *Austria, Bohemia*, &c. And the Czar *Peter the Great* took the Waters here in Sept. 1711. with good Success. So that at the Season *Carlsbadt* is superior to many great Towns. But who would be accommodated well, must bring his own Bed, Wine, and Cook. There's also a miraculous or *Won-*

der-working Image here, famous for the same *Exploits* as the Waters: But the Fathers of the House where it's kept challenge Part of the *Praise*, and *Profit* too, to *themselves*; inasmuch that *they*, as well as the *Image*, are much better adorn'd than their *Antagonists*, the *Wells* and *Physicians* of the Place.

CARLSCROON, (i. e. *Caroli Corona*, or *Charles's Crown*) in the Province of *Bleking*, in *S. Gothland*, *Sweden*, about 45 m. fr. *Abuys* towards E. had Name from its being built by *K. Cha. XI.* in 1679. It stands on a little Island of the same Name, which is join'd to the Continent by a very long Bridge. It covers almost the whole Island, and has an excellent Harbour, well fortified, where 50 of the King's Ships commonly lie secure from Storms and Insults of Enemies.

CARLSRUHE, in the Marquisate of *Baden Durlach*, in *Savabia*, *Germany*, by *Hubner* filed the new City, was with its Castle or Palace built by the late Margrave *Charles Wm.* who gave it its Name, which signifies *Charles's Rest*. Indeed here was he quite retired, bating Operas, Musick, Hunting, &c. Baron *Pollnitz* describes it to this Purpose: 'Imagine the Margrave's House at the Entrance of a Forest, in the Centre of a Star form'd by 32 Walks, the chief of which behind the Palace is 3 *German* leag. long. — 2 large Wings advance from the main Body of the House, which deviating from each other in Proportion as they lengthen, the Whole looks like a Theatre. Behind the principal Building is a very high Octogon Tower. Beyond the Court, between the 2 Wings, are the Gardens, &c. at the End of which is a Semicircle of Houses of equal Height, built archwise, between which run 5 Streets, the midmost of which fronts the Palace. At End of the 3 chief Streets are 3 Churches, *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, and *Roman*, with equal Liberty of Conscience. The chief Part of the Town lies behind the Houses which front the Palace, consisting properly but of 1 Street of prodigious Length; all of Timber, but the Work and Contrivance wonderful. The Pheasant-Walk, joining the Castle, is a large Inclosure, disposed in various Walks, planted with Fir. There's a great Bason in the Centre always full of Wild-Ducks, encompassed with 4 Pavilions in Form of *Turkish* Tents; 2 of 'em are Aviaries, and 2 Summer-houses, with Sofas and Couches. Here the Margrave us'd to play in Confort with young Ladies whom he taught Musick. He had no less than 60 Waiting-women, who attended but 8 in 1 Day, and when he went abroad did it on Horseback dress'd like Hussars.

CARLSTAT, in *Bremen*, is rather a Fortrefs than a Town, on the River *Geeste*; which having fill'd its Ditches, falls into the *Wefer*; 31 m. N. W. of *Bremen*: 'Twas founded by *Cha. K.* of *Sweden*, taken by the Duke of *Brunswick* in 1676. and restor'd by the Treaty of *Fontainebleau* 1679. The Inhabitants are few.

CARLSTADT, Capital of *Croatia*, near the Frontiers of *Carniola*, at the Head of the River *Culp* (or *Marosnitzza*) on S. of the *Save*, 26 m. S. W. of *Zagrab*, 82 E. fr. *Trieste* in *Istria*, 105 N. W. fr. *Pofega* in *Sclavonia*, and 140 S. of *Vienna*; E. lon. 16. lat. 45. 5. It took Name from *Charles A-Duke* of *Austria*, who fortified it in 1579. 'Tis a strong Fortrefs, always well furnished with a good Garrison, &c. maintain'd by the *Carniolans*, to whom 'tis a Barrier against the *Turks*. 'Tis the Seat of the Ban (or Government) of the Province.

CARLSTADT, or *Carstat*, in *Franconia*, *Germ.* on the River *Maine*, 15 m. N. of *Wurtzburg*, is a very pretty Town of the Bp. thereof; E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 50.

CARLSTADT, or *Carlostad*, in the Prov. of *Vermland*, in *Gothland*, *Sweden*, stands on the N. Bank of the Lake *Wenner*, 120 m. W. from *Stockholm*.

CARLSTEIN, in *Bohemia*, 15 m. fr. *Prague*, thought to be the same with *Kaurfin*, or *Caurzin*, stands on a very high Hill, where Nature and Art have both fortify'd its Castle, founded in 1348. by Emp. *Cha. IV.* from whom it takes Name, to be the Repository of the Regalia of the Kingdom. In 1645, was found here a Crucifix of fine Gold valued at 10000 Ducats. In 1422. the *Hussites* of *Prague* besieged it from May 28. to Nov. 11. but without Effect.

CARLTON-CURLEW, in *Leicestershire*, N. W. of *Blaxon*, (so call'd from the antient Lords of it the *Curlews*, or *Curlyes*, to distinguish it from another Village of this Country) signifies a Town of *Carles* (or Husbandmen). *Camden* tells, as a certain Story, that most of the Natives of this Town had a harsh & ungrateful Manner of Speech, uttering their Words with much Difficulty, wharling in the Throat, not being able pronounce the Letter *R* without stammering. Dr. *Fuller* seems so certain of it that he pla-

ces it amongst the Wonders of this Country, and says it proceeds not from any natural Imperfection in the Parents (because their Children born in other Places were not troubled with that Infirmary) but some occult Quality in the Elements, or unknown Cause in Nature, as was *Lisping* to the Tribe of *Ephraim*, *Judges* xii. 9. and *Stammering* to some whole Families in *France*. The Inability to pronounce the *R* distinctly is not so peculiar to the People of this Place, but that divers in other Countries have it. The famous *Jos. Mede* could not for his Life utter *Carolus Rex Britanniae* without stammering. And Dr. *Fuller* tells us, a Fellow of *Trinity Col. Cambr.* (probably Native of the Place) was so sensible of his Imperfection in the Case, that he made a Speech of competent Length, with such select Words as that there was not an *R* in it. But the Author of the *Addenda* to *Camden* assures, that the present Inhabitants retain no Remains of such a guttural and wharling Pronunciation, and the Antientest declare they never knew any Thing of it in their Memory.

CARMAGNIOLA, a fortified City of *Piedmont*, sit. abt. 2. m. fr. the *Po*, 15 m. S. of *Turin*, and 11 N. E. fr. *Saluzzo*; E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 44. 45. During the Wars between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, the *French*, who had seiz'd it, added several Fortifications to it and the Castle; in that at the Beginning of the 17th Century, they razed the Suburbs, and made it a regular Fortrefs; at wh. Time they computed between them and the City 6500 Souls, in 4 large Parishes. The great Church, which is Collegiate, and a vast Edifice, hath 13 Canons, 3 whereof Dignitaries. Here are several considerable Monasteries & Nunneries, a good Hospital, and Manufactures of Silk, Hemp, and Flax. It was taken during the Civil Wars of *France*, by *Emanuel D.* of *Savoy*, An. 1588. and confirm'd to him by Treaty of Peace in 1600. The *French* took it, 1691, and lost it again the same Year. 'Twas in its Neighbourhood that *Pr. Eugene* of *Savoy* had his 1st Interview with the *D.* of *Savoy* after his tedious March to the Relief of *Turin*, Aug. 1760.

CARMANIA, in *Persia*, is (antiently) divided into *Carmania the desert* and *Carmania proper*. *Carmania* the desert is bounded on N. by *Parthia*, W. by *Persis*, E. by *Drangiana*, S. by *Carmania proper*. *Carmania* proper hath S. the *Ind. Ocean*, W. *Persis* and the Gulph of *Persia*, E. *Gedrosia*, and N. *Carmania* the desert. It contains the modern Provinces of *Chirman* and *Ormas*, and was inhabited by the *I-satichæ*, *Zuthi*, *Gadanopydres*, *Camelobosei*, *Agdonites*, *Rhudi-anæ*, *Ares*, *Charadeæ*, *Pasargadæ*, *Armozæi*. Its antient Cities were *Carmanæ* (now *Khirman*, still a considerable Place, famous for the Scymiters made there), *Alexandria* built by *Alexander the Great*, *Armuxa* or *Armuzum*, on the Shore of the Gulph, giving Name to a Promontory and to the Isle of *Ormuz*. The modern Places of Note (besides *Khirman*), *Bermazir*, *Kubestek*, and *Iasquez*, which gives Name to a Cape or Promontory shooting into the *Persian* Gulph. -- Tho' other Authors speak of *Carmania* in general, yet *Ptolemy* makes not only the foregoing Difference, but interposes the Description of *Arabia Felix* between *Carmania deserta* and *Carmania* the proper. As to the first, 'tis truly what *Ptolemy* calls it, having in it scarce a Town or Village, its Soil an unhospitable Sand, its Air hot and unhealthy, and the whole Prov. in a manner destitute of Water. *Carmania* proper is a better Country, having several Rivers, particularly the *Andamis* mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. It is however mountainous, but with the Advantage of these Mountains having Mines of Copper and Iron. The People antiently however lived but sordidly, if its Description by *Pomponius Mela* be true: 'The *Carmanians* have 'neither Fruit, Raiment, House, nor Cattle, but cover 'themselves with Skins of Fish, and feed on 'em for most 'Part. The Bodies as well as Heads of these People are 'cover'd with Hair.' It may be *Pomp. Mela* confounds the *Carmanians* with a Nation inhabiting the Sea-coast, & called, from their Manner of living, *Ichthyophagi*; (mentioned by *Strabo* and *Arrian*) who are said not only to have fed on Fish, but to have erected Huts with their Bones. *Ammianus Marcel.* gives *Carmania* a better Character. At this Day this Prov. is particularly remarkable for producing Sheep which bear the finest Wool in the World. They have this peculiar Property, that, having fed upon new Grass from January to May, their Fleece falls off of itself, and leaves the Sheep quite naked. The Wool being gather'd and beaten, the coarse breaks, and the fine only remains. The *Gaur*s have the whole manufacturing of this Wool, which consists chiefly in Girdles much esteem'd thro' the East, and in a Sort of Serges as soft and almost as fine as Silk. Dependent

pendent on this Prov. is the famous tho' little Isle of *Ormus*, in Compass abt. 20 m. stony and full of Rocks, barren and destitute of all Necessaries, except Salt, of which is such Plenty and so hard, that 'tis said Houses are built thereof. The Soil is composed of a white Sand, formerly imported into *Europe*. Water it had none, save what was preserved in Cisterns after Rain, so that, even in its most flourishing Times, when the Emporium of this Part of the World, its Inhabitants had not only their Victuals, but the very Water they us'd, from the Continent; & the Summer Air is excessive sultry, so that People were forced to live in Grotts and lie in Water. At present there's nothing in it but a Fort. Yet see our Article *ORMUS*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, or (in *Welsh*) *Kacr Vyrddin*, in *S. Wales*, and the Shires of *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*, were usually call'd, by the *English*, *West-Wales*. 'Tis bounded on the E. with the Shires of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan*, the *Severn* Sea (or *St. George's Channel*) *S. Pembroke*shire W. and *Cardigan*sh. N. from which tis separated by the *Teivy*. *Templeman* makes it 40 m. lo. 27 br. with an Area of 869 square m. Others make its greatest Length fr. N. W. to S. E. but 35. and where broadest fr. E. to W. but 20. which makes the Circumference abt. 102 m. or an Area of abt. 700,000 Acres. It lies in the Diocese of *St. David's*, and contains 87 Parishes divided into 6 Hundreds, in which 8 Market Towns, about 5400 Houses, near 17000 Inhabitants, and 28 Rivers great and small. Its Air is reckon'd milder and wholesomer than in most neighbouring Counties; and the Soil, being less rocky and mountainous, is more fruitful, especially in Corn and Grass, Coals and Lime; and 'tis pretty well clothed with Wood, and water'd. The chief Rivers are the *Towy*, *Cotby*, and *Tawe*. The *Towy* (from which the Inhabitants are plentifully supply'd with Fowl & Fish, especially Salmon) comes into the N. E. Side from *Cardigan*shire, and running S. & S. W. thro' the County falls into the *English* Channel abt. 8 m. below *Caermarthen*. The *Cotby* rises on N. Side of *Caermarthenshire*, and runs S. mostly till it joins the *Towy* abt. 5 m. above *Caermarthen*. The *Tawe* (or *Teivy*) rises in *Cardigan*shire, but soon becomes the Boundary between that County and this, the N. W. Side of which it waters till joined by the River *Keach*, after which it parts this County fr. *Pembroke*shire. It sends 2 Members to Parlt. (like the rest of the *Welsh* Counties), 1 Knight for the Shire, and 1 Burgefs for the Shire-Town, viz.

CARMARTHEN (properly *Caermarthen*, the *Maridunum* of *Ptolemy* and *Muridunum* of *Antoninus*), 24 m. N. E. of *Pembroke*, and 228 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 25. lat. 51. 50. is sit. on the *Towy*, over which it has a large fair Stone Bridge, and is a Place venerable for its Antiquity. 'Twas a Borough 28. *Hen. VIII.* It's govern'd by a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 13 Aldermen, (who have all Scarlet Gowns, and other Ensigns of State on Solemn Days, attended by a Sword-bearer, Cap of Maintenance, and 2 Maces) 24 Common Council Men, Recorder, & Town-Clerk. 'Twas made a Town and County Coporate by *K. Ja. I.* It had formerly Walls, and a very strong Castle, and was look'd upon as the Capital of *Wales*; and the antient *Britons* made it the Seat of their Parlt. (or *Assembly of Wise Men*). It gives Title of Marquis to the D. of *Leeds*: And not long ago was represented in Parlt. by one Gentleman, viz. *Rich. Vaughan*, of *Derwydd*, Esq; 37 Years successively, hardly to be paralleled in *England*. 'Tis a very populous, polite, industrious, thriving Town, and has considerable Trade. The River is navigable for Vessels of 100 Tons quite up to Town, where is a commodious Key. The Place is not only supply'd with Fish fr. the River, but with great Plenty of it, as well as Fowl, &c. from the Country around. There being generally a Company of Players here during Winter, the Country Gentry (as is commonly the Case in Towns where such polite Entertainment is encouraged) have their Wintering-houses here, to the vast Emolument of the Town. In short, 'tis a Place so well built, inhabited, and frequented, that some call it the *London of Wales*. The People in, and about it are reckon'd the wealthiest as well as politest in *Wales*, & its Air and Soil the best & most fruitful, as the County itself is esteem'd the strongest in the Principality. Here, in 480. flourish'd the famous *British* *MERLIN*, who, for his Learning, (which in those Times especially was deemed extraordinary) and some Skill that he had in the Mathematicks, was reckon'd a Prophet, a Conjuror, &c. See our Article *BOSSINEY*. Abt. 1 m. fr. Town, on the Road Side almost opposite to the Bp. of *St. David's* Palace, is a noted Hill cover'd with Wood, call'd *Merlin's Grove*, to which 'tis said this Prophet oft' retired, the better to pursue Study without Disturbance. The *Scots* report, he was

buried at *Drumelzer*, in the Shire of *Peebles*; And there being a Prophecy, that *England* and *Scotland* should be united when the *Tweed* and *Pansel* met at his Grave, they say, it happen'd so accordingly on the Death of *Q. Eliz.* Market Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs June 23. Eve of *St. Peter*, Aug. 1. (call'd *Lammass Fair*) Sept. 28. Nov. 3.

CARMEL River, or *Rio du Carmel*. See *CALIFORNIA*.

CARMEL Mount, on the W. Coast of the *Holy Land*, at the South E. End of the Tribe of *Asher*, 10 m. fr. *Acra*, or *Ptolemais*, is the most remarkable Head of Land on all the Coast, & famed for its Fertility according to some, but is steril according to others. *Saudys* represents it rich in Olives and Vines when husbanded, and abounding with several Sorts of Fruit and Herbs, both medicinal and fragrant, tho' much over-grown with Woods and Shrubs of sweet Savour. *Rauwolf* says, it is round about towards the Sea Coast very bare & rough, that we may very well say with the Prophet *Amos*, That the Pastures of the Herdsmen shall look miserable, and the Top of the Mountain dried up. Others speak of it as it were not much better than a Rock. But it was of particular Note among the Antients for being above all others the favourite Place of *Pythagoras*, who is said by some to have amused himself alone in the Temple. Yet *Tacitus* denies there was here any Temple, or Image of a God. But it has been far more revered among the Xtians, as here *Elias* sojourned in a Cave, some Time before his being caught up into Heaven. This is on all Hands allow'd, & on this Account it came to be in such high Esteem with the Christians, that it seems they early began to reverence it. There was here a very large Monastery, which being brought to Decay, its Runis were anew, as may be said, consecrated by a *Calabrian* Priest, said to be urged to the Work by Revelation, who gather'd together about 10 Monks, and restor'd the venerable Credit of the Place. Hence proceeded, as *Sandys* observes, the Order of the Friars *Carmelites*, as Successors to the Children of the Prophets there left by *Elias*, who had their Beginning in the Desert of *Syria* in 1180, instituted by *Almericus* Bp. of *Antioch*, and said to have receiv'd their white Habit from our Lady herself. The Remains of their Monastery is yet to be seen, with a Temple dedicated to the blessed Virgin; under which a little Chappel, or Cave, said to have been the Dwelling of *Elias*. Some Years ago a great Number of this Order lived hereabout, as appears by their Cloisters & Churches, now decay'd and deserted. *Thevenot* tells us, their Convent now is not on Top of the Mount, where they had a lovely one ere the Christians lost the *Holy Land*, the Ruins whereof are still to be seen; but here is a little one somewhat lower, which needs but 3 Monks to fill it, who would have much ado to subsist, were it not for the Alms from the *French* Merchants of *Acre*, who go often thither out of Devotion. Their Church, adds he, is the very Spot where *Elias* abode, which is very neatly cut out of the Rock. Hence they have an excellent Prospect, especially towards the Sea, where are no Bounds to their Sight. About their Convent (says *Dr. Wells*) they have a pretty Hermitage, very well cultivated by the *Italian* Brother who brought thither all the Earth that is in it. And indeed it is very pleasant to see Flowers and Fruits growing upon a Hill that is nothing but Rock. At a good League's Distance fr. the Convent is a Well that *Elijah* is said to have made spring out of the Ground; and a little over it another no less miraculous. On Mt. *Carmel* they find Melons, Olives, and such-like Fruits, in Stone, exactly imitating those Vegetable Productions, both within and without; and the Melons even when opened emitting an agreeable Smell. *Le Brun*, our Author, adds that here are also found a kind of Oysters of the same Nature, and even (as reported) Bunches of Grapes of the same Stony Consistence: But whether owing to Petrefaction, or *Lusus Naturæ* (the wanton Imitation of Nature), is left undecided. But they there tell you, that *Elijah*, passing that Way, desired a Melon from a Man that was gathering some, who in Contempt answer'd the Prophet that they were Stones, not Melons; whereupon all the Melons were immediately turn'd into Stones. This Mountain seems not to have much better'd its Condition with regard to its Religious State, tho' the late K. of *France* did what he could to regain its former Splendor: And the Reason may be because it has been pretty much the Residence of an Emir of the *Arabs*. N. B. This Name *CARMEL*, we are told, was a Name common to both a Town and a Mountain. *Thevenot*, observing 2 *CARMELS* mentioned by *St. Jerom*, supposes they are both Mountains.

CARMONA, antiently *Carmon*, a City in the Middle of *Andalusia*, *Spain*; and in the Abpr. of *Seville*, 34 m. E. fr. *Seville*; and 140 S. fr. *Madrid*, W. lon. 5. 35. lat. 37. 20. is seated on a craggy Eminence; has a high strong Wall, with 118 Towers, and a noble Castle: The Rivers *Guadanna* and *Corbones*; which fall into the *Guadalquivir*, water its spacious and fertile Plains; which produce great Plenty of all Things. It contains 3000 Houses, 7 Parishes, 5 Monasteries, 5 Nunneries, besides Hospitals & Chapels.

CARNAIM. See **ASHTEROTH KERNAIM**.

CARNAPOLY, or *Carnapol*, in the Pr. of *Marta* on the *Malabar* Coast, *India*, lies in the S. Part of the Country, 15 m. N. of *Coulan*. The King here resides. The *Dutch*, who took it from the *Portuguese*, have a Castle here, and exact Custom for all Good exported. They have a small Factory here; and the English had 1 for Pepper, but have removed it.

CARNARVONSHIRE (more properly *Caernarvonsh.*) in *Welch*, *Sir Caernarvon*, in *N. Wales*, before the Division of *Wales* into Counties, was call'd *Snowdon-Forest*, in Latin *Snaudonia*. 'Tis bounded S. by *Merionethshire* and the *Irish* Sea, E. by *Denbighshire*, fr. which 'tis separated by the River *Conway*. 'Tis wash'd W. and N. by the *Irish* Sea, and N. W. 'tis fronted by the Isle of *Anglesey*. Its Length fr. *Conway* River E. to *Llbeney* River W. is computed 20 m. and the Breadth fr. *Penwenke* Point to *Ormeshead* Point N. abt. 40; and the Circumference 95. *Templeman* makes it 47 long and 25 broad, and its Area 459 square m.; which is computed by others 370,000 Acres, said to contain 68 Parishes, in which 1 City, 1 Borough, 6 Market Towns, 7 Hundreds, abt. 2770 Houses, 3 Castles, and above 16,000 Inhabitants. It has a sharp piercing Air, & is so incumbered especially in the Middle with dismal Rocks, and vast Mountains, 1 abo. another, the Tops of many cover'd with Snow 7 or 8 Months a Year, that those call'd *Snowdon-Hills* may claim Name of the *British Alps*. Which disagreeable and almost inacces. Situation was probably 1 Reason why this was the last County brought under the Kings of *England*. Yet 'tis tolerably fertile, especially in Barley; and great Herds of Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, are fed on the Mountains. That Part towards *Ireland* is so fruitful and populous, it yields to few Shires in *N. Wales*. The Valleys are pleasant & fruitful, and the Rivers and Coast abound with Fish. The Coldness is ascribed to the Number of its Lakes, of which are computed 50 or 60 in this mountainous Tract, named generally from the Rivers issuing from 'em, the Colour of the Water, neighbouring Village or Parish, or remarkable Rock or Mountain that hangs over 'em. The most remarkable Mountain (next to *Snowdon*), & one of the most noted in all *Wales*, is call'd *Penmaen-Mawr*, in the N. Angle of this, which hangs perpendicular over the Sea, at so vast a Height, it makes Spectators giddy who look down the dreadful Steep; and in the narrow Passage on the other Side the venturous Traveller is threatned every Moment to be crush'd to Atoms with the downfall of Rocks. On that Side next the Sea a Wall was built not many Years ago, to which *Dublin* is said to have contributed much. The Road, cut out of the Side of the Rock for Passengers, is 7 f. wide, and the Wall along the Precipice abt. Breast-high. As the Sea lies perpendicular down 40 fath. below it, so the Mountain is 40 fath. above it. When the Traveller is got out of this dismal Road, where but 1 false Step endangers Life, he finds an Alehouse at the Bottom of the Hill, on the other Side, with this Inscription, Now YOUR FRIGHT IS OVER, TAKE A DRAM. --- From this Mountain the Country opens into a Plain, which extends to the *Conway*, the E. Limit of the Shire. It rises out of a Lake of the same Name, on the S. E. Side of it, and is perhaps 1 of the noblest Streams of its Length in *Europe*. Tho' its Course is but 12 m. it receives so many Brooks and Streams from the neighbouring Hills of *Snowdon*, that it bears Ships 8 of 'em. Its Name is supposed to signify, in *Welch*, the Chief of Rivers. It produces not only Fish, but Pearls as large, & of as good Colour, as any in *Britain* or *Ireland*, & are found in a large black Muscle. *Llewellin ap Griffith*, who held out the last against the Crown of *England*, was reduced at last to hold this Country and *Anglesey* as Tenant in Fee to *Edw. I.* paying 100 Marks yearly. But refusing afterwards to perform it, he was kill'd in Battle; on which ended all Dominion of the Britons in *Wales*. They speak all *Welch* in this County, so that if a Stranger to the Language and Country here loses his Way, 'tis 10 to 1 if he meets one to guide him, the Country People being naturally so very surly, that if you ask any Question in *English*, tho' they understand it, they answer *Dime Salsenach*, i. e. I can't

speak *Saxon* (or *English*). This Shire, which lies in *Bangor* Diocese, sends 2 Members to Parlt. viz. a Knight for itself and a Burgess for the Shire-Town, viz.

CARNARVON (*Caernarvon*), 8 m. S. W. of *Bangor*, 258 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 25. lat. 53. 20. stands on the Channel that separates the Shire fr. *Anglesey*, and was built by *Edw. I.* out of the Ruins of the City *Segontium*, that stood a little below it. And the Body of *Constantius*, Father of *Constantine the Great*, which was found here in 1283. was interr'd in its Parish Church. This Town, which has a beautiful Prospect to *Anglesey*, was of good Account formerly, when the Prince of *Wales* kept the Chancery and Exchequer Courts for *N. Wales* in it. 'Tis pretty strong by Art and Nature, encompassed on all Sides (save to E.) with the Sea and 2 Rivers, and it had on the N. Side a strong Castle (built by *Edw. I.* to curb the Mountaineers, and secure the Passage to *Anglesey*); whose Walls in a manner encompass it; where, in that call'd the *Eagle-Tower*, his Son *Edw. II.* the first Prince of *Wales*, was born, and thence in our History commonly styl'd *Edward of Caernarvon*. The Town is govern'd by the Constable of the Castle (who is always by Patent the Mayor), an Alderman, 2 Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, with Serjeants at Mace, and other Sub-Officers. It gives Title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of *Chandos*. 'Tis a small, clean, well-built Town, and well inhabited by People very courteous to Strangers, and the Market is well supply'd. Here's a Ferry to *Anglesey*, call'd *Abermenai-Ferry*, and thence a direct Road to *Holy-head*. Market Saturday. Fair July 23.

CARNARVON-BAY lies between 2 Points at the S. Entrance of the Channel which runs between the *Main* and the Isle of *Anglesey*. Here's a tolerable Harbour; for tho' it has a Bar, where is but 7 to 8 f. at Low-water, yet the Tide rises so high, that at Half-flood almost any Ships may go in or out. However 'tis proper to take a Pilot. There's very good Anchoring in the Bay, off the Bar, in 5 to 15 Fathom.

CARNARUTE, the S. Point of *Ireland*. See **RAMSEY** Island.

CARTATICA Kingd. in *India*, extends 60 *Badagarian* leag. (1 of which is equivalent to 3 *Dutch* m.) fr. S. to N. and 40 fr. *Paliacatta* to the Coast of *Malabar*. *Baldæus*.

CARNARO, a Port in the Bay of *Conception*, near that of *St. Vincent*.

CARNIOLA Duchy (by the Germans call'd *Crain*), in *Austria*, has *Carinthia* and Part of *Styria* N. *Istria* & Gulph of *Trieſte* S. the *Alps*, Part of the *Venetian* Dominions and Part of *Carinthia* W. and *Sclavonia* and *Croatia* E. It's about 110 m. E. and W. and 45 fr. S. to N. *Hubner* makes it 120 m. long & 100 broad, containing 21 Cities, 36 Market Towns, 254 Castles, & 4000 Villages. It's a rocky mountainous Tract, but has many large pleasant Valleys, abounding with Wine, Oil, Corn. It takes Name fr. the *Carni*, a Branch of antient *Scythians*. The modern Inhabitants are a Mixture of *Germans*, *Italians*, *Sclavonians*; and the Country People speak a mixt *Sclavonic*, tho' in Towns *High Dutch*. They are all *Roman* Catholics. It has many good Rivers, of which the chief are the *Laubach*, *Sawe*, & *Gurck*. The *Sawe* rises in the Mountains in the W. Part, & runs quite thro' to the E. To pass by its antient History, the Emperor *Frederick*, Father of *Maximilian*, in 1452. erected it into a Duchy, and gave it to the Dukes of *Austria-Habsburg*, in whose Right the present Empress-Queen of *Hungary*, Heiress to the late Emperor *Cha. VI.* now enjoys it. It is unequally divided into 4 Parts, *Carniola proper*, sub-divided into *Higher* & *Lower*; the *Windischmarck*, which is to E. of *Lower Carniola* and to W. of *Croatia*; and the little County of *Goritz*, or *Goricia*, of which *Gradisca* was formerly a Part. To these some add *Aquileia*, *Trieſte*, and *St. Veit*, because they belong also to the House of *Austria*; whereas only *Carniola* is in *Germany*, but these in *Italy*. The most remarkable Places are *Laubach*, *Crainburg*, & *Aversberg*, in *Carniola Proper*; *Metling* and *Rudolphus-Werd* in the *Windischmarck*; *Goritz*, Capital of its County; *Gradisch*, Capital also of its County.

CARNION, a Place several times mention'd in the *Maccabees*, was a strong City, and difficult of Access, in *Gilead*, *Judea*.

CAROLANA, the Province by the *Spaniards* call'd *Florida*, and *Louisiana* by the *French*. See **FLORIDA**.

CAROLINA is Part of that vast Region of *N. America*, comprehended formerly under the Name *Florida*, given it by *Ponce de Leon* in 1512. though he advanced no farther N. than the River *St. Mattheo*; whence 'tis plain the *Spaniards* never had just Claim to *Carolina*. If their Notion of his having

Having touch'd on this Continent gives a Right, then have we a prior, and so a better Right, as *Cabot* had been several Years before them on it, tho' uncertain if he advanced so far S. as the River *St. Mattheo*. In the Reign of their K. *Cha. IX.* *John Ribaut*, with 2 of the French King's Ships, was sent thither. But he, having made some Discoveries in the N. Parts of *Florida*, return'd to *France*; and in his Absence his Companions were reduced to such Extremity that they kill'd and eat 1 of their own Men, & would have done so by others had not they met an *English* Ship which furnish'd them with Provisions. Two Years after 3 other French Ships were sent to this Country, which was now called *Carolina*, from *Fort Charles*, as was that from the French King. The Command of these Ships was given to *Lewis Laudoner*, who arriv'd June 20. 1564. But he soon resolv'd to return; when *Ribaut* again arriv'd with 3 Ships more, whom several *Indian* Chiefs welcomed, & promised to conduct him to the *Apalachian* Mountains. But the *Spaniards*, coming with a Squadron of Ships and Land-Forces, drove the French out of the Fort, kill'd *Ribaut* and 600 Men, after giving them Quarter, and oblig'd *Laudoner* & the few French who escap'd their Cruelty, to return to *France*. *Peter Melan-da*, who commanded the *Spaniards*, so provok'd the *Indians* by his cruel Injustice, that when Capt. *de Gorques*, a French Gentleman, came with 3 Ships, on his own Cost, and 280 Men, they join'd him, whereby he took the Fort and put all the *Spaniards* in it to the Sword. He did so by another Fort. But we find not that he made any Settlement, or that the *Spaniards* made Attempt to recover the Country; so that from 1567. it lay deserted by all *European* Nations till the Reign of K. *Charles II.* of *England*. In 1622. several *English* Families flying from the Massacres of the *Indians* in *Virginia* and *New-England*, were driven upon these Coasts, and settled in a Province then call'd *Mahica* near the River *May*; by whom 'tis said the King of the Country was baptized; and in 1653. Mr. *Brigstock*, an *Englishman*, went to *Apalacha*, where he was honourably entertained by his Countrymen who were there before; & he has furnish'd the World with a Relation of the Country, to which this Article is in Part oblig'd for Extracts from it. The Country had been abandon'd by the French for near 100 Years, when K. *Cha. II.* made a Grant thereof, March 24. 1663. to the Earl of *Clarendon*, and other Lords & Gentlemen, from the N. End of the Land call'd *Luck Island*, which lies in the S. *Virginian Sea*, within 36 Degr. N. lat. to W. as far as the S. Seas, & S. as far as the Riv. *St. Mattheo*, which borders on the Coast of *Florida*, within 31 Degr. of N. lat. and so W. in a direct Line as far also as the S. Seas, with all Royal Fisheries, Mines, &c. paying a Quit-Rent of 20 Marks Yearly. The Plan of its Government was struck out by *Anthony* Earl of *Shaftesbury*, and digested into Form by the famous Mr. *John Locke*. But however fair it might appear in Theory, it was found on Experience impossible to carry it into Practice. So that after struggling with the Inconveniences produced by it above 60 Years, the only Remedy that could be found, was to get rid of this fine-spun Constitution, and put the Province into the Hands, and under the Protection, of His present Majesty K. *George II.* which was done; and this Remedy has answer'd all the Ends that could be expected from it in so few Years. This Surrender was made by the Proprietors to *Edw. Bertie*, &c. Esqrs. in Trust for the Crown, for 17,500 *l.* of which each Proprietor who had a whole Share had 2500 *l.* The outstanding Quit-Rents, &c. amounting to above 9000 *l.* were also sold to the Crown for 5000 *l.* which was paid, after the Sale & Surrender was confirm'd in Parliament 1728. But one Eighth of the Property and Arrears of Quit-Rents were reserv'd to Lord *Carteret*, now Earl of *Granville*. In Consequence of this Act, the King has ever since appointed Governors of N. and S. *Carolina*. Besides the Governor, there's an Assembly, or kind of Parliament, of Deputies chosen by the Freeholders of every County, who have Power to make Laws, with the Governor's Assent, for Administration of the Colony. --- This Country is situate between the Extremities of Cold and Heat; but Heat is more troublesome in Summer than Cold in Winter, their Winters being short, and frosty Mornings generally succeeded by warm Days. The Air mostly is serene and clear; but they have Winter Rains, and sometimes very heavy Showers about *Midsummer*. But the Country is generally healthful, if People live regularly and use Precaution. Those indeed who, after a hot Day, expose to the cool Breezes at Evening, usually feel bad Effects, as do those who indulge Appetite in eating, and drinking pernicious Liquors to Excess. The Country is subject to Hurricanes; but they happen not every Year, &

sometimes do not much Mischief in 7. A very terrible one happen'd in 1729. The Country is water'd by several Rivers; the most considerable being; 1. *Savannah*, which from the *Apalachian* Mountains runs to S. E. and into Sea about 32 m. to S. of *Port-Royal*, after a Course of above 200 m. 2. *Congaree* or *Santee*; from the *Charokee* Mountains, disembogues near *Cape Carteret*, N. of *Charles-Town*. 3. *Cape Fear* River comes from *Virginia*, almost S. and forms at its Mouth a Slip of Land in N. lat. 33. 44. 4. *Roanoke*, also from *Virginia*, falls into Sea in lat. 36. where it forms a long narrow Bay call'd *Albemarle Sound*. All Sorts of Trees & Plants, &c. will grow here, particularly Vines, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Tobacco, Indigo, Olives, Orange and Citron Trees, and White Mulberry-trees for feeding Silk-worms. The Lands are not difficult to clear, as there are neither Stones nor Brambles, but only great Trees, which grow not very thick. The Custom is, after having cut down these Trees, to leave the Stumps 4 or 5 Years to rot; after which they easily root them up to manure the Land. The Ground indeed is sandy; but then 'tis impregnated with Salt or Nitre, so as to bring forth in great Abundance. A great many Plantations here, which have been continually cultivated near 70 Years, yet produce great Plenty, without ever having been manur'd with any Dung. The Planter only turns up the Superficies of the Earth, and all that he plants or sows quickly grows and thrives. In the S. Parts, the many Lakes up and down breed Multitudes of Geese and other Water-Fowl. All along *Port-Royal* River, and in all this Part of *Carolina*, the Air is so temperate, and Seasons so regular, there's no excess of Heat or Cold, nor any troublesome Variety of Weather; for tho' there's every Year a kind of Winter, 'tis shorter & milder than at *Ashley* and *Cooper* Rivers, and passes so as if no Winter at all. This causes the Banks of the River to be cover'd with various Kinds of lovely Trees, which being perpetually green present a thousand Lankships to the Eye, so fine and so diversified, the Sight's entirely charm'd. The Ground is very low in most Places near the River, but rises gradually at a Distance, with little Hills adjoining fruitful Plains, all cover'd with Flowers, without a Tree to interrupt the Prospect. Beyond these are beautiful Vales cloathed with green Herbs & continual Verdure, caus'd by the refreshing Rivulets that run thro' them. A great many Thickets produce Abundance of Simples, which the *Indians* use for curing Diseases. Here are also Sarsaparilla, Cassia-Trees, Gums, and Rosin, good for Wounds and Bruises; and such prodigious Quantities of Honey, that the Store is inexhaustible, of which is made excellent Spirits, and Mead good as *Malaga* Sack. The Bees swarm 5 or 6 Times. Here's a Tree yields a Balm scarce inferior to that of *Mecca*. *Indian* Corn is sown here from March 1. to June 10. An Acre produces from 18 to 30 Bushels. Seed-time of Rice is from April 1. to May 20. It's sow'd in Furrows about 18 Inches distant. A Peck sows an Acre, which yields from 30 to above 60 Bushels. It's reaped in Sept. to Oct. 8. the Produce such that it returns to *Great Britain* 80,000 *l.* a Year, including Freight and Commission. In a good Year it can export 80,000 Barrels of 400 Wt. and on a Medium of 7 Years makes 50,000 Barrels, disposed thus; To S. of *Cape Finis-terre* 10,000, N. of it 38,000, and to *Great Britain* 2,000. This Quantity employs above 10,000 Ton of Shipping, & may return to *Great Britain* 80,000 *l.* a Year. Silk-Worms are hatch'd from the Egg about the Beginning of March, when the Mulberry Leaves begin to open. Being attended and fed 6 Weeks they eat no more, but have small Bushes set up for them to spin themselves into Balls, which thrown into warm Water are wound off into raw Silk. Rosin, Tar, Pitch, are produced from the Pine-tree; Rosin, by cutting Channels in the standing green Trees, as high as one can reach with an Ax, which meet in a Point at the Foot, where is placed a Receiver; and the Bark is peeled off from all Parts of the Tree exposed to the Sun, that the Heat may more easily force out the Turpentine, which melted in Kettles becomes Rosin. Tar is made thus: They prepare a circular Floor of Clay, declining a little towards the Centre, from which is laid a Pipe of Wood, the Upper Part of which is even with the Floor, & reaches 10 f. without the Circumference. Under the End the Earth is dug away, and Barrels are placed to receive the Tar. On the Floor is built a large Pile of dry Pine-wood split in Pieces, and surrounded with a Wall of Earth, which covers it all over, save a little at Top, where the Fire is first kindled. After it begins to burn, they cover it likewise with Earth, that there may be no Flame, but Heat suffici-

ent to force the Tar downwards into the Floor. They temper the Heat as they please, by thrusting a Stick & letting in Air at as many Places as seen convenient. Pitch is made by boiling Tar in large Iron Kettles set in Furnaces, or burning it in round Clay-holes in the Earth. Black Cattle have vastly encreas'd. About 45 Years ago 'twas much to have 3 or 4 Cows; but now some have 1000; 200 is very common for 1 Man. These graze in the Forests, & the Calves being separated, and kept in Pastures fenced in, they return at Night to suckle them. They are milk'd first, then shut up in a Fold all Night, milk'd again in the Morning, and then turn'd to the Woods. Here are Hogs in Abundance. They go daily to feed in Woods on Nuts and Roots; but having Shelters made at home to keep 'em warm, & something given to eat, they return at Even. The Beef & Pork find good Market in the Sugar-Islands. Trade is become so considerable, that of late Years above 200 Ships have failed annually, with Merchandizes of the Country's Growth; besides 4 of War for Security of Commerce. From March 1730 to March 1731. sail'd from Charles-Town 207 Ships, most for England, which carried (among other Goods) 41757 Barrels of Rice, 500 lb. Wt. each; 10063 of Tar and 759 of Turpentine; of Deer Skins 300 Casks, of 8 or 900 Skins each; with vast Quantities of Indian Corn, Pease, Beans, &c. Beef, Pork, and other salted Flesh; Beams, Planks, and Timber for Building, most Cedar, Cypress, Sassafras, Oak, Walnut, Pine. They carry on great Trade with the Indians, from whom they get large Quantities of Deer-Skins and other Wild Beasts; in Exchange for which giving them Lead, Powder, coarse Cloth, Vermilion, Iron, Strong Waters, &c. by which they make great Profit. The great Number of Slaves makes another Part of Riches; there being above 40,000 Negroes, worth, one with another, 25 l. each. Artificers are yet so scarce, all Sorts of Work is very dear. Taylors, Shoemakers, Smiths, &c. would be particularly acceptable. A skilful Carpenter is not asham'd to demand 30 s. a Day, and Diet; and the common Wages of a Workman is 20 s. If he has but 10 s. a Day, he imagines it labouring for nothing, tho' maintain'd besides. [This must be understood of Carolina Money.] Most of their Shoes come from England, and generally sell for 40 s. a Pair. Not but they have Hides enough, and an Ox's is sold for 20 s. Nor lack they Means to tan them; for they make very good Lime of Oyster Shells, & Bark of Oak is so plentiful it costs nothing but Trouble of gathering. Wherefore they only want Tanners, Leather-dressers, and Shoemakers. They send every Year to England above 200,000 Deer Skins undressed; whilst Carolina produces Oaker naturally, and good Fish-Oil might be had from New-York and New-England cheap. There's not one Potter, nor other Earthen Ware but from England; nor Glafs of any Kind. Yet there's a Kind of Sand and Earth proper for making either, with Wood and Fern in Abundance, had they but Workmen also. Silk indeed is come to great Improvement. They manufacture Silk with Wool, and make Druggets. The French Protestants have set up a Linnen Manufacture. Publick Revenue arises from Duties on Spirits, Wine, Staves, Sugars, Melasses, Flour, Biscuit, dry Goods, Imposts 3 per Cent. Deer Skins, Exports 3 farthings a Skin, all which amount to about 45,000 l. This Country is bounded S. and S. W. by the River Savannah, which parts it fr. Georgia; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; N. by Virginia; W. by sev. Indian Nations between this & the Fr. Colonies. The 2 principal of these are the Creeks & Charokees, the latter of whom are now in Amity with the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, and serve as a powerful Barrier to Carolina & Georgia against the French & Spaniards; a League of Friendship being renewed in May 1745. and new confirm'd in 1751. Some would extend Carolina W. as far as the Apalatchian Mountains; but whatever may be our Claim, the abovesaid Indians, and perhaps other unconquer'd Nations, inhabit between those Mountains and our Settlements in Carolina, which extend from the Mouth of the Savannah in N. lat. 31. 55. to 36. 31. of the same lat. along the Coast; which running chiefly from S. W. to N. E. makes the Length that Way about 350 m. Its greatest Breadth from the Sea-Coast W. is about 260 m. but towards N. it's much pent in by the Charokee Mountains; so that there's not much above 200 m. Breadth. Carolina in general is a Champaign Country for 1000 m. together along Coast, within 100 m. of the Sea. [But in these 1000 m. must be included not only Florida and Georgia, but also Virginia and Maryland; for both the Carolina's extend only about 340 m. along Coast.] There are however every where gentle Ascents from 5 f. to 70 above the Level of the highest

Side. Behind these vast Champaign Countries lies a high Ridge of Mountains, which, beginning in lat. 34. 90 or 100 m. W. of the Mississippi, run almost parallel with the Sea-Coast, behind Florida, Carolina, Virginia, & Maryland. They are variously named the *Apelchen*, *Apellachean*, *Apalatchian*, and *Apellæan* Mountains; from the Foot of which to Sea is about 180 m. From them spring most of the great Rivers of these Provinces. This Country is divided into S. and N. Carolina. The former contains 4 Counties, *Granville* (or *Carteret*), *Colleton*, *Berkley*, *Craven*. And the latter 2, *Clarendon* & *Albemarle*. S. Carolina is otherwise divided into 14 Parishes or Townships, each having a good Church of Brick or Timber. N. Carolina is also subdivided into the same Number of Parishes or Townships.

CAROLINE Islands. See PHILIPPINES New.

CAROLSTADT. See CARLSTADT.

CARPASIA, a City of Old in Cyprus; said by *Stephanus* to have been built by *Pygmalion* (Murderer of *Sichæus*) K. of Tyre. The Author remarks that *Dionysius* writes it with a Diphthong, *Carpaseia*.

CARPATIAN or CRAPAC Mountains. See HUNGARY.

CARPATHUS, Island, of Old Greece, lies between *Rhodes* and *Crete*, in the Sea which from this Island is call'd the *Carpathian* Sea, and has to N. the *Ionian*, S. the *Egyptian*, and W. the *Cretan* and *African* Seas. 'Tis 200 furl. in Compass, and 100 long. It had antiently, according to *Strabo*, 4 Cities; according to *Scylax* only 3. *Ptolemy* mentions but 1, which he calls *Posidium*. This Island is now call'd SCARPANTO, which see in its Place.

CARPENTARIA, or CARPENTER'S LAND. See NEW GUINEY.

CARPENTRAS, (*Carpentoraſte* in Latin) in the Territory of *Avignon*, in *Provence*, S. France, the Capital City of the County of *Venaissin*, about 4 Leag. fr. *Avignon* to N. E. 5 ft. *Vaison* S. & 3 fr. *Orange* S. W. E. lon. 5. lat. 44. 10. is sit. in a very fruitful Country, and water'd by the *Ruffe*. It sprang from the Ruins of *Vendesca* or *Venasque*, and is enclosed with strong Walls, and stands at the Foot of Mount *Ventoux*, which rises thence to the Distance of 4 leag. It's subject to the Pope, and is a Bishop's See, under the Metropolitan of *Avignon*.

CARPHYLI (or *Caerphylly*) Castle, in *Glamorganshire*, S. Wales, affords the noblest Ruins of antient Architecture in all Britain, being larger than any Castle in England, save that of *Windſor*. It stands in a Moorish Bottom, not far from *Rhymny*, on the E. Side of the Coast. Tho' the Work might originally have been Roman, yet the Ruins plainly shew it to have been rebuilt since. *Lloyd* supposes it the *Bullaum Silurum*, which turn'd into British is *Caerwyl*, to be pronounced *Caerwyl*. The *General Atlas* calls it an antient Borough, having a Market Thursdays.

CARPI, a City and Territory in the Duchy of *Modena*, Italy, is seated on a beautiful fertile Plain, in a Canal cut from the *Secchia*, about 11 m. N. of *Modena*, 4 fr. *Corregio*; E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 44. 40. It's fortify'd with a good Castle, and bears Title of Principality. It's in no Diocese, but exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction. This Principality fell into the Hands of the Duke of *Modena* in 1550. The French took Possession of it in a late War, but abandon'd it in 1703. They retook it in 1705. but were made Prisoners of War by Prince *Eugene* in 1706. N. B. There's another *Carpi*, in Italy, viz.

CARPI, a Town of the *Veronese*, sit. on the *Adige*, 24 m. S. E. of *Verona*; E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 45. 10. memorable for a Victory obtained here by the Imperialists over the French in 1701.

CARPIS, an antient City of *Africa Propria*, placed by *Ptolemy* 1 3d of a Degr. more N. than *Carthage*. *Pliny* calls it *Carpi*. Dr. *Shaw* supposes the Spot which this Town occupied to be that which the present *Gurbos*, or *Hammam Gurbos*, now stands on; and that the hot Bath near it is the *Aquæ Calidæ* of *Livy*.

CARRAHAN Mountain. See MAN (The Isle of).

CARRÆ, a City of *Mesopotamia* (by some supposed to be that by the Hebrews call'd *Charan* near *Haran*, where *Abraham* dwelt; but built more largely afterwards by the *Parthians*, and) memorable for the Defeat of the Romans under the mighty *Craſſus*, who himself was in that fatal Battle slain, and had his Head and Right Hand cut off, in order to be sent to the *Parthian* K. *Orodes* then in *Armenia*, & his mangled Body left unburied to be devoured by Wild Beasts; and which Blow was doubtless the most terrible one the Romans ever receiv'd after the Battle of *Cannæ*. According to *Niger* and *Sanſon*, it's now call'd *Herren*, and situate near

near the River *Chabora*, 40 m. fr. *Edeffa*, and 60 from the *Euphrates* to E. 'Tis now to be reckon'd in the *Diarbeck* Province, in the *Turkish* Dominions.

CARRICK, or *Carriēt*, 1 of the 3 Divisions of the Shire of *Aire*, in *Scotland* (those of *Kyle* and *Cunningham* being the other 2), & which has the Honour of giving 1 of the Titles of Earl to the Prince of *Wales*, is fruitful in Pasture, and abundantly furnish'd with Commodities both by Sea and Land. It had formerly Earls; but now Hereditary Bailiffs, who are the Earls of *Cassils*. It has *Galloway* S. *Kyle* N. Part of that and *Galloway* E. & the Frith of *Clyde* W. 'Tis 32 m. on the Frontiers of *Galloway* where longest E. & W. and 25 where broadest N. and S. 'Tis not so mountainous as *Galloway*. The chief Rivers are *Stincher* and *Girven*, which abound with Salmon, &c. Here are many Lakes and Woods. The Coast People are great Fishermen, employ'd by Merchants of *Glasgow* in catching Herrings.

CARRICK, in *Ireland*, is a fine Town, in the County of *Tipperary*, in *Munster* Province, sit. on the River *Shure*, 10 m. fr. *Clonmell*, which has Barracks for Horse. 'Twas taken from the Papists by *Oliver* 1649. Here was a Mansion of the late D. of *Ormond*, and one of the finest Parks in the World.

CARRICKFERGUS, in the County of *Antrim*, in *Ulster* Province, *Ireland*, is in *English* *Knockfergus*; the former signifying the Crag or Rock of *Fergus* I. who first brought the Scots out of *Ireland*; 13 m. fr. *Antrim*, and 90 N. fr. *Dublin*; W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 54. 45. sit. in a Bay of its Name in the *Irish* Channel; where it has an excellent Harbour, with a strong Castle on a high Rock; and had an antient Palace, converted into a Magazine for Arms. 'Tis a rich and populous Borough and Market Town, which has Privilege of being a distinct County; yet the Assizes & Quarter-Sessions for *Antrim* County are kept in it. 'Tis fortified, walled, & has some modern Outworks: But surrendered after a short Siege to D. *Schomberg*, who here landed, when sent by K. *William* III. to reduce *Ireland*. It has a Pier for Vessels of small Burthen, and tho' 'tis dry there at Low-water, yet in the Road is Depth enough of Water for large Ships.

CARRIO (formerly *Nubis*), a River of *Leon* in *Spain*.

CARS, or *Kars*, E. lon. 43. 20 min. lat. 40. in *Turcomania*, is the last Town of *Turky* towards the Frontiers of *Persia*. It is built on a rising Ground exposed to the S. S. E. 'Tis defended by a Castle built on a steep Rock, and has behind it a deep Valley water'd by a River, which not far from thence disembogues into the *Arpagi*, without ever coming near the City *Erzeron*, contrary to the Description *Sanfon* has given. These 2 Rivers joined have the Name *Arpagi*, and serve as a Frontier to the 2 Empires. *Sanfon* placed *Cars* at the Conflux of the 2 imaginary Branches of the *Euphrates*, which according to him form a considerable River that waters *Erzeron*. The *Arpagi* falls into *Araxes*, or *Aras* (as the *Turks* & *Persians* call it). The Figure of *Kars*, *Carres*, *Cars*, *Chiseri*, or *Agem* (as the *Turks* now call it), is almost square, and its Compass a little above half that of *Erzeron*. The Castle seems in pretty good Repair; but the old Towers that defend it are decay'd. The rest of the Place appears like a kind of Theatre. 'Tis a dangerous Place, not only on account of Robbers, but the great Exactions of Officers fr. Strangers. 'Tis neither large, populous, nor handsome, being built of Timber, & continually exhausted of its Men to recruit the Sultan's Troops, who commonly rendezvous here: The Houses therefore are poor & decay'd for lack of Inhabitants; --- tho' the Sultans have done what they could to encourage People to come & settle here, and have it well supply'd with all Necessaries. The History of *Tamerlan* indeed informs us, *Kars* was not only a considerable Place in his Time, but the Country about it so rich, fertile, and delightful, it look'd a delicious Paradise. But the various Fates it hath since undergone have quite alter'd the Face of it. The Territory is mostly inhabited by Christians; which puts the superstitious *Turks* to no small Trouble, who scruple to use the Waters of the Rivers because polluted by them; and so are forced to have private Wells and Cisterns of their own. The *Basha* of *Kars* is subject to the Governor of *Erzerum*; from which it's distant about 105 m. N. E.

CARSHALMN, in *Gothland*, *Sweden*, a Seaport Town between *Carlscreon* and *Abuys*, almost equally distant from each other.

CARTAGO, in the Province of *Costa-Ricca*, in the Audience of *Guatemala*, in *Old Mexico* (or *New Spain*), is the Capital of the said Province, 10 leag. fr. the N. and 17 fr. the S. Sea, on each Side of which it has a Port, & is 90 m. from *Nicoya*; W. lon. 83. N. lat. 9. 10. Rich Merchants

here trade by Land to *Panama*, by Sea to *Porto-Bello*, *Cartagena*, and the *Havannah*, and thence to *Spain*. It has a *Spanish* Governor, and is a Bishop's See.

CARTAMA, a Town of *Granada*, *Spain*, 10 m. N. W. of *Malaga*; W. lon. 4. 30. lat. 36. 40.

CARTEIA, according to *Mela*, was an antient Port and City in, about, or near, the Bay of *Gades*, which, he says, some fancy to have been the antient *Tartessus*. Hence Authors are divided in Opinion whether these were 2 distinct Cities, or the same under different Names. We find nothing that can satisfy our Readers on that Head, antient Authors often confounding these two Names and that of *Gades* together. A late Writer endeavour'd to prove it to be the present Town of *Rocadillo*, about 4 m. fr. *Gibraltar*; but he is far from clearing the Point. See **CALPE**.

CARTENNA, of Old a very considerable City of *Nu-midia*, (now *Algerines* Territory) on the Sea-Coast, was sit. as should seem, near the Mouth of the River *Cartennus*, where *Augustus* settled the Soldiers of the 2d Legion. *Pto-lemey* indeed places it some Leagues more W. but is often prov'd very erroneous. Now, *Cartenna*, in the *Phœnician*, signifies the City of *Tenna*; & a Promontory is found some Leagues to E. at this Day call'd the Cape of *Tennes*, and a Town named *Tnis* or *Tennis* not far from it; all probably from the Name of the Builder of the said City. However, whether *Tenna* or *Tennis* was the Proper Name of the Founder, or deriv'd from the Nature of the Soil, as the Learn'd Dr. *Shaw* seems to insinuate, is not certain. We (says the Author we extract this from) deduce the Word from the *Phœnician*, the rather, because it appears from *Procopius* & *Eusebius*, &c. the *Phœnicians* sent Colonies into this Country in the most early Times. See **CARTHAGE**.

CARTENNUS, the River above mention'd, (possibly the *Cirat* of *Marmol*) is supposed to be that to which the Stream now form'd by the *Sikhe* and the *Habrah* answers. See the foregoing.

CARTARET, a County of *Carolina*. See **GRANVILLE** County.

CARTHAGE, the Metropolis of *Africa Propria*, for several Centuries, is supposed, according to *Solinus*, to have been built 130 or 131 Years before *Rome*; which (on a critical Examination of the various Accounts, or rather Opinions, of divers Writers on the Subject) is look'd upon as pretty near the Truth. It becomes not us even but to seem to determine the Point, but we may, in the (abridged) Words of divers Learned Gentlemen, observe, that as *Carthage* consisted of different Parts, supposed built at several Times, it's no Wonder the Antients should hand down such a Variety of Accounts, nor that the Moderns should so disagree in the Affair. *Petavius*, who has been very particular on the Subject, endeavours to rectify their Mistakes, & at last, with Appearance of Exactness, fixes the Time of *Dido's* beginning to build *Carthage* 137 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*, if with *Varro* we place this in the 3d Year of the 6th Olympiad, or 141, if with Bishop *Usher* we prefer the Account of *Fabius Pictor*, who will have it to be near the Beginning of the 8th Olympiad. And he may be as near the Truth as any antient Chronologer whatever. He was the most antient of the *Roman* Historians, and of good Authority. Be these Things as they may, 'tis on all Hands agreed that the *Phœnicians* were its Founders. 'Tis assur'd *Cadmus* made a very successful Expedition into these Parts. *Eusebius* and *Procopius* are positive that the *Canaanites* who fled from *Joshua* retir'd hither [See Artic. **ALGIERS**]; and St. *Austin* would have it believ'd the *Carthaginians* were descended from these *Canaanites*. *Philistus* of *Syracuse*, who liv'd above 350 Years before Christ, relates that the first Traces of *Carthage* were owing to *Zorus* and *Charcedon*, 2 *Tyrians*, 30 Years before the Destruction of *Troy*. *Appian* attributes that Event to the same 2, 50 Years before that Period. In Confirmation of which Opinion *Virgil* seems to hint that *Dido* was rather the Finisher than Founder of this City, by giving us to understand that the Ground on which it stood was before her Time occupied by People who dwelt in Huts and Cottages, or in other Words that a Town stood upon it. The *Greeks* always call'd this City *Charcedon*; for which no Reason so proper can be assign'd as that the Person who first settled with a Colony on this Spot was so named. Something must have determin'd *Dido* to chuse this particular Spot for her *Tyrians*; nor can any Thing be conceiv'd more likely than its having been inhabited some Time by *Phœnicians*, her Countrymen, &c. However, it cannot be well deny'd, that *Elisa*, call'd also *Dido*, Sister of *Pygmalion*, K. of *Tyre*, flying with her Brother *Barca*, in the 7th Year of that Prince, from *Tyre*, fixed her Residence

dence here, & either founded or much enlarged this noble City. Were there any Beginnings of a Town here before, yet it could not have been a Place of any Consideration till her Arrival. The Wealth of her Husband *Sichæus*, & the *Tyrians* she brought with her, (who at that Time were the most polite and ingenious People in the World) enabled her to enlarge and beautify the Place, if she did not lay the Foundation of it; to wall it round, and build a strong Citadel in it; to lay the Basis of a most flourishing and extensive Commerce; and to introduce a Form of Government thought by *Aristotle* the most perfect in the World in his Age. *Dido's* Arrival in *Africa* is supposed to have been 889 or 890 Years before the Birth of Christ, not far from the Time of *Jonah's* Prophecy, and near 300 after the Destruction of *Troy*, unless, with *Sir I. Newton*, we will suppose the antient Chronologers to have anticipated that Destruction near 300 Years. *Virgil* seems to have allow'd this Supposition. For otherwise the monstrous Anachronism he makes by bringing *Aeneas* & *Dido* together as Contemporaries, would be utterly inexcusable. How his City came to be call'd *Carthage* Authors are not agreed. *Servius* seems nearest the Truth, when he says, that, according to the *Carthaginians* themselves (who must be supposed to be best acquainted with their own Origin) it receiv'd its Name fr. *Charta*, a Town not far from *Tyre*, to which *Dido* bore a near Relation; and this Town is by *Cedrenus* call'd *Chartica*, or *Chartaca*, i. e. *Charta Aca*, or *Charta Aco*, the City of *Aca* or *Aco*, a celebrated Sea-port of *Phœnice*, near *Tyre* and *Sidon*, in the Territory of the Tribe of *Asher* (*Judg.* i. 31.), tho' possessed by the *Tyrians*, or *Phœnicians*. In Support of *Servius* and *Cedrenus's* Authority, it may be observ'd, that the *Sidonians*, *Tyrians*, and *Canaanites* inhabiting that Part of *Phœnice*, frequently prefix'd the Word *Kiriath*, *Cariath*, or *Charta* (i. e. City), to the Proper Names of Towns, as (*Judg.* i. 10. *Josb.* xviii. 14; xv. 15, 49.) *Kiriath*, or, according to *St. Jerom*, *Cariath-Arba*, *Cariath-Baal*, *Cariath-Sanna*, *Cariath-Sepher*, &c. tho' sometimes they styl'd 'em simply *Chariath* (*Jer.* xlviii. 24, 41. *Amos* xi. 2.), or *Charta*, City; and, for the most part in Writing, us'd their Proper Names alone (*Josb.* xv. 9, 60, &c.); so that 'tis no Wonder the Town under Consideration should be known by the Names *Charta-Aca*, *Charta-Aco*, *Chartica*, *Chartaca*, *Cartaco*, since this was perfectly agreeable to the Genius of its Inhabitants. Farther, tho' *Dido's* City was constantly call'd by the Latin Writers *Carthago*, yet its true Name among the antient Romans, who receiv'd it from the *Carthaginians* themselves, was *CARTACO*, as is evident from the *columna rostrata* of *Duilius*; for it's thereby apparent, that, when that naval Trophy was erected, the *Carthaginians* were by the Romans call'd *Cartacinienses*; & consequently the Name of their City then in Use among the Romans was *CARTACO*. That it was usual to denominate some Cities from others, as well as from their Founders, is a Truth well known. *Thebes* in *Bœotia* is allow'd to have been so call'd from the *Thebes* in *Egypt*; and it's plain from *Judg.* ix. 50, 53. there was a Town of this Name likewise in *Phœnice*, or Land of *Canaan*, not far from *Sechem*: So that whether we look upon *Cadmus* as a *Phœnician* or an *Egyptian*, it can scarce be doubted but that *Thebes* in *Bœotia* was so denominated from some more antient City. Thus too was *Pisa* in *Italy* so call'd from *Pisa* in *Peloponnesus*, *Salamis* in *Cyprus* from *Salamis* in *Attica*; &c. &c. &c. — We must not omit, that, according to *Stephanus* and *Eustathius*, this City in *Punic* (or *Pœnic*, i. e. *Phœnician*) Language was antiently named *CACCABE*, from a Horse's Head which was ('tis said) found by the *Tyrians* whilst they were digging for the Foundation of *Byrsa*; which was look'd upon as a happy Omen. *Bocchart* has shewn the Word *Caccabe* to have signify'd in the *Phœnician* Language the Head of that Animal. — *CARTHAGE* stood at the Bottom of a Gulph, on a Peninsula about 45 m. in Circumference; the Isthmus joining this Peninsula to the Continent of *Africa* being 3 m. and a furl. in Breadth. On the W. Side projected from it a long Tract of Land, in Shape resembling a Tongue, which shooting out into the Sea separated it from a Lake or Morass, and was strongly fortified on all Sides with Rocks and a single Wall. In the Middle of the City stood the Citadel, erected by *Dido*, call'd *BYRSA*, having on Top a Temple sacred to *Æsculapius*, seated on a very high Hill, upon Rocks, and to which the Ascent was by 60 Steps. This Temple was rich, beautiful, and of considerable Extent; so that when *Byrsa* was taken by *Scipio* towards the Close of the last Siege of *Carthage*, 900 Roman Deserters fortified themselves there. At last *Asdrubal's* Wife, setting Fire to it, entirely consum'd it, together with herself, her Children, &

the 900 Deserters, to escape *Scipio*. On the S. Side, towards the Continent, where *Byrsa* had its Situation, the City was furrounded with a triple Wall, 30 Cubits high, abstracted from the Parapets and Towers, with which 'twas flanked all round at equal Distances, each Interval being 80 fath. or 480 f. Each Tower had its Foundation sunk 30 f. deep, & was 4 Stories high, tho' the Walls were but 2. They were arched, and in the lower Part (corresponding in Depth with the Foundation) were Stalls large enough to hold 300 Elephants with their Fodder, &c. Over these were Stables for 4000 Horses; and Lofts for their Food. There was also Room to lodge 20,000 Foot and 4000 Horse. Such a Number of Forces and Beasts were lodged within the Walls without incommoding the Inhabitants. The Walls were weak and low in one Part only, viz. an Angle which from the first Building of the City had been neglected, beginning at the long Tract of Land into the Sea towards the W. Continent (before noted), and extending as far as the Harbours, which were on the same Side. Of these there were 2, dispos'd so as to have Communication with one another, & had one common Entrance, 70 f. broad, and shut up with Chains. The 1st was appropriated to the Merchants, and included in it a vast Number of Places of Refreshment, & all Accommodations for Seamen. The 2d, or inner Port, was, as well as the Island *Cothon* in the midst of it, lined with large Keys, in which were distinct Receptacles for securing & sheltering from the Weather 220 Ships, being design'd chiefly for Ships of War. Over these were Magazines, wherein all Necessaries for arming and equipping Fleets. The Entrance into each of these Receptacles was adorn'd with 2 Marble Pillars, *Ionic*; so that both the Harbour and the Island represented on each Side 2 magnificent Galleries. On the Island was the Admiral's Palace, from whence Orders were given, and Proclamations issued out; and as it stood opposite to the Mouth of the Harbour, he could from thence discover whatever was doing at Sea, tho' no one could see what was transacting in the inward Part of the Harbour; nay, the Merchants themselves, entering their Port, had no Prospect of the Men of War, being separated from 'em by a double Wall, and each Port having its particular Gate towards the City. Hence it's apparent the City consisted of 3 Parts, *Byrsa*, *Megara* (or *Magaria*), and *Cothon*. *Byrsa* was near 3 English m. in Circumference. It was not so quite in the Middle of the City, but that it inclined to the S. or the Isthmus which joined *Carthage* to the Continent. The Word *Byrsa* is a Greek Corruption of the *Punic* Name *Buſra*, *Bofra*, or *Botfra*, i. e. a Fortress or Citadel; the Fable of the Ox's Hide being exploded. It was look'd on as the interior Part of *Carthage*, surrounded by *Megara*, (which *Punic* Word imports the Houses, or Town) its exterior Part, so that together they form'd a kind of double Town. *Strabo* calls the small Island in the 2d Harbour *Cothon*; tho' *Appian* applies the Name also to that Harbour itself, & says 'twas environ'd by a strong Wall, and had one of its Parts round and the other quadrangular. The Word signifies a Port (not form'd by Nature, but by Labour and Art), and was by the *Carthaginians* pronounced *Kathom*, and was not a Proper but a Common Name. When *Scipio* block'd up the Old Port, or *Cothon*, the *Carthaginians* built a new one, the Traces of which (scarce 100 Yards square) are still to be seen. This *Cothon*, or Port, was call'd the *Mandracium* in the Time of *Procopius*. The Number of Inhabitants of this City, at the Beginning of the 3d *Punic* War, was 700,000; a prodigious Number, considering the many terrible Blows receiv'd from the Romans during the 1st and 2d *Punic* Wars, as well as from their own Mercenaries betwixt these Wars, and their destructive Broils with *Masinissa*. The Forces they could bring into Field, as well as their Power by Sea, was very formidable; those under *Hamilcar* against *Gelon* consisting of 300,000 Men, & the Fleet more than 2000 Ships of War, & above 3000 Transports. Their Riches were immense, near 1,500,000 Sterl. being carry'd off by *Scipio Æmilianus* at the final Destruction of the Town, even after it had been thoroughly plunder'd, and was thought intirely exhausted and consum'd. Which may give us some faint Idea what *Carthage* was in the Height of its Grandeur and Magnificence. One Instance of it appears by the Statue of *Apollo*, in the Temple of that Deity, near the *Cothon*, of massive Gold, whose Inside was all cover'd with Plates of the same Metal, weighing 1000 Talents; which Temple, &c. were pillag'd & destroy'd by a Party of *Scipio's* Men. The Extent of the City is by *Livy* recorded to be 23 m. round, it being much larger while in the Hands of the *Carthaginians* than when but a Roman Colony. *Shaw* informs

informs us that the greatest Part was built upon 3 Hills, not so high as those of *Rome*. All the Remains now are; The Area of a spacious Room on one of those Hills, overlooking the S. E. Shore, with several smaller ones hard by it; the Common Sewers, which Time hath not in the least injur'd or impair'd; and, the Cisterns, which have very little submitted to the general Ruins of the City. The Harbour is stopped up, and, by the N. E. Winds, with the *Mejerdab*, (the antient *Bagrada*; of which see our Article BAGRADA) made almost as far distant from the Sea as *Utica*, tho' it is still call'd *El Mersa*, or *the Port*, lying to the N. & N. W. of the City, and with the Lake of *Tunis* forms the Peninsula on which *Carthage* stood. For the Territory of *Carthage* see AFRICA PROPRIA, and the *Towns*, &c. of it in their several proper Articles. We may here, however, mention that *Strabo* observes, the *Carthaginians* possessed 300 Cities in *Africa* before the Beginning of the 3d *Punic War*; for the Dominions of it, even in *Africa*, before that War, extended from the W. Confines of *Cyrenaica* to the Streights of *Gibraltar*; according to Dr. *Shaw*, in all 1420 Geographical Miles (or near 1500 m.) in Length. And when it was arriv'd to its last Period of Perfection, the best Part of *Spain* (even as far as the *Pyrenees*), of *Sicily*, & all the Islands in the *Mediterranean* to W. of this latter, were also subject to it. It enjoy'd the Dominion of the Sea 600 Years almost without Interruption, and the Mines of *Spain*, those inexhaustible Sources of Wealth. How it came to make such large Acquisitions, and by what Steps it grew so formidable as to dispute the Empire of the World with *Rome* itself, is the Historian's, not the Topographer's, Part to relate. We might indeed, & would, give some more specific Account of their System of *Laws*, &c. if we thought (as we do not think) that it might be generally either useful or entertaining. But, as it appears much otherwise with regard to their RELIGION, &c. inasmuch as it may serve to illustrate & expound some Passages of Holy Writ, we shall extract from Learned Works a few Particulars thereof, which we hope will find Acceptance. The *Carthaginians*, then, being descended from the *Tyrians*, their Religious Worship must of Course have agreed in all Points at first with that of the *Phœnicians*, tho' afterwards, by their Intercourse with the *Greeks*, they adopted their Superstition also. The Knowledge we have of the Manner as well as Objects of it we have from *Greek* and *Roman* Writers, who have affix'd the Names of their own Gods to those of the *Carthaginians*, which has therefore render'd such Knowledge the less perfect. *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, they, in particular, ador'd *CHRONUS*, who was the *SATURN* of the *Latins*. The Sacrifices offer'd up to him were Children of the most distinguish'd Families. There was even a Law, of very long standing, by which they were injoin'd to sacrifice to him only Children Nobly born. This grew at length into Disuse, the Children of Slaves and Foreigners being substituted in their stead. But, when *Agathocles* reduced the City almost to the last Extremity it was reviv'd, they imputing all their Misfortunes to the Anger of *Saturn* for their Non-observance of it. Wherefore, to atone for the Crime, 200 Children of the Best Families were offer'd up: And, upon the signal Defeat of their Army, by the said *Agathocles*, 300 Citizens voluntarily sacrificed themselves, to render their bloody God more propitious to their Country. *Diodorus* says, they had a Brazen Statue, or Colossus, of him; the Hands of which were extended in Act to receive, and bent downwards, so as that the Child laid thereon immediately dropp'd into a Hollow, where was a fiery Furnace. [See our Article AMMONITES.] Now, it can scarce be doubted that the Fable of *Saturn's* devouring his own Children owes its Origin to this most execrable Superstition: But tho' the *Carthaginian* God, to whom Human Victims were so agreeable, had the Name of *Chronus* given him by *Diodorus*, we can't certainly infer he was that same Deity, because his *Punic* Name is unknown: Yet certain Reasons make it highly probable. Both the Oblations offer'd to this *Carthaginian* Deity, and the Manner of offering them, as likewise the Brazen Statue mention'd by *Diodorus*, plainly shew he was *MOLOCH* (*Lev. xviii. 21. xx. 2, 3, 4, 5. II. Kin. xxiii. 10. Psa. cvi. 37, &c.*) or *MILCHOM*, the famous Idol of the *Ammonites*, *Canaanites*, &c. Now that *Moloch* or *Milchom* was the *Chronus* of *Diodorus* seems clear from the following Considerations: Nothing can be more evident than that *Moloch*, *Milcom*, *Baal*, *Bel*, *Chronus*, &c. are all Words of the same Signification, denoting a King or Prince. *Chronus* in particular does so. The Hebrew Word *Keren* or *Kren* properly signifies a Horn, which was an Emblem of Power and Dominion among the Eastern Nations. Thence is our English

Word *Crown* to be deduced, or at least the Latin Word *Corona*, if Persons chuse to derive the English Word from this. It might possibly antiently have signify'd a *Crown*, since all the Eastern Nations were from the earliest Antiquity adorn'd with that Ensign of Royalty; and *Tertullian* tells us *Chronus* was the first that wore it. *Eupolemus*, &c. compared with Scripture, render it incontestibly clear, that *Chronus*, *Moloch*, and *Baal*, were the same Person; *Jer. vii. 31. & xix. 5. Isaiah xxxvi. 19. and xxxii. 12. and elsewhere*. We shall (says a Learned Commentator) beg Leave here to consider a difficult Passage of Scripture, viz. *Amos v. 26*. The Original, render'd exactly according to the Letter, is; But ye have born the Tabernacle of your (God) *Moloch*, and (ye have likewise born) *Chium* your Likenesses, the Star of your God, which ye made to yourselves. St. Luke's (or rather the Septuagint) Version of this into Greek, (*Acts vii. 43.*) ought to be render'd thus; Yea, ye took up the Tabernacle of *Moloch*, and *Remphan* the Star of your God, (i. e. *Moloch*) Figures which ye made to worship them. But our English Translation has it; Yea, ye took up the Tabernacle of *Moloch*, and the Star of your God *Remphan*, Figures which ye made to worship them. No one can hesitate a Moment in determining which of these is most eligible. The first, in Agreement with the original Hebrew, makes St. Luke to declare that *REMPHAN* is the Name of the Star, not of the God. The second, in Contradiction to the Hebrew, will have him to assert that *Remphan* or *Chium* is the Name of the God, not of the Star; and therefore it ought to be rejected. Besides, the common Translation insinuates that *Moloch* and *Remphan*, or *Chium*, were different Deities, whereas, according to ours, they were the same, since it makes *Chium* and *Remphan* the Names of that Star which the *Arabians* and *Egyptians* appropriated to the false Deity call'd by the *Ammonites*, &c. by way of Eminence, *MOLOCH*. Now observe, The Sun, Moon, and Stars, were the first Objects of false Worship; afterwards the Deification of Dead Men took Place. The *Egyptians* & *Arabians* adhered to the former Species of false Worship longer than the *Canaanites* and *Phœnicians*. However, all those Nations form'd a mixed Kind of Idolatry of Stars and Dead Men. In Consequence of which they assigned a Planet to each of the Chief of their deified Worthies, as the greatest Honour. The highest of the Planets is known to be *Saturn*, whom the old *Egyptians* called either *Remphan*, *Raphan*, *Ramphan*, *Rephan*, *Rempha* or *Repha*; but the *Arabians* call'd him *Civan* or *Cirwan*, (from whence the Hebrew *Chium*) as the *Turks*, *Arabs*, and *Persians*, do at this Day. The *Ammonites*, *Edomites*, and *Canaanites*, tho' they had a Knowledge of this Planet, and consider'd him as conjoin'd with a deify'd Prince, yet they adored this Prince under a bodily Representation; whereas the *Arabians* and *Egyptians* paid Divine Honours to the Star with which they imagin'd him conjoin'd. Hence it was the former address'd themselves to an Image, and the latter to a Star, tho' all intentionally pointed at the same Object. Now, the *Israelites* had learn'd the *Egyptian* Idolatry in *Egypt*, and that of the *Arabians* whilst in *Arabia Petraea*, or its Neighbourhood, where they worshipped the false God here under Consideration; and as at the same Time they were on the Borders of the *Canaanites*, 'tis natural to suppose them also initiated in their Form of Superstition. This accounts for having with 'em the Image of *MOLOCH*, in a small portable Temple, or Tabernacle, carried either on Mens Shoulders or by Oxen, and a STAR painted on the Inside of the Tabernacle, or upon the Idol itself, in Conformity with the *Egyptian* and *Arabian* Custom. — *Kircher* tells us, the Name of *Saturn* among the modern *Copts* is *REPHAN*; from which *Bochart* infers, that the Septuagint render'd *Chium* by *Rephan*, because that Version was made in *Egypt* [See ALEXANDRIA], where this Word denoted the same Planet that *Chium* did in *Arabia* and *Phœnice*. Some will have the Syrian God by the Septuagint and the *Masorites* call'd *Rimmon*, according to the Syrian Form *Remvan*, to have been the *Remphan* of St. Luke (as above quoted) as well as the *Rephan* of the Septuagint. Now, *SATURN* is the highest of the Planets, as the Name seems to import, and therefore might be *Rimmon* or *Remvan*. This God was moreover without Dispute the *MOLOCH* and *BAL* of the *Ammonites*, *Canaanites*, &c. and the *BEL* of the *Babylonians*, the *CHRONUS* of the *Greeks*, &c. and a Deity very well known in the Countries where the LXX and St. Luke wrote. — We must not omit remarking, that, in Conformity to our Translation of the Greek Passage in the LXX and St. Stephen's Speech, the Syriac Version in *Amos v. 26*. makes *MOLOCH* and *CHIUN* to be the same; nor that *Jonathan's* Targum expressly calls *CHIUN* a Star. This *CHRONUS* had, for a considerable

considerable Period, even among the old Inhabitants of *Latium*, Human Victims offer'd up to him, as *MOLOCH* had in *Palestine*. The antient *Cretans* sacrificed Children to *Chronus*, as the *Phœnicians*, &c. did to *Moloch*. *MOLOCH* was the principal God of the Country in which his Worship prevailed, as appears from his Name, which implies *Sovereignty* in it, from his having such particular Notice taken of him in Scripture, and from the Intimation given in Holy Writ that he was the Great God of the *Ammonites*. Now, *CHRONUS* was the Chief Object of Adoration in *Italy*, *Crete*, *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, &c. A strong Argument may be likewise drawn from the general Homage paid to *SATURN* as the principal God in most Countries. Human Sacrifices were offer'd up to him where-ever his Worship took Place, tho' this did not long continue among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, whose natural Sentiments of Humanity and Compassion soon became too strong to permit them to tolerate so infernal a Practice. The Solemnities used in offering up Human Victims to the *Carthaginian* God (whose Name we may reasonably suppose either *BAAL* or *MOLOCH*, or both) answers nearly those observ'd by the *Canaanites*, as we learn from *Plutarch*. Which is a farther Presumption the *Phœnician MOLOCH* and this Deity were the same. *Bernier* well observes that the *Ammonites* worshipp'd the 7 Planets in his Idol jointly, [See our Article *AMMONITES*.] as well as *Saturn*, his proper Star, and the *Sun*, singly. Lastly, to omit many other Arguments, both *Moloch* and *Chronus* were indisputably the Great *BAAL*, *BEL*, or *BELUS*, and consequently the same individual Deity: And *BAAL*, &c. was the Great God of the *Carthaginians*. As it's therefore apparent from Scripture (*Jer. xix. 5.* & elsewhere) that he was delighted with Human Sacrifices, & as he was the *CHRONUS* of the *Greeks*, 'tis evident that the *Carthaginian* Divinity wh. *Diodorus* had in View must have been really *CHRONUS*. From sev. Traces in the Proper Names of *Carthage* we discover, that the Deity under Consideration was known by the 2 Appellatives *Baal* & *Moloch*. *Hanni-bal*, *Asdru-bal*, *Maher-bal*, &c. point out *BAAL* or *BAL*, as *Hi-milce*, *Hi-milco*, *Ha-milcar*, *Melicus*, *Malchus*, &c. do *MOLOCH* or *MILCOM*. As *MOLOCH* was the Chief God, so *COELESTIS* or *URANIA* was the Goddess held in the greatest Veneration by the *Carthaginians*. *Jeremiah* (vii. 18. xlv. 17. and elsewhere) calls her (*Baalath She-maim*) the *Queen of Heaven*, i. e. *Juno Olympica*. Prophane Authors call her *Beltis*, *Baalteis*, and *Belthes*; which last Word, according to *Hesychius*, was apply'd both to *Juno* & *Venus*. *Austin* says *Carthage* was the Place where *Venus* had established her Reign; and *Virgil* informs us *Juno* perfer'd that Spot even to *Samos* itself. *ASHTEROTH* & *ASTARTE* were synonymous to *URANIA* & *BAALTIS*, & denoted the Moon as well as *Venus* & *Juno*, who was invoc'd in great Calamities, particularly in Droughts to obtain Rain. The Word *Baal*, in itself an Appellative, at 1st serv'd to denote the True God among those who adhered to the true Religion; tho' when it became common among the idolatrous Nations, & apply'd to Idols, he despised it. See *Hof. ii. 16, 17.* The false God to whom they first appropriated it was *Chronus*, or *Saturn*. In Time it became a Title, or Mark of Distinction, prefix'd to other Names; hence *Baal-Peor*, *Baal-Zebub*, *Baal-Moloch*. The Term imported God or Lord among the *Oriental*s, as *Zeus* did among the *Greeks*. The plural *Baalim* in Scripture signifies Gods, Lords, Masters, Sovereigns, &c. *Servius* and *Vossius* assure that *Bal* or *Bel* in the *Punic* had 2 Significations, either as it signify'd *Saturn*, or was equivalent to *Deus* (God) in *Latin*. *Baalsamen* (or *Baal She-maim*, i. e. Lord of Heaven) seems to have been the *Sun*, as *Belishama*, or *Queen of Heaven*, the *Moon*. We fear having been more tedious already rather than that the Generality of Readers will wish for more with respect to other *Carthaginian* Deities, &c. We must not omit, however, that the *Carthaginians* carried about with them some small Images, representing certain Gods, in cover'd Chariots. The *Tabernacle of Moloch* above-mention'd we take to have been a Machine of this Kind. We must note, too, that the barbarous Custom of offering Human Sacrifices did not expire with the City of *Carthage*, but continued among the *Africans* to the Time of *Tiberius*. He, tho' not the most humane, was so shock'd at the unnatural Practice, that in his Proconsulship he order'd the Priests concern'd in that horrid Impiety to be hang'd. It appears the Practice had been retain'd, with little or no Intermission, from the Foundation of the City; for tho', to avoid the Indignation of *Darius Hystaspis*, they might pretend to suspend it for a few Years, 'tis certain they resum'd it in his Successor *Xerxes*'s Time: For *Gelon*, after he had in that Prince's Reign vanquish'd 'em, made it one Article in the Treaty of Peace with them, That no more

Human Sacrifices should be offer'd to Saturn. Nay, to such a Pitch of Frenzy, and savage Barbarity, arriv'd they, that Mothers (who should naturally be most susceptible of tender Impressions) made it a Merit to view their own Offspring thrown into the devouring Flames, without so much as a Groan. They even by Kisses and Embraces hush'd their Childrens Cries, before they were thrown into the flaming Statue above-mention'd, imagining the Efficacy of the Sacrifice would have been entirely lost, if any Thing that might have been interpreted as a Mark of the least Reluctancy had been shewn. They used a Drum or Tabret, amongst other Instruments, to drown the Shrieks and Outcries of the unhappy Victims. [See *AMMONITES*.] *Plutarch* tells us, the Mothers were indeed, in some measure, oblig'd to stand by as unconcern'd Spectators, since a Tear or Groan would have been punish'd by a Fine, and the Child sacrificed notwithstanding. In Times of Pestilence, &c. they endeavour'd to appease the offended Gods with vast Numbers of such horrible Oblations. Those who are not disposed to credit the Fragment *Sanchoniatho* think *Human Sacrifices* can be traced up no higher than *Abraham*. The *Canaanites*, &c. in whose Country that Patriarch attempted to offer up his Son *Isaac*, imitated the *Hebrews* in many Particulars. 'Tis probable therefore they might reason thus: 'If GOD was so highly pleas'd with *Abraham*'s bare Intent of offering up his Son, &c. &c. what Marks of his Favour may not Persons expect who actually do sacrifice their Children? Thus the highest Instance of Obedience to God upon Record might, thro' the depraved Imaginations, and blinded Understandings, of a great Part of Mankind, together with the Suggestions of their Grand Enemy, become the accidental Cause of one of the most enormous and unnatural Kinds of Wickedness that could be committed. We have in our Article *BABYLON* described the Manner in which the *Babylonish* Women religiously prostituted themselves to Strangers. We must here add that the same beastly Religious Custom prevailing among the *Phœnicians*, it was therefore also in all Respects practis'd at *Carthage*; excepting that the Money got by such infamous Commerce amongst the former was presented to *Mylicia* or *Astarte*, i. e. *Venus*, whereas the *Carthaginian* devout Women apply'd the Wages of their religious Prostitution to their own Use. In this City was even a Temple, wherein Women were oblig'd to purchase their very Marriage-Money by such shameless Acts of lewd Devotion. As for the *Carthaginian* Language, as that of the *Hebrews* and the *Phœnicians* were in a manner the same, so it's by *Bochart*, &c. made plain the *Carthaginian* in the main agreed with these; in Proof of which numberless Instances might be given, were we not, after having been so large already, oblig'd, for lack of sufficient Room, to omit the same. We draw to a Conclusion, then, with adding, that *CARTHAGE* was finally destroy'd by *Scipio Æmilianus* in the 3d Year of the 158th Olympiad, about the Year of the World 4159, of the Flood 2852, before Christ 147. after having stood about 748 Years; and that *Asdrubal*, the Commandant of the Place, (after the *Carthaginians* who, as their last Refuge, had fled to *Byrsa*, intimidated at the Approach of the *Romans*, surrender'd upon the Proconsul's granting 'em their Lives) put himself into the *Romans* Hands; whereupon his more heroic Wife, who could not survive such an Instance of shameful Perfidiousness, Cowardice, &c. committed herself, &c. &c. as above-said to the Flames which she inkindled. *Appian* tells us, that, before she acted this Tragedy, she appear'd in splendid Attire, with her Children, on the Walls, and address'd *Scipio* thus: 'May the Gods, Roman, be propitious to you, who act according to Rules of War: But may you, and the Genius of *Carthage*, take Vengeance of that Mifcreant *Asdrubal*, the Betrayer of his Wife, Children, Country, & Religion.' Then, turning to *Asdrubal*, who stood by *Scipio Æmilianus*, 'Abandon'd Villain, said she, & most cowardly of Mortals! Both I & these my Children shall be soon buried in these Flames: But, as for You, Great General of *Carthage*, what a splendid Triumph will you be reserv'd to grace! What Tortures may you not expect to suffer!' This put a Period, as we said, to the STATE of *Carthage*. The Treasures wh. *Æmilianus*, as before told, carry'd off, even after the City had been deliver'd up to Plunder, was so immense as to exceed all Belief. But this was not the only Treasure *Æmilianus* met with now in *Carthage*. No, he preserv'd from the Flames several Libraries more valuable, in which were particularly the Works of these Authors; *Dius*, a *Phœnician* Historian, a Fragment of which relating to the friendly Intercourse between *Solomon* and *Hiram K. of Tyre* has been preserv'd to us by *Josephus*; *Eumachus*, a *Carthaginian*, cited by

by *Phlegon*, who (among other Things) related, that whilst the *Carthaginians* were drawing a Line round *Africa Propria*, they discover'd 2 Human Skeletons, deposited in 2 Coffins, of enormous Size, one of them 23 Cubits long, and the other 24; *Hieronymus Aegyptus* who wrote a History of *Phœnicia*; *Hesicius*, *Milesius*, &c. &c. who wrote *Phœnician* and *Carthaginian* Histories, &c. among others *Sanchoiatho*, who is supposed to have liv'd a little before the Siege of *Troy*. The *Romans* order'd *Carthage* never to be inhabited again, denouncing dreadful Imprecations against those, who, contrary to this Prohibition, should attempt to rebuild any Part of it, especially *Byrsa* and *Megara*. However, about 24 Years after, *C. Gracchus* undertook to rebuild it, and to that End conducted thither a Colony of 6000 *Roman* Citizens; & 'tis said finish'd the Undertaking in a few Days: From whence 'tis probable that only a slight Kind of Huts were erected. This was the first *Roman* Colony ever sent out of *Italy*. *Appian* relates that *J. Caesar*, having landed his Forces in *Africa*, on Occasion of a Dream, wrote down in his Pocket-book the Design he formed of rebuilding *Carthage* and *Corinth*; but being soon after murder'd, he was not enabled to execute it. But *Augustus*, finding the said Memoir, built a City at a small Distance from where *Carthage* stood, which he call'd by the same Name, & sent thither a Colony of 3000, who were soon join'd by consid. Numbers fr. the neighbouring Towns. But *Strabo* intimates that both *Carthage* and *Corinth* were rebuilt at the same Time by *Julius Caesar*. This Author, who flourish'd in the Reign of *Tiberius*, affirms *Carthage* in his Time to have been equal to the largest City in *Africa*; which can scarce be admitted if we suppose it built by *Augustus*. *Solinus* says the Town built by *Gracchus* was called *Junonia*. This second *Carthage* was look'd on as the Capital of *Africa* for several Centuries after the Birth of Christ. *Maxentius* laid it in Ashes about the 6th or 7th Year of *Constantine's* Reign. *Genferic*, K. of the *Vandals*, took it A. D. 439. but about 100 Years after 'twas re-annex'd to the *Roman* Empire by the renowned *Belisarius*. At last the *Saracens*, under *Mohammed's* Successors, towards the Close of the 7th Century, so compleatly destroyed it, that no other 'Traces are now to be discover'd than those we have already taken Notice of. The Ruins of *Old Carthage* are to be now reckon'd situate thus: E. lon. 9. lat. 36. 30. in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, on a Peninsula on the *African* Coast of the *Mediterranean*, 15 m. N. W. of *Tunis* City, 350 E. of *Algiers*, near which is a Promontory still called *Cape Carthage*.

CARTHAGE NEW, or NOVA CARTHAGO. See CARTHAGENA, next following.

CARTHAGENA, or Little *Carthage*, in the Prov. of *Murcia*, *Spain*, 27 m. S. fr. *Murcia*, 86 E. fr. *Granada*, & abt. 220 S. E. fr. *Madrid*, W. lon. 0. 50 min. lat. 37. 40. was built by *Asdrubal*, the famous *Carthaginian* General, & by him nam'd *Carthago Nova*, (*New Carthage*) 225 Years bef. Christ, but was taken from the *Carthaginians* by *Scipio*. That victorious *Roman* was excited to such Design upon it, because it was a City sit. like *Old Carthage* on a Peninsula, between a noble Port and a Lake, which last served as a Fence to the W. and N. Parts of the Wall, and the Harbour was so commodious and capacious as to receive any Fleet, and so near the Coast of *Africa*, that the *Romans*, when in Possession of it, might easily make a Descent on the *Carthaginian* Territory thence; & further, as all the Wealth of the *Carthaginians* amass'd in *Spain*, all their Engines of Battery and military Machines, together with the principal if not the only Granary they had in *Spain*, were lodged in it; so that by the Reduction of it he should in a manner terminate the War in that Part of the World with *Rome's* proud Rival *Carthage*. As for the Particulars of the Attack, we must refer to History; it being sufficient for us to say, that, as above hinted, it prov'd successful. It continued under the *Romans* till the Coming of the *Vandals*, who were afterwards themselves drove out of it by the *Goths*, who held it till its Invasion by the *Moors*, who master'd it in 739, and held it till 1244, when *Alfonso the Wise* wrested it from 'em, fortified it with a strong Castle, &c. and in 1266 enlarg'd and beautify'd the City, which had decay'd during the *Moorish* Tyranny; and *Philip II.* added new Fortifications both to it and its Harbour in 1570. It had been 1 of the most considerable Towns of *Spain* under both the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*; who shipp'd off from it those vast Quantities of Gold and Silver dug out of the Mines of the *Pyrenees*, *Sierra Morena*, &c. It's still a Bp.'s See. 'Tis seated on the Side of a Hill on the *Mediterranean* Coast and the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, being still a commodious and 1 of the most noted Ports in *Spain*. The Harbour

is so well shelter'd from Storms by the small Island *Escombrada*, that it gave Occasion to a witty Saying of Adm. *Andrew d'Orta*, that there were 3 good Harbours in the *Mediterranean*, viz. *June*, *July*, and *Carthage*; intimating the calm Weather of those 2 Months, and the Commodiousness of that Port. It's yet a good Port, tho' far enough from being reckon'd so good as some near the *Streights*; but it hath Plenty of fresh Water, and exports great Quantities of Wool for *Italy*. The Air is so temperate in Summer and mild in Winter, that the Trees are every where covered with Leaves, Blossoms, & Fruit; and even Roses blow as fresh & sweet at Christmas as with us in *June*. Here are dug Amethysts, Garnets, Agates, & other Precious Stones. The City contains abt. 1200 Inhabitants, in 1 Parish, with 4 Monasteries, and a Nunnery.

CARTHAGENA Province, in *Terra-firma*, *S. America*, has the River *Santa Martha* (which parts it from the Prov. of that Name) E. *Papayan* S. the River & Gulph of *Darien* W. & the N. Sea N.W. and N. The Country is partly hilly, and partly low Valleys, covered with thick Forests & Groves. The Soil is marshy, improper for *European* Seeds. It has but few Gold Mines; but many Tigres, Snakes, and other noxious Animals. The Prov. is subdivided into several others, which have their particular Names and Limits. The antient Inhabitants are but few; very great Numbers having been cut off by the *Spaniards*. Those inhabiting the Island, who live in scatter'd Huts, are but poorly converted to Christianity, seeing they (if *Coreal* tells Truth) worship the Sun as their Chief Deity, tho' they carry with them in War several Idols; nor seem to have any Notion of a future Life. In War they carry like Standards the Bones of their Warlike Men who had been kill'd by their Enemies, tied to Reeds, to animate 'em with Courage and to Revenge. The same Author says, they bury their Chiefs with Golden Collars, enrich'd with Emeralds, putting also Bread and Wine near the Corpse. Indeed very rich Sepulchres have been often found. The said Chiefs have many Wives, but the first is the chief, and her Children inherit. The Chief Town is CARTHAGENA, the others *Zenu* and *St. Sebastian* on the Sea-Coast; *Madra de Popa*, or *Madra de Dios de Popa*, on the W. Bank of the River *Santa Martha*; *St. Mary* at the Head of a Brook near *Madra de Popa*; *Mopox*, or *Santa Cruz de Mopox*, on the W. Bank.

CARTHAGENA (or *Cartagena*) NEW, Cap. of the foregoing Prov. abt. 95 m. fr. *Santa Martha* to S. W. 300 E. of *Porto Bello*, and 400 S. of *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*; W. lon. fr. *London* 75. 25. lat. 11. This Town is seated on a sandy Peninsula in a large Plain, which on the N. reaches to the S. which is there very shallow, and the Coast has an easy Declivity to S. So that, tho' it lies open to Sea, it can't be attack'd that Way, because Ships cannot come within Cannon-Shot; and the Entrance into the Harbour, which is shut up with an Island, is so very narrow, that but 1 Ship can pass at a Time. Of this more by and by: But to pursue our wonted Method, and first speak of the Town, 'tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. The *Upper* alone is called *Carthage*, the *Lower* *Gafimana*, or *Gafimani*; it being a Suburb to S. E. of the *Upper* Town, and separated from it by a Canal. The Town is surrounded with a muddy Ditch, which is the N. End of the Lake of *Carthage*, where the Tide flows. A Causeway leads from the Town to the Main Land, 300 Paces lo. 12 br. and has 2 Arches under to let the Tide in and out. The Town is well built, and has 5 Streets, which extend from the Port almost to the opposite Shore. Each is abt. 600 Paces lo. and has fine Houses on both Sides, with Courts and Gardens. It has a Convent of *Dominicans* and another of *Franciscans*. The chief Buildings are the Town-house and Custom-house, &c. It's a Bpr. subj. to the Abp. of *Santa Fé* in *New Granada*. *Herrera* reckons the Inhabitants above 500 Families, besides many Strangers, Merchants, &c. The Harbour is secure and capacious, and the best in *America*. To S. of *Carthage* and *Gafimani* is a Lake or Port about 15 m.; and tho' fill'd with none but Sea-water, is separated from the Sea by the Town and the Islands *Neve* and *Carex*, which continue to the Sea Shore. *Neve* is almost cut in two by a little Gulph, which opens into the Lake, and the 2 Parts are joined by a little Isthmus about 300 Paces broad. That Island juts by a long Cape to the Town Walls; & at 'other End is a Fort to defend the narrow Streight (the abovesaid Entrance, which is the chief) call'd *Bocca-Chica*, and the Fort is so named also. It lies between *Neve* and *Carex*. This last Island is separated from the Continent by a narrow Channel, and is small compared with *Neve*. From the Town to the abovesaid Isthmus, the Anchorage, which

near

near the Town is but 4 fath. encreases to 20, and thence to the W. of *Neve* increasing still; but the Depth decreases as one comes nearer the Port, and at the Entrance of *Bocca-Chica* is but 12 fath. Water; and after one has doubled the N. Point of *Carex* is but 9 fath. Along that Island within the Lake is fr. 9 to 11 or 12 fath. There's 15 fath. near Fort *Santa Cruz*, which defends the Passage between that Fort and a dangerous Sand-bank. In that Passage is 10 fath.; but before one comes to *Gafmani* one must pass between a Redoubt and some little Islands that seem broke off from *Neve*; and in that Passage is but 5 fath. To E. of the Town, on the Main, is Fort *Lazarus*, which defends it on that Side. *Carthage*na was taken by Sir *Fra. Drake* in 1585, and afterwards by the French Admiral *Ponti* (or *de Pointis*) in 1697. who plunder'd it of and carried off an immense Booty. But great Additions having been made to the Fortifications and a numerous Garrison of Veteran Troops in the Place, the English under Adm. *Vernon* and Sir *Cha. Ogle*, in 1741. were obliged to retire from before it, after they had made themselves Masters of most of the Forts and Harbours; --- for which several Reasons were assign'd, besides the Strength of the Place, as, The Mortality among the Troops, Want of Skill in the Commanders, and the Differences between the Admiral and General. However, they demolish'd most of the Fortifications about it; --- which have been repaired since. The best and most profitable Trade here is in Pearls brought from the Island *Margareta*, on the Coast of *New Andalusia*. The Inhabitants of a whole Quarter of the Town have no other Employ but chusing, boring, and making Necklaces of, them. All the King's Revenue from *New Granada* and *Terra-Firma* is also brought hither; as are Indigo, Cochineal, Sugar, Gold, Silver, &c. from *New Spain*; so that 'tis one of the richest and most important Towns in all *America*.

CARTHÆA, antiently a famous City of *Coos*, stood on a rising Ground at the End of a Valley, abt. 3 m. fr. the Sea. The Situation (as described by *Strabo*) agrees with that of the present Town of *Zia*, which gives Name to the whole Island. The Ruins of *Carthæa* are still remaining, out of some of which was built the said *Zia*, on a Height 3 m. fr. the Port at the farther End of a Valley; being a kind of Amphitheatre of 2500 Houses, built in Stories, & terraced, i. e. their Tops are quite flat.

CARTHEL, or *Carduel*, or *Carduelia*, 1 of the Provinces of *Georgia* in *Asia*, lies between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas, divided between the *Turks* & *Persians*. **CAKET** is the other Prov. *Carthuel* has but 4 Cities of any Note, *Tefflis* (the Capital), *Gori*, *Aly*, & *Suram*.

CARTILI. See **TEDDERT**.

CARTMEL, in *Lancashire*, 10 m. N. W. fr. *Lancaster*, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 54. 15. is sit. in a pleasant Valley, among the Hills call'd *Cartmel-Fells*, not far fr. the Sea and the River *Ken*. The Parish is the largest in the County, 36 m. in Compass. The Town is very antient, but sends no Member to Parliament. It has no Fair, but its Market (Mondays) abounds with Corn, Sheep, and other Provisions, particularly great Variety of Fish, especially Flounders, so plenteous, you may buy 20 handsome ones for 1 d. & fine Turbut for 1 d. a lb. Its Church, Cathedral like, in Form of a Cross, is large and spacious, with a very handsome Tower in the Middle, adorn'd with Pinnacles. Not far to S. is a Village call'd *Rougham*, famous for its Purging Waters, commonly call'd *Cartmel Sparw*; adjacent to which are the remarkable Sands, call'd *Ken-sand* (from the River *Ken*), *Duddensand*, and *Levensand*, the great Road to *Lancaster*, abt. 12 m. br. which at every Tide are cover'd with Water. These in serene calm Weather afford pleasant Travelling; but in tempestuous Seasons are no less dismal than we may imagine the Deserts of *Arabia*, when many an unfortunate Person have been lost by the Tide coming in. Wherefore a Guide on Horseback is appointed to each Sand, and paid by the Government, who is obliged to attend 4 Hours every Tide, during the Reflux of it, that shall happen between Sun and Sun, to conduct Travellers across.

CARWAR, on the Coast of *Malabar*, in the hither *India*, 60 m. S. fr. *Goa*, E. lon. 74. 6. lat. 15. 10. is a Town where the English have a Factory and a small Fort with 2 Bastions and some Cannon, which they defended bravely against the Rebel *Sevagee* after he had taken the Town. The Rajah of these Parts is tributary to the Mogul. The Factory stands on the S. Side of a Bay, and a River capable of receiving Ships of 300 Tons, over against a pleasant Island and full of Game. Here is a Chief, and Council to manage the Trade for the Company, the best Pepper in the World growing hereabout. In the Neighbourhood grow

abundance of *Cassia Lignum*, and *Nux Vomica*. The Trees of the first are like our Pear-trees, but ribbed like Plantane. The Bark and Body, when dried, has a spicy Taste and Smell, and the Leaf bruised and chewed is as hot on the Tongue as a Clove, and smells like strong Cinnamon, as do the small Branches while green, yet the Flowers are long and whitish, without Smell or Taste. The *Nux Vomica* is the Seed of a Fruit as big as an Orange, but so slimy that the People, who work for 3d. a Day, can hardly get Bread by cleaning it. Vast Quantities rot in the Ground, which makes the Water that runs through the Woods, in the Wet Season, very unwholesome. Here's abundance of Red Deer, wild Peacocks, and other Game: But the Woods are also infested by Leopards, & 3 Species of Tigers. Here are also Buffaloes. There are Birds of the Size of a Pigeon, call'd *Bill-Birds*, because of their large Bills, of several Forms and Colours, which make excellent Powder-flasks. And the River yields the best of Oysters. Ships ride about 2 m. from the Factory, at *Battee-Cove*, safe from the S. W. Wind. Before *Aurenzeb* conquer'd this Country, the English Factory had a great Cloth Trade here, & employ'd 50,000 People in that Manufacture; but his Soldiers cut the Cloth from the Looms, and plunder'd the Weavers; so that they were forced to seek Protection farther to S. and the Mogul General, who had invited the Gentlemen of the Factory to his Tent, sent a Party of Soldiers, while they were at Dinner, who plunder'd and burnt their House. This made 'em build and fortify what they now have. But 'tis built too far from the Sea, as the Rajah plainly demonstrated in 1718. when he erected Batteries at the Mouth of the River, which hinder'd the Arrival of Forces by Sea to assist the Factory. The Pagan Women here are not suffer'd to marry, but, of the Children they have naturally, the Males are brought up for Soldiers, and the Females for Dancers. What they earn by Dancing goes to the Rajah; but what they get by their Kindness to Strangers is their own. There are several other Harbours in this Rajah's Dominions to the S. *Arkla*, *Cuddermuddy*, and *Merzee*.

CARWYS, or *Caerwys*, in *Flintshire*, N. Wales, is the chief Market Town of the County, and stands near the Centre between *St. Asaph* and *Flint*, not 5 m. fr. either. Here was held the last Session of the Poets, Bards, and Musicians, that fate by Royal Authority, the Commission being dated the 9th of *Q. Eliz.* directed to *Wm. Mostyn*, and others, and importing that his Ancestors had the Right of bestowing the Silver Harp on the Person the Commissioners judg'd most worthy. Market Tuesday.

CASAL, the Cap. of the Territory *Casalese*, in the Duchy of *Montferrat*, *Italy*, is situate on the *Po*, in a delightful Plain, 42 m. E. fr. *Turin*, 42 almost W. fr. *Milan*, and 40 N. W. fr. *Genoa*, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 45. & was once so well fortify'd as well as its Citadel, that 'twas reckon'd one of the strongest Cities of *Italy*. It was surrounded with very stout Ramparts, large Ditch, with Bastions, Ravelins, &c. and a strong old Castle; to which the D. of *Mantua*, to whom it then belong'd, added a very noble Citadel, with 6 Bastions, &c. & bravely sustain'd many Sieges, particularly in 1629, 1640. The D. of *Mantua* sold it to *Lewis XIV.* of *France*, Sept. 30, 1681, who added such new Fortifications as to render it, he thought, impregnable. But the D. of *Savoy*, at the Head of the Confederate Army, laying Siege to it in 1695, took it; but restor'd it again to the D. of *Mantua*, after having destroy'd all the Fortifications. 'Twas retaken again by the French, and the Fortifications rebuilt. But in Dec. 1706, the D. of *Savoy* obliged them to surrender it to him. After which, by the Emperor's Consent, not only the *Casalese*, but the whole *Mantuan Montferrat*, were resign'd to him, and he enjoys them now. *Casal* was made a Bishopric in 1474.

CASAL MAJOR, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, *Italy*, situate on the N. Side of the *Po*, 60 m. S. E. of *Milan*, and 20 E. of *Cremona*, subject to the House of *Austria*; E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 5.

CASAN, *Cazan*, or *Kasan*, Kingd. or Prov. (in the *Moscov. Tartary* in *Europe*) which the Russians call *Czarstwo Cazanfskoy* (i. e. the Czarate, or Czarine Kingd. of *Cazan*) was once subj. to its own Princes, but at length subdued by the Czar *Basilowitz*, after a long and bloody War. His Son *Iwan Basilowitz* added it to the Kingd. of *Astracan*, in 1554. Since which these 2 Kingdoms have been look'd on as the 2 richest Jewels in the Czarish Diadem; *Casan* for its extraordinary Richness and Fertility, and *Astracan* for its vast and valuable Traffick. 'Tis bounded N. by the Prov. of *Vaikka* and *Permia*, E. by the *Tumæan Tartary*, S. by *Baskiria*, *Bulgaria*, and *Astracan*, W. by *Lower Novogorod* and *Moscovy Proper*.

proper. 'Tis water'd by 2 Rivers, *Wolga* and *Kama*, which run thro' it, and enrich both its Soil and Traffick. Its chief Towns are *Casan*, *Laisoff*, *Sabackzar*, *Pagantzina*, *Sewiatfk*, *Koleio*, *Kockscaga*, *Malmish*, *Tetul*, *Karakul*, *Sandir*, *Batula*, *Simburski*, *Bur*, *Uza*, and some others of less Note.

CASAN, Cap. of the foregoing, is situate on a River of that Name near its Conflux with the *Wolga*, E. lon. 48. 10. lat. 55. 54. is a large and pop. City, and the Seat of a *Russian* Metropolitan. The vast Number of its Churches, Steeples, and Monasteries, makes it a fine Prospect both from Land and the River. Most of the Houses are of Wood, as well as the Ramparts and Towers. The Castle alone is surrounded with Stone Walls; this is well stor'd with Artillery, &c. &c. and the River which runs round it, serves as a Ditch, which renders the Place very strong. A Garrison is kept in it all of *Moscowite* Soldiers; and the *Tartars* which inhabit the Town are forbid to enter it under Pain of Death. The Castle is governed by its own Waywode, and the City by its own Governor. 'Tis excellently well situate for being well supply'd with all Necessaries by Land & Water, which are very plentiful & cheap. About 7 Verstes below the Town, in a Reach where the River is broad, is a large Dock for building Ships of considerable Bulk, which are afterwards sent down into the *Caspian* Sea.

CASBIN, *Kaspin*, or *Caswin*, in the *Persian* Irak, (*Eyrac* Agem, or antient *Parthia*) is a great City, situate in a delightful Plain, 3 leag. fr. Mt. *Alovent* (or *Abrend*), 28 m. fr. *Abber* to E. 55 fr. *Khest* S. and 180 N. of *Ispahan*; E. lon. 48. lat. 36. It lies Lengthwise fr. N. to S. It was heretofore surrounded with Walls, but now quite lies open. It's 6 m. in Circumference, containing 12,000 Houses, and 100,000 Inhabitants. The *Hippodrome* (which they call *Maydan-Sba*, or *Royal Piazza*) is 700 Paces long, and 250 broad, and is made after the Model of that of *Ispahan*. To the Royal Palace belong 7 Gates, on the Chief of which is inscrib'd in Gold Letters, to this Effect: *May this Gate be always open to good Fortune by that Confession which we make that there is no God but One.* The beautiful Palace-Gardens are planted chequer-wise. The Royal Mosque is one of the largest and fairest of *Persia*, situate at the End of a spacious Street, planted with beautiful Trees, which begins from a Gate of the Palace. The Royal Caravanfera, or Inn, holds 250 Camels, has a large Fountain, with Trees, in the Middle of the Court, and 2 Gates which lead to the Court from 2 Streets full of Shops, where the most costly Wares are sold. But the greatest Ornament consists in the vast Number of Palaces of the *Persian* Grandees. Yet Water being deficient (there being only a little Rivulet), and the Soil dry and sandy, the Gardens are but few; and to serve Occasions they have Water from the Mountains by subterraneous Channels, which runs into Vaults 30 f. deep. This Lack of Water renders the City not very healthful, especially in Summer, having no running Stream to carry off the Filth, &c. Yet it abounds in all Sorts of Provisions; for the Plains round about are so well, tho' artificially, water'd, that they feed a World of Cattle, and produce Plenty of Corn and Fruit; particularly the fairest Grape in *Persia*, transparent & of gold Colour, and big as small Olives, which dry'd are transported all over the Kingdom, and also makes the most luscious and strong Wine in the World, but very thick. This incomparable Grape grows only on the young Branches, wh. they never water: So that 5 Months together they grow under a scorching Sun, without a Drop of Water either from the Sky or otherwise. Vintage over, they let Cattle into the Vineyards to browse; after which they cut off all the great Wood, and leave only the young Stock about 3 f. high. Here's also great Store of Pistachios in these Parts, where the Air is all Day very hot in Summer, by reason of the high Mountain to the N. Yet on t'other Side the Nights are so cold, that if one exposes himself never so little to the Air, after undress'd, he infallibly falls sick. This City is govern'd by a *Deroga*, chosen annually. It is celebrated for the Birth of the famous *Loc-man*, who compos'd Fables, in Imitation of *Aesop*, so well that some Learned Men hold it to be the same Book. Most of our *European* Geographers assert *Casbin* to be the antient *ARSACIA*; others think it to be the *CASBIRA* of *Strabo*; but *Persian* Historians allow it not so antient.

CASBIRA. See the preceding.

CASCAIS, a Town of *Estremadura*, *Portugal*, sit. at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, 17 m. E. of *Lisbon*; W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 38. 40.

CASCANTE, a City of *Spanish Navarre*, an antient *Roman* Colony, by Name of *Cascantum*, is sit. on the River

Quelles, in the District of and not many Miles from *Tudela*, and has about 800 Families, in 1 Parish, 1 Monastery, and 1 Nunnery. Its Territory is rich and fertile.

CASRRTA, a small, poor, thinly peopled, yet Episcopal City of *Lavoro*, *Naples*, sit. near the River *Voltorno*, at the Foot of Mount *Caserta* (or of St. *Nicholas*), about 16 m. N. fr. *Naples*, & 5 E. fr. *Capua*; E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 41. 10.

CASHAN, or *Kashan*, in the Prov. of the *Persian* Irak, or *Eyrac* Agem, is a City sit. in a large Plain, near a high Mountain, 40 m. fr. *Komm* to S. and 98 fr. *Ispahan* N. It's a League long, and a qr. leag. broad, extending in Length fr. E. to W. No River runs thro' it, but there are Canals under-ground with deep Springs and Cisterns: 'Tis encompass'd with a double Wall, flank'd with round Towers, to which belong 5 Gates. The City and Suburbs (more beautiful than the City) contain about 6500 Houses, 40 Mosques, 3 Colleges, several Caravanferas, and about 300 Sepulchres of the Descendents of *Ali*. The Houses are of Earth and Bricks. The Bazars and Baths are lovely Structures. The *Royal Caravanfera*, without the Gates, is the fairest in all *Persia*. 'Tis 4-square, each Front within being 200 Geometrical Paces. It has 2 Stories, with an Antichamber, that runs the Length of the 2 Fronts, railed about the Height of a Man above the Court, and 4 Inches below the Level of the Chamber. It's 8 f. deep, pav'd with white Marble almost as transparent as Porphyry. The Side Stories contain 15 Chambers of the same Figure. The 2 others have but 10. with a large one in the Middle. The other Apartments consist of 1 Chamber 15 f. long and 10 broad, with a Chimney in the Middle, and a square Portico before 10 f. wide, cover'd with a Half-Dome, with a Contrivance for a Chimney on each Side; it's design'd for Servants to lodge in. The 2d Story is contrived like that below, with a Baluster 4 f. high, that lets in the Light, and runs round the Structure. In the Middle of the Entrance is an hexagonal Building, every Front of which is a large Shop, where is sold Wood and Forage. The Entrance is under a high and magnificent Portal, adorn'd with *Mosaic* Work like all the rest of the Building; & on the Sides runs a Portico, where you may lie in Day-time as pleasant and convenient as in the Inn itself. The Fountain in the Middle of the Court is railed in above 5 f. & its Brims are 4 f. broad for Conveniency of those who will say their Prayers after Purification. The hinder Part of the Caravanfera consists of very large Stables, with Places for Servants and Luggage. And there are large Gardens behind. Near adjoining is the Royal Palace; and over against it another for Ambassadors, both having large Gardens behind. In the Middle is a large Void for Horse-races and other Exercises. The Air is good, but violently hot, occasioned by the Situation so near a high Mountain opposite to S. the Reverberation of which so furiously heats the Place in the Dog-days, that it even scalds. Besides, a great Number of Scorpions infest it at all Times, whose Sting is very dangerous; but they have several sovereign Remedies. Cattle & Wild-fowl are not very plentiful, but Corn and Fruit abound. They carry to *Ispahan* the first Melons and Water-Melons eaten in that City. The Wealth and Trade of *Cashan* consist in the Manufacture of all Sorts of Silks, Stuffs, and Tissues of Gold and Silver. In no Place of all *Persia* make they more Sattin, Velvet, Tabby, plain Tissue, and flower'd Silks, or Silks mix'd with Gold and Silver, than is made in this City, and Parts about it; for one single Borough contains 1000 Houses of Silk-weavers. That call'd *Aron*, 2 Leagues off, contains 2000, and 600 Gardens.

CASHAW, or *Cascharw*, in Latin *Cassavia*, a City in *Upper Hungary*, is sit. near the River *Horat*, or *Tareza*, 13 m. N. E. fr. *Ababiwar*, 16 fr. *Torna*, 24. S. of *Esperies*, 40 N. of *Theysse*, 105 N. E. of *Buda*, and 100 N. E. fr. *New-hausfel*; E. lon. 21. 20. lat. 48. 42. subject to the House of *Austria*. 'Tis said to have had its Name from *Cassius*, a *Roman* General. 'Tis the Metropolis of the County of *Mavilar* (which lies E. fr. that of *Torno*, and is 30 m. long and 24 broad), as 'twas of *Upper Hungary* when in the Hands of the *Turk*. Its River falls into the *Theisse*, and receives that from *Esperies*, by which great Morasses are form'd below the Town. 'Tis inclos'd with a triple Wall, and a good Ditch, and fortified moreover with strong Bastions and a good Citadel. It also has 2 Gates, which are open'd alternately, and one of the most considerable Arsenals in the Kingdom. It receiv'd an *Imperial* Garrison in 1670, and being the First of the 5 Royal Free Towns, govern'd by the Emperor's immediate Deputy, is much frequented by Quality, & therefore one of the best built in the Kingdom. *German*, *Hungarian*, *Polish*, *Sclavonian*, and *Turkish* are all spoke

spoke here. Most of the *Germans* here being Lutherans, & the *Hungarians* Calvinists, the Great Church is alternately supply'd by a Minister of each. The Air is the worst in *Hungary*, especially to Strangers; and the Wine bad, being ting'd with Chalk like that of *Brie* in *France*, and occasions Lameness; but grows good (being purify'd) by being carried abroad; and the Trade of the Town consists in the Vent of it to *Poland*. A Rivulet from a neighbouring Mountain enters the Town, and divides into 2 Branches, that run the Length of it, with 34 Bridges over 'em. The Town-house is a most beautiful Structure, and the Parish Church an admiral Piece of Architecture. The Governor (who is commonly a *German*) commands all the Troops in the Neighbourhood; but, 'till within 6 m. of the Town, the Nobility, &c. of the Country us'd, in Time of War, to pay Homage to the *Turk*. In 1537. were 2 Kings of *Hungary* chosen, by different Parties, who between 'em made ugly Havock here, &c. In 1592. it was besieged by the *Turks* in vain, as 'twas in 1604 by the *Imperialists*, to whom however it submitted in 1606. In 1621. it was resign'd by Treaty to *Bethlem Gabor*, Prince of *Transylvania*, who had taken it. In 1668. 'twas taken by *Geo. Ragotski*; in 1682, it was possess'd by count *Tekeli*. After which it belong'd, now to the *Turks*, now the Malecontents, now to the Emperor; till at Length the latter prevailed, and still keeps it.

CASHEL, *Cashil*, or *Cassil*, the chief Town, or rather only City, of the County of *Tipperary*, in *Munster*, *Ireland*, 12 m. fr. *Thurles*, 13 N. W. of *Clonmel*, and 74 fr. *Dublin*; W. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 16. 'Tis the See of an Archbishop, Metropolitan of *Munster*, who antiently had many Suffragans. *Donald O Bryan*, K. of *Limeric*, built a new Church here from the Ground, converting an old one into a Chapter-house on the S. Side of the Choir. 'Tis situate without the City, & fortified with a steep rocky Hill; but the Height of its Situation exposes it too much to the Wind. In the Ascent to it is a great Stone, at which 'tis said every new King of *Munster* used to be publickly proclaimed. The City gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Bulkely*. The *Irish* Rebels murder'd, &c. many People here in 1641. 'Tis ill inhabited, having suffer'd much by War.

CASHIOTIS was situate in the Entrance of *Egypt* from *Palestine*. Here *Casubim*, a Son of *Mizraim*, fixed, & his Son *Captorim* succeeded him, from whom it was called *Captor*. *Shuckford*. See CASLUHIM.

CASILINUM, now CAPUA.

CASIPHIA, mention'd *Ezra* viii. 17. as the Place where *Ezra* sent Messengers to *Iddo*, Chief of the *Nethinims*, &c. It's not easy to guess what Place this was. The Text calls it *Casphia bammikom*, i. e. *Casphia the Place*. Some have taken it for the *Caspian* Mountains, sit. between *Media* and *Hyrkania*, in the Mines of which these Captive *Nethinims* are suppos'd to have been sent to Work; if so, 'tis no Wonder they should be so ready as they were to embrace the King's Decree, &c.

CASOS, an Island in the *Cretan* Sea, 18 furl. in Comp.

CASLUHIM, one of the Sons of *Mizraim*, 'tis probable, settled in the Country call'd CASHIOTIS (or CASHIOTIS. See its Article above); where also is a Mountain call'd CASIUS; both which retain somewhat of the Name *Casubim*. And this Situation of them is confirm'd by what *Moses* adds concerning his Descendants, namely, that from them sprang the *Philistines*, who, in Process of Time, made themselves Masters of the adjoining Tract of the Land of *Canaan*. *Wells*. To avoid Perplexity, it must be observ'd, that *Casubim* had 2 Sons, *Philistim* and *Captorim*. 'Twas the former who planted the Country of the *Philistines*; and these are in *Amos* ix. 7. said to have been of *Captor*, because the Place of their Parent *Casubim* was so called. See also CAPHTORIM.

CASPHIN, or CASPIſ, described (*II. Mac.* xii. 13.) to be a strong City, fenced about with Walls, and inhabited by People of diverse Countries, which *Judas Maccabeus* took, making there an unspeakable Slaughter (*Ver.* 16.), he putting all the Inhabitants to the Sword, inso much that a neighbouring Lake about 2 furl. broad was seen running with Blood, is suppos'd to lie not far from *Jamnia* in *Palestine*.

CASPIAN SEA. This large Body of Waters was by the Antients call'd indifferently the *Caspian* and the *Hyrceanian* Sea, from the (*Caspis*) *Caspians* and *Hyrceanians*, whose Shores it wash'd. However *Pliny* distinguishes between these two Appellations, telling us that on the *Caspian* Coasts it bears the former Denomination; and on those of *Hyrkania* (now *Tabristan*) the latter. The antient as likewise the modern Geographers had but a very imperfect Knowledge of the true Situation, Extent, Coasts, & Bays of this Sea,

before the Discovery lately made by *M. Vauverden*, a very able Navigator and Geographer, who, by Orders of the late Czar, form'd a very exact Chart of the *Caspian* from Observations on the Spot in 1720, 1721, 1722. And therefore what has been said by others is to be relied on no farther than as it agrees with the Accounts by him given. *Ptolemy*, and even *Herodotus*, knew the *Caspian* was surrounded on all Sides by Land without any Communication with other Seas or visible Efflux; whence some thought it ought to be call'd a Lake rather than a Sea. However *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *P. Mela*, and *Arrian*, wrote that it was join'd either to the *Indian* or N. Ocean. But we know by Experience they were mistaken. They were perhaps led into this Error by such as had made their Observations when the *Volga* had overflow'd its Banks, at which Time it appears more like a Sea than a River, covering with its Waters (as *Le Bruyn* informs) the whole Country to the Extent of 60 m. This they might mistake for a Streight joining the *Caspian* to the Ocean. *Ptolemy*, tho' here in the Right, was greatly mistaken as to its Extent: Which Mistakes were observ'd, and in some Degree redress'd, by *Abulfeda*, an *Arabian* Prince and able Geographer, who, in 1320. discovered the true Situation. And his Observations were greatly improved by *Bourrous*, *Olearius*, and *Jenkinson*. But the true Dimensions were not ascertain'd till the late Observations; by which we are assur'd it lies between 37 and 48 Degr. of N. lat. and exceeds not 3. 42. lon.— The Water of this Sea is salt, notwithstanding the Opinion of Antients to the contrary. Its Freshness in some Parts near the Shore is owing to the Rivers that discharge into it. It's neither of a different Colour from other Seas, nor without various Sorts of Fish, as *Olearius*, an Eye-witness, assures us, & thereby disproves the Opinion of the Antients, who believed it to be of a blackish Colour, and to have but one Kind of Fish, & that of a monstrous Form.— The *Persians* call this Sea *Kulsum*, or the Sea of *Astracan*; the *Russians* the Sea of *Gualenskoï*; the *Georgians* *Sowva*; the *Armenians* *Soof*. It receives the River *Volga*, which itself is like a Sea, and near 200 others, into its Bosom; and yet is never increased nor diminished, nor observed to ebb or flow. This constant Plenitude has given Rise to many Speculations; and some have imagined it must necessarily have some subterraneous Communication either with the *Euxine*, tho' 100 leag. distant, or the *Persian Gulph*, near 200. Father *Avril*, a modern Traveller, seems to favour the latter Opinion, and alledges (as a Proof) that over against the Province of *Xilan* in *Persia* are 2 immense Whirlpools, which with incredible Rapidity and frightful Noise suck in and swallow whatever comes near them,— and consequently a Cavity in the Earth. He adds that every Year, about the latter End of Autumn, a great Quantity of Willow-leaves are observed floating on the Water by those who inhabit on the Coasts of the *Persian Gulph*. As this Tree is no where to be found near the *Persian Gulph*, & on t'other hand, the Coasts of the *Caspian* towards the Prov. of *Xilan* are cover'd with them, there must, he thinks, be some subterraneous Intercourse between these 2 Seas. This Observation (if true) is a strong Proof of some secret Communication betw. these 2 Bodies of Water, the Leaves being convey'd thro' subterraneous Fissures fr. one to the other. But since the Opinion, asserting a Communication between the *Caspian* and other Seas, has been taken up chiefly on this Consideration, that, as so many and so large Rivers disembogue into it, and are constantly pouring in their Waters, in Process of Time the Channel would be filled, and run over, unless there were subterraneous Fissures and Meatus's, thro' which it might evacuate its superfluous Waters into the Ocean, (as the Opinion, I say, of the *Caspian's* being joined either immediately, or by means of some other Sea, to the Ocean, is chiefly founded on this) it will be worth while to consider how the *Caspian* (or any other) Sea comes to lose so much Water as it receives, either from Rain or Rivers.— Now, there are two Hypotheses among Philosophers. One is, That the Waters of the Sea are convey'd by subterraneous Conduits to the Springs of Rivers, and that in draining through the Fissures they lose their Saltiness; the other is, That it happens by the Vapours that are drawn up from its Surface.— The former is now rejected by most; it being next to impossible to explain how the Water of the Ocean, being more depressed than the very Mouths of the Rivers, can come up to their Springs, which are mostly on high Mountains. But in the latter Hypothesis we have no Occasion to explain this, nor to prevent the Increase of the Seas by supplying the Springs with their Waters.— The Quantity of Vapours drawn up from the Sea was tried by *Dr. Halley*, who made the following Computation (*Philos. Trans.* N^o 189, p. 366.).

By an Experiment made with great Care he found that Water, *salted* to the same Degree as common Sea-water, and heated to the same Degree of the Air in our hottest Summers, exhales the Thickness of a 60th Part of an Inch in 2 Hours. Whence it appears, that a Bulk of Water a 10th Part of an Inch high will be exhaled into Vapours in 12 Hours. So that if the Superficies of the whole Ocean, or a Part of it, be known, it may also be known how much Water arises from it in Vapours every Day, supposing the Water to be *equally hot* with the Air in Summer. Accordingly, a Superficies of 10 square Inches emits daily a cubic Inch of Water; 1 square Foot, Half a Pint; a Square, whose Sides are 4 f. 1 Gallon; a square Mile 6914 Tuns; and 1 Degr. square (consisting as we may suppose of 69 Engl. m.) 33,000,000 of Tuns. The same Author supposes the *Mediterranean* to be about 40 Degrees long and 4 broad (Allowances being made for the Places where it is broader by those where it is narrower), so that its whole Superficies may be accounted 160 square Degrees, and consequently the whole *Mediterranean* must lose in Vapours, in a Summer's Day, at least 5280 Millions of Tuns. What Quantity is dried off by the Winds can't possibly be reduced to any Rule; but we may venture to say it sometimes exceeds even what is evaporated by the Heat of the Sun. Now, to compare this Quantity of Water with that wh. is carried daily into the Sea, the said Writer observes, That the *Mediterranean*, for Instance, receives these 9 considerable Rivers, *Iberus, Rhone, Tiber, Po, Danube, Neister, Borysthenes, Tanais, and Nile*; all the rest being of no great Note. Each River he supposes ten times greater than the *Thames*; not that any of them is near so great, but to comprehend with them all the small Rivulets that fall into the same Sea. He likewise supposes the *Thames* at *Kingston-Bridge*, where Tide seldom reaches, to be in Breadth about 100 Yards, & in Depth 3, and the Water runs 2 m. an Hour. If, therefore, the Breadth of the Water, 100 Yards, be multiplied by 3, the Depth, and the Product 300 square Yards by 48 Miles, or 84,480 Yards (which the Water runs every Day), the Product will be 25,344,000 cubic Yds. of Water, or 20,300,000 Tuns, that are carried every Day into Sea. Now, if each of the aforesaid Rivers yield ten times as much Water as the *Thames*, it follows, each carries every Day into Sea 303 Millions of Tuns; and the Whole Nine 1827 Millions of Tuns in a Day. However, this is but little more than one 3d of what is proved to be raised in Vapours out of the *Mediterranean* in 12 Hours. Hence it appears that the *Mediterranean*, the *Caspian*, or any other Sea, is so far from increasing or overflowing by the Rivers it receives, that in a short Time it would rather be evaporated and drained, unless the Vapours that it exhales return'd upon it in Dews or Rain. *Scaliger* and others were of Opinion that the *Caspian* is join'd by some subterraneous Intercourse with the *Euxine*; but he alledges no Reason to prove it. However this may be urged for it, that the *Euxine* Sea, as Mr. *Dugdale* observes, is continually disgorging a large Quantity of Water thro' the *Bosphorus*; and some think that it is more than the Rivers pour into it; wherefore it may, for aught we know, be supplied from the *Caspian*. This Sea (being upwards of 400 m. in Length from N. to S. and 300 in Breadth from E. to W.) is bounded W. by the Kingd. of *Astracan* and by the Provinces of *Georgia* and *Shirwan*, N. by *Russian Tartary*, E. by *Usbeck Tartary* and Part of *Astrabad*; which last Province also bounds it S. E. and partly S. where it also washes *Tabristan* and *Ghilan*, which also surround the S. W. Part of it. Or, in other Words, 'tis bounded by the Province of *Astracan* and the Country of the *Calmuck Tartars* on the N. by the *Bochara's* and Part of *Persia* E. by another Part of *Persia* S. and by another Part of *Persia* & *Circassia* W. The Havens in it are those near *Terki*, which is made by the Island *Tzenzini* and the Land of *Georgia*: That near *Menkischiai*, in *Tartary*: That of *Baku*, in *Shirwan*: Those of *Leukeran* and *Ferabat*, both in *Tabristan*. But none of them are fit for any Vessels but Small-Craft. This Sea was formerly very little navigated except by *Cossack* Rovers, who used to plunder all they met; but now the *Russians* navigate there, since they are become Masters of Part of the Coast.

CASPIS. See CASPHIN.

CASQUET ROCKS. See ALDERNEY.

CASSAN, in *Nigritia, Africa*. The Village *Petit* (or *Little Cassan*) is about 110 leag. up the River *Gamboa*, reckoning from the Point of *Barra*, and on the N. Side. That of *Great Cassan* 3 m. beyond it, being the Metropolis of the Kingd. & about 3 Days Journey down the *Gamboa* to *Barra*. This Town is said to be wall'd, and is the usual Residence of the King of *Cassan*. *Barbot*.

CASSANDRIA, a City in *Pallene*, built by *Cassandra*, and peopled from the *Chersonese*, &c. to which he added so large and fair a Territory, that it quickly grew to be the greatest City of *Macedonia*.

CASSANO, in the Territory of *Bobbio*, in the *Milanese, Italy*, stands on the River *Adda*, 15 m. W. from *Croma*, 40 S. W. fr. *Brescia*, and 18 N. E. from *Milan*. 'Tis fortified with a good stout Castle. In the Neighbourhood thereof Prince *Eugene*, Aug. 16. 1705. at the Head of the Imperial Army, fought a bloody, but unsuccessful, Battle against the French and Spaniards under the Duke of *Vendosme*.

CASSANO, in the *Nigher Calabria, Naples, Italy*, about 10 m. fr. the *Apennines*, 10 fr. the Gulf of *Taranto*, and 20 N. W. of *Rossano*; E. lon. 16. 52. lat. 40. It's a small Episcopal See, its Bishopric being in the Province of *Cosenza*, but exempt from its Jurisdiction.

CASSAREEN, in the Inland Country of the W. Circuit of *Tunis, Africa*, is situate upon an Eminence 6 Leagues to W. S. W. of *Spaitla*. The River *Zerb* runs winding below it; and upon a Precipice that hangs immediately over this River is a triumphal Arch, by which it appears this Place was the antient *Colonia Scillitana*, the same probably which is so memorable for the Martyrdom suffer'd by its Citizens; and to have receiv'd its present Name from the *Mausolea* (or Monuments), which at Distance have the Appearance of so many [*Cassareen*] Towers or Fortresses. *Sharr.*

CASSEL, (antiently the *Castellum Cattorum*, and *Sterdon-tium*) the Capital City of the *Lower Hesse*, i. e. the Landgrate of *Hesse-Cassel*, in *Germany*, is sit. in a rich pleasant Plain on the River *Fuld*, near the Confines of the Duchy of *Brunswick*, 40 m. S. E. fr. *Paderborn*, 50 N. fr. *Marpurg* & *Fuld*, 68 S. W. fr. *Hanover*, 88 S. E. fr. *Munster*, 85 N. E. fr. *Frankfort*, 98 N. E. fr. *Mentz*; E. lon. 9. 38. lat. 51. 18. subject to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* the late K. of *Sweden*. A fine Stone Bridge stands over the River, which divides the City into 2 Parts, whereof that call'd the *New Town* is very well built with uniform Houses, & the Streets even and spacious. And here's one of the finest Aqueducts that is to be seen. The City is to W. fortified with Walls, Ditches, and a strong Citadel. The Landgrave's Palace stands without the Town, surrounded by Bulwarks, with Apartments contrived in the very Ramparts, to lodge his Family during a Siege, out of the Reach of Bombs. The Palace is of Free-stone, very fine both within and without, and adorn'd with curious Gardens and Fountains. Here's a great Arsenal of Free-stone, with Arms for 25,000, and, in the Room under, 200 Cannon, some 64 Pounders. From the Palace is a Prospect, not to be match'd in the Empire, except from that of *Cleves*, of 60 Towns, the least of which contains 300 Houses. The Streets are spacious, and full of Shops; and here are several fine Markets with all Sorts of Provisions. The Cathedral (*St. Martin's*) is capable of containing 4000 People; where are fine Monuments of the Landgraves in Brass, Copper, Marble. Four other Churches have 2 Ministers each, except the Soldier's Church, which has but 1. The Palace also has a Church. *Cassel* is a Place of good Trade for Wool and other Merchandizes; but the Inhabitants are reproach'd for letting other Nations gain the Profit of manufacturing their Wool. The Academy here has been much eclipsed by the University of *Marpurg*.

CASSEL County, in *Franconia, Germany*, lies between that of *Schwartzenburg* & the Bishopric of *Wurtzburg*, W. fr. *Bamberg*. It's about 27 m. long and 8 broad, and govern'd by the 2 Counts of *Remlingen* and *Rudenhausen*, the 1st a Papist, the last Lutheran, who is the (present) prime Officer at the Court of *Anspach*, with Title of High Steward.

CASSEL, a Town in *French Flanders*, 10 m. N. E. of *St. Omers*, and 15 S. of *Dunkirk*; E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 5.

CASSEMBAZAR, in the *Mogul Country, India*, about 100 m. above *Hugely*, and 20 leag. W. from *Dacca*, where are *English* and *Dutch* Factories, is a large Town, in a healthy fruitful Island of the *Ganges*, whose Inhabitants are employ'd in many valuable Manufactures, especially *Muslins* & *Silk*, which is naturally yellowish till the Natives whiten it with the Ashes of what they call *Adam's Fig-trees*. The *Dutch* export above 7000 Bales of it yearly; and, except what the Natives keep for themselves, *Tartar* and *Mogul* Merchants engross the rest, 15000 Bales.

CASSIAN MOUNTAINS. See SCYTHIA.

CASSIMERE (*Cachemire*, or *Caximir*) Province, in *Indostan* (or *Mogul Country*), has *Kakares* and *Bankisch* E. Mount *Caucasus* dividing it from *Tartary* N. *Penjab* S. *Cabul* and *Attock* W. The *Sansons* extend this Kingdom or Province about 260 m. from N. to S. and 240 fr. E. to W.

Bernier makes it but 30 leag. long and 10 or 12 broad, by which 'tis supposed he only meant the Valley. *Herbert* thought the Country the antient *Sagdiara*. It enjoys a clear healthy Air, temperate as any in *Europe*, and a Soil, well cultivated, abounding with all Necessaries of Life, and so exceeding the neighbouring sunburnt Provinces that 'tis stiled the *Paradise of India*. 'Tis surrounded by Mountains rising one above another; the lower cover'd with Cattle, and all kind of Game Creatures, without any noxious Animals; and the higher cover'd with Snow, which melting forms the many Rivulets that water the Country, besides several small Lakes, and render it so fruitful, it looks like a Garden of Evergreens cut thro' with Canals, and abounds with all Sorts of Pulse, Rice, Corn, Saffron, Hemp, Apricots, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Vines, &c. and the same Pot-herbs as *European*. This with the Intermixture of Villages makes it so pleasant a Country, that *Bernier* was astonish'd to find himself transported on a sudden out of the stifling Heat of the Torrid Zone into the temperate Freshness and Fertility of *Europe*. The Woods abound with Bees. So it truly is a *Land flowing with Milk and Honey*. The Streams joining form the River *Tchenas*, which breaks thro' a Mountain, and carries Goods through the greatest Part of the Kingdom into the *Indus* or *Sinde*, at *Attock*. Their snowy Mountains are clear at Top above the Clouds, like Mount *Olympus*. The Mountains of *Bember* are high, steep, and black. Some on the S. Side have both *Indian* and *European* Plants; but on the N. quite *European*. *Bernier* says, there are many natural Cascades among them, and when one of the *Mogul* Emperors ascended the highest of 'em, with a long Train of Elephants carrying his Ladies, one of the Elephants, frighted, fell back on the next, and the rest one upon another; by which several of the Women were kill'd, and all the Elephants lost. He adds, that in less than an Hour he felt both Summer and Winter here; being scorched by the Sun as he went up; and frozen with Snow, Rain, Wind, at Top; and in less than 200 Paces he felt one Wind from S. and another from N. which he imputed to the different Exhalations from the Mountains. He adds, that every *May*, when the Snow begins to melt, a Fountain at one End of this Province, 3 Days Journey from *Cassimere* Town, call'd the *Waters of Brare*, flows and stops, for a Fortnight together, at Day-break, Noon, and Night, generally about 3 qrs. of an Hour. After the first Fortnight it slackens, and in a Month quite stops till next Year, unless in great Rains; when it flows like other Fountains. The Country is said to be so populous as to have no less than 100,000 flourishing Villages. The King furnishes the *Great Mogul* with 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot; and the Revenue amounts to 5000 Roupies, or 438,125 *l. Sterl. per Annum*. The People are of *European* Complexion, in general witty, industrious, robust, brave, laborious, and cultivate Land with great Care. The Women are beautiful, chaste, and industrious. They've an antient Tradition of their being descended from the *Hebrews* carried Captive by *Salmanassar*, and, tho' *Mohammedans* or *Pagans*, they have somewhat of *Jewish* Air and Mien. The Name *Moses* is very common, and there's a Structure on a Mountain at one End of *Cachimere* Town, call'd *Solomon's Throne*. But all this is very insufficient to prove them the Descendants of such *Israelites*; for by the same Rule the *Americans* were such People, &c. &c. The People make Household Furniture, which is sent all over the *Indies*, and excel in Varnishing. But their chief Trade is in the Stuffs call'd *Chales*, which both Sexes wear in Winter on their Heads, & throw one End over their Shoulders. One Sort is made of their own Wool, (which is finer than *Spanish*) and another of Wild Goats Hair brought from *Tibet*. These are finer and softer than *Casor*, and some cost 150 Roupies; but the others not above 50. They're about an Ell and half long and an Ell broad, & embroider'd about a Foot at the Ends.

CASSIMERE City, in the Province preceding, 300 m. N. fr. *Agra*, 300 fr. *Delli*, and 1000 fr. *Surat*, E. lon. 72. 40. lat. 34. 6. stands in a Plain at the N. End of a Lake 4 leag. round that has many Islands, and is form'd by the River *Tchenas*, from whence a River runs thro' the Town, over which are 2 Bridges. Several *Moguls* have built Palaces here, with beautiful Gardens, Water-Works, & Canals faced with Free-stone, which Sultaneesses stor'd with Fish after putting Gold Rings in their Noses. The City is a leag. long and half a leag. broad, without Walls. The Houses are of Timber, well built, 3 Stories high, with Gardens and Canals, on which the Citizens have Pleasure Boats, & the Banks are adorn'd with tall Trees. On the adjacent Hills are many Gardens, Houses of Pleasure, &c. with

fine Walks of Trees; and the Apartments of the Chief of them are like Domes, richly painted and gilt, with a Gallery all round, and 4 Gates opposite to one another, the Columns of which are Stone finer than Porphyry & Marble. The City is encompassed with Mountains like a Semicircle, about 2 m. distant, and on both Sides the Lake are fine Walks set with Arbors, &c.

CASSIOPE, or *Cassope*, an antient City in *Epirus*, famous on Account of the Temple of *Jupiter Cassius*, whence, in the Opinion of some, it borrow'd its Name. It was the Metropolis of the Province of *Cassiopeia*, or *Cassiope*, which contains, according to *Strabo* & *Pliny*, 3 other small Towns, *Buchatium*, *Elatia*, and *Pandesia*.

CASSIOPE, another City in the Island of *Corcyra*.

CASSIR, once a Roman City in *Numidia* (now the Territory of *Algiers*), to N. of *Fibbel Affroone*; on the Mountain adjacent to which the *Algerines* frequently dig up large Pipes of Lead, supposed to have been formerly employ'd in conveying the excellent Water of those Parts to *Saldæ*.

CASSIR ATTYRE (the Plains of), in the Inland of the E. Province of *Algiers*, where the *Arabs* are noted for the breeding up of Cattle.

CASSIR (i. e. *Castle*) *Aseite*, on the Sea-Coast of the Summer Circuit of *Tunis*, (*Africa Propria*) a leag. to W. of *Hamam-et*, was the *Civitas Siagitana* of the Antients.

CASSITERIDES, 10 famous Islands, so named by the *Greeks*, from whence the *Phœnicians* fetch'd such vast Quantities of Tin, were by *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* placed on the *Spanish* Coasts, somewhat beyond the *Promontorium Celticum* or *Artabrum* (or Cape Finister), and by others somewhere on the W. Ocean, about the upper Coasts of *Lusitania*. But, as there never could be found any such Islands on those Coasts, they have been supposed to have undergone the same Fate with that *Erythia*, said to be sunk in the Sea. But these being by *Camden* proved to be our Islands of *Scilly*, we refer for more to the proper Article of that Name.

CASSIUS JUPITER. See *CASSIOPE*.

CASTALIAN Spring. See *DELPHOS*.

CASTANOVITZ, or *Castanowitza*, a Town in *Croatia*, subject to the House of *Austria*, stands near the River *Unna* or *Wana*, 32 m. W. of *Gradisca*, and 40 fr. *Carlstadt*, and is a strong Castle consisting of 3 Towers, and a Wall after the antient Manner of Fortification. 'Twas taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialists* in 1688. The said River divides *Cristendom* from *Turky*.

CASTEL, in the *Upper Palatinate* of the Circle of *Bavaria*, most pleasantly situate on the River *Lauter*, is a rich and famous Monastery now in Possession of the *Jesuits*. Among other antient Monuments in their Chapel, the most remarkable is the Epitaph of *Schwepperman*, a great Champion in the Days of Emperor *Lewis IV.* which ends thus: *Let every Man have his Egg, but stout Schwepperman Two.* The Occasion was, the Emperor having obtain'd a great Victory, chiefly by the Conduct of this General, and there being nothing left after it but Eggs, he commanded that every Soldier should have One, and this Champion Two: So that it has since become a Proverb in these Parts.

CASTEL A MARE, in *Val di Mazara*, *Sicily*, about 20 m. almost W. of *Palermo*, and 20 N. E. of *Trapano*, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 38. 12. is a little City on the N. Coast, with a small Port situate in the Gulph of its Name, near the Mouth of the River *Iato*.

CASTEL ARRAGONESE (*Castrum Arragonense*), in the *Cape Sassari*, *Sardinia*, is a small but well inhabited Town, in the N. Part of the Isle, about 100 m. N. from *Cagliari*, 80 fr. *Oristagni*, and 25 N. E. of *Sassari*; lat. 40. 54. lon. 9. E. 'Tis strongly situate on a Rock, is defended by a good Castle, and has a capacious and commodious Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Coquinas*. 'Tis an Episcopal See, under that of *Sassari*.

CASTEL BOLONESE, in *Romana* (the Pope's Dominion) *Italy*, stands on the Road between *Imola* and *Faenza*, from *Bologna* to *Rimini*.

CASTEL BRANCO, a City of the Province of *Beira*, *Portugal*, sit. 95 m. N. E. of *Lisbon*; W. lon. 8. lat. 39. 35.

CASTEL FRANCO, in *Marca Trevigiana*, *Venetian* Territory, *Italy*, stands on the small River of *Musone*, on the Confines of the *Paduano*, about 12 m. fr. *Treviso*, on the Road to *Trent* and *Vicenza*.

CASTEL GANDOLPHO, in the *Popedom*, *Italy*, about 12 m. E. fr. *Rome* on the Road to *Veletri*, and upon the Lake of its Name, (or of *Albano*, as 'tis likewise called) stands on an Eminence, and is adorn'd with a noble Castle and Gardens belonging to the Pope.

CASTEL-GELOUX, in the Province of *Bazadois*, in *Guienne*,

Guienne, France, is a small City on the River *Avance*, 3 leag. fr. *Nerac*. 'Tis the Seat of a Bailiwick, and contains about 1200 Inhabitants, whose Trade consists chiefly in Wine, Honey, and Cattle.

CASTELLANE, in *Provence, France*, is sit. on the River *Verdun*, in a fruitful and agreeable Vale.

CASTELLO NUOVO. See *Naples*. The same of CASTELLO DEL OVO.

CASTELNAUDARI (*Castellum Arianorum*) in the *Lauragais*, in *Upper Languedoc, France*, 7 leag. fr. *Castres* S. and 8 fr. *Toulouse* S. E. stands on a Hill, at the Foot of which is a Basin of the Loyal Canal of *Languedoc*, which Canal runs to S. of this City, the Capital of *Lauragais*. The adjacent Plains produce Abundance of Corn.

CASTEL-NOVO, in that Part of *Dalmatia* belonging to the *Venetians*, a very strong Town, stands about 10 m. W. of *Catara*, 6 fr. *Risano*, and 20 S. E. fr. *Budua*, on the Coast of the Gulf of *Catara*, by the Side of a Hill, and defended by a stout Castle, built between high Rocks, & well garrison'd by the *Venetians*.

CASTEL-NOVO DE CARFRIGNANO. See CARFRIGNANO.

CASTEL NOVO DE SCRIVIA, in the *Tortonese*, Duchy of *Milan, Italy*, is so call'd from the River on which 'tis situate. 'Tis also called *Castel Novo Tortonese*. It's a strong old Castle, 3 m. from the *Po*, in the Way to *Tortona*, & has *Alexandria* on one Side, and *Pavia* on t'other.

CASTEL RODERIGO, in the Province of *Beira, Portugal*, stands on a Hill, on the utmost N. Angle of the Province, and about 36 m. N. W. fr. *Ciudad Roderigo*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, and about 200 m. in a diagonal Line N. E. from *Lisbon*. The River *Agueda* runs by the Town, which is but thinly inhabited by scarce 250 Persons. It has a Monastery.

CASTEL DE VIDE, in the Province of *Alenteio, Portugal*, 8 m. N. E. of *Portalegre*, 35 W. of *Alcantara*, and near 90 E. N. E. fr. *Lisbon*; E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 39. is seated in a Bottom between 2 Mountains, and hath about 800 Inhabitants, and 1 Monastery.

CASTIGLIONE Principality, in the Duchy of *Mantua*, has Name from its Capital *Castiglione*, surnamed *delle Stivere*, in Latin *Castellio*, or *Castilio Stiverorum*, and is sit. almost in the Midst between *Mantua* & *Brescia*. The Town is small but strong, and fortified with a good Castle; but was seized on by the *Imperialists* in 1701. In April 1706. a Battle was fought near it between the *French Army* under the Duke of *Vendosme* and them, which was therefore denominated *The Battle of Castiglione*. It stands 20 m. N. W. of *Mantua*, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 15.

CASTIGLIONE, in the *Sieneſe*, in the Territory of *Hetruria*, or Duchy of *Tuscany*, between *Piombino* and *Grosseto*, sit. on the Lake of its Name, which is of a triangular Form, and caus'd by the River *Bruna*, &c. and near this Town empties into the *Tuscan Sea*.

CASTIGLIONE DEL LAGO, in the *Perugiano*, Pope's Territory, *Italy*, sit. on the W. Shore of the same Lake, is a small well-peopled City, near the Confines of *Tuscany*, 6 m. from *Cortona*.

CASTILE DE ORO is a Name given to the S. Prov. of *Terra-firma* in *S. America*, on the first Planting it by the *Spaniards*.

CASTILLARA, a Town of the Duchy of *Mantua*, 6 m. N. E. of *Mantua*, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 45. 20. subject to the House of *Austria*.

CASTILLE in *Spain*, OLD and NEW.--- *New and Old Castille*, and *Estremadura*, are rather 3 Parts of 1 Province than 3 distinct ones; & *Spanish* Authors often name *Castille* without mentioning whether they mean *New* or *Old*, and Places in *Estremadura* as if they were in *Castille*. NEW CASTILLE was, in the *Romans* Time, Part of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, & included the Countries of the ant. *Carpetani*, *Oretani*, *Vaccei*, &c.--- The conquering *Moors* distinguish'd it by the Kingdom of *Toledo*. This Country is bounded N. by *O. Castille*, being every Way divided from it by Mountains. E. 'tis parted from *Estremadura* by another Chain of them call'd *Guadalupe* and *La Serena*; S. from *Andalusia* by those call'd *Sierra Morena*, and by an imaginary Line from *Murcia*; and E. by the River *Segura* and Mountains of *Almanza*, and *Requena* fr. *Valencia*; and fr. *Aragon* by those of *Moya Daroka* and *Molina*. The Length of this Kingdom was likewise divided in former Times into 3 Parts, the N. call'd *Algarria*, the S. *La Mancha*, and E. *La Sierra*. The Country being all inland, and surrounded with such high Mountains, which contract the Sun's Rays as 'twere into a Focus, and at the same Time suppress the free Passage of

the cooling Sea-breezes, its Climate is consequently hotter in Summer, & colder in Winter, than along the Sea-Coast under the same Latitude. 'Tis yet healthy, and its Soil generally fertile of Wheat, &c. Wine, Oil, Fruit, Herbs; feeds great Numbers of Cattle, all Sorts of Wild & Tame Fowl, and well supplied with Variety of Fish, and green Pasture by the many Rivers which run thro' it. The Natives are generally brave, ambitious, upright, generous, modest, affable, well-bred, pleasant, witty, addicted to Learning, fam'd for Loyalty; --- but prone to Women, Feasting; and Sports; in which latter they have degenerated from their ant. Progenitors. 'Tis not easy to determine whether CASTILLE was so call'd from the antient *Castellani*, or had the Name from the vast Number of *Castles* every where almost to be seen in this Prov. Its Arms is a *Castle*. The *Castellan* Language is the purest and most elegant of all the *Spanish* Dialects, and as such spoken by all the Polite thro' the whole Monarchy. The City of *Toledo* is fam'd for speaking and preserving it in its antient Purity and Grandeur; and *Madrid* contributed not a little to its Improvement as well as Preservation. This Province, large as it is, and the principal of the whole Kingdom, hath but 6 Cities, 1 Archbishopric, and 1 Bishopric. But it's sufficiently compensated by its Metropolis *Madrid*, University of *Alcala de Henarez*, and Archbishopric of *Toledo*; and a considerable Number of large and opulent Towns; the principal are, *Madrid*, *Toledo*, *Cuenca*, *Guadalajara*, *Huele*, *Alcares*, *Ciudad Real*, *Alcala de Henarez*, *Talavera de la Reyna*, *Almanza*, the *Escorial*, & *Aranjuez*. OLD CASTILLE was by the *Moors* erected into an Earldom, as it had also formerly been Part of the *Roman Tarraconensis*, and borders all the Way to the S. on *New Castille*, from which 'tis divided by a Ridge of Mountains, viz. *Motina*, *Siguenza*, *Segovia*, &c. by that Chain of them call'd *Sierra de Tablada* and those of *Pica* and *Banos* fr. *Estremadura* W.; and by those of *Avila* and *Pernia*, with the little Rivers *Carrion*, *Pisuerga*, and *Heban*, fr. *Leon*, N. W. 'Tis parted again N. fr. *Asturias* and *Biscay* by another Ridge branching out from the *Pyrenees*; --- only in the Center between these 2 Provinces it hath a narrow Slip of Land, which reaches quite to the Bay of *Biscay*, on which it has the following Sea-ports, viz. *Laredo*, *Sant Andero*, *Castro de Urdiales*, and *St. Vincent de la Barquera*. Which 4 Ports do certainly belong to *Old Castille*, tho' some have inadvertently placed them in *Biscay*. On the E. the *Iberus* (or *Ebro*) and Mountains of *Doca* part it fr. *Navarre* and *Aragon*. The greatest Extent of this Prov. fr. N. to S. reaches fr. 40. 10. to 43. 15. Degr. of W. lon. i. e. about 180 m. and near the same fr. E. to W. The Climate differs somewhat from that of *New Castille*, the Country being more mountainous, which makes Variations according to Situation, the Vallies being excessive hot, the high Grounds proportionably cold and bleak; and others, according to the Proximity of the Hills, send down refreshing Gales, or cause a greater Reflexion of the Sun. But the Soil is generally good in some Sense or other, the Plains yielding Plenty of all Sorts of Grain, Fruit, Wine, &c.; the Sides of Hills good Pasture for numerous Cattle, and the Tops Timber for Building and Fuel. Some of these Summits are so high that they are cover'd with Snow all Summer, which is carry'd to the Towns and fold, to cool Wine. The Natives mostly are grave, sincere, hearty, valiant, witty, polite, but ambitious and great Assertors of the Antiquity and Nobility of their Families, especially those of the mountainous Parts, who, tho' reduced to some Degree of Poverty, still endeavours to keep up the Honour gain'd by their Progenitors; and are really respected accordingly. The Gentry generally are polite in Speech, Manners, &c. but the meaner Sort are more rude and uncouth, and their Dialect so corrupt and disagreeably pronounced as not to be easily understood by those of other Parts of *Castille*. This Prov. has double the Number of Cities, and much greater of Towns, than *New Castille*, tho' less considerable; the first are *Burgos*, *Valladolid*, *Segovia*, *Avila*, *Osma*, *Figuena*, *Calahorra*, *S. Domingo de la Calzada*, *Sorio*, *Logronno*, *Rioja*, & *Negara*; of which 1 is an Archbishopric, and 6 Bishoprics. Here are likewise 6 Universities, and some Towns of Note.

CASTILLON, in the Province of *Perigord, Guienne, France*, is sit. on the *Dordogne*, between *Libourne* & *Sainte-Foy*, 3 leag. from each, and 16 m. E. of *Bordeaux*; W. lon. 10 min. lat. 44. 50.

CASTLEBAR, in the County of *Mayo, Connaught, Ireland*, stands 22 m. fr. *Killala*, on a little River which falls into the *Lough Con*, and has Barracks for a Troop.

CASTLE CAREY, in *Somersetshire*, 3 m. fr. *Bruton*, 6 fr. *Sherborn*, 10 S. E. of *Wells*, and 125 fr. *London*; W. lon.

2. 40. lat. 51. 15. is a small Town, of no other Note than for its famous Mineral Water much like those of *Epsom*, and frequented for the same Cafes. It's very antient, and had a Castle in K. *Stephen's* Reign which held out against him for Empress *Maud*. Market Tuesday. Fairs Tuesday before *Palm-Sunday*, and *May 1*. In this Neighbourhood is *Spergrove*, noted for a Family of the Name of *Bis*, of whom was *Philip Bis*, Archdeacon of *Taunton* in the Reign of K. *James I.* who at his Death gave as many Folios as were valued at 1000 l. to *Wadham College, Oxford*, and had this Epitaph:

' *Bis fuit hic natus, puer et Bis, Bis juvenisque,*
' *Bis vir, Bisque senex, Bis doctor, Bisque sacerdos.*

To explain which *Double Entendre* to unlearned Readers, it's to be told that the Word *bis* in *Latin* signifies *Twice*, and the Epitaph, tho' design'd as a pretty little Bit of Wit, is but a trifling Allusion to, or idle Playing upon, the Name *Bis* and the Adverb *bis*; as if it should imply,

Twice born here, twice a Boy, and twice a Lad,

Man, Old-Man, Doctor, Priest, each twice. --- (Oh sad!)

For it really amounts to no more than that Archdeacon *Bis* (not *Bis*) was once born, lived, and died there. Wonderful that!

CASTLE-CONNER Cave. See SLEGO.

CASTLE-DUNNINGTON, in *Leicestershire*, sit. almost in the utmost N. Border of the County, and so call'd from an antient Castle here. It had a Market and Fair, but are both discontinued.

CASTLE-KENNEDY, in the Shire of *Wigtoun, Scotland*, 3 m. and half from *Stranrauer*, is a Market Town between two Lakes, each of which has an Island well planted with Trees, and some Houses.

CASTLEMAIN, in the County of *Cork, Munster, Ireland*, 4 m. fr. *Dingle-Bay*, is a Town with a Harbour, on the River *Mana*; and gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Tilney*.

CASTLEREAH, in the County of *Roscommon, Connaught, Ireland*, 12 m. fr. *Roscommon*, is a very improving Plantation, and pretty Market, in the Road from *Roscommon* to *Killala*.

CASTLE-RISING, in *Norfolk*, sit. near the Sea-side, 30 m. W. of *Norwich*, 3 fr. *Lynn*, 97 fr. *London*; E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 46. is an antient Borough by Prescription, and was of good Account till its Harbour was choak'd up with Sands. Yet tho' its 2 Weekly Markets and 15 Yearly Fairs are all diffus'd, and there are scarce 10 Families in it, 'tis govern'd by a Mayor, Steward, 12 Aldermen, &c. and sends 2 Members to Parliament. It takes Name from a high Hill (vying with that of *Norwich*) on which 'tis built, and by it a Castle, and a vast circular Ditch, probably a Work of the Normans, who were descended from the Goths. Here's a Park and large Chace, with Privilege of a Forest, which extends into the sev. neighbouring Villages. Baron *Howard of Castle Rising* is one Title of the D. of *Norfolk*.

CASTLETON, not far from *Buxton Wells*, in *Derbyshire*, takes its Name from the Castle adjoining, a very antient Building, and by its Situation impregnable, being built upon a steep and dangerous Rock, to which is but one Way of getting up, and so full of Windings it's 2 m. to Top, & was call'd *The Castle of the Peak*. Why 'twas built is not guess'd. Mr. *Cotton* severely characterises it thus:

Castleton is a Place of noted Fame,
Which from the Castle there derives its Name.
Near it's a mighty Rock, raising on high
His craggy Head towards the azure Sky.
This, as the King of all the Mountains round,
Is on the Top with an old Tower crown'd.
An antic Thing, fit to make People stare,
But of no Use either in Peace or War.

CASTLETON-WELL. See SPITTLE in the Street.

CASTLE-TOWN, the Capital of the *Isle of Man*, sit. on the S. W. Part, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 53. 46.

CASTLE-WARD BAY, (in the County of *Down*, in *Ulster Province, Ireland*) at the Head of which is *Castle-Ward*, so call'd from a Castle built here upon the *Ward* Family's first settling in *Ireland*, lies half a Mile from *Strangford*, and is particularly famous for the Discovery of the first Marle in the County, which has prov'd of singular Benefit to it.

CASTON, or *Causton*, in *Norfolk*, 9 m. N. W. fr. *Norwich*, and 128 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 52. 45. has a Market Tuesday, and a Fair Oct. 1. and a Bridge over the *Bure*. 'Tis noted for a *Brazen Head* being carried before the Steward of the Demesne, instead of a Mace, for what Reason we know not.

CASTOR, in *Lincolnshire*, 20 m. N. E. fr. *Lincoln*, W. lon. 12 min. lat. 53. 30. was by the Saxons call'd *Thuang Caster*, i. e. *Thong-Castle*, taking Name from an Hide cut into Thongs, as *Byrsa* the *Carthaginian* Castle was [but erroneously: See CARTHAGE] said to have done: For 'tis affirm'd in our Annals that *Hengist* the Saxon, having conquered the *Picts* and *Scots*, &c. begged of *Vortigern* as much Ground in this Place as he could encompass with an Ox-Hide, cut into very small Thongs, where he built this Castle. It has a Market Tuesday, and Fair Oct. 1.

CASTRA ALATA, supposed to be the present *Edinburgh*.

CASTRA GERMANORUM, of old, on the *Numidian* Coast, now Kingdom of *Algiers*, in the W. Prov. are now call'd *Dab-must*, signifying a dark Place or Cavern, a Name probably taken from some of the antient Cisterns now buried under the Ruins, which lies 2 Leagues to E. of *Beni Horwath*, in a small Creek. *Shaw*.

CASTRES, in the *Albigois, Languedoc, France*, is a fair City sit. on the River *Agout* (which parts it in 2) 7 leag. fr. *Albi* to S. and about 13 fr. *Toulouse*, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 40. It's a Bishop's See.

CASTRI. See DELPHOS.

CASTRO Duchy, in the Ecclesiastic State, *Italy*, is bounded N. by the *Orvietano*, S. by the *Mediterranean*, E. by the River *Marta* (which divides it fr. the Patrimony of *St. Peter*), and W. by *Tuscany*. The Territory is naturally fertile in Corn and Fruit, but ill cultivated and peopled, and besides the City of *Castro*, now destroy'd, has only 3 or 4 Towns of no Consideration.

CASTRO, a City in the Duchy preceding, situate on a Hill, near the River *Ospada*, on the Frontiers of the *Siense*, about 13 m. N. of the *Tuscan* Sea, and 45 N. fr. *Rome*, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 42. 30.

CASTRO, Capital of the Island of *Chiloe* on the Coast of *Chili*, in *S. America*, 180 m. S. of *Baldivia*, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 43. subject to *Spain*.

CASTRO, a Town of the Territory of *Otranto, Naples*, sit. on the Sea-Coast, 7 m. S. of *Otranto City*, E. lon. 19. 25. lat. 40. 8.

CASTRO MARINO, a Town in the Prov. of *Algarve, Portugal*, near the Mouth of the *Guadiana*, on the Confines of *Andalusia*, 35 m. E. of *Faro*; W. lon. 8. 15. lat. 37.

CASTROMENA, antient *Bithynium*, as also *Claudianopolis*, in *Paphlagonia*, is supposed built on the Ruins of the latter, once an Episcopal See. 'Tis now dwindled into a poor Town, tho' still a Bishop's See, and stands about 35 m. S. from *Penderachi*, E. lon. 31. 39. lat. 40. 38.

CASTRUM ALTUM, antiently a Fortrefs of great Strength, in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, & famous for the Death of the Great *Hamilcar*, sit. in the Mid-way between *Saguntum* to S. and *Carthagera* N. *Ferrarius* thinks it to be now call'd *Castralla*.

CATACOMBS are large Vaults in *Egypt* & *Ialy*, where the Antients repositd their Dead.

CATADA, the River in *Africa Propria*, by *Ptolemy* so call'd, is now the *Miliana*, on the Mouth of which *Tunis* now is seated. It has its Source only about 3 or 4 leag. to the S. S. W. of the *Gabbs* (of old the *Triton*), and becomes at once a considerable Stream, as big as our *Cherwell*. *Shaw*.

CAT ISLAND, one of the *Bahama's*, & the first Land discover'd by *Columbus*.

CATALONIA, a Province of *Spain*, is bounded N. by the *Pyrenes* (by which 'tis parted from the Prov. of *Roussillon, France*), W. by *Aragon* & a small Part of *Valentia*; being parted from the first of these by the Rivers *Naguera* and *Mataruna*, and a Ridge of Hills, and from the latter by the River *Genia*. On the S. and E. 'tis wash'd by the *Mediterranean*, along the Shores of which it has many convenient Ports. The Inland is a Mixture of Plains and Mountains; that Part next to *France* is the most mountainous; but farther in it abounds with spacious & delightful Plains. The Climate, which reaches from 41 to 43 Degr. of N. lat. and from 1 to 3. 20. E. lon. is, therefore, neither so hot as *Andalusia* nor cold as *Asturia* and the N. Part of *Spain*; being shelter'd N. by the *Pyrenes*, and E. by the Sea. This Temperature, with the many Streams & Rivers with which the Country abounds, makes it exceeding fertile & delightful. Its Product, which is here in great Plenty, is excellent. Wheat, rich Wine, sweet Oil, exquisite Honey, delicious Fruits of all Sorts, abundance of Cattle, Swarms of Fowl, wild and tame, vast Quantities of Deer, Hares, Rabbits, and all other Game, good Hemp, fine Flax, Saffron, Variety of Corn and other Grain, Herbs, &c. considerable Quantities of Silk, fine Wool, Fish of all Sorts very plentiful.

tiful, Quarries of Marble, Alabaster, Jasper, Coral out of the Sea, Salt, &c. The Etymon of the Name is so variously imagined, and all possibly little else than imaginary, that we omit to mention them. The Language seems a Mixture of antient *Celtic* with the antient *Limosin* and others, altogether unintelligible to the politer *Spaniards*. Yet the better Sort speak the *Spanish* tolerably. Their Extract is also a Compound of antient People who settled here, from *Gaul*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, but retaining most of the old *Gallic* Genius. For they are brave, fond of Liberty, jealous of old Privileges, ('till they were stript of 'em thro' the Baseness of those who concerted the Peace of *Utrecht*) and ever impatient of a tyrannic Yoke. For which Reasons they are look'd on by the other *Spaniards* as a rebellious People, &c. a Sort of Banditti that had rather plunder than work, &c. But this Character is not only exaggerated, but can extend no farther than to the *Catalans* of lowest Rank (who are indeed too rude and unpolish'd, proud, vindictive, lazy, yet covetous); for the Nobility and Gentry have always preserv'd an unfulfilled Reputation, and are fam'd for Honour, Worth, and Gallantry. One Custom, which they retain of the antient *Celts* (which was common to all their Descendants) must not be omitted, *viz.* The extreme Frugality of their Table in general, and the surprising Magnificence and Profusion of it in their Feasts. We'll transcribe a short Sketch of but one Instance, which was given by a *Catalonian* Nobleman, nam'd Don Pedro Martello, to K. James of *Aragon*, on his coming to *Tarragon*, Capital of the Prov. This Prince came attended with a numerous Retinue of all the Nobles of his Kingdom to this City. Martello undertook to treat not only the King and whole Court, but a much larger Concourse of Nobility and Gentry who came to see His Majesty. And this he did with utmost Magnificence on an Eminence from which they had a full View of the Sea. Several capacious Stages were rais'd, one higher than another, according to their Degree, the chiefest for the King and his Favourites. The Pavilions, Tables, Utensils, and Variety of most exquisite Dishes and Wines, and in a Word every Part of the Entertainment was conducted with utmost Grandeur. It was attended with a lucky Circumstance withal: The King observing some distant considerable Islands, and being told they were the *Baleares* (now *Majorca* and *Minorca*), then in Possession of the *Moors*, and serv'd as a Receptacle for their Pyrates, Martello took Occasion to shew him how easy 'twould be to drive 'em out, &c. And it was accordingly accomplished soon after. Such Feasts were most commonly us'd a little before the Election of their Magistrates; for as they retain'd their old Laws and Customs, one of which was to chuse those Magistrates from among themselves, the Candidates spared no Cost to make them as acceptably sumptuous, extensive, and lasting as they could. These ended, every one resumed his wonted Frugality, till some fresh Occasion brought them up again. This Province was by the *Romans* call'd *Tarracena*, and *Tarracensis*, from its Capital *Tarracco*. We have not Room for its History, &c. and therefore must be contented with saying, that *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* having united the Crowns of *Castille* and *Aragon*, *Catalonia* became a Province of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and has continued so ever since; --- but not without some particular Privileges, which that brave People nobly maintain'd on all Occasions, till, having declar'd against the present *French* Line, in Favour of that of *Austria*, they were left at length by some of their Allies to the Mercy of K. *Philip*, who since stripp'd them of all their Franchises, and reduced them to a Level with the lowest Subjects. — In this Principality are 11 Cities, 1 Archbishopric, 8 Bishoprics, 28 Mitered Abbeys, 30,000 Churches, 13 Strong Towns, 7 Universities, besides a vast Number of inferior Towns and Villages. The Chief are, *Barcelona*, *Tarragona*, *Tortosa*, *Urgel*, *Lerida*, *Girona*, *Vicque*, *Solsona*, *Balaguer*, *Mauressa*, *Cardona*, *Roses*, *Puyceda*.

CATANIA, in *Val di Demoni*, on the E. Coast of *Sicily*, on the Gulph of its own Name, about 46 m. fr. *Syracuse* to N. & 40 fr. *Messina* S. W.; E. lon. 15. 42. lat. 37. 50. It is very antient, and was a considerable City and Colony of the *Romans*, and, by the antient Monuments still to be seen, continued an opulent City till its last Catastrophe. The Cathedral in particular was a magnificent Building, supported by Columns of fine black Marble, so big that 3 Men can't embrace them. But its Vicinity to Mount *Ætna* has caused such Devastations, especially that (mention'd in our Article *ÆTNA*) in 1693. which was attended with an Earthquake of 3 Days Continuance, as swallow'd up the greatest Part of the City. 1100 People

that had shelter'd in the Cathedral, where the Reliques of their imaginary great Patroness St. *Agatha* are preserv'd, were buried under its Ruins, and immense Damage done to City and Country at the same Time. Nevertheless, it's so pleasantly situated on the River *Indicello*, and the Territory about it is so fruitful, that it hath repeoled itself by Degrees: They still putting the greatest Confidence in their Saint aforesaid, whose Shrine they carry about in Procession Feb. 5. After which comes on a very considerable Fair, that brings in a great Concourse from all Parts of *Italy*, especially from *Malta*, which hath most of its Provisions & Commodities from this Place: For, tho' 'tis no Seaport, yet the Gulph is very commodious and safe for Gallies, &c. 'Tis an Episcopal See, under the Archbishop of *Mont Real*, and had several good Fortifications, which have run, and still more run, to Decay.

CATANZARO, the Metropolis of *Farther Calabria*, *Naples*, *Italy*, stands upon a high Hill, about 5 m. W. of the Gulph of *Squillaci*, Mid-way between that Town and *Belcastro*, about 11 m. from each; E. lon. 17. 29. lat. 39. 2. It's an Episcopal See, subject to the Abp. of *Reggio*, & one of the best inhabited Cities in the Kingdom, save *Naples*, and is the Residence of the *Calabrian* Governors.

CATARACTONIUM, in the now *North Riding*, *Yorkshire*, was in the *Romans* Time a City of great Note, and so call'd from a *Cataract* in the River *Swale*, and discovers itself in our present CATARICK, there being still a great Fall of Water just by it, where the said River rattles among the Rocks; but this once great City is only a small Village now, remarkable but for its Situation on a *Roman* Highway, that crosses the River here, and several other Marks of Antiquity. Particularly near *Thornburgh* Farm-house, on a Hill, in a level Plat of Ground, besides Coins, &c. have been found Bases of old Pillars, and a Brick Floor, with a Leaden Pipe perpendicular down into the Earth; which some think was the Place where Sacrifice was perform'd to their infernal Gods, and that the Blood descended by those Pipes. A sort of Brass Pot was also discovered in the Reign of K. *Charles I.* almost full of *Roman* Coins, most of them Copper, but some of them Silver. The Pot, of which the Metal was of an unusual Sort of Composition, would hold 24 Gallons of Water, and was sold for 8 l. A Vault was likewise in 1703, which had 5 Urns in it, & soon after discover'd an Altar with a *Latin* Inscription. What this City suffer'd from the *Picts* and *Saxons* is not known; but its final Destruction was by the *Danes*.

CATARO, Capital of the Territory of *Cataro*, in the *Venetian Dalmatia*, sit. on the E. Side of the Gulph of its own Name, over against the farthest Point of *Italy*, 38 m. N. W. of *Drino*, about 50 S. E. of *Ragusa*, and 30 N. W. fr. *Scutari*; E. lon. 19. 12. lat. 42. 40. This Port, with about 17 Villages and Castles dependent on it, has been subject to the *Venetians* since 1400, and is the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan to the See of *Bari*, but formerly to that of *Ragusa*. It stands near the Frontiers of *Albania*, on the Declivity of a Hill, and strong by Situation and Works, and defended by a strong Castle on Top the Hill. Some take *Cataro* (or, as in *Latin* spelt, *Cathara*) to be the *Ascrivium* or *Ascrovium* mention'd by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, others think the Name belongs to *Melata Grande*, others to *Castel-novo*. The Castles and Villages about it serve as a Boundary between this Territory and the *Ragusano*.

CATEGATE, or SCHAGER-RAAK, or *Danish* Sea, is the Passage from the Ocean to the Sound, or Entrance into the *Baltic Sea*, between *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

CATERLOUGH. See CATHERLAGH.

CATHAY is that Part of *Tartary* lying next to *China*, but is entirely subject to *China*. *Salmon* says the *Europeans* gave this Name to *China* itself when they first discover'd it.

CATHARA. See CATARO.

St. CATHERINE's Island, on the Coast of *Brazil*, lies in W. lon. fr. *London* 49. 45. and extends fr. S. lat. 27. 35. to that of 28. 'Tis esteem'd by the Natives to be no where above 2 leag. broad, tho' abt. 9 long. Altho' it be of considerable Height, yet it's scarce discernable at the Distance of 10 Leagues, being then obscured under the Continent of *Brazil*, whose Mountains are exceeding high; but on nearer Approach 'tis easily distinguished, and may be readily known by a Number of small Islands at each End, and scatter'd along the E. Side of it. The best Entrance to the Harbour is between a Point of it and the Island of *Alvaredo*, where Ships may pass, under Guidance of their Lead, without the least Apprehensions of Danger. --- [N. B. We extract this Article from now Lord Anson's Voyage round the World, by his Chaplain the Rev. Mr. Walter, as the newest & best

best Account, who thus proceeds]---- The N. Entrance of the Harbour is in Breadth 5 m. and the Distance from thence to the Island of *St. Antonio* is 8 m. and the Course from the Entrance to *St. Antonio* is S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. About the Middle of the Island the Harbour is contracted by two Points of Land to a narrow Channel, no more than a Quarter of a Mile broad; and to defend this Passage a Battery was erecting on the Point of Land on the Island Side. But this seems to be a very useless Work, as the Channel has no more than 2 fath. Water, and consequently is navigable only for Barks and Boats, and therefore seems to be a Passage that an Enemy could have no Inducement to attempt, especially as the common Passage at the N. End of the Island is so broad and safe, that no Squadron can be prevented from coming in by any of their Fortifications, when the Sea-breeze is made. Besides the Battery mentioned above, there are 3 other Forts carrying on for the Defence of the Harbour, none of which are yet compleated. The Soil of the Island is truly luxuriant, producing Fruits of many Kinds spontaneously; and the Ground is cover'd with one continued Forest of Trees of a perpetual Verdure, which from the Exuberance of the Soil are so entangled with Briars, Thorns, and Underwood, as to form a Thicket absolutely impenetrable, except by some narrow Pathways which the Inhabitants have made for their own Convenience. These, with a few Spots clear'd for Plantations along the Shore facing the Continent, are the only uncover'd Parts of the Island. The Woods are extremely fragrant, from the many aromatic Trees & Shrubs with which they abound; and the Fruits & Vegetables of all Climates thrive here, almost without Culture, and are to be procur'd in great Plenty; so that here is no want of Pine-Apples, Peaches, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Melons, Apricots, nor Plantains. There are besides great Abundance of two other Productions of no small Consideration for a Sea-store, I mean Onions and Potatoes. The Flesh Provisions are however much inferior to the Vegetables. There are indeed small wild Cattle to be purchased, somewhat like Buffaloes; but these are very indifferent Food, their Flesh being of a loose Contexture, and generally of a disagreeable Flavour; which is probably owing to the wild Calabash on which they feed. There are likewise great Plenty of Pheasants, but they are not to be compared in Taste to those we have in England. The other Provisions of the Place are Monkeys, Parrots, and, above all, Fish of various Sorts; these abound in the Harbour, are exceeding good, & easily caught; for there are a great Number of small sandy Bays very convenient for haling the Seyne. The Water both on the Island and the opposite Continent is excellent, and preserves at Sea as well as that of the *Thames*. For after it has been in the Cask a Day or two it begins to purge itself, and stinks most intolerably, and is soon cover'd over with a green Scum: But this, in a few Days subsides to the Bottom, and leaves the Water as clear as Chrystal, and perfectly sweet. The *French* (who, during their *S. Sea* Trade in *Q. Anne's* Reign, first brought this Place into Repute) usually wooded and water'd in *Bon Port*, on the Continent Side, where they anchored with great Safety in 6 fath. Water; and this is doubtless the most commodious Road for such Ships as intend to make only a short Stay. But we water'd on the *St. Catherine's* Side, at a Plantation opposite to the Island of *St. Antonio*. These are the Advantages of this Island of *St. Catherine's*; but there are many Inconveniencies attending it, partly from its Climate, but more from its new Regulations, and the late Form of Government established there. With regard to the Climate, it must be remembred, that the Woods and Hills which surround the Harbour prevent a free Circulation of the Air. And the vigorous Vegetation which constantly takes Place there, furnishes such a prodigious Quantity of Vapour, that all the Night, & a great Part of the Morning, a thick Fog covers the whole Country, and continues till either the Sun gathers Strength to dissipate it, or it is dispers'd by a brisk Sea-breeze. This renders the Place close and humid, and probably occasion'd the many Fevers and Fluxes we were there afflicted with. To these Exceptions I must not omit to add, that all the Day we were pester'd with great Numbers of Muskatos, which are not much unlike the Gnats in England, but more venomous in their Stings. And at Sun-set, when the Muskatos retired, they were succeeded by an Infinity of Sand-Flies, which, tho' scarce discernable to the naked Eye, make a mighty Buzzing, and wherever they bite raise a small Bump in the Flesh, which is soon attended with a painful Itching, like that arising from the Bite of an English Harvest Bug. But as the only Light in which this Place

deserves our Consideration, is its favourable Situation for supplying and refreshing our Cruizers intended for the *South Seas*: In this View its greatest Inconveniencies remain still to be related; and to do this more distinctly, it will not be amiss to consider the Changes which it has lately undergone both in its Inhabitants, its Police, and its Governor. They have now the Honour to be govern'd by Don *Jose Sylva de Paz*, a Brigadier of the Armies of *Portugal*. This Gentleman has with him a Garrison of Soldiers, and has consequently a more extensive and a better supported Power than any of his Predecessors, and as he wears better Cloaths, & lives more splendidly, and has besides a much better Knowledge of the Importance of Money than they could ever pretend to; so he puts in Practice certain Methods of procuring it, with which they were utterly unacquainted. This is certain, that his Behaviour cannot but be extremely embarrassing to such *British* Ships as touch there in their Way to the *S. Seas*: For 1 of his Practices was placing Centinels at all the Avenues, to prevent the People fr. selling us any Refreshments, except at such exorbitant Rates as we could not afford to give. This, tho' sufficiently provoking, was far from being the most exceptionable Part of his Conduct. For by the Neighbourhood of the *River Plate* a considerable smuggling Traffic is carried on between the *Portuguese* and the *Spaniards*, especially in the exchanging Gold for Silver, by which both Princes are defrauded of their Fifths; and in this prohibited Commerce Don *Jose* was so deeply engaged, that in order to ingratiate himself with his *Spanish* Correspondents (for no other Reason can be given for his Procedure) he treacherously dispatch'd an Express to *Buenos Ayres* in the *River Plate*, where *Pizarro* then lay, with an Account of our Arrival, and of the Strength of our Squadron; particularly mentioning the Number of Ships, Guns, and Men, and every Circumstance which he could suppose our Enemy desirous of being acquainted with. And the same Perfidy every *British* Cruiser may expect who touches at *St. Catherine's*, while it is under the Government of Don *Jose Sylva de Paz*.

CATHERLAGH, or *Caterlough*, County, in *Leinster*, Ireland, has *Wexford* S. Part of *Queen's County* & *Kilkenny* W. Part of *Kildare* and *Wicklow* N. and Part of *Wicklow* and *Wexford* E. most Part between the Rivers *Barrow* and *Slane*. 'Tis at most but 28 m. long from N. to S. and 18 broad fr. E. to W. It runs with a narrow Slip between *Kilkenny* and *Wexford*. It formerly belong'd to the D. of *Norfolk*, but was annex'd to the Crown by *K. Hen. VIII.* 'Tis pretty fruitful, woody, divided into 5 Baronies, & sends 6 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, and 2 each for the Boroughs of *Catherlagh* and *Old Laughlin*.

CATHERLAGH, the County Town of the preceding, gave Title of Marquis to the late Duke of *Wharton*, and stands on the *Barrow*, having a Castle, and Barracks for a Troop of Horse.

CATHNESS, or *Caitbness*, or Shire of *Weik*, is the most N. of all Scotland, has the Ocean E. *Strathnaver* and *Sutherland* (from which 'tis divided by Mount *Orde* and a Ridge of Hills as far as *Knocklin*), and by the River *Hallewdale* S. and S. W. and on N. 'tis divided fr. the *Orkney* Islands by *Pentland Frith*. It comprehends all the Country beyond the River *Nesse* and the *Loch* into which it flows; and all the Tract to E. of the Mountain *Orde* was antiently call'd *Cateynesse*, and afterwards *Cath-ness*. 'Tis 35 m. from N. to S. and about 20 broad. *Templeman* (who extends it 6 m. more in both) gives it an Area of 690 square m. Here are a few Woods, or rather Coppices of Birch. In the Forest of *Moravins* and *Berridale* is great Plenty of Red Deer and Roebucks, and they have good Store of Cows, Sheep, and Wild-Fowl. At *Dennet* is Lead, at *Old Urke* Copper, and Iron Ore at several Places: But Grazing and Fishing are the chief Support of the Inhabitants. The *Catini* dwelt here in *Ptolemy's* Time; and here are the Foundations of Houses supposed to have belonged to the *Picts*. Obelisks are also erected here and there, and in some Places several together. The Shire is much indented by many Windings of the Shore. The whole Coast except the Bays consists of high Rocks & Promontories, particularly *Sandside-Head* at W. End of the Shire, pointing N. to the Opening of *Pentland Frith*; *Orcas* (now *Howborn* or *Holborn-Head*) and *Denett-Head* both pointing N. to the *Frith*; *Duncan's Bay* (or *Dunby-Head*) to *John Grott's House*, the N. E. Point of *Caitbness*, and the remotest Promontory of *Britain*, where the *Firth* is but 12 m. over, near which is the Ferry to *Orkney*, call'd *Duncan's-Bay*; *Noshead* pointing N. E. & *Clythe-ness* pointing E. The Sea here is very dangerous, even in calm Weather, except at stated Times, because of the many

ny Vortexes owing to the Repulse of the Tides from the Shore and their Passage between the *Orkney* Isles. The Inland is mountainous, but towards the Coast 'tis low, and produces Corn even for Exportation. But the Soil being very moist and clayish, Harvest is late, and the Soil not so good as that at *Ros*, &c. Their Firing is Turf. Other Necessaries are cheap, there being Plenty of Pasture in the Fields and Vales, and good Fowling and Hunting on the Mountains, and Fishing in Lakes, Rivers, and Sea. The Shire is populous, and has many little Towns and Villages, with a Presbytery of 12 Parishes, besides Gentlemen's Seats. It gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the ant. & noble Family of *Sinclair*; but the Earl of *Braidalbin* is its hereditary Sheriff. Markets are said to be the cheapest here in the World, & a Man may live better on 50*l.* a Yr. than in the S. for 200. The Rev. Mr. *Brand* says, as good Kine as the Country affords may be bought in the Shambles for 3 or 4, sometimes but 2*s.* apiece; & if any buy a Piece of Land, the Arable Part is only accounted for, that wh. serves for Pasture being thrown into the Bargain; though on this Consideration they might value their Acres at greater Rate. Here are several but no large Rivers; and their few Trees are but small. Their Rocks on the Coast are much frequented by Eagles, Hawks, Mews, Herons, and Fowls of various Kinds, like those of *Orkney* and *Zetland*. They take the young Fowls from their Nests in the Rocks, by letting down a Hook and Line. There's a particular Sort of Fowls call'd *Snowfleets* which resort hither in *Feb.* by Thousands in a Flight, ('tis thought) from the *W. Highlands*, & go away again in *April*. They are about the Bigness of a Sparrow, but exceeding fat and delicious. They have also greater Plenty of Moor-Fowls and Plovers than any Part of *Scotland*. From *Weick* to *Dumbeth*, 12 m. where is no Bay nor Harbour, but one continued Tract of rugged hard Rocks, they have even forced several Harbours by Art, and made Passages in many Places like Stairs, from the Top of Rocks to Bottom, where lie their Fish Boats; and at Top they have Houses to which they carry up their Fish to salt & dry for Market. Some Owners make as much Money of their Fish as others do of their Land. The 2 principal Towns are *Wick* or *Weich*, (from whence 'tis nam'd the *Shire of Weick*) & *Thurso*.

CATIFF. See EL' CATIF.

CATOCH CAPE is the N. E. Promontory of the Province of *Jucatan*, in *Mexico*, *N. America*, W. lon. 89. lat. 21. 30.

CATSAND, or rather *Cats-Sand*, is an Island of *Dutch Flanders*, at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, (thus call'd from the antient *Catti*, who formerly inhabited Part of the *Netherlands*, as appears from several Places still call'd by their Name, *Catwyck*, *Cattendyck*, &c.) over against *Sluys*, from which 'tis separated by a Canal or Arm of the Sea, about 3 m. broad. Here's a strong Fort of the same Name. This Isle is subject to Storms, and when the Wind blows from N. W. the Sea would swallow the whole Island, if 'twere not stopped by very strong Banks or Dykes. It gives the *Dutch* the Command of the *Scheld*. See CATTI.

CATTACK Town, on the Coast of the Province of *Orix*, in the *Mogul* Territory, *India*, stands on an Island of the River of its Name, about 25 leag. fr. Sea, E. lon. 85. 25. lat. 20. 3. and is a large City, walled round, with a good Number of Cannon planted on its Walls; but neither one nor t'other are kept in Order. The Town is not a quarter inhabited, but many Ruins shew its antient Grandeur when the Kings of *Orix* kept their Court here. Its Figure is oblong for a League long and a Mile broad, and it has a Garrison of 500 Foot and 500 Horse. The *English E. India* Company had once a fine Factory here. Its Manufacture is Cotton-Cloths of all Sorts very cheap. When any Stranger travels thro' this Town he must find Surety that he will carry off none of the Inhabitants with him without the Nabob's Leave; and if he can find no such Security, the Nabob's Secretary becomes bound, on paying him 10 Rupees for running that Hazard.

CATTANS, or CATTI. See BETUWE.

CATTI. The *Catti* or *Chatti* possessed Part of the present Duchy of *Brunswick*, also of the Bishopric of *Hildesheim*, of *Thuringen*, *Hesse*, and the Territory of *Fulda*, with the Countries of *Schauvemberg*, *Waldeck*, and *Mansfeld*. *Tacitus* speaks of them thus: --- 'The Territories of the *Catti* begin at the *Hercynian* Forest, and consist not of such wide and marshy Plains as those of the other Communities contained within the vast Compass of *Germany*; but of Hills, which for a long Tract run high and contiguous, then by Degrees sink. Moreover, the *Hercynian* Forest attends for a while its native *Catti*, and then forsakes them. They are

distinguish'd with more hard and robust Bodies, compact Limbs, stern Countenances, and a more sprightly Vigour of Mind. For *Germans*, they are Men of much Sense and Address. They commit the Government to Chosen Men, and listen to them when set over them. They know how to maintain their Ranks, to discern Occasions, to restrain their own Ardor, how to employ the Day, how to intrench themselves by Night. They reckon Fortune amongst uncertain Things, and Valour amongst such as are secure; and what is very rare, and never learnt but by Men inured to Discipline, they repose more Confidence on the Conduct of the General than in the Strength of the Army. Their whole Strength consists in Foot, who, besides their Arms, carry Iron Tools, and their Provisions. Other *German*s take the Field equipp'd for a Battle; but the *Catti* equipp'd for a War. They seldom make Excursions, or expose themselves to the Dangers of casual Encounters. 'Tis peculiar to Cavalry suddenly to conquer or suddenly to fly. Such Haste and Expedition borders upon Fear: Wariness & Deliberation are more akin to Intrepidity. *Tacitus* adds, that a Custom, practis'd only by some particular Persons of other *German* Nations, universally obtain'd amongst the *Catti*, viz. to let their Hair and Beards grow till they had slain an Enemy, being perswaded that only by the Death of a Foe they can acquit themselves of the Debt they contracted by their Birth, & render themselves worthy of their Country and Parents. So that the Cowardly & Unwarlike amongst them were easily distinguish'd by their long Hair & Beards. The most Brave likewise wear an Iron Ring, (which is a Mark of great Dishonour in that Nation) as a Chain or Badge of Slavery, till they set themselves, as it were, at Liberty by killing an Enemy. — However, as *Germanicus* came upon them unawares, they were forced either to submit or shelter in the *Hercynian* Forest.

CATTOLICA, in the Territory of *Marca di Ancona*, *Italy*, is said to have been so call'd because there the *Catholics* parted from the *Arians*, who were going to the Council of *Rimini*. It's but thinly inhabited and poor, tho' seated but a small Distance from the Sea, by the Side of which the Women walk along picking up the Bits of Wood the *Adriatick* throws up. *Gemelli*.

CATTOON, in *Sumatra*, 40 m. N. W. of *Bencool*; where is an *English* Settlement.

CATWYCK on the *Rhine*, is a very large and fine Village, about 4 m. towards W. fr. *Leyden*, *Holland*. Two Miles beyond it lies *Catwyck* on the Sea, the Church of which is now washed by the Waves, whereas not many Years ago it stood in the Middle of the Town. About 1 m. and half beyond that stood a Castle call'd *t Huys te Britten*, or *Britain's House*; which was discover'd about 300 Yrs. ago, upon the retiring of the Ocean from the old Mouth of the *Rhine*; but more in 1550. and 1552. when the Sands were left bare for 20 Days. It has been a Square of 960 *Roman* f. in Compass. At this Time many large Stones, Bricks, & old-fashion'd Vessels and *Roman* Coins, of several Metals, were dug up, with this Inscription, *Ex. Ger. Inf. i. e. Exercitus Germaniæ Inferioris* (The Army of Lower Germany). Some think 'twas built by *Caligula* for a Granary of Corn brought out of *Britain*.

CATZENELLEBOGEN is a County (in which *Darmstadt* is situate) in *Upper Hesse*, divided into *Upper* and *Lower Catzenellebogen*, of which latter a Part belongs to *Hesse-Cassel*, and the rest is divided between the Branches of *Darmstadt* and *Rhinfeld*. This County (which was the Seat of the antient *Catti*) extends 20 m. E. and W. and 10 N. and S. between *Nassau* and the *Rhine*. The Property of it was much disputed by the Houses of *Nassau* and *Hesse*; but at the Treaty of *Passau* 'twas given to the Landgrave *Philip*; he paying *William* Count of *Nassau* 600,000 Crowns for the Surrender of it. However, the House of *Nassau* still retains the Title.

CATZENELLOBOGEN City, in the foregoing County, is sit. 16 m. N. of *Mentz*, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. 20. *Salmon*.

CAVA, in the Higher Principate, *Naples*, is sit. on the N. W. Coast of the Gulph of *Salerno*, about 4 m. S. W. fr. that City, in the Road to *Nicera*, and 16 S. of *Naples*; E. lon. 15. 18. lat. 40. 28. 'Tis a new, large, well-inhabited City, and an Episcopal See in the Prov. of *Salerno*, but subject only to the Pope; the Jurisdiction whereof is now confined within the City Walls, tho' *Cornelle* says it has as many Villages as Days in the Year.

CAVAILLON, in *Provence*, *France*, E. lon. 5. lat. 43. 50. 4 leag. fr. *Avignon* to S. E. going towards *Aix*, from which 'tis 8 leag. to N. W. is a City of small Compass, now seated

seated in a very pleasant and fertile Plain, near the River *Durance*, tho' it formerly stood on an adjacent Hill where its Ruins are still seen. Its Bishop is Suffragan to the Abp. of *Avignon*; and his small Jurisdiction extends but over 4 Parishes in *Provence*: And yet the Pope is not only Sovereign of this City, but enjoys half the Income of the Bishopric.

CAVALLA, in *Macedonia*, stands on the Gulph of *Contessa*, also call'd Gulph of *Cavalla* (antiently *Strymonicus Sinus*), between *Contessa* and *Philippi*. 'Twas formerly a large City, impregnable by Situation. Its Castle is still entire, and there are still seen in the neighbouring Mountains thick long Walls extending to the Top of the highest, with other Fortifications, design'd for shutting up the several Passes by such Intrenchments as could not easily be forced. Here are the Remains of an Aqueduct, with a double Rank of Arches, one over another, for conveying Water severally into Town and Citadel. This Town has some Trade.

CAVAN County, in the Province of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, formerly call'd *E. Breony*, has *Fermannah N. Langford* and *W. Meath S. Leitrim W. Part of Monaghan, Meath, & Louth E.* 'Tis 47 m. from S. E. to N. W. and 25 from E. to W. and contains 274,000 Acres. 'Tis divided into 7 Baronies, has given Title of Earl to the Family of *Lambert* since the 3d of *Charles I.* and sends 6 Members to Parliament, 2 for the County, & 2 each for the Boroughs of *Carvan* and *Belturbet*. Having several pleasant Lakes, it has much fenny and coarse Land, but has fertile Soil in other Parts, well improv'd.

CAVAN, the County Town of the foregoing, lies 7 m. fr. *Belturbet*, 60 N. W. of *Dublin*, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 54. In 1690 great Part of it was burnt with all the Rebels Forage; and the D. of *Berwick* at the Head of 4000 of them (of whom were 500 kill'd) was defeated by Col. *Worsley* with but the brave *Imiskilling* Men & 1000 Regular Troops.

CAVARZORE, a Town in the Territory of *Il Polefino di Rovigo*, in the *Terra firma* Dominions of *Venice*, in *Italy*.

CAUCASUS. A vast Chain of Mountains runs quite thro' *Asia*, and is variously denominated in its several Parts. The highest and most remarkable are known by the Names of *Caucasus*, *Imaus*, and *Taurus*. CAUCASUS lies nearest to *Europe*, between the *Euxine* & *Caspian* Seas, and hath *Muscovian Tartary* on the N. *Turky* & *Georgia S.* & runs from the *Lesser Asia*, thro' the N. of *Persia*, to *E. India*. 'Tis esteem'd highest of all 3, both with respect to its various Summits (always cover'd with Snow), and with respect to Extent from E. to W. and fr. N. to S. 'Tis a sure Sea-Mark to those that sail the *Caspian* to steer by, it being allow'd above 2 m. perpendicular Height. We borrow an abbreviated Description of it from Sir *John Chardin*: 'Mount *Caucasus* is the highest & most difficult to pass that I have ever seen. 'Tis full of Rocks and terrible Precipices, where Paths are cut out of the Rock for Passengers, very difficult by reason of steep Declivity. In Winter the Snow lies long, adding much to the Difficulty & Danger; which the better to provide against the Guides Shoes have Soles as broad as a Racket, and much in that Form, which preserves them from sinking into the Snow, and in which they fleet along with surprising Dexterity, and with a kind of Peel in their Hands turn aside the Snow, and make Path for the Passengers. High Wind is then very dangerous; for the Drifts of Snow that are caused by it will cover both Man and Horse. The Passage over is computed about 118 or 120 m. But in the Way are several Villages where one finds Plenty of Provisions, for the Earth is in general very prolific even to Top, and yields Corn, Wine, Fruits, Honey, Cattle, &c. &c. in Abundance, and very good; owing to the rich Manure which the Snow yields. The excellent Wine is so cheap, 40 Gallons may be bought for a Crown, tho' the Inhabitants make not near the Quantity they might, could they conveniently vent it; for they leave a deal of the Grapes ungather'd. Numbers of Swine, fat and delicious, are here bred; and here's Poultry, and Eggs good Store, and Pulse and Fruit to Excess. Bread's as plentiful; which in *Mingrelia* is scarce; and the Mountain is always cover'd with Fir-Trees. The Inhabitants are all [a Sort of] Christians, but subject to the *Turks*. They are well-shap'd, and of better Disposition than the *Mingrelians*. They live in Wooden Huts, of which every Family hath 4 or 5 of different Sizes. They make a good Fire in the Middle of the largest, and sit on Benches round it. The Women grind their Corn just as they want it, and bake Loaves on flat Stones cover'd with Embers, and in some Places even in the Coals. They sweep one Part of the Earth very clean, and place their Bread upon it; then

whelm an Earthen Dish over it, which they cover all round with Coals and Embers; and this Bread is better than that bak'd in Ovens.----- Father *Arcangelo Lamberti* calls these Inhabitants Savages, using different Languages unintelligible to each other. He adds, Those which are nearest to *Mingrelia* are the *Suani*, *Alani*, *Abcasses*, *Circassians*, *Zicqui*, and *Caracholi*; all which pretend to be Christians, tho' there's neither Faith nor Devotion found among them. The *Suani* are the most civilized, and subject to the Prince of *Dadian*, as the *Odisci* are to the Prince of *Ineritia*. They are tall, stout, and well shaped, but of dreadful Aspect; good Soldiers and Marks-men, but extremely nasty. They want no Necessaries of Life but Cloaths; and for these they go and hire themselves to servile Works in Summer, & after Harvest bring their Wages home: Not in Money (for which they've no Use) but Copper Plates, Kettles, Iron Tools, Cloaths Linnen & Woollen, Carpets, Salt, &c. In Winter they fell Wood, and carry it to Sale for Fuel. But during the whole Length of the Mountain they reject Payment in Coin, which they say saves them the Trouble of bartering it again for Necessaries. Those that inhabit the most N. Part are the *Abcas*, or *Abcassians*. One Thing is observ'd of all the People in general, viz. They differ in their Religion, Manners, Way of Life, &c. no farther than the different Climates oblige them; yet one Canton, or Village, barbarously makes Inroads upon another, & carries off what Males or Females they can catch, in order to sell them for Slaves.---- Thus much for *Caucasus* in general. And, without entering on a Detail of its particular Branches, &c. all that's necessary to say more of this celebrated Ridge is, of its 2 Passes, or as antiently call'd *Portæ* (Gates). *Procopius* speaks of them thus: The Parts of *Caucasus* terminate in 2 of these *Portæ*, which served as a Passage to the *Huns* to enter into the Territories of the *Persians* and *Romans*. One of them was antiently call'd *Caucasian* and t'other *Caspian*. The former hath since changed its Name into that of *Tzur*; but the other still retains its old one. A deal of Pains hath been taken to reconcile the modern Accounts of the Situation of these Defilées with what the Antients wrote of them; but without Necessity, since none of those Antients had ever seen the *Caspian Sea*, and consequently took Accounts upon Trust; whereas we have now several eminent Moderns who have seen, view'd, and so carefully examin'd it, that their Authority ought to out-weigh all the *Hear-says* of the Antients. See CORAX.

CAUDEBEC, in *Normandy*, *France*, sit. at the Foot of a Hill on the N. Side of the *Seine*, where that River meets the Sea-water, 7 leag. below *Rouen* and 11 above *Havre-de-Grace*, E. lon. 45 min. lat. 49. 32. It's the Capital City of *Caux*. Its Walls are flank'd with Towers, and surrounded with deep Ditches; is well peopled, and hath 3 Suburbs contiguous to it. A small River runs thro' it, divided into several Canals, of great Use to the Tanners here. Hats are here made, much esteem'd for their resisting the Rain.

CAUDINE FORKS (*Furcæ Caudinæ*) a Place famous, or rather infamous, in *Roman History*, as being that where *Pontius* the *Samnite* General intrapped the *Roman Army* under the Consuls *T. Veturius* and *Sp. Posthumius*, in such Manner as that, having no other Way or Means any of them of escaping with Life, they were obliged, submissively, to pass under the *Samnite Yoke*, a Disgrace they most abhorrd. They were inticed through a narrow hollow Way, having on each Side thick Forests, into a Valley so surrounded with Hills that it look'd like an Amphitheatre. The Hills were so cover'd with Trees and Briars, as to be absolutely unfurmountable. The Valley itself was very marshy, continually water'd by Torrents rolling down from the Rocks, and frequent Springs. There was but one Way out, which was narrow and steep; and the *Samnites* had taken care to stop it with huge Stones and Trees laid across. For more of the Story we must refer to History. This Place is now call'd *Stretto d'Arpaia*, and sit. near *Arpaia*. It had its old Name from

CAUDIUM, a little Town in antient *Samnium*, about a League from *Calatia* in *Campania*, *Italy*. It's said to be now call'd *Arpaia*, a Village in the Father Principate, *Naples*.

CAVE'S Island, as call'd in the *Dutch Draughts*, lies in lat. 3. 25. S. & Meridian Distance fr. Cape *Mabo* 1316 m. in the *Southern Country*. 'Tis a high Island, about 4 or 5 Leagues round, very woody, and full of Plantations on the Sides of the Hills; and in the Bays by the Water-side are Abundance of Cocoa-nut Trees.

CAVILLANO, or *Cavilhano*, in the Province of *Beira*, *Portugal*, is a large and populous Town, sit. near the Ri-

ver *Zezore*, about 110 m. N. E. fr. *Lisbon*, and about 20 S. W. fr. *Guarda*, and contains 1200 Inhabitants, 13 Parishes, 2 Monasteries, an Hospital, and a House of Mercy.

CAVITE, a Port in *Manila* (*Philippine Island*), in the E. Indies, 3 leag. fr. *Manila*, and upon the same Bay. *Gemelli*.

CAUQUENES, a River in *Chili*, which runs into the River *Maule*.

CAUX, in Latin *Caletensis Ager*, a Country in *Normandy*, France, is sit. between the *Seine*, the Ocean, *Picardy*, the Country of *Bray*, & the *Vexin Normand*. It took its Name from the antient *Caletes*, who settled here; and the Inhabitants now are called *Cauchois*. Its Form is almost triangular, having a Point which advances into the Sea, and call'd the Cape of *Caux*. Here are a vast Number of large Fields which produce Grain of all Sorts, and there are even on the Roads, & throughout the whole Country, abundance of Apple & Pear Trees, of which they make Cyder & Perry, the Country being too cold for Vineyards. It has 8 considerable Cities, besides large Boroughs and Villages, viz. *Dieppe*, *Havre-de-Grace*, *Harfleur*, *Caudebec*, *Fescamp*, *Eu*, *St. Valery*, *Aumale*.

CAWOOD, a Market-Town in *Yorkshire*, 9 m. S. of *York*, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 53. 45.

CAXAMARCA, in that Division of *Peru*, S. America, call'd *Los Reyes*, about 340 m. fr. *Lima* to N. and 115 from the *Pacific Ocean* to E. [*Salmon* says; but 300 fr. the former, and 250 fr. the latter]; W. lon. 75. 30. S. lat. 7. 30. It's sit. at the Foot of the Mountains, in an open Plain, thro' which run 2 Rivers, having Bridges. In this Town *Pizarro*, the *Spanish* General, in 1533. took the *Inga* (or *Inca*) *Atahualpa* [by *Salmon* call'd *Atabilpa*], Emperor of *Peru*, and cruelly murther'd him in cold Blood. The *Inca*'s had formerly here a most stately Palace, a magnificent Temple of the Sun, Baths, and other Royal Structures, of which nothing now remains but Ruins; The Soil is prodigious fruitful in Corn, Pasture, and abounds with Cattle. It produces *Maiz*, and Roots, which the *Indians* use instead of Bread, with Plenty of Fruits, and has Mines of several Metals. These *Indians* are peaceful, industrious, and the most skilful Manufacturers of their Country.

CAXONES. The Mountain *de los Caxones*, according to *Gemelli*, about 5 Days Journey from *Acapulco* towards the Imperial City of *Mexico*, in *New Spain*, and not far fr. the *Los dos Caminos* (or *The two Ways*) the 1st Village in that Way from *Acapulco*. Our Author says 'tis dreadfully steep, and a League high.

CAXTON, in *Cambridgeshire*, situate on the N. Road to *York*, 7 m. W. of *Cambridge*, 50 N. of *London*, W. lon. 12. min. lat. 52. 10. is a Post-Town, and noted Stage between *Royston* and *Huntingdon*. A Roman Way fr. *Arlington* & *Holm* goes thro' this Place to *Papworth*. The Historian *Mathew Paris* was here born; but 'tis more remarkable for giving Birth to WILLIAM CAXTON, the first that practis'd the Noble Art of PRINTING in this Kingdom, and who had his Surname from this Place, and died in 1486. And one might have expected to have found his Statue erected here. Market Thursdays. Fair October 1.

CAYA, a River which rising near *Portalegre*, in *Portugal*, and running S. E. afterwards divides *Spain* fr. *Portugal*, and falls into the *Guadiana* at *Badajoz*, in *Spanish Estremadura*.

CAYENNE. See FRENCH GUIANA in the general Article GUIANA.

CAYER, or *Cayor*, Lake, *Africk*, lies about 50 leag. fr. the Bar or Mouth of the River *Niger*, or *Sanago*.

CAYOR, or *Cajor*, Kingdom, in *Negroland*, *Africk*, begins about 2 leag. above the Island of *St. Lewis*, on the S. of the *Sanago*, and extends about 30 leag. S. along the Sea-Coast, till a little beyond *Cape Verd* (or the green Cape); but how much E. we are not inform'd. The King's Name is *Damel*. The most remarkable Places are *Fort St. Lewis*, *Biyort*, *Cape Verd*, *Rufisco*, *Goree*, *Macaya*, *Embal*.

CAYOR, in the Kingd. of *Pholeys*, in *Guinea*, a Village near the Lake of its Name. It has its particular Lord, but Vassal to the King. The French trade here, both with the *Negroes* and the *Moors*, for Millet, Elephants Teeth, Hides, Ostrich-Feathers, and Ambergreese.

CAYSTER, a River celebrated by the Poets for the Swans that frequented its Banks, has its Source in *Phrygia Major*, baths *Lydia*, and empties itself into the *Aegean Sea* near *Ephesus*. *Spon* says it has almost as many Windings as the *Mæander* itself, but *Turnefort* that it has not near so many as the *Seine* beneath *Paris*. 'Tis by the *Turks* now call'd *Minderscare*, (or *Little Mæander*); and, bearing so near a Resemblance to the *Mæander*, many modern Travellers have mistaken one for the other. Some have observ'd that

it forms, in its Course, the Greek Characters ξ, ζ, ε, ω, ε, and some pretend that *Dædalus* form'd his Labyrinth on this Plan. *Ovid* (*Metam. lib. vii.*) describes it charmingly.

CAYTONGE, in the Island of *Borneo*, is one of the most considerable Inland Towns, and its Sultan now the most potent Prince of the Island. It lies 100 m. up the River *Banjar*.

CAZENA, a Country in *Negroland*, *Africk*, borders E. on the Kingd. of *Cano*, and is full of Mountains and dry Fields, which yet produce great Plenty of Millet. The *Negroes* are exceeding black, with great Noses and broad Lips. None of their Villages contains more than 300 Families, in forlorn poor Cottages, wherein they are greatly oppress'd by Famine.

CAZERES, in the Territory of *Tursan*, *Gascony*, France, sit. on the *Adour*, 2 leag. fr. *Aire*. --- Note, There's another City of the same Name on the *Garonne*, 2 leag. above *Rieux*; and 9 above *St. Bertrand de Cominge*.

CEA. See CEOS.

CEBU, one of the most S. *Philippine* Islands, in the *Indian Sea*, situate between the Islands of *Layte* on the W. and *Negro E*.

CECIL County, in *Maryland*, runs along parallel with *Newcastle* and *Kent County* in *Pennsylvania*. The W. Part of it is so near the *Delaware*, that the Cut would not be above 8 or 10 m. to join that Bay and River to *Chesapeake*.

CECROPIA. See ATHENS.

CEDNUS, a River in *Cilicia*, which springs from the *Antitaurus*, passes through *Tarsus*, and disembogues into the *Mediterranean* near *Anchiale*. It's famous for Rapidity and Coldness of Water, which prov'd very dangerous to *Alexander*.

CEDOGNA, *la Cedogna*, in the Farther Principate, *Naples*, is situate at the Foot of the *Apennines*, on a delightful Plain, about 32 m. E. of *Benevento*, & 13. S. E. of *Trevico*; lon. 16. 5. lat. 40. 56. 'Tis supposed to have been the Old *Laquedonia Aquitania*, an antient Town of the *Hirpini* in *Samnium*, but long since destroy'd. It's an Episcopate subject to the Archbishop of *Conza*. It's a declining Town.

CEDRON Brook runs along the Bottom of the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, which lies E. of *Jerusalem*, between it and Mount *Olivet*. In Summer 'tis dry, but during Winter Rains it's level with its Banks; and therefore over it is an arch'd Stone Bridge, said to have been built by *Helena*.

CAFALU, in *Val di Demoni*, *Sicily*, about 32 m. E. of *Palermo*, and 84 W. of *Messina*, E. lon. 14. 16. lat. 38. 10. is situate on the N. Coast upon a Cape jutting into the *Tuscan Sea*. Tho' small, 'tis well peopled, and hath a good Port capable of large Vessels, and is defended by a good Castle. It's a Bishop's See under that of *Messina*.

CELANOVA, a Town of *Galicja*, *Spain*.

CELEBES, or MACASSAR, Island is divided by the Straights of *Macassar* fr. *Borneo*, (which lies 30 leag. to W.) as it is by the Ocean fr. the *Molucca* Islands on the E. and the *Philippines* N. It extends fr. N. lat. 2. to 4. 30. S. lat. and fr. E. lon. 118. to 125. Some reckon it abt. 310 m. N. & S. and 240 br. But *Hamilton* says 'tis but 70 leag. where broadest. 'Tis divided into 6 petty Kingdoms or Provinces, the chief of which are *Celebes* on the N. W. under the Equinox, and *Macassar* which takes in all the S. Part of the Island. And it takes Name sometimes from one, sometimes from the other. The S. Part is very high Land, where are said to be Gold Mines; tho' what Gold has been found was in Sands of Rivers, wash'd down by Torrents, at the Bottom of Hills. The W. Part is altogether as low & flat. There's but 1 large River in the Island, and this (much infested with Crocodiles) runs fr. N. to S. into the Bay of *Macassar*, where 'tis abt. half a leag. broad, and washes the Walls of the City *Macassar*. Its Channel is deep enough in some Places to carry the largest Vessels, but in others scarce one of 50 Tons. The Air is hot and moist, and subject to great Rains during the N. W. Winds, from November to March, when the Coast is very unsafe, and the Country so overflow'd, that they build their Houses on Piles 10 f. high. 'Tis most healthful during the N. Monsoons; which if they fail to blow (as rarely happens) at the usual Time, a Mortality betides the Inhabitants. The chief Vegetables (as of all the Eastern Islands) are Rice and Cocoas; but they have Ebony, *Calambac* Sanders, and other dying Wood, & Bamboes 40 or 50 f. lo. and 2 in Diameter. Fruits and Flowers are much the same as in the *Philippines*. They've Pepper, Sugar, Betel, and Areck, finest Cotton and Opium; and good large Cattle. But the Country is infested with Numbers of huge, mischievous, & dangerous Monkeys, which keep in Bodies too large for any

any Wild Beasts to hurt them; & they fear only Serpents, which pursue 'em even to the Tops of Trees, and devour 'em. Here are little Riding-Horses; but the Natives use no Saddle but a painted Cloth; without Stirrups; and no Bridle but a Cord, with a Bit made of Wood. They've a very hardy Hoof, and are never sho'd. Oxen & Buffaloes only are employ'd in Drawing. The Natives are of a light Olive Complexion, and the Women so handsome with their black shining Hair, that the *Dutch* and *Chinese* often buy them for Bedfellows, and sometimes marry 'em. But they reckon flat Noses a Beauty; and take as much Pains to render 'em such in Infancy as the *Chinese* Ladies do to have little Feet. Both Sexes are short; but have good Limbs and Features. They are robust, and reckon'd the best Soldiers on the other Side *Bengal Bay*; and are hired as such on that Side the Globe as the *Swiss* are on this. Their Arms are Sabres, and Trunks from which they blow poison'd Darts, pointed with the Tooth of a Fish dipt in the venomous Juice of certain Drugs and Herbs of the Country, with which, 'tis said, some will hit a Mark 80 Yards. Some have poison'd Daggers. They were, accordingly, the last of the *Indian* Nations enslaved by the *Dutch*, who could not effect it till after a long War, wherein almost their whole Force in *India* was employ'd. They at first join'd with the Natives against the *Portuguese*; and, having expell'd the latter, presently fell to usurping the Dominion of the Island. And they have now such strong Fortresses & numerous Garrisons in it, that they dare treat the Natives, Princes as well as People, as their Slaves. The chief Motive the *Portuguese*, & the *Dutch* after them, had for subduing this Island was, It lies near the *Molucca* and *Banda* Islands, where the Cloves and Nutmegs grow; and they could never secure the Possession of those fine Spices but by being Masters of this Island. And still, if any other Nation should join the Natives and expel the *Dutch* from hence, 'twould be not difficult to come in for a Share of those Spices, which they robbed the *English* of in Time of full Peace. See *AMBOYNA*, &c. As to the Natives, they are loving & faithful if well used; but exceedingly revengeful if the contrary. When sober, indeed, they are apt to be passionate, but 'tis soon over; and they have just Notions of Friendship and Honour. But they sometimes get so drunk with Opium, that one Man is mad enough to charge a Regiment. They are industrious, and have excellent Memories and quick Apprehensions. They continually supple the Limbs of their Infants with Oil. The Males of the Better Sort are at 6 or 7 Years old put under Care of some remote Relation, to avoid Effeminacy by Indulgence of Mothers, and are sent to School to the Priests, to learn Reading, Writing, Cyphering, and the Precepts of the Koran; for they are professed *Mohammedans*, tho' they retain many *Chinese* Ceremonies. Their Characters resemble the *Arabic*, many of 'em being descended from *Arabian* Ancestors. They are also taught Martial Exercises. Some Married Women have had Spirit enough to stab Concubines in their Husbands Arms; tho' they are under so much Restraint as not to dare being in a Man's, even a Brother's, Company, but in the Husband's Presence. The Law itself indemnifies him if he kills any Gallant of hers, and he obtains a Divorce for any Trifle. Men also may have as many Wives, and keep as many Concubines, as they please. The Children are usually match'd in their Infancy. When 16 or 17 Years old, having gone thro' their Exercises, Riding, drawing the Bow, discharging a Fuzee, shooting little Darts as abovesaid, they are allow'd to wait on their Mistresses and marry. Girls learn Reading, Writing, Spinning, Cookery, Housewifery, and making their own and Mens Cloaths too; here being no Taylors nor Cooks by Trade. The common Food is Rice, Herbs, Roots, Fruit, and Fish. They've also Beef, Kid, & Poultry, which being boil'd, and season'd with Pepper, &c. is cut in small Pieces, and laid by the Rice. They've but 2 Meals a-day, at Morning and at Night; in the interim, they chew Betel or Arek, or take Tobacco and Opium. Their Drink is Water or Sherbet, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate; and they've Palm-wine, Arrack, and Spirits, as well as their Neighbours. Men wear Jewels in their Hair; but the Women only a Gold Chain about their Necks. Their Habit is much the same as in *Siam* and *Borneo*. Their Houses are of Ebony, and other fine Wood of various Colours; and the Inside is polish'd, and rubb'd every Day. Furniture they have but little besides for Kitchen, a Carpet to sleep on, and little low lacquer'd Tables to eat from. The Country having been formerly parcell'd out into Districts, they are in a sort of Vassalage to their Lords, who hold their Lands of the Prince by certain Rents and Services; particu-

larly to attend him in War with Soldiers at their own Expence. Nor do they ever appear at Court without 80 or 100 Vassals in Retinue. The Elder Brother inherits the Crown, to the Exclusion of the Children; to prevent its falling on the Head of an Infant. Twice a Month the King musters his Forces. In Peace they are allow'd but Cloaths, Arms, and Ammunition, and have no Pay but in actual Service. 'Tis said he has brought 80,000 Foot and 12000 Horse into Field.

CELENE. See *APAMEA*.

CELL, which some call also *Zell*, a Town of *Triers*, in the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, *Germany*, is sit. on the E. Banks of the *Moselle*, 28 m N. E. fr. *Triers*, 20 S. W. of *Coblentz*, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 50. 10. 'Tis Capital of its Bailiwick, populous, and plentiful, situate among Vineyards, which produce great Quantities of Wine.

CELLES, in Latin *Cella S. Eusepii*, in *Lower Berry*, *France*, is sit. on the *Cher* (ov. which is here a Bridge) on the Borders of *Blaisois*; almost half Way between *Tours* & *Bourges*, and 4 leag. fr. *Remoretin* to S. W. This small City has a considerable Abbey; & 'tis call'd *Celles* (or *Selles*) *en Berry*, to distinguish it from a little City of the same Name in *Blaisois*.

CELTES, a very antient People, descended from *Gomer* Eldest Son of *Japhet*, who peopled not only *Gaul*, but in Process of Time Part of *Spain*, and the greatest Part of *Europe*. For they multiplying vastly, and being streighten'd for Want of sufficient Room in *Gaul*, sent abroad several considerable Colonies to seek out new Settlements. The Reader will frequently find their Offspring mention'd in a great many Articles. 'Tis said the *Greeks* gave this numerous People the general Name of *Celtæ*, *Galatians*, or *Galli*; for what Reason we find not, except it might be, that as the Word *Celtæ*. in *Greek* *Κελταί*, or *Κελτοι*, in *Homer* and *Pindar* signifies *Horsemen*, it might be given 'em on Account of their great Expertness in Horsemanship. 'Tis to be remark'd that *Japhet* had receiv'd this peculiar Blessing from his Father, that God would enlarge his Borders, *Gen.* 1x. 27. Upon which Account *Moses* observes immediately after, *Gen.* x. 5. that the *Isles of the Gentiles* (by which is understood *Europe*) was divided by, or among, his Posterity.

CELTIBERIA, a Canton of antient *Spain*, so denominated from the *Celtiberians*, which reached from the Mouth of the *Iberus*, quite to the Country of the *Cantabri* on the opposite Coasts. These *Celtiberians* Name might be design'd to distinguish those *Celtes* on that from those of this Side the *Pyraenees*. For thus we find *Gallia* (or *Gaul*) divided into *Cis* and *Trans Alpina*; and the Word *Iberia* seems derived from the old *Celtic* and *Teutonic* Word *Iber*, which signifies *Over*. And thus *Spain*, which is sometimes found in the Plural Number *Hispaniæ*, was divided into *Citerior* & *Ulterior*, i. e. the *Hither* and the *Farther*. In this Country was included great Part of now *Aragon* beyond the *Iberus*, with Part of *Castille*. Of the People thus sings *Lucan*, lib. 4.

— profugique à gente vetustâ

Gallorum Celtæ miscentes nomen Iberis.

CENCHREA, mention'd *Aët.* xviii. 18. was the Port, or Road for Ships, belonging to *Corinth*, on the E. Bay. See *CORINTH*.

CENEDA, a small City in *Marca Trevigiana* Province, in the *Venetian* Territories, *Italy*, is sit. on a small Eminence at the Foot of some Hills, near the Source of the River *Mortegano* and *Soglio*, but between the 2 Rivers *Lisanzo* and *Piave*, the former on the E. and the latter on the W. Side, near 10 m. fr. each, 12 S. of *Belluno*, and 32 N. of *Padua*; E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 46. 5. 'Tis handsome and well peopled. 'Twas formerly *Ceneta*, and more antiently *Acedum*. It arose on the Decay of *Oderzo*, which is abt 13 m. S. fr. it. It hath a Bishopric, Suffragan to the See of *Aquileia*, whose Incumbent mostly resides at *Serra Valle*, a little City abt. 2 m. from this, a most delightful Place.

CENTAL, in the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, *Piedmont*, *Italy*, is a little Town sit. on the River *Malia*, at equal Distance between *Coni* and *Savigliano*, and fortified by the late D. of *Savoy* in the last Century; but now dismantled.

CENTAPOUR, in the Province of *Cuncan*, in the *Mogul* Territory, lies 4 leag. to N. of *Rajapour*, and 20 from *Goa*, having one of the best Bays for Shipping on the Coast.

CENTO, in the *Ferrarese*, Pope's Territory, *Italy*, is a small Town sit. near the River *Reno* and Confines of the *Bolognese* and *Modenese*, about 18 m. fr. *Ferrara*, with which it hath Communication by a Canal. Its good old Fortifications are demolished: So that 'tis notable for but a fine Collection of Paintings by *Francisco Barbieri*.

CENTORBE. See *CENTURIPÉ*.

CENTUM,

CENTUM CELLÆ, now *Civita Vecchia*.

CENTUM COLUMNÆ, i. e. *The 100 Pillars*, a most stately Building in Old Rome, which was burnt the same Year with the Theatre of Pompey there, in the Year of Rome 999, A. D. 246. in the Reign of the Emperor Philip.

CENTURI, in the *Di quo li Monte*, in *Corfica*, is the *Centurinum* of Ptolemy, and stands on the utmost N. Verge or Cape of the Island, over against the little Island *Centuria*, to which it gives Name.

CENTURIA, one of the *Canaries*, also call'd *Lanzarote*. See CANARY.

CENTURIPÉ, formerly one of the richest Cities in Sicily, is now but a small Village, call'd by the Natives *Centorbe*. It stood, according to Strabo, at the Foot of Mount *Ætna*, not far from the River *Symæthus*, now *La Jareffa*.

CENU, a Town of *Terra-firma*, in S. America, 80 m. S. of *Carthagera*, W. lon. 76. lat. 9.

CEOS, *Cea*, or *Cia*, Island, one of the *Cyclades*, lies opposite to the Promontory of *Achaia* called *Sunium*, and is 50 m. in Compass. It is commended by the Antients on Account of its Fertility and Richness of Pastures. The first Silk-Stuffs, if *Pliny* and *Solinus* are to be credited, were wrought here. *Ceos* was particularly famous for its excellent Figs. 'Twas first peopled by *Aristeus* Son of *Apollo* & *Cyrene*, who, grieved for the Death of his Son *Actæon* retired from *Thebes* at the Persuasion of his Mother, and went over with some *Thebans* to *Ceos*, at that Time uninhabited. *Diodorus Siculus* says he retir'd to the Island *Cos*; but the Antients, as *Servius* notes, call'd both these Islands by the Name *Cos*. The Island of *Ceos* became so populous, that a Law obtained there commanding Persons upwards of 60 Years to be poison'd, that others might have wherewithal to subsist. So that none above 60 were to be seen, being obliged at that Age either to undergo the Law, or abandon the Country, leaving all their Effects behind. It had formerly 4 famous Cities, *Julis*, *Carthæa*, *Coreffus*, and *Præffa*. The 2 latter were swallow'd up by an Earthquake. This Island is (as above written) now call'd *Cea*, *Zea*, or *Zia*, and lies S. W. of *Andros*.

CEPHALENIA, or *Cephalenia*, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, was known in *Homer's* Time by the Names of *Same* or *Samos* and *Black Epirus*, or *Epirus Melæna*, and reckon'd about 80 m. long 40 broad, and 130 in Compass. It had antiently 4 Cities; but *Ptolemy* speaks but of 1, which bore the Name of the Island; *Strabo* but of 2 in his Time; whilst *Pliny* speaks of 3, and that the Ruins of *Same*, which had been destroy'd by the Romans, were still to be seen. *Samæ* was the Capital, and is supposed to have stood in the Place which the *Italians* call *Porto Guiscardo*. The other 3 Cities were *Prone*, *Cranii*, and *Pala*. This Island was subdued by the *Thebans* under the Conduct of *Amphitryo*, who is said to have killed *Pterelas*, who then reigned here. At this Time, one *Cephelus*, a Man of great Distinction at *Athens*, having accidentally killed his Wife *Procris* in shooting at a Deer, fled hither to *Amphitryo*, who, pitying him, not only received him kindly, but made him Governor of the Island, which thenceforth was called *Cephalonia*. It fell in Time under the Power of the *Macedonians*, then of the *Ætolians*, and was at length reduced by *M. Ful. Nobilior*, who, mastering the Metropolis after 4 Months Siege, sold all the Citizens for Slaves, and added the Island to the Demesnes of the *Roman Republick*. To speak of this Island as it is now, we must call it *Cephalonia*, or *Cefalonia*; (*Cefalogue* by the *French*) and is one of the largest the *Venetians* have in this Sea, and disputes Advantage in that respect with *Corfu*, and *Spon* says it exceeds it by 20 m. This Island is agreed on all Hands to be very fertile, especially in Red Wines, excellent *Muscadine* Raisins and Curraus, and fine Oil; in all which the People here drive very advantageous Commerce. 'Tis chiefly inhabited by *Greeks*, who pay Tribute to *Venice*. Its Bishopric is subject to the Metropolitan of *Corfu*, and united to that of *Zante*. The Island is divided into 17 (according to some, 20 according to others) Districts. It's altogether mountainous, there being scarce 1 Plain of any Extent. 'Tis sit. between the Island of *Leucades*, or *St. Maura*, N. and *Zante* S. about 12 m. fr. the former and 20 from the latter, and not a' 24 from the W. Coast of the *Morea*, under 38 degr. lat. and 20 E. lon. The chief Town, viz. CEPHALONIA, a small City and Fortrefs in the Island from which it has its Name, and is sit. on a Hill about 6 m. from *Argostoli*, the principal Port of the Island and Residence of the Governor; which said Port is large and well shelter'd on all Sides, but Anchors Stick not fast enough at Bottom. At its Entrance is a large Village, where the Raisin-Merchants mostly reside. There are 2

other Ports, 1 at *Pescarda*, another at *Luxuri*, *Luckesuri*, the former for small, the latter for large Vessels. Another Fortrefs is call'd *Affo*, which with *Cephalonia* are the only 2 Places of Strength.

CEPHISUS, a River of *Phocis*, which runs fr. the Foot of *Parnassus* N. and empties itself into the *Pindus*, which last was near the Boundaries of that Kingdom. *Adrian* built a Bridge over it.

CERAM, an Island in the *Indian* Ocean, having the Island of *Molucca* and *Gilolo* on the N. and *Amboyna* & *Banda* S.; E. lon. 127. lat. 2. 30. S. It's mountainous and woody, but bears Cloves and Nutmegs; where the *Dutch* have a Factory call'd *Ambay*, and a Fortrefs which keeps the Natives in Subjection, and contributes to their keeping Possession of the Spice-Islands. *Schouten* says, 'tis Winter in the N. Part, when Summer in the S. The Inhabitants are Pagans or *Mohammedans*, (but not Canibals as has been misreported) who are subject to the King of *Ternate*. They have a tributary King of their own, who dwells at *Cambello*, the chief Town of the Island, with a Harbour; but 'tis commanded by the *Dutch* Fort aforesaid.

CERASTIS, an antient Name of *Cyprus*. See CYPRUS.

CERASUS, a City of *Pontus Cappadocius*, built by the Inhabitants of *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, to whom it paid, as *Xenophon* observes, a Yearly Tribute. From this Town *Lucullus* brought the first Cherries into *Italy*, therefore by the *Latins* call'd *Cerasa*. The Country is very hilly, and the Hills cover'd with Woods, wherein Cherries grow naturally. *Tertullian* ironically expostulates with the Gentiles for not making *Lucullus* on this Consideration a God, seeing they had bestow'd Divine Honours on *Bacchus* for transplanting the Vine into the W. Countries. *Cerasus*, according to *Arrian*, was afterwards nam'd *Pharnacia*; but *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* speak of *Cerasus* and *Pharnacia* as 2 distinct Towns. 'Tis still a pretty large Town by Name *Cerasonte*, and seated on the Sea-coast, at the Foot of a little Hill between 2 very steep Rocks, with a ruinous Castle built by the Emperors of *Trebisond* on Top of the Rock, which is to the Right as you enter the Harbour. It doth not appear to have been a considerable Place either for Traffick or Opulence, and seems to have been chiefly valued for its Timber and numerous Flocks. 'Twas antiently an Episcopal See. *Turnefort*, who sail'd by it, says it appear'd a large well-built City. The Plain about it produces a great Variety of Plants as well as Cherries. The *Turks* call it *Kirifun*. It stands about 44 m. W. of *Trebisond*, and 9 N. of *Zafra*, E. lon. 38. 7. lat. 40. 54.

CERAUNIAN or *Acroceraunian* Mountains, in *Chao-nia*, *Epirus*, now call'd *Monti della Chimera*, parting the *Ionian* and *Adriatic* Seas, were so call'd from their being frequently struck with Lightning. The Sea between these Mountains and *Italy* is so narrow that *Virgil* reports *Æneas's* having sail'd over it in half a Night's Time.

CERAUNIA. See CIERNES.

CERBERA River, or *Rio Sherbro*, on the Coast of S. *Guinea*, is a large River coming from very far up the Inland to the Sea, thro' the Country of *Boulm-Manou*, a Land full of Morasses & swampy Grounds, and loseth itself in the Ocean near *Cerbera* Island. Some call it *Madre-Bombe*, others *Rio Selbobe*, others *Rio das Palmas*, from the *Portuguese*. 'Tis navigable for Ships of Burthen for 20 leag. up to the Town of *Baga* belonging to the Prov. of *Boulm*, & for Brigs & Sloops of 70 or 80 Tons, drawing but 7 f. and half, to 30 m. above *Kedham*, which is up the River 250 *English* m. though very difficult to sail up for the prodigious Thickness of Rushes with which the Banks are cover'd, being in some Places so narrow the Channel is choak'd with them on either Side, and must be founded all along with Poles, and still grows shallower upward, there being scarce 9 f. Water in many Places in *April* and *May*, the fittest Time up to trade for *Cam-wood*, which is there very plentiful & cheap. But in *August* and *September*, after Rains, there's 15 or 16 f. where was but 9: So that 'tis much easier to come down; and yet troublesome enough, because of the many heavy *Tornadoes*, and horrible Thunder, at that Time, which when seen coming must be yielded to by casting Anchor, & mooring the Vessel larboard and starboard, or making it fast with Cables to large Trees near the River Side. 'Tis well inhabited all along the Banks with very civil Natives. This River receiveth near the Sea 2 other larger, *Rio Torro* N. W. and *Rio de S. Anna* S. E. The *Torro* overflows twice a Year, being shallow, &c. that the Tide can't go high up; yet 'tis navigable for small Barks. The *Sherbro* breeds abundance of Crocodiles and Water-Elephants, a wild and dangerous Sort of Animal. The *English* have a Factory at *Bagos*,

Bagos, or *Baga*, about 20 leag. up on the N. Side. *Barbôt*.
CERCINA, an Island which lies near the *Little Syrtis*, on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Mediterranean*, and is now known by the Name of *Cereara*. Here *Marius* took Refuge & lay concealed, a good while, under Proscription, till recall'd by *Cinna*.

CERCISSEGERMEN, a Fort of the *Turks*, not far fr. *Mancup*, in *Crim-Tartary*.

CERE, or *Sere*, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Guienne*, and Territory of *Quercy*, 32 m. N. E. of *Cahors*, E. lon. 1. 33. lat. 44. 45.

CEREMISSI, or *Creremissi*, a Territory of *Little Novogorod*, in *Russia*, which lies on the River *Volga*.

CERENZA, in the *Nigher Calabria*, *Naples*, stands on a rugged high Rock, about 4 m. from the Confines of *Farther Calabria*, 12 N. from *S. Severino*, and 6 W. fr. *Umbriatico*. 'Tis dwindled into little better than a Village.

CERIGO, antiently *Cythera*, the farthest W. Island in the *Ægean Sea*, lies 12 m. to S. of Cape *St. Angelo* in the *Morea*. It has belong'd to the *Venetians* ever since the Lords of that Peninsula gave it them; & is reckon'd about 60 m. in Compass. 'Tis mountainous and barren, and produces hardly Corn and Wine enough for its Inhabitants, but hath other Provisions in Plenty and cheap. It has 1 good Harbour on the S. Side, which can contain above 50 large Vessels, and may be shut up with a Chain. Along its Coasts may be seen Ruins of the antient City and Palace of King *Menelaus*, and among them a fine Place underground, more perfect than any of the rest, pretended to have been the Bath of his beauteous Wife *Helen*. There's a Fortrefs on Top a rocky Eminence, fortified only Sea-ward, which yields a good Prospect all around. Here's a poor Greek Bishopric. For its antient State, &c. see *CYTHERA*.

CERIGOTO, an Island or Rock, 15 m. S. E. fr. *Cerigo*, and about 40 from the Island *Candia*.

CERINTHUS, a City of *Eubœa*, on the Coast which is wash'd by the *Ægean Sea*, was built, according to *Strabo*, by *Ellops* Son of *Ion*, and Brother of *Æclus* and *Clothus*. *Pliny* counts it among the antient Cities of Note in *Eubœa*. *Homer* mentions both *Dium* and *Cerintus*, calling the latter a Maritime City and the other a high Town.

CERRITO, in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Naples*, is sit. on the Confines of the *Farther Principate*, at the Foot of the Mountains, abt. 18 m. W. fr. *Benevento*, & 25 N. E. fr. *Capua*.

CERTA. See *CIRTA*.

CERTOSA, a Town of the *Paviese*, *Italy*.

CERVIA, antiently *Phicole*, in *Romagna*, Pope's Territory, *Italy*, stands in a boggy and unhealthy Country, near the Coast of the *Adriatick*, about 12 m. S. E. fr. *Ravenna*, 15 fr. *Rimini*; E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 30. It's so thinly inhabited now, because of the Unwholesomeness of the Air, that there are scarce 400 Inhabitants, tho' 'tis a Bishop's See, Suffragan to that of *Ravenna*, and it's Salt-works bring a considerable Income, and it's commodiously sit. between the Rivers *Savio* and *Pisatello*. There's said to be a new City of the same Name, not yet finish'd, in a more wholesome Air, not very far from the old. But our Author says, it would hardly cover our *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

CESAREA. See *CÆSAREA*.

CESENA, in *Romagna*, Pope's Territory, *Italy*, about 10 m. N. of *Sarfina*, and 10 from the Frontiers of *Tuscany*, mid-way between *Rimini* & *Faenza*, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 44. 20. is an Episcopal See, full of Monuments of its antient Grandeur, and one of the pleasantest in all this Road; but so ill peopled that you go thro' a great Number of Streets finely built, but almost uninhabited, until you come almost to the great Piazza, or Market-place. 'Tis sit. at the Foot of a Hill near the River *Savio*, which coming down from the *Apennines* doth sometimes overflow it, and the flat Country round about. The Town-hall, which faces the Piazza, is a handsome Building, in midst of which is a stately Fountain. The Cathedral is rather antient than noble; but here are handsome Monasteries, Hospitals, and Cardinals Palaces, with large Gardens in a good Taste.

CESENATE, which is by some confounded with *Cesena*, in *Romagna*, Pope's Territory, is a small Sea-port on the Coast of the *Adriatic Gulph*, between *Cervia* and *Pisauo*, fit but for small Vessels. The Territory about it abounds with Sea-fowl, especially Ducks, Woodcocks, and other Wild-fowl, in Time of Snow and Frost.

CESI, in the Duchy of *Spoletto*, Ecclesiastic State, *Italy*, is sit. between *Narni* and *Terni*, at a small Distance from either. It stands on the Declivity of a very high Mountain, or rather solid Rock, which is exposed to the Heat of the Sun from its Rise to Setting. The N. Side of it joins some

other Mountains of the *Apennines*; and from them and its Cavities blows, during 6 Months, a strong cooling Wind, which the Inhabitants convey by certain Pipes into their Houses, the same as we do Water. The other 6 Months those Winds cease quite, & are not felt till the warm Weather sends them out again.

CETTE, a Port Town in *Languedoc*, *France*, sit. on the Bay of *Maguelone*, in the *Mediterranean*, a little E. of *Agde*, E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 43. 25.

CEVE, *Ceva*, *Ceba*, in *Piedmont*, *Italy*, sit. on the River *Tanaro*, near the Confines of *Monferrat*, 7 m. E. of *Mondovi*, about 11 W. of *Savona*, 27 W. of *Genoa*, and 37 S. of *Turin*; E. lon. 8. 6. lat. 44. 15. 'Tis a small Town, defended by a strong Castle. The Dukes of *Savoy*, with the young Princes, retir'd hither during the Siege of *Turin* 1706. but so closely pursued by the *French*, they were forced to retire with all Speed towards the Territories of *Genoa*, and narrowly escaped being taken. The *French* took the Town; but the Castle made so vigorous a Defence, that they were oblig'd to abandon both.

CEVENNES, Mountains of *France*, in *Languedoc*, whither the Protestants used to retire, and defend themselves against the Tyranny of their Princes; and where the *English* made an Attempt to support them, by their Fleet, from the *Mediterranean*, in the Reign of *Q. Anne*: But the Communication was cut off by the *French* Troops which had possessed the Passes. See *VIVARAIS*.

CEUTA, antiently *Septa*, (and supposed the *Esiliſſa* of *Ptolemy*) in the Province of *Habat*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, *Africa*, is sit. on a Promontory, E. of *Tangier*, on the S. Side of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, almost opposite to it, 150 m. of *Fez* City; about 6 W. lon. from *London*, lat. about 35. 58. 'Tis sit. at the Foot of the Mount of *Apes*, but on a rising Ground jutting into the Straights, and is the nearest Point to the *Spanish* Coast. 'Tis a considerable, well-built, fortified Town, with a good Harbour, having a very stout Castle. 'Tis a Bishop's See, Suffragan to that of *Lisbon*, & hath a good Cathedral, with several other Churches, and Monasteries. The *Goths* took it from the *Romans*, the *Mohammedans* from them, who lost it to the *Portuguese* in 1409 (or 1415), under whom it remained till the Union of that Crown with that of *Spain*, and was at last even yielded over to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Lisbon*, 1668. The *Moors* laid Siege to it in 1697, and have in a Manner carried it on, with scarce any Intermiſſion, ever since; they seeming resolute to reduce it; though in all Appearance, unless by Treachery, 'twill be long e'er they master it. Near it is the famous Mountain with 7 Summits, known to the Antients by Title of *Ad Septem Fratres*, or 7 Brothers, lat. 35. 55.

CEYLAN, *Ceylon*, or *Zeilon*, (the *Taprobane* of *Ptolemy*) Island, in the *Indian Sea*, near the S. E. Coast of the Continent of the *Hither India*, lies about 62 leag. E. from Cape *Comorin*, between N. lat. 50. 30. and 10. 16. and lon. 79. 40. and 82. 45. Which makes upwards of 100 fr. N. to S. 60 fr. E. to W. and about 300 in Circumference. 'Tis reckon'd 140 m. where broadest in the S. Parts, but grows much narrower N. 'till it ends in a Point, in Form of a Pear, or, as the *Dutch* observe, a *Westphalia Ham*, from whence their Fort near *Jaffnapatan* is call'd *Ham's-beel*. The Air is temperate, and *Baldæus* says 'tis the most fruitful Island in the *Indies*. The COUNTRY, tho' woody and mountainous, has fine Springs in the Valleys, especially the S. Parts, and is water'd by several Rivers; tho' generally so rapid and incumber'd with Rocks, as not to be navigable. The largest, *Mavillagonga*, rising out of *Adam's Peak* Mountain, runs N. E. by the City of *Candy*, and falls into the Ocean at *Trinquemale*. The Monsoons and Seasons are here the same as on the Coasts of *Malabar*, &c. and the Rains fall much sooner on the W. than E. Coast. The Island being divided by very high Mountains, its N. Part is subject to Drought for several Years together. And having no Springs nor Rivers, Water and Food are fetch'd with great Difficulty from the S. Hence *Jaffnapatan* and adjacent Country is sickly, the rest healthy. Here are no Wheel-carriages, the King directing the Roads to be kept narrow, &c. for his greater Security against the *Dutch*; as will be more fully shewn by and by. Oxen with Bunches on their Backs are used instead of Horses, which the King thinks too good for his Subjects or Foreigners to ride on here; and his own Baggage is carried by Oxen or Elephants. It supplies *Cormandel* with Rice, has all the usual Fruits of the *Indies*, and produces Grapes all the Year but the 3 rainy Months of Winter. It has Plenty of Ginger, Pepper, Cardamum, Sugar-Cane, Mulberry-trees, Palm-trees, Calabass-trees, Cotton and Ark-trees, *Portuguese*

These Figs, Mangoes of several Sorts, Long Pepper, Melons, Onions, Garlick, and other *European* Roots. But its most valuable Produce and Staple Commodity (for which the *Dutch* have so carefully excluded all other *Europeans*), is a particular Sort of CINNAMON, which grows very plentifully here, and no where else. This * Tree, which is about the Size of an Olive, has Leaves like the Lemon or Laurel Tree, but not so broad, and bears white fragrant Blossoms, & a yellowish Fruit, like a small Olive, from whence they press Oil like that of Nutmegs. The young Leaves are red, and bruised smell like Cloves. It has a double Bark. Of the Outer they make curious Cabinets. The Inner Rind they peel off the Tree, and cut in square Pieces lay it abroad in the Fields, where it changes its Ash-colour, and shrinks up into the small Rolls as we find our Cinnamon. After the Trees are thus peel'd, they are let alone for 3 Years, when, 'tis pretended, [See the Note.] they regain their Coats. The Wood is very white, and used for Building. While green, they distil out of it a wholesome well-scented Liquor, and another from the Root, which smells like the strongest Camphire. The finest Sort of Cinnamon is taken from the youngest, or of a middle Growth. Here's a coarser Sort taken from thick old Trees, and a Bastard Sort, which grows wild, like that on the *Malabar* Coast, but of no Value. The Fruit of the Cinnamon-tree, which is ripe in *September*, is like an Acorn, but not so fragrant as the Bark; and boil'd it makes a hard white Ointment, like

Tallow, but of better Smell, which they use for Aches, & burn in Lamps. Here are also Snake Wood, Betel Nuts, and Jackes, whose Kernels are like Chesnuts, and serve instead of Rice when scarce. The Tree yields a white thick glutinous Substance, which Boys use for Birdlime, & when mix'd with Rice-flour, it tastes like Eggs. The other most noted Trees are, 1. The Root-tree, whose Branches turn like Ropes to the Ground, where they take fresh Root, & another springs from thence, & so on, overspreading large Tracts, after the Manner of the *Bannian*-tree. 2. The *Talipot*-tree, which grows up high like the Mast of a Ship, with Leaves only at the Top, but so large; that one will shelter 20 Men. They fold up like a Fan, and when dry are strong, limber, and light. They use them for Umbrella's, & for Soldiers Tents. Their Pith makes good Bread when beat in a Mortar, and is used when Corn is scarce. It bears no Fruit till its last Year, and then 'tis of no Use but for Seed. The Blossoms have so noisome a Smell, that they build no Houses near it. 3. The *Kettule*-tree, that yields several Gallons of a pleasant wholesome Liquor in a Day, which they boil up either into a brown Sugar, or another as good as our 2d Sort. They make Ropes of its Leaves; which like those of the *Betel*-tree are fasten'd to a hard Skin full of Strings as strong as Wire. The Buds taste like Almonds; and the Wood is so hard that it serves for Pestles to pound Rice. The Tree sheds its Leaves while 'tis growing; but when come to full Maturity sheds none at all

* By Accounts given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, there appears to be several Species of the Cinnamon-tree. The above one of *Ceylon* is the best by far. As to the *Cinnamon-Tree* in general, the Tree must grow a certain Number of Years before the Bark is fit to be taken off; but the best Sort ripens 2 or 3 Years sooner than the other, which is owing to the Difference of Soil. Those, for Instance, where the Soil is a fine white Sand will be ready in 5 Years Time, whereas those in a wet slimy Soil must have 7 or 8 Years e'er ripe enough. Those that grow in the Shade of others, whereby the Sun is kept from the Roots, are also later; nor has the Bark that agreeable Taste which have those which grow in a white sandy Soil, where, with a little Wet, they stand exposed to the Sun. 'Tis rather of a bitterish Taste, somewhat astringent, and smells like Camphire; for by the Heat of the Sun the Camphire is render'd so thin and volatile, that it rises up and mixes with the Juices of the Tree, where it undergoes a small Fermentation; and then rising still higher between the Substance of the Wood and the thin inner Membrane of the Bark, 'tis at last so effectually diffused thro' the Branches and Leaves, that the least Trace of it is not to be perceiv'd. Mean time the thin glutinous Membrane between the Bark and Substance of the Wood attracts the purest, sweetest, and most agreeable Particles of the Juice, leaving the thick and gross ones, which are push'd forward, and serve to nourish the Branches, Leaves, and Fruit. To confirm which the Author observes, that if the Bark be fresh taken off, the Juice remaining in the Tree has a bitterish Taste, not unlike that of Cloves; but, on the contrary, if you taste the inner Membrane of the Bark, when just taken off, you will find it most exquisitely sweet and pleasant, whereas the outer Part of the Bark differs very little in Taste from that of the common Trees; which shews all its Sweetness owing to the inner Membrane. When the Bark is laid in the Sun to be dried & convolved, this oily Sweetness of the inner Membrane diffuses thro' the outer Part of it, (which has been stripp'd, while still upon the Tree, of its outermost greenish Coat) and impregnates it so strongly as to make it a Commodity coveted and admired by all the World for its aromatic Taste & Fragrancy. The Cinnamon may have been taken from Trees that have stood 15 or 16 Years after coming to Maturity; but then they begin to lose their agreeable Sweetness, & the Bark has more of the Taste of Camphire; besides 'tis then grown so thick, that when 'tis laid in the Sun, it winds not but remains flat. And now our Author thinks it worth enquiring, considering the vast Quantities of Cinna^{mon} imported from *Ceylon*, how such Numbers of Trees fit to be bark'd still remain; for 'tis absolutely false that when the Bark has been stripp'd from the Trees it grows again in 3, 4, or 5 Years. The Truth is, after the Trees have been bark'd, new Shoots arise from the Roots, which in 6 or 7 Years are fit to be bark'd; and hence appears how instrumental the old Roots are to the Plenty and Growth of Cinnamon. It's also propagated by the Fall of the Fruit, and its being scatter'd by a Sort of Wild Pigeons, as we observ'd (in our Article *BANDA*) of the *Nutmeg*. These Birds, when they fetch Food for their Young ones, disperse the Fruit over several Parts of the Island, which occasions the Rise of many Thousands of young Trees, which grow on the Sides of the Roads, & form Woods & Groves in several Places.— In the Shops, that Cinnamon is generally accounted best that is of a yellowish Red externally, and internally of a somewhat darker Colour, and it is to be chosen smooth, easily broken, of a fragrant Scent, and pungent Taste. That which is small is preferable to the large Kind, and the long Pipes are more valuable than the short ones. It is sometimes adulterated with the Bark of the *Caper-bush*, *Tamarisk*, or the *Cassia lignea*; but this Piece of Fraud is easily detected. This *Cassia lignea* is a Species of Cinnamon-tree, produced in *Malabar*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, and the *Philippine Islands*, and is brought into Europe in small Pipes like the *Ceylonian* Cinnamon; but is of a darker and more rusty Colour, of a more compleat Texture, and more languid Smell. That Sort of this Bark is reckon'd best which is of a purplish Colour, easily broken, fragrant, and of a sweetish Taste, because it then abounds with a volatile oleous Salt, sheath'd in a mucilaginous Substance, and is therefore proper when the Intention is only moderately to heat, open, resolve, and strengthen. As to the Virtues of right and true Cinnamon, tho' it be an excellent Cordial, and highly beneficial in Palpitations of the Heart,— yet, by being too often used, it has been found to bring on the same Disorder; in which Case Acids are the most effectual Means of Relief. For an Account of the *Wild Cinnamon Tree*, see our Article *JAMAICA*. Mean while, having above mention'd that CAMPHIRE is obtain'd from the Root of the true and right Cinnamon-Tree, it may be not improper, for avoiding Mistakes, here also to observe, that Camphire does not come from that Tree only, but from another which grows in *Borneo*. 'Tis a Substance of a very singular Nature, distilling from the Tree in manner of a Gum, and thickening into little Grains of different Figures and Sizes. 'Tis white, transparent, friable, of an acid and somewhat bitterish Taste, of a penetrating Smell, and to some People very offensive. We are told 'tis red at first, but whiten'd either by the Sun or by Fire: And indeed we have very little of the raw natural Camphire among us, the *Dutch* taking care it shall come refined by Sublimation, and prepared to our Hands. Camphire flames in an open Fire, and when kindled burns till it be totally consumed; it likewise burns in Water, and sends forth a thick dark Smoak, which produces a blackish Soot. When put into a pure Glass Vessel, with an Alembic filled to it, it melts by the Force of Fire, ascends into the Alembic, and there concretes again into the Form of Camphire without any Alteration. When put into hot Bread, if it becomes moist, 'tis a Sign of its being genuine and good; but if it becomes dry, 'tis a Proof of its being spurious and bad. As it consists of highly volatile Parts, it is very penetrating, discutient, corroborating, and proper to resist Putrefaction. 'Tis the most efficacious Diaphoretic known, its great Subtlety diffusing it through the Substance of the Parts almost as soon as the Warmth of the Stomach has set it in Motion. In Courts of Ea^l Princes it is burnt with Wax to illuminate the Night; & the *Indians* frequently mix it with acrid and aromatic Substances, of which they form Troches to be chew'd in order to promote Discharge of Salivation. 'Tis of singular Efficacy in Inflammations whether internal or external, and has been found of Use against Fevers when worn as an Amulet. Some put a Grain or two of it into a rotten Tooth, and even use it as a Gargarism in the Tooth-ach. — If it be boil'd in *Aqua-vita* in a close Place till the whole be evaporated; and then a lighted Torch or Candle be introduced, the Air will immediately catch Fire, and appear all in a Flame, without doing any Damage either to the Place or Spectators;

all for many Years. 4. The *Orula* has a Berry like an Olive, which is used for purging; and when bruised and steep'd in Water serves for Ink, and clears the Rust off of Iron by only lying on it one Night. Here are other Shrubs, of which they make Ropes and Brooms. One call'd *Capita Goubah* is us'd in Physick, and is so good Fuel, that the Goldsmiths use no other Coal but what is made of its Wood. Rattans and large Canes are very plentiful, & run like Vines on the Ground, or up Trees near 20 fath. high. The Fruit is like Bunches of Grapes, cover'd with prickly Shells, which when ripe fall off. Within these is a scaly Husk, and within that a whitish Plumb, with which they make a sour Pottage to quench Thirst. Here is Rice of 5 different Kinds, distinguished by their Seasons of Maturity; several Sorts of Aloes too, which the Natives eat alone or mix'd with Rice; and here's Plenty of Drugs. All the Rice grows in Water, except one Sort, which proves not good. As there are but few Rivers or Springs in the N. Parts, every Town there saves Rain in a large Pond: When these are dry they tread the Mud with Buffaloes, sow the Rice, and water it with Scoops; but first soak it a Night in Water & lay it in Heaps for about a Week, till it has Blades & Roots, and then strew it with great Exactness. After the first Ploughing (which is also with Buffaloes) they make up Banks to serve for Foot-paths and keep in the Water. They water it not till it is 3 or 4 Inches above Ground; & when 'tis a Span they weed it, and if too thick transplant it. The Women gather it up after 'tis reap'd, and carry it to a Pit where 'tis trod out by Buffaloes; after which 'tis separated from the Husks by being pounded in a Mortar or on the Ground. But the best Sort must be boil'd in the Husks, or it breaks to pieces. They have 8 other Sorts of Corn, whereof they make Bread and Oil. The most remarkable being *Tanna*, which is said to multiply 1000 for 1, so that none sow above a Pottle of it at a Time. They boil it like Rice. For a further Account of their Trees & Plants we must refer to *Knox* and others. But we ought not here to omit noting the vulgar Mistake of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, & Cloves, growing all on one Tree; whereas they grow not all in one Country. For the Nutmegs (whose Covering is the Mace) only grow in *Banda*, and Cloves in the *Molucca* Islands. --- As to ANIMALS, besides Oxen, Buffaloes, Goats, Hogs, Deer, Bears, and Tygers, here are Elephants reckon'd the best in the *Indies*. Jackalls are bred here, which, tho' their own Flesh is used against Consumptions, are in their Turn such Lovers of Man's Flesh, that People are forced to cover all Graves with great Stones. Monkeys & Squirrels are Food here. Here are large Crocodiles (besides Alligators) with a Bone in their Heads, which the Natives reduce to a Powder, & use against Stone and Gravel, and eat their young ones as choice Food. Here are divers Sorts of Ants, that devour almost every Thing they come near, and which build up Hills like Butts, with Vaults & Arches of the finest Clay, so strong as scarce to be levell'd with Pick-axes. The Poultry live chiefly on them; and when they come to full Age, they have Wings, and swarm as high as they can in the Air, and thence fall down dead. Here are Bees also of divers Sorts. Some make their Combs on Boughs of Trees; and when People are dispos'd to gather the Honey, they go in Multitudes to the Woods, and hold Torch's under the Swarms till suffocated down they drop; and then they boil them for Food. Here are many dangerous Serpents, & Leeches in the Grass, with which the bare-legg'd Natives are sadly pester'd as they travel. They can get rid of them only with rubbing their Legs with Lemon and Salt, or Ashes. They have Poultry; but the King alone keeps Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigeons. Here are a few Woodcocks, Partridges, Wood-doves, Snipes, and Sparrows; but abundance of wild Peacocks and small green Parrots. Here's a black Bird, call'd *Carlos*, as big as a Swan, which never lights on Ground, but always sits on high Trees, having short Legs, monstrous Head, and a long Bill, but roundish like a Hawk's, white Spots each Side the Head, a white Crest on its Top, and it quacks like a Duck. Their Fish are mostly the like with ours. But their Sea-Hogs or Porcupines are amphibious, and come oft' ashore to eat Herbs, and are good Food. They have Plenty of *Tame Fish*, which are in some Places kept purely for the King's Use, who takes such Delight in feeding them, that 'tis Death for any other to take them. --- Here are MINES of Gold, Silver, and other Metals; but it seems they work only those of Iron, of which they make pretty Steel. Here are Precious Stones of several Sorts; but none save the King must have any, on Pain of being impaled. What they value most is the *Cat's-Eye*, found in

Rivers, because of its various lively Colours, which need no Polishing. They've the finest Rubies in the World, and very large Sapphires, Topazes, Hyacinths, Verlis, and Turquoises; which they no more value than we do Sand. In the Mountains is Store of white, red, & green Crystal, and Plenty of Ebony, Salt-petre, and Brimstone. As to INHABITANTS; besides the *Dutch*, who possess the Coast or at least the Havens, here are Numbers of *Moors*, *Portuguese*, and *Malabars*; the latter of whom enjoy a small Province towards the N. W. Part, but are tributary to the lordly *Dutch*. But the Bulk of the Inland Inhabitants are the *Pagan* Descendants of the *Chingulays*, or *Cinglaffes*, supposed to have originally come from *China* or from *Malabar*. A Race of 'em, call'd *Vaddans*, live in the Woods quite Wild, without Government. These are very expert Bowmen, & live by drying and selling Venison. They carry a little Ax to cut Honey out of hollow Trees. They live by Rivers under Trees, laying Boughs round them, to prevent Surprise by Wild Beasts. When they want Arrows, they carry a Load of Deers Flesh in the Night, and hang it up at a Smith's Shop, with a Leaf cut in Form as they would have them made. The Smith leaves the Arrows at the same Place. If made according to Pattern, they bring him more Flesh; but if otherwise, they surely do him Mischief. They preserve Flesh, against a Time of Scarcity, by putting Honey into a hollow Tree, which they fill with the Flesh and stop with Clay. But the Civiliz'd Part are a proper well-favour'd People, active, ingenious, but covetous, talkative, crafty and treacherous; yet are they grave, courteous, neither easily mov'd nor implacable; hardy, frugal, temperate, neat. And of this Sort, the Highlanders and Lowlanders differ, the latter being good-natur'd and sincere, and the former the reverse tho' more complaisant & fawning. Their HOUSES are low thatch'd Cottages, without Chimneys, built with Sticks, and daub'd over with Clay: But must not be white-wash'd, such being a Royal Privilege. Their modern Temples are but low Clay Buildings; and they've also little Chapels in their Yards, wherein they place their Idols, before which they light Candles, and strew Flowers about them. Their antient Pagods are like those of the Continent. Their Hair is long and black, but Complexion not so dark as the *Malabars*. As to MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. they sit cross-legg'd on the Floor; but compliment Strangers with a Stool, having no Chairs with Backs. Their Furniture is a Bedstead of Canes for the Master of the House, a Mat, a Stool or two, a few *China* Plates, & some brazen or earthen Vessels to dress Victuals in, &c. Women & Children sleep on Mats in their Cloaths, by Side of a Fire kept burning all Night; the Men on Bedsteads between 2 Mats. Their chief Food is Rice, they eating but little Flesh, being prohibited Beef by Religion; and they chuse to sell their Pork and Fowls to Foreigners. They lave their Rice out of Dish with Ladles and Spoons of Cocoa Shell, using no Knives and Forks. Their usual Drink is Water, and like the *Malabars* they hold the Vessel at a Distance and pour the Water from it into their Mouths. The Wife waits on the Husband while he eats; after which she sits down with her Children to what he leaves. The Caps of elderly People are like a Mitre; & they let their Beards grow long. They wear a Waistcoat of blue or white Callico; and a Callico Mantle about the Middle, with a Sash over it, in which they stick a Knife with a Handle finely wrought, & a Hanger with its Hilt inlaid, and Scabbard almost cover'd with Silver. None but the King must wear Shoes and Stockings. The common People wear only an Aporn. The Women, whose Hair is comb'd behind, shining with Cocoa-Oil, have a flourish'd Waistcoat, Callico Apron, Jewels in Ears (which are stretch'd like theirs in *Coromandel*), Necklaces, Bracelets, and Rings on Toes and Fingers, and a Girdle of Silver Wire; and abroad they wear Silk Hoods. Their Manner of Saluting, Visiting, and Entertainments, we, to avoid Prolixity, must pass over. But they are such Lovers of Betel and Tobacco, that they often rise in the Night to chew one and smoke t'other; after which they lie down again and sing themselves asleep, being taught from their Infancy to do so at going to Rest. They reckon no Disgrace for their Sons and Daughters of the same Rank to sleep promiscuously together at one another's Houses; & reckon nothing Whoredom but lying with those of inferior Quality; and readily compliment Superiors with the Use of their Wives and Daughters. [But such must be own'd Whoredom in such Superiors, according to their own Principle.] When a Match is made, the Man either buys or borrows the Bride's Wedding Cloaths, which he sends or carries to her. If the latter, he sleeps with her that Night, and then appoints

appoints the Day of Marriage: On which he provides 2 Meals for his Friends, eats out of the same Dish with his Spouse, ties his Thumb to hers, sleeps with her at Night, and carries her home with him next Day. Otherwise the Man stands by the Woman, with one End of her Apron about his Loins; then they pour Water on 'em both; --- and 'tis a firm Marriage. They part at Pleasure; only the Man must return Part of the Portion; and if they've Children, the Man takes the Boys, she the Girls; & no Harm's done: And thus they may change 4 or 5 times e'er settled to their Minds. The Women are not so very prolific as they might be, did they not use an Herb to cause Abortion. 'Tis common with all the Brothers of a Family to have one *Family Wife*; and the Children call them *all Fathers*. There are no profess'd Midwives; one Woman doing the Office for another. Men usually charge one another in the King's Name to do this or that; but Women must not, on pain of losing their Tongues. The *Punishments* for Men (which are arbitrary at the Pleasure of the Judge) are *Imprisonment* or *Fines*; sometimes both. When *fined*, the Officers stop the Man where-ever they meet him, pull off his Cap and Doublet, and lay a great Stone upon his Back, adding still greater Weight till he *pays*. Sometimes Branches of Thorns are drawn between his naked Legs; and if he continues obstinate, he is put in Chains. Sometimes *Creditors* go to the House of a *Debtor*, and threaten to poison *themselves* if he don't pay. In which Case the Debtor will sell his very Wife & Children but he'll raise the Money, because if such Creditor really poisons himself, he must pay a Ransom for his own Life, besides the Debt. And sometimes they indeed kill themselves, on purpose revengefully to bring Trouble upon those with whom they have Controversies. Women must carry Baskets of Sand upon their Heads as long as the legal Punisher pleases; but she must not be beat without the King's Leave. But tho' their Law in general is the King's Will; they have some antient Customs which are allow'd good Pleas in their Courts. Children are bond or free, according as their Mothers are, be their Fathers as they may. They've 2 Methods for determining Controversies. One is; Both Parties imprecate *Judgments* on themselves if they swear falsely: The other (a sort of *Ordeal*) when both put their Fingers into scalding Oil; being kept in Prison some Time before, to hinder using Art to prevent scalding. The 1st is liable to Tricks; for they often *mischiefe one another*, that the Sufferer may be look'd upon as *punish'd by God*. And as to the latter, 'tis written, some have escap'd unhurt, while others have been miserably scalded; but whether from Art or Innocence we say not. As to RELIGION, they worship both Gods and Devils, yet acknowledge ONE CREATOR OF HEAVEN AND EARTH, whom they believe to be the SUPREME GOVERNOR OF ALL, & that he *sends forth* other Deities as his *Deputies*, which are the Souls of Good or Bad Men; the latter of which they take to be the *Devils* sent to punish them. *Wednesday* and *Saturday* are the chief Days of Worship. They hold that in Sickness, none but the *God* or *Devil* that sent it upon them has Power to restore them. Who he may be they think to find (like our Old Women with Key and Sieve) by hanging a Pair of Scissars on a Bowstring, and repeating all the Names of imaginary Deities and Demons till they come to the right; and then, they say, the Scissars shakes. Whereupon they devote their Sacrifices to him. Capt. *Hamilton* mentions their TOOTH OF A MONKEY GOD, which some how or other their Priests happen'd to lose when the *Portuguese* were here. But, after it had been missing three Years, a sly Fellow in their Ambassador's Retinue, who it seems had seen it, got one as like it as possible, which he said he had *found*, & carry'd it to them, who were so overjoy'd that they gave him not less than 10,000 *l.* Reward. BUTLER alludes to this very odd Deity indeed, in these Lines of his *Hudibras*:

The Indians fought for the Truth

Of th' Elephant's and Monkey's Tooth.

As to their praying to *acknowledg'd Devils*; a certain Author observes, that every Country has its respective *Spirits*, *Devils*, or *Goblins*, of which they stand in greater Awe than they do of HIM who is their GOD, or them which some call their *Gods*, others their *Saints*, an imaginary Sort of *tutelary Gods*. But these Indians more consistently give for Reason, That if they did not worship their Devils they would certainly destroy them. Other Particulars of their Religion and Idolatry we premit, to leave more Room for their most solemn Festival at the New Moon in *June* and *July*, as observ'd at their City of *Candy*. --- A Priest brings out a Garland of Flowers about a painted Stick, wrapp'd

up in branched Silk, like a Pair of Colours, which the People worship and present their Offerings to. Then he puts it on his Shoulder, and, tying a Cloth about his Mouth to keep his Breath from defiling it, rides on an Elephant in great Pomp, thro' the City, preceded by 40 or 50 Elephants, with Collars of Bells, and a Number of Men in the Habit as of Giants, with a Multitude of Drummers, Trumpeters, Pipers; and, lastly by several Dancers, with such Trades as are used in the Service of the Temple, 3 in a Row, holding Hands, with Musick & Dancing between each Company. Then comes the Priest, pretending to represent, or rather *personate*, the Great Creator; and another sits behind him holding an Umbrella over his Head. He is follow'd by 2 Elephants each mounted by a Priest with Umbrella's held over them. These 3 Priests represent 3 of their Greatest Deities, who have each a Temple. They are follow'd by Women Cooks in their Best Attire, with Whisks in their Hands to keep off the Flies. And after them come several Thousands of the most beautiful Ladies, richly dress'd, Hand in Hand, 3 in a Row. The Procession is clos'd by Commanders and their Soldiers. Mean time Poles are set up with Flags and Pennants, and hung with Branches of Cocoa-Trees; and Lamps burn Night and Day. The Idols are set at the Doors of the Pagods a great while before these Processions, for the People to worship, & bring their Offerings. --- The King attempted to suppress this Religious Foolery in 1664; but it caused a Rebellion; since which it has been again connived at. --- Authors distinguish the *Cingulays* into 5 Degrees: 1. The *Hondrews* or Nobles, out of whom the King chuses his principal Officers, who are distinguish'd also by their Dress as well as Honours and Privileges. 2. Goldsmiths, Ironsmiths, Carpenters, and Painters, are all of one Rank, and allow'd to sit on Stools, a Privilege granted to none below them. 3. All other Craftsmen, of whom the Keepers of Elephants are reckon'd equal with Smiths, and may sit on Stools; each Class being distinguish'd by Dress, or some Badge or other. 4. The Slaves. These are allow'd by their Masters Land and Cattle, which many improve to a vast Increase, and are allow'd Surplusage, tho' not that of keeping Slaves themselves. 5. Beggars. Now, these are a Class whose Ancestors used to furnish the King's Table with *Venison*; but were turn'd out of Doors, and order'd to beg their Bread, because they had brought *Man's Flesh* instead of it; a Practice that was discover'd by a Barber: For which Reason they will not eat in the House of a Barber to this Day. This Class of *Penal Beggary* are not allow'd to fetch Water from the common Wells, but from Holes and Rivers. They beg with their Families, in Troops; and the Men carry what they get in Baskets, hung at each End of a Pole on their Shoulders. When they come to a Door, the Men drum, and the Women dance, and shew diverting & surprizing Tricks; by which and fawning Compliments & Importunities they get something of every one they meet: And thus live as well as, or better than, any in the Island. The King obliges 'em to make Ropes of the Hides of Cows which die of themselves, for catching Elephants; and they have all the Beef for themselves. These commit Incest without Scruple. When the King cuts off any Noblemen, he orders their Wives and Daughters to be deliver'd up to these Beggars; which they reckon worse than Death; and therefore often drown themselves to escape 'em. As to LANGUAGE here; tho' the *Portuguese* is spoke in almost every Part, (as they staid in it so long), yet the *Cinglases* have a Language peculiar to themselves with a Mixture of *Malabar*. They've also a Learned Language, which records the Acts of their Gods and Heroes, and their Religious Rites, &c. but 'tis understood only by the *Bramins*. Instead of writing on Paper, they cut their Letters with a Steel Bodkin on a Talipot Leaf; & teach their Children to write by making Letters in the Sand of the Streets. As to TRAFFICK; they sell for *Exportation* Cardamum, Jaggory, Oil, Black-Lead, Turmeric, Salt, Rice, Betel-Nuts, Musk, Wax, Pepper, black Coral and Amber, of which are very large Pieces found on their Coast, as well as Pearls in their Fishery. The Commodities they *import* are Velvets, Silks, red Caps, Porcellane, Spices, Opium, *China-Roots*, Camphire, Sandal-Wood, Lead, Copper, Tin, gilt Looking-glasses, Glass-Bottles, and printed Callicoes. There are no Markets; but in some few Shops in great Towns are sold a strong Callicoe, Rice, Bras, Copper & Earthen Vessels, Swords, &c. As to LABOUR, most are employ'd in Husbandry. As to Foreign Inhabitants, the first *Europeans* who made Settlement here were the *Portuguese*, who landed

in 1505; but 'twas 12 Years after that they began to settle Trade and Factories, being opposed by the *Moors* who had the Traffick in Cinna^{mon}. But the *Portuguese* so ingratiated themselves with the King of *Ceylon* that he permitted them to build a Fort where *Colombo* stands; and he dying childless in 1597 declared the King of *Portugal* his Heir. In 1623. the King of *Candy* made War upon them; but being defeated was obliged in 1632. to accept Peace on Condition of paying them 2 Elephants a Year Tribute. In 1639. the *Portuguese* had behaved with such Insolence and Cruelty, that the said King's Son, having invited in the *Dutch* to his Assistance, renew'd the War, which lasted till 1644. when a Truce was concluded for 8 Years. But War breaking out again in 1655, the *Dutch* drove out the *Portuguese*; and so are become Masters of all the Coast and Trade, after having dispossessed their confederate and assisted King of all the Cinna^{mon} Country by Treachery, and pent him up in the Mountains, where he is little better than their Prisoner. This has made them so hated by the Kings of *Ceylon* and their native Subjects, that they sometimes surprize the *Dutch* as they are gathering the Cinna^{mon}, and butcher 'em. A great Instance of the *Dutch* Treachery and Cruelty is related even by their own Countryman *Schewitzer* thus: The *Dutch* Admiral, upon taking of *Colombo*, 1656, tho' he had stipulated to deliver it up to the King, gathered the King's Soldiers together in the Streets on Pretence of giving them an Entertainment, and set all his own Men upon them, who massacred the best Part of them, and put the rest to flight. He adds, they thought to have taken the King himself Prisoner; but he escap'd on an Elephant, and getting over high Mountains, Rocks, and Wilder^{nesses}, into his Kingd. of *Candy*, there swore never to forget the Falshood, &c. of the *Christians*, but to continue in perpetual War with them. Accordingly in 28 Years Time he took Prisoners and put to Death several Thousands of them; so that, says our Author, *Ceylon* is not unjustly call'd the *Dutch* Soldiers Slaughterhouse; and when they are commanded thither, they reckon they are going to Execution. The Island was formerly divided into 9 Kingdoms, but is now all under 1 Monarch, who has a Palace at *Digligy-Neur*, almost in the Centre of the Island, of mean Architecture, but with many large and stately Gates finely carv'd, and the Windows inlaid with Silver Plates and Ebony. It has many Turnings & Doors, guarded by Watches. He has always a good Number of Spies, strong Guards, & Elephants ready to trample down Mutineers. He keeps abundance of Concubines, chosen out of the handsomest Women he can find, married or not. But he punishes Whoredom in his Courtiers, tho' he himself has had a Child by his own Daughter. That indeed is allow'd to the Kings of *Ceylon*, to be sure of getting a right Royal Issue. His Guards are commanded by *Dutch* or *Portuguese* [we must suppose *Renegado*] Captains. He demands the same Reverence from his natural Subjects as they pay to their Gods, they being made to believe their Kings actually become Gods after Death. But all the Homage he demands of *Christians* is Kneeling and Uncovering. The Imperial Style is, *Emperor of Ceylon, King of Candia, &c. Prince of Ourva and the 4 Corles, &c. Great Duke of the 7 Corles, Marquis of Duranura, &c. Lord of the Sea-Ports of Colombo, Negumbo, Calpentyn, Manaar, &c. and of the Fishery of the Precious Stones and Pearls, Lord of the Golden Sun, &c.* The most considerable Part of his Revenue arises from his New-Years Gifts, consisting in Gold, Jewels, Plate, Arms, Knives, Cloth, Silver, Wine, Oil, Corn, &c. His Strength consists more in the natural Situation of his Country than Forts or Castles, of which he has very few; but his Palaces stand on such inaccessible Hills that they are impregnable: And he allows no Bridges over his Rivers, to render his Country more impassable. Besides, he has Guards at all his Passes, and Thorn-Gates so contrived as to be pull'd up & let down at Pleasure by the Guards; and none can approach the Court without a Passport stamp'd on Clay. The common Soldiers are all hereditary, and have Lands assign'd for Maintenance, which they forfeit on Neglect of Duty. Their Arms are Swords, Guns, Pikes, Bows and Arrows. But they seldom fight save when they've vast Superiority of Strength, or Situation; so that most of their Exploits are perform'd by Craft and Surprise. ---- The Coasts being in Possession of the *Dutch*, are the most known Parts to us. The most remarkable Places, beginning at *Adam's Bridge*, are, The Island of *Manaar*, *Chilao*, *Negumbo*, *Colombo*, *Point de Galle*, *Baticalo*, *Trinquilemele*, *Jaffnapatam*, *Patchiarapalle* Province, the 7 little Islands of *Ourature*, *Caradiwa*, *Illo Deferta*, *Pongardiwa*, *Analatiwa*, *Nainandiwa*, *Nindundiwa*. Most of which see in their Places. ---- The Inland Parts

are almost unknown to *Europeans*, even the *Dutch* themselves who inhabit the Coasts: Nor is it a Wonder, considering how many steep, barren, horrid Mountains are in it, which are not passable but where the Paths are beaten; as indeed they are in some Places; but then they are so narrow, that but one at a Time can go in them; and even these are guarded as just mention'd. But our Countryman *Knox* (who was Captive in it more than 21 Years) says the Inland is exceeding populous, and has Rivers; but they are rocky & unnavigable. The chief Mountain (and which some actually reckon the highest in the *Indies*) is call'd *Colombo's Peak*, because it lies E. of *Colombo*, and *Adam's Peak*, from a Notion of the ignorant Natives that *Adam* was here created and buried [*]. 'Tis exceeding steep, of a conic Figure, having on Top a smooth Stone, on which is a large Mark of a Human Foot: The Natives, supposing it to be *Adam's*, pay such Adoration to it, that in the Beginning of the Year Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, climb up to it out of a Principle of Religion; and because of the Difficulty of the Ascent there are Spikes fix'd to it with Iron Chains to help them up. *Baldæus* places it above 20 leag. within Land; but by *Knox's* Map it is not 12. The chief City is *Candy*. [* We are also told that there still exist on this Mountain some Monuments of the Tears which he shed at *Abel's* Death.]

CHABLAIS District; (in Latin *Ducatus Caballicus*) in *Savoy*, is bounded on N. by the Lake of *Geneva*, E. with the *Valesain*, or County of *Valais*, S. by that of *Fauffigny*, and W. by the County of *Geneva*. 'Tis abt. 30 m. lo. & 12 br. Its chief Towns are *Tounon* (or *Thonon*), *Evian*, *Aups*, *Ternier*, *Gaillard*, and *Ripaille*.

CHABLI, (in Latin *Cabliacum*) in the District of *Senois*, *Champagne*, *France*; stands on the Banks of the small River *Serein*, on the Borders of *Burgundy*, between *Auxerre* and *Tonnerre*, abt. 2 leag. fr. the former and 4 fr. the latter. 'Tis a small Town, but famous on Account of its excellent Wine, and the celebrated Battle in the neighbouring Fields in 841. between the Sons of *Lewis* the *Debonnair*, Emperor and King of *France*.

CHACAO Fort. See **CHILOE**.

CHADACA, antiently the Metropolis of *Albania*.

CHAGFORD in *Devon*. See **CHEGFORD**.

CHAGFORD, a little Town near *Tunbridge*, in *Kent*.

CHAGRE, a Fort at the Mouth of *Chagre* River, in the Province of *Darien*, in *America*, a little S. W. of *Porto-Bello*, and 350 m. W. of *Carthagena*; W. lon. 82. lat. 9. 50. This Fort, &c. has been several times taken by the *Buccaniers*, and last by Adm. *Vernon* in 1740. Which latter Expedition, tho' still fresh in our Memory, may not, 'tis hop'd, be unacceptably recorded here. Adm. *Vernon*, having attack'd *Carthagena*, &c. as briefly set forth in our *Artic.* **CARTHAGENA**, and left the *Windfor*, Capt. *Berkley*, and the *Greenwich* Capt. *Windham*, to cruize off its Port for 20 Days, made full sail for *Portobello*, (which he had before taken, &c.) to repair the Damages the Small-Craft had received, and March 14. 1739-40. anchor'd with his Squadron in that Harbour, detaching his Cruizers from Time to Time to lie off *Chagre* to block up the Enemy there; and having got his Ships water'd put to Sea the 22d with his Squadron, except the *Louisa* and *Falmouth*, which had not compleated their Watering, but had Orders to hasten and follow. But an Accident in the Foretop^{sail} Yard of his Ship the *Strafford* retarding his Progress, he order'd Capt. *Herbert* in the *Norwich* to make all the Sail he could in before him with the Bomb-Ketches, and all the Fire-ships and Tenders under his Orders, and Capt. (since Admiral) *Knowles*, as Engineer on board the Bomb-Ketches, for placing them to play on the Castle, and to cover them with his own Ship and the rest. Capt. *Knowles* got to an Anchor by Three in the Afternoon, and began bombarding & cannonading that Evening. And by 10 at Night he got also to an Anchor with his own Ship *Strafford*, and the *Falmouth* and *Louisa*, that followed him the same Night, and continued bombarding and cannonading with 3 Ships, firing leisurely only from their lower Tire till the 24th, when the *Spaniards* hung out a Flag of Truce from the Fort, and he answered it from his own Ship, and stopp'd all Firing, and sent Capt. *Knowles* ashore, who soon returned with the Governor. To whom having granted Capitulation, he sent him ashore again with Capt. *Knowles*, whom he appointed Governor of the Castle for His Majesty, and sent a Garrison along with him of 5 Lieutenants and 120 Men, and all the Boats of the Fleet to land them: And by 3 Afternoon Capt. *Knowles* enter'd the Fort with his Garrison: The same Evening Capt. *Knowles* sent and placed a Guard on the Custom-

tem-house on the opposite Side of the River. And the Admiral went on Shore himself by Day-break next Morning to give necessary Orders. He found the Custom-house full of Goods for lading the Galleons, viz. Guayaquil, Cocoa, Jesuits-bark, and Spanish Wool, and gave immediate Orders for their being shipped off. The Number of Serons and Bags amounted to 4300. The 2 *Guarda Costa* Sloops in the River (all that were left in those Parts) were sunk & destroy'd. The Custom-house by the 28th was fill'd with combustible Matter of the neighbouring Huts, set on Fire, and burnt to Ground. The 29th in the Morning the Brass Cannon, which were 11 Guns and 11 Patereroes, being embarked, and a good Part of the Garrison, the Mines were sprung under the lower Bastion, which demolished it entirely. Then 2 more were sprung to blow up some of the upper Parts of the Works; and all the inner Buildings of the Castle were set on Fire. The 30th the Admiral put to Sea to return to his Cruize off *Puerto-Bello*. This Place was of great Importance to the *Spaniards*, and a Check to the Trade and Navigation of the *English*. The River *Chagre* carries small Vessels within 15 m. of *Panama*; so that the Goods which they carry back are only carried by Land those 15 m. to the Shore of the S. Sea; from whence they go by Sea to *Lima*, or any other Port on the Coast of *Peru* & *Chili*; and the Fortifications which the Admiral destroy'd cut off the *English* from any Communication between the 2 Seas by that River and the Passage from it to the *South Sea*. See more of this River in Article DARIEN.

CHAK, a City of *Thebaida*, or *Upper Egypt*, inhabited now by *Arabs*; in which is said to be the Remains of a wonderful Theatre, encompass'd with a Wall of vast Stones curiously carved, 14 Spans thick, and of proportionable Height. In the midst of it is the Place for Shows, almost 1 m. about, hemm'd in by 6 Rounds, in all 200, of large Pillars, adorn'd with Hieroglyphicks, each 150 f. high, with a Capital on which 5 Persons may sit at their Ease. In this Theatre some Christians and *Arabs* live; and because of its Strength, the Robbers, when pursued by the *Bassa*, retire to it. In the same City is a Lake of green Salt Water, not so coloured by Corruption, nor is it known whence it springs or whither it flows; but it swells as the *Nile* grows small, and sinks as that River rises. What's more, dirty Linnen put into it immediately turns white. They say it had formerly a hard Stone Bottom in all Parts, being a qr. m. about. *Gemelli*.

CHALAOUR, or *Jelour*, in the Kingdom of *Bando*, *Mogul Ter. India*, lies in the Road from *Surat*, between *Amadabad* and *Agra*, about 60 m. W. of *Asmer*. 'Tis an antient wall'd Town, with a strong Castle, on a Mount of difficult Access, which has a Reservoir of Water at Top and another at Bottom.

CHALBIN, a River in *Chili*, *S. America*, the next to that of *Valdivia*, is deep and capable of great Vessels, and from it to a Place call'd the *Punta de Gallera* it's about 2 leag. and from that to *Rio Bueno* 7.

CHALCE, or *Chalca*, a City of *Mauritania Tingitana*, mentioned by *Scylax* and *Hecataeus*; but in what Part of that Region we are to look for it cannot be now determined.

CHALCEDON. See CALCEDON.

CHALCIDICA, a Region of antient *Macedonia*, S. E. of *Stagira*, in which were the Towns of *Angæa*, *Singus*, & *Acanthus*, now call'd *Eristo*.

CHALCIDINE, in antient *Syria*, was wholly an Inland Province bordering neither on the *Mediterranean Sea* nor the *Euphrates*, and was furrounded by *Antiöebene* or *Selucis W. Cyrrhestica N. Chalybonitis E. and Apamene* and *Cæle Syria S.*

CHALCIS, the Capital of the fore-mentioned Province.

CHALCIS, the antient Name of the Island of *Eubæa*. See EUBÆA.

CHALCIS, Capital of the said Island of *Chalcis* or *Eubæa*, stood on the narrowest Part of the *Euripus*, being joined to *Bæotia* by a Bridge; which Situation agrees with that of the present City of *Negropont*. It was built by *Æclus* and *Clothus*, according to some before, according to others after, the *Trojan War*, and is celebrated by all the Antients as a most magnificent, populous, and wealthy City. 'Tis one of the 3 Cities which *Philip Son of Demetrius* used to call *The Fetters of Greece*. The *Chalcidians* apply'd early to Navigation, and sent numerous Colonies into *Thrace*, *Macedon*, *Sicily*, *Corcyra*, *Italy*, *Lemnos*, &c. In all which were Cities, as *Aristotle* quoted by *Strabo* informs, built and peopled by the Inhabitants of *Chalcis*. The *Chalcidians* are more commended by the Antients, on Account of their Courage and Bravery than for their Morals, having been at all Times infamous even among the *Greeks* for unnatural Lust; and their

Avarice was a standing Topick of Ridicule, as *Hesychius* informs, amongst the antient Comedians.

CHALCO, or *Chaco*, Capital of a little Government in *Mexico*, is about 20 m. N. E. fr. *Mexico City*, near a Lake whence runs a River towards that of *Mexico*. 'Tis the Seat of an *Alcaid*, and enjoys considerable Privileges because its Inhabitants formerly joined the *Spaniards* against *Montezuma*.

CHALDÆA, or Country of *Babylon*. Durst we take in all the Particulars, Variety of Accounts (or rather Opinions), with the critical Comments and Disputes, &c. thereupon, concerning the Name, Extent, &c. of this famous Country, we should make this Article an ample one indeed. But as the Design & Nature of this Work is to be succinct, and yet as usefully informing & entertaining as we can to the Generality of Readers, we must pass over such Things as we imagine would be but of little Use, and give less Pleasure, save, in Comparison, to very few. We might, says one of the Authors we extract our Collections from, be able make some Judgment concerning the Extent of the first *Babylonish* Kingdom, could we fix the Situation of the 4 Cities which *Moses* has given to *Nimrod*, *Gen. x. 10.* BABEL, ERECH, ACCAD, and CALNEH, in the Land of *Shinar*. But this is very difficult, all of them having been long since destroy'd, and Authors differing so much in Opinion about them. There are 2 different Traditions even with regard to BABEL itself. How much more uncertain then must be the Situation of the rest, which were Towns not so famous, and whose Ruins, if any remain, are seldom enquired after? We are of Opinion, the *Babylonish* Kingdom under *Nimrod* was more limited than what some would represent it; and rather agree with those who believe ERECH to have been a City of CHALDÆA, which from thence took its present Arabic Name ERAK. This seems to be the *Arecca* of *Ptolemy*, and *Arecha* of *Marcellinus*, who places it in *Susiana*. CALNEH we admit to be *Ctesiphon*, or *Median*, nearer the Ruins of *Babel* than stands *Baghdad*: And as for ACCAD, we may suppose it to have been some City in the Neighbourhood of the other 3, and long since ruined, and its Memory lost. Thus will this early Monarchy be reduced to such Dimensions as in all Probability the 1st could not exceed. As to the Name CHALDÆA, some *Rabbins* are of Opinion that both the Nation and Name of the *Chasdim*, or *Chaldeans*, were derived from *Arphaxad*. Which Opinion seems more reasonable than that which makes *Chesed*, the Son of *Nabor*, *Abraham's* Brother, to be the Founder of them; tho' possibly the *Chasdim* had another Original; for nothing is mentioned in Scripture concerning it. *Arphaxad* was born in the 100th Year of his Father, 2 Years after the Flood (*Gen. xi. 10.*); and having begat the succeeding Patriarch in the 135th Year of Age (*ver. 11.*), died after he had lived in all 438 Years, (*ver. 12.*) which is the Sum of what the Scripture relates concerning him. As to this, with respect to *Arphaxad*, not only some *Rabbins* are of that Opinion, but *Josephus* affirms it. *Arphaxad*, says he, gave Name to the *Arphaxadæans*, at present called *Chaldeans*, whose Prince he was. He certainly does not mean, as *Dr. Wells* observes, that the Name *Chaldeans* is derived directly from the Name *Arphaxad*; but perhaps he meant that the true Name *Chasdim* is derived thence; that is to say from *Chesed*, the 3 last Letters of *Arphaxad*; & from *Chasdim* the *Greeks* have made *Chaldei* instead of *Chasdei*, by changing the *s* into *l*. And this Opinion is more probable because the *Chaldeans* were not only called *Khasdim* (*Gen. xv. 7.*) before *Chesed* was born (*Gen. xxii. 22.*), but appear to have been a Nation when *Abraham* came out of *Ur* of the *Khasdim* (*Gen. xi. 21*); at which Time *Chesed* was neither old nor considerable enough to have built Towns and founded a Nation. And this Argument is so cogent, that *Bochart* and others, at the same Time as they treat this Etymology as a Chimæra, are oblig'd to fly to the common Subterfuge on this Occasion, and say that the City *Ur* is called *Ur of the Chaldees* by a *Prolepsis*; which will hardly serve in this Case. Yet, after all, nothing can be determined as to this Point; nor will it be repugnant to Scripture to deny the Derivation of *Khasdim* either from *Arphaxad* or *Chesed*. —The most antient Name of this Country was SHINAR, *Sennaar*, *Senjâr*, *Singara*, and the like; but whether or no it extended to what has been since known more peculiarly for the Dominions of *Babylon* we know not. Suffice it to say that BABYLON is a Name universally supposed to have been borrow'd from that of the City and Tower of BABEL, and CHALDÆA from the CHALDÆANS or CHASDIM. These 2 Names sometimes extended themselves over the whole Territory, being indifferently usurped for each other; but are sometimes limited to certain Parts of it, BABYLON being

being used for the Parts between the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and the Country more immediately conterminous with *Arabia*, and stretching S. E. ward to the Shore of the *Persian Gulph*. These 2 great Names were also used in Distinction of each other upon another Account; and they were both sometimes swallow'd up by that of *Assyria*. How far this Country extended N. is past our Determination; but for its Limits W. S. and E. we cannot be very much at a Loss, seeing 'twas to E. bounded by the *Tigris*, which divided it from *Assyria*; to S. by the Conflux of the 2 Rivers & the *Persian Gulf*; and to W. by *Arabia deserta*. To N. it must have been bounded by some Part of *Mesopotamia*; but by what Part of it we shall never be able tell till we know how far they incroach'd upon each other, & were consider'd as distinct Countries. This ample Region may very naturally suit with the Majesty of the *Babylonish* Kings; but its Name must certainly have prevailed beyond its proper Limits. Its said Limits were much the same with those of the *Assyrian* Empire after the Revolt of the *Medes*; and hence the *Babylonish* Name was almost as widely extended as the *Assyrian*; and indeed they are frequently used one for the other, tho' this latter seems the most generally to have had the Ascendant and Pre-eminence, as being prior, and as it were superior, to the former. But it's certain that the proper *Babylon*, in latter Times, was confined to the very S. most Parts of *Mesopotamia*; which our Maps sometimes represent as a Peninsula, or rather as it is, a Cluster of Islands. This small Territory, together with the proper *Chaldea* already mentioned, is now described for this Country, which in antient Days obtained as far to N. ward, as should seem, as *Senjâr* at least. This Country, lying within the 5th N. Climate, enjoys an Air very temperate, and wholesome for most part, tho' at certain Seasons of the Year no Air can be possibly more dangerous to breathe in. The Heats are so extraordinary that the Richer Sort were used to sleep in Tubs and Cisterns of Water, nor could bear to live without this pernicious Practice, which still continues; and at certain Seasons they have here the dreadful Plague of a pestilential Wind, much talk'd of by modern Travellers. It seldom or never rains here for certain Months of the Year, so that the Inhabitants in the N. most Parts, and generally all over it, are at great Labour in watering their Lands, when the Convenience of Water will allow them to do it; especially along the Banks of the *Euphrates*, where their Engins and Wheels are so frequent as sometimes to hurt the Navigation of the River. This Drought continues commonly 8 Months; nay, it has been sometimes known not to have rained here for 2 Years and half together; and the Inhabitants reckon that if it does but rain twice or thrice a Year 'tis enough for their Purpose. This is remark'd by *Herodotus*, who says that in the Land of the *Assyrians* it seldom rained; and tho' the Country was quite like *Egypt*, its Fertility was not caused by the Inundation of the River as in that Country, but painful Labour of the Inhabitants, who either actually water'd it by Hand or dug Trenches, and other Conveyances of that Kind, for the Refreshment and Fecundation of this Country. [However the same Sort of Labour is necessary in *Egypt*] The Soil being rich, the Climate in general excellent, and the Industry of the Inhabitants what it ought to be, this Country for Fertility used to vie with any other Spot on the Face of the Earth. We've seen it compared to *Egypt*, as above, and the S. Part of it between the Rivers may be particularly compared to the *Delta* of that Country, it being, like that, made up of endless Islands, some form'd by Nature, others by Art, and almost under the same Parallel of lat. Nor is the other Part of *Chaldea*, properly so called, between the *Euphrates* and the Mountains of *Babylon* (as they're commonly termed) much less water'd by Rivers and Canals conducted from the *Euphrates*, and large Reservoirs, or Lakes, seemingly borrow'd from it. And *Herodotus* ventures to assert its Fertility such that it would yield commonly 200 fold, sometimes 300. Being so plenteous of Waters, for most part low, and flat, it abounds chiefly, of Trees, with the *Willow*, whence it came to be called *The Valley of Willows*, as *Prideaux* would, after *Bochart*, mend *Isa.* xv. 7. The *Palm* also flourish'd naturally, chiefly, that of the *Date* Kind, which afforded Meat, Wine, and Honey. For *Grain* it exceeded. The *Millet* and the *Sesame* shot up to the Size of Trees, and the Leaves of *Wheat* and *Barley* were commonly 4 good Fingers Breadth. The *Sesame* afforded Oil instead of the *Olive*, and the *Palm* Wine instead of the *Grape*. All its great Fertility must have been greatly owing to the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, which were wont in *June*, *July*, *August*, to overflow, and lay the Country under Water; the Snow in those

Months melting in great Quantities on the Mountains of *Armenia*. But this being found detrimental, &c. to the Inhabitants, these Inundations were guarded against by Numbers of artificial Rivers and Canals, whereby the Waters were distributed and abated, the Country in general benefited, and an easy Communication effected between the Inhabitants. Some of these Canals were so large as to be navigable in Winter; but the chief of 'em seems to have been the *Nabamalkha*, or *Royal River*. Of which see the best Account we can give in its own Article. *EUPHRATES* also will be described in its own Place. Mean while, we must here observe, This Country is more than ordinarily remarkable for the Seat of *Paradise*, which is most rationally supposed to have been partly, if not all, within the Limits of it [See *EDEN*]; as also for the great Plain of *Shinar*, now *Senjâr*, where the whole Race of Mankind were gather'd together after the Flood, and whence they dispersed, &c. [See *BABEL*.] The Bitumen of this Country we have mentioned the last quoted Article. We must not conclude without noting that this *Chaldea* is now called *YERACK Irack*, *Erach*, or *Eyrac*, for Authors differently spell the Name. Which Article see for the modern State of this Country.

CHALDON, in *Surry*, on the N. E. Side of *Ryegate*, is also call'd *Chalkdown* from the great Quantity of Chalk found and used here.

CHALEURS, a Bay in the Territory of *Gaspesia*, in *Canada* proper.

CHALONS, in *Champagne*, is sit. in a pleasant Plain on the River *Marne* (over which are here many Bridges) 17 leag. fr. *Troyes* to N. 30 m. S. E. of *Rheims*, and 82 m. E. of *Paris*; E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 48. 55. Two small Rivers run thro' it, and fall into the *Marne*. The Town Fortifications are 1 single Curtain, and 3 large Bastions lined with Freestone, being surrounded with good Ditches, some fill'd from the *Marne*. The Ramparts, which are broad, are planted with high Trees, a pretty Walk. 'Tis a large City, & was reckon'd 1 of the Chief of *Gallia Belgica* in *Julian's* Time. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts, the City, Island, and Borough. The Houses, built of Chalky Stone, appear very white. The Streets are large, and the Publick Places spacious. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, who is intitled Count and Peer of *France*, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Rheims*. He has 366 Parishes in his Diocese, (besides 13 in the City) and 93 Chapels of Ease. St. *Stephen's* Cathedral has a very high large Tower. Here are 2 Collegiate Churches, 2 Abbeys, several Convents, and a College of Jesuits who teach polite Literature. They have good Trade for Oats to *Paris*, and a Manufacture of Shalloons, &c. The Plains about it are for good Reasons judged to be the *Campi Catalaunici*, wherein the famous Battle was fought between *Merovée* King of *Franks*, *Theodorick* King of *Goths*, and *Aëtius* the Roman General, against *Attila* King of *Huns*, whom they defeated ('tis pretended) with the Slaughter of 200,000 of his Men; near 300,000 Men being slain on both Sides. Hereabouts are still seen Remains of Works & Intrenchments yet nam'd the *Camp of Atilla*.

CHALLON, in *Burgundy*, *France*, on the River *Saone*, about 10 leag. S. fr. *Dijon*, E. lon. 5. lat. 46. 40. is an antient City mention'd by *Cæsar* as belonging to the *Ædui*. It was antiently but a small Town, but has been enlarg'd by inclosing the Suburbs within the Walls. The Citadel has 5 Bastions and some Outworks. 'Tis a Bishopric, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lyons*; and the Diocese holds 6 Abbeys, amongst which the famous one of *Cisteau*, i. e. of *Cistercian* Monks.

CHALONITIDIS was the most S. Province of *Assyria*, so call'd from the City *Chala* its Metropolis, & divided from *Media* by Mount *Zagrus* or *Zagra*, the highest in the whole Country.

CHALOSSE, One of the Three Territories of *Gascony*, *France*, is a small Country sit. about the River *Adour*. Its chief City is *St. Sever*.

CHALUS, in the *Upper Limosin*, *France*, a Town and Castle sit. at the Spring of the *Tardouree*, 6 leag. fr. *Limoges* to N. W. A Gentleman found on his Estate the buried Statues of an Emperor and his Consort, sitting round a Table with their Children, all of solid Gold. K. *Richard I.* of *England* (then Master of *Limosin*) claim'd it as his Property; but the Gentleman implor'd the Protection of the Viscount of *Limosin*, and had Leave to take Sanctuary in his Castle of *Chalus*. The King going to besiege it was wounded with an Arrow by a Cross-bow-Man, and died April 6. 1199. of the Wound. Here's a famous Horse-Fair every *St. George's* Day.

CHALYBONITIS,

CHALYBONITIS, a Province of antient Syria, on E. of *Chalcidino*, on the *Euphrates*; its chief City *Chalybon*.

CHAM, or *Chamb*, a Town of the *Bavarian Palatinate*, on the River *Cham*, 20 m. N. E. of the *Danube*, 37 N. E. of *Ratisbon*, 55 E. of *Newmarck*; E. lon. 13. lat. 49. 15. 'Twas taken in 1742 by the Forces of the Q. of Hungary.

CHAM, in the Canton of *Zug*, *Switzerland*, a pretty Town on the Lake of *Zug*, most of whose Inhabitants live by Fishing.

CHAMA, in the Country of *Adom*, on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, is a Town moderately large and well peopled, but its Inhabitants miserably poor. Here's small *Dutch* Fort, with 4 small Batteries, which was by the *Portuguese*, from whom the *Dutch* took it, call'd *St. Sebastian*. *Bosman*.

CHAMASCIAN, or *Rio de Juan*, a River on the Coast of *Guinea*, is advantageous to the *Dutch* of the Fort just above nam'd, &c. for besides the fresh Water with which the Ships water, it furnishes Fuel for Kitchen, Oven, and Shipping.

CHAMBARONIGO, a River in *Chili*, *S. America*.

CHAMBERY, Metropolis of the Duchy of *Savoy*, is sit. on a Plain, under the Conflux of 2 small Rivers, the *Laisse* and *Alban*, at a small Distance from that of *Isere*, 27 m. N. E. fr. *Grenoble*, 44 S. of *Geneva*, 55 W. of *Lyons*, 90 N. W. fr. *Turin*, and 270 S. E. of *Paris*; E. lon. 5. 56. lat. 45. 37. Its antient Name was *Cameria*, and *Cameriacum*; & tho' it hath lost much of its antient Splendor since the Dukes remov'd their Residence to *Turin*, yet it retains enough to give a Guess what it has been; and considering it an antient City, it may be pronounced well built and adorn'd with many stately Edifices; amongst which its noble and large antient Castle; *St. Leger's* its principal Church; the College of *Jesuits*; several eminent Squares of stately Buildings; a Number of rich, large, beautiful Monasteries; some Noblemens Palaces. The Streets are mostly handsome, strait, and clean, the Town being wash'd by several Branches of the River, and a Number of curious Springs, which from *St. Martin's Hill* run thro' several Parts of it. It has been several Times taken and restor'd, by the *French* in 1690, 1703, and by the *Spaniards* in the very last War.

CHAMBOR, *Chambord*, or *Chambort*, a Royal Palace, 4 leag. N. E. fr. *Blois*, in the *Blaisois*, *France*, stands in a Valley where the little River *Cossan* or *Cousson* runs, in the Middle of a Park 7 leag. round, inclosed with a Wall, & abounding with Deer. *Francis I.* caused the present said Palace to be built, imploying 1800 Workmen 12 Years thereon. 'Tis esteem'd the finest Piece of Architecture in the *Gothic* Taste in *France*, tho' not yet quite finish'd. It consists of 4 large Pavilions, in the Middle of which is a Stair-Cafe of very singular Structure, built after the Manner of a twisted Shell, having 2 Sets of Steps one within the other, that they who go up or down the one cannot see those who do so in the other; and there are 274 Steps; from Top of which one can see to the Bottom of the Stair-cave, thro' the Neve or Spindle of it. The Castle or Palace is inclosed within a broad Ditch, and a Wall of Free-stone flanked with 4 round Towers. No Village belongs to it, but only 5 or 6 Houses, with a Chapel near. The Gardens are very fine, that call'd the *Queen's Wood* containing 500 Acres, and at its End towards the Forest of *Blois* is an Avenue 36 f. broad and half a League long, planted with 4 Rows of Elms 6 f. from each other.

CHAMPAGNE, a Prov. of *France*, is bounded on the N. by *Hainault* and *Luxemburg*, E. by *Lorraine* and *Franch Comte*, S. by *Burgundy*, W. by the *Ile of France*, and by *Soissonois*. It lies between 47. 30. and 50. 10. lat. & from the 3d Degr. lon. E. fr. *London* to the 6th. Its Form is like that of the Section of a Pyramid, the Basis of which lies towards *Burgundy*, and is about 40 leag. or 120 m. long. Its Point, situate towards the *Low Countries*, is 45 m. br. and its Hight fr. the Borders of *Burgundy* to the *Netherlands* about 165 m. 'Tis water'd by the *Seine*, *Marne*, *Aisne*, *Aubre*, *Vesle*, and other Rivers. The *Meuse* or *Maes* has its Spring in this Province, but soon runs out of it into the Duchy of *Bar*, which it crosses from S. to N. and then returns into this Province and passes by *Sedan* and *Charleville*, from whence it runs thro' the Country of *Namur*, Bishopric of *Liege*, and Duchy of *Gelderland*, into *Holland*, where it falls into Sea near the *Briel*. The Air is very wholesome, but the Soil dry and chalky, so that it produces but little Wheat, a great deal of Rye, and chiefly an excellent Sort of light Wine, the most delicate in all *France*, well known by the Name of *Champain*. Here are very good Pastures, and the Country contains very large Plains, and was therefore in *Latin* call'd *Campania*, whence its *French* one of

Champagne. 'Tis in many Places bordered with noble Forests and Mountains, affording Variety of Game, and Mines of Iron and other Metals. The chief Trade is in Corn, Wine, and Iron, transported to other Parts of the Kingd. by several of its navigable Rivers. 'Twas governed by Counts of its own till 1274. but its Union, together with the County of *Brie*, with the Dominions of *France* was finally confirmed in 1361. In this Prov. are 2 Archbishoprics, *Rheims* and *Sens*, and 4 Bishoprics, *Langres*, *Chaalons*, *Troyes*, and *Meaux*. The Province is divided into 8 Districts, almost equal, *Champagne* proper, *Rhemois*, *Rethelois*, *Pertbois*, *Vallage*, *Bassigne*, *Senonais*, and *Brie Champenoise*. *CHAMPAGNE* proper contains the Cities and Towns of *Troyes*, *Pont-sur-Seine*, *Rameru*, *Plancy*, *Chaalons*, *Mery sur-Seine*, *Espernay*, *Ay*, *Dormans*, *Sainte Menchould*, *Vertus*.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, on the N. of the Province of *New-York*, *N. America*, W. lon. 75. lat. 45. Here the *French* have built Forts, and in a manner expelled us from the N. Part of this Country.

CHANCE. See *DIU*.

CHANNERIE, or *Chanonrie*, in the Shire of *Ross*, *Scotland*, 5 m. fr. *Inverness*, and 7 fr. *Nairn*, was so call'd from a College of *Canons Regular* that flourish'd here, when it was the See of a Bishop, and had a large Cathedral, Part of which yet remains, and a Castle where the Bp. dwelt. It's a Market-Town, and Seat of a Presbytery, containing 7 Parishes; and here's a stately House of the late Earl of *Seaforth*. It stands on the Peninsula between the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, among pleasant and fruitful Hills, & has a Ferry over the *Firth* into *Murray*. The great Mountain *Weeves* lies to the N. of it.

CHANTEBON, in *Upper Siam*, *E. Indies* (in common Maps call'd *Liam*), stands at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, near the Gulph of *Siam*, and in the extreme S. E. Part of that Country, at the Foot of 1 of the Chains of Mountains that runs fr. N. to S. & separates *Siam* from *Cambodia*. *Fontenay* says the River is broad but not deep, but *Gervaise* that 'tis navigable for large Ships.

CHAONIA. See *EPHROSUS*.

CHAPPEL IN THE FRITH, a Market Town, in the *High Peak*, *Derbyshire*, 26 m. N. W. of *Derby*, 149 from *London*, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 53. 22. Market Saturday. Fairs *Ascension-day*, *May 4*. *June 1*. *July 7*. *Oct. 5*.

CHAPPEL OF PLAISTER, near *Box*, in *Wilts*.

CHAPULTEPEC, where *Montezuma's* Country Palace of Recreation stood, in *Mexico*, at the Foot of a Hill, in the Garden of which is a good Spring, which was accidentally found by digging to find *Montezuma's* Treasure. Here begin the famous Arches and Aqueducts which convey the excellent Water from *Santa Fe*, 3. leag. distant, to *Mexico*. *Gemelli*.

CHAQUA, under which Name is comprehended all that Part of *Paraguay*, *Tucuman*, and *Rio de la Plata*, under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Santa Cruz*, in the Mountains, and the Archbishop of *Chaquá*, which is a vast Extent of Land. It's divided into several Parcels by Rivers rising in the Mountains of *Peru*, and falling (after a Run of many leag.) either into mighty Lakes, or the Rivers *Paraguay* and *La Plata*. As to the Religious Manners of the Original Natives, what's most remarkable is, Every particular Person superstitiously chuses a Fish for his Protector, and worships it so religiously all his Life after, that (it being against his Conscience to eat, digest, and send into a Jakes, his God) he'll rather starve than eat any of that Species. Those up the Country are reported so tall, that an ordinary Man can scarce reach their Heads with his Hands. *Techo*.

CHARABON, or *Cheriboa*, a Sea Port Town on the N. Coast of the Island of *Java*, 130 m. says *Salmon*, 80 says another Writer, E. of *Batavia*, E. lon. 108. S. lat. 6.

CHARACH, in the Land of *Tob*, *Judaea*, was probably the same with *Charac*.

CHARACENE antiently was the most S. Part of *Susiana*, a Province of *Persia*, lying on the *Persian Gulph*, between the *Tigris* and the *Euleus*; and was so named from *Chorax* City, at first call'd *Alexandria* from its Founder *Alexander the Great*; afterwards *Antiochia* from *Antiochus V.* King of *Syria*, who repair'd and embellish'd it; and lastly *Chorax Spasines*, i. e. the Mole of *Spasines*, an *Arabian* King of that Name, he having secured it against the Overflowings of the *Tigris* by a high Mole extending 3 m. which served as a Fence to all that Country. *Dionysius Periegetes* and *Isidorus* Author of the *Parthica Mansiones* were both Natives of this City.

CHARCAS, or *LOS CHARCAS*, the S. Part of *Peru*, *S. America*, has *Chili* and *Tucuman* S. Part of *Paraguay* and

of the Country of the *Amazons* E. the Audience of *Lima* N. and the *S. Sea* W. It extends along the Sea-Coast fr. the 25th degr. S. lat. to *Rio Tomma* in lat. 17. 10. So that its Length is 7 Degrees 55 Minutes, i. e. 570 m. in a strait Line. But considering the Windings of the Coast we may reckon it 600. Its greatest Extent fr. W. to E. seems about 400 m. and in some Places much less. The Climate's but indifferent, being on the Shore excessive hot; and the Inland Parts partake so much of the other Extreme, that 'tis said the *Spanish* Ladies when pregnant are obliged to remove to a warmer Climate e'er they can be delivered. The Soil is, however, generally fruitful, made so on the Coast by Art, whilst the Inland Valleys among the Mountains are from Nature luxuriously fertile, being every where sufficiently water'd, whereas on the Coast are no Rivers at all. The Commodities may be reduced to 3, viz. *Pimento*, a Kind of Pepper little different from our *Jamaica Pepper*, which grows on the Coast, and produces to the Inhabitants full 600,000 Pieces-of-Eight per An. and the other 2 are Silver and Gold; of which we shall give an Account in proper Articles. This Province must be distinguish'd from the Audience, or Jurisdiction, which is of much larger Extent, comprehending all *Tucuman*. In the Province are the Cities, &c. of *La Plata*, *Potosi*, *Santa Cruz de la Sierra*, *Misique*, *Porco*, *Oropeza*, *La Paz*, *Titicaca*, *Atacama*, *Arica*, *Ylo*, and *Chule* or *Xuli*.

CHARBOROUGH, in *Dorset*, is sit. on a Rivulet that runs into the *Stour*, S. W. of *Winburn Minster*.

CHARCHEDON. See CARTHAGE.

CHARD, in *Somersetshire*, 140 m. fr. *London*, is a Post-Town, which in the Reign of *Hen. III.* was made a Free Borough, and sent Members to Parliament 9 Times, but lost that Privilege by Negligence. The Assizes were formerly kept here, till found too small, and too remote from the Heart of the County. It lies on a Descent, with several Streams running thro' it, which keep it clean; one in particular, by being turned N. or S. will, 'tis affirm'd, run into the *Severn* or into the *British Channel*. It has 4 Streets, which terminate near the Market-Place; which is a good one for Corn and Shambles Meat, on Tuesdays. Fairs are *St. James's-day*, *All-Saints*, & *Lady-day*. A Woollen Manufacture (but not over considerable) is here carried on. When the Duke of *Monmouth* was in Arms against *K. James II.* he sent a Trumpet to *Ld. Churchill*, afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, who had secured this Town with the Militia of *Dorsetshire* and a few Regular Forces, to summon him to surrender; but without Effect.

CHARDSTOCK, in *Dorset*, near *Bemister*. The *Philosophical Transactions* give Account of a Woman that had lain here 8 Days under the Snow, without Nourishment, yet alive and healthy.

CHARENTE, a River of *France*, which, rising in *Limousin*, runs W. by *Angouleme* and *Saintes*, falling into the Bay of *Biscay*, opposite to the Isle of *Oleron*.

CHARENTON, a large Town in the Isle of *France*, sit. on the *Marne*, 3 m. S. E. of *Paris*, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 48. 45. Here the Protestants of *Paris*, when tolerated, used to go to Church. But their Church was pull'd down when the Edict of *Nantes* was repealed; and a Nunnery is built in the room.

CHARIA, (or *Agios Adrianos*, from a Castle built here by the Emp. *Adrian*) in the *Peloponnesus*, or *Morea*, 7 m. fr. *Agos* to N. W. and 20 fr. *Corinth* to S. is now no more than an ordinary Village, tho' thought to be on the same Spot where ancient *Mycenae* stood, which was Capital of a Kingdom of 200 Years Continuance.

CHARING, in *Kent*, between *Lenham* and *Westwell*, on the S. Side of the Road from *Maidstone* to *Canterbury*, situate on a Spring of the River *Len*. Fairs *Apr. 23.* & *Oct. 18.*

CHARLCOT, in *Warwickshire*, near the *Avon*, to N. E. of *Stratford*.

CHARISTUS, a River of *Colchis*.

CHARLEMONT, in *Armagh County*, *Ulster* Prov. *Ireland*, 4 m. fr. *Dungannon*, had Name from *Charles Blount* *Ld. Montjoy*, who in *Q. Eliz.*'s Time built a strong Fortrefs on the River *Blackwater*, on the Borders of *Tyrone*, and gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Caulfield*. *D. Schomberg* took it for *K. Wm.* in *May 1690*.

CHARLEMONT, in the Prov. of *Namur*, *Austr. Netherlands*, 18 m. fr. *Charleroy* to S. E. and 16 fr. *Namur* S.; E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 50. 10. It stands on Top of a Mountain, at the Foot of which runs the *Maes*. The Bishop of *Liege* granted the Ground on which it stands to Emp. *Cha. V.* who built a Castle and small City, which he annex'd to the Earldom of *Namur* in 1555. 'Twas yielded to the

French in 1678. And as the Place was so small *Leuis XIV.* caused the Borough of *Givet* at the Bottom of the Hill to be fortify'd. It contains 2 Towns, separated by the *Maes*, 1 call'd *Givet St. Hilaire*, the other *Givet Notre-Dame*. So that *Charlemont* consisted properly of 3 different Towns, regularly fortify'd by *Vauban*. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* the *French* were obliged to surrender *Charlemont* to the late Emperor, but kept the 2 Villages of *Givet*.

CHARLEROY, in the same Prov. of *Namur*, 15 m. fr. *Namur* W. 18 fr. *Mons* E. and 26 fr. *Brussels* S.; E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 50. 30. situate on a Hill near the Conflux of the *Sambre* and the little River *Pieton*. 'Twas formerly but a fine Village; but the Marq. of *Castel-Roderigo*, Governor General of the *Netherlands*, made it a City in 1666, fortify'd it, and call'd it *Charleroy*, after the Name of his Master *Charles II.* King of *Spain*. But the *French*, seizing it next Year, built a Fortrefs flank'd with 6 large Bastions, and added afterwards a Fort to it on the S. of the *Sambre*. 'Twas yielded to them in 1668, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, but restored to the *Spaniards* by the Peace of *Nimwegen* in 1678. In 1692, the *French* bombarded it, and next Year besieged it with a numerous Army, the *M. de Villerey* carrying on the Siege, whilst the *M. Luxemburgh* covered it. So that *K. Wm.* and the Elector of *Bavaria* being not strong enough to attack them, they carry'd it by Surrender on honourable Terms *Oct. 1.* after a gallant Defence 27 Days open Trenches. 'Twas restored to the *Spaniards* by the *Ryswick* Treaty 1697. But after the Death of *K. Cha. II.* the *French* seized it again; and were obliged to evacuate it to the late Emperor. 'Tis a Place of very great Importance, being situate near the Borders of *Hainault*.

CHARLES Cape, a Promontory of *Virginia*, which makes the N. Side of the Streight entering the Bay of *Chesapeake*.

CHARLES Cape, a Promontory of *N. America*, on the S. W. Part of the Streight entering *Hudson's Bay*.

CHARLES Island, in the said Streight.

CHARLES County, in *Maryland*, its Bounds begin on the upper Side of *Indian Creek* and *Bud's Creek*, where *St. Mary's* County ends, and extends to *Mattawoman Creek*, including all the Land lying on the upper Part of *Bud's Creek* and *Indian Creek* Branches. Its chief Places or Parishes are *Bristol* and *Piscataway*.

CHARLES County, in *Virginia*, is in *The Brit. Emp.* in *Amer.* reckon'd together with *Pr. George* County; in which 2 are 161239 Acres, and 3 Parishes, *Martin-Brandon*, *Wyanoke*, and *Westover*.

CHARLES-TOWN, Capital of *S. Carolina*, is built 2 m. fr. Sea, on a Neck of Land between *Ashley* and *Cooper* Rivers, but lying most on *Cooper* River, having a Creek on the N. and another on the S.; W. lon. 78. 16. N. lat. 32. 48. 'Tis the only Free Port in the Province, which is a great Discouragement to it, and Injury to Trade. A certain Author tells us, 'Tis fortify'd more for Beauty than for Strength. But it has 6 Bastions, and a Line all round it. Towards *Cooper* River are *Blake's* Bastion, *Granville* Bastion, a Halfmoon, and *Craven* Bastion. On the S. Creek are the *Palisades* and *Ashley* Bastion, *Johnson's* cover'd Halfmoon, with a Draw-bridge in the Line, and another in the Halfmoon. *Carteret* Bastion is next to it. And if all these Works are well made, and can be well mann'd, &c. we see no Reason why they should not defend as well as beautify. We have, says a late Writer of this Prov. fortify'd *Charles-Town* with strong and regular Works, and erected another Fort upon a Point of Land at the Mouth of *Ashley* River, which commands the Channel so well, that Ships can't easily pass it. But a later says, that the Bastion, *Palisades*, & Fosse next the Land, being much damaged by a Hurricane, and deem'd withal of too great Extent to be defended by the Inhabitants, *Gen. Nicolson* caus'd them to be demolish'd. Those near the Water are still permanent, and in good Repair. This Place is a Market-Town, & thither the whole Product of the Province is brought for Sale. Neither is its Trade inconsiderable; for it deals near 1000 m. into the Continent; tho' 'tis unhappy in a Bar, that admits no Ship above 200 Tons. It has however 16 f. Water at Low Tide; and there's good Riding when a Ship is got close to the Town; and the Harbour is defended by *Johnson's* Fort, which has 40 Guns level with the Surface of the Water. *Ashley* River is navigable for Ships 20 m. above the Town, and for Boats & Pettyaugers [large Canoes] near 40. *Cooper* River is not navigable for Ships so far; but for Pettyaugers much farther. A vast Number of Ships are annually loaded here with Rice, Skins, Pitch, Tar. And tho', besides suffering the Hurricane abovesaid, the Town was destroy'd by

by Fire, with abundance of valuable Merchandizes, in 1740, and it has frequently suffered by Inundations and unhealthy Seasons, yet, under all these Disadvantages, it's one of the best Colonies belonging to *Great-Britain*, and capable of such Improvements as might be of more Advantage to it than any of its N. Colonies. The Situation is very inviting, and the Country about agreeable and fruitful. The Highways are extremely delightful; especially that call'd *Broad-way*, which for 3 or 4 m. makes a Road and Walk *so pleasantly green, that, says Mr. Archdale, I believe no Prince in Europe by all his Art can make so pleasant a Sight for the whole Year.* There are several fair Streets in the Town, and some very handsome Buildings. Here's a publick Library. The Church is large and stately; and, the Number of the Professors of the *Anglicane* Worship increasing daily, the Auditory want Room, tho' it's the most magnificent in *English America*, having 3 Isles, an Organ, & a Gallery all round the Church. Here are also a *French* Church, and a Presbyterian, Anabaptist, and Quaker Meeting-Houses. There are at least 250 Families in this Town most of which numerous, and many of them have 10 or 12 Children in each, amounting to 3000 Souls; for it contains upwards of 600 Houses, generally well built, some of Brick, but more of Timber, and mostly sashed. Here generally resides the Governor, the Assembly sits, Courts of Judicature are held, and the Business of the Province transacted.

CHARLES-TOWN, in *New England*, the Mother of *Boston*, stands on a Peninsula, is much more populous than *Cambridge*, and exceeds it much in respect of Trade, being situate between 2 Rivers, *Mastick* River and *Charles* River, and parted from *Boston* only by the latter, over which is a Ferry so well tended that a Bridge would not be much more convenient, except in Winter, when the Ice will neither bear nor suffer a Boat to move thro' it. Tho' the River is much broader about the Town, 'tis not wider in the Ferry Passage than the *Thames* between *London* and *Southwark*. The Town is so large as to take up all the Space between the 2 Rivers, and is half so big as *Boston*, and capable of being made as strong. 'Tis beautify'd with a handsome large Church, Market-Place by the River's Side, and 2 long Streets leading down to it. The River runs several Miles up the Country. 'Tis said 1000 Vessels clear annually from *Boston* and this Town only, more than from all the *European* Colonies in *America* not in *English* Hands.

CHARLES-TOWN, the only Town in *Nevis*, has large Houses, and Shops well stored, and is defended by *Charles-Fort*. Market is kept here every *Sunday* from Sun-rising to 9 o'Clock Forenoon. This Town suffer'd in 1690 by an Earthquake, of Circumstances so extraordinary, that, tho' it might be more properly related in our Article *NEVIS*, as being general in the Island, &c. we can't forbear inserting the same here, as follows, from *The Brit. Emp. in America*. "On Sunday Apr. 6. about 5 o'Clock in the Evening, a strange hollow Noise was heard for some few Minutes, which was thought to proceed from the great Mountain in the Middle of the Island. The Inhabitants were surpriz'd and amaz'd at it; and immediately after, to their greater Amazement, began a mighty Earthquake, with so much Violence, that almost all the Houses in this Town, of Brick and Stone, were in an Instant levell'd with the Ground, and those built of Timber shook. Every-body made what Haste they could to get out of them. In the Streets the Ground in several Places clove about a Foot a-funder, & hot stinking Water spouted out of the Earth to a great Height. The Sea left its usual Bounds for more than a 3d Part of a Mile, insomuch that very large Fish lay bare on the Shore; but the Water presently return'd again; and afterwards the same strange Motion happen'd several Times, but the Water retired not so fast as at first. The Earth in many Places was thrown up in great Quantities, and Thousands of large Trees went with it, which were buried and no more seen. 'Tis usual almost at every House in this Island to have a large Cistern, to contain Rain-water, 9 or 10 f. deep and 15 or 20 f. Diameter; several of which with the Violence of the Earthquake threw out the Water 8 or 10 f. high; and the Motion of the Earth every where was such as nothing could be more terrible. Several Sloops that pass'd hence to *Antego* felt it at Sea between *St. Lucia* and *Martinico*, in their Way to *Barbados*; the Agitation of the Water being so violent that they thought themselves on Rocks and Shelves, the Vessels shaking as if they would break in Pieces. Others passing the uninhabited Island, or rather Rock, *Redunda*, found the Earthquake so violent there, that great Part of that rocky Isle spilt, and tumbled

into Sea, where it sunk, making as loud a Noise as if several Cannon had been fired. A very great Cloud of Dust ascended into the Air at the Fall. Two very great Comets appear'd in these Parts of the World; and in an Hour & Quarter's Time the Sea ebb'd and flow'd thrice to an unusual Degree.

CHARLEVILLE, in Latin *Carolopolis*, in the *Rethelois*, *Champagne*, *France*, is situate on the *Meuse*, near *Mozieres*, (from which it's separated only by a Bridge; and a Causey planted with Trees, which leads from one City to the other) is 4 leag. fr. *Sedan*, and 35 m. N. W. of *Rheims*; E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 49. 45. 'Twas fortify'd by 8 Bastions and 2 Halfmoons; and *Lewis XIII.* caus'd a Citadel to be built near it, on a Hill call'd *Mount Olympus*, on t'other Side the *Meuse*, which commanded the City, and consisted of 5 small Bastions and as many Halfmoons, the whole surrounded with Ditches; and its Guns would carry as far as *Mozieres*. So that these 3, *Mozieres*, *Charleville*, and *Mt. Olympus*, seem'd to be but 1, and it had been difficult to attack 'em all together, by Reason of the prodigious Compass of the Lines of Circumvallation, and the many Windings of the *Meuse*. However, tho' *Charleville* be under the *French* King's Protection, who keeps a Governor, &c. here, yet he caus'd the Fortifications, and those of *Olympus*, to be demolish'd in 1687. So that *Charleville* is now surrounded with but a single Wall.

CHARLEY Forest, or *Charnwood*, near *Loughborough*, a little to S. W. in *Leicestershire*, is 20 m. in Compass.

CHARLEY, in the Hundr. of *Layland*, *Lancashire*, is situate on a Rivulet that runs into the River *Yarrow*, on the N. E. Side of *Eccleston*, 154 m. fr. *London*. Market Tuesday. Fair Aug. 10.

CHARLTON, on the N. Edge of *Blackheath*, half a m. fr. it, in *Kent*, in the Road from *Greenwich* to *Woolwich*, is a pleasant well-built Village, (whose Church is one of the finest in the Country) and is noted for a Fair call'd *Horn-Fair*, on *St. Luke's Day*, Oct. 18. which is a mere Assembly of Mob, from *London*, &c. who take all kind of Liberties, such as are a Scandal to a civiliz'd Nation; and the Women are especially impudent on that Day, as if it was a Day which justify'd giving themselves a Loose to all manner of Indecency without any Reproach, or without incurring the Censure which such Behaviour would deserve at another Time. The frolicksome Mob go in Procession from *London*, &c. with Horns of divers Kinds upon their Heads, &c. But 'tis Pleasure to observe the old accustom'd Indecencies are of late much restrain'd; tho' not only Horns themselves, but Wares and Toys of all Sorts made of Horn, are still sold at this whimsical Fair. We have no better than vulgar Tradition for the Origin of it; which is this.

—One of our Kings (some say *K. John*), who had a Palace at *Eltham*, being a hunting hereabout, and separated from his Company, enter'd a Cot here, and, finding the Mistress of it alone, took a Liking to her; and having prevailed over her, the Husband came just in the critical Minute, and threaten'd to kill them both. The King was therefore forced to discover himself, and compound with Gold for his Safety, withal giving the injur'd Man all the Land from thence as far as the Place now call'd *Cuckold's Point* (so call'd on this Account) beyond *Rotherith*. Upon which he establish'd the Fair.

in *Northamptonshire*, near *Oxfordshire*.

in *Northumberland*, between *Billingham* & *Greenhaugh*.

CHARLTON { in *Somerset*, on the S. Side of *Keynsham*.
in *Staffordshire*, near *Swinmerton*.
in *Sussex*, 3 m. E. of *Goodwood*, remarkable for the Seats of Foxhunters.
in *Worcestershire*, near *Evesham*.

CHARLTON Island, at the Bottom of *Hudson's Bay*, W. lon. 30. lat. 52. 30. is subject to *Great-Britain*. 'Tis a light white Sand, cover'd over with a white Moss, full of Trees, Juniper and Spruce, tho' not very large; and affords a beautiful Prospect to such as make it in the Spring, after a long Voyage of 3 or 4 Months, in the most dangerous Seas in the World, occasion'd by the vast Mountains of Ice which drive in the Bay and Streights; against which if Ships happen to strike, they are dash'd in Pieces as certainly as if they ran against Rocks; for indeed they, are as 'twere Rocks. To see 1 Day the *Main* bare, the Mountains cover'd with Snow, and Nature looking like a Carcass frozen to Death, and next behold *Charlton* Island spread with Trees, and their Branches making as 'twere one green Tuft of the whole; is a Surprise that must give the greatest Pleasure, after an intolerable Winter-Voyage. Its Name was given it by Capt. Tho.

Tho. James, who, in his Voyage to discover a N. W. Passage, in 1631 and 1632, display'd the *English* Colours here on the 29th of May; Pr. Charles's Birth-day.

CHARMES, a small City of Lorraine on the *Moselle*, 9 m. fr. *Mirecourt* to E. 18 fr. *Nancy* to S. & 26 fr. *Toul* to S. E.

CHARMISTER, in *Dorset*; near *Dorchester*.

CHARMOUTH, in *Dorset*; at the Mouth of the River *Char*, on the N. E. Side of *Lyme Regis*. The Stage-Coach from *Exeter* uses to take a short Beveridge here, where the Passengers in Summer meet with fine new Prawns, &c. Here the *Danes* formerly worsted the *English* in 2 Battles; but in 838 were in their Turn totally routed by them. K. Charles II. came hither after the Battle of *Worcester*, with Design to go over to *France*; but being suspected by the Master of the Vessel's Wife, withdrew to *Salisbury*.

CHARWOOD Forest. See CHARLEY.

CHAROLLES, the Capital of the *Charolois*, in *Burgundy*, *France*, lies on the River *Reconce*, about 8 leag. fr. *Macon*, and 37 m. S. W. of *Challons-sur-Saône*, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 46. 35. 'Tis a small City, but 300 Paces long and 250 broad, and has but 2 Gates.

CHARON Lake. The poetic Story of CHARON, the grim churlish Ferriman of Hell, who in his Boat wafts the Souls of the Dead over the *Stygian* Lake, &c. is so often mention'd, even in common Discourse, that we may well suppose it pretty well known to most People that are not totally ignorant and rude: But whence it might probably have had its Rise most may want to be inform'd. Whether the Name be of *Egyptian* Origin, as *Cajetan* asserts it, and signifies a *Ferriman*, or Customer of a Haven, to whom Toll is paid, we shall omit a critical Inquiry into. What we are to give here Account of is, that the celebrated old Lake MOERIS, in *Egypt*, [Of which see a Description, &c. in the Article EGYPT] is by the Inhabitants at present call'd The Lake of CHARON, concerning whom they tell the following Story: That being a Person of mean Extraction, and resolv'd to get Money by any Means, he planted himself by this Lake, and exacted of every Corpse that was ferried over to be interr'd a certain Sum. Tho' he did this without any Authority from the Prince, yet he carried on the Imposition for several Years, till, refusing Passage to the dead Body of the King's Son, unless the usual Sum were paid him, the Cheat was discover'd. However, he made the King so sensible of the great Advantage it would be to him to continue this Duty by his Royal Authority, that he order'd it to be constantly paid for the future, appointing CHARON his First Minister, and confirm'd him in his old Employment, which he made the First Post in the Kingdom. And CHARON got such vast Riches in it, that he became powerful enough to assassinate the King, and mount the Throne in his stead.

CHAROST, or Charroft, in *Lower Berry*, *France*, is sit. on the River *Arnon*, 5 leag. fr. *Bourges*, and 1 & half fr. *Issoudun* to W. It's surrounded with Walls, & has 2 Suburbs, in 1 of which is the Parish Church of *St. Michael*. Here's a Castle on S. of the City. The neighbouring Pastures are fill'd with Cattle; and there are some Vineyards which produce good Wine.

CHARRAN, mention'd by *St. Stephen*, and in *Gen. xi. 31, 32.* nam'd *Haran* (in Memory, as 'tis thought, of *Haran* the Son of *Terah*, and Brother of *Abraham*, & Father of *Lot*) was sit. in the W. or N. W. Part of *Mesopotamia*, on a River which runs into the *Euphrates*. It was, with little Alteration, call'd *Carre* by the *Romans*. See CARRÆ.

CHARTHAM, in *Kent*, 3 m. fr. *Canterbury*, stands in a fine Sporting-Country, and has a Trout River running thro' it call'd the *Stour*.

St. CARTIER, a small City of *Lower Berry*, *France*, about a League from *La Chatre* to S.

CHARTLEY-CASTLE, in *Staffordshire*, 3 m. N. E. fr. *Stafford*, near the Coal-pits and Brine-pits, has a very large Park 2 m. N. of the *Trent*, and belongs to E. *Ferrers*. Dr. Plot mentions a Shuffleboard in the Hall of this Castle, 10 Yards and 13 Inches long, which, tho' made up of 260 Pieces, each about 18 Inches long in the general; yet they are so nicely glued together, that no Table is freer from Rubs.

CHARTRES, (in Latin *Civitas Carnutum*, & antiently *Autricum*) Capital of *Beauce*, *France*, is sit. on a Hill, on the Banks of the *Eure*, 14 leag. fr. *Paris* to S. W. and 13 from *Orléans* N. W. lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 48. 28. 'Tis divided into two by the *Eure*. The Streets are very narrow, which is a Mark of its Antiquity (for it's supposed 1 of the most antient Cities in the Kingdom). Here are several Manufactures, for which the River is very serviceable; but

the chief Trade is Corn, the Country being so fruitful as to furnish several Provinces. It's the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Paris*. 'Twas one of the greatest in *France* before that *Blois* was erected, but contains at present but 6 Archdeacons. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, was burnt by Lightning in 1020, being then of Timber, but has since been rebuilt of Stone. Its Choir, its Church underground, and its 2 Steeples, are much admir'd; & they shew in it a Well into which a great many Christians were thrown by the *Roman* Proconsul *Quirinus*. Here are several other magnificent Churches, Collegiate and Parochial, 3 Abbeys, and several Religious Houses. The Grove of the *Druids* mention'd by *Cæsar* was on a Hill near this Town.

CHARTREUSE GRAND, the Capital of all the Convents of the *Chartreuse* Monks, sit. 7 m. N. E. of *Grenoble*, in *Dauphine*, *France*; E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 45. 20. to which they ascend 3 m. thro' an almost impenetrable Forest of Fir-trees. Here the Deputies of all the Convents, being upwards of 200, meet annually. These Monks are not allow'd to speak to one another but at certain Hours and at certain Places; but are busied in all Mechanic Arts, and spin and weave their own Cloaths, and make all manner of Instruments and Utensils of Wood, Iron, Brass, &c. On Holidays only they are permitted to walk out, & open their Mouths at Pleasure.

CHARWEL, a River in *Northamptonshire*.

CHARYBDIS. The famous SCYLLA & CHARYBDIS, much celebrated by the Poets, are at the N. Entrance of the *Fretum Siculum*, or Streight of *Messina*, now call'd *Galefaro*. The former is a Rock on the Coast of *Italy*, the latter a Whirlpool on the Side of *Sicily*; which brings to mind an egregious Blunder in that admir'd *Milonic-Burlesque* Poem, *The Splendid Shilling*,

"On *Scylla* or *Charybdis*, dangerous Rocks!" as if this Vortex, or Whirlpool, was a Rock. The Passage between these 2 was antiently reckon'd very dangerous, & hard to escape one or other of them; hence the Proverb *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, He that endeavours to avoid the *Charybdis* runs foul of *Scylla*; --- answering to our own Proverb, *Out of the Fryingpan into the Fire*. *Bochart* will have the Name deriv'd from the *Phanician* Words *Caor Obdan*, i. e. *Hole of Perdition*. But now Navigation is so much better understood, modern Sailors find no such Inconvenience here.

CHASMENÆ, antiently a City of *Sicily*, built by the *Syracusians*.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, (in Latin *Castrum Brientii*) in the Bishopric of *Nantes*, *Britany*, *France*, is a small City fenced with an old Castle, sit. towards the Confines of *Anjou*, between *Nantes* to N. E. and *Rennes* to S. W. about 8 or 9 Leagues from each.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a Town of the *Cambresis*, in the *French Netherlands*, is sit. on the River *Selle*, 14 m. fr. *Cambray* to S. E. 7 fr. *Landrecy* W. 26 fr. *Bapaume* E. about 5 from the Borders of *Champagne* to N.; E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 50. 6. 'Tis a very populous Town, by reason the Inhabitants have always maintain'd their Privileges, and been free from Taxes. The Archbishop is temporal Lord of this City, where he has a noble Palace, both the Building and Gardens being very magnificent. 'Twas formerly a fortified Town; but has been so often taken and retaken that the Fortifications are quite ruin'd.

CHATEAU-CHALON, a Town in *Franche Compté*, *France*, 20 m. S. of *Dole*, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 46. 50.

CHATEAU-DAUPHINE, a Fortrefs on the Frontiers of *Piedmont* and *Dauphine*; E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. 30.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, (in Latin *Castrum Lidi*) in *Maine*, *France*, a small City, sit. on the Right Side of the River *Loir*, on the Borders of *Touraine* and *Vendomois*, between *Tours* and *Le Mans*, about 8 leag. from each. 'Tis famous in History for sustaining a Siege of 7 Years against *Herbert* Count of *Le Mans*. It contains about 360 Families in 3 Parishes. 'Tis the Native Place of the celebrated *Nicholas Coëffeteau*, one of the most elegant *French* Writers.

CHATDAU-DUN, antiently *Rupes Claræ*, or *Urbs Clara*, because, as it stands on a Hill, it's seen at a great Distance, is the Capital of *Dunois*, between *Orléans*, *Chartres*, *Blois*, and *Vendôme*, 9 leag. from the 3 first, and 7 from the last, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 48. 5. The *Loir* runs at the Foot of the Hill on which it stands. 'Tis an antient City, in which is a Castle; and in which Castle is a holy Chapel, which has a rich Chapter. In the Town is a Royal Abbey, a Collegiate and 3 Parochial Churches, besides 4 Parochial Churches in the Suburbs, which are larger than the City. It had

had antiently a Mint. 'Tis the Seat of an Election, the District of which produces Wine, Cider, Corn, and Fruit. And in some Parishes are Manufactories of Woollen Stuffs; which they sell at *Tours, Orleans, and Paris.*

CHATEAU-GONTIER, (in Latin *Castellum Gontieri*) in *Anjou, France*, stands on the River *Mayenne*, which divides it from its Suburb call'd *Axe*, 5 or 6 leag. fr. *Angers.* 'Tis a pretty considerable City, with a Castle, and has a particular Governor. Here are 3 Parish Churches, besides a Collegiate one, and several Convents. The Trade is in Linnen-Cloth and Serges, and Wax. Near is a Spring good for Cure of the Gravel.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, (in Latin *Castrum Mediolanum*) in *Lower Berry, France*, is sit. on the Rivulet *Sinaise*, 8 leag. fr. *Iffoudun* to N. In its Castle is an antient Tower thought to have been built by *Julius Caesar.*

CHATEAU-NEUF, (in Latin *Castellum Novum*) in *Upper Berry, France*, is sit. on the River *Cher*, near the Borders of *Bourbonnois*, 5 leag. fr. *Bourges* to S. upon a Hill, and is divided into the *Upper & Lower City.* The Castle stands in the *Upper.* The *Lower* stands on the Declivity of the Hill, and extends to the River.

CHATEAU-PORTIEN, (in Latin *Castrum Portianum*) in the *Rhemois, Champagne, France*, a small City on the *Aisne*, 3 or 4 leag. below *Reims*, 6 fr. *Reims* to S. at the Foot of the Castle, which stands on a Rock, and separated from the City by the River.

CHATEAU-REGNARD, (in Latin *Castrum Vulpinum*) in the *Gastinois, France*, is seated on the little River *Ouaine*, which 2 leag. lower falls into the *Loign* at *Montargis.* 'Twas formerly a considerable Place, defended by a Castle, which was demolished by Order of the Court 1627. In this City is a Manufacture of Woollen-cloth proper to clothe Soldiers.

CHATEAU-ROUX, or rather *Chateau-Raoul*, (in Latin *Castrum Radulphi*) in *Lower Berry, France*, is sit. on the River *Indre*, 7 leag. fr. *Iffoudun*, and 15 fr. *Bourges* N. It has several Churches, Convents, and Nunneries. The Castle stands at one End of the Town, on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the *Indre* along a large fine Meadow. It's the Seat of an Election; but the Territory one of the most barren Spots in *France*; the only fruitful Lands being along the *Indre*, the rest only Forests, Heaths, Ponds. But the first yields Fuel to the Forges, the 2d Food for Cattle, and the 3d Fish, sold thro' *Berry* and *Touraine.* Here's the most considerable Manufacture of Woollen Cloth in the Kingdom, and employs above 10,000 Persons.

CHATEAU-THIERY, (in Latin *Castrum Theodoric*) in *Brie Champenoise, France*, is a very fine though small City, with a noble Castle, adorn'd with fine Gardens, sit. on the S. Side of the *Marne*, about 7 leag. fr. *Meaux* to E. 7 fr. *Reims* to S. W. and 15 fr. *Paris* to E. Its Suburbs, which are larger than the City, are also fine. The celebrated *La Fontaine* was born here, 1621, and died April 13. 1695.

CHATHAM, in *Kent*, as 'twere adjoining & a Suburb to *Rocheſter*, being parted but by the River *Medway*, 30 m. S. E. of *London*; E. lon. 40 min. lat. 51. 20. was built by K. *Cha. II.* after the first *Dutch War*, and has since been the Station for the Royal Navy. The Dock indeed (which *Camden* extols as the best appointed that ever the Sun saw even in his Time) was begun by Q. *Eliz.* for Defence of which she rais'd a Fort upon the Bank at *Upnor*; but has receiv'd wonderful Improvements from her Successors; for K. *Cha. I.* erected several Arsenals, Store-houses, & Dock; to which K. *Cha. II.* & K. *Ja. II.* made such farther Additions of new Docks, Launches, Mast-houses, Boat-houses, Store-houses, (one no less than 660 f. long) Boat-yards, Anchor-Yards, Forges, Foundaries, Canals, & Ditches for preserving the Masts and Yards in the Water, and so well fenced them with new Forts at *Gillingham, Cockham Wood, the Swomp,* &c. that there is not perhaps a more compleat Arsenal in the whole World; especially if we consider what a Guard the Castle of *Queenborough* & the Royal Fort of *Sheerness* are to it. The Public Edifices are surprisngly large and beautiful. The Ware-houses, or rather Streets of Ware-houses and Store-houses, for the Naval Treasure, are the largest in Dimension, and most in Number, any where. In the Store-houses are laid up the Sails, Rigging, Ammunition, Guns, great and small Shot, Small Arms, Swords, Cutlasses, Half-pikes, with all other Furniture of the Ships moor'd in the *Medway*, Powder excepted, which is generally kept in particular Magazines, to prevent Accidents. All these Stores are repositd in separate Buildings, & Store-houses appropriated for the Furniture of every Ship, & may be taken

ken out on the most emergent Occasion without Confusion. Besides these are Ware-houses for Stores, &c. for the Ships in general, and others to be built, or for repairing, &c. For this Purpose there are separate and respective Magazines of Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Rosin, Tallow, Oil; also Sail-cloth, standing and running Rigging, ready fitted, and Cordage not fitted; with Blocks, Tackles, Runners, &c. Cooks, Boatswains, and Gunners Stores; Anchors of all Sizes, Grappels, Chains, Bolts, Spikes, wrought & unwrought Iron, Cast Iron, Pots, Cauldrons, Furnaces, &c. also Boats, spare Masts and Yards; with great Quantities of Lead, Nails, and all other Necessaries. Here's a Commissioner, with Clerk of the Cheque, Store-Keeper, Master-Shipwright, Clerks of the Controul and Survey, &c. for the better Management of the Yards and Store-houses, give proper Orders, and keep proper Accounts. So that all the Places set apart for the Works are like a well-govern'd City; and every one well knowing what he has to do, there's not the least Confusion, even in the greatest Hurry of Business. For tho' there are 1500 Men, Shipwrights, Corkers, Smiths, Rope-makers, &c. constantly employ'd, they are often forced to work double Tides, Sundays unexcepted. And 'tis well known the *Royal Sovereign*, a First-rate, which was moor'd in the *Medway*, with nothing on board her but her Masts standing, was equipp'd with such Diligence, that in 3 Days she fell down to *Blackſtokes* compleatly rigg'd for an Expedition, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* being then her Capt. 'Twas here that the *Loyal London*, a First-rate of 100 Guns, was built, compleatly rigg'd, mann'd, and gunn'd, by the City of *London*, and presented to K. *Cha. II.* But the Mouth of the River happened to be so neglected in the *Dutch War*, 1667, that the Enemy came up to *Blackſtokes* and fired some of the 1st-Rates, and other Men of War, in the Harbour. By which Misfortune the *Loyal London* became useless for Sailing. Yet it still lies at Anchor opposite to *Chatham Yard*, where it serves for a Chapel; and Divine Service is performed in it every Sunday, for the Commissioner and other Officers, who are carried to and fro by Boats employ'd on purpose, which are free for all who please to go. In the River is a Guard-boat, which like the Main-Guard in a Garrison rows the Grand Round at certain Times by every Ship, to see that the People on board are at their Posts. If the Man placed to look out in each Ship calls not *Who comes there?* the Guard-boat immediately boards it, to examine into such Defect of Duty. The Church stands on a Precipice, near the Yard, and commands an extensive Prospect up and down the *Medway.* Under the Church-Yard, adjoining the River, is the Gun-Yard, holding several Hundreds of the largest & best Guns in the Kingdom, fit for immediate Use whenever wanted. In the Town is a handsome Victualling-Office, for more speedily furnishing the Men of War with Provisions on Emergency. That call'd the *Chest at Chatham* was instituted 1588, the memorable Year of the Defeat of the *Spanish Invincible Armado*; when, with the Advice of Sir *Fra. Drake* and Sir *J. Hawkins*, and others, the Seamen in the Service of Q. *Eliz.* voluntarily assign'd a Portion of each Man's Pay to the Relief of their then wounded Fellows; which Method being confirmed by the Q. has been maintain'd ever since. An Hospital was also erected here at the private Expence of Sir *J. Hawkins*, and incorporated by the said Q. for Relief of 10 or more Aged and maimed Mariners or Shipwrights. This Place gives Title of Baron to the D. of *Argyle.* Market Saturday. Fairs May 4. Sept. 8.

CHATIGAN, or as the Natives call it *Chittagoung*, but as the Portuguese call it *Xatigam*, in the *Mogul Territory, India*, sit. in *Bengal*, at the Mouth of the most E. Branch of the *Ganges*, about 50 leag. below *Dacca*; E. lon. 91. lat. 23. The Distance hence to *Sagor*, the W. most Channel of the *Ganges*, is, according to *Hamilton*, about 100 leag. Mr. *Fytch* says 'tis the chief Harbour of the Country, and formerly a Place of considerable Trade. 'Twas the first Settlement the Portuguese made in *Bengal*; but the Dangers their Ships ran in coming hither in the S. W. Monsoons made them remove to *Bandel at Hugueley*; and 'tis now a poor Place. Tho' the *Mogul* keeps a *Cadje*, or Judge, here, yet the Descendants of those Portuguese who follow'd the Fortune of Sultan *Sujah*, when he was forced to quit *Bengal*, are its Lords Paramount. The Government is so anarchical, that every one goes arm'd with Sword, Pistol, & Blunderbuss, not excepting the Priests themselves, who often use them to as bad Ends as the licentious Laity. Other Authors say, the Portuguese assuming a kind of Sovereignty here formerly, and associating with Pirates and Banditti of all Nations, so interrupted Commerce, that the late *Mogul* found

found it necessary to send an Army to extirpate them.

CHATILLON SUR L'INDRE, (in Latin *Castilio ad Ingerim*) in *Touraine, France*, a small but agreeable City on the *Indre*; on the Borders of *Berry*; 4 leag. above *Loches* to N. E. has a Collegiate Church, a Convent of *Augustines*, and another of *Ursuline Nuns*.

CHATILLON-SUR-LOING, (in Latin *Castilio ad Luvium*) in the *Gastinois, France*, is thus called because sit. on the River *Loing*, 3 or 4 leag. above *Montargis*. Here's a Castle without the City, which commands it, being built on the Side of a Hill. Here is a Collegiate Church, and a Convent of Nuns.

CHATILLON on the *Seine*, in *Burgundy, France*, 12 leag fr. *Dijon* N. and 10 fr. *Langres* W. is built so that the Extremities of it are on a rising Ground, and the Middle in a Bottom, that it forms a kind of Amphitheatre. The *Seine* divides it into 2 Parts, one call'd *Chaumont*, the other *le Bourg*; the Circumference of the whole about 3500 Paces. It has 1 Parish Church, 2 Chapels of Ease, 3 Convents of Monks, 3 of Nuns, a Hospital for poor Passengers (to continue in't 2 Days), another for Inhabitants, & a College. It's a Bailiwick and Seat of a Prefidial Court: This City is under a Governor distinct from him of the Province.

CHAT-MOSS, in *Lancashire*, on the W. Side of the *Irwell* towards *Leigh* and *Newton*; is a wet marshy Ground for 5 or 6 m. or more, each Way, in which Trees are often dug up that are used for Fuel, and burn as clear and bright as Torches, being of the Fir Kind and full of Turpentine. There are many of these Mosses in this County. Let this serve for a Description of the rest. The Surface at a Distance looks black and dirty, & is indeed frightful to think of; for 'twill bear neither Horse nor Man, unless in an exceeding dry Season, and then not to be travelled over with Safety. This Surface seems a Collection of the small Roots of innumerable Vegetables, matted together & interwoven so thick, as well the larger Roots as small Fibres, that it makes a Substance hard enough to be cut into Turf or Peat, which in some Places they pile and dry for Fuel. The Roots are generally not unlike those of Asparagus or Bearbind, and have no Earth among them save what they contract from the Air and Dust flying in it: but the Rain keeps them as 'twere always growing, tho' not much increasing. In some Places the Surface is very thick, in others less so; sometimes the Thickness is 8 or 9 f. and the Water drained from it looks clear, but of deep brown Colour, like stale Beer. The Land is entirely waste, except for poor Cottagers Fuel, and the Quantity used for that is very small. Under the Moss are found the Trees above spoken of, which are so unaccountable. They use Poles and Spits to find where they lie. Their burning so may possibly be owing to the bituminous *Stratum* in which they lie, as well as their internal Turpentine. See more of these Mosses in our Article CHESHIRE.

La CHATRE, in *Lower Berry, France*, is sit. on the Banks of the little River *Indre*, 15 leag. fr. *Bourges* to N. It has 2 Churches, 1 of them belonging to the *Carmelites*, who have a Convent here.

CHATELERAUT, a Town of *Poitou* and Province of *Orleansois, France*, sit. on the River *Vienne*, 18 m. N. E. of *Poitiers*, E. lon. 35 min. lat. 46. 45.

CHATELET, a Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Province of *Namur*, sit. on the *Sambre*, 4 m. E. of *Charleroy*, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 25.

CHATTESWORTH, in *Derbyshire*, 6 m. fr. *Chesterfield*, and 114 fr. *London*, is the Seat of the D. of *Devonshire*, by the River *Derwent* in the *Peak*, and reckon'd 1 of its Wonders, being a noble stately Seat, of which Dr. *Leigh* says, that, like the Sun in a hazy Air, it gives Lustre to the dusky Mountains of the *Peak*. This glorious Fabrick may be said to have 2 or 3 Founders, who have improved one upon another: The first was Sir *Wm. Cavendish*, or *Cavendish*, Knt. descended from the noble and antient Family of the *Gernons*, famous in *Norfolk* and *Essex*, by a younger Branch, who settling at *Cavendish* in *Suffolk*, took his Name from thence; but he dying before it was finish'd, his Lady finish'd it according to her Husband's Plan, which has been since so mightily improv'd, & particularly by the first Duke, Grandfather of the present D. of *Devonshire*, that it seems impossible to add to its Beauty & Magnificence. The very Disadvantages of Situation contribute to the Beauty of the Place, & are made subservient to the Builder's Design. On the E. Side, not far distant, rises a prodigious high Mountain, so thick planted with beautiful Trees, that you only see a rising Wood gradually ascending, as if the Trees crow-

ded one above t'other to admire the stately Pile before 'em? On Top of this Mountain they dig Mill-stones; & here begins a vast extended Moor, which for 15 or 16 m. together N. has neither Hedge, House, or Tree, but a waste & howling Wilderness, over which, when Strangers travel, it is impossible to find their Way without Guides. Nothing can be more surprising to a Traveller from the N. when after a tedious Progress thro' such a dismal Desert, on a sudden the Guide brings him to this Precipice, where he looks down from a comfortless, barren, and, as he thought, endless Moor; into the most delightful Valley, and sees a beautiful Palace, adorn'd with fine Gardens. Nothing can be more surprising than this Contrast, and to think what a Genius it must be that should lay out so great a Design in such a Place where the Mountains intercept the Clouds; and threaten, if Earthquakes were frequent here, to bury whole Towns, and (what seems equal to a Town) this House, in their Ruins. On the Plain, which extends from Top of this Mountain, is a large Body of Water, which takes up near 30 Acres, and, from the Ascents round it, receives, as into a Cistern, all the Water that falls, which, thro' Pipes, supplies the Cascades, Water-works, Ponds, and Canals in the Gardens. Before the W. Front of the House, which is the most beautiful, and where the first Foundress built a very august Portal, runs the River *Derwent*; which tho' not many Miles here from its Source, yet is a rapid Stream, when by hasty Rains, or the Melting of Snows, the Hills pour down their Waters into its Channel; for the Current, by reason of its many contracted Passages among Rocks; (Pieces of which, of an incredible Bulk, come sometimes rolling down its Stream) on the least Motion of its Waters above their ordinary Height, roars like the Breaches on the Sea Shore. Over this River is a stately Stone-Bridge, with an antient Tower upon it, and in an Island in the River an antient Fabrick all of Stone, and built like a Castle, which are the Works of the said Foundress, and shew the Greatness of the original Design; but are all, except the Bridge, eclipsed, as it were, by the modern Glories of the later Edifice. The Front to the Garden is a regular Piece of Architecture: The Frize, under the Cornice, has the Motto of the Family upon it in gilt Letters, so large as to take up the whole Front, though the Words are but two, CAVENDO TUTUS, which is no less applicable to the Situation of the House than to the Name of the Family. The Sashes of the Attick Story are Seventeen Foot high, of polish'd Looking-Glass, two Foot wide, and the Wood-Work double-gilt. Under this Front lie the Gardens exquisitely fine; & to make a clear Prospect, beyond into the flat Country, towards *Hardwick*, another Seat of the same Owner, the Duke (to whom those Things, which others thought impossible, were practicable) removed a great Mountain that stood in the Way, which interrupted the Prospect. In the usual Approach to this noble Fabrick, it presents itself thus: First the River, which, in calm Weather, glides gently by; then a venerable Walk of Trees, where the famous *Hobbs* used often to contemplate; a noble Piece of Iron Work Gates and Balustres, expose the Front of the House & Court terminated at the Corners next the Road with two large Stone Pedestals of Attick Work, curiously adorn'd with Trophies of War, and Utensils of all the Sciences in *Basso Relievo*; this Part of the Building is *Ionick*, the whole being a Quadrangle of a single Order, but every Side of a different Model, a Court in the Middle with a Piazza of *Dorick* Columns of one Stone each, overlaid with prodigious Architraves: The Stone is of an excellent Sort, veined like Marble, hewn out of the neighbouring Quarries, and tumbled down the adjacent Hill: In the Anti-Room to the Hall, are flat Stones of 14 f. square, laid upon the Heads of 4 Pillars, and so throughout. In the Hall-Stairs the Landing-Steps are of the same Dimensions; the Doors, Chimneys, Window-Cases, Stairs, &c. all of Marble; the Ceilings and Walls of all the Apartments, painted by *Verrio*, and other eminent Masters; the Bath-Room all of Marble curiously wrought. The Chapel is a most beautiful Place; the Altar End and Floor Marble, the Seats and Gallery Cedar; the rest of the Wall and Ceiling painted. The Gardens abound with Green-houses, Summer-houses, Walks, Wildernesses, Orangeries, with all the proper Furniture of Statues, Urns, Greens, &c. with Canals, Basins, and Water-works of various Forms and Contrivances, as Sea-Horses, Drakes, Dolphins, and other Fountains; that throw up the Water: An artificial Willow-Tree of Copper Spouts dropping Water from every Leaf. A wonderful Cascade, where from a neat House of Stone, like a Temple, out of the Mouths of Beasts, Pipes, Urns, &c. a whole River descends the Slope of

of a Hill a Quarter of a Mile in Length, over Steps, with a terrible Noise, and broken Appearance, till it is lost under Ground. Beyond the Garden, upon the Hills, is a Park, and that over-look'd by a very high and rocky Mountain: Here are some Statues, & other Antiquities. There would be no End were we to describe all the Beauties that are to be met with in this august Palace; but we must not forget two Historical Circumstances relating to it, viz. that Mary, Q. of Scots, was for 17 Years in Custody in this House, under the Care of the celebrated Foundress of it: In Memory of this Royal Captive, the new Lodgings that are built instead of the old, are still call'd the Q. of Scots' Apartment. 'Happy for her, says a late Author, speaking of this Place, 'could she have been allow'd to have paid the same Compliment to the Owner of it, which was made by Count Tallard.' And is our other Historical Circumstance, when he had been entertain'd here for a few Days by the Duke of Devonshire: When I return, said he, into my own Country, and reckon up the Days of my Captivity, I shall leave out those I spent at Chatworth. While Mr. Hobbs lived in this illustrious Family, his Philosophic Genius led him to take a View of the Wonders of the Peak, with some Friends; and after his Return, he drew up an elegant Description of them in Latin Verse, beginning with that of this House:

*Alpibus Angliacis, ubi Pecci nomine surgit
Derbenfis Regio, montes ad Sydera tollens,
Stat CHATSWORTH, præclara Domus, Derwentis ad undam,
Miranti similis portam præterfluit amnis,
Et Mons terga Domus rapidis defendit ab Euris.*

Mr. Cotton's Description of the same is almost a Translation of what Hobbs says in Latin:

*On Derwent's Shore stands a stupendous Pile,
Like the proud Regent of the British Isle;
This Palace, with large Prospects circl'd round,
Stands in the Middle of a falling Ground,
At a black Mountain's Foot, whose craggy Brow
Secures from Eastern Tempests all below,
Under whose Shelter, Trees and Flowers grow,
With early Blossoms, Spite of Frost and Snow.
This noble Fabrick's Front faces the West,
Turning her fair broad Shoulders to the East;
On the South Side the stately Gardens lie,
Where the scorn'd Peak rivals proud Italy:
The outward Gate stands near enough to look,
And see her oval Front in th' Crystal Brook;
Then a fair Lake, from Wash of Blood unmixt,
Before it lies, an Area spread betwixt:
Over this Pond, opposite to the Gate
'S a Bridge of curious Structure, Strength, and State:
With Fish the breeding Waters do abound,
And better Carps are no where to be found.
A Tow'r of antick Model, the Bridge Foot,
From the Peak-Rabble doth securely shut;
Which by some Stairs delivers you below,
Into the sweetest Walks the World can shew,
Where Wood and Water, Sun and Shade contend
Which shall thee most delight, and most befriend.
The Ponds, which here in double Order shine,
Are some of them so large, and all so fine,
That Neptune, in his Progress, once did please
To frolick in these artificial Seas;
Of which a noble Monument we find,
His Royal Chariots, which he left behind.
The fore-nam'd outer Gate leads us into
A spacious Court, whence open to the View
The noble Front of the fine Edifice,
To a surprizing Height is seen to rise.
On each Side Plats of ever-springing Green,
With an ascending paved Walk between:
In the green Plat, which on the Right Hand lies,
A Fountain of strange Structure high doth rise:
Upon whose slender Top there is a vast
Prodigious Basin, like an Ocean, plac'd;
Which should it break or fall, I doubt we shou'd,
Begin our Reck'ning from a second Flood:
The Walk by Stairs, of fifteen Steps rais'd high,
Lands you upon a Terrace that doth lie
Of goodly Breadth along the Building square,
Well pav'd, and fenc'd with Rail and Ballister.
From hence, in some three Steps, the Inner Gate
Rises in greater Beauty, Art, and State,
And to the Lodge admits, and three Steps more
Sets you upon a plain and level Floor,*

*Which paves the inner Court, wherein doth rise
Another Fountain of a fine Device,
Which large-limb'd Heroes, with Majestick Port,
In their Habilliments of War, support.*

*Hence cross the Court, thro' a fine Portico,
Into the Body of the House you go.
But here I may not dare to go about
To give Account of every Thing throughout,
The lofty Hall, Stair-Cases, Galleries,
Lodgings, Apartments, Closets, Offices,
And Rooms of State, for should I undertake
To shew what 'tis doth them so glorious make,
The Pictures, Sculptures, Carving, Graving, Gilding,
'Twould be as long in Writing as in Building.
But that which crowns all this, and doth impart
A Lustre far beyond the Power of Art,
Is the great Owner, He, whose noble Mind
For such a Fortune only was design'd.*

CHATTON, in Northumberland, E. of Woller.

CHATWALL, in Shropshire, a little to S. W. of Aston-Burnel.

CHAUCUNDA, on the River Gambia, in the Empire of Femarrow, Negroland, is a large Town, with a strong Cirk or Fence, pleasantly sit. near the Foot of a rocky Hill, on the Skirts of a large Plain, which reaches to the River, that runs 4 m. from this Town.

CHAVES, Chaves, in the Prov. of Tra los Montes, Portugal, about 6 m. fr. the Borders of Galicia, and 200 N. E. fr. Lisbon, is now but a small inconsiderable Town of about 300 Inhabitants, 1 Parish, 1 Monastery, House of Mercy, and a Hospital. But it claims for its Founder the Emperor Flavius Vespasian, who built it in 78. and call'd it *Aquæ Flavie*. At present it has nothing of its antient Splendor but some Ruins and a pretty good Wall.

CHAUL, Caul, or Seuul, a Town on the Coast, in the Prov. of Decan, Mogul Territory, India, 2 leag. S. of Culabee, near the Mouth of the River Bate, which belongs to the Portuguese, was formerly noted for Trade, particularly for fine embroider'd Quilts, Silks, Spices, Drugs, &c. &c. But, through the Neighbourhood of the English and Dutch, it's become poor. The Town is fortified, & so is an Island on the S. Side the Harbour call'd Chaul Moor, whose white Church is seen 5 or 6 leag. at Sea. There's a spacious Haven in the Bay below it, but of difficult Entrance. The town includes in it Baglana. The City and Port are commanded by a Fortrefs on Top of a Mountain to S. of the Harbour. The Town is computed 6 leag. S. of Bombay, and 8 N. of Dabul. About 2 leag. from Sea is the old Town of this Name, water'd by 2 navigable Rivers, said to be much larger than the other, but not so regularly built and fortified. This belongs to the Natives, a very dexterous and industrious People, who not only manufacture Silks, but make Coffers, Trunks, and very curious Cabinets.

CHAUNES, or Chaulnes, in Middle Picardy, France, is sit. in the mid-way between Amiens & St. Quentin. Tho' but a small City it has Title of a Duchy-Peerdom.

CHAUNY, in the Noyonnois, is sit. on the River Oise, near the Borders of the Isle of France, 3 leag. fr. Noyon to E. and something less fr. La Fere to S. 'Tis a Royal City.

CHAUMONT, (in Latin *Calvus Mons*) in Champagne, France, is sit. on a high Hill, within a qr. leag. of the Foot of which runs the River Marne, 4 leag. fr. Langres to N. 6 fr. Clervaux and Bar-sur-Aube to E. and 45 E. of Troyes; E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 48. 12. 'Tis a small City, well built of Free-stone, and fortified with 10 Bastions also of Free-stone cut diamond-fashion, with a Curtain, and a broad but not deep Ditch. The Church, which is both Collegiate & Parochial, is dedicated to St. John Baptist, in whose Honour they us'd to celebrate here a solemn Feast call'd *La Diablerie de Chaumont*, i. e. *The Devilish Tricks of Chaumont*. Several of the Inhabitants, dress'd after the Manner as Devils are painted, used to run about the Country a few Days before St. John's Feast, 3 or 4 leag. to beg Money of all they met, to pay the Expences of the Feast; and it grew at length customary to force Money from them whether they would or no. On the Day they represented on severel Theatres finely adorn'd all the Acts of that Saint's Life: And whilst the Actors were playing, the whole Clergy walk'd in Procession before all those Theatres, and return'd afterwards to Church, where plenary Indulgences were granted. But as this Feast, ludicrously religious, which drew a vast Concourse from the neighbouring Towns, was attended with Quarrels and Disorders, the Magistrates wisely suppress'd it about 50 Years ago.

CHAUMONT, in the Vexin Francois, in the Isle of France, derives

derives its Name (*Calvus Mons*) from a bald Hill, on which was a Castle built for a Bulwark to France, while the English possessed Normandy. This City is sit. between Beauvais to S. and Mante N. 4 leag. fr. one and 6 from t'other, and 30 m. N. W. of Paris; E. lon. 2. lat. 49. 18. Here's a Parochial Church, Convent of Recollects, and 1 of Nuns Hospitalers.

CHEADLE, in Staffordshire, 10 m. N. E. of Stafford, 138 fr. London, W. lon. 2. lat. 53. near the Source of the Dove, has a Market Saturday, and Fair Aug. 10.

CHECKLEY, in Staffordshire, 14 m. fr. Newcastle, has in the Churchyard 3 Stones, with Images cut upon 2 of them, erected Spire-wise, which are very remarkable. Tradition says there was an Engagement between 2 Armies, in a Field call'd Naked Field, near this Place, one with Weapons t'other without; that 3 Bishops of 1 Side were slain, for whom these 3 Stones were erected by the Danes.

CHEDDER, in Somersetshire, on the S. E. Side of Axbridge, under the Ridge of Mendip-hills, has a Court every 3 Weeks to hear all Causes. It has a large handsome Church, with well painted Windows, neat Tower with a Ring of 5 Bells. The Parish is famed for the finest Cheese in the World except the *Parmesan*, & is 23 m. in Compass, abounding with Pasture. It's common here for 3 or 4 Dairies to join their Milk to make 1 great Cheese of 100 or 150 lb. wt. Value 6 d. a lb. on the Spot. Here are such great Plantations of Apples, that 3000 Hogsh. of Cyder have been made in 1 Season, and yet 39 Horse-loads of Apples a Week have been sent for 26 Weeks together to Shepton-Mallet, &c. for Sale: And 200 Bags of Wool are produced in it every Year. Above this Town is a Chasm of a m. long between tremendous Rocks, call'd Chedder Cliffs, 2 or 300 f. high, with Hollows equally awful and surprising, which stand on the N. W. Side of Axbridge, in the Road to Bristol. Out of these Hills springs a Stream so rapid that it soon forms a little River which drives 12 Mills within a qr. m. of the Head, and, after many Windings, running down into the Marshes, joins the little River Axe. As nothing can be more natural than the Description given by Dr. Bowden of Frome of these CHEDDER ROCKS, in his poetic Picture of Mendip Hills, 'tis hop'd 'twill be receiv'd with as much Pleasure by the Reader as that with which we insert it:

And now with awful Front tall Cliffs arise,
And gaping Chasms and ruin'd Heaps surprise.
Two Chains of Rocks, erect on either Hand,
O'er many a Furlong stretch'd, contiguous stand.
With solemn Brow gigantic Tops ascend,
And o'er the Vale with threat'ning Aspect bend;
The nodding Arches big with Ruin show,
And, prominent, still frown with pond'rous Woe.
Their adamant Fronts ascend so high,
Half-way they bid Defiance to the Sky;
While solid Ribs, like Parapets from far,
Present an Image of embattled War.
Amidst the craggy Piles, some Spots of Green,
And pendent Shrubs, with leaf-lefs Tops, are seen.
Uncommon Herbs, peculiar to the Place,
Peep thro' the Fissures, and the Prospect grace.
The studious *Simpler* here delights to stray,
Nature his Guide, and his Companion RAY;
And when some long sought Plant its Features shows,
The Sage with philosophic Rapture glows;
Pleas'd with the green Anatomy, now roves
Thro' untrod Paths, and vegetable Groves;
The curious Texture of each Herb to find,
Whether of bulbous or umbellous Kind.

Here Garden Flow'rs on Precipices grow,
And with wild Sweets, and untaught Beauty, blow:
Pale Pinks and purple Stocks, the Air perfume,
And fragrant Woodbuds in the Desert bloom.
Fantastic Mixture! like the uncouth Grace
Of blushing Paint laid o'er an antient Face.

Yon' lonely Beasts browse on the savage Weed,
And o'er the vast Abyss securely feed:
In *Aetna's* Shade thus sleeps th' advent'rous Swain,
Till Clouds of Sulphur intercept the Plain.
Along the craggy Vale pale Trav'lers ride,
Aw'd by stupendous Rocks on either Side;
Before the View unfathom'd Vista's lie,
And Theatres of Horror fill the Eye;
Each winding Sound re-active Hills repeat,
And echoing Flocks from distant Pastures bleat.

Thus, thro' the parting Sea Great Moses fled,
While the uplifted Waves forsook their Bed,

And pil'd on high, in terrible Array,
Silent withdrew, and made and fenc'd the Way.
Now quitting CHEDDER ROCKS, again we rise
On Mendip Hills, and breathe serener Skies.

CHEDDON, in Somerset, near Taunton, in the Road fr. Bridgewater.

CHEDGRAVE, in Norfolk, between Yardley and Seething, on the little River Thirn.

CHEDLETON, in Staffordshire, on the S. Side of Leek.

CHEDSEY, in Somerset, a little E. of Bridgewater.

CHEDWORTH, in Gloucestershire, on the S. W. Side of North Leach.

CHEGFORD, in Devon, in the Hundred of Wonfort, a little to N. W. of Moreton, and 13 m. W. of Exeter; W. lon. 4. lat. 50. 40. hath a Market Saturdays, and Fairs March 25. April 23. Sept. 29. and Oct. 18.

CHEKIAM, a Province of China, having the Province of Nankin N. and the Ocean E.

CHEL was the Inclosure in the Temple of Jerusalem which separated the Circumcised from the Uncircumcised, within which 'twas not lawful for the latter to enter.

CHELM, in Red Russia, Poland. The Palatinate of this Name lies N. fr. Bielcz, and E. fr. Lublin, and has 3 Senators. Its chief Town, of the same Name, is 57 m. N. fr. Bielcz, 34 E. fr. Lublin, 38 S. fr. Breske, and 110 S. E. fr. Warsaw. 'Tis now but an inconsiderable Place, with a wooden Castle; but 'twas formerly an Episcopal See, till the Place being destroy'd by Muscovites and Tartars, 'twas translated to *Kranowslaw*.

CHELMER River. See CHELMSFORD.

CHELMARSH, in Salop, on the W. Side of the Severn, and S. of Bridgenorth.

CHELMSCOTE, in Warwickshire, near Brayles, had formerly a Chantry.

CHELMSFORD, or Chelmerford, (commonly but corruptly call'd Chemsford) in Essex, 28 m. fr. London, E. lon. 30 min. lat. 51. 40. is the chief Town of the Hundred to which it gives Name, and seated on a Conflux of 2 Rivers, the Chelmer (which comes from the E. rising about Hadstock in Frestwel Hundred, and gives Name to the Town) and another from the S. of which Mr. Camden says, *If the Name be Can, (as some will have it) we may safely enough conclude this Place to have been Canonium.* But since the same River passes thro' Writtle, this Argument will be of no Force, especially seeing that Name is not generally received, tho' it bears no other. This Town was of no great Repute till Maurice Bishop of London in 1100, built a Bridge over the Chelmer, which brought the Road that Way; that lay before thro' Writtle. 'Tis now a pretty large and populous Market Town, almost in the Centre of the County, a great Thoroughfare in the E. Road to London, and the most frequented in the County; the Assizes being always kept, the General Quarter and petty Sessions held, Commissioners for the Taxes sitting, and Election of Shire-Knights made, and the County Jail kept, here. A Multitude of Carriers, &c. constantly pass this Way to London with Drovers of Cattle, Provisions and Manufactures, and around are many Seats of Nobility and Gentry. It sends 2 Members to Parliament, Market Friday. Fairs May 1. Nov. 1.

CHELSEA, in Middlesex, is a large fine Village, noted for several antient Seats, but more for its Royal Hospital, for sick, maimed, decay'd, or superannuated Soldiers, built in the room of a College design'd by K. James I. for Students in Divinity, in opposing the Church of Rome; for which End he incorporated it by Name of K. James's College, endow'd it, laid the 1st Stone himself, &c. Yet, before an 8th of the Model was finish'd, it was at a Stand, nothing more being advanced than the outward Shell. After the Restoration K. Charles II. gave it to the Royal Society; but they re-convey'd it as 'twas to him, who thereupon began to make it the present Royal Hospital, which was continued by K. James II. finish'd by K. William and Q. Mary, and is now one of the best Foundations of its kind in the World, Sir Christopher Wren being the Architect. The main Building consists of a large Quadrangle open to the Thames. The Front contains the Chapel on 1 Side, the Hall on t'other, with a noble Pavilion between them, and a fine Gallery facing the River, supported by Stone Pillars. The 2 Sides or Wings, which are 4 Stories high, are divided into Wards or Galleries; 2 in each Story, containing each 26 distinct Apartments for the Foot Soldiers. As each of the 4 Corners is a fair Pavilion; 1 for the Governor's Lodgings, & the Council Chamber; and the other 3 have fine Lodgings for the Civil and Military Officers. Besides the main Building

ing, there are 4 large uniform Wings, 1 an Infirmary for the Sick, 1 for maimed Officers, 1 for several Officers of the House, and 1 for the Servants; and on the W. Side of the House is a noble Laundry, with other Conveniences. In the Area, which is open to the River, on a Marble Pedestal is a noble Brass Statue of K. Charles II. The Number of Ordinary Pensioners is between 4 and 500; but the Extraordinary or Out-Pensioners much more numerous. They all wear Red Coats lined with Blue, perform Duty as in Garrison, and are provided with Cloaths, Diet, cleanly Lodging, Washing, Fire, and 1 Day's Pay a Week to spend. Each to be admitted must prove his having been disabled in the Crown Service, or serv'd 20 Years in the King's Army. To defray the vast Charges of the Hospital the Army pays Poundage, and every Officer and Soldier gives 1 Day's Pay a Year; which in the Time of Q. Anne's War amounted to above 13,000 l. Here's a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, 5 Commissioners, a Steward, 2 Chaplains, Physician, Secretary, and many other Officers, with handsome Salaries; and the Allowance in Money to the said Pensioners is between 12 and 1300 l. a Year. Near this Hospital the late E. of Ranelagh had a beautiful House and Gardens, which are now converted to a Musick-House and Walks for the Entertainment of the Publick; a spacious Structure being erected for the Purpose, which is a perfect Rotund resembling the *Pantheon*. It has a Row of Windows round the Attic Story, and 2 Ranges of Seats within that will hold 1000 People, who are accommodated with all manner of Refreshments within Call. At the 1st Entrance in the Evening, when 'tis all over illuminated, it seems like an enchanted Palace. In the Middle of the vast Amphitheatre (which is for Structure Roman, for Decorations of Paintings and Gildings gay as the *Asiatic*) a magnificent Orchestre rises to the Roof, from which there hang Grand Portals in manner of antient Triumphal Arches, & 48 Boxes in a double Row, with suitable Pilasters between them. The Gardens are adorn'd with a Canal and a Basin, finely illuminated with Lamps, as are also the Avenues to it from *St. James's Park*. In this Village the Apothecaries Company of London have Physic-Gardens, in which is a stately Building that serves at the same Time for a Greenhouse; Meetings of the Company in proper Apartments; and over them Rooms for drying Seeds, Plants, &c. The Statue of Sir Hans Sleane, Bart. who gave the Ground, is here erected; with a grateful Inscription to his Memory.

CHELISHAM, in *Surry*, a Chapel of Ease to the Parish of *Warlingham*, has on a Hill call'd *Bottle*, in the Road fr. *Croydon* to *Kent*, the Remains of a Roman Camp, to which a Lane, called *Shalfden*, leads from *Croydon*, where is a Quarry of Chalk.

CHELTENHAM, in *Gloucestershire*, 9 m. N. E. of *Gloucester*, in the Road to *Winchcomb*, 95 m. fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 51. 50. It has its Name from the Brook *Chilt*, which rises at *Dowdeswell*, and runs thro' this Parish into the *Severn*. The Parish is 10 m. in Compass, and is good Arable and Pasture Ground. The Manor, 'tis recorded, paid K. Edward the Confessor a yearly Rent of 9 l. 5 s. & 3000 Loaves for his Dogs; and to the Conqueror it paid 20 l. a Year and 16 s. for Bread for his Dogs. This Town drives a considerable Trade in Malt, and has a Market on Thursday. Fairs Holy Thursday and St. James's Day. Here's a good Church in Form of a Cross, with Isles on each Side, rising in the Middle, and noted for a good Ring of Bells. The Minister must be a Fellow of, and nominated by, *Jes-Col. Oxon*, (tho' the Vicarage is but 40 l. a Year) but approv'd by the B. of *Gainborough*; nor can he hold it more than 6 Years. The Mineral Waters lately discover'd here are likely to make *Cheltenham* much frequented. They are of the *Scarborough* Kind, and were first found out by the Flocks of all the neighbouring Pigeons going thither to provoke their Appetites, as well as to quench the uncommon Thirst of those salacious Birds. A Physician of Credit and Experience, who had made all the common Trials of them, and observed their Effects on many Persons of various Constitutions; and in different Distempers, who had drank them, says; That, on Evaporation, they were found to contain, in a Gallon, Eight Drachms of a nitrous Salt, with Two Drachms of an alcalious Earth; that they were compounded of a large Quantity of Nitre, to which they owed their purgative Virtue; a light Sulphur, which fetid Dejections manifested; and a volatile Steel, discoverable by a transparent blue Colour, when mixed with an Infusion of Nut-Galls: Alcalious Spirits have no Effect on them, but they ferment with Acids. He farther adds; That there might be found some other Materials in their

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Composition; perhaps, if more minutely examined, and tortured; but that these mention'd Principles were evident, and incontestable, and were sufficient to account for all their Effects and Operation. The others, if there be any, being of little Efficacy in the Operation, they empty the Bowels, according to their Dose, but gently, mildly, and easily, without Sicknes, Nausea, Gripes, or causing great Lowness, far beyond any artificial Purgés whatsoever. They give a good Appetite, an easy Digestion, and quiet Nights, in all Nephritick and Gouty Cases, when not under the Fit; in all Rheumatick, Scrophulous, Scorbutic, or Leprous Cases, but especially in Spermatic, Urinary, or Hemorrhoidal Cases, he thinks them sovereign, and not to be match'd. In a Word, in all Inflammatory Cases, of whatever Kind, and whatever Part, he thinks them one of the most salutary Means which can be used. Those of pretty strong Nerves, and firm Constitutions, bear them with high Spirits, great Pleasure, and Profit; but they do not at all suit with those of weak Nerves, Paralytic, Hypochondriac, or Hysterick Disorders, or those who are subject to any Kind of Fits, Cramps, or Convulsions; they ruffle such too much, as generally all Purgatives do. He thinks they have a great Affinity to the *Scarborough* Waters, & might do great Cures in most Chronical Distempers, if Exercise, and a proper Regimen, were directed with them. Several Hamlets belong to this Parish; viz. *Arles, Aston, Westal, Naunton, Sandford*.

CHEMIA, *Egypt* so called. See EGYPT for the Reason why.

CHEMNITZ, in the Circle of *Leipsick, Saxony*, on a small River of its Name, 30 m. S. W. of *Dresden*, is the Capital of the Circle *Ertzgeberb*, and famous for Mines of Lead and Tin in its Neighbourhood.

CHENCIN, in the Palatinate of *Sendomir, Poland*, 12 m. E. of *Keilez*, is noted for Mines of Lead and Silver, and Quarries of Marble. It belongs to the King, and is defended by a Castle on a Rock.

CHENGIER, on the Coast of *Coromandel, E. Indies*, about 2 Days Journey to S. of *Tirepplier*, is very populous, and thrice as big as *Rotterdam*, seated in a most pleasant Valley, near a delightful River to S. of it. 'Tis fortified with double Stone-Walls, and has 4 high Rocks without, on 3 of which are as many strong Forts, and on the 4th a Pagod. The 1st of these Rocks is inclosed with a very strong Wall, the 2d with 4 Walls, and the 3d with no less than 7, with as many Gates all of Stone, and kept by a considerable Garrison: The Ascents to these being cut out of the Rock, and scarce accessible by reason of their Steepness and Streightness. On Top of these Rocks are most delicious Springs, Fresh-water Ponds, and Gardens. There's another Fortrefs on an inaccessible Rock without the City commanding the Avenues towards it on that Side. The *Naike's* Palace stands between Two of the forementioned Rocks, most pleasantly sit. and well fortified. Great Cannon are a kind of Rarity here, and those few they have are made of long and broad * Bars of Iron joined together with Iron Hoops. And their Bullets are all of Stone. The Country hereabouts abounds in Rice, Salt, Fruit, and other Eatables; yet, by reason of the vast Number of the Inhabitants, they must be supply'd with Provisions from abroad. Their chief Commodities for Exportation are Linnen and Woollen Stuffs, much in Request among those of the *Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda*, and other *Malajan* Places. Those imported are Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, Sandal-wood, Chinese Silks, Velvets, Sattins, embroidered Carpets, raw Silk, Musk, Cinnabar, Quicksilver, Brass, Tin, Lead, Copper, &c. *Baldæus*.

* We had one of the same Kind, 'till a very few Years since, kept under the East Gate of our City of Exeter.

CHENONCEAU, in the Prov. of *Touraine, France*, sit. on the River *Cher*, 8 leag. fr. *Tours* to S. E. is noted for a fine Palace and Castle, built for Q. Catherine de Medicis, magnificently adorn'd with fine Marbles and Statues from *Italy*; among which that of *Scipio Africanus* made of Touchstone, is much admired.

CHENEYS, a little Village in *Buckinghamshire*.

CHEPELIO, an Island in the Bay of *Panama*, & Prov. of *Darien, Terra-firma, S. America*, sit. about 7 leag. from *Panama*, which it furnishes with Fruit and other Provisions, and 1 leag. fr. the Main; W. lon. 81. lat. 9. 'Tis the pleasantest Island in the Bay, about 1 m. long and almost as broad; low on the N. Side, and rises by a small Ascent towards the S. Side. The Soil yellow, a kind of Clay. The high Side is stony. The low Land is planted with all Sorts of delicate Fruits, as *Sapadilloes, Avogato-Pears, Mammees, Mamme-Sappot's, Star-Apples*, &c. The Middle of the Island

Island is planted with Plantain-Trees, which are not very large, but the Fruit extraordinary sweet. The Reader may find the *Mammee-Tree* described in our Article GALLAPAGO Islands. The *Sapadillo-Tree* is as big as a large Pear-Tree; the Fruit much like a Bergamot-Pear in Colour, Shape, Size. When green, or first gather'd; the Juice is white & clammy, and will stick like Grew; then the Fruit is hard; but after being gather'd 2 or 3 Days it grows soft and juicy, and then the Juice is as clear as Spring-water & very sweet. In the Middle of the Fruit are 2 or 3 black Stones, or Seeds, about the Size of a Pumpkin-seed. This is an excellent Fruit. The *Avogato* Pear-Tree is as big as most Pear-Trees, & commonly pretty high; the Bark black & pretty smooth; the Leaves large, of oval Shape, and the Fruit big as a large Lemon. 'Tis of green Colour till ripe, and then a little yellowish. They are seldom fit to eat till they have been gather'd 3 Days; then they become soft, and the Rind will peel off. The inside Substance is green, or a little yellow; and soft as Butter; within this Substance is a Stone as big as a Horse-Plumb. This Fruit has no Taste of itself, and therefore 'tis usually mix'd with Sugar and Lime-juice, and beaten together in a Plate; and 'tis an excellent Dish. The ordinary Way is to eat it with a little Salt and roasted Plantain. 'Tis very wholesome any Way. It's said it provokes to Lust, and therefore much esteem'd by the salacious Spaniards. The *Mammee-Sapota* Tree is different from the *Mammee* described as said above; being neither so big nor tall, nor the Fruit so large & round. The Rind of the Fruit is thin and brittle, the Inside of a deep Red, and it has a rough, flat, long Stone. 'Tis accounted the principal Fruit in the *W. Indies*. There's also a wild *Mammee*, whose Fruit is of no Value; but the Tree being strait, tall, and tough, 'tis used for Malts. The *Star-Apple* Tree grows much like the Quince-tree, but much bigger. 'Tis full of Leaves, the Leaf broad, oval, and dark-green. The Fruit is as big as a large Apple, and commonly so cover'd with Leaves one can hardly see it. 'Tis said to be a good Fruit.

CHEPHIRAH, one of the Cities of the *Gibeonites*, mention'd *Josh. ix. 17*.

CHEPO, or *Cheapo*, is a River in the Isthmus of *Darien*, the Mouth of which is over against the Island *Cheplio* just above described. It springs out of the Mountain near the N. Side of the Isthmus, and being pent up on the S. Side by other Mountains bends its Course to W. between both, till finding Passage S. W. it makes a half Circle, and being considerably swelled runs flow to Sea 7 leag. to W. of *Panama*. 'Tis very deep, and a qr. m. broad; but its Mouth is choak'd with Sand that Ships can't enter, tho' Barks may. The S. Side of it is Wood-Land for many Leagues together. The Town of

CHEPO is a small *Spanish* one within 6 leag. of the Sea, in this Part, on the Left-hand going from Sea. The Land about it is champain, with many small Hills cover'd with Woods; but the greatest Part of the Country is Savannah.

CHEPSTOW, in *Monmouthshire*, sit. on a Hill, near the Mouth of the *Wye* (over which it has a fine Bridge), 2 m. from the Passage over the *Severn* to *Aust-Ferry*, 10 m. from *Monmouth*, 16 fr. *Bristol*, and 131 meas. m. fr. *London*; W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. 40. It was formerly a Place of great Resort, and is still large (having Fields as well as Orchards within its Walls, the Remains of which are still visible on the S. Side of it), well-built, and populous. It once was walled, had a Castle, and Monastery, the Part of which that remains being now converted to a Parish Church. The Name is pure *Saxon*, intimating its being a Place of Trade and Commerce when given. Some affirm it arose out of the Ruins of the old *Venta Silurum*, about 4 m. off. 'Tis the Port for all the Towns on the *Wye* and the *Lug*. Ships of good Burthen may come up to it, and the Tide comes in here with the same Rage as at *Bristol* [See our Article BOARE], it rising commonly 6 fath. or 6 and a half at the Bridge, which is a noble Fabrick of Timber, 70 f. high fr. the Surface of the Water when the Tide is out. As half of it is in *Gloucestershire*, 'tis maintain'd by both Counties. It was much damag'd by the Rise of it near 70 f. in *Jan. 1738*. A beautiful *Roman* Pavement was discover'd here in 1689. Its Market is Saturday for Corn, but especially for Swine. Fairs the Friday in *Whitsun Week*, *Aug. 1.* and the Friday before *St. Luke's*.

CHEQUETAN Harbour, on the Coast of *Mexico*, to the *Pacific Ocean*, lies in lat. 17. 36. N. and is abt. 30 leag. to W. of *Acapulco*. Here *Adm. Anson* (now *Ld. Anson*) in the *Centurion*, (viz. on his Expedition to the *S. Seas*, &c. in 1740, 41, 42, 43, 44.) anchor'd *Apr. 7.* and sail'd hence

the 27th, *Anno 1742.* a Description of which is given us by the *Rev. Mr. Rich. Walter*, the Chaplain. 'Tis easy, says he, to be discover'd by any Ship that will keep well in with the Land, especially by such as range down the Coast from *Acapulco*, & will attend to the following Particulars. There's a Beach of Sand, which extends from the Harbour of *Acapulco* to W. against which the Sea breaks so violently, that with our Boats it would be impossible to land on any part of it: But yet the ground is so clean, that during the fair season ships may anchor in great safety, at the distance of a mile or two from the shore. The land adjacent to this beach is generally low, full of Villages, and planted with a great number of trees; and on the tops of some small eminencies there are several look-out towers; so that the face of the country affords a very agreeable prospect: For the cultivated part, which is the part here described, extends some leagues back from the shore, where it seems to be bounded by a chain of mountains, which stretch to a considerable distance on either side of *Acapulco*. It is a most remarkable particularity, that in this whole extent, containing, in appearance, the most populous and best planted district of the whole coast, there should be neither canoes, boats, nor any other embarkations, either for fishing, coasting, or for pleasure. This cannot be imputed to the difficulty of landing; because in many parts of *Africa & Asia*, where the same inconvenience occurs, the inhabitants have provided against it by vessels of a peculiar fabric. I therefore conceive, that the Government, to prevent smuggling, have prohibited the use of all kinds of small-craft in that district. The beach here described is the surest guide to those who are desirous of finding the harbour of *Chequetan*; for five miles to the westward of the extremity of this beach there appears a hummock, which at first makes like an island, and is in shape not very unlike the hill of *Petaplan*, hereafter mentioned, though much smaller. Three miles to the westward of this hummock, is a white rock, near the shore, which cannot easily be passed by unobserved: It is about two cables length from the land, and lies in a large bay about nine leagues over. The west point of this bay is the hill of *Petaplan*. This hill of *Petaplan*, like the fore-mentioned hummock, may be at first mistaken for an island, though it be, in reality, a peninsula, which is joined to the continent by a low and narrow Isthmus, covered over with shrubs and small trees. The bay of *Seguataneio* extends from this hill a great way to the westward; and it appears by a plan of the bay of *Petaplan*, that at a small distance from the hill, and opposite to the entrance of the bay, there is an assemblage of rocks, which are white from the excrements of boobies and tropical birds. Four of these rocks are high and large, and, together with several smaller ones, are, by the help of a little imagination, pretended to resemble the form of a cross, and are called the *White Friars*. These rocks bear West by North from *Petaplan* and about seven miles to the westward of them lies the harbour of *Chequetan*, which is still more minutely distinguished by a large and single rock, that rises out of the water a m. and half distant from the entrance, and bears S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the Middle of it. In the same view is a large sandy bay, but where there is no landing, & 4 remarkable white rocks; and from the point there runs another bay to the westward. To these directions I must add, that the coast is no ways to be dreaded between the middle of *October* and the beginning of *May*, nor is there then any danger from the winds: Though in the remaining part of the year there are frequent and violent tornadoes, heavy rains, and hard gales in all directions of the compass. Such are the infallible marks by which the harbour of *Chequetan* may be known to those who keep well in with the land. But as to those who keep at any considerable distance from the coast, there is no other method to be taken for finding the place, than that of making it by the latitude: For there are so many ranges of mountains rising one upon the back of another within land, that no drawings of the appearance of the coast can be at all depended on when off at sea; every little change of distance or variation of position bringing new mountains in view, and producing an infinity of different prospects, which render all attempts on delineating the aspect of the coast impossible. The Harbour of *Chequetan*'s entrance is but half a m. broad; the two points which form it, and which are faced with rocks that are almost perpendicular, bear from each other S. E. and N. W. The harbour is invironed on all sides, except to the westward, with high mountains overspread with trees. The passage into it is very safe on either side of the rock that lies off the mouth of it, though we, both in coming in and going out, left

left it to the eastward. The ground without the harbour is gravel mixed with stones, but within it is a soft mud: And it must be remembered, that in coming to an anchor a good allowance should be made for a large swell, which frequently causes a great send of the sea; as likewise, for the ebbing & flowing of the tide, which we observed to be about 5 feet, and that it set nearly E. and W. The watering place, during the whole time of our stay, had the appearance of a large standing lake, without any visible outlet into the sea, from which it is separated by a part of the strand. The origin of this lake is a spring, that bubbles out of the ground near half a m. within the country. We found the water a little brackish, but more considerably so towards the sea-side; for the nearer we advanced towards the spring head, the softer and fresher it proved. This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake, and occasioned us some trouble; and would have proved still more difficult, had it not been for our particular management, which on account of the conveniency of it deserves to be recommended to all who shall hereafter water at this place. Our method consisted in making use of canoes which drew but little water; for, loading them with a number of small cask, they easily got up the lake to the spring-head, and the small cask being there filled were in the same manner transported back again to the beach, where some of our hands always attended to start them into other casks of a larger size. Though this lake, during our continuance there, appeared to have no outlet into the sea, yet there is reason to suppose that in the rainy season it overflows the strand, and communicates with the ocean; for *Dampier*, who was formerly here, speaks of it as a large river. Indeed it is necessary that a vast body of water should be amassed before the lake can rise high enough to overflow the strand; since the neighbouring lands are so low, that great part of them must be covered with water, before it can run out over the beach. After an unsuccessful attempt to engage the people of the country to furnish us with the necessities we wanted, we were obliged to be contented with what we could procure for ourselves in the neighbourhood of the port. We caught fish here in tolerable quantities, especially when the smoothness of the water permitted us to hale the Seyne. Amongst the rest, we got cavallies, breams, mullets, soles, fiddle-fish, sea eggs, and lobsters: And we here, and in no other place, met with that extraordinary fish called the *Torpedo*, or numbing fish, which is in shape very like the fiddle-fish, and is not to be known from it but by a brown circular spot of about the bigness of a crown piece near the center of its back. Perhaps its figure will be better understood, when I say it is a flat fish, much resembling the thorn-back. This fish, the *Torpedo*, is indeed of a most singular nature, productive of the strangest effects on the human body: For whoever handles it, or happens even to set his foot upon it, is presently seized with a numbness all over him; but which is more distinguishable in that limb which was in immediate contact with it. The same effect too will be in some degree produced by touching the fish with any thing held in the hand; since I myself had a considerable degree of numbness conveyed to my right arm, through a walking cane which I rested on the body of the fish for a short time only; and I make no doubt but I should have been much more sensibly affected, had not the fish been near expiring when I made the experiment: As it is observable that this influence acts with most vigour upon the fish's being first taken out of the water, and entirely ceases as soon as it is dead, so that it may be then handled or even eaten without any inconvenience. I shall only add, that the numbness of my arm upon this occasion did not go off on a sudden, as the accounts of some Naturalists gave me reason to expect, but diminished gradually, so that I had some sensation of it remaining till the next day. The animals we meet with on shore were principally guanos, with which the country abounds, and which are by some reckoned delicious food. We saw no beasts of prey here, except we should esteem that amphibious animal, the alligator, as such, several of which our people discovered, but none of them very large. However, we were satisfied that there were great numbers of tygers in the woods, though none of them came in sight; for we every morning found the beach near the watering place imprinted very thick with their footsteps: But we never apprehended any mischief from them; since they are by no means so fierce as the *Asiatic* or *African* tyger, and are rarely, if ever, known to attack mankind. Birds were here in sufficient plenty; for we had abundance of pheasants of different kinds, some of them of an uncommon size, but they were all very dry and taste-

less eating. And besides these we had a variety of smaller birds, particularly parrots, which we often killed for food. The fruits and vegetable refreshments at this place were neither plentiful, nor of the best kinds: There were, it is true, a few bushes scattered about the woods, which supplied us with limes, but we scarcely could procure enough for our present use: And these, with a small plumb, of an agreeable acid, called in *Jamaica* the *Hog-blumb*, together with another fruit called a *Papab*, were the only fruits to be found in the woods. Nor is there any other useful vegetable here worth mentioning, except brook-lime: This indeed grew in great quantities near the fresh-water banks; and, as it was esteem'd an antiscorbutic, we fed upon it frequently, tho' its extreme bitterness made it very unpalatable. The conveniences of this port in the articles of refreshment are not altogether such as might be desired; but yet, upon the whole, it must be owned to be a place of considerable consequence, and that the knowledge of it may be of great import to future cruisers. For except *Acapulco*, which is in the hands of the enemy, it is the only secure harbour in a vast extent of coast. It lies at a proper distance from *Acapulco* for the convenience of such ships as may have any designs on the *Manila* galeon [See ACAPULCO]; and it is a place where wood and water may be procured with great security, in despite of the efforts of the inhabitants of the adjacent district: For there is but one narrow path which leads thro' the woods into the country, and this is easily to be secured, by a very small party, against all the strength the *Spaniards* in that neighbourhood can muster.

CHERASCO, in *Piedmont*, built on a Hill on the *Doria*, in the Territory of *Cherasco*, and County of *Assi*, about 24 m. S. E. of *Turin*, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 44. 7. is a small Town, and considerable only for its Strength, & the Treaty concluded here, 1631, between *France* and *Savoy*. The D. of *Savoy* retired hither 1706, whilst the *French* besieged *Turin* his Capital. The Bishop of *Saluzzo* thinks the old Name *Cherasco* belong'd rather to *Chieri*.

CHERBOURG, (in Latin *Caroburgus*, or *Cæsaris Burgus*) in *Normandy*, *France*, is seated on the Sea Coast, on a Bay of the *English Channel*, between Cape *la Hogue* and *Barfleur*, 14 leag. fr. *Coutance* to N. 8 fr. *Carentan* to N. W. 50 m. N. W. of *Caen*, and opposite to *Hampshire* in *England*; W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 49. 45. It was the last of the Provinces that remained in the Hands of the *English*, viz. till 1453. when it fell to the *French*; yet was it, as 'twere, a Witness of *English* Force and Courage in 1692, when the Fleet commanded by our Admiral *Russel* so beat and destroyed the *French* Admiral *Tourville*, and afterwards burnt 20 of them near Cape *la Hogue*. It is very strong by its late Fortifications & its Situation, for the Sea flows almost round it every Tide. Its Port is small but pretty good, and Vessels of 300 Tuns Burthen can come into it. They build Merchant Ships here which trade along the *French* and *English* Coast; and formerly had the exclusive Privilege to send Ships into *Ireland*, when prohibited to all other Inhabitants of *Normandy*. Fine Glass was formerly here made excelling that of *Venice*; but such Work, for State Reasons, has been remov'd to *Auxerre* in *Burgundy*, and the Glasses are now polish'd in the Suburb of *St. Antoine*, *Paris*.

CHERESOUL, Capital of *Curdistan*, the antient *Assyria*, 150 m. N. of *Bagdat*, E. lon. 45. lat. 36.

CHERIBOA. See CHARABON.

CHERINGTON, in *Warwickshire*, situate on a Rivulet that runs into the *Stour*, not far from *Shipton*.

CHERISH Brook is, I. *Kin.* xvii. 3. said to be before *Jordan*; from which nothing else can be well inferred but that this Brook ran into *Jordan*. Whether it lay on the E. or W. Side of *Jordan* is not agreed. *Jerom* places it beyond *Jordan*, and so on to the E. Side of it; but others generally agree in placing it rather on the W. of *Jordan*, because it's said, ver. 3. by God to *Elijah*, *Get thee hence, and turn thee Eastward, and hide thyself by the Brook Cherish, that is before Jordan*; where the Expression *turn to Eastward* seems to imply that *Elijah* was on the W. Side of *Jordan*; for had he been on the E. Side, then to have gone to a River that ran on that Side into *Jordan* would have been to have turn'd Westward. The particular Situation of this Brook is assign'd by *Adrichomius* in the Confines of *Ephraim* & *Benjamin*.

CHERLBURY, in *Oxfordshire*, near *Chaddlington*.

CHERLTON-Castle, in *Salop*, under *Wreken-Hill*.

CHERRY-ISLAND, in the North or Frozen Ocean, lies in lat. 74. 5. directly S. of *Spitzbergen*, between it and the Continent of *Europe*, or in other Words between *Greenland* and *Norway*; E. lon. 20. lat. 75. 'Twas so call'd in 1603. in Honour of Sir *Fra. Cherry*, by the Ship's Crew, which

which he had fitted. But this seems by its Situation to be the same Island which the *Dutch* discover'd in 1596, and which they call'd *Beeren Eilandt* (or *Isle of Bears*) because of one of prodigious Size they killed there. This they say lies in N. lat. 74. 30. and is about 20 m. long. They landing found Plenty of Mew-Eggs. They went to the Top of a Mountain so steep, that it seem'd perpendicular, and 'twas with utmost Danger they got down, there being nothing but sharp Rocks about them, that they were obliged to slide down gently on their Knees or Breech. If Writers had set down the Lon. as well as the Lat. it might be better determin'd whether it's the same or not. However, we are assur'd the *English* made, for several Years, many profitable Voyages to *Cherry-Island*, where in one Season they made 22 Tons of Oil out of Morfes Flesh, and got 3 Hogheads of their Teeth. In 1610. the *Russian* Company took Possession of it, and that Year kill'd 1000 Morfes, and made near 50 Tons of Oil. They likewise discover'd 3 Lead & Coal Mines on this and the small Islands near it, and found the Country so hot towards the End of June that the Pitch ran down their Ship's Sides. The Island abounds with several Sorts of Wild-fowl and Seals, and a vast Number of Bears. Yet it does not appear that for the last 100 Years any Ships have visited this Coast.

CHERSO, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia* belonging to the *Venetians*, is by *Pliny* call'd *Crexa*, by *Ptolemy* *Crespa*, and is one of the *Abfyrtides* in the *Golfo di Carnero*, over against *Venice*. It has a pretty convenient Harbour, the Entrance of which is shelter'd by another less Island, about 1 m. off, on the S. W. Side. It produces good Wine, Corn, and Oil. 'Tis join'd to that of *Osero* by a Draw-bridge. At present 'tis inhabited by a Mixture of Nations; who are civil to Strangers, and have little or no Commerce with the Corsairs which infest these Parts. It stands between *Issria* and *Morachia*, about 12 m. fr. *Fiume* to S. and the like to E. from *Fianano*. It has a Town of the same Name, E. lon. 15. lat. 45. 25.

CHERSON (as modern *Greeks* call it) was, according to *Strabo*, built by the *Greeks*, on the Gulf of *Carcinites*, now the Gulph of *Nigropoli*, on the W. Coast of *Taurica Cherfonesus*, where its Ruins are to be seen.

CHERSONESUS *Taurica*. See BOSPORUS.

CHERSONESUS *Thracian* is a Peninsula, inclosed on the S. by the *Ægean* Sea, W. by the Gulph of *Melas*, E. by the *Hellepont*, being join'd on the N. to the Continent of *Thrace* by a Neck of Land about 37 furl. broad. It contains the following Cities, *Cardia*, *Agora*, *Panormus*, *Alopecomesus*, *Elæus*, *Sestus*, *Madytos*, *Cissa*, *Callipolis*, *Lysimachia*, and *Paſſye*.

CHERTSEY, in *Surry*, 7 m. W. of *Kingston*, 19 fr. *London*, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 51. 25. has a Bridge over the *Thames* to *Shepperton* in *Middlesex*, and its principal Trade is in Malt, which it sends in Barges to *London*. It gives Name to its Hundred, which has the particular Privilege of being exempted from the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff, who must direct his Writ to the Bailiff of it, who is appointed for Life by Letters Patent from the Exchequer. This was the Village to which *Cowley* the Poet retired, after being jaded with Court-Attendance. Here was an Abbey, by the Ruins of which the Streets are somewhat rais'd; were it not for which and the Bank from *Egham* to *Stanes-Bridge*, it would, by reason of its low Situation, be often liable to Inundations by the *Thames*. Sir *Nich. Carew* built a fine House here with the Ruins of the Abbey, in which was deposited the Corpse of *K. Henry VI.* (who was stabb'd in the Tower by Order of *Richard Duke of Gloster*, afterwards *K. Richard III.*) till remov'd to *Windſor* by *King Henry VII.* Market Wednesday. Fairs First Monday in *Lent*, May 3. July 26. Sept. 14.

CHERWELL River rises in *Northamptonſhire*, and running S. by *Banbury* through *Oxfordſhire* to *Oxford*, unites with the *Ifis*.

CHESAPEAKE, or *Cheſapeake*, BAY, (sit. W. lon. 75. and between 37. and 40. N. lat.) which runs N. by W. about 200 m. or more, divides *Maryland* as well as *Virginia* into 2 Parts, which the Inhabitants of the 2 Provinces call the E. and W. Shores. It begins between the 2 Capes *Henry* and *Charles*, and is 18 m. broad at its Mouth, and 7 or 8 over almost to the Bottom of it. It receives abundance of large navigable Rivers from the W. Shore, and a few smaller Streams from the Peninsula which divides the Bay from the Ocean. Ships go up to the very Doors of the Planters, and take in their Lading of Tobacco and other Goods. The Land is generally low on both Sides, no Hill 50 Yards perpendicular being seen or known; but about

100 m. W. the Ground rises, and appears in high Mountains and rocky Precipices running N. and S. from Top of which one may have a clear Prospect both of *Maryland* and *Virginia*. All the Low Land is very woody, like one continued Forest. Indeed it may be otherwise in Time, as the Tobacco Trade destroys abundance of Timber, both for making of Hogheads and building Tobacco-Houses, besides clearing more Ground yearly for planting.

CHESHAM, in *Burnham Hundred*, *Bucks*, on the Borders of *Hertfordſhire*, 9 m. S. E. of *Aileſbury*, 29 fr. *London*; W. lon. 35 min. lat. 51. 36. Tho' it be a little Town it has a Market Wednesdays.

CHESHUNT, a Village in *Hertfordſhire*, wherein, 'tis thought by some, the *Romans* had a Castle; for *Cestrie* comes from *Castrum*; but others think it rather takes its Name from *Castanetum*, a Chesnut-Tree, which Sort of Wood seems antiently to have abounded in this Place, as most old Houses in it are built of that Timber. It's presumed to be the *Durolitum* of *Antoninus*, which he places 15 m. fr. *London*; and stands near the *Ermine-street*.

CHESHIRE. The Inhabitants of this County with 4 others were by the *Romans* call'd *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. But none of our Writers give any probable Account from whence it had its present Name: They content themselves with saying, 'twas call'd *Cestria* by the *Latins* and *Cestrescyre* by the *Saxons*; but why, they leave us in the Dark. 'Tis divided from *Lancashire* N. by the River *Merſee*, has a Corner of *Yorkſhire* N. E. *Derbyſhire* and *Staffordſhire* E. & S. E. *Shropſhire* and Part of *Flintſhire* S. and *Denbyſhire*, the W. of *Flintſhire*, and the *Irish* Sea on the N. W. Corner, where a *Cherſoneſe* (or Peninsula) 16 m. long and 7 broad is form'd by 2 Creeks of it, which receive all the Rivers in the County. 'Tis 44 m. where longest, 25 where broadest, and 112 (some say 130) in Circumference. *Templeman* indeed gives it an Area of 894 square Miles, which others call 72,000 [the *Engl. Traveller* says 720000!] Acres. 'Tis in the Diocese of *Cheſter*; & contains 7 Hundreds, 1 City, 12 Market Towns, and 124 Villages, in which 86 Parish Churches, 38 Chapels, above 24,000 Houses, and near 125,000 Inhabitants. The Air is reckon'd healthy, being more serene than that of *Lancashire*, and the Soil mostly good. That Part, which is a low level Ground, and abounds with Corn and Grass, was by *K. Edward I.* styl'd *The Vale Royal* of England. On the Borders of *Staffordſhire* and *Derbyſhire* 'tis full of Rifings, tho' the highest Hill is not much higher than *Highgate*. There's a Sort of Ground in this Shire [said to be peculiar to it; but that's a Mistake, as see CHATMOSS, and other Articles] which they call *Mosses*, a kind of moorish boggy Earth, very stringy and fat, out of which are cut Turfs in Form of Bricks, and dried in the Sun for Fuel. There are few Townships in this Shire but have their particular *Mosses*, wherein is found much of what they call Fir-wood, which serves the Country-People for Candles, Fuel, and sometimes for small Timber; for in these *Mosses*, especially the black Sort, Fir-trees are sometimes found 6 f. or more under Ground, which some think were brought by *Noah's Flood*, because never known to grow there. The Grass of this Country has a peculiar Richness in it, which disposes the Cows to give a great deal of Milk; of which they make extraordinary fine Cheese, esteem'd the best in England, except that of *Cheddar* [See CHEDDER] (and perhaps our *Devonſhire Membury*) and in such prodigious Quantities, that, besides the Home Consumption, it's computed they send yearly to *London* 14000 Tons, to *Bristol* and *York*, down the *Severn* and *Trent*, 8000 Tons more, besides vast Quantities shipp'd at *Cheſter* and *Liverpool* for *Ireland* and *Scotland*. --- [However, by the Way, all the Cheese that passes for *Cheshire-Cheese* at *London* is not made in this County; for great Part of it comes out of *Wales*, where some pretend the Goats as well as Cows are milked for that Purpose.] *Camden* is of Opinion the Art of making Cheese was taught us by the *Romans*. If (says a later Writer) it be the best Way of judging what Arts the *Romans* taught the *Britons* from the Latin Terms still retain'd in the *Welsh* Tongue, *Camden's* Opinion seems to be confirm'd by that Language's affording no other Name of Cheese than *Carws*, which appears to be a Corruption of *Cafeus*. The Midland Part of this County abounds in Salt Springs, from which they draw the Brine, and boil it into very fine Salt. This was once a considerable Trade; but since the Discovery of the Rock Salt, which they dig in great Quantities near *Northwich*, the other is not in so much Request. 'Tis thought these Salt-works are as antient as the Times of the *Romans* in *Britain*, & that they receiv'd an Impost from them; for there's

a noble Way from *Middlewich* to *Northwich*, which is rais'd so high with Gravel that we easily discern it to be Roman; and none can imagine but so great a Work was made for publick Use. There are Salt-works at *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*. Their Manner of making Salt is, They draw the Water from the Brine-pits, and convey it to their *Wich* Houses by Wooden Troughs, where are Barrels set in the Earth to receive it. Out of these, when full, (of which Notice is given by a Bell) they lade the Water into their Pans, of which they've 6 in every House, and immediately put Fire to them to boil up the Salt. Certain Women call'd *Waller*s attend these Pans, and with little wooden Rakes draw the Salt from the Bottom as the Brine is seething; and putting into it long Wicker Baskets, which they call Salt-Barrows, let it stand till the Water is quite drain'd from it. The chief Rivers of this County are the *Dee*, *Weaver*, and *Mersee*. The *Dee* (in Latin *Deva*, and in *British* *Dyffindwy*, i. e. the *Water of the Dwy*), abounds with Salmon, and springs from 2 Fountains in *Wales*, and is never observ'd to overflow by Rain but by the S. W. Wind. It enters this County at *Grafton*, and runs N. to *Chester*, where it falls into the *Irish* Sea by *Parkgate*, which is the S. Creek of the *Cherfonesse*. See more of this River in Article CHESTER. The *Weaver* rises in *Shropshire*, and after a Course of 18 m. from S. to N. makes an Angle at *Nantwich*, turns W. and runs into the N. Creek of the *Cherfonesse*; as does also the *Mersee*, which runs from the N. E. This Shire has also many Meres and Lakes, as *Cumbermere*, *Bagmere*, *Pickmere*, &c. with other Waters call'd Pools, as *Ridley-Pool*, *Petty-Pool*, &c. of almost equal Extent, and all abounding with Carps, Tench, Trouts, Eels, &c. Few Gentlemen of any considerable Estates are without Parks; and the Forests of *Delamere* and *Macclesfield* are very wide, and for most Part very woody. The Quarries of this County yield Mill-stones nearly as valuable as those in *France*. As to the Inhabitants, they have been in all Ages commended for Bravery; *Cheeshire* Chief of Men is a Proverb. The Character is a little vain, 'tis true, but not without some Foundation; which probably might arise from their frequent Occasions for Action. What Part they bore at *BLOREHEATH* Fight see that Article. *Lucian* the Monk, an Author almost as old as the *Conquest*, characterises them, 'feasting in common, chearful at Meals, liberal at Entertainments; hasty, but soon pacified; talkative, averse to Slavery, merciful to those in Distress, compassionate to the Poor, kind to Relations, not very industrious, plain and open, moderate in eating, far from designing, bold and forward in borrowing. They bordering on the *Welsh* have such a Tincture by Intercourse of their Manners, that they are very like them.'--- 'The Gentry of this County, says Dr. *Fuller*, are to be noted for their *Numerousness*; not to be parallel'd in *England* in the like Extent of Ground; their *Antiquity*, many of their Ancestors being settled here before the *Conquest*; and their *Hospitality*. This County, wh. is in the N. Circuit, sends but 4 Memb. to Parliament; 2 for the County, and 2 for *Chester* City. The other principal Towns are *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, *Northwich*, *Macclesfield*, *Congleton*, *Frodsham*, *Stockport*, *Sandbach*, *Altringham*, and *Knotesford*.

CHESIL-BANK, *Dorset*, is a Bank of Gravel and Pebbles thrown up, for 9 m. together, in the Sea, from *Abbotsbury* to the S. E. with a narrow Sea running between it and the Shore, by which Sand-bank *Portland* is joined to the Continent.

CHESTER, (commonly call'd *West Chester* from its Western Situation, to distinguish it from many other *Chesters*) the Capital of *Cheeshire*, 16 m. S. of *Liverpool*, 182 fr. *London*, lon. 3. lat. 53. 11. is a large fine City. 'Tis supposed the *Romans* founded it, and quarter'd here the 20th Legion *Vitrix*. That 'twas eminent in their Times is certain from the numerous Spoils of their Grandeur found here, viz. vast Foundations, Vaults, Pavements of Checquer-work, Altars, Coins, &c. *Ranulph*, a Monk of this Place, thus wrote of it; 'There are Ways here Under-ground, wonderfully arched with Stone-Work, vaulted Dining-Rooms, huge Stones engraven with the Names of the Antients, and sometimes Coins dug up with the Inscription of *Julius Caesar*, &c. — *Roger* of *Chester* writes, that when he beheld the Foundations of vast Buildings up and down the Streets, it seem'd rather the Effect of the *Roman* Strength, and the Work of Giants, than of *British* Industry. We meet not with any City in *Britain* that so long maintain'd the *Roman* Splendor as this. And when the *Romans* quitted the Island, and several petty Princes set up for Sovereigns in *Wales*, *Chester* was the Chief Seat of the *British* Sovereign-

ty. This City became subject to the *Saxons* abt. 150 Years after *Hengist* first landed in *England*; but the *Britons* recovered it again, and kept it. *K. Egbert*, the first *Saxon* Monarch, took it from them about 826. About 60 Years after 'twas taken by the *Danes*. But the *Saxons* and *Britons* both alike hating these Robbers, assembled in great Numbers, and besieged the *Danes* so closely, that, after they had been obliged to eat Horse-flesh, they surrender'd the City. 'Twas enlarg'd in the Time of *K. Edward* the Elder; and the Castle, which was before without Walls, was now encompassed with them. *K. Edgar* being here, in the 13th Year of his Reign, required the Attendance of all the Kings and Princes of the Island to pay him Homage. Accordingly the Kings of *Scotland*, *Cumberland*, and *Man*, and 5 petty Kings of *Wales*, having taken Oath of Fidelity to him, he went next Day with them on board a Barge on the River *Dee*, and caused all those Princes to row him up and down, they labouring at the Oar as his Barge-men, and He sitting in State at Helm; and thus was he row'd to and from *St. John's* Church and his Palace. That this City indeed is old may be seen by its wrinkled Face in many Particulars. The Houses are, generally speaking, distinguish'd from all the Buildings in *Britain*. They are for most Part of Timber, very large and spacious; but built with Galleries, Piazza's, (or cover'd Walks), before them, in which the People who walk are so hid, that to look up and down the Streets one sees no-body stirring, except with Horses, Carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of People. These Galleries are up one Pair of Stairs, join'd to the Houses, tho' before them. This was once reckon'd the Glory, but is now the Disgrace & Deformity, of *Chester*; for tho' People are effectually kept from Wet, when it rains, hereby, &c. yet the Houses are hereby lessen'd, whose Fronts would otherwise come out into the Streets as far as those Galleries; and the Shops are all so dark and close, that a Stranger riding thro' can see none; and 'tis otherwise very inconvenient. However, with all these Inconveniencies, 'tis a very handsome City, and in those Streets where the Rows do not crowd the Buildings, are large well built Houses. The Streets are generally strait, large, and very broad, and, crossing one another in strait Lines, meet in the Centre. The Walls built in 908, of very large Stone, are firm, and afford a very pleasant Walk round, within the Battlements, from whence you may see the circumjacent Country, particularly on the Side of the *Rhode*, a fine, large, low Green on the Bank of the *Dee*; and hence may be seen the County of *Flint* and Mountains of *Wales*. On S. Side the Town, on a rising Ground, surrounded in Part by its River, is a very strong Castle, to which the Walls on that Side join. 'Tis not fortify'd with many Outworks, but is kept in good Repair, and has always a strong Garrison; for 'tis of great Importance when any Military Preparations are making for *Ireland*, or any Disturbances rais'd on that Side of the Country; it being a good Place for Magazines, as 'tis a Frontier either to *Wales* or towards the N. In this Castle is a stately Hall (where the Earls of *Chester* us'd to hold their Parliaments) in which the Palatine Court and Assizes are held twice a Year, and is somewhat like that of *Westminster*, with commodious Apartments for lodging the Judges, a Hall for the Prince's Exchequer-Court, Offices for the Records, &c. a Prison for the County, an Office for a Prothonotary, and a Tower ascrib'd to *Ju. Caesar*. The City is square, has 4 Gates, 3 Posterns, and is 2 m. in Compass. It consists of 4 large Streets, which make an exact Cross with the Exchange in the Middle, which is a neat Building, supported by Columns 13 f. high, of one Stone each: Over which is the City-Hall, a well-contrived Court of Judicature. This Centre of the City, the 4 Streets branching from which face the cardinal Winds, is called the *Pentise*, from whence a Man has a pleasant Prospect of all 4. The Exchange, which was begun in 1695, and finish'd in 1699, is 125 f. long, 45 broad, 85 in Height, is a very noble Structure. In this City are 11 Parishes, with well-built Churches to all of 'em, which are well resorted to. The Cathedral is a Pile venerable for its Antiquity, but in no extraordinary Condition. The Episc. See was translated to this City, from *Litchfield*, immediately after the *Conquest*. The Diocese, which at the first Foundation of the See was subject to the Province of *Canterbury*, tho' afterwards to *York*, contains 256 Parishes; of which 102 are Improper. Here's a noble, firm, spacious, and very high-built Bridge, with a Gate at each End, and about 12 Arches, over the *Dee*, which here falls into the Sea. We have spoken of this River in our Article CHESHIRE; to which we must add, It's the largest and longest River on the W. Side of *Britain*,

Britain, between the *Severn* and *Clyde*, and strange both for Force of Current and Quantity of Water in Winter, and upon hasty Rains or Snows; for then the Mountains of *Wales* pour down such Floods; that the Height of the Waters is sometimes very frightful; and not many Years ago such an Inundation happen'd here as drown'd and drove away all their new-built Key for Landing and Shipping of Goods, with all the Ware and Store Houses newly erected, and all the Goods in them, to an incredible Loss and Damage. This leads us to speak of the Harbour. The Port, which is form'd by the *Hyle* Lake and the Point of *Aire*, is but indifferent, the Bar often almost choak'd up; and at best very difficult, the Ships being forced to unload at 6 m. Distance, and send the Goods up to the City in small Vessels, by reason of the Sand-bank. Otherwise had the River been able to bring up Ships to the Town-Key, to lie afloat at Low-Water, *Chester*, which is certainly much better situated for Trade, especially a Landward Trade, than *Liverpool*, must have cut it out long ago. But, by Favour of 2 Acts of Parliament, 1632 and 1741, they have in great measure surmounted this Inconvenience, by having cut a Channel 10 m. long, at vast Expence, thro' which large Vessels come now up to the City. As to Manufactures, &c. &c. we ought to note, in Favour of a Naturalization, that a Dutch Colony settled here some Years ago, by whose Ingenuity and Industry the Traffick of the City was much augmented. And the like is ever experienced to be happily the Case; of which Examples and Instances enough may be met with, here and there, in this DICTIONARY. The Manufacture of most Note here is of Tobacco-Pipes, which are the best in *Europe*, and made of the Clay brought hither from the Isle of *Wight*, *Pool*, and *Biddeford*. The Cheese Trade is spoken of in the Article *CHESHIRE*. The City is full of Inhabitants, many of them very substantial and wealthy: And the continual Refort hither of Passengers to and from *Ireland* adds not a little to its Trade; and the Neighbourhood of the *Severn* helps it also much. So that Shopkeepers here, as well as Inns, have very good Business. And to the great yearly Fairs here held a Numb. of Merchants & Tradesmen come from all Parts, particularly from *Bristol*. This City was made a Corporation and County by K. Henry VII. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, 24 Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, and 40 Common-Council-Men. The Suburbs of *Hanbrid* is by the *Welsh* call'd *Treboeth*, i. e. the burnt Town, it having been frequently burnt by them in their Incursions. The City is plentifully supply'd with Water from the *Dee*, by Works on it erected about 1690, and by the Water-Tower, which is one of the Gates of the Bridge. This City sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs June 24. July 25. Sept. 29. each for a Week.

CHESTER upon the Street (i. e. a Castle, or little City, by the Highway), in the County of *Durham*, was by the Saxons called *Concester*; from whence *Camden* thinks it probably the *Condurcam* of the Romans, where, on the Line of the *Vallum*, the first Wing of the *Afures* kept Garrison in the Roman Times; for 'tis but some few Miles from the *Vallum*. But others suppose *Bentall* in *Northumberland* more truly assigned for the Place. The Bishops of *Lindisfarn* lived retiredly here for 113 Years with the Body of St. *Cuthbert*, in Time of the Danish Wars, in Memory of whom, while *Egilrick* Bishop of *Durham*, was laying the Foundation of a new Church there, he digg'd up such a Sum of Money, buried as 'tis thought by the Romans, that he left his Bishopric, as being now rich enough, and return'd to his Monastery at *Peterborough*, &c.

CHESTER, in *Northamptonshire*, on the River *Nen*, near *Archefer* and *Wellingborough*.

CHESTER-LITTLE, in *Derbyshire*, on the *Derwent*, near *Derby*, was antiently a City, tho' a small one; but is now a mere Village, overlook'd by *Derby-Hill*.

CHESTER-OVER, in *Warwickshire*, is a Hamlet of *Monks-Kirby*.

CHESTER County, in *Pennsylvania*, so call'd because the first Settlers here came from *Cheshire*, lies to S. of *Philadelphia* County.

CHESTER Town, Capital of the foregoing, is about 13 m. fr. *Philadelphia* to S. W. in lat. 40. lon. 75. 17. W. fr. *London*. It contains about 100 Houses, and here's a very good Road for Shipping of any Burthen, the *Delaware*, on which it stands, being here 3 m. over. Its Church, dedicated to St. *Paul*, has a numerous Congregation of Church of England People.

CHESTERFIELD, in *Derbyshire*, 9 m. fr. *Bakewell*, 55 N. of *Derby*, 100 N. E. of *London*, W. lon. 1. 25. lat. 13. 20. is a handsome and populous Town; and Corporation

govern'd by a Mayor, and Aldermen, pleasantly sit. between 2 Rivulets, the *Ibber* and *Rother*, on S. Side an Hill, in a fertile Soil, N. E. fr. *Chatfworth*. 'Tis well built and inhabited, tho' it stands in the Extremity of this rocky Country, being on the N. Side of the County next *Yorkshire*. It's a Town of great Antiquity, and was made a free Borough by K. *John*. 'Tis a Place of considerable Merchandize, and Dealings in Lead, Grocery, Mercery, Malt, Leather, Stockings, Blankets, Bedding, &c. in which they have great Intercourse with *Yorkshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *London*, also with *Bakewell*, *Tideswell*, *Wirksworth*, *Ashbourn*, the *Peak*, and W. of *Derbyshire* with *Chester*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, &c. It has a handsome Church; but the Spire of its Steeple, being Timber cover'd with Lead, is warped all awry. Here is a Free-School. Its large new Market-place is well supply'd Saturdays. Fairs Feb. 28. May 4. July 4. and Sept. 14. This Town has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *STANHOPE*.

CHESTERFIELD, in *Staffordshire*, on the *Tame*, a little to S. of *Litchfield*.

CHESTERFORD, Great and Little, in *Essex*, to N. E. of *Walden*, on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, lies near *Ichleton* and *Stretchal*, upon the River *Cam*. In 1719 were discover'd here the Vestigia of a Roman City, the Foundation of whose Walls appears quite round, tho' level with the Ground, and takes in about 50 Acres. Great Part of it serves for a Causeway to the *London* Road, and the *Crown-Inn* is built on it. In the N. W. End of the Town is the Foundation of a Roman Temple; and many Roman Coins have been dug up in the *Borough-Field*, as they term the old City, whose Name according to Dr. *Stukeley* was *Camboritum*.

CHESTERTON, in *Somerset*, near *Somerton*, has Remains of a Roman Camp.

CHESTERTON, in *Cambridgeshire*, stands near *Cambridge*.

CHESTERTON, in *Staffordshire*, on the N. Side of *Newcastle-under-Line*, is thought to have been a Place of Note before the Conquest, and to have had Walls and a Castle.

CHESTERTON, in *Warwickshire*, on the S. W. Side of *Southam*, upon the *Fosse*, a Roman Way, where it had a Fortification.

CHESWICK, in *Middlesex*, on the S. W. Side of *Hammer-smith*, on the *Thames*, is graced with the noble Seat of the Earl of *Burlington*.

CHESWYKE, in *Warwickshire*, not far from *Warwick*, had a Fortification supposed to be Roman.

CHETTLEHAMPTON, *Devon*, on the River *Tarw*, in the Road between *Chulmleigh* (or *Chintleigh*) and *Barnstaple*, about 8 m. fr. each. It was antiently called *Chedelington*. Its Church has a handsome high Tower.

CHEVELEY, in *Cambridgeshire*, is a Town which gives Name to its Hundred.

CHEVEREL, *Magna* and *Parva*, stands in *Wilts*, near *Lavington*.

CHEVIOT-HILLS is that famous Range of Hills to the N. of *Alnwick*, which separates the County of *Northumberland* from *Scotland*, and are so high, especially on the N. Side, that the Snow lies in some of the Cliffs till *Midsummer*, and serves as a Land-Mark to Sailors. One of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at Distance like the *Pike* in *Teneriff*, and is plainly seen from the *Rosemary-Top* in the E. Riding in *Yorkshire*, which is near 60 m. off. On Top of it is a smooth pleasant Plain, half a Mile in Diameter, with a large Pond in the Middle. Hence one may easily see the Smoke of the Saltpans at *S. Shields*, tho' at 40 m. Distance. They have Name from a little Village to the S. W. of *Wooler*, on the Border of *Scotland*, which was famous heretofore for the Free Chace, made use of both by *English* and *Scotch* Gentry for Recreation, and will probably be ever so in *England* for a fierce Battle fought here by the Generals E. *Piercy* and *Douglas*, which is celebrated in the excellent and well known Ballad call'd *Chevy-Chace*, corruptly for *Cheviot Chace*, the Delight of Sir *Philip Sidney*, and delightfully commented on by Mr. *Addison*. It has been remarked by a Person of great Honour, and Skill in *English* Antiquities, that the Battle which gave Rise to this Ballad was really fought at *Otterburn*, to South of *Cheviot Hill*, which stands on the River *Rede*, near *Ellesdon*, a Market-Town. There are fenny Grounds near this Village called the *Cheviot Moors*.

CHEVY-CHACE. See the preceding Article.

CHEW *Magna*, in *Somerset*, stands on the River *Chew* between

between *Keynshall* and *Wrinton*, and is also called *Bishop's Chew*, because it once belong'd to the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*; but one of them, by Licence from *K. Edward VI.* convey'd it, with other Domains, to the Protector *Duke of Somerset*, and his Heirs for ever. The Houses even of the poorer Sort are remarkably pretty, being generally whited over, and accommodated with pretty little Gardens. The Country adjacent abounds with Coal-pits. The Ground is rich, and bears much Wood; but the Roads are exceeding bad, consisting of steep Vallies, and narrow, dark, intricate Lanes. That red Bolus by the common People called *Redding*, which is used for marking Sheep, &c. (and too too often used by Apothecaries for *Bolus Armenus*) is dug up here. In this Parish, about 1 m. fr. *Stanton-Drew*, is *Bow-Ditch*, so call'd from its circular Form, which was a large Camp on a Hill, trebly fortify'd, which has a Prospect of the Isles of *Flatholm* and *Steepholm*. Here is a petrifying Spring. 'Tis one of the largest Parishes in the County, and the Vicarage is worth 300 l. a Year.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, 7 m. N. E. of *Wells*, *Somerset*, is so called from its being situate among *Mendip-Hills*. The Maps give it a Market.

CHEYNEY, in *Bucks*, on the River *Coln*, 3 m. from *Amerham*.

CHEZIB, mentioned *Gen. xxxviii. 5.* is said by *Eusebius* and *Jerom* to have been situate near to *Adullam*, and in their Time uninhabited.

CHIAMETLAN, a Province of *New Spain*, *America*, lies under the Tropic of *Cancer*, 1 half in the Temperate the other in the Torrid Zone, stretch'd along the *S. Sea* on the W. bounded by *Zacatecas* N. E. by *Culiacan* N. W. and by *Xalisco*, and *Guadalajara* S. and S. E. 'Tis about 37 leag. from N. to S. and from E. to W. 'Tis a fruitful Soil, and yields much Wax and Honey, besides Mines of Silver. The River of *St. Jago*, which our Maps bring from the Lake of *Guadalajara*, falls into the Sea here. 'Tis one of the chief on the Coast, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile broad at the Mouth, but much broader within, where 3 or 4 Rivers meet together. It has 10 f. Water on the Bar at Ebb.

CHIAMPA Kingdom, in *Cochinchina*, has the Sea on the E. and S. and the Town which gives it Name stands on the Coast, N. lat. 11. and 13d. We have no distinct Account, that can be depended on, either of its Towns, Rivers, or Mountains. But *Hamilton* gives the Names of its Islands, viz. *Pullo-secca de Terra*, which has neither Tree, Bush, nor Herb; *Pullo-secca de-Mare*, rather to be reckon'd a Parcel of Rocks than Islands; *Pullo-Cambir*, uninhabited, *Pullo-Canton*, *Champfello*. He says strong Currents run to S. in the N. E. Monsoons, which make Pilots careful to keep near *Cochinchina* Coast, for Fear of being driven among the dangerous Chain of Rocks *Paracels* about 130 leag. in Length, and 15 in Breadth, with small Islands at each End.

CHIANCIPATU, a great Village in *China*.

CHIAPA PROVINCE, RIVER, and TOWNS, in *Mexico*, *N. America*. The Province is an inland one, having *Tabasco* N. *Yucatan* N. E. *Soconusco* E. & S. *Vera Paz* E. and *Guaxaca* W. 'Tis 85 leag. fr. E. to W. and about 30 where broadest; but some Parts much narrower. The Middle lies 35 leag. fr. both N. & S. Seas, wh. renders the Air cold & dry, but very sharp and healthy. Here are great Woods of Pine, Cypress, Cedar, Oak, Myrtle, Walnut, and Wood-Vines; Trees dropping Rosin, aromatic Gums, Balfams, and Liquid Amber, *Tacamahaca*, *Copal*. Here want not Corn, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Cocoa, and Cotton; and *Cochineal* grows wild here. They have *Achiotte*, which they mix with Chocolate to give it Brick-colour. All Kitchen-Herbs and Sallads thrive to Perfection, and Beans once sow'd last Years. Cabbage-trees grow to such wonderful Bigness that Birds build Nests in them, yet are sweet and tender. Here are most Sorts of wild and tame Fowl, and very beautiful Parrots. The *Toto Quetzal*, smaller than a Pidgeon, has green Feathers, which they catch for their long Tails, which being pull'd they let them fly again, it being a Capital Crime by Law to kill 'em. All Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Swine, from *Spain*, have multiply'd to Admiration; but above all a Breed of Horses, the best in all *New Spain*, which is so valuable that they send the Colts to *Mexico*, 200 leag. off. Here are Foxes, Rabbits, Wild Hogs, Leopards, Lions, Tigers, and other Wild Beasts; nor less Plenty of Snakes, and other venomous Creatures, some of which 20 f. long, some of a curious Red streak'd with Black & White, which the *Indian* Natives wear about their Necks. The *Chiapese* are fair of Complexion, great Masters in Musick, Painting, and Mechanicks, naturally Civil, and obedient to Superiors. The Chief of its Rivers

4 M

is that of *Chiapa*, which runs from N. crosses that Part wh. is inhabited by the *Quelenes*, and falls into the Sea at *Tabasco*. 'Tis, in short, well water'd, and drives a brisk Trade with the neighbouring Provinces, especially in *Cochineal* & Silk, whereof the *Indians* employ their Wives in making Handkerchiefs of all Colours, which the *Spaniards* buy and send home. *Gage* says, 'Tho the *Spaniards* reckon it one of the poorest Countries in *America*, because it has no Mines or Sands of Gold, nor Harbour in the S. Sea, yet 'tis bigger than most Provinces, and inferior to none but *Guatemala*; the Towns not big, but rich; the Poll-Tribute a great Addition to the King's Revenue, of great Importance to the *Spaniards*, because the Strength of all their Empire in *America* depends on it; and that it ought to be well fortify'd, because of the easy Entrance into it by the River of *Tabasco*, *Puerto Real*, and its Vicinity to *Yucatan*. The poor *Indians* Food is black and dry Turkey and French Beans boiled with *Indian* Pepper and Garlick, 'till the Broth is as black as Ink. The Places of chief Note are the 2 Towns both call'd *Chiapa*. One is inhabited by *Spaniards*, and called also *Ciudad Real*, 100 leag. N. W. fr. *Guatemala*, W. lon. 96. 40. lat. 17. N. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of Courts of Justice; a very pleasant Place, in a Plain surrounded with Mountains, and in the Middle between the N. and S. Seas. Its Bishop has 8000 Ducats a Year, and a beautiful Cathedral. There are some Monasteries in it; but 'tis neither rich nor populous. Its chief Trade is Cocoa, Cotton, Wool, Sugar, *Cochineal*, and small Pedlars Wares. The Friars are the chief Merchants for *European* Goods, & the richest Men both in City and Country. The *Spanish* Gentry here are a Proverb for their fantastic Pride, Ignorance, and Poverty; all pretending *Descent from Spanish Dukes, who conquered the Country*. The other call'd *Chiapa de los Indos*, lies in a Valley near the River *Tabasco* (which abounds with Fish), about 12 leag. fr. the former to N. W. *Bartholomew de las Casas*, Bishop of *Chiapa*, who complain'd of the Cruelties of the *Spaniards* here to the Court of *Madrid*, got the *Indians* great Privileges and an Exemption from Slavery; so that the Citizens, reckoned the most sensible and civiliz'd in all the *Spanish* Dominions in *America*, have Privilege of chusing their own Magistrates; and their Governor may wear a Sword, and enjoy many other Privileges deny'd the *Spaniards*. 'Tis very large and rich, has many fine Cloisters and Churches; and no Town has so many Dons of *Indian* Blood. They have many Boats in the River, wherein they often act Sea-fights and Sieges. In the Town they have frequent Bull-baiting, Horse-Races, *Spanish* Dances, Musick, and Plays; and when they've a Mind to feast, they think nothing too much to spend on their Friars. In the Neighbourhood are many Farms well stocked with Cattle, & some Plantations of Sugar. The Days are so hot, that both Friars and *Indians* wear Towels about their Necks to wipe the constant Sweats; but Evenings are cool, and spent in Walks and Gardens by the River Side. They make hard Biscuits, of Wheat from the *Spanish* Town, which the poorer Sort carry about to get in Exchange Cotton, Wool, &c.

CHIARASCO, in *Piedmont*, *Italy*, is a fortify'd Town, sit. on the River *Stura*, 20 m. S. E. of *Turin*, and 24 N. E. of *Coni*; E lon. 7. 45. lat 44. 40. 'Tis subject to the King of *Sardinia*.

CHIARENZA, a Port Town on the N. W. Coast of the *Morea*, opposite to the Island of *Zant*, in the *Mediterranean*, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 37. 35. subject to the *Turks*.

CHIARI, a small Town on the W. Confines of the *Bresciano*, Territory of *Venice*, *Italy*, 5. m. from *Oglio*, 12 W. fr. *Brescia*, and 27 E. of *Milan*, E. lon. 10. 18. lat. 45. 30. made famous for a signal Defeat which the *Imperialists* gave the *French*, in 1701.

CHIAVENNA County, Lake, and Town, in the Territory of the *Grisons*, *Switzerland*. The County takes up the W. Part of the great Valley of the *Grisons* Territory, having the Upper League of the *Grisons* N. & W. the Lake of *Como* S. the *Val-Teline* S. E. and Part of the Country of *Pregell* N. & E. It lies between high Mountains, and consists of 3 Valleys, 1 of which runs N. towards the Country of *Pregell*, the other S. towards the Lake of *Como*, and the inner towards Mount *Splugen*. Its Lake of the same Name is oval, about 2 m. Diameter, and runs by a Canal into the Lake of *Como*, over-against the Fort of *Fuentes*; which Canal is the Passage for Goods to and from *Como*, and by the Lake of *Como* the Inhabitants carry on considerable Trade. The Air is generally wholesome, except in Part of Summer, when infected by Vapours from the Lake of *Como*. 'Tis more fruitful in Wine than Corn, is well supplied

plied by Fish by the Rivers *Mera* and *Lyre*, and has great Herds of Cattle, of which, with their Butter and Cheese, they make great Profit, by selling to *Italy*; as they do also by the Stone Pots or Kettles, Cups, Saucers, Dishes, &c. which are made from a Rock near *Pleurs*. The People, reckoned about 5000, are ingenious, courteous, fit for Arts and Arms, and given to Traffick. *Chiavenna* the Capital, 2 leag. from its Lake, 18 m. N. W. of *Sondrio*, 32 S. of *Coire*, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 46. 20. is a well-built antient Town, in a delightful Situation among noble Vineyards, on both Sides the *Meira*, which a little before falls into the Lake of *Como*. It enjoys a soft pure Air, except when a hot South Wind comes charged from the Lake of *Como* with moist, thick, and malignant Vapours. 'Tis well fortified, has a strong Castle, 6 Churches within the old Walls, and 3 without, a fine Palace for the Governor, and handsome Custom-house. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and much frequented by Merchants. They have dug large Grottoes in the neighbouring Mountains to stow their Wine, which is thus kept fresh all Summer, and as cool as if all the Time in Ice. The Town was much larger than now; but about 535 Years ago all the N. Part of it was buried in the Ruins of a Mountain. It has a Suburb, joined to it by a Bridge. The Rebound of the Sun-beams from the Hills so increases the Heat, that the Soil is as rich here as in *Italy*; and Slices often fall from those Hills which fatten and fructify the Ground they cover beyond Expression. Rocks at the Town's upper End look like Ruins, which they have divided from one another to make them fit Places for Forts and Castles; for during the Wars of the *Val-Teline* were Garrisons on those Rocks.

CHICHESTER, the only City in the County of *Suffex*, 10 m. fr. *Midhurst*, 12 E. of *Portsmouth*, and 63 fr. *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 50. 49. was by the Antient Britons call'd *Caercei*; and, being set on Fire by *Saxon* and *Norwegian* Pirates, and, after Establishment of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, rebuilt by *Cissa*, second King of the *South Saxons*, it was by them call'd *Cissa's Ceaster*, i. e. the City of *Cissa*, and the *S. Saxon* Kings made it their Royal Seat. It had but 100 Houses at the Arrival of *William the Conq.* who bestowing it on *Roger de Montgomery*, he made such Additions as induced the King's Chaplain Bp. *Stigand* to remove his See hither from *Selfey*: And his Successor *Ralph* built a Cathedral in it; which, Anno 1114, being burnt e'er 'twas finish'd, he began another, wh. his Successors compleated. This second Cathedral, with most of the Town, was burnt also in the Reign of *Richard I.* But its then Bishop *Selfrid* restor'd both. 'Tis now a neat and compact Town, with a Wall, and 4 Gates answering the 4 cardinal Winds, which gave Names to the Streets, which meet in the Centre, where are kept the Markets and Fairs. 'Tis encompass'd all round, except the N. Side, by the River *Levant*; which, tho' very low in Winter, when other Rivers are full, yet is apt to overflow even in the midst of Summer, and is navigable at a little Distance from its Mouth, tho' not deep enough for a good Haven; to remedy which Inconvenience, the Citizens dug a Canal in the Reign of *K. James I.* And now the Farmers in and about this City, *Emsworth*, &c. who used to send their Wheat by Land-Carriage to *Farnham* (40 m.), have Granaries near the Creek where the Vessels come up, and therein they lay up all the Corn which this Side of the Country can spare, and, having good Mills in the Neighbourhood, they grind the Corn, and send it in Meal to *London* by Sea. Here is also some Foreign Trade, and a Collector, with other Officers of the Customs, at *Dell Key*, a small Harbour, about 4 m. fr. Sea, where Vessels come in and go out at High-Water, not only with Wheat, but Timber and Coals, for *London*, &c. In the *Levant* are bred the finest Lobsters in *England*. Its Saturday's Market especially is noted for Fish, tho' indeed more for Corn; so that the Toll of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, at but an Half-penny a Quarter, has sometimes amounted to 60 l. a Year. Every Wednesday Fortnight here's one of the greatest Cattle-Markets in *England*. The chief Manufactures are Malt and Needles. The Publick Buildings are not extraordinary; the Guildhall being mean, & the Bishop's Palace more large than fine; this latter, with the Cathedral & Prebendaries Houses, taking up the whole Space between the W. and S. Gates; which Palace has been lately rebuilt. The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, has a Spire deservedly admired for its strong yet curious Workmanship. Its Chapter consists of a Dean and 30 Prebendaries, 2 Archdeacons, Treasurer, Chancellor, Chantor, & 12 Choral Vicars. 'Tis not a large, but was a neat, Church, when adorn'd on one Side with the Pictures of all the Kings and Queens of *England*

from the above *Cissa*, and the History of its Foundation, & on t'other with those of all the Bishops of this See, which were begun by Bp. *Sherburn*, who brought them down to his Time, from whence they were continued. He living in the Reign of *K. Henry VII.* added other Beauties; but the greatest Part, with the said Pictures, were defaced in the Civil Wars. Here are 5 other Churches. This City is also a County of itself. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-Council without Limitation, and 4 Justices of the Peace chose out of the Aldermen. The Mayor is annually chose by Ballot of the Aldermen and Common-Council, who put up Two Persons: And he's attended by 4 Serjeants at Mace and a Crier. The Market-place is adorn'd with a very stately Cross. As the City is situate on a Gravel within 3 m. of Hills, here's very good Hunting, Coursing, Fowling, Fishing, &c. round about it, with all Necessaries for a pleasant Life. In digging the Foundation of a House in this City, 1723, a Stone was found deep in the Ground denoting that a Temple was erected there in the Reign of *Claudius Caesar*, dedicated to *Neptune* and *Minerva*; which was by the Duke of *Richmond* placed in a Temple on a Mount at *Goodwood*, between 2 Statues of those Deities. This City sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs *Asb-Wednesday*, Apr. 23. *Whit-Tuesday*, St. *James's-day*, and Sept. 29. which continues 9 Days, and is called *Slow Fair*.

CHICHESTER, in *Chester-County*, *Pennsylvania*, stands on a Creek of the same Name, which is navigable, on the River *Delawar*, below *Chester*, and has about 100 Houses.

CHICO River, in *Chili*, comes from a Lake at the Foot of the *Cordillera*; in which Lake are Baths to cure Leprosy, and other Disorders. *Ovalle*.

CHICUITO. See CUYO.

CHIDDINGFOLD, *Surry*, in the Road from *Chichester*, near *Haslemere*. In the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth* here were no less than 11 Glass-houses; which being petitioned against as Nufances, they were pull'd down.

CHIDICKE, *Dorset*, near *Charmouth*, in the Road from *Dorchester* to *Lyne*, &c.

CHIDLEY. See CHUDLEIGH.

CHIDLEY-MOUNT, *Somerset*, on the other Side of the *Parret*, opposite to *Bridgewater*, which is supposed to have rose from its Ruins.

CHIELEFA, in the *Morea*, is a strong Town about 1 m. in Compass, seated on a Rock, 17 m. fr. *Zarnata*, towards S. E. 35 from Cape *Matapan* N. and but 2 from Sea, near where stood the old *Vitulo*, a Trading City of good Note, wh. gave Name to the Port, formerly well frequented, but now neither safe nor commodious. *Chialefa* is chiefly valuable for its Strength, being surrounded with Walls, and flanked with Towers; & the Rock on which it stands is very steep & craggy. 'Tis in Possession of the *Turks*.

CHIERI, a fortified Town of *Piedmont*, *Italy*, 3 m. E. of *Cherasco*, and 8 E. of *Turin*, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 44. 50. subject to the King of *Sardinia*, was once a considerable City and Republick, but is now run quite to Decay. 'Tis supposed this was the Old *Cherasco*.

CHIETI, *Civita di Chieti*, *Teatea*, *Theata*, antiently the Metropolis of the *Maruccini*, is now the Cap. of the Nearer *Abruzzo*, and one of the Archbishoprics, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, sit. in the Mid-way between *Lanciano* on the S. E. & *Atri* N. W. about 14 m. fr. both, 100 N. E. of *Rome*, and 25 E. fr. *Aquila*, E. lon. 14. 48. lat. 42. 32. There's a surprising Event said to have happened in the Neighbourhood of this City, about the latter End of *Nero's* Reign, (*Plin.* lib. ii. c. 83.) viz. That a whole Garden of Olive-trees rose up and transported itself to the other Side the Highway, whilst the Field on that Side came and placed itself on this where the Garden had been.

CHIEVRES, in the Territory of *Mons*, in *Hainault*, *Austrian Netherlands*, is a small City about 9 m. fr. *Mons* to N. W. and 4 from *Ath* to S. It's an open Place, and consequently suffers much in Wars.

CHIGWELL, in *Essex*, between *Waltham-Abbey* and *Rumford*. *Chigwell-Dews* and *Chigwell-Row* are 2 Hamlets adjoining.

CHILDCOT, in *Staffordshire*, on the Borders of *Leicestersh.* near *Hogshorton*, on the Riv. *Meeze*, was so call'd because it was the Estate of one *Child* in the Reign of *K. Edward III.*

CHILDERLEY, in the Hund. of *Chesterton*, *Cambridgesh.*

CHILDREN OF THE EAST (The Country of the). Tho' the *Midianites* were the principal People concern'd in the Inroads mentioned in the History of *Gideon*, yet they were not the only People, but were assisted with the Confederated

derated Forces of the *Amalekites* and the *Children of the East*, Judges vi. 3, 23; where, by the *Children of the East* may be denoted the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, as lying to the East of the Land of *Israel*, if not some of the *Ismaelites* & others that inhab. the Parts of *Arabia* lying East in respect of the *Israelites*. 'Tis evident that by the *Children*, or *People, of the East*, Gen. xxix. 1. are understood the Inhabit. of *Mesopotamia*. But these seem to lie too far off to be concerned in these Incurfions into the Land of *Israel*. Wherefore since we read, Gen. xxv. 6. that *Abraham* sent away the *Sons of his Concubines Eastward unto the East Country*, it may be probably inferred that by *Children of the East* in the History of *Gideon* are denoted the Descendants of the *Sons of Keturah* and *Brothers of Midian*, who had settled in the East Parts adjoining *Midian*.

CHILDREY, near *Wantage*, in *Berks*. The Ridge-Way called *Ickleton*, Part of the *Roman Icknild-street*, runs just above this Place.

CHILHAM, in *Kent*, N. of *Godmersham*, not far from the *Stover*, is supposed to be the Place where *J. Caesar* incamped, in his second Expedition to *Britain*, and that from hence it was first called *Fulham*, i. e. *Julius's Ham* (*Home*, or *Abode*); and below the Town is a green Barrow call'd *Ful-Laber*, which is thought to have been the Grave of *Laberius Dorus* the Tribune, who was kill'd by the *Britons* in the March of the *Romans* from that Camp. It once had a Castle; and it had formerly a Market, which is discontinued: But a Fair is kept here October 28.

CHILI. By Way of Preface it's proper to observe, briefly, That the *Spaniards* give the general Name of *PERUVIANA* to all their Possessions in *S. America*, the several Provinces of wh. are all under One Governor, stild Vice-Roy and Captain General of *Peru*; and he resides at *Lima*. But his Province is divided into several AUDIENCES, which are *Chili*, *La Plata*, *Lima*, *Quito*, *Panama*, and *Terra-firma*. AUDIENCES differ not much from what the *French* call *Parliaments*. Each consists of a certain Number of Judges appointed by the King, with Officers dependent on them, the Whole under Jurisdiction of a President. Every Audience is divided into 4 Chambers; 1. The Chamber of Justice, in which Things are done relating to Publick Affairs; 2. the Criminal Court; 3. a sort of Exchequer Court, which relates to the Revenue; 4 the Chamber of Treasure, wh. takes Care of the Royal Funds, with whatever belongs to the Crown in Property, whereas the Exchequer meddles only with Rents, Fines, Duties, &c. The said several Audiences will be described, &c. in their own several Articles. The Kingdom of CHILI (as the *French* and We generally write it, tho' the *Spaniards* write it CHILE) lies along the Coast of the South Sea, from the 25th to the 45th degr. 30 min. S. lat. and from the 65th to the 73. 20. lon. W. from *London*; taking in the whole Country so called by the *Spaniards*, and not confining ourselves to that only settled by them. 'Tis bounded on the N. by *Peru*, E. by *Tucuman* (a Part of *Paraguay*), & Part of *Terra Magellanica*, W. by the S. Sea, or *Pacific Ocean*, here called the *Sea of Chili*. Its greatest Length fr. N. to S. being 20 degr. and half of lat. amounts to 1230 Engl. m. reckoning 60 to a Degree. Its Breadth is various; but it may be said to extend 120 leag. fr. E. to W. because, tho' that which is properly call'd *Chili* is not in many Places above 20 or 30 leag. broad (i. e. 60 or 90 m.), which is generally its Extent from the Sea to the *Cordillera*, or *Andes*, yet, in the Division of the Bounds of the several Governments of *America*, the King of *Spain* added to *Chili* those vast Plains of *Cuyo* or *Chicuito*, which run in Length as *Chili* does, and are above twice as broad. This Country was at first discovered by Don *Diego del Almagro*, about 1535. He began the Conquest of it; but the *Spaniards* have not yet been able to subdue it so entirely as they have done *New Spain*. For there are here several *Indian Nations*, who, within these 100 Years, have made the *Spaniards* sensible that they are still to be dreaded. We must refer to *Ovaglie* (whom we call *Ovalle*) for the History of its Conquest, the Hardships *Almagro* and his Soldiers met with; together with the Continuation of the Conquest by Don *Pedro Valdivia* and others, Accounts of their building Forts, beginning to work the Gold Mines, their Battles, Skirmishes, &c. with the hardy Natives, Victories, Revolts of the subdued ones, &c. &c. and all such Matters of History, and (referring for more to our Article BALDIVIA) only take Notice, That *Valdivia* at length acquainting the Court of *Spain*, that the Enslaving them was the Cause of such Revolts, and of all the Calamities that befel *Chili*, the King thereupon gave such Orders as tended much to settle the Quiet of the Country. But yet continued the *Spaniards*

to be so imperious, and to treat the Natives so ill, that the Inhabitants of the mountainous Parts were still at War with them when Sir *J. Narborough* was there; and even those of the Coast were at War with them in 1643, when the *Dutch Admiral Brewer* went thither to settle a Commerce with the *Chilese*. However, the Author of the *Concise History of Spanish America*, printed in 1741, tells us, that about the Year 1690, the *Chilese* made their last Treaty of Peace with the *Spaniards*, by which, on the one hand, they owned the King of *Spain* for their lawful Sovereign, and on t'other he granted them to live peaceably according to their own Manner and their own Laws. --- Tho' *Chili* be of so large Extent, yet the Author last mentioned observes, as to the Number of Inhabitants, they are not any Way agreeable to such a vast Extent of Territory. The *Spaniards* throughout the whole are not accounted above 20000 Men capable of bearing Arms. Of *Mestizoes*, *Mulattoes*, *Negroes*, &c. there may be between 70 and 80,000. But the Bulk of the Inhabitants are *Indians*. Of these, some are stiled free, others subjected. The former own the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, but pay him no Tribute; whereas the latter belong to the *Spaniards*, live among them, and serve them, not as *Slaves* but as *Servants*. Those are divided, according to their Habitations, into little Lordships of so many Families, more or less, stiled *Commanderies*, which the King gives to whom he pleases. If the *Indians* live with their Lord, and serve him, he must not only maintain them, but give them each 30 * Pieces of Eight a Year. On the other hand, if they are not dispos'd to live with him, they are exempted on paying him an annual Tribute of 10 Pieces of Eight. The Number of these subjected *Indians* may amount to about 15000. There are also some *Indian Slaves*, who are sold to the *Spaniards* by the free *Indians*: Yet, by the Laws, they cannot be sold a second Time but with their own Consent. The free *Indians* amount to many Thousands, and inhabit the greatest Part of the Country, especially towards the Mountains. They are governed by their respective Chiefs, whom the *Spaniards* stile *Caciques*; but the *Indians* themselves do not acknowledge that Title. These Chiefs, like the Judges of *Israel*, claim no Authority but in the Administration of Justice, and commanding their Tribes in War, having neither Palaces nor Revenue, nor any great Mark of Respect paid them, except in the Execution of their Office. They also manage the whole Affairs of their Nation in certain General Assemblies, where each has a Seat and free Liberty of Speech. After Debate the Question is decided by Plurality of Voice. Every free *Indian* is bound to have his Horse & Arms always in Order, so that on the Sound of a Trumpet they immediately mount and repair to their respective Posts, where their Chiefs form them into Order. Their Arms are Pikes, Bows and Arrows, and Swords. They engage regularly in Squadrons and Battalions, never fighting but with a Morass in their Rear, into which, in Case of the worst, they retreat, and fortify so effectually, that it's rarely adviseable to attack them there. They have *Ulmens* & *Curacens*, who are Lords that command from 25 to 100 Families apiece, and call the Men together about Publick Affairs, War or Peace. They are obliged to fight in Front of their Subjects, under Command of their Governor General, call'd a *Nentoke* or *Apocurace*. As to Religion, they have very little. Never was a Temple or Idol found in their Country. Some indeed believe another Life; wherefore they put into the Coffins of the Deceased Meat, Drink, and Cloaths, to serve them in the other World. But it's plain they look on the Soul as a material Being, which after Death goes beyond the Seas into Places of Pleasure, where they have their Fill of Meat and Drink, and enjoy Women who never become pregnant. And many of them look on even this as (indeed it is) a mere Fancy. However little or no Religion they have of their own, still they are very unwilling to receive that of their Missionaries. They are commonly very healthy, and live to great Ages. 'Tis observ'd, they by Degrees accustom themselves to the *Spanish* Manners, which gives great Satisfaction to the latter. But possibly they may flatter themselves too far in the Case: For as these People are very brave, & very far from Barbarians, they may, some Time or other, quarrel with their Incroachers, and once again expel them their Country. They are strong, have large Shoulders, high Chests, and are very nimble. Their Complexion is (the same with almost all the original Natives of *America*) tawny inclining to a Copper Colour. They are patient of Hunger, Thirst, Heat, Cold, and despise not only the Conveniencies of Life,

* A Piece of Eight is about 4 s. 6 d. of our Money.

but

but even Life itself, when they think it necessary, for Glory or Liberty. They are withal constant in Resolution, & pursue it with incredible Stedfastness. Their Habitations are mostly only Huts made of Branches of Trees, just large enough to shelter a whole Family; for as they have only a small Trunk, and a few Sheep-skins to lie down upon, they want not much Room. Some indeed, according to *Ovalle*, have small Wooden Houses, without any Stories, so contrived, that, when they remove Habitation, they take 'em away by Pieces, or Rooms, as much as 10 or 20 can carry. When they thus take up a House, they clear the Ground about it, and, lifting it all together, with one Cry, they carry it off, every one taking hold by its Pillars. They have no Hinges nor Locks to their Doors, nor to any Thing else; for they trust to one another's Honesty. They despising all Superfluities, their Furniture for Bedding is some poor Skins, as afore said, laid on the Ground, their Body Cloaths laid double on a Stone, or Piece of Tree, for a Bolster, and a coarse Coverlet or two, wove of a Kind of a Thread bigger than small Cord. All their Vessels are 4 or 5 Dishes, some wooden Spoons or Sea-Shells, a Calabash or Gourd to drink out of, a Leaf of a Tree for a Salt-cel. They eat on the Ground, or on a little Bench, and wipe their Hands on a Broom instead of a Napkin. Their Diet is plain, and plainly dress'd, but well tasted. They had no Sheep, Goat, Cow, nor Hen, 'till came the *Spaniards*; and these they now use but at great Feasts. Their ordinary Diet is of *Maize* boiled in Water; and of it they also make a Drink, by toasting it, steeping it in Water, & afterwards boiling it; which makes their beloved *Chica*. They make other Liquors of Fruits. Their Bread of *Maize* is made thus. They set great Earthen Platters full of Sand on the Fire, and when enough hot take 'em off, put the Grains of *Maize* into this Sand, stir them about 'till toasted enough, then grind them between 2 Stones, and make it into Bread. They also diet on Fruit, Herbs, Fish, and Game got by hunting or fowling. When sick, they vary not much their Diet. They let Blood with a sharp Flint fixed in a little Piece of Wood, just long enough to open a Vein; so safer than our Lancets. Their Cloaths are a Sort of Waistcoat of Woollen Stuff, about a Yard and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, with a Hole to put their Heads thro', and then they gird it about them. They've Drawers of the same which come down to their Knees, but hang open; and when they go abroad they've a kind of Cloak. They've no Linnen under their Cloaths, & have their Necks & Arms naked. They've on their Heads a Circle of Wood, of various Colours, with Fringes; and this they move, as we do our Hats, in Respect to Superiors. Their Shoes are made of a Sort of Rope; and the *Spaniards* here wear the same. They adorn their Necks with Strings of Shells, & the richer Sort with Strings of Pearls curiously wrought; and some hang little Birds of beautiful Colours to their Caps, and on each Side a Plume of Feathers $\frac{1}{2}$ a Yard high. See Article CHILOE for more. The Womens Arms are also naked, and they wear a plain Sort of Mantle close to their Bodies, which hangs down as low as their Feet; for they generally go barefoot. They fasten it to their Shoulders, gather it in Plaits, and swathe themselves fr. Breast to Waist with a Woollen Scarf of some fine Colour, about 4 Inches broad, whereby they keep their Bodies as strait as our Women do with their Stays. Those of Better Sort, in Towns among the *Spaniards*, have Shifts and Waistcoats under their Mantles, as they have; but imitate them in no other Part of Dress. They wear nothing on their Heads but their Hair plaited behind their Shoulders, and handsomely divided on their Foreheads, with hanging Locks on Part of their Cheeks. When abroad, they wear a square Half-Mantle upon their Shoulders, fasten'd before with a Bodkin: And they generally walk with their Eyes modestly fix'd on the Ground; yet are they bold and courageous, and when necessary take Arms for Defence of their Country, &c. and fight bravely as well as the Men. They're bred hard, avoid neither Heat nor Cold, and in Depth of Winter wash their Heads in cold Water, leaving their Hair to dry of itself. They wash their Infants in Streams or Rivers, and have so little Pain in Child-birth, that they quickly go about their Business. When a Man has a Mind to marry, he must buy his Wife of her Father; so that it's no Charge here to have many Daughters, they being rather a Part of a Man's Riches. They take many Wives; but the first has some Preheminence, tho' all are lawful Wives, and their Children legitimate. But the Eldest Son of the first Wife inherits the Estate and Honour. If a Wife be ill used by her Husband, her Relations often take her away; & if he kills her, they surely revenge it,—

unless for Adultery. The Men are so jealous, that if their Wives do but cast a Look on another Man, they beat them without Mercy, and kill 'em on the Spot if caught in Adultery. They can neither write nor read, and yet have a peculiar Way of registering Events, and keeping Accounts of Things. They do it by Strings of different Sizes, in which they make Knots of different Colours. Thus they'll give Account of a great Flock of Cattle, and tell which of them died by Accident, what had been kill'd for the Family, &c. For registering great Events they've a Man appointed in every Government, whose Business 'tis to keep them in his Memory. He sings them over to himself at the Sound of a Drum, and is obliged to repeat them in Publick every Holiday, & to breed up others in the same Way. As this Country lies to S. of the Equinoct. Line, the Seasons are opposite to those in the N. Parts of the Hemisphere, tho' not exactly. The Spring begins about the Middle of *August*, and lasts to the Middle of *November*; then begins Summer, which continues to the Middle of *February*; thence Autumn lasts to the Middle of *May*; then enters Winter, (baring all the Trees, and covering the Earth with white Frost, which nevertheless generally dissolves about 2 Hours after Sun-rise) which ends about the Middle of *August*. It snows seldom in the Valleys or low Grounds; 'tho' so great a Quantity falls on the Mountains it sometimes fills all the hollow Places to the Height of several Pikes, and there remains, as 'twere in Reservoirs, to provide, as it does in due Time, so many Springs and Rivers with Water, thus fertilizing the Plains that they produce infinite Crops of all Sorts in their proper Seasons, and enrich the Country. Tho' it lies so near the Torrid Zone, the Air is very temperate in Summer; for being covered on the E. by the *Cordillera*, it receives fresh cooling Breezes fr. the Sea; & the Tides, wh. penetrate as far as the Foot of the Mountains, joining with the Coldness of the Snow with wh. they are covered, so refresh the Air, that about 4 in the Afternoon the Heat is no way troublesome. Nay, if one is in the Shade, the Heat is no Hour of the Day insupportable, especially from the 36th deg. or thereabout; neither Day nor Night can the Heat be complained of, nor even the Cold in Winter in that Latitude. But in other Parts, 'tho' it seldom snows in the Valleys and Plains, yet 'tis so cold in Winter, that few Parts of *Europe* are colder; which proceeds chiefly from the neighbouring Mountains above mentioned, which send out sharp & piercing Winds that are sometimes insupportable. Therefore the Sea Coast is much more temperate, tho' more expos'd to vehement Storms than the Inland Parts, where those Storms are in some measure spent before they reach them. This Country is free fr. Lightning, tho' Thunder is sometimes heard at a great Distance up the Mountains. Neither falls Hail in Spring or Summer, nor are there so many cloudy Days in Winter as in other Parts. The Country is free from poisonous Creatures, such as Vipers, Snakes, Scorpions, Toads; nor are here Tigres, Panthers, or any other mischievous Animals, except Lions of small Kind, which sometimes do Harm to Flocks of Sheep or Goats, but fly from Men; and this not only in cultivated Lands, but in Woods and Solitudes. All this must be understood of that Part of *Chili* which lies to W. of the *Cordillera*: For the Country beyond these Mountains, 'tho' situate in the same Latitude with *Chili*, are very different in Climate from it, and from *Europe*. There it freezes exceedingly, so as to freeze Water within-door; and Cattle left abroad die with the Cold. Not a Drop of Rain falls there all Winter; and the Sun shines so bright and clear that not a Cloud is to be seen. But in Spring they've such abundant Rain, 'twould drown the whole Country, were it to last so long as in *Chili*, or in some Parts of *Europe*; for when it continues but an Hour and $\frac{1}{2}$, the Streets of Towns are full, and the whole Country is as 'twere a Sea. There likewise fall at that Time Thunder-stones, and Hail as big as Hen's, a Goose's, and sometimes even an Ostrich's Eggs, as *Ovalle* says he himself has seen. All these Storms, and Varieties of Weather, form themselves in the high Mountains, that are a kind of Wall to *Chili*; and they never come so far down as to invade its Territory, but stop at them as at a Barricado. As to Fruits, none of those of *Mexico*, *Peru*, &c. will grow in *Chili*; nor will Plants, Settings, or Seeds brought ever thrive; for those Countries are within the Tropicks, and *Chili* is out of them. For which Reason the Fruits of *Europe* take very well in *Chili*, such as Pears, Apricots, Figs, Peaches, Quinces, &c. which bear infinitely, and if Care is not taken to lessen the Number of Fruit when small, 'tis impossible for the Boughs to bear their Weight; so that they are obliged to prop them with Forks when they grow near ripe. The Apple

Apple excels all for Bearing. Fruit is seldom or never fold; but any-body is welcome to step into a Garden and eat at Lift. Only the Strawberries, which they call *Frutilla*, are fold, which (tho' Numbers grow wild) being cultivated, are fold very dear: They then growing so big as Pears, most commonly red. They begin to gather Olives and Grapes the End of Autumn. The Wines are most generous and noble; but in such Plenty, that (there being no Vent for 'em) it kills the *Indians* when they drink; for when they do so 'tis without Measure. The Bunches of Grapes are exceeding large, the Vine Branches very thick, and their Trunks big as a Man's Body. This Country abounds with Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Quicksilver, & Lead. Of the Copper are made all the Great Guns for *Peru*, &c. the Church Bells, and Family Utensils. The Lead, being but little used, is but little work'd, and the Quicksilver less, *Peru* having sufficient of its own. The Silver ones lie unwrought, there being so many Gold ones, (which require less Charge, &c.) that there's no Part of the Country, from the Confines of *Peru* to even the Streights of *Magellan*, void of them: Nor is any Gold in *America* esteem'd so fine as that of *Valdivia* & *Chili*, except that of *Carabaya* in *Peru*. *Herrera* tells us, that when these Mines were first wrought, the *Indians* us'd

A Real of Plate is worth about 6 d. to get fr. them every Day 20 or 30 *Pesos* of Gold, which comes near to 500 Reals of Plate, which amount to 12 l. 10 s.; which indeed is an incredible Value for one Man to get in a Day from a Mine. The digging, beating, refining, &c. of Silver is attended with much Pain and Charges; whereas the getting Gold has no other Trouble in it than to carry the Earth in when 'tis found to the Water, and there wash it in Mills for that Purpose, where is a Stream to carry off the Earth; and the Gold being heaviest goes to the Bottom. 'Tis true, sometimes they follow the Gold Vein thro' Rocks, &c. where it grows thinner and thinner; yet persisting to follow it, it sometimes ends in what they call a *Bolsa*; which is, when coming to a softer and easier Part of the Rock, the Vein enlarges so, that one of these Hits is enough to enrich a Family for all their Lives. There's now less found than formerly, by reason of the War the *Spaniards* have had with the Nation of *Araucanos*: But still some is found, particularly in *Coquimbo*, where, in the Winter, when it rains much, is the greatest Gold-Harvest, it being wash'd down from Mountains into Rivers, Ponds, &c. when the Women go into the Water, feel out the Grains with their Toes, and make up as much as supplies their present Necessities. *Ovalle* avers, he sent one of these Grains, of considerable Bigness, th *Seville* in *Spain*, to be touched, and 'twas found to be 23 Carats fine, without any manner of Purification. The other Produce of this Country consists in Cattle of all Kinds; of which they send Mules to *Potosi*, Tallow, Hides (and dried Fish) to *Peru*; and Cordage and Tackling furnish all the Ships in the *S. Seas*, as does Match for Fire-Arms all the Garrisons along the Coast. For Hemp grows no where in the *W. Indies* but *Chili*. Cocoa-nuts grow wild here in the Mountains. Almonds, which grow not in *Peru*, are also carried thither with great Profit.

CHILLINGHAM CASTLE, in *Northumberland*, on the River *Till*, the Seat now of *Ld. Tankerville*, has in the Hall a Marble Chimney-piece, with a Hollow in the Middle of it, wherein, 'tis said, was a live Toad found at the fawing of the Stone. The other Part of the Stone, which has Half the Cavity answering the Dimensions of the Toad, is still to be seen at *Horton-Castle*, where 'tis put to a like Use.

CHILLINGTON, *Kent*, lies not far from *Maidstone*.

CHILLINGTON, *Staffordshire*, lies to the S. W. of *Breewood*.

CHILLON, in the Canton of *Berne*, half a League from *Villeneuve*, has a Castle so large that it takes up 7 Acres of Ground. Before the Invention of Artillery 'twas a very strong Place, and of great Consequence; being built of thick Walls, all arch'd underneath with a very high Donjon in the Middle; but being at the Foot of a steep high Mountain, which commands it, it could not now hold out long.

CHILMARK, *Wilts*, on the River *Nadder*, near *Chicklade*, is a pleasant Village, noted for Quarries of good white Stone.

CHILMINAR Ruins. See *PERSEPOLIS*.

CHILOE, a considerable Island on the Coast of *Chili* (in the District of *Imperial*) lies in S. lat. 44 says *Rogers*, or rather fr. 42 to 44, being about 150 m. long and 21 broad. The S. Part of it is divided from the Continent by a narrow Sea, and the Continent there makes a Bay. This Coast is

subject to tempestuous Weather, especially in *March*, when Winter begins. The *Spaniards* have but one little Fort in this Island, call *Chacao*, always ill provided with Warlike Stores. As to the Town of *Castro*, see its own Article. Bating Wine, this Island produces all necessary Refreshments and Provisions; and much Ambergris is found here. About this Island are 40 more, all taking Name from it. *Rogers*. *Ovalle* tells us these Islands of *Chiloe* are reputed barren; but their Soil is not really so, only the excessive Rains choak the Seed, and let not Corn thrive; so that they are without Wheat, Wine, or Oil, [i. e. of the Islands own Growth] and other Plants which need much Sun. The Nature of the Climate of this Archipelago [He means Cluster of Islands] is such, that it rains almost all the Year, so that only Maiz, or other such Grains, can ripen, that want not so much Sun. The Diet of the Natives is mostly of a Root call'd *Papahs*, which grow bigger here than in any other Place. The Manufactures are Cloathing for the *Indians*, who have a kind of Vest which they call *Macun*, without Sleeves; over which a Garment call'd *Choni*, which serves for a Cloak, and is like that which Painters give to the Apostles in their Pictures. They raise another Manufacture from their Woods, particularly Planks of Cedar, of which they have vast Woods of Trees that are of prodigious Size, so as hardly to be encompass'd by a Rope of 6 Yards long. And out of the very Boughs of a Tree have been made 600 Planks 25 f. long and 2 broad; and even this Plank is not saw'd, but cut with Axes, in which is so much Loss. If 2 Men on Horseback are on each Side the Tree itself, as it lies along, they cannot see one another; for the Trunk hinders it.

CHILONGO, a Province of *Loango*, in *Lower Ethiopia*.

CHILOVA. See *BREWER'S HARBOUR*.

CHILPANSINGO, a Village in *New Spain*, in the Way from *Acapulco* to *Mexico*, where the Maidens, not only to beautify their Faces, but to secure 'em against the Cold, daub them with a yellow Flower pounded. *Gemelli*.

CHILSTON, in *Kent*, near *Boston-Malherb*.

CHILTERN HILLS, a Ridge of Chalky Hills from *Henley upon Thames* to N. thro' the Middle of *Bucks*, to *Tring* in *Hertfordshire*, which they divide from *Bedfordshire*. See *BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*.

CHILTINGTON, in *Suffex*, near *West Grinstead*.

CHILTON, in *Kent*, in the Parish of *Ash*, near *Sandwich*.

CHILTON, in *Kent*, near *Sittingbourne*.

CHILTON-FOLIOT, *Wilts*, 2 m. E. of *Ramsbury*, in the Road to *Bristol*.

CHILVERSCOTON, in *Warwickshire*, on the S. Side of *Nun-Eaton*.

CHILWELL, in *Nottinghamshire*, 2 Villages to N. W. of *Nottingham*.

CHILWORTH, *Surry*, is a Hamlet of *St. Nicholas* Parish, in *Guilford*, tho' near 2 m. from it, which has for some Ages been the Lordship of the *Randyls*, by whose Encouragement the famous Gunpowder-Mills, the first erected in *England*, have all along been upheld, in an adjoining Valley full of Springs, that drive no less than 18 Powder-mills, farm'd to divers Persons. The Powder-makers here look like a Commonwealth of Negroes. Here are also many Ponds that abound with Carp, as bright and sweet as River Carp, and the best Hop-Grounds in *England*. Here's a Fair 7 Days before *Michaelmas* for Cattle, Cheese, Fish, &c.

CHIMAY, a small City in *French Hainault*, sit. on the little River *Blanche Eau* [White Water], 11 m. fr. *Marienburg* to S. W. and 13 fr. *Rocroi* in *Champagne* to N. E. The *Spaniards* gave it to the *French* in 1684. It's defended by a fine Castle. Near this Place begins the famous Forest of *Ardennes*.

CHIMAY, a great Lake that lies between the *E. Indies* and *China*, in the Country of *Acham*.

CHIMÆRA, a famous Mountain in *Lycia*, about 6 m. from the Sea, and N. of *Telmessus*, which vomited Flames, the Bottom of which was infested with Serpents, the Middle Parts affording Pasture for Goats, and the Top much frequented by Lions. This most think gave Occasion to the Poets painting it as a Monster with the Head of a Lion belching Fire, a Goat's Body, & a Serpent's Tail. This Mountain being first planted by * *Bellerophon*, he is therefore by the Poets fabled to have

* Bockart indeed supposes that *Bellerophon* having overcome the *Solyimi*, whose Ensigns bore the Figures one of a Lion, a 2d of a Goat, and the 3d of a Dragon, and thereupon joined 'em all 3 in his own, in Memory of this Conquest, this gave Birth to the Fable of his overcoming this Monster. Others again suppose it arose from his overcoming a Pirate, who had infested *Lycia*, &c. the Stern of whose Ship had a Lion, Goat, and Serpent painted on it.

subdued

subdued & slain this Monster. This Mountain is celebrated by *Virgil* for its *Volcano*, *Æn. lib. 6. -- Flammisque armata* CHIMÆRA. The *Lycians* built the City *Hephestia* in its Neighbourhood, and dedicated it to *Vulcan*, on account of the said *Volcano*.

CHIMERA, a strong Town, or (as *Pliny* calls it) Castle, in *Chaonia*, in the antient Kingdom of *Epirus*, much frequented on Account of its hot Baths. According to *Salmon*, it is now to be described thus: A Port Town in *Turky* in *Europe*, situate at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Venice*, in the Province of *Epirus*, 32 m. N. of the City of *Corfu*, E. lon. 20. 40. lat. 40. 20.

CHIMLEY. See CHULMLEIGH.

CHIMSEY in *Bavaria*, about 22 m. W. of *Saltzbourg*, a small Town, (but Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Saltzbourg*) in an Island on the Lake between the Riv. *Inn* and *Saltza*. The Riv. *Prien* and *Acha* run into it, and it has an Outlet to the *Inn* by the River *Altz*.

CHINA is sit. on the most E. Verge of the *Asiatic* Continent, bounded on the N. by E. and W. *Tartary*, fr. which 'tis divided partly by its prodigious Wall 1500 m. long, & partly by inaccessible Mountains. On the E. 'tis bounded by the E. Ocean, W. by Part of the Mogul's Empire and *India extra Gangem* (from which 'tis parted by Ridges of other high Mountains and sandy Deserts), and S. partly by the Kingdoms of *Lao*, *Tonquin*, *Hoa*, and *Cochinchina*, and partly by the S. Ocean or *Indian Sea*, which flows between it and the *Philippine* Islands. It extends in lat. from 20 to almost 43 Degr. viz. from N. to S. about 1400 m. And fr. E. to W. it reaches from the 98 to 123, so that its Breadth fr. E. to W. is about 1200 m. But to take it in its utmost Extent either in Length or Breadth, the former must be taken from its N. E. Frontier of *Xai-yuen* in the Province of *Lyaouton* to the last City of the Prov. of *Youn-nam*, called *Chyen-tyen*, *Kioun-min-fou*; and then its greatest Length will be 1600 *English* m.; and if to these be still added the Island of *Hay-nan* (wh. belongs to *China*) on S. of the Province of *Quan-tong*, 2 Degr. more must be added, and we must reckon from the 18 Degr. instead of the 20th, so that such its Extent will be 1800 m. Its Breadth likewise may be reckoned to a much greater Extent, viz. From the Town of *Nimpo*, a Sea-port in the Prov. of *Che-kian*, to the utmost Boundary of *Su-chuen*, 'twill amount to 1260 m. Further; by taking its Breadth from the Town of *Tam-chwan*, the most E. Part of the Prov. of *Lyauton*, on the Frontiers of *Corea*, quite to that of *Tsing-tau* in the most W. Part of the Prov. of *Shensi*, 'twill be 1200 m. By *Du Halde's* (the latest) Survey it appears to be of an oval Form, and even exclusive of the Island *Hay-nan* 1800 m. long and but 1200 broad. *Le Compte* has made it appear to be nearer *Europe* by 500 leag. than *Mandesto*, *Heylin*, and other Geographers, place it. Another material Mistake in 'em was their placing the Prov. of *Lyauton* within the Great Wall, when 'tis visibly situate without it. As to the whole Empire of *China*, it now appears to lie under the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and Part of the 6th Climates; so that its longest Days are 14 Hours and 45 Min. and the shortest 13 Hours 16 Min. and its Air is various, according as it draws nearer to or farther fr. the S. In general however the Country is mostly temperate, save towards the N. where 'tis intolerably cold, not so much from the Situation as from the Ridges of Mountains that run along those Parts, and are excessive high, and commonly covered with deep Snows. Even in those Parts which run under the Tropick, the Winds that blow thither from *Tartary* render Winter exceeding cold. *China* is reckoned by most to have been the Country of the antient *Sinæ* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, & so call'd fr. 1 of its antient Monarchs named *Chin* or *Cina*, who is said to have reigned here above 50 Years before our Saviour's Birth. But it justly boasts a much older Date: And tho' it might receive Name from that Monarch, it in all Likelihood had many before; for 'tis a Maxim here, when the Government falls from one Family to another, the 1st Prince of the new always gives his Name to the whole Country. We are told there have been no less than 22 such Families, who have thus alter'd its Name. See the following Table.

| Families of | Emp. of that Family. | Years of that Family's R. |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hia | 17 | 458 |
| 2. Xam | 28 | 644 |
| 3. Cheou | 35 | 873 |
| 4. Chin | 3 | 43 |
| 5. Han | 27 | 426 |
| 6. Hau-han | 2 | 44 |

| Families | Emp. | Years |
|----------------|------|-------|
| 7. Chin II. | 15 | 155 |
| 8. Soum | 7 | 59 |
| 9. Chi | 5 | 23 |
| 10. Laam | 4 | 55 |
| 11. Kin | 5 | 32 |
| 12. Soui | 3 | 29 |
| 13. Tam | 20 | 89 |
| 14. Heou-cam | 2 | 10 |
| 15. Heou-tam | 4 | 13 |
| 16. Heou-chin | 2 | 11 |
| 17. Heou-han | 2 | 4 |
| 18. Heou-cheon | 3 | 9 |
| 19. Soum II. | 18 | 329 |
| 20. Yoven | 9 | 89 |
| 21. Mim | 21 | 276 |
| 22. Chim | 2 | 53 |

The *Chinese*, imagining the Earth to be square, reckon their Country in its Center. The *Indians*, we are told, call'd it *Chin* from one of the Kings above-mentioned. But some think rather it had that Name on Account of its fine Produce, &c. of *Silk*, called in their Language *Chin*. The proud *Chinese* look upon all the rest of the World as Barbarians. In their Maps they represent their Empire as by far the largest, and the rest promiscuous about it, & less than the smallest of their own Provinces, affixing to them ridiculous Names, viz. the Kingdom of *Dwarfs*, of *Women*, of *Monkeys*, &c. & do the like in describing 'em. They reckon there are about 72 Kingdoms in the World besides their own, which they flick up in their Maps, like but so many Nutshells, or little Isles round it in the Sea; or like so many little scatter'd *Satellites* attending their own GRAND PLANET. *Tartary*, *Japan*, *Tunkin*, and *Corea*, they call barbarian, and all the rest much worse, and represent the Inhabitants as rude, brutish, ugly, and more monstrous than Baboons. But since the Jesuits first landed there, and gave them a better Notion, and convinced them they were so much better Astronomers and Mathematicians than they, it hath made them lower their Crest in some measure. The Discovery of this remote & opulent Country by the *Portuguese*, about 200 Years ago, dazzled the Eyes of those first Discoverers. It was indeed in some measure known to the Antients under the Name of *Xeres*; and some Traffick was carried on between them: But the vast sandy Deserts and inaccessible Mountains between it and *India*, its great Distance from *Europe*, & the old *Chinese* Policy not to admit Strangers among them, nor suffer their own People to go into other Countries, made it impossible for either *Greeks*, *Romans*, or other Nation on this Side *Ganges*, to know any Thing of this Country or Inhabitants, except what they guess'd by Commodities brought thence, and which were few in Comparison of what's now exported. As the *Chinese* divide the whole Heaven into 28 Constellations, so do they their Country into 28 Provinces, each of the latter under one of the former, without leaving one of them for the rest of the Globe. They have indeed at length condescended to give *Europe* a Place in their Maps; but they still represent it as but a small Isle in the Sea, whilst they enlarge the Limits of their own Provinces out of all Proportion, and dignify them with some pompous Title besides the Name of their proper Constellations. The Origin of this antient Nation is justly look'd on like as once was the Spring-head of *Nile*; but what their popular Tradition says of it doth no less deserve to be exploded, since they pretend to an Antiquity anterior to not only the Flood, but even the Creation. But what they have upon Record, and is universally agreed by all their Learned, seems in general so well founded 'twere as ridiculous to call that in Question. According to those Records, this Kingdom appears to have been governed by its own Monarchs above 4000 Years, by a Succession of 22 Families, & 236 Princes in the whole. However, this Monarchy, Great as it is, must be supposed like others to have had but a small Beginning, especially as their most authentic Accounts date its Infancy only about 2 or 300 Years after the Flood; about which time 'tis likely some of *Noah's* Grandchildren, penetrating the E. Parts of *Asia*, may be supposed to have gone and settled on the fertile & delightful Spot which is on the S. E. Part of *China*, known now by Names of *Quang-si* and *Kyan-si*. Some Translators of *Chinese* History ascribe the Foundation of this Monarchy to *Fohi*, said to have begun his Reign about 2952 Years before Christ. This *Fohi*, from Resemblance of Names, hath been supposed by some to have been *Noah* himself, & that he peopled *China* just after the Flood, and that *Ararat*, [Ararat] on which the Ark rested, was one of the Mountains

ains which divided *India* from *China*. But in Refutation of this see our Article BABEL. *Fohi*, be he who he might, is in *Chinese* History affirm'd to be the first who reduced Mankind into Societies, taught Agriculture, &c. &c. &c. But of him and his Successors, & the several Inventions to each ascribed, &c. it's not our Province here to treat. Wherefore, skipping such Matters of mere *History* over, we at once enter upon our Business of *TOPOGRAPHY*; beginning it most worthily with an Account of the Great and Famous Wall, before just mention'd, which is so justly esteem'd the most stupendous Work, of that, or any other Kind, the whole World could ever boast of, not excepting the prodigious Walls of *Babylon* in their full Height and Perfection. *Du Halde* acquaints us, It is both higher and broader than the common Walls of the Cities of *China*, that is between 20 and 25 f. in Height, and broad enough for 6 Horsemen to ride abreast upon it; and so strongly cemented with an extraordinary Kind of Mortar, that tho' it has stood above these 1900 Years expos'd to all Winds and Weathers, it's not at all decay'd. It's computed 405 *Portuguese* leagues long exclusive of its Windings, and near 1500 m. with them; and is all along fortify'd with strong high Towers, at proper Distances, to the Number of 3000, wh. in the Time of the *Chinese* Monarchs us'd to be guarded by 1,000,000 Soldiers. This prodigious Structure was built by the Emperor *Chi-bo-ham-ti*, according to some, or according to *Du Halde* by *Tsin-shi-wang*, above 200 Years before Christ; and runs along the 3 N. Provinces of *Pe-ke-li*, *Shan-si*, and *Shen-si*; and is built here and there on Places which seem altogether inaccessible, as well as over Rivers, and such Marshes and sandy Hollows as one would judge incapable of sufficient Foundation for its prodigious Weight. The Outside is cas'd with large Brick bak'd in the Sun. And the Terrass o' Top seems still as firm as ever. The Beginning of this prodigious Wall is a large Bulwark of Stone, rais'd in the Sea, to E. of the City of *Peking*, & almost in the same lat. & was design'd to secure the *Chinese* Empire against the frequent Incursions of the *Tartars*; and tho' of such stupendous Length and Bulk, yet 'tis affirm'd to have been compleated within 5 Years. From which Time this vast Country may be said to have been fenced on all Sides in the strongest Manner, E. by this noble Rampart, W. by inaccessible Mountains, Deserts, &c. & S. & E. by the Sea. Its Walled Cities amount to 4402; divided into the 2 Orders of Civil and Military. Of the former 175 are of the 1st Rank, 270 of the 2d, and 1600 of the 3d. The Military Cities or Fortresses are 2350; of which 629 are of the 1st Rank, 560 of the 2d, 311 of the 3d, 300 of the 4th, 150 of the 5th, 100 of the 6th, and 300 of the 7th. These last are small Forts, scattered here and there in the Fields towards the *Tartaric* Frontiers, and some on Mountains to suppress Robbers; the Soldiers being sometimes apt to turn Freebooters. Of these Fortify'd Places 1000 are of the 1st Rank; the Strength of the rest consisting more in the Situation and numerous Garrisons than Stoutness of their Outworks. *Navarette* reckons them, 148 of the 1st Rank call'd *Fu*, 239 of the 2d call'd *Che-wu*, and 1149 of the 3d call'd *Hyen*. To all these different Classes of Cities we may add 11 Military ones assign'd to the Soldiery, wherein they've Lands for their Maintenance; 439 Castles on the Sea-Coasts, some extraordin. large & well inhabited, 2920 Burroughs on the Coasts, most equivalent to Towns, as the Castles are to Walled Cities. Populous Inland Burroughs and Villages are innumerable. 32 Cities are wholly independent on the Court, except Tribute and Homage. The Families (exclusive of Soldiers, Women and Children, and those who pay no Taxes) amount to 11,502,872; but including the Army, & all, the Number of Males is computed 59,788,364. The Army consists of 902,054 to guard the Frontiers, with 989,167 Horses always ready for auxil. Forces, & 767,970 Men in the Garrisons. *Newhoff* says, in his Time the Register made the Families amount to 10,090,792; & that of Fighting Men 55,416,476, including Horse, Foot, and Garrisons. Other Horses maintained by the Crown for Troops, Posts, and Messengers, on Occasion, 564,200. Public Inns or Places of Entertainment, for the *Mandarins*, and others of the King's Officers that travel on his Account, all seated at proper Distances over the Kingdom, amount to 1145; large Barks constantly employ'd in bringing Provisions, Silks, and Necessaries, from the S. Provinces to the Capital *Pe-king* 9999. Where 'tis to be observ'd, they'll not add one more to that Number, lest it should lessen the Sound of it, the Words 9 Thousand 9 Hundred Ninety Nine carrying a much greater one than bare 10,000. *China* is indeed so exceeding populous, that its Inhabitants should not

be computed by *Thousands* but *Millions*; for not only Cities, but Towns and Villages, are crowded, whilst the Roads are throng'd as well as Streets. It's believed there are 2,000,000 Souls in *Kiam-nin*, Capital of *Nan-king*. And tho' this be reckon'd the largest in the Kingdom, many more might pass for the biggest in the World. The City Buildings are of Brick, neat, and well adorn'd; but the Houses low, chiefly 1, at most 2 Stories, high; but commonly of such Length and Depth as to contain, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Families. The Streets are generally large and strait, the Publick Buildings stately enough, tho' in a very different Stile from those in *Europe*. Every principal City has a Palace for the Viceroy, Governor, or *Mandarin*; a publick Inn for such as travel on the King's Account, & every Metropolis has a stately high Tower, 9 Stories high, and another of 7, which seem chiefly for Ornament, being seen at great Distance, & fr. their Tops affording an extensive Prospect of all the adjacent Country. *Du Halde* mentions some of these 12 or 13 Stories high, every one lessening over the other with surprising Symmetry, and all adorn'd with fine Painting, Carving, Gilding, &c. as also with Bells round the Top of the upper Story, by a Chain so long that the least Puff sets them a tinkling; the Musick of which, when it blows hard, is somewhat uncouth, yet not disagreeable. The most famous Tower is that of *Nan-kin*, which is cover'd all over with fine painted Tiles, very beautiful. It's octogan, and hath 9 Galleries one over another, all adorn'd with Windows, fine Balustrades, Festoons, and other Ornaments in Relievo. Every Angle of the Galleries hath a Bell hanging to it; and the Ascent to Top is by 184 Steps. The inside Rooms are all finely painted, carv'd, gilt; and the upper Gallery adorn'd with Variety of large Figures carved in Stone. On Top of all is a Spire, which renders the whole Fabrick 200 f. high. The Breadth of it is 80, but diminishes gradually as it rises by Settings in at every Cornice. A Winding Stair-case leads to Top, whence is a most noble Prospect of the whole City and adjacent Plain, which is no less admired on Account of its many fine Seats, Summer-houses, Gardens, &c. that surround it, as well as from the distant Mountains, which appear in various Shapes, form'd by Art. Of which more by and by. The Cities are generally square or oblong square, surrounded with great high Walls, Towers, &c. with 1 or more stately Gate at each Front. The Streets run in direct Line from one to its opposite, and are intersected with Lanes running parallel to each other, and adorn'd with spacious Pizzas, Temples, and other Publick Buildings. Other Cities are perfect round, others oval, within-side of the same uniform Symmetry. The far greatest Part of them are well supply'd with Water from Rivers or artificial Canals which run thro' them, branching into the principal Parts of the Town, & furnishing Fountains, Cascades, &c. in Streets, Houses, Gardens, &c. But the Furniture within the Houses by no means answers the Beauty without, except their fine Cabinets, Screens, *China* Jars, &c. Those which belong to the Governors, *Mandarins*, &c. are still less grand and ornamented, the Possessors enjoying them but *pro Tempore* and on Occasion. They dig no Foundation for their Buildings, but lay the first Stones on the Surface of the Ground; so that their Towers, &c. soon run to Decay. But the Generality of their Dwelling-houses are of Wood rais'd on Pillars, cover'd with Tiles, and more to be admired for Neatness and Commodiousness than Elegance. They've no Windows fronting the Streets; and their Gates & principal Apartments, as far as may be, always face the S. Their Beds are very fine in Summer, commonly with embroider'd Curtains of Taffety, or some other thin Silk, to keep off Flies and Gnats; and in Winter they are of coarse Sattin embroidered, and thick Cotton Quilts instead of Featherbeds; and their Beds are of Joiners Work curiously wrought. But the Buildings they bestow most Cost on, and are whimsically extravagant in, are their Temples, which they rear to a considerable Height, adorn with every Thing curious, and fill with an incredible Number of Idols, before which hang Lamps continually burning. They reckon about 480 of these Temples of 1st Rank, besides a prodigious Number of others; which in whole are serv'd by 350,000 *Bonza's* or Priests. Of Bridges are a vast Number. One of the most fam'd is that over the River *Saffrany*, which joins 2 Mountains together, and is 400 Cubits long, and 500 high, and all of one single Arch; whence Travellers call it *The flying Bridge*. 2. That in the Province of *Xang-si*, and a 3d over the City of *Chan-chew*, at the Place where the 2 great Rivers of *Kiang* and *Kan* do meet. This latter is built upon 130 Barges, chain'd to one another, yet so as to open

open a Way in any Part of it to let Vessels pass that continually fail up and down. There's a great Number of this Sort of Bridges over the Country, because more convenient for Traffick, chiefly carry'd on over these Rivers. A 3d Sort is built on Pillars without any Arch; some of considerable Length and Breadth, particularly that in the Province of *Fo-kien*, which stands on 300 Pillars, and is 660 Perches in Length, and 1 and half broad, curiously built, and adorn'd with Parapets, with great Variety of Sculpture and Imagery. A 4th Sort are made with Arches, likewise of great Length, Breadth, and Beauty. That at *Oxu*, Capital of *Fo-kien*, consists of 100 Arches, and above 150 fath. long. Their Triumphal Arches are commonly built of square Stone, nicely carv'd with Figures of Men, Beasts, Monsters, and have Panegyric Inscriptions on those to whom erected. The Number of these and the fine Towers in every considerable City is said to amount to 1159; & among them are about 185 *Mausoleums* of exquisite Beauty & Magnificence. As for the numerous Canals, we must note, that in some Provinces most of their Rivers are of this artificial Kind, and are not only broad, deep, and commodious, but many bank'd on each Side with square Stone, and have their Ports, Kays, Sluices, and Bridges, at convenient Distances. The Roads each Side of them are also paved, or made hard with Gravel, and planted on each Side, as well as are most of the Banks of these Canals, with Rows of shady Trees. Some have large Reservoirs of Water all paved and flank'd with large Stones, and these serve not only to raise or lower the Water of the Canal, but likewise overflow the flat Grounds where Rice commonly is sown. They reckon 58 of those large Reservoirs, besides numberless inferior Sluices whereby they supply their Lands with just as much Water as they require. We must speak more largely of that whimsical Curiosity just mention'd above, their Mountains artificially fabricated into various Shapes, some resembling at a Distance a Bird, Horse, or other Beast, &c. Which odd Figures, tho' of such prodigious Bulk, plainly appear (tho' fabulously ascrib'd to Miracles, &c.) to be the Work of Art. Those commonly call'd *the Mountains of the 5 Horses Heads*, from their resembling such, are the most wonderful, and could not be fabricated into such Shapes without an infinite Number of Hands, and vast Art, Labor, and Expence. Some of these Mountains have very deep & spacious Caverns; others are pierced quite through, whole Mountains, for a great Length. In that in the Province of *Fo-kien*, near the City of *Hen-goa*, is a handsome Road about 6 f. wide, 12 m. long, at the Foot of 2 Hills, wh. is paved all the Way with broad Stones, & planted each Side with shady Trees, with Benches to rest on. There are many of these Causeys cut in the same Manner, some between, others by the Sides of the Mountains, with horrid Precipices above & below. Others have Steps cut into the Rock from the Bottom to Top. We must not forget to mention the 2 Rarities of artificial Kind, the Bells of *Pe-kin* and *Nan-kin*. The first is 11 Feet high and 12 in Diameter, and weighs 120,000 lb. so that it surpasses the noted Bell of *Erfurd* in *Upper Saxony* by 94,600 lb. That in *Nan-kin* is 11 f. high and 7 in Diameter, and weighs 50,000 lb. which also exceeds that of *Erfurd* by near 1 half, that being reckoned to weigh only 25,400 lb. & yet has been supposed by Numbers the greatest in *Europe*. But those who talk at that Rate never perhaps heard of that monstrous one at *Moscow*, which exceeds *all these* every Way; as the Reader will see in its proper Article *MOSCOW*. Among the Natural Curiosities of *China*, we begin with some of its *Cascades*, which are very numerous, exceeding high, noisy, and dreadful. The most remarkable is near the City of *Hoay-min-gham*, where the River falls, as 'twere gradually, from a Rock of prodigious Height, into 3 deep Precipices one under another with such terrible Force and Noise as is not easy to be described. 2. Here are sever. *Vulcanoes*, not inferior in Height and Dreadfulness to those of *Vesuvius* & *Aetna*. That in the Mountain *Lino-fung*, which is of very great Height, vomits Fire, Cinders, Ashes, and sometimes Torrents of Sulphur and other Minerals, and often raises Storms and Tempests. 3. Some Rivers, cold at Top but warm beneath. 4. A great Number of Mineral Springs, some so intensely hot that People commonly boil their Meat over the Steam. 5. Some Lakes wh. petrify every Thing thrown in; 1 particularly that will petrify some Sorts of Fishes, when they unfortunately chance to fall into it. 6. Other Lakes turn Copper into a Resemblance with Iron; others alter the Colour of these and other Metals; and another that will raise Storms of Wind, Lightning, and Rain, when any heavy Thing is cast into it. 7. A large high Mountain with a vast Num-

ber of deep Caverns, in 1 of which is a kind of Lake of such strange Nature, that if a Stone be thrown into it, presently is heard a terrible Noise as of a great Clap of Thunder, and sometimes arises a thick gross Mist, which in a little while dissolves itself into Water again. One curious Natural Rarity is the *Tallow* or *Sewet-Tree*, which at a certain Season is commonly loaded with a Fruit containing several Kernels, or rather a kind of Pulp in the Inside, wh. in Colour, Smell, and Taste, is exactly like our Tallow, and by the People made into Candles. 'Tis not so sweet & white as ours, and must be diluted with some small Quantity of Oil, in order to make it fit for Use. Another Curiosity is the incombustible Stone (thence call'd *Abessus*) famed among the Antients for the Use made of it in burning Dead Bodies. It resembles somewhat our Roch-alum, and being scraped into a kind of Cotton is spun and woven; and when dirty, and put into the Fire, comes out white and clean again. We are told it was us'd as Winding-sheets for Great Personages, it preserving their Ashes, when burnt, unmixed, wh. were thence deposited in Urns. Of the Animal Plant (wh. grows here) see an Account in our Article *MOSCOW*. *China* extending thro' such different Climates, and being in some Parts mountainous, in others flat, &c. the Soil must needs be thought to differ also. Yet such expert Masters of Agriculture are they, they leave no Spot unimprov'd, and have been as industrious with respect to their high Lands, as, by artificial Canals, &c. they have in fertilizing the low ones. For many of 'em have they quite levell'd, of others they have flatted the very Summits to make 'em bear Variety of Grain, &c. and 3dly, divided the Declivities of other Mountains into so many flat Stages as conveniently they could bear. It's delightful in travelling thro' the lower Valleys to behold those Sides of the Mountains cut into such Number of Terrasses, one over another, & all cover'd up to the Top with Variety of Corn, Fruit, &c. The Product of the Country is Grain of all Sorts in great Plenty, they having withal very rich Pasture Grounds whereon are bred prodigious Numbers of Cattle; Silk, Cotton, Honey, Wax; of Fruits, Oranges, Grapes, Figs, Pomegranates, Ananas, &c. and divers not known in *Europe* exquisite to Sight and Taste. Among others are the *Areka* Nuts (which will be described in our Article *SIAM*), the *Lechia-Longana*, and some others we shall mention by and by. Game is in great Plenty & Variety, particularly Bears, Boars, Buffaloes, Deer of sundry Kinds, whose Furs also are of a very profitable Commodity. Besides these they've great Numbers of Elephants. Tigers are very numerous, fierce, and dangerous, they ranging for Prey in large Herds. Leopards and other Wild Creatures, some peculiar to the Country, are very numerous. The Musk-Cat, which carries that noble Perfume in a kind of Bladder under his Navel, is also here. Horses, Camels, Oxen, Swine, &c. &c. they have in equal abundance, particularly Mules, which are here wild in the Mountains; but they sometimes venture into the Plains, where they are hunted, and if taken kill'd and eaten, their Flesh being sweet and tender, & much admir'd; for there's no making them otherwise serviceable. They are of the same Shape and Size as ours, but of a lighter Sorrel, and exceeding fleet. *Du Halde* supposes them of that Species which propagates. Of Birds, Eagles, Cranes, Storks, Birds of Paradise, Pelicans, Peacocks, Pheasants, Geese, Swans, Ducks, and a numberless Variety of others, which we want Room to mention, are found in great Plenty. Of Fish, they have the greatest Variety and Plenty from their Multitude of Rivers, Canals, Lakes, as well as the Sea. Besides, most of the Rich have large Canals & Ponds fill'd with them for their own Use, particularly the *Gold & Silver Fish*. This beautiful Fish is about the Length of one's Finger. The Male is of a delicate red from Head to Middle, and from thence to the Tail of a bright Gold Colour, which far exceeds our finest Gilding. The Female is white, and has a Tail like a Nosegay, which with Part of its Body shines like polish'd Silver. They generally swim near the Surface of the Water, & give a most exquisite Brightness and Variety to it; and multiply so fast that if Care be not taken of their Eggs, which float upon the Water, the whole Surface would be cover'd with them. But they are exceedingly tender, and easily kill'd by Heat, Cold, strong Smells, Report of a Cannon, Thunder, &c. The Way of preserving those Eggs is to take them gently out, and put them into small Vessels well sheltered from Rain, Wind, Cold, till they are hatch'd by the Sun, and grown to about an Inch, when they may be safely remov'd into their primitive Reservoir, where they are justly admired as a Wonder of Nature. The *Chinese* Silks are the finest and most valued

valued, and they have them in such Abundance as to suffice this populous Nation for Cloathing and Household Furniture, and for prodigious Exportation. They've Plenty of Sugar, Tobacco, and Oil extracted not only from Olives but Seeds; excellent Wines from Grapes, from Rice, Quinces, and other Fruits, Palm, and other Trees; Camphire, Ebony, Sanders-Wood, Oaks, Pine, and other large, lofty, strait Trees for Building, &c. both for Land and Sea. The low Countries abound with Variety of Canes, Junks, Bamboes, &c. of exquisite Beauty; with vast Quantities of medicinal Roots, such as China-Root, Rhaberb, Gen-fen, &c. and among a vast Variety of Shrubs, that so much esteem'd of late in Europe call'd TEA; of which more presently. The Mountains abound with Variety of Metals, among others several of Gold and Silver, which the Emperor suffers not to be dug, and only suffers such Particles as are wash'd down &c. to be gather'd. He keeps them possibly in Reserve upon Occasion, they having more than enough for their own Use, and a constant Supply brought to the Country from Europe, &c. They've also Mines of Copper, Lead, Iron, Quicksilver, &c. which are dug, and manufactur'd in great Quantities with great Neatness and Curiosity. Besides, they've a mix'd Metal peculiar to themselves, which is kept very secret among them. They've likewise Plenty of Pit-Coal, and Variety of Minerals. But of all their Products the TEA (or, as they call it, TCHA) deserves most our Notice. The Chinese neither drink it in the Manner we do, nor any thing nigh so strong, but use it only as their common Drink: And this, 'tis said, they were first oblig'd to have Recourse to, to correct the unwholesome Brackishness of their Waters, which in some Places were not only distasteful, but us'd to create Distempers. So that when its Virtues came to be well known it grew up into universal Use. 'Tis reckon'd with them a singular Diluter, and Purifier of the Blood; a great Strengtheners of the Brain and Stomach, and Promoter of Digestion, Perspiration, & other Secretions, particularly a great Diuretick, and Cleanser of the Reins and Urethra. They drink it in great Quantities in high Fevers, in some Sorts of Colicks, and other acute Diseases; & think it a sure tho' slow Remedy against chronic ones from its admirable Quality of sweetening and diluting the Blood. All these, and many other Virtues ascribed to

* Sim. Pauli, Physician of the King of Denmark, in an express Treatise on the Tea Plant, endeavours to shew that the Virtues thus ascrib'd to it in the Eastern Countries are only local, and do not hold with the Inhabitants of Europe.

† It's worth observing, however, that the Dutch dry and prepare their Sage like other Teas, and sell it to the Chinese, who for every lb. of Sage-Tea give 3 or 4 lb. of theirs, preferring it to the best of their own Growth.

[a] Dr. Quinsley speaks of Tea, particularly the Green, as one of the wholesomest Vegetables that ever was introduced either into Food or Medicine: But Dr. James says, that whatever Virtues are ascribed to Tea, or however useful as a Medicine it may be in China, he is very certain, that either the Tea, or the Water, or both, are extremely prejudicial as an habitual Drink in England; insomuch that he has known many hysterical Cases relieved, and some cured, by leaving off Tea, without taking any Remedy whatever, and one in particular which was attended with terrible Convulsions. A great many People (continues the Doctor) upon drinking a Quantity of Tea, find themselves affected with Flatulencies; to remove which they take Harsh-born, Spirits of Lavender, or some Cordial; and when these do not relieve the Towness of Spirits caused by these Flatulencies, they are oblig'd to have Recourse to Wine, and then to Drums, a slow but very certain Poison.

curing, &c. &c. & do really adulterate a vast deal of what they export, by mixing other Leaves with it, which, tho' they bear a Resemblance, may have very different Qualities. Besides, we should not forget the many notorious and abominable Tricks play'd with it by our own Retailers. All

which Things, however, maturely consider'd, we leave to our Readers how far or not it may be adviseable to habituate themselves to such frequent Use of what they buy for wholesome genuine Tea, yet may be a most pernicious Cheat. —But to proceed.—There are several Kinds of Tea in China, some finer, smoother, and more fragrant, than others, according to the Soil they grow in, tho' all originally the same. That nam'd *Sin-glo* is the most elegant, and us'd by the Richer Sort. Others are denominated from their particular Colours or Qualities; as particularly the *Porwi* (i. e. as others call it, *Bobi*, or *Bohe*) so call'd from its brown or dark Colour. It's the most esteem'd in China, for Taste, Flavour, and medicinal Quality. 'Tis originally the same Plant with the *Green*, and only differs from it by its being gather'd 6 or 7 Weeks sooner (viz. in *March*), when it's in full Bloom and the Leaves full of Juice; whereas the other, by being left so much longer on the Tree, loses a great Part of its Juice, and contracts a different Colour, Taste, and Virtue; and, being more rough to the Palate, and raking to the Stomach, becomes a greater Digester and Diluter. The *Bohe* plainly appears to be an Improvement of the Plant, and but about a Century or two standing. The *Bohea*, or first Bud, is gather'd as above said, the *Imperial* in *April*, the *Singlo* or *green* in *May* or *June*. The Way of curing it is: The *Bohea* is at first dried up in the Shade; after which 'tis open'd by the Steam of hot Water, and afterwards expos'd to the Heat of the Sun, or over a slow Fire, in Earthen or Copper Pans, till it hath crisp'd and contracted itself into the small Compass we see it. The other Sorts are commonly dried and crisp'd in the Sun as soon as gather'd. The Tree commonly bears Leaves from Top to Bottom, which are indented like our Rose-leaves, or Sweetbriar, and the Flower very much like that of the latter, or (as some say) that of double Jessamin, with 6 upper and 6 under Leaves. The Fruit is of the Bigness of a small Pippin, but finely flavour'd, & tastes somewhat like a Clove. The Seed is round, blackish, and about the Bigness of a large Pea when dry and shrunk. Being put in the Mouth, it yields at first a sweet, but being kept longer in it a bitterish, Taste; and yields a Quantity of Oil, which they, especially in the Province of *Fekyen*, use for Sauce to their Victuals. They sow it in the 2d Moon of the Year, throwing 9 or 10 Seeds into a Hole, out of which sometimes only 1 or 2 Shrubs spring, which are after transplanted into proper Ground. It seldom, if ever, grows above the Size of a Rose-bush, or at most a Philbertree. They plant them therefore in Rows on little Hills, 3 or 4 f. distant from each other.—They've another Plant, which is still more admir'd among them, which they esteem as a *Panacea*, and give the most pompous Titles to. Its common Name, however, is *GEN-SENG*, i. e. the *Human* or *Man Plant*, the Root of which is about half as thick as one's Little Finger, and near twice as long. It divides itself into 2 Branches, not unlike the fork'd Parts of a *Mane*, which occasions its said Name. It commonly grows in moist shady Grounds, and comes not to its Perfection till several Years. Its Colour tends a little towards the yellow, but when dried it grows shrivel'd and of greyish Hue. Its Leaves are small, and pointing upward, the Stalk downy, and Flower bluish. It's mostly found under a Tree not unlike our Sycamore, and is cry'd up by the Chinese Learned as the greatest Cordial in the World, a Purifier of the Blood, Strengtheners of the Stomach, Quickener of the Pulse, and Increaser of Natural Heat and Radical Moisture. They use it in Fainting-fits, make it into Broaths, Electuaries, Syrups, Lozenges. But, this our present Article being so very long, we must refer for a more ample Account of this sovereign Plant to (as proper a Place) our Article *SIAM*. The most considerable of the natural Rivers of China are the *Ky-am* (or *blue River*) and the *Ho-ambo* (or *yellow River*); of which see their own proper Articles. Here are several Springs and Fountains which ebb & flow regularly as does the Sea; others which rise some hot, others cold, at a small Distance from each other, particularly 2 near the City of *Jung-chan*, which issue out of a Stone cut into the Resemblance of a *Man's Nose*, one of the Nostrils yielding *hot* the other *cold Water*. That in *Xang-tung* is still more surprising, and by them look'd on as miraculous, which out of the same Overture throws *hot* and *cold Water*, which afterwards separate from each other. In the City of *Kin-cheng*, in the Province of *Xensfi*, is a Spring about 5 f. deep, the Water of which is cold at Top, but so hot at Bottom that a Man can't bear his Hand in it. And in the Prov. of *Quang-fi* is another Spring, one half of which is clear and the other muddy; and, if they be mixed together, they immediately separate again. Their Waters, as above said, being brackish,

kish, they commonly supply the People in the Inland Part with Salt, thus: They pare off the superficial Earth of the muddy Shores, dry it in the Sun, rub it small, and throw it into a Pit, which they cover with salt Water, draining it into Jars, and boil it till brought to a proper Consistence. But they in the Maritime Parts make Salt as we do. Their excellent Quarries of various Stone, we, for Brevity, must pass over; nor touch on their *yellow Earth*, their fine Wax made by an Insect no bigger than a Flea, &c. for the same Reason. Of all their curious Manufactures, we should desire to give a full Account here of that of *Porcellane* or *China Ware*; but must, for the same Reason, reserve it for our Article JAPAN, the *Japaners* excelling even the *Chinese* therein. But must not, to do the latter Justice, omit to observe, 'That 'tis generally agreed on all Hands, That they have had the Use of the Mariner's Compass, Gun-powder, and the Art of Printing, for many Centuries; inasmuch there are not wanting those who affirm they were all three brought thence into *Europe*, either by *Paul the Venetian*, or some other Way. And, indeed, with respect to the last, whoever considers that the first Essays of *Faustus*, who invented or improved that noble Art, were done upon wooden Blocks, in the same Way as has been used in *China* from Time immemorial, will be apt to own that theirs gave the first Notion to ours, tho' we have since so infinitely surpassed them in it. --- Nothing can be more Grand and Magnificent than the Emperor's Court and Retinue, especially when he makes a publick Appearance. His Palace at *Pe-kin* is no less than 6 m. in Length, and deep and noble in Proportion. 'Tis true it includes all the Courts and Tribunals; but even the Imperial Apartments extend themselves the whole Length of a Mile and half, & 3 qrs. a m. in Depth at least, and contain a great Number of stately Halls and Lodgings, magnificently adorn'd and furnish'd. The Gardens, Parks, Canals, and other Decorations, are all answerable to that Royal Structure. But we've not Room for a Description. When the Monarch appears in Publick, which is commonly 4 Times in a Month, he is constantly attended with a vast Retinue of *Mandarins* and Nobles, to the Number of 4 or 5000, who come to make their Court to him, besides a great Number of Viceroy's, Governors, and other Officers, to say nothing of several Petty Kings who are his Vassals or Tributaries, and who are all obliged to attend the Court in their Turns. But when he goes out of his Capital, especially to a distant Place, or on a publick Expedition, his Attendance is so numerous, that it looks more like an Army than Retinue. Even when he goes only to offer Sacrifice, &c. he's attended by 8,000 Men, 4 Elephants, and several hundred Horses. He himself appears in most glorious Apparel on Horseback, his Harness covered with Gold and Precious Stones; and the Umbrella that is carried over his Head, and covers him & his Horse, doth so glitter with Diamonds, that Eyes are quite dazzled. 100 gilt Lanterns and Flambeaux are carried before him; and he is followed by the Princes of the Blood, all his Viceroy's in Waiting, 200 *Mandarins* and Officers, attended by 1000 Footmen in Carnation Silk, richly embroider'd with Stars in Gold and Silver, triumphant Chariots, &c. &c. But when he goes to take the usual Diversion of Hunting, which is usually in the Province of *Lyaou-tung*, on the Frontiers of *Tartary*, he's always attended with a considerable Army, consisting of 40,000 Horse, 3000 *Tartarian* Archers, and a Party of Lancers, besides his other Retinue of Nobles, Courtiers, &c. &c. At such Times 30 or 40 *Tartarian* Princes come to meet him, and pay their Homage to him as his Vassals, tho' they likewise assume Titles of *Chams* or *Emperors*. On such Occasions he bestows some of his Daughters on them, and if needful sends some of his Troops to protect them against the *Muscovite Tartars*. At home he has always one select Consort stiled his Empress, or lawful Wife, 9 others of a 2d Rank, 30 more of a 3d, all of them call'd his *Wives*, besides a Number of others call'd *Queens*, tho' their proper Title be that of *Concubines*. He always shews most Favour and Respect to those who bring him most Children, but especially to the Mother of his first Son. Yet none but his select Consort sits at Table with him, whilst the rest attend her. His Revenue, according to *Neuhoff*, is reckon'd to amount to about 37,000,000 Sterling. The Revenue of Rice from all the Provinces rises to about 32,207,447 Bags, each Bag holding enough to serve 100 Men a Day. The Raw Silk to 4,009,949 lb. *Wt.* Rolls of Wrought Silk 191,730. Rolls of Hempen Cloth 7,102,436. Bales of Cotton 36,770. Pounds of Salt 187,688,364. Trusses of Hay and Straw for his Horses 32,518,627. Besides which all Sorts of Flesh, Fish, Fowl, Fruit, Herbs,

Oil, Butter, Vinegar, Spice, rich Wines, Strong Waters, Meal, Loaves, and Biscuits, are brought to Court, as the particular Duties of Tenants and Proprietors of Lands. --- As to the prevailing Religion, it appears to have always been, and still to be, downright Paganism and Idolatry; tho' in some Parts the *Mohammedan* Doctrine hath been receiv'd, as brought by the *Tartars*. The 2 principal Deities are represented, one in Shape of a Dragon, to which the Emperors, &c. pay deep Adoration by prostrating themselves to it with Faces quite to Ground, burning Incense, &c. on its Altars; the other is that of *Fohi*, set up in Memory of him as the supposed Founder of the *Chinese* Nation, in the Form of a Man, &c. We have not Room for a 10th of their superstitious & idolatrous Trash; but ought just to mention, that, as they have a Notion that the Souls of their deceased Friends are frequently, if not always, present with them, and observant of all their Actions, 'tis a great Spur to their being watchful over their Conduct. Their Shipping differ as much from ours as their Drefs. They pretend to have had it from the remotest Antiquity, and that some thousand Years ago they had sailed over all the *Indian* Seas, and discover'd the *Cape of Good Hope*, tho' they then knew nothing of the Compass. They have Ships of all Ranks, but of so different a Make from ours, that they're chiefly fit for Rivers only, not for Sea. They use a vast Number of flat-bottom Barks of prodigious Size, some of which call'd Floating Villages have a great many Houses and Families on board, who follow their Occupations, and seldom or never go ashore. Those belonging to the Emperor, Nobles, and Governors of Provinces, resemble Castles, & are divided into stately Apartments for all Uses of State & Convenience. Their Windows and Doors are made like Grates, have thin Oister-shells, or fine Linnen or Silk, spread over with clear Wax, instead of Glass; and the Galleries, and Insides and Outsides, are all curiously carv'd, painted, and gilt. The Emperor hath 365 of them to carry his Fish, Silks, &c. They're painted of a fine Red, & curiously gilt, and all others must strike to them. Those of the Nobility Gentry, &c. differ in Bulk, Make, and Finery; and as the whole Country abounds with Rivers and Canals, one may see an infinite Number and Variety of Vessels plying on them, for Grandeur, Pleasure, Business, Carriage, &c. and all under excellent Regulation. The *Chinese* are commonly of fair Complexion, short-nos'd, black-ey'd, and have very thin Beards. They rather affect a bulky corpulent Port than a fine tall Shape. But as they are very active, and wear nothing but a Cap on their Heads, their Complexion, especially in the S. Parts, is apt to grow swarthy. The Women are curious to preserve, not a vivid (which they think a Sign of Boldness) but a sickly Whiteness, which they heighten by daily rubbing their Faces and Hands with a white Earth. They're generally tall and slender; but they've no Taste for being slender in the Waist, &c. but study to carry the same Bulk from Top to Bottom. They've most disagreeable Legs and Feet; the latter being so pinched during their tender Years as to cause the other (the Legs) to swell to a monstrous Bulk: So that, tho' they could not fill the Shoe of one of our Girls of 2 or 3 Years old, 'tis questionable whether we have any Mens Stockings big enough to fit their Legs. And yet all these are reckon'd Beauties among that polite Nation. What's still worse, their Feet, thus confin'd in little Shoes, whose Heels only touch the Ground, give them a disagreeable tho' grave Gait, or rather *Waddling*, as if they walk'd on Stilts. However, they are said to be witty, ingenious, & agreeable; and for that Reason obliged by their Parents to live retired. Some say they're thus cramp'd in their Feet to curb their natural Inclination for gadding abroad. The Truth is the Men are naturally jealous, for they pretend the Women are no less amorous. We indeed are told that some indulgent Parents, by Contract, &c. obtain of their Sons-in-law a License for their Daughters to transgress sometimes, without being call'd to Account. They blame our Drefs for exposing too much the Lineaments of the Body, whereas they endeavour to conceal even their Arms, Thighs, and Legs, by their wide Sleeves & Breeches, long Gowns, and ill-shap'd Stockings. But all this pretended Modesty is set aside, especially by the Men, when at home, where in hot Weather they sit with nothing but a small Pair of Drawers on; and their Carmen, Watermen, &c. work naked all the hot Weather, see them who may. They likewise boast highly of their Honesty, Justice, &c. but are found in Dealing otherwise from the highest to the lowest. There's no obtaining even but common Justice from their *Mandarins*, &c. but at a most exorbitant Price. And their

Merchants,

Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c. even pride themselves in cheating before one's Face; and sell one, for Instance, wooden Blocks painted like Hams, or Gammons of Bacon, Chests full of Stones, and broken China instead of whole. One main Cause perhaps of all this Knavery is their being so prodigiously addicted to Gaming, that they'll murder whole Days and Weeks at it, and lose even their all, even their Wives and Children, when they chance to have a very bad Run. They're no less extravagant in their Feasts, at which Times their Tables are cover'd with most exquisite Dainties and Furniture; and this not only with the greatest Plenty and Variety of Dishes (of which *Dog's Flesh*, differently dress'd, is no inconsiderable one), but with Musick, such as 'tis, Tumblers, Rope-dancers, Farces, and other such Diversions, at some of which they are surprisingly dextrous. They use neither Knives nor Forks at Table, but only a Pair of small Wood or Ivory Sticks, with which every one is furnish'd, and help themselves with wonderful Ease and Agility, without touching the Meat with their Hands; for 'tis commonly serv'd up in small Morfels; and this makes Napkins at Table needless. --- Of the *Chinese* Festivals, 2 principal ones are celebrated at vast Expence, one the Beginning of the Year, and the other, which falls on the 15th of the 1st Month, is called *The Feast of Lanthorns*. By the Beginning of the Year is meant the End of the 12th Moon, and about 20 Days of the 1st of the following Year, which is properly their *Vacation*. Then all Business ceases, the Posts are stopp'd, Tribunals shut up. It lasts a Month, and is a Time of great Rejoicing, especially during the last Days of the old Year, which are celebrated with great Solemnity. In some Places they'll then not suffer a Stranger amongst them, for Fear the Moment the *New Year* begins he should catch the *Good Luck* which was to light on the House, and carry it away. On this Day therefore every one keeps close at home; but on the Morrow, &c. they shut up Shop, and all are wholly taken up with Feasts, Sports, and Plays. In a Word, all the Empire is in Motion, & nothing is heard of but Mirth and Pleasure. --- As to the *Festival of Lanthorns*, the 15th of the First Month all *China* is illuminated, and, to look from some high Place, seems all on Fire. It begins the 13th in the Evening, and continues to the 16th or 17th. Every Person, both in City and Country, on Sea Coast or Rivers, lights up painted Lanthorns of several Fashions. Even the poorest Houses that are have 'em hanging in their Courts, and at their Windows, every one being desirous to distinguish himself. The Rich lay out sometimes 200 Franks in Lanthorns, and the Chief Mandarins, Viceroys, and the Emperor, 3 or 4000 Livres. This being a Spectacle free for every body, the People flock thither from all Parts of the City; and the more to satisfy their Curiosity the Gates are left open every Evening. They are even permitted to enter into the Tribunals of the Mandarins, who adorn them in a splendid Manner to shew their Magnificence. These Lanthorns are very large, the Frames of some containing 6 Panes, being of japan'd Wood, adorn'd with Gildings. These Panes consist of fine transparent Silk, whereon are painted Flowers, Trees, Animals, and Human Figures, which, being disposed with Art, receive, as 'twere, Life from the great Number of Lamps and Candles, wherewith the Lanthorns are lighted up. Others are round, and made of blue transparent Horn, very beautiful to Sight. The Top is adorn'd with Variety of carved Works, from the Corners whereof hang Streamers of Sattin and Silk of divers Colours. Several of them represent Sight's purposely to amuse and divert the People: There you see Horses galloping, Ships sailing, Armies marching, People dancing, and several other Things of the same Nature; the respective Figures being put in Motion by Means of imperceptible Threads, manag'd by Persons unseen. Some by Shadows represent Princes and Princesses, Soldiers, Buffoons, and other Characters, whose Gestures are so conformable to the Words of the Operator, who moves them with extraordinary Art, that one would think they really spoke. Others carry a Dragon 60 or 80 f. long full of Lights fr. Head to Tail, which they cause to wind & turn like a Serpent. — *Le Compt* says, that the Number of Lanthorns us'd in these Illuminations thro' the whole Empire is computed to amount to at least 200,000,000. What gives a new Splendor to this Feast is the Fire-works, which are plaid off in all Parts of the City, and wherein the *Chinese* are thought to excel. *Magalbaens* relates that he was extremely surpriz'd with 1 he saw, representing a Vine-Arbor, which burn'd without consuming; & the Foot of the Vine, Branches, Leaves, and Grapes, consumed exceeding

slowly. The Grapes appeared red, the Leaves green, and the Colour of the Stem was imitated so artificially that any Person might have been deceiv'd. But the Reader will be better able judge of these Fire-works from the Description of one which the Emperor *Kang-hi* caused to be play'd off for Diversion of his Court. It began by setting Fire to 6 Cylinders planted in the Earth. These spouted Flames in the Air, which at the Height of 12 f. fell down again in golden Rain or Fire. This was follow'd by a Sort of Bomb-Cart, supported by 2 Stakes or Pillars, from whence proceeded a Shower of Fire with several Lanthorns; many Sentences wrote in large Characters, the Colour of burning Sulphur; and 6 branched Candlesticks in the Form of Pillars, consisting of several Rings of Lights, one above another, which cast a white or silver Flame, and in a Moment turn'd Night into Day. At length the Emperor with his own Hands set Fire to the Body of the Machine, which presently became all in a Blaze, being 80 f. long, and 40 or 50 broad. The Flame having caught hold of several Poles, and Paper Figures placed on all Sides, a prodigious Quantity of Squibs flew up into the Air, and a great Number of Lanthorns and Branches were lighted all over the Place. This Show lasted for half an Hour; & from Time to Time appeared in some Places violet and bluish Flames, in Form of Bunches of Grapes hanging on a Vine Arbor, which joined to the Splendor of the Lights, that were like so many Stars, yielded a very agreeable Spectacle. --- The *Chinese* use great Pomp in their Marriage-Ceremonies. The young Couple are commonly joined together without any previous Acquaintance or Sight of one another, the Bargain being made by the Parents, and Presents sent by both Sides; tho' the Bride brings no Dowry, but is rather purchased by the Spouse, who, besides the Price he pays for her, commonly spends treble all the Presents she brings with her. As for the poorer Sort, who cannot afford to pay Money for a Wife, they may go to some of the Foundling Hospitals and beg for one, which is seldom denied; and this both saves Charges, and makes the Wife commonly more humble and submissive to her Husband. The Men have but one Wife, but are allow'd to keep several Concubines, over whom however she is generally Mistress. Few but those of the very lowest Rank of Women are allow'd to appear in the Streets; and those of Distinction are generally carry'd in close Sedans, made so very low that they're forced to sit cross-legg'd in 'em. They commonly have only a Ring on the Top, like our Bird-Cages, thro' which a Pole is put, and 2 Men hoist it on their Shoulders as our Draymen do their Barrels, and hold it steady with their Hands. The Husband hath Power to divorce his Wife, &c. but the Matter must be brought before a proper Judge, who decides according to Evidence. There can hardly be any Thing seen more grand and pompous than their Funeral Ceremonies, nor severer than their Mourning for a Near Relation. If a Father dies, his Children are not permitted the Use of Bed for 100 Days, but oblig'd to lie on the Earth, and in the bitterest manner express their deep Sense of their vast Loss. They must not converse with any body for a whole Year; and, which is still harder, must forbear all matrimonial Intercourse with their Wives three whole Years. In the matrimonial State, the Wife must mourn 3 Years for a Husband, and he a whole Year for a Wife; which last is also the usual Term of mourning for other Relations. And such is the Piety of Children for Parents, that even the Emperor is not exempted from this long and rigid Mourning. The Sepulchres of the Grandees are fair Structures, like Houses or Temples, on some of the neighbouring Mountains or Plains, planted around with stately Trees, and adorn'd with an Altar Tomb, and are always visited once a Year with great Pomp; & there, we are told, they burn, amongst their fragrant Perfumes, a kind of Pasteboard Money, which they imagine passes current in the other World, and bribes the King of Hell to soften the Deceased's Punishment, and hasten his Transmigration: For the greater Part believe the *Transmigration of Souls from one Body to another*, and that they pass from this Life to a State more or less perfect or happy, according as they have behaved. This Doctrine, however, is not universally profess'd, but there have crept in some others of worse Nature and Tendency. But we have not Room to speak of the Sects among them. Besides these *Pagans*, and their *Sects*, there are reckon'd in *China* above 50,000 *Mohammedans*, & *Christians* (such as they are!) 200,000, who have above 200 Churches and Chapels, and 'tis computed there are 4000 Children christen'd one Year with another. *China*, till of late Times, might be look'd on as a Monarchy wholly

wholly severed from the rest of the World, neither suffering Strangers to set Foot into it, nor their Subjects to visit Foreign Parts. But they now have thought better of it, and not only suffer, but encourage, both near and distant Nations, particularly *European*, to come and trade with them, & bring them their most valuable Commodities; and, at the same Time, allow their own People to disperse themselves into a great Number of Foreign Parts, whither they carry their Silks, Porcellane, Japan and other curious Manufactures, and Knick-knacks, as well as their Tea, medicinal Roots, Drugs, Sugar, and other Produce. They accordingly trade into most Parts of *India*; go to *Batavia*, *Malacca*, *Achim*, *Siam*, &c. especially to the Islands of *Japan* and *Manillas*, which are but a small Distance from them; and from whence they bring, among other Things, great Quantities of Silver and Gold; and that which comes from *Mexico* to the *Philippines*, by the *Pacific Ocean*, is carried to *Canton*, and thence dispersed thro' the whole Empire. No Wonder then if it is so opulent, and powerful, when all the 4 Parts of the Globe contribute to make it so. This Empire is divided into 15 principal Provinces, besides that of *Lyaou-tun* without the Wall, which makes a 16th; viz. *PE-KE-LI*, *KYANG-NAN*, *KYANG-SI*, *FO-KYEN*, *CHE-KYANG*, *HU-QUANG*, *HO-NAN*, *SHANG-TONG*, *SHAN-SI*, *SHEN-SI*, *SE-CHUEN*, *QUAN-TONG*, *QUANG-SI*, *YUN-NAN*, *QUEW-CHEW*, *LY-AU-TONG*. The Peninsula of *COREA* is now likewise under the *Chinese* Dominions. Of these may be seen more particular Accounts in their several proper Articles, and no less of many of their Capital Cities and most remarkable Places. We dare not yet conclude without adding here a brief Explanation of some Part of the Names of Places. *Ching* signifies a Borough; *Wey*, a walled Place; *Pu*, *Chay*, *Quan*, *Ghey*, *So*, *Chin*, *Pau*, different Kinds of Forts; *Shan*, a Mountain, or an Island; *Men*, a straight Passage; *Kew*, a Gate, or the Mouth of a River; *Hay*, the Sea; *Hu*, *Nor*, a Lake; *Ho*, a River; *Kyang*, a River; *Chewen*, a Torrent; *Chau*, a Kingdom. P.S. With regard to the State of Christianity (if Half Popery and Half Heathenism may any way deserve that Name) in *China*, what is said above relating thereto is taken from *Du Halde*, and others, who wrote some Time ago; but at this present, & for a Year or two back, all Accounts from thence complain of so severe, yea cruel, a Persecution being carried on against the Catholics there, that the Missionaries especially dare not shew their Heads; & Orders are given not to suffer any more to land in *China*. In Truth these too busy & over-meddling Fathers by their Prædices very often render themselves obnoxious to the Government where-ever they intrude.

CHINALAPH. The *Chinalaph* of *Ptolemy* is now the most noted River of the *Algerines*, who call it *Shelliff*. It ariseth in the *Sahara*. The first Course of the *Shelliff*, says *Dr. Shaw*, for 32 m. is to the E. where it takes in the Rivulet of *Midroe*, a Village of the *Sahara*, at the Distance of 10 leag. from *The 70 Fountains*. From the Influx of this Rivulet to the Precincts of the City *Medea*, 40 m. farther, the *Shelliff* hath a more N. Direction; till, receiving the *Harbecne*, it immediately changeth Course to W. and continues afterwards to run nearly in a Parallelism with the Sea Coast. The *Shelliff*, when it had drunk up the River *Wed-el*, *Fuddab*, *Arbew*, and *Mina*, together with the *Wariffa*, *Tagia*, *Sufellim*; and other lesser Streams, was when I (says the Doctor) saw it in Autumn, about the Bigness of the *Isis* united with the *Cherwell*. *Ebn Said*, as quoted by *Abulfeda*, ascribes to the *Shelliff* the same Property the *Nile* hath of increasing its Stream in the Summer Season; but I am persuaded not the least Occasion could have been ever given for any Suspicion or Appearance of this Kind.

CHINCHURA, on the *Ganges*, *India*, where the *Dutch* Emporium stands, is about a leag. farther up the River than *Bankebankhall*, and contiguous to *Huguely*. It has a large Factory, with a high Brick Wall, and many good Houses and Gardens, on the Side of the River. This Place is entirely under the *Dutch* Government, is about a m. each Way, and well inhabited by *Armenians* and the Natives.

CHINEA, on the Coast of *Congo*, *Africk*.

CHINGFORD, in *Essex*; near *Woodford*, and not far from *Epping-Forest*, is in antient Writings called *Chingelford*.

CHING-TU, in the Prov. of *Se-cheu*, *China*, is the Metropolis of that Province, and till it suffered so much in the Civil Wars, was equal to most in *China*. It stands almost in the Heart of the Province, in a fruitful Territory, lat. 30. 25. and W. lon. fr. *Peking* 12. It hath 31 Cities of 2d and 3d Rank under its Jurisdiction, and is chiefly remarkable for a small but extraordinary Bird with a red Bill, and most beautiful Variety of Feathers of all Colours. It's cal-

led *Tung-hoa-fung*, and said to be produced from the Flower *Tung-hoa*, and to live just as long as that, and to be so like it that one would take it for a flying Flower. The Territory of *Ching-tu* is the only plain one in the Province, & water'd by a great Number of Canals.

CHINNER, in *Oxfordshire*, 2 m. N. of *Stokenchurch*, where the *Roman* Way call'd *Ickenild-street* enters this County.

CHINNOCK, E. W. and Middle, in *Somerset*, lie all 3 together between *Crewkerne* and *Yeovil*. At E. *Chinnock* is a salt Spring, tho' 'tis 20 m. from Sea.

CHINON, in the Territ. of *Tourain*, in the *Orleanoise*, *France*, is sit. in a very agreeable fruitful Country, on the River *Vienne*, 23 m. S. W. of *Tours*, and 15 fr. *Saumur* to E.; E. lon. 20 min. lat. 47. 15. In this City are 4 Parishes, 15 Convents of Monks and Nuns, and about 5000 Inhabitants. Here's a Castle, wherein died K. *Henry II.* of *England*, 1189. And here *Jane of Arc*, afterwards call'd the *Maid of Orleans*, came to meet *Charles VII.* whom she knew, tho' he stood (pretendedly) disguised among his Courtiers. *Rabelais* was born here.

CHINY, a City of the *Austr. Netherlands*, on the Confines of the Bishopric of *Lige*, is sit. on the River *Semoi*, 28 m. fr. *Luxemburg* to W. 16 fr. *Sedan* N. E. 12 S. E. fr. *Namur*, and 13 fr. *Montmedy* N.; E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 20. It is the Capital of a considerable Earldom, containing 13 Cities, with a vast Number of Villages. This County, tho' considerable as a Part of the Province of *Luxemburg*, is yet distinguish'd from it in all public Deeds and Records, in which this Province is always stiled the Duchy of *Luxemburg* and County of *Chiny*.

CHIOGIA. See **CHIOZZA**.

CHIOS (now **SCIO**), a *Greek* Island in the *Ægean Sea*, distant from *Lesbos* about 400 furl. & 90 m. in Circuit, lies between *Lesbos* and *Samos*, opposite to the Peninsula of *Ionia*, on which stands *Erythræ*, *Clazomenæ*, and *Teos*. 'Tis divided fr. *Ionia* by a Canal which is but 3 leag. over. To speak of it, first, as in Antient Times; This Island was known of Old by the Names of *Æthalia*, *Macris*, *Pithyusa*, &c. But that of *Chios* prevailed over all the rest, which some derive from the Name of a Nymph; others from the *Greek* Word *Chion*, signifying *Snow*, the Mountains of it, especially *Peleneus*, being cover'd with *Snow*. But *Isidorus* is of Opinion the Name *Chios* was borrow'd from the *Syriac*, the Word in that Tongue signifying *Mastic*, with which this Island abounds above all other Places. As for its Soil, *Athenæus* calls it a mountainous and rugged Country. However, it produced excellent Wine, and is on that Account highly commended by the Antients; and 'tis averr'd that the first red Wine was made in this Island. *Virgil*, *Horace*, and *Silius Italicus*, seem not to have disliked the Wine of *Chios*, especially that which was squeezed from the Grapes of *Ariusa*, or *Arvissa*, & is called by *Virgil* (*Eclog. v. 71.*) *Arvisian NECTAR*, by *Silius Italicus* *AMBROSIA*. *Strabo* prefers this to all the Wines of *Greece*. *Pliny* often speaks of it, and quotes *Varro* to prove that 'twas often prescrib'd at *Rome* as an excellent Stomachic. He adds, that *Hortensius* left to his Heir 10,000 Casks of this Wine. *Ju. Cæsar* us'd to regale his Friends with the *Arvisian* Wine in his Public Entertainments, that Wine being esteem'd an excellent Digestive, exceeding wholesome, and far surpassing all others in Taste and Flavour. Hence we may comprehend why we find so many Medals of *Chios* in *Goltzius* with Bunches of Grapes, Casks, and other Implements for making of Wine. The Figs of *Chios* were likewise in great Reputation, and are no less commended by Antient Writers than the Wine. *Strabo* takes Notice of the Quarries of *Chios*, & *Pliny* that the first Jasper was discovered in this Island. But the chief Produce is *Mastic*, which is produced by the Lentisk-trees in greater Plenty here than any where else. Of which more largely by and by, when we come to speak of the modern State of the Island. *Vitruvius* mentions a Spring in it, which deprived of their Senses all those who tasted its Waters; for which Reason an Epigram was placed over it warning all Passengers of the Danger. As to the modern State, &c. of this Island of *Scio*, the *Turks* call it *Sakisaduci*. It lies in the same Latitude with *Smyrna*, and is about 80 m. in Circuit according to *Thevenot*; but by the Inhabitants (who doubtless include Creeks, Windings, &c.) reckon'd 120. Its greatest Length is from N. to S. and its Coasts are very high above the Sea. Its Breadth is more irregular, & about a 3d Part of its Length where broadest. The S. End is terminated by *Cabo Mafico*, antiently *Catomeria* or the lower Land; and on the N. End by that of *Apanomeria*, or upper Land. The Country is stony, and in great Want of Water, having but few Springs and very little Rain, which is

is no small Check to its Fertility. However, the Ground is naturally so rich and good, that it produces Plenty of Corn, fine Wine, Oil, Honey, Fruits of all Sorts, Variety of Gums, especially that call'd *Mastich*, before-mentioned, in great Abundance, and which yields vast Profit to the Inhabitants. On this latter choice Commodity, we above promised a little to expatiate. The *Lentisk* Tree, then, commonly grows to the Height of 10 or 12 f. spreading its Branches in a circular Manner, which in Time become crooked and bend towards the Ground. The Trunk is abt. a f. in Diameter cover'd with a rugged Ash-colour Bark; & the Leaves are dispos'd in Couples, being broadest in the Middle, and growing narrower towards each Extremity. From the Juncures of the Leaves spring Flowers in Clusters like Grapes, in which Manner the Fruit also grows, having a White Kernel in each Berry. The Beginning of *August* they make Incision in the Bark, cross-way, with large Knives, and from thence the nutritious Juice distils in small Drops, forming the Grains of *Mastich*, which hardening on the Ground are swept up and sifted. Abt. the Middle of *August* they gather the greatest Quantities, if the Weather be serene and dry; but if rainy, the Tears are all lost. Towards the End of *September* the *Mastich* flows again, but neither so plentiful nor altogether so good. When sifted the Dust which flies from it ticks so fast to the Faces of Persons employ'd, that they are forced to use Oil to wash it off. The *Turks* take much delight in chewing *Mastich*, sometimes burn it among other Perfumes, and sometimes put a few Grains into their Bread to give it an agreeable Flavour. The Ladies of the Seraglio consume great Quantities, chewing it especially in a Morning fasting. 'Tis of considerable Use in Medicine, being moderately warm, drying, & emollient, so that it strengthens the Stomach, stops Vomiting, cures Coughs and Spitting of Blood, and fortifies the Head and Nervous System. If good, its Granules are dry, almost transparent, of a pale yellow Colour, have a fragrant Smell, and a resinous astringent Taste. --- The People of *Scio* are generally very rich and numerous, (the *Turks* being computed about 10,000, the *Latins* 2000, but the *Greeks* near 100000) and carry on the Silken and other Manufactures; and the *Greeks* have much larger Privileges than in any of the Grand Signior's Dominions. The People in general are naturally gay and merry, and the Women very handsome. In Summer the Maritime Parts are filled every Evening with all Sorts of People, singing and dancing to Varieties of Musical Instruments. This Island is so conveniently situated for Commerce, that its Sea-port, tho' none of the best, is the Rendezvous of all the Ships that sail either to *Constantinople*, or go thence to *Syria*, *Egypt*, &c. It hath a sorry Mole, formerly built by the *Genoese*, and almost level with the Water; but the Entrance is so narrow & dangerous, by the many Rocks which are but just cover'd with the Water, that there would be no avoiding them in the Night but for a Light-house built on a neighbouring Rock, call'd *St. Nicholas*. But this, as well as the Mole, is run into Decay, tho' here is generally kept a Squadron of *Turkish* Gallies to scour the Coasts from Pirates. The *Scio's* are look'd upon by the *Turks* as a soft Kind of People, and they give them the Epithet of *prafinos*, which signifies *green* or *raw*; and 'tis a common Saying, It's as impossible to find a wise *Sciot* as to find a green Horse. But in Regard to this see our next Article, *viz.* CHIOS City. There are about 30 Villages in the Island well inhabited by *Greeks*, and those who belong to the *Mastich* Lands towards the S. wear their Hair long. The Time for gathering the Gum is in *August* and *September*. The Chief Custom-house Officer receives all that is gather'd for the Grand Signior, Part of which he sends to *Constantinople*, to serve for several Uses in the Seraglio, and the rest he sells to the Merchants. The Island is said to pay to the Grand Signior double what any other in the *Archipelago* doth. It is governed by a Cadi of the first Rank in Time of Peace, but in War has a *Bashia* from *Constantinople*. The *Greek* Bishop is reckon'd vastly rich, and to have 300 Churches under him in *Chios*, besides a vast Number of Chapels in the Villages. They've likewise considerable Monasteries, particularly one call'd *Neamoni* (or the *New Solitude*), about 5 m. out of the City, looking more like a Town than a Convent. It hath 150 Caloyers, or Monks, and pays to the Government a Capitation of 50,000 Crowns a Year. Other Places of Note, besides the Capital *Chios* are *Callimacha*, *Cardamita*, *Cambia*, *St. Helena*, *Volisso*, *Armolia*, *Mesta*, and *Pergi*. This Island lies under lat. 39. and E. lon. 27. Between it and the *Asiatic* Coasts are several little Islands called *Careeners*, much frequented by Privateers. They lie about 12 m. N. of the

City *Scio*. These, and all the Ships that go or come, are narrowly watch'd by the *Turks*, who suffer none to come near till they have given a satisfactory Account to the Chief Officer of the Custom-house. W. of *Scio* lies the little Island of *Pfira*, fam'd for great Herds of *Asses* bred there, and which, we are told, die as soon as transported to any other Country. Before we quite leave this Island, we, according to our usual Method, must note that it is mention'd *Acts* xx. 15. in one of the Voyages of *St. Paul*.

CHIOS, the Capital of the Island of the same Name, just preceding, (to speak of it as antiently) stood on the E. Coast, in the most pleasant and fruitful Part, and was, according to *Strabo*, 40 Stades in Circumference. This City pretended to be the Birth-place of *HOMER*; and *Leo Allatius*, a Native of *Scio*, has taken great Pains to shew this Pretension well grounded. The Inhabitants to this Day shew the School they suppose he went to, which is cut out of a Rock at the Foot of Mount *Epos*, on the Sea-side, about 4 m. from the present Town of SCIO. They likewise pretend to shew his Dwelling-house in a Place which bears his Name, on the N. Side of the Island, near *Volisso*, called *Bolissus* by *Thucydides* and the Author of *Homer's Life*. *Bolissus* (as we observ'd in its own Article) stands in the midst of the *Arvisian* Fields so celebrated for the Wines they produced (as above told). These perhaps contributed not a little to the raising of the Poet's Vein. The Inhabitants of *Chios* were so prepossess'd with this Opinion of *Homer's* being born here, that, according to *Julius Pollux*, they stamp'd his Figure on their Money. Several Medals are still to be seen which preserve the Traces of this antient Tradition. On one, mentioned by *Beger*, is *Homer* represented sitting in a Chair, and holding the *Iliad* in his Hand; and on the Reverse an Harp, the Symbol of Poetry, with a *Sphinx*, which agrees well with what is said of *Homer*, *viz.* that he knew how to inculcate the finest Maxims of Morality under beautiful Allegories and Allusions, and that his Fables are so many mystical *Veils* wh. conceal the most important Truths & profound Knowledge. And, in spite of the *Turks* representing the People of *Chios* so *raw* or *green* (as above mentioned) it has also given to the World other very extraordinary Men, namely, *Ion*, *Theopompus*, *Theocritus*, & *Metrodorus*. The present City of SCIO is handsomely built after the *Genoese* Manner: The Windows are red and green, which appear like Jewels in Comparison to the common mean Buildings on the *Archipelago*. But yet it's neither lightsome nor well paved, tho' the Houses are generally handsome, and the Terrasses well cemented. The *Venetians*, in their War with the *Turks*, took it in 1694. and beautify'd it, by levelling the Houses about the Castle, and making that Part of it into a fine Esplanade; and would have made great Improvements, had they not lost it again the Year following. 'Tis computed about 2 m. in Circuit, and at each End are abundance of pleasant Gardens, &c. which yield a most delightful Prospect and Fragrancy. The Inhabitants are mostly *Greeks*, tho' many of 'em of the Church of *Rome*; and here are several neat Churches and Monasteries, which remain since the Time of the *Genoese*. Christians are here allow'd (by the *Turks*) to make their publick Processions on Holidays, not after Sunset; and some are permitted to use a Bell. The Citadel was built by the *Genoese* on the Edge of the Sea, and can batter the Town and Port, tho' there's one Part of the Town by which it seems to be commanded. It holds a Garrison of 1400 Men, tho' it ought to have 2000 to bear Proportion to its Circuit. It has besides many great Clusters of Houses inhabited only by *Turks*. The whole is surrounded with a Wall flank'd with round Towers and an indifferent Ditch. Both Town and Castle lie on the E. Side of the Island about 12 m. from the *Asiatic* Shore, from which they are supply'd with most of their Provisions, the Island not affording sufficient Quantity for its Inhabitants and the vast Concourse of Strangers that pass by it.

CHIOZZA, *Chiozza*, *Chioggia*, (antiently *Clodia Fossa*) a Town on the Island of its Name, in the Gulph of *Venice*, sit. 12 m. S. of the City of *Venice*, 25 E. of *Padua*, is by *Pliny* styl'd a City of the antient *Veneti*, and is allow'd of great Antiquity. It began to be known by the Name of *Clugia* towards the End of the 4th Century, when the *Vandals* made their dreadful Irruption into *Italy*, and drove vast Crowds of People into this and other Cities; insomuch that it grew up, under the *Lombards*, into two Cities, the *Greater* and *Lesser*; but that Distinction ended long ago. It is of oval Form, about 1 m. and half in Compass, and is divided by a long handsome Street, in middle of which runs the fine Canal call'd *Vena*, over which it hath 9 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Wood, which keep Communication between

between the 2 Parts of the City, which are furrounded with Water on all Sides. There's an antient Tower on the S. Side and a fine Stone Bridge, which carries you over to a small Island; and from that to another by another Bridge. *Chioggia* has a convenient Harbour, defended by an hexagonal Fort, in which is the old Tower *Lupa*, where is a Well of fine sweet Water, tho' 'tis surrounded by the Sea. Here are several stately Churches, particularly the Cathedral. The Episcopal Palace (for the Bishopric of *Malomoco* was translated hither in 1100) is a noble Structure, and here are abundance of rich and stately Convents. This City is famous for the Victory the *Genoese* gain'd here, when they made themselves Masters of it in 1380, when they first us'd Fire-arms. But it hath since fallen again to the *Venetians*. *Gemelli* tells us, this City is inhabited by about 12,000 People, most of them Fishermen and Gardiners; nor, continues he, does its Situation deserve better, for it stands in a marshy Plain, and the Water of a great Canal running quite round makes the Air unfit for Lungs that are any thing tender. 'Tis beholden for this to the River *Adige*, from which they go to it on 2 long Wooden Bridges.

CHIPPENHAM, commonly call'd *Chipnam*, in *Wiltshire*, sit. on the *Avon*, 6 m. fr. *Calne*, 9 fr. *Malmesbury*, 22 N. W. of *Salisbury*, 94 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 51. 25. is a large, populous, well built Town, and the only Market in the Hundred, to which it gives Name. 'Twas one of the chief Towns in the Kingdom of the *W. Saxons*, and *K. Alfred* had a Country-house here. It has a good Bridge of 16 Arches over the River; and 'tis supposed to have had a Market from its first Foundation according to the Import of the Saxon Name *Cyppan*, which signifies Traffick by *cheapening*, and from hence came the Word *Cyppam*, which is our present one *Chapman*. 'Twas an antient Borough by Prescription, but *Q. Mary I.* granted it a Charter, constituting it a Corporation with a Bailiff and 12 Burgesses. It sends 2 Members to Parliament, and has done so as long as any Borough, and with as few Intermissions. Its chief Manufacture is Cloth; but its main Support are its Markets and Thoroughfare between *London* and *Bristol*, the Carriers and Horsemen taking this Road always, tho' Coaches go to *Lacock*, *Sandy-lane*, &c. The Church is magnificent. Market Saturday. Fairs May 6. June 11. Oct. 18. Nov. 30. *Chippenhām* Forest was antiently a famous Place.

CHIPPING-NORTON, in the Hundred of *Chadlington*, *Oxfordshire*, about 15 m. N. W. fr. *Oxford*, 76 fr. *London*, seems a Corruption of the Saxon Word *Ceapan* (to *cheapen*) & to have been a Market Town in the Saxon Times. It sent Burgesses to Parliament once in the Reign of *K. Edward I.* and twice of *K. Edward III.* but never since. 'Tis a Corporation govern'd by 2 Bailiffs and Inferior Officers, who determine Actions under 4*l.* Value. It contains 370 Houses, including the Hamlet of *Over-Norton*. Roman Coins are often found here; and there are Marks of a Castle by the Church, which is a good Building after a curious Model. Market Wednesday. Fairs Feb. 22. April 25. July 7. Aug. 1. and 24. Oct. 28. last Friday of May, and Wednesday before and after *Midsummer*. Near this Town is that celebrated Monument of Antiquity, call'd *Rollrich Stones*, placed in a circular Form, with one higher than the rest, standing on the Outside of the Ring towards the East. Mr. *Camden* conjectures it was raised to commemorate some Victory obtained by *Rollo the Dane*: Dr. *Plot* imagines some of the Saxon Kings were elected and inaugurated here, 1. Because it stands upon an Eminence, where great Numbers of People might be Witnesses of the Election. 2. Because it consists of huge Stones of an irregular Form. 3. There is no Epigraph or Inscription on the Stones to shew the Design of them, but chiefly because it is a single Circle without *Epistyles* or *Architraves*, and only 2 of the Stones above 4. f. high; he supposes the Electors stood on the Stones to give their Suffrages, and that *Rollo*, after his Success against the *Saxons*, was inaugurated in his new acquired Kingdom, within this Circle, which still bears his Name; that the Word *Reich* signifying a Kingdom, this might be denominated *Rollo's Kingdom*, it being customary with the Northern Kings to have as many Circles of Stones as Kingdoms, & the Stone which stands by itself out of the Circle, is supposed to be the *King-Stolen*, or Seat where the King was crown'd.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, in *Essex*, 6 m. from *Epping* and *Burntwood*, 12 from *London*, deriv'd from the Saxon Word *Ceapan* (to *cheapen*), because of its being a Market Town, and likewise to distinguish it from *High-Ongar* in its Neighbourhood. Here was a Castle on a high Mountain made by Art, and surrounded with a large Moat, which with o-

ther Moats compos'd the old Fortifications, whereof the greatest Part are still to be seen, tho' the Castle has been pulled down. Market Saturday.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, in *Glostershire*, 12 m. from *Bristol*, is an antient Borough Town, in the Hundred of *Grombaldash*, in the great Road from *Oxfordshire* to *Bristol*, and is therefore full of good Inns, which have also great Trade by the Carriage of Lime and Coals into *Cotswold*. Here's a spacious Church, tho' but a Chapel of Ease to *Old Sodbury*, and a good Market for Corn and other Provisions, especially Cheefe, for which 'tis reckon'd the greatest in *England*, except *Atherstone* in *Warwickshire*. In 1681. 'twas made a Corporation, with a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 6 Burgesses; but 'twas suppress'd in 1688. A small Brook runs hence into the River *Frome*, that passes to the Key of *Bristol*. Market Thursday. Fairs Holy-Thursday, June 24.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, *Northamptonshire*, on the River *Charwell*, not far from *Banbury*, in the Road to *Darventry*, is suppos'd to have been a Market Town.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, or HIGH-WICKHAM, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, *Buckinghamshire*, 5 m. fr. *Amerham*, 32 fr. *London*, lies in a Vale, on the Turning of a little River, which from hence cuts its Way into the *Thames*, and 'tis call'd *Chipping* to denote it a Market. Mr. *Camden* thinks it has the Name of *Wycomb* from the Rivulet on which 'tis situate, because the *Germans* call the Winding of the Sea, or a River, *Wyck*, and a low Valley *Comb*. And in *England* are many Places of this Denomination. This Town, which has on each Side pleasant Hills shaded with Woods, may, for Antiquity, Extent, and Beauty, compare with any in the Shire; and as it's a Borough and govern'd by a Mayor, it may justly be preferr'd to most of the rest. It began to send Members to Parliament 28. *Edw. I.* The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Bailiffs, with Burgesses or Common Council. The Mayor and Predecessor are Justices of the Peace. By preserving Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it claims Preheminence of all others in the County, being the only Borough which sent Members to Parliament for above 300 Years together, and it's also the best and wealthiest in it. It has also the greatest Market, the Toll of which, belonging to the Corporation, was let by Lease of 21 Years lately expir'd for 130*l.* a Year, besides 100*l.* Fine. 'Tis actually reckon'd one of the greatest Corn-Markets in this Part of *England*. The Town contains between 3 and 400 Houses, and is divided into 4 Wards. It has but 2 principal Streets, one of which is spacious, well built with handsome Brick Houses, and full of large Inns. The Church is a fair large Structure with handsome Steeple. Several Paper and Corn Mills are near it. After the Wheat is ground and dressed, 'tis sent to *Marlow* and put on board Barges for *London*. The Assizes are sometimes kept at this Town. In July 1724. in a Meadow near it was discover'd a curious Piece of Roman Antiquity, a Pavement of about 9 f. square, with Stones of various Colours, wrought with exquisite Art, the biggest no broader than the Square of a Die. It sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Friday. Fair Sept. 14.

CHIRBURY, in the Hundred of the same Name, *Shropshire*, is sit. near the *Severn*, as it enters it from *Montgomeryshire*.

CHIRIQUITA, or *Chiriqui*, in the Audience of *Guatimala*, in *New Spain*, on the Coast of the *S. Sea*, 35 m. W. of *Pueblo Nuevo*, stands on a Plain of Savannahs, surrounded with Coppices and Farms; and its chief Trade is in Tallow and Leather. The Harbour lies on a pretty large River, about a League from its Mouth and 3 from Town; but there's only 1 Way to enter the River, and that dangerous. This Place was taken by the Buccaneers in 1680.

CHIRK (in Welch *Gwain*) is a pretty mountainous Country on the E. Side of *Denbighshire*, *Wales*, to the S. of *Bromfield*, which has 2 Castles, *Chirk* and *Castell dinas Brân* (on the Top of a Hill) of which are but few Ruins left.

CHIRNSIDE, in *Berwickshire*, *Scotland*, 4 m. fr. *Eyton*, is of no Note but for being the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 14 Parishes.

CHIRVAN, a Province of *Persia*, that lies on the West Coast of the *Caspian Sea*.

CHISWICK, or *Cheswick*, is a small but pleasant Village on the *Thames*, 6 m. fr. *Hyde-Park* Corner. Here are many fine Seats, but none equal to the noble and elegant one of the Earl of *Burlington's*. A Fair is here held July 13.

CHITANAGAR, in the Prov. of *Balaguete*, in the K. of *Decan*, *Mogul Territory*, *India*, is a Town near *Indour*, 63 leag. S. of *Aurengabad*, is famous for a Temple, its Walls;

Walls, Floor, Chapel, and Altar, being all of transparent Stone, as is also the Pedestal of its Idol *Ram*, from whose Wife *Citta* the Place is denominated.

CHITIPUR, *Chitpour*, or *Chetipore*, in the Province of *Chitor*, *Indostan*, (Mogul Territory) 53 m. N. E. fr. *Amadabat*, E. lon. 72. 35. lat. 25. 10. stands on the Banks of a River, and is inhabited by *Banians* who make Cotton Yarn, and weave great Quantities of those Callicoes call'd Chints.

CHITOR, or SANGA, a Midland Prov. of *Indostan*; (*Hitber India*) has *Guzurat* on the W. *Malva* E. *Candisch* S. and *Raja Ranas* N. E. It lies on both Sides the Tropic of Cancer, and is about 280 m. fr. N. W. to S. E. and 195 fr. E. to W. The Country, which is mountainous, abounds with Lions, which they have a dexterous Way of taming. The chief notable Product is Stone, Salt, and *Assafoetida*, which grows in Mountains and barren Places, and is of two Kinds, one a high Bush, with Leaves like those of Rice, the other like a Raddish, with several great and small Stalks and Leaves like those of a Fig-tree. The Gum begins to distil from it the latter End of Summer. They mix it in Sauces, reckoning no Dish good without it, and rub it about their Cups. This Tract is infested by a barbarous Sort of *Mohammedan* Priests call'd *Faquirs*, who wear Tigers Skins, go armed with their Attendants, and among other Weapons have Iron Circles fashion'd like the Brim of a Platter, which they throw with such Force that they go near to cut a Man in two in the Middle. They always carry a Sort of Iron Rasp, or Trowel, to clear the Places where they intend to rest, and some of them scrape the Dust up in a Heap for a Pillow. They've a Hunting-horn, which they always wind when they come to or depart from any Place.

CHITOR, Capital of the preceding, 250 m. N. E. of *Surat*, and 270 S. W. of *Agra*, E. lon. 76. lat. 23. 30. was antiently *Taxilla*, and supposed the Place whence *Porus* issued against *Alexander*; and formerly outvied all the Cities in *India* for Magnificence and Antiquities. 'Twas reckon'd 5 leag. in Compass, and so noble as to be called the *Umbrella*, or *Mirrou of the World*. It had also sovereign Princes of its own, who deriv'd Descent from *Porus*, till, 1614, that the last of 'em submitted to the Mogul *Eckbar*, who so destroy'd it that there's nothing now but the Ruins of above 100 Temples and stately Palaces, inhabited by Storks, Owls, and Bats, which the Pagan *Indians* do in a manner worship, besides many antique Statues, and 4 Reservatories for Water. The Castle (which was so strong that the Kings of *Deli* could never take it, nor Sultan *Aladine*, tho' he besieged it 12 Years) stands pleasantly on Top of a fruitful Hill, 12 m. in Compass, to which there is but 1 Ascent, by a Path cut out of a Rock: And there are 4 stately Gates, which must be passed before one enters the City. *Ogilby* says, the Sultan of *Cambaya* laid such close Siege to it, that the Inhabitants despairing of Relief, set Fire to it, which consumed 70,000 People with immense Riches. So that the only Place of Note now is *Chitipur*.

CHIVAS, in *Piedmont*, *Italy*, 10 m. N. of *Turin*, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 45. 12. sit. on the *Po*, was, after a brave Defence, 1705, taken by the *French*, but recover'd next Year by the Confederates, after the Victory of *Turin*; subject to the King of *Sardinia*.

CHIUSA, in the *Veronese*, *Italy*, and supposed the antient *Verula*, stands on the River *Fella*, near the *Adige*, 10 m. fr. *Verona* to N. W.; E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 45. 38. 'Tis sit. at the Foot of a high Rock, thro' which a Passage is cut to lead to it. 'Tis of so much greater Importance, as 'tis on the Confines of *Trent*; and a Pass on the High Road to it; so that one cannot go from *Verona* without passing by it or flying over the Mountains that surround it. 'Tis rather a Fort than Town, is of square Figure, the Walls without either Bastion or Tower; only on the Side towards *Trent* it hath 6 or 7 Embrasures, by which it may cannonade both the Road and the River. But as it's commanded by some Hills, particularly by an Elbow made by the Rock at the Foot of which it stands, (where Artillery might be placed under Covert to batter the Place) it can't pass for so strong an one as 'tis cried up for.

CHIUSI, in the *Siense*, in the Duchy of *Tuscany*, *Italy*, (antiently call'd *Clusium*, and was a considerable City of *Hetruria*, and since one of the first *Tuscan* Colonies, & the Residence of the famed K. *Porfenna*) stands just on the Confines of the Papal Dominions, in a little Territory call'd *Valle de Chiana*, abt. 5 m. fr. *Citta delle Pieve* in the Ecclesiastic State, 10 m. W. fr. the Lake of *Perugia*, 18 fr. *Perugia*, 40 S. E. fr. *Siena*; E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 42. 45. 'Tis an

Episcopal See, under that of *Siena*; but is small and poorly inhabited, by reason of its unwholesome Air.

CHIUTAIN. See COTYÆUM.

CHIZICO. See CYZICUS.

CHOASPES; a River of *Media*, the Water of which, as the antient Kings drank no other Water, was carried about with them in Silver Vessels whither soever they went. It is Matter of Dispute among Geographers whether the *Choaspes* and *Eulæus* be one and the same, or 2 different Rivers. *Pliny* distinguishes them, and *Polycletus* also. But *Salmasius* takes them to be the same River under different Names; for the *Choaspes* rising in *Media* buries itself underground, and again appears not far from *Susa*: In *Media* he thinks 'tis call'd *Choaspes*, and *Eulæus* in the Province of *Susiana*. This seems agreeable to what we read in *Ptolemy*, who mentions 2 Springs of the *Eulæus* (for he no where names the *Choaspes*) one in *Media*, the other in *Susiana*. Besides, *Herodotus* tells us that the *Choaspes* wash'd the Walls of *Susa*, and that the *Persian* * Kings drank no other Water; whence it is manifest that the *Choaspes* and *Eulæus* are one & the same River at least at *Susa*; and even *Pliny* and the other Writers who distinguish'd them, place the City of *Susa* on the Banks of the *Eulæus*, and all the Interpreters take the River *Ulai* mentioned by *Daniel* (Chap. viii.) to be the *Eulæus*. Nor is there any Thing more common than that the same River should be known in different Places by different Names. Thus the *Danube* was by the *Latins* call'd *Danubius* and *Iser*, the *Wefer* *Vierra* and *Visurgis*, the *Po* *Padus* and *Eridanus*, &c.

* In like manner, they drank only *Calybonian* Wine, made at *Damascus* in *Syria*, & touch'd no Bread but what was of the Wheat of *Assos* in *Phrygia*, and their Salt was brought fr. *Egypt*.

CHOCZIM. See CHOTZIN.

CHOEDER Island. See YERACK.

CHOLMONDELEY, 3 m. fr. *Malpas* to N. E. in *Cheshire*, gives both Name and Title of Earl, as *Malpas* does the Title of Viscount, to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. It appears by Deeds that the Name of it has been writ 25 different Ways. It's commonly pronounced *Cholmley*. The River *Weever* is joined near this Place by a Stream from *Combermeer*.

CHOLULA, a Village 3 m. fr. *Puebla de los Angeles*, in *New Spain*, where Numbers of topping *Spanish* Merchants have fine Gardens and Pleasure-houses, &c.

CHONAD, Capital of the County of its own Name, in *Upper Hungary*, is sit. on the River *Merisch*, 11 m. E. fr. *Segedin*, E. lon. 21. 20. lat. 46. 22. a Bishopric subject to the Archbishop of *Colocza*.

CHONO Isles, on the Coast of *Chili*, *S. America*, are poorer than the *Chiloes*, for being nearer the Pole their Summer is shorter, and their Rains more copious, infomuch that they drown the Earth, and hinder it from producing.

CHONOS, on the Side of the *Meander*, was the antient *Colosse*, in *Phrygia*, to the People of which *St. Paul* wrote that Epistle which is Part of our Canon. See COLOSSE.

CHORA, in *Romania*, (formerly Part of *Thrace*), about 22 m. fr. *Pereste* to N. E. is a large Town very pleasantly situate on a little Hill, whose Ascent is steep on every Side, which separates it, as by a large Trench, from the high Hills that encompass it on all Parts save towards the Sea.

CHORASSAN. See CORASAN.

CHORAZIN, is mention'd but by 2 Evangelists, *Matthew* and *Luke*, as one of the Cities in which *JESUS CHRIST* wrought most of his mighty Works; and is generally supposed to have stood on the Sea of *Galilee*, & not far from *Capernaum*, and so on the W. Coast of that Sea.

CHOSCIR, a Port on the Red Sea. See CAANE.

CHOSELY, within 1 m. of *Wallingford*, *Berks*, is the largest Farm in *England*, being let at 1000 *l.* per An. all lying together. On it is a Barn under 1 Roof of 306 f. in Length. It now belongs to the Lady *Betty Rich*, Sister & Heiress of the late *E. Warwick*.

CHOTZIN, *Choczim*, or *Khochim*, a Frontier Town of *Moldavia*, on the Confines of *Podolia*, sit. on the River *Niester*, 110 m. N. W. of *Jazy*, and about 10 fr. *Caminiack* S.; E. lon. 25. 8. lat. 49. 30. 'Tis a strong Town, and the chief Magazine of the Country. The *Turks* were twice very soundly beaten near this City, 1st in 1621. by *Uladislaus* Prince and afterwards King of *Poland*, and 2dly in 1674 by *John Sobieski* Marshal of *Poland*, of which Country he was afterwards elected King. It was taken and retaken several Times in the late Wars between *Russia* and *Turky*; but is now in Possession of the *Turks*.

CHOUTZA, in the Royal or *Polish* *Prussia*, about 2 leag. N. W. of *Culm*, on the other Side of the *Weissel*, was the most

most flourishing Town of *Prussia* under the *Teutonic Knights*, but has nothing remarkable now but a fine Church & some stately Ruins.

CHOZALA. See JIMMEL.

CHREMELITZ, or *Kreinitz*, on the Frontiers of *Nitra*, *Hungary*, is the most antient of the Mine-Towns, defended by a Castle on the Top of a Hill, supposed the highest Ground in the Kingdom, 7 m. N. W. of *Altfol*, or *Altenfol*, 40 E. of *Leopoldstadt*, 50 N. of the *Danube* and N. E. from *Newhaufel*. It stands in the County of *Zoll*. 'Tis small, but forms a Circle round the Great Square or Market-place, and is so situated on the Side of a Hill that every House has a View of the Church. The Suburbs are much larger than the Town, and lie on several neighbouring Hills. Dr. *Browne* says, its Gold Mine has been work'd near 950 Yrs. 'Tis the richest of the 7 in these Parts. The Entrance is thro' an horizontal Passage, call'd the *Erbstal*, 170 fath. deep; and the Veins run 9 or 10 m. in Length. It has 6 perpendicular Shafts, 1 of them 150 fath. deep, and all lined with Planks to prevent the Earth falling in upon the Miners, who direct themselves by a Compass to trace the Veins, of which most Part run to N. E. The Ore is of several Colours, of which the best is white with black Spots. They try it by washing, after 'tis pounded, in a small River by the Town, divided into several artificial Channels, which pass continually over the Ore, and wash the earthy Part from the Metal. They convey the Ore from the Place where dug to that Part of the Pit whence 'tis drawn up in a 4-wheeled Cart, with a Tongue of Iron at the Bottom, which being fitted to a Trough of Wood cut in the Middle of each Passage can't alter its Course; so that a Boy easily draws it up, though 3 or 400 Wt. So rich is this Mine, they've sometimes found Lumps of pure Gold, and even the common Earth on the neighbouring Hills, being wash'd, affords Gold Dust. There's a Mint in Town for coining Gold Ducats, &c. Not far from the Gold Mine is one of Vitriol, 80 fath. deep, the Earth of which purified, and reduced to a *Calx*, is us'd in making *Aquafortis*.

CHRISTCHURCH, near the Sea-Coast, in *Hampshire*, at the Conflux of the *Avon* with the *Stour* from *Dorsetshire*, 30 m. S. W. of *Winchester*, 101 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. lat. 50. 40. was antiently call'd *Twinam-bourn*, from its said Situation between 2 Rivers, and had its modern Name from the Dedication of its Church to *Christ*, by *Ralph Hammand*, Bishop of *Durham*, who had been Dean of it; and who restor'd it from its decay'd State, when its Name was *Trinity*, it having been a Collegiate Church, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, & was built in the Time of the Saxons. Here was once a Castle, built by *Rich. de Redvers*, Earl of *Devon*, to whom *K. Hen. I.* gave this Town in Fee. About 1680. the *Avon* was made navigable from this Town to *Salisbury*. Over one of the Gates is the Statue of *Bevis*, the famous Earl of *Southampton*. This Borough is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, & Common Council. Here are Officers of the Customs; but 'tis rather to prevent Smuggling than for Receipt of Duties, Foreign Trade here being not worth mentioning. Its chief Manufacture is Silk Stockings and Gloves. It sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Monday. Fairs Thursday 7-night after *Whitsunday*, and Oct. 6.

CHRISTANIA, Chief City in the Province of *Aggerhus*, *Norway*, is seated at the Bottom of a narrow Bay, and is 30 m. distant from the *Baltick*, and about 110 fr. *Schagen-Capo*, in *Fuland* to N. Its antient Name was *Obselo*, which ow'd its Foundation to *K. Harold*, Cotemporary with *Sveno K.* of *Denmark*. He kept his Court here in the Middle of the 11th Century. In 1567, when the *Swedes* were besieging *Aggerhus*, the *Danes*, in order to take from them all Pretences for staying in the Country, burnt the said City of *Obselo*. A Peace being concluded between them 3 Years after, and *Frederick II.* of *Denmark* (in whose Reign the Town was burnt) dying in 1588, his Successor *Christian IV.* rebuilt it in 1614, & call'd it *Christiania*, by which Name it has generally been called ever since. 'Tis a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*. In its Cathedral is shewn the Sword of *Haquin*, one of their antient Kings, the Hilt of which is Crystal, and is a noble Curiosity for Art as well as Antiquity. This is a Place of good Trade for Fir-Timber, Pitch, &c. Many Mackrels are caught here, and much Pearl; of which *Henricus Arnoldi*, a *Dane*, gives the following Account: Their Shells are like those of Muscles, but larger; and the Fish-like an Oyster, which produces a great Cluster of Eggs like those of Cray-fish, some white some black. These Eggs when ripe are cast out, & grow like the Shell from whence they came: But it some-

times happens that 1 or 2 of these Eggs stick fast to the Side of the Matrix, and are not voided with the rest; which being fed by the Fish, in Time they grow into Pearls of different Sizes, and imprint a Mark both in Fish and Shell, of the same Figure with themselves. In this City the Nuptial Rites of *K. Ja. VI.* of *Scotland*, (afterwards *K. of England*) and *Anne* Daughter of *Frederick II.* *K. of Denmark*, were solemniz'd, Nov. 23. 1589. he having taken a Voyage thither, on the Lady's being driven back by contrary Winds when she first set out for *Scotland*.

CHRISTIANBURG, a *Danish* Fort, a Cannon-shot below the *Dutch* one *Creveceur*, on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, is (says *Bosman*) the only one the *Danes* here have; and this, by reason of the Death of many of the Garrison, was taken from them by the Negroes in 1693, who intirely stripp'd it, and kept it for some Time. Tho' we (continues that *Dutch* Author) could not but bemoan their hard Fate, yet was it really diverting to observe what Work the Negroes made with that Fortrefs. Their Commander *Assamendi* dressed himself in the *Danish* Governor's Habit, and caused himself to be complimented by that Name: In acting which Part he occasion'd several very comic Scenes. He thunder'd at all the *English* and *Zealandish* Interlopers by way of Salute, with his Cannon, as if there never would be an End of the Powder; and remain'd in Possession of the Fort, till 2 *Danish* Ships arriv'd on the Coast; when, by means of very considerable Presents to the *K. of Aquamboe*, it was redeliver'd to them: But, to garrison it, they were oblig'd to leave the Ships so poorly mann'd, that they became a Prey to the Pirates in Sight of *Guinea*. This Fort (goes he on) would be too strong for the united Force of the *English* Fort & ours. It is a square Building, strengthened with 4 Batteries, and, to the best of my Memory, 20 Guns. It appears very beautiful, and looks as if it were but one continued Battery; as it is really in Effect; for the Roof being intirely flat, the Cannon may be even planted on all Parts of it.

CHRISTIANOPLE, in the Prov. of *Bleking*, in *Gothland*, *Sweden*, on the *Baltick*, 13 m. N. E. of *Carelscoon*, was once Capital of the said Province, and stood on the E. Part of it, and had a good Harbour; but 'twas intirely level'd with the Ground by *K. Charles XI.* E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 57.

CHRISTIANPREIS, a small Fort in the D. of *Sleswick*, at the Mouth of the Harbour of *Kiel*, on a Bay of the *Baltick*, erected 1637. by *Christian IV.* *K. of Denmark*, with a View perhaps of only protecting Commerce; but the Inhabitants have look'd on it rather as a Curb, since, whenever there's any Misunderstanding between *Holstein* & *Denmark*, 'tis capable of ruining Commerce. It commands a Town of the same Name (in Latin *Christiani Munitio*) about 5 m. fr. *Kiel* to N. and 4 fr. *Eckrensford* to E. It has about 500 Houses, and 2 Gates, defended with Strong Works. The *Eyder* serves for a Ditch, and makes it inaccessible. And where the River grows narrower, they have built a fine Half-moon in the Water, with Port-holes for 16 Pieces of Cannon.

CHRISTIANSTADT, in the Province of *Bleking*, in *W. Gothland*, *Sweden*, about 8 m. fr. Sea to N. and 45 fr. *Lunden* to N. E. 45 W. of *Carelscoon*, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 56. 2. is a pretty little Town, among Marshes, on the Borders of *Schonen*, on the Banks of the *Helles*, which falls into the *Baltick* at *Ahuys*. 'Twas built in 1600 by *Christian IV.* *K. of Denmark*; and tho' pretty strong by Situation, yet 'twas taken by the *Danes* in 1676. and retaken by the *Swedes* 2 Years after.

CHRISTIANSTADT, in the Province of *Cajania*, *Finland*, stands on the Gulph of *Bothnia*, 15 m. fr. *Wasa* to S. and 50 from *Bjorneburg* N.

CHRISTOPHER. The Island of *St. Christopher*, one of the *Caribbees*, which was call'd *Liamuega* by the Savage Natives, and now by our Sailors *St. Kitts*, was discover'd by *Christopher Columbus* in his first Attempt, who call'd it so not from his own Name, but from the Figure of a very high Mountain, which bearing a lesser on its Summit, put him in Mind of the Picture of *St. Christopher* with *Christ* on his Back. It lies between lat. 17. 10. and 17. 40. and the Middle of the Island in lon. 62. 40. W. fr. *London*, and is about 10 m. N. of *Nevis*, and 14 leag. fr. *Antigua*. It's 25 m. and half long and 7 broad, yet in one Part (towards the Salt Ponds at the S. E. End) 'tis but half a Mile over. That this Island was jointly possessed by *English* and *French* is a *Fact* better known than is the *History* of it. And were the latter more perfectly known, *History* is not properly our Business, any farther than the Nature of this TOPOGRAPHIC

THIS WORK requires it *occasionally*. We shall not therefore relate how, when, or particularly who, some of each Nation came hither; nor how they warr'd with and defeated the Natives, & Savages who came from other Islands; nor how the *English* and *French* divided the Island, and jointly drove out the *Indians*; nor speak of the *Spaniards* making Descent thereon; nor of the *French* quitting and then returning to the Island; nor how the latter in 1689 dispossessed the former, who (the *French*) had not been above 8 Months sole Masters but the Earth, as if to revenge the Wrong, in many Places opened 9 f. buried solid Timber, Sugar-Mills, &c. and overturn'd their Jesuits College, and all the other Stone Buildings. It must suffice *here* to say, that next Year the *English*, under Col. Codrington and Sir Tim. Thornhill, recover'd the Island, and remain'd sole Masters of it, after having transported 1800 *Frenchmen* and their Families to *Hispaniola*; and tho' the *French* were restor'd to their Part of the Island by the Treaty of *Ryswic*, yet, on breaking out of the War in 1702. Col. Codrington attack'd the *French* Settlements, and drove every Man of them out of the said Island. The intire Country being afterwards yielded to the Crown of *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, all the *French* Territory was sold for the Benefit of the Publick. 80,000 *l.* of the Money was in the Bank till 1733. when 'twas appropriated by Parliament for the Marriage-Portion of Her Royal Highness Princess *Anne* to the Prince of *Orange*, lately [1751.] deceas'd. What it amounted to in the whole does not appear. Leaving these and other Things scarce touch'd on, we now enter again on our proper Province of **TOPOGRAPHY**. --- The Air here is exceeding hot, but pleasant, pure, and healthful, and agreeably temper'd with cool Breezes. Days and Nights are constantly almost equal; and 'twould seem to be a constant Summer, were it not for certain Seasons, in which they have great Winds and Rains, and sometimes Hurricanes. *Labat* admires the Ladies here for their fine Complexion and Features, and says both Sexes have Spirit and Vivacity. 'Tis represented by some as one of the most delightful Islands in the World; its Mountains, tho' there are dreadful Rocks & thick Woods between them, rising in Stages one above another, adorn'd by Rows of Trees ever verdant, and intermix'd with handsome Houses cover'd with shining Slate. The Soil is light and sandy, and is proper not only for the Cultivation of Tobacco and Sugar, but for Cotton, Ginger, and Fruit of all Sorts. 'Tis well supply'd with Springs, and has some hot ones proper for Baths at the Foot of the Mountains in the S. W. Part; yet Water is scarce in some Parts. The Valleys and Sides of Hills are very fertile, tho' the Mountains harsh, & of a sulphureous Composition, and overgrown for most Part with Palmettoes, Cotton-trees, *Lignum Vitæ*, and other Sorts to us unknown; nor had they any like ours but such as were carry'd thither. At the S. End is an Isthmus that runs into Sea within 1 m. and half of *Nevis*, where are Salt-Ponds, supposed to contain above 80 Acres, which produce a Grain that is perfectly white, and more corrosive than the *French*. The Sun so exhales it in excessive hot Weather, that the Crust of Salt which it leaves at Bottom exactly resembles Pieces of Rock Crystal. 'Tis believ'd there's a Silver Mine in a Mountain about 3 m. N. from *Fort Charles*; but having not too many Hands, &c. the Sugar Work is prefer'd to the working of it. The Soil abounds with Maiz, Fine-Apples, Tamarinds, Plantains, Prickled Pears, Pease, and Apples, all different from ours. Here are 2 Sorts of Pepper, one growing in a little red Husk as big as a Walnut, and about 4 Inches long, the other in small long Cods, and is stronger and better than that of the *E. Indies*. Here are also 2 Sorts of Cotton, one call'd the *Silk Cotton*, that grows on a small Stalk, and is as soft as Down; the other on a Shrub, in a Cod bigger than a Walnut. The Indigo grows here in Cods 9 or 10 in a Bunch, and is very good for Dyers. Here are wild Sugar-Canes 4 or 5 f. high, Mastich & Locust Trees, Gourds, Musk-Melons, Water-Melons, Lettuce, Parsley, Purslain; with the Manchineel-tree, and Sea-berries of the Size of a Musket-bullet, that wash as white as does Soap. They have a very good Fruit call'd *Pengromes*, another call'd *Papaw*, & small hard Nuts like Filberds, which grow close to Ground. They've large Trees whose Leaves make good Mustard, but they bear no Seed. Here are abundance of good Figs, together with the Cassava-Root, Potatoes, Radishes, and Plenty of Cabbages. --- Tho' this be the largest of all the *Leeward Islands*, yet the Middle of it is so mountainous, that 'tis believ'd it has not above 24,000 Acres of Land fit for Sugar, of which 'tis suppos'd to produce about 10,000 Hogsheads one Year with another. 'Tis reckon'd

it produces above 3 Hhds. of this to 1 of Rum; tho' 'tis able make a much greater Quantity if there were Demand for it. One Gentleman alone has made 2000 Gallons of it in 1 Year, and says, had he due Encouragement, he could make 20,000. --- The Animals are generally the same here as in the other *Caribbee Islands*; but that which is the most frequent and most remarkable of its Beasts is the *Rocket*, whose Skin looks like a wither'd Leaf with yellow or blue Spots. It has sparkling Eyes, always holds up its Head, and is in perpetual Motion. Its Tail turns up towards its Back with a Circle and half. When pursued it puts out its Tongue. The most noted Bird (besides those common to the *Antilles*, describ'd in other Articles) are the *Orinoca Eagle*, and the *Craw-Fowl*. The Feathers of the former are light grey, curiously diversify'd with black Spots, and the Ends of the Wings and Tail yellow. It attacks only such Birds as are arm'd like itself with crooked Beaks and sharp Talons, & always takes them flying. The *Craw-Fowl* is as big as a large Duck. 'Tis Ash-colour'd, & has a great Head, small Eyes, short Neck, and under it a Craw that will hold 2 Gallons of Water. It lives on Filth, which it watches from the Trees on the Shore, and sometimes dives in for them above a fath. under Water. 'Tis so intent on its Prey that it's easily shot, but not good to eat. From *May* to *September* here's Plenty of Tortoises, Guanas, Land-Crabs, & choice large Prawns; but they'll not keep above 12 Hours. The Inhabitants (of whom some are *French*) are computed about 8000 Whites, and 18,000 Negroes. The Houses are scatter'd up & down the Country, for Conveniency of Planting; but as for their Houses there are none finer in *America*, being of Cedar, & adorn'd with Groves and Walks of Oranges and Lemons. The State of the Fortifications here was thus represented in 1736. 1. A Fort on *Brimstone-Hill*, said to be impregnable, planted with 49 Cannon, containing a Magazine supply'd with 18,000 *lb.* of Powder, 800 Firelocks, 600 Bayonets, and other Military Stores, and, besides the Cistern Waters, has a large Well. 2. *Charles Fort*, furnish'd with 40 Ordnance, and sufficient Quantities of Stores. 3. *Londonderry Fort*, on the E. Side of *Basse-Terre Town*. There are moreover 6 Batteries at so many Landing-places, mounted in all with 43 Cannon. Its Militia consists of 1 Regiment of Foot, a Troop of Horse, and another of Dragoons, making in all 1340 Men. The Parishes are *St. John's*, *Christ-church*, and *St. Mary's*, on the N.; *St. Anne's*, *St. Thomas's*, and *Trinity* on the S. Side; and in each is a handsome Church, wainscotted and furnish'd with Pews, as well as the Pulpit, of Ebony, Cedar, Red-Wood, Brasil, and other precious Sorts of Wood of delightful Colour and Scent. The chief Town is *Basse-Terre*.

CHRYSORHOAS was the Name given by the Antients to the River *Pactolus* in *Lydia*, (which rushing from Mount *Tmolus* waters the City of *Sardis*, and then discharges itself into the *Hermus* or *Sarabat*) from the Colour of its Sands, which shine like Gold.

CHRYSORROAS, in *Syria*. See **BARRADY**.

CHUDLEIGH, in *Devonshire*, 9 m. to S. W. fr. *Exeter*, in the Road to *Ashburton* and *Plymouth*, and 182 fr. *London*, stands near the River *Teign*, and is noted particularly for giving Title of Baron to the Noble Family of the *Cliffords* ever since the Reign of K. *Cha. II.* The Bishops of the Diocese of *Exeter* had here, together with the Manor, a sumptuous Seat before the Reformation, now in Ruins, as they had a famous Sanctuary at *Bishops-Teignton*, nearer the Mouth of the River, where many wicked People were protected; & one of the Bishops, in the Reign of K. *Edw. III.* built a fine House here, that his Successors (as his Will expresses it) might have a Place to lay their Heads in, if the King should seize the Temporalities. During the Bishops Residence here, they purchased a Market on Saturdays, & Fairs *Easter Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, *St. Barnabas's* and *St. Martin's*.

CHUMLEIGH, or **CHIMLEIGH**, *Devonshire*, about 21 m. fr. *Exeter*, in the Road to *Barnstaple*, from which distant about 15 or 16. (but the Difference of the Road consider'd we may esteem it pretty near about Midway) is sit. on Top of a difficult Hill at the Foot of which runs the River *Tarw*. 'Tis famous for the 7 *Prébends* which Tradition makes to have been here. --- 'The Manner how (says *Risdon*) 'will hardly persuade Credit. An Inhabitant of this Town (for so the Tale runneth) being a poor Man, had many Children, and thought himself too much blessed in that Kind; wherefore, to avoid the Charge that was likely to grow that Way, he absented himself 7 Years from his Wife; when returning, and accompany-

ing her as before, she was within one Year after delivered of 7 Children, that were Male, at one Birth; which made the poor Man think himself utterly undone; and thereby despairing, put them into a Basket, and hasteth to the River, with an Intent to drown them; but Divine Providence following him, occasion'd the Lady of the Land, coming at that Instant in his Way, to demand what he carried in his Basket? who reply'd that he had Whelps; which she desired to see, purposing to chuse one of them; who, upon Sight, perceiving they were Children, compelled him to acquaint her with the Circumstance; whom when she had sharply rebuk'd for such his Inhumanity, forthwith commanded them to be taken from him and put to Nurse, then to School; and being come to Man's Estate provided a Prebendship for every one of them in this Parish.' *Izacke*, in his *Memorials* of the City of *Exeter*, relates the same Story, but with this Difference, that the Thing happen'd in that City. But 'twill be Time enough to intermeddle in the Controversy, which of these two Places is intitled to the Honour of such miraculous Accident, when we are sure that it happen'd at all. But these Prebends are long since vanish'd, as is a real Free-School founded by the Earl of *Bedford*. Market Thursday. Fair July 22.

CHURCHILL Riv. in *Hudson's-Bay*, *New South-Wales*.

CHURCH-STRETTON, *Salop*, 12 m. S. of *Shrewsbury*, 91 fr. *Bristol*, and 130 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 52. 35. has a good Market (especially for Corn) Thursday, and Fairs March 25. May 7. and Sept. 8.

CHURN, a River in *Gloucestershire*, which, rising in *Birdlip-Hills*, runs to *Cirencester*.

CHUSAN, an Island on the E. Coast of *China*. See *SUSAN*.

CHUSISTAN, a Province on the S. W. of *Persia*, in the *Persian Gulph* on the S. & the Prov. of *Eyraca Agem N*.

CICLUT, in the *Venetian Territory* in *Dalmatia*, is a Fortrefs on an Island form'd by the River *Narenta*, which protects a Town of that Name, which hath about 300 Houses, about 55 m. S. E. of *Spoletto*, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 43. 30.

CIDAMBARAN, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *India*, about 46 m. N. W. of *Gingi*, is noted for so many stately Pagods, &c. that 'tis call'd the Mother City of Pagan Superstition. Here are several Temples of prodigious Bigness, full of unknown Figures and Letters, all cut out of a Rock with incredible Labour, as is also a Castle with 4 great Towers, and their Beams.

CIERNES, *Cerenes*, *Cherignes*, formerly *Ceraunia*, in *Cyprus*, is a small half ruined City, whose Walls and Fortifications have by the *Turks* been suffer'd to fall so to Decay, there remains little else but a Port for Gallies and a good stout Castle. This is however the Place where Persons take Ship to sail to the Continent, it being sit. on the N. Coast over against those of *Caramania*, & about 2 m. N. of *Nicosia*. 'Tis an Episc. See under that of *Nicosia*, and its Castle the only Fortrefs of Note on the N. Coast, that Side lying more open than the other 3. E. lon. 33. 38. lat. 35. 23. About 9 m. from it is a stately *Greek Monastery* after the *European Manner*, whose Monks have a Number of Cells along the Sea-Coast, where they catch abundance of Fish.

CILICIA, properly so called (to speak of it in our usual Method, as to its antient State) lies between the 36th and 40th degr. of N. lat. and is bounded by *Syria* on the E. (or rather by Mount *Amanus* which separates it from that Kingdom) by *Pamphylia* W. *Isauria*, *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia Minor* N. and the *Mediterranean* S. It is Part of what is called *CARAMANIA* [which Article see], having been the last Province of the *Caramanian Kingdom* that held out against the *Ottoman Race*. This Province is surrounded by steep and craggy Mountains, chiefly the *Taurus* and *Amanus*, that it might be defended by a handful of resolute Men against a whole Army, there being but 3 narrow Passes, called *Pylæ Ciliciæ*, [the Gates of *Cilicia*], one on the Side of *Cappadocia* call'd the Pass of Mount *Taurus*, and the other two call'd the Pass of Mount *Amanus* & the Pass of *Syria*, leading into *Syria*. The *Persian Army* marched thro' the Streights of *Amanus*, while *Alexander* was incamped at *Iffus*, not far from the Streights of *Syria*, which lie more to the S. The whole Country was antiently divided into *Cilicia Aspera* and *Cilicia Campestris*. The former is bounded by *Isauria* N. *Pamphylia* W. *Cilicia Campestris* E. and the *Mediterranean* S. The Cities in that Part mentioned by the Antients, on the Coast, are, *Sydra*, *Nagidus*, *Anemurium*, *Arfinoe*, *Calendris*, *Aphrodisias*, *Holmus*, *Sarpedon*, *Lephyrium*, *Sebaste*. The Inland Cities were, *Seleucia*, *Domitianopolis*, *Philadelphia*, *Lamus*, and latterly *Scandoloro*. Those of *Cili-*

cia Campestris, or *Cilicia* properly so called, were *Soli*, *Tarsus*, *Anbiale*, *Anazarbum*, *Epiphania*, *Mopsuestia*, *Iffus* now call'd *Ajazzo*, *Alexandria* now by the *Turks* call *Scanderoon* and by the *Italians* *Alexandretta*. The noted Rivers were *Pyramus*, the *Cedrus*, the *Calycadmus*, *Lamus*, *Sarus*, & *Pinarus*. That Part of the *Mediterranean* which the Antients call'd the Sea of *Cilicia* extended near 250 m. from E. to W. That Part call'd *Campestris* was said to be one of the most fruitful Countries of all *Asia*; but the W. Part equally barren, tho' famous even to this Day for an excellent Breed of Horses, of which 600 are yearly sent to *Constantinople* for the special Use of the Grand Signior. The Air of the inland Cities is reckon'd very wholesome, but equally dangerous on the Coast, especially to new Comers. This Country, according to *Josephus*, was first peopled by *Tarshish* Son of *Javan*, and his Descendants; whence the whole Country was called *Tarsis*, and not the Territory alone adjoining the City *Tarsus*, as some have wrote. The antient Inhabitants were in Time driven out by a Colony of *Phœnicians*, who under the Conduct of *Cilix* first settled in the Island of *Cyprus*, and thence passed into this Country, which from their Leader they called *Cilicia*. The *Cilicians* were reported a rough Race of People, unfair in their Dealings, cruel, and great Liars; which gave Occasion to the Proverbs *Cilix haud facile verum dicit*, 'Tis with Difficulty, if ever, that a *Cilician* speaks the Truth, and *Cilicium exitium*, *Cilician Cruelty*; and in the *Roman Times* they were entirely addicted to Piracy. Here let it be taken Notice of that the *Cilicians* had invented a Manufactory of Hair-cloth, chiefly of Goats Hair, with which they used to clothe their Soldiers and Sailors; and that 'tis from this that the Word *Cilicium* (which our Version renders *Sack-cloth*, so much in Use among the *Jews* and First Christians, in all Times of Mourning, Penance, Grief, &c.) is derived. *Aristotle* long since observed that the *Cilicians* sheer'd their Goats as well as Sheep.

CILLEY County, in *Austria*, *Germany*, is united to the Duchy of *Styria*, and is a pleasant fruitful Country, which extends from the Bridge of *Pettaw* as far as *Trojaneberg*, or the *Trojan Hill*, including several *Sclavonian* Forts, and is bounded N. by *Lower Styria*, E. by *Sclavonia*, S. by *Croatia* and the *Windischmark*, and W. by *Upper Carniola* and *Lower Carinthia*. 'Twas formerly subject to Counts of its own, who were also Barons of *Samneck*; but fell to the House of *Austria* in 1456. 'Tis interspers'd with Hills and Rivers, of which the *Saan* is the chief, and has many Villages, but only one considerable Town, viz.

CILLEY, in Latin *Cilia*, *Celia*, *Celeia*, *Zelia*, the only considerable Town in the County above described, stands on the Banks of the *Saan* or *Soana*, which falls a little below it into the *Save*, 8 in. N. of the Confines of *Carniola*, 25 S. fr. the *Drave* and W. fr. the Borders of *Sclavonia*, 25 S. W. of *Pettaw*, and 36 E. of *Laubac*. It's a noble antient City, and by Coins and other Monuments appears to have been a Place of great Consideration. Among others are the Ruins of a vast Marble Pillar, of which each Stone is above a Waggon-load. It repulsed the *Turks*, who attacked it in 1492, is regularly fortified, and has 2 strong Castles, one without the Town, the other within; in which reside the Burgrave, Bailiff, and Sheriff. They speak the *Sclavonic* Tongue with a Mixture of *Austrian*; but in the Country merely *Sclavonic*. Some Writers have confounded this Place with *Marienzell* in *Upper Styria* on the Confines of *Austria*, which is noted for a pretended Wonder-working Image of the *Virgin-Mary*, and much frequented by Pilgrims.

CIMBRIAN CHERSONESUS (now JUTLAND) is a kind of Peninsula extending from the Mouth of the *Elbe* to the N. Sea, which had its said Name from the *Cimbri*, probably the oldest Inhabitants of *Germany*.

CIMINIAN Forest in old *Hetruria*, which had its Name from Mount *Ciminus*. It's famous for *Fabius's* penetrating thro' it into *Hetruria*, tho' *Livy* says 'twas at that Time more impassable & dreadful than the *Hercynian Forest* in *Germany*.

CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS was the same which is now the Country of the *Crim Tartars*, and was once a Province of the Empire of *Mithridates*. See *BOSPORUS*.

CIMOLIS, or CIMOLO, by the *Greeks* called *Kimolous*, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, in the *Ægean Sea*, is separated from *Melos* (or *Millo*) by a Strait which is scarce 1 m. over, and is according to *Pliny* 12 m. in Compass, and was antiently call'd *Echinusa*. It's now known by the Name *Argentiere*, from the Silver Mines with which it's said to abound. Tho' these Mines are shewn by the Inhabitants to Strangers, yet are they afraid to meddle with them, lest the *Turks*

Turks should load them with Taxes on Pretence of the great Advantages reaped by them. 'Tis very barren, and full of Rocks and Mountains. The *Terra Cimolia*, or *Cimolian Earth*, is greatly commended by *Pliny*, being a Kind of Chalk, now used, the same as heretofore, in washing and whitening Linnen; the whole Island being cover'd with it, whence it is by *Ovid* call'd a Chalky Country. The Inhabitants are mostly *Greeks*, rude and ignorant, living chiefly on the Debauchery of the Corsairs, who frequent it on Account of the Women, who are here both handsome and kind enough to keep up an advantageous Commerce with them. It has but 1 Town and a Village, both mostly inhabited by Women. Some affirm there were no other Men here but 8 Papa's, or *Greek* Parish Priests, and the Women were 500, living on their Prostitution to Strangers, who brought up the Females got by them to the same infamous Trade, and sent away the Boys with the next Ship after 12 Years of Age. But we can't avouch for Truth the latter, seeing the Scarcity of Men might be from their keeping mostly at Sea, and serving as Pilots. But it's sure both Men and Women here depend on the Pirates, whom they indulge in all Kinds of Debauchery. The sole Produce is Barley and Cotton; for the *Venetians* caus'd all the Vines and Olive-trees, during their Wars with the *Turks*, to be rooted up.

CINALOA, the most N. Province of the Audience of *Guadalajara*, in *New Spain*, on the *Pacific Ocean*, stretches out farthest to W. and has the Gulph of *California* W. the Prov. of *Culiacan* S. and the Kingd. of *New Mexico* N. & E. From S. E. to N. W. 'tis about 100 leag. and not above 40 where broadest. On the E. Side 'tis bounded by a Ridge of high craggy Mountains, called *Tepecuan*, 30 or 40 leag. fr. Sea, across which run several small Rivers, whose Banks are inhabited by the Natives for the sake of Fishing. The Air is serene and wholesome, and, besides Pastures abounding with Cattle of all Kinds, the Soil bears all Sorts of Fruit and Grain, particularly *Indian* Wheat, also Cotton, with the Mannufacture of which the Natives cloath themselves after the *Mexican* Fashion. Both Sexes wear long Hair, and are tall, lusty, warlike.

CINALOA, or *St. Juan de Cinaloa*, Capital of the foregoing, stands on a small River running into the Gulph of *California*, 200 m. W. of the Mines of *St. Barbe*, 30 E. of the Bay of *California*, and 300 leag N. of the City of *Mexico*, W. lon. 113. N. lat. 25. subject to *Spain*.

CINNABA. See COUCO.

CINNEROTH, mentioned in *Jos. xi. 2.* was an antient City that stood on the *Sea of Galilee*, and from which, as being of principal Note, that Sea is frequently stiled in the Old Testament the *Sea of Cinneroth*. And perhaps from this old Word *Cinneroth*, or as sometimes written *Cinnereth*, might be framed *Geneseret*, the *Sea of Cinnereth* being the same that is called the Lake of *Genesaret* in the New Testament.

CINTRA, or *Roca de Cintra* (formerly *Promontorium Cynthiae*, the Promontory of the Moon, from a Temple erected to her on this Rock) in *Estremadura*, *Portugal*, is seated near the Sea, at the Foot of a Ridge of Mountains, and by the Cape that bears its Name (usually call'd the *Rock of Lisbon*) almost on the utmost W. Verge of *Portugal*. The Town, which stands about 16 m. W. fr. *Lisbon*, W. lon. 9. 30. lat. 38. 53. is justly esteem'd the most delightful Spot in the whole Kingdom, both for Beauty of Situation and Prospect, and Fruitfulness of its Territory, which produces, among other Commodities, Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, Lemons, Oranges, and other Fruits; and the Rock hath a noble Quarry of black and white Marble in great Request. The Town has about 1000 Inhabitants, in 6 Parishes, with 3 Monasteries, all intirely, with its beautiful Church, hewed out of the solid Rock; and the Earth which makes up the Garden all fetched from the lower Grounds. *K. Emanuel* built a Palace here for passing the Summer in, on account of its excellent Air and delightful Situation, it being not only surrounded with the finest Landscips of the Territory about it, but with a View of the *Tajo*, which abounds hereabout with many small inhabited Islands, & Prospects of a great Number of Towns and Villages round, some farther, some nearer. But this Palace has been turn'd into a Royal Prison, *K. Alphonso* having been confin'd in it by his unnatural Brother *Peter II.* 1668, a close Prisoner 16 Years, depriv'd not only of his Kingdom but Wife. *John V.* that last reign'd was Son of the Usurper. *Roca* and *Cabo de Cintra* is only a Corruption of *Cynthia*.

CINYPS, a Town of the *Regio Syrtica*, *Africa*. See the next Article.

CINYPHE, another Town of the *Regio Syrtica*, suppos'd

as well as the next above mention'd Town to have had Name from the River so named. See *REGIO SYRTICA*. This River deriv'd its Stream from a Fountain, on a Hill, call'd *Zuchabari*, in the Country of the *Mace*, and emptied itself into the *Sinus Syrticus*. The Word *Zuchabari*, in *Phœnician*, signified the *Hill of the Graces*, as we find it call'd by *Herodotus*. The River CINYPS, according to *Bochart*, deriv'd Name from the great Number of Porcupines produced in the adjacent Country.

CIRAT River, in the W. Province of *Algiers*. See *CARTENNUS*.

CIRCASSIA, or the *Circassian Tartary*, in *Asian Georgia*, lies between the 2 Streams of the *Don* (or *Tanais*) and the *Volga*, which bounds it on the N. E. and N. W. as the *Caspian Sea* doth on the E. & the *Dagestan*, *Mengrelia*, *Cakét*, &c. S. from which 'tis parted by a long Branch of Mount *Caucasus*; or, in other Words, 'tis bounded by *Russia* on the N. by *Astracan* and the *Caspian Sea* E. *Georgia* and *Dagestan* S. and the River *Don* and the *Palus Meotis* W. between 40 and 50 Degr. of E. lon. and between 45 and 50 of N. lat. *Ghardin* reckons the Coasts of it from the Canal of the *Palus Meotis* to *Mengrelia* 600 m. long, which are cover'd with Mountains and Woods, and inhabited by *Circassians*. The *Turks* call these *Kerkes*, the Antients *Zageans* or Mountaineers. They are neither subject nor tributary to the *Porte*. Their Climate is cold and moist. They've neither Corn nor any other valuable Product, which is one Reason the *Turks* think it not worth while to subdue them. --- They barter Persons of every Age and Sex, Honey, Wax, Furs, Leather, and Skins of a wild Beast call'd *Gbacal*, which is shaped much like a Fox, but a great deal bigger; in Exchange for all which they receive Rice, Linnen, Silks, & other Commodities, from the Ships which sail to and from *Constantinople* and *Cassa* to *Mengrelia*, who drop Anchor along the Coast for a Day or two at each Place. But one is obliged to traffick with Sword in Hand, and make them give 3 Hostages for 1; for they are the greatest, most dexterous, and most impudent Thieves. They were formerly Christians; but have nothing left of that or any other Religion except some wild Ceremonies. They follow the inhuman Trade of plundering each other, and selling People. *Olearius* tells us, they are of *Scythian* Extract. They have some Cities, the Capital of which is *Terchi*. They're strong and robust, of fallow Complexion, black long Hair, which however they cause to be shaved from the Forehead to the Back of the Head, about the Breadth of an Inch, leaving a Tuft on Top. They dress much after the *Tartarian* Fashion, except that they wear larger Fur Caps, and throw a short Fur Cloak over their Shoulders, tied before with a String. The Women in Summer wear nothing but a long loose Garment of Linnen, like our Womens Smocks, but red, green, blue, &c. They plait their Hair so as to have 18 or 20 Tresses hanging down each Side of their Heads, like Rats Tails, with a Knot of Tape or Ribbon at the End. They're tall, well shaped, of good Complexion, go bare faced, & have their Gowns open before, so that their Breasts are expos'd to View, sometimes quite to Navel. If a Man dies childless, his Brother is obliged to marry the Widow. This with Circumcision they have in common with the *Jews*, but most other Parts of their little Religion seems to be Paganism. They've nor Bible nor Alcoran, nor Priest nor Place of Worship, every Man offering his own Sacrifices. When a Great Man dies, all the Friends and Relations of both Sexes come together and sacrifice a He-Goat. To shew their Sorrow for the Deceased, they cut their Foreheads, Stomach, Arms, &c. till Blood gushes in large Streams; and their Mourning is to last till these Wounds are healed. We may call them a kind of Republick; but they sometimes put themselves under the Protection of *Persia*, sometimes of *Russia*, or the *Turks*. They live in Tents most commonly, rambling from Place to Place. Their Language is the same us'd by the *Tartarian* Nations on this Side *Caucasus*, but most of them also understand the *Muscovite*. After all that has been said, 'tis prov'd they are more civiliz'd and affable than once they are said to have been. This Country is now most taken Notice of for its beautiful Children, fr. whence, &c. the Seraglio's of *Turkey* and *Persia* are usually supply'd with Boys and young Virgins.

CIRCÆUS and NELEUS, 2 Rivers of *Eubœa*, mentioned by *Strabo* to have opposite Qualities, the Wool of the Sheep that drank their Waters turning white by those of the former, and black by those of the latter.

CIRCUMCISION LAND. To E. of *Belgia Australis*, in the Southern Countries, about 54 S. lat. & about 10 E. lon. fr. *London*, we find a new Land discover'd by the French in

1739. The W. most Cape of it is call'd *Cape Circumcision*; which is all we know of it.

CIRENCESTER, commonly call'd CICESTER, in *Glocestershire*, sit. on the River *Churn*, 15 m. fr. *Glocester*, 20 (bad Road) fr. *Lansdown*; and 85 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. lat. 51. 42. is by some reckon'd the oldest and largest Town in the Country, and has its Name from the *Churn*, that passes by it, and *Cestre*, i. e. Castle. By *Ptolemy* 'tis call'd *Corinium*, and is the *Durocornovium* [i. e. the *Water Cornovium*] of *Antoninus*, who says it is just 15 m. fr. *Glocester*. 'Twas an antient fortify'd City among the *Britons*, and Metropolis of the large Province of the *Dobun*, and was therefore by the *Romans* call'd *Corinium Dobunorum*. 'Twas an eminent Station for the *Roman Armies*, and one of the Stations in the 13th Iter from *Isca*, now *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, to *Caleva*, now *Henley*, or, as some think, *Wallingford*, *Berks*. Emp. *Constantine* is said to have been crown'd King of the *Britons* in this City. 'Tis sure it was a considerable Place, and strongly fortify'd with Walls and a Castle, in the *Romans* Time, of which there are self-evident Tokens still remaining. After the *Romans* left the Island, the *Britons* did a long Time defend themselves against the *W. Saxons* in this City, 'till in 577, *Cuthwin* and *Cheaulin* had this, with *Glocester* and *Bath*, yielded to 'em, who made it a Garrison against the Kingdom of *Mercia*; but in 656, *Penda*, the 1st Christian King of the *Mercians*, took it from them. The *Danes* in 879 took it from the *Mercians*. K. *Canute*, in 1020, held a General Council of the Kingdom here, when *Ethelwold* was outlaw'd. Since the *Norman* Conquest this City has been concern'd in many Great Affairs of State. In the *Barons Wars* against K. *Henry III.* the Castle was by them garrison'd; but he recover'd it. K. *Edward II.* 1323, rendezvous'd his Army in the *Christmas*, which he had rais'd against the *Barons*, here. Here was the 1st forcible Opposition, in 1645, made upon the *Ld. Chandos*, *Ld. Lieutenant* of the County, then executing a Commission of Array for K. *Charles I.* Here was also the 1st Bloodshed in the Revolution 1688. K. *Henry IV.* gave the Town a Charter. Q. *Elizabeth* gave another, by which the Corporation was to consist of a Steward and Bailiff. But 'tis now governed by 2 High-Constables and 14 Wardsmen over 7 distinct Wards, appointed yearly at the Court-Leet. The Burrough, which is confined within the Town, sends 2 Members to Parliament, and began so to do in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*; and every House-keeper not receiving Alms hath a Voice, so that the Number of Electors is about 6 or 700. It has Markets on Monday for Corn, and Friday one of the greatest in the Kingdom for Wool, the principal Manufactory here; there having been no less than 5000 Packs brought hither, some Years, fr. *Leicestershire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, and sold for the most Part to the Clothiers of this County and *Wilt*; and the Weeks before *Palm-Sunday* & *Bartholomew-day* are considerable Fairs for Cloth. It has Fairs also *Easter-Tuesday*, *July 7*, & *Oct. 6*. It's a Post-Town, and has a Stage-Coach, which goes between it and *London* in a Day. The Church has 28 Windows of painted Glass, representing Scripture History, Church-History, Martyrs, Confessors, and all Orders of the Church of *Rome* from the Tripple-crown Pope himself to the bald-crown Mendicant. There were antiently 2 other Churches here, dedicated to St. *Cicilia* and St. *Lawrence*, in 2 Streets which to this Day bear their Names; but one is become a private Dwelling, the other converted into an Hospital. This City was once 2 m. round; but suffer'd so much by Wars, &c. that not above a 4th of that Compass is now inhabited. Here's a Free-School, and a Charity-School, with several Hospitals and Alms-houses on the W. Side of the Town. There's a Mount of Earth, call'd *Grismund's Tower*, steep and round like a Windmill Hill, where, *Leland* says, have been found Human Bones of unusual Size, with a round Vessel of Lead, and Ashes. Little of its Abbey is now to be seen besides 2 old Gate-houses. In 1723, by digging in a Meadow near this Town, was discover'd an antient Building under Ground, 50 f. long, 40 broad, and 4 high, supported with 100 Brick Pillars, curiously inlaid with Stones of divers Colours, *Tesseraic* Work, supposed to have been a *Roman Bath*. Several other Vaults about the Town have been also found.

CIRENZA. See ACERENZA.

CIRKACRE, a City of the *Cossacks*, on the *Boristhenes*, on the Side of *Russia*, between *Domonton* and *Borowiche*, was antiently well seated, and easy to be fortified: But by the *Poles* burnt in 1637. Here's a Ferry over the River. *Beauplan*.

CIRTA [or CONSTANTINA], the Capital of *Numi-*

dia (the present *Algerine Territory*), was a City of very considerable Note among the Antients. It stood about 48 m. fr. the Sea, & at a small Distance fr. the *Ampsaga*. According to *Strabo*, 'twas a Fortress of great Strength, and abundantly supply'd with all Necessaries, as well as much improv'd thro' the great Care of *Micipsa*, who invited a great Number of *Greeks* to come and reside in it. *Mela* and *Pliny* intimate it was likewise known by the Name of *Sittianorum Colonia* in their Time, and in its most flourishing State, when under the Dominion of *Syphax*. It receiv'd the latter Name from the Colony settled there by *P. Sittius*, who, having been of singular Service to *Cæsar* in the *African War*, receiv'd a great Extent of Territory in those Parts which formerly belong'd to *Manasses*, one of *Juba's* Confederates, fr. that Prince, as we learn from *Appian* and *Dio*; for which Reason we find it call'd *Cirta Julia* by *Ptolemy*, who names the adjacent Territory the District of the *Cirtesi*, which he separates from *Numidia*, making it to include the Cities of *Vaga*, *Miræum*, *Lares*, *Ætara*, and *Azama*. That *Cirta* was one of the largest as well as strongest Cities of *Numidia* is evident both from the Extent of its Ruins, which are still to be seen, and the Commodiousness of its Situation; for the greatest Part of it was built upon a kind of peninsular Promontory, inaccessible on all Sides except towards S. W. This Promontory was 1 m. in Circumference, inclining a little to S. ward, but terminating in a Precipice of a N. Direction, and above 100 fath. in perpendicular Height. Here a beautiful Landskip arose from a most beautiful Variety of Vales, Mountains, Rivers, extending to a great Distance. To E. the Prospect was bounded by an adjacent Range of Rocks, much higher than the City; but towards S. E. the Country was more open, entertaining the Citizens of *Cirta* with a distant View of the high Mountain call'd now *Ziganeah*, as well as those large and fertile Eminences whose modern Name is *Seedy Rougeise*. The said peninsular Promontory, in the Direction we are now upon, was separated from the neighbouring Plains by a deep narrow Valley, perpendicular on both Sides, where a Rivulet, that seems to have been a Branch of the *Ampsaga* (the modern *Rummel* of the *Algerines*) convey'd its Stream, and over which was formerly a Bridge of most excellent Workmanship. The Isthmus near which stood the principal Gate of the City, is about Half a Stadium broad, being intirely cover'd at present with a Series of broken Walls, Cisterns, and other Ruins, continued down to the River, and carried on from thence over a small Plain parallel to the Valley above described. The most eminent Fragments of Antiquity still remaining are, 1. A particular Set of Cisterns near the Center of the City, about 20 in Number, and forming an Area of 50 Yards square. 2. The Aqueduct, whose Remains, tho' in a much more ruinous Condition than the Cisterns, sufficiently demonstrate the Wealth, Publick Spirit, and Magnificence of the *Numidian Princes*, who held their Residence here. 3. Part of a large & noble Edifice, four of whose Bases, 7 f. in Diameter, still in their Places, seem to have formed Part of the Portico. This stands on the Brink of a Precipice to N. ward, and is the Place where the *Turkish* Garrison of CONSTANTINA is always posted. That Name was given CIRTA in the Reign of CONSTANTINE the Great, who, according to *Aurelius Victor*, repair'd and adorn'd it. *Cirta* was the Metropolis of *Masiniſſa's* Dominions, that Prince himself, his Father *Gala*, & several other Kings of the Family, residing there, as we learn from *Polybius*, *Livy*, & others. *Strabo* informs that *Micipsa* took care to render it so large, populous, and flourishing, that in his Time it could send into the Field an Army of 20,000 Foot and 10,000 Horse. From its Name it appears to be a City of very high Antiquity, and founded by the *Phœnicians* even before *Dido's* Arrival in *Africa*; for *Cirta* or *Certa* seems to have signified City in the *Phœnician* Language when *Hercules* built *Carteia*, about the Time he first came into these Parts, as we learn from *Hesychius*, who tells us one of his Names was *Melicerta*, i. e. King of *Certa*, *Cirta*, or the City. We have likewise [See Articles ALGIERS and CARTHAGE] already observ'd that the *Canaanites* or *Phœnicians*, when expell'd their native Country by *Joshua*, fled into *Numidia*, & that several Proper Names of Places here were *Phœnician*. Nay, it's probable the *Phœnicians* settled in *Numidia* & *Mauritania* long before the *Israelites* dispossest them of the Land of *Canaan*. The antient *Cirta* was much larger than the modern *Constantina*. Dr. *Shaw* thus describes the Bridge above-mentioned: 'It was a Master-piece in its Kind, having had the Gallery and the Columns of the Arches adorn'd with Cornishes and Festoons, Ox Heads and Garlands. The Key-stones likewise

likewise of the Arches are charg'd with *Caducei* and other Figures. Between the principal Arches we see, in a strong Relief, well executed, the Figure of a Lady treading upon 2 Elephants, with a large Escalop-Shell for her Canopy. The Elephants, having their Faces turn'd towards each other, twist their Trunks together, and the Lady, who appears dressed in her Hair, with a close-bodied Garment, like the Riding-Habit of our Times, raiseth up her Petticoats with her Right Hand, and looks scornfully upon the City. This Group in any other Situation might be supposed to belong to some Fountains, it being well known that they were sometimes laid out in such ludicrous and wanton Designs. See CONSTANTINA.

CISALPINE GAUL. The most W. and N. Provinces of Italy were in great Part possessed by the GAULS, and thence call'd *Gallia* or *Gaul*, with the Epithets *Cisalpinia* and *Citerior*, because they lay on the Side of the Alps next to Rome, and *Togata* with relation to the Roman Gown or Dress which the Inhabitants used; but this last Epithet is of much later Date than the former. *Plutarch* and *Pliny* call this Country *Italia Subalpina*, or *Italy* at the Foot of the Alps, and *Polybius* simply *Italy*. In like manner *Brutus*, in one of his Epistles to *Cicero*, and *Cicero* in his Answer to him, give the Name of *Italy*, without any Epithet, to that Tract at the Foot of the Alps where the antient City of *Eporodia* (now *Ivria*) stood. Whence it is plain, that the large and fruitful Provinces formerly possessed by the Gauls, were, strictly speaking, Part of *Italy*, and called *Gaul* only because inhabited by the Gauls, who first settled there in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priscus*. This Appellation was antiquated in the Reign of *Augustus*; when the Division of *Italy* into 11 Regions, introduced by that Prince, took Place. And hence it is that the Name of *Cisalpine Gaul* frequently occurs in the Authors who flourish'd before; and scarce ever in those who wrote after, the Reign of *Augustus*. As to the Boundaries of this Country, it extended from the Alps and the River *Varus*, parting it from *Transalpine Gaul*, to the River *Aesis*, according to *Livy*, or as *Pliny* will have it, to the City *Ancona* in the antient *Picenum*. *Cicero*, *Suetonius*, and *Plutarch*, make the River *Rubico*, between *Ravenna* and *Ariminum*, the E. Boundary of *Cisalpine Gaul*. But they are to be understood as speaking of *Gaul* after the Romans, under Conduct of *M. Lepidus*, had made themselves Masters of *Picenum* and *Umbria*, and reduced them to the Form of a Roman Province; there being nothing more certain than that these Countries were antiently possessed, in great Part, by the *Senones*, and consequently comprised within the Limits of *Cisalpine Gaul*; nay, they retained the Name of *Agger Gallicus* even after they became a Roman Province. On the N. *Cisalpine Gaul* was divided from *Rhetia* by the Alps, call'd *Alpes Rheticae*, and from *Illyricum* by the River *Formio*; but on this Side the Borders of *Italy* were, in *Pliny's* Time, extended to the River *Arfia* in *Istria*. On S. it reached to the *Ligustic* Sea, and the *Appennines* parting it from *Etruria*; so that under the common Name of *Cisalpine Gaul* were comprehended the Countries lying at the Foot of the Alps, call'd by *Pliny* and *Strabo* the *Subalpine* Countries, *Liguria*, *Gallia Cispadana*, and *Gallia Transpadana*.

CISSA, a River in *Colchis*.

CITHÆRON, a Hill, famed among the Poets, in *Bœotia*, among other Things for the infamous Revels which the Priestesses of *Bacchus*, to whom the Hill was consecrated, used to keep there. Here *Pentheus* was, 'tis said, torn in pieces by his Mother and Sisters, because he contemned and reviled such their revelling Rites; and here too, they tell us, was *Actæon* torn to pieces by his Hounds. 'Tis a rocky craggy Hill not far from the City *Plataea*.

CITIBEB, or *Citieb*, in the Province of *Tedla*, belonging to *Morocco*, *Africk*, stands on Top of one of the Hills (a high Ridge of which, 4 m. long, runs between *Etiat* and this Town) about 3 leag. E. of *Tefza*, and is inhabited by a rich courteous People, whose chief Traffick is the Woollen one, besides vast Numbers of Cattle on the Hills, and tilling the fertile low Lands below.

CITIUM, antiently a Town in *Cyprus*. It was the Birth-place of *Zeno* the famous Stoic. *Josephus* is of Opinion that this City was built by *Cittim* (or *Kittim*) the Son of *Javan*, and from him call'd *Citium*, or, as *Pliny* will have it, *Cetium*.

CITTA (or *Civita*). **BORELLA**, or *Burella*, in the *Nigher* *Abruzzo*, *Naples*, *Italy*, is a small Episcopal City, seated near the River *Sangro*, about 15 m. S. E. of *Sulmona*, and 15 S. fr. *Lanciano*, and E. of the *Adriatic* Sea; E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 42. 30.

CITTA (or *Civita*) **CASTELLANA**, in the *Patrimony*

of *St. Peter*, *Italy*, stands in Part of the Territory of *Sabinas* on the W. Side of the *Tyber*, and is surrounded with the *Patrimony* and the *Ronciglione* on the N. Side the River *Triglia*, 25 m. N. W. fr. *Rome*. E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 15. This confutes the Notion of those who fancy it to be the antient *Veii*, which held out a Ten Years Siege against the Romans; since this was computed 100 Stadia (which is only 12 m. & half) fr. *Rome*, & 20 modern Miles amount to 25 old Roman ones: So that *Castellana* is twice so far from *Rome* as the Capital of *Veii*. It is well fortified and surrounded with deep Valleys, which supply it with Water, as well as the River *Triglia*, which falls into the *Tyber* some Distance from it. 'Tis an Episcopal See subject to the Pope only, and augmented with that of *Orti*.

CITTADELLA, or **CIUDADELLA** (i. e. *Citadel*) is the Capital of the Island *Minorca*, sit. 23 m. W. of *Port Maon*, and 50 E. of the City of *Majorca*, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 40. 'Tis fortified with strong Walls, Bastions, and other Works, and is the Residence of the English Governor now, as it was of the Spanish one when in Possession of the *Spanish* *Islands*. It was then inhabited by about 1000 Families; but since our taking the Island, in 1708, the Number of *Spanish* *Islands* living in it is very much reduced, being chiefly inhabited by the English, under a Governor, Deputy Governor, Mayor, and a good strong Garrison.

CITTA DI CASTELLO is the last Territory belonging to the Pope's Dominions, *Italy*: 'Tis in Italian call'd *Contado di Citta di Castello*, from the City, the only one in the Canton. It lies along the *Tyber*, on the Frontiers of the Duchy of *Tuscany* and Duchy of *Urbino*. The Territory is somewhat extensive; but neither fruitful, pleasant, rich, nor populous. *Citta di Castello*, the Town, was a considerable City of antient *Umbria*. 'Twas call'd *Tiberium*, *Tiberianum*, because situate on the *Tyber*, and to distinguish it from *Tiberium Metaurum* in the Territory of Old *Samnium*. It's now a Bishop's See subject only to the Pope, & is pretty well fortified and inhabited. It's about 10 m. S. of *Sepulchro*, 13 E. of *Arezzo*, 26 S. W. of *Urbino*, 24 N. W. of *Perugia*, & 85 N. W. of *Rome*. Lat. 43. 10.

CITTA DUCALE, or *de Cali*, in the *Farther* *Abruzzo*, *Naples*, is sit. on a Mountain, Part of the *Apennine*, near the River *Velino*, about 10 m. N. E. of *Rieti* in the Pope's Dominions, and 20 W. of *Aquila*, lon. 13. 56. lat. 42. 36.

CITTA (or *Civita*) **NOVA**, on the Gulph of *Lagone*, in *Istria*, *Italy*, about 3 m. off the antient *Aemonia*, (which was destroy'd by the Hungarians) and rose out of the Ruins of it. 'Tis an Episcopal See, and sit. on the River *Quieto*; but its Air is so unwholesome that 'tis uninhabited all the Summer, and in Winter hath only some few Scores of poor Fishermen.

CIVITA DI PENNA, antiently *Piung*, a City of the *Vestini*, in the same Prov. is sit. on the River *Salino* on the S. W. of it, about 9 m. from *Atri*. 'Tis a Bishop's See subject to that of *Chieti*, but united to that of *Atri*. 'Tis a very noble as well as antient City, but daily losing its pristine Splendor. It stands about 10 m. fr. the *Adriatic*, 24 N. E. of *Aquila*, E. lon. 14. 56. lat. 42. 45.

CIVITA VECCHIA, formerly *Centum Cellæ*, was an antient Sea-port in *Etruria*, on the *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan* Sea. It became a Bishop's See in the early Times of Christianity, but was since destroy'd by the *Saracens*. Pope *Leo III.* rebuilt it on an Eminence, about 5 m. distant, because its old Situation was very unhealthy, & gave it the Name *Cincello*; but the Inhabitants forsook it, and went and rebuilt the Ruins of the old. It's now again made a good convenient Harbour, and the Arsenal where the Pope's Gallies are kept is regularly fortified, and hath besides a stout old Castle that stands by itself in the Sea. The Port is not quite shelter'd from all Winds; but it hath a spacious Dock for Ships, with an artificial Mole, at the End of which is a strong high Tower, which at once defends the Entrance into Port and serves as a Light-house to it; and there's an Aqueduct lately made to supply it plentifully with fresh Water, which before had been scarce here. But the Town is thinly inhabited because of its unwholesome Air. The Pope lately declared it a Free Port. It's sit. 30 m. N. W. of *Rome*, 6 of *Santa Marinella*, and 9 S. of *Corneto*, lon. 12. 25. lat. 42. 5.

CITY THE GREAT, a City subject to *Carthage*, in *Africa*, which *Agathocles* of *Syracuse* took by Storm.

CITY OF DAVID. After that *David* had taken from the *Jebusites* the Fort of *Zion*, the Scripture tells us that he called it the *City of David*; forasmuch as he built hereon not only a Royal Palace for himself, but also several other Buildings, so as to rise to the Largeness of a City, taking

king up the greatest Part, if not all, of Mount *Sion*. The Lageness of this City of *David* is denoted II. *Sam.* v. 9. by this Expression: *David built round about from Millo and Inward*. The Meaning whereof has very much exercised Commentators, especially as to the Word *Millo*; which therefore, as it deserves, will have an Article in its Place.

CITY in the midst of the River. See AROER.

CIVIDAD, or *Cividal*, DE FRIULI, is the Capital of the Duchy of that Name, and *Aquileia*, and is in Latin call'd *Forum Julii*, and is seated at the Foot of the *Alps*, 7 m. fr. *Udino* E. and 5 fr. *Goritz* W. and is parted by the River *Natissona*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It has a good Number of Churches and Noblemens Houses, but is thinly inhabited by common People. Monuments of Antiquity, &c. shew it to have been a considerable City; and was the Residence of the Patriarchs of *Aquileia* from the 8th to the 13th Century. The Collegiate Church has 40 Canons, besides a Number of other beneficed Priests, and several Towns and Villages subject to their Chapter. The Dean, on the *Feast of the Kings*; officiates in his *Dalmatical* Drefs, with a Sword in his Hand, and an Helmet on his Head, to shew the temporal Jurisdiction they have over that District.

CIVIDAD-REAL, in *New Castille, Spain*, 96 m. S. from *Madrid*, 60 fr. *Toledo*, & 80 N. fr. *Granada*, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 39. It has a strong Wall, is very populous, and carries on several Manufactures, and is particularly fam'd for making of Gloves. The Inhabitants amount to 1200 Families, in 3 Parishes, with 4 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, a College for 12 antient Men of good Birth, and 3 Hospitals. And yet this City is in a very unhappy Situation; for it stands in so deep a Bottom, that, for Want of a Current to carry off the Water, which comes pouring down the adjacent Hills, especially after violent Rain, that 'tis in continual Danger of being overflow'd, and has often been very much damaged by it, especially in 1508, when Numbers were drown'd, and a vast many Houses overturn'd. These Inundations come so suddenly, that the Inhabitants have scarce Time to get to the higher Lands to save themselves, especially in the Night. Wherefore they have Watchmen to give timely Notice of approaching Danger by ringing a great Bell.

CIVIDAD RODERIGO, in the Prov. of *Leon, Spain*, 100 m. W. fr. *Madrid*, 45 S. W. of *Salamanca*, and 180 E. N. E. fr. *Lisbon*; W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 40. 40. stands on the *Agueda*, has good strong Walls, 9 Gates, 3 Squares, 54 Streets, 2000 Houses, 8 Parishes, 2 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, 10 Chapels, and 3 Hospitals. It's a Bishopric under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, and tho' consisting but of 63 Parishes, yet is worth 10,000 Ducats a Year to the Incumbent. It hath 7 Dignitaries, 20 Canons, and 7 Minors. 'Twas antiently call'd *Merobriga*, and since *Augustobriga*; & was call'd *Roderigo* from Don *Roderigo Gonzales Giron*, who rebuilt it, after its having been ruin'd by the *Goths*.

CIUS, an antient City in *Bithynia*, built by the *Milefians* on a River of the same Name, destroy'd by *Philip* the Father of *Perfes*, and rebuilt by *Prusias*, whose Name it bore ever after.

CLACTON, Great and Little, in *Essex*, to the E. of *Merssey-Island*, near *St. Osfith*.

CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE, *Scotl.* is bounded N. by the *Ochill-Hills*, S. by the *Firth of Forth*, E. with Part of *Perthshire*, & W. by Part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about 8 m. long and 5 where broadest. 'Tis a plain fertile Country towards the *Firth*; but the rest is fitter for Pasture, tho' that below the *Ochill-Hills* abounds both with Corn & Pasture. About *Alloway* & *Clackmannan* are many Pits of Coal, which (together with their Salt) they export in great Quantities to *Edinburgh*, *England*, *Holland*, *France*; it yielding the most & best Coal of any Part of *Scotland*, and is that which in *England* we distinguish by Name of *Scotch-Coal*. 'Tis water'd with the River *Devan*, which runs 6 m. thro' the Shire. It joins with that of *Kinross* in sending a Member to Parliament by Turns. The most considerable Town is *Alloway*, tho' the chief Burgh is

CLACKMANNAN, which gives Name to the preceding Shire, stands on a rising Ground, 28 m. fr. *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 56. 15. on the N. Shore of the River *Forth*. Its Castle is a stately Dwelling, with fine Gardens, &c.

CLAGENFURT, antiently *Claudia*, Capital of *Carinthia*, in the Circle of *Austria, Germany*, stands on the River *Glan*, 6 m. N. of the *Sawe*, 10 N. fr. the Frontiers of *Carniola*, and S. of *St. Veit*, 20 E. of *Willach*, and 140 S. W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 14. 6. lat. 46. 50. It's the neatest Town

in the whole Duchy, well fortified, and inclosed with a Wall, broad enough, 'tis said, for 5 Coaches to drive abreast on it. When the *Lutherans* were here they adorned it with a handsome Piazza, in the Middle of which is a noble Fountain with a Statue of *Hercules* in Stone, with his Club up-lift to kill a monstrous Dragon, which is one of the *Roman* Monuments brought from *Saal*. The Streets are narrow, but even and regular. *Aeneas Sylvius* says, that in his Time, if a Man was shrewdly suspected of Theft, they used to hang him, & try'd him 3 Days after; and, if they found him guilty, they let him hang till rotten; but, if innocent, took him down, bury'd him at the publick Charge, and pray'd for his Soul.

CLAMECY, in the Province of *Nivernois, France*, is a little City on the Conflux of the *Beuvron* and *Yonne*, the latter of which begins here to be navigable at certain Seasons. 'Tis 6 or 7 leag. fr. *Auxerre*. Near it is the extraordinary Bishopric of *Bethlehem*.

CLARA (St.) a small Island, 25 leag. fr. *Cape Blanco*; and 70 S. W. of *Guayaquil* City, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 3. 30. near the Bottom of the Bay of *Guayaquil, Peru, S. America*. It lies E. and W. is of an indifferent Length, and appears like a Dead Man stretched out in his Shroud.

CLARA St. Cape, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, about 10 leag. S. by E. fr. *little Corisco*, forms a high Head, & shews a double Land very high coming from the Northward, and is the N. Head of the Mouth of *Rio Gabon*, so famous that few *Europeans* who ever sail'd to that Part of *Guinea* can be unacquainted with it.

CLARE, in *Suffolk*, on the River *Stour*, 9 m. fr. *Lavenham*, 14 S. fr. *Bury*, and 61 fr. *London*, E. lon. 35 min. lat. 52. 15. a little, poor, dirty Town, the Streets being unpaved; yet has it a Manufacture of Says, and the Civil and Spiritual Courts are held at it.

CLARE County, in *Ireland*. See THOMOND.

CLARE, Capital of the said County, stands upon a Creek of the *Shannon*, full of Islands, 2 m. from *Ennis*, W. lon. 9. lat. 52. 40. is reduced to a Village, but has Barracks for 2 Foot Companies.

CLARENDON PARK, on the E. Side of *Salisbury*, is large, beautiful, and most commodious for keeping and breeding Deer. King *John* built a Palace in it; and in the Reign of K. *Henry II.* about 1164. a Synod was held here, occasioned by the Insolence and Tyranny of *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to which came the King and Peers. K. *Edw. II.* call'd another Great Council, or Parliament, here, in the 10th of his Reign. This Place gave Title of Earl to Sir *Edw. Hyde*, Lord Chancellor, Author of the History of the Civil War, to which Title that of *Rocheester* is since united. In this Park were not only the Palace call'd the *King's Manor*, but another call'd the *Queen's Manor*, or Lodge, which is here still. Here are 20 Groves, each 1 m. in Compass.

CLARENDON County, in *Carolina*, lies to N. of *Santee* River. In this County is *Waterey* River, or *Winyann*, about 25 leag. fr. *Ashley* River, which is capable of receiving large Ships.

CLARENDON Parish, in *Jamaica*, is an Inland Precinct, pretty well peopled and planted.

CLARENZA, or *Chiarenza*, in the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*, is seated at the Bottom of a Gulph on the W. Shore of the *Morea*, 32 m. fr. *Patras* to S. W. 8 fr. *Belvedera* N. & 22 fr. *Tornese Castle* N. E.; E. lon. 21. 40. lat. 37. 40. Here are such Masses of Walls turn'd upside-down, join'd with so hard a Cement, that they are not much broke, but so large that nought but Gunpowder or an Earthquake could have remov'd them from their Foundation in that Manner. *Wheeler* and *Spon* think this was the antient *Cyllene*, Native-place of *Mercury*, thence furnam'd *Cyllenius*; but both the City & Country about it are now desolate. Others are now of Opinion that *Antracida*, a little more S. was *Cyllene*. The Town of *Cyllene* was antiently the Sea-Port to the City of *Elis*, now *Belvedera*, and a common Harbour for Ships fr. *Sicily*. See BELVIDERA.

CLAROS, formerly *Calamo*, an Island on the Coast of *Asia Minor*, lies near *Patmos*, and is computed about 40 m. round and very mountainous, and some of the Mountains so high that one can see the City of *Ephesus* from them, tho' 80 m. distant. It was formerly dedicated to *Apollo*, from whom it had the Name of *Claros*. It hath only 2 Sea-ports, with 1 Town and Castle of its Name.

CLAUDA, a little Isle on the S. W. Coast of *Crete*, mentioned *Acts* xxvii. 16.

CLAUDIANOPFE. See CASTROMENA.

CLAVERING, in *Essex*, near *Saffron-Walden* and the Source

Source of the River *Stort*, Capital of the Hundred to which it gives its Name.

CLAUSENBURG, or *Coloswar*, in Latin *Claudiopolis*, Capital of the County of its Name; in *Transylvania*, situate on the Rivulet *Samos*, near the Foot of the Mountains on the Borders of *Hungary*, 32 m. N. W. fr. *Weissenburg* and *Bistritz*, 47 E. fr. *Waradin*, and 54 N. W. fr. *Hermanstadt*, E. lon. 23. 1. lat. 47. 12. is a large populous Town, of considerable Trade, defended by a Castle, good Walls, & strong Bulwarks. 'Tis inhabited by *Saxons* and *Hungarians*, who are promiscuously admitted to Offices. It's the Place where the States of *Transylvania* meet, and where the Prince holds his Provincial Courts of Justice.

CLAXTON, *Norfolk*, on the *Yare*, near *Thurston*, & the Road fr. *London* to *Yarmouth*, had a Market, but it's disus'd.

CLAY, *Norfolk*, 8 m. fr. *Wallingham*, 9 fr. *Norwich*, & 128 fr. *London*, near the Road fr. *Lynn* to *Harwich*, has a Bridge over the River *Bure*, and is a Port with large Salt-works, from whence Salt is sent all over the Country, and sometimes to *Holland* and the *Baltick*. A Brazen Head is carry'd before the Steward of the Demesne, instead of a Mace. Market Tuesday. Fair Oct. 1.

CLAY-HILL, or *Clee-Hill*, *Salop*, on the N. Bank of the River *Teme*, between *Clee St. Margaret* and *N. Clebury*, produces the best Pit-Coal, has some Veins of Iron, and Remains of an antient Camp.

CLAZOMENE, (now *Urla* or *Vourla*) in *Ionis*, is one of the 12 antient Cities of *Asia*, and the Birth-place of *Anaxagoras*. It's now but a small poor Sea-port on the *Ionian* Peninsula, tho' once a very considerable City, and made free by the *Romans*.

CLEAR. *Cape Clear*, 5 m. fr. *Baltimore*, is an Island appertaining to the County of *Cork*, *Ireland*, so call'd from its *Cape*, where is a Castle kept up for the Security of Ships, which take Shelter under its Cannon with these particular Advantages, because of its being far advanced into the Sea, & because 'tis also an Opening to the S. Coast, from whence the principal Trade of *Ireland* is expected to come. In the late long War [Q. Anne's], Men of War were generally station'd here, to cruize, and keep the Coast free from Privateers, this being the S. most Island, as *Missen-head*, 12 m. fr. *Cape Clear* to W. is the S. most Land of *Ireland*. Betwixt this and the Mouth of the *Shannon* are innumerable Bays and Creeks, Harbours and Roads for Shipping, particularly *Downam's* and *Bantry* Bays.

CLEBURY, in *Shropshire*, 10 m. fr. *Bridgenorth*, 25 S. E. of *Shrewsbury*, and 118 m. fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 52. 27. stands on the N. Side of the *Teme*. 'Tis call'd *North-Clebury* and *Clebury Mortimers*, not only to distinguish it from *Clebury* on the Borders of *Worcestershire*, but because its antient Lords were the *Mortimers*, one of whom built a Castle here, which was taken and demolish'd by K. *Henry II.* as a Nursery of Rebellion. It has a Market Wednesday; but no Fair.

CLEE-HILL. See CLAY-HILL.

CLENT, in *Staffordshire*, 2 m. fr. *Stourbridge*, stands in a fine Sporting Country, on the Borders of *Worcestershire*.

CLEPSYDRA was the Name given to a Fountain in the Citadel of *Athens*, as being sometimes full of Water & sometimes empty, like those Vessels which were antiently in Use among the *Greeks* and *Egyptians* to measure Time by the Running out of the Water.

CLERAC, or *Clairac*, in the *Agenois*, in the Country of *Guienne*, *France*, is a small City on the River *Lot*, near the *Garonne*, 4 leag. fr. *Agen* to S. E. 'Tis inhabited by rich Merchants, who carry on a considerable Trade in Tobacco, Wine, and Brandy.

CLERI, in the *Orleansis*, *France*, is sit. on the Rivulet *Doure*, near the S. Bank of the *Loire*, between *Orleans* and *Beaugenei*, 3 leag. fr. each.

CLERKENWELL, in *Middlesex*, almost as we may say contiguous to *London*, and as 'twere making a Part of it, had such its Name from a famous Well, or Fountain, at the lower End of the *Green*, where the Clerks, i. e. the Parish Priests, of *London* used to meet once a Year, and perform a kind of Stage-Play, which as *Stow* says contained Matter from the Creation, and was represented before the Ld. Mayor and Citizens, and some of the Nobility. The Church is Part of the old Priory; and a little to S. E. of the Priory, where is now *St. John's Square*, stood the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, erected about 1110, a magnificent Fabrick, & Chief Seat of the *Knights Hospitallers* in *England*, who 'tis said obtained that Name fr. their maintaining an Hospital at *Jerusalem* for the Relief of Pilgrims and other vagabond Christians. These Knights, who were at

first so poor that their Governor was stiled the *Servant* of the poor *Servants* of *Jerusalem*, soon attained to that Degree of Wealth and Honour, by the profuse Liberality of their Bigots, that their Prior was the First Baron of the Kingdom, and for State and Grandeur vy'd even with the King; for they were possess'd of no less than 19000 Lordships in *Christendom*, as the Order of *Knights Templers* were of 9000, whose Governor also was at first stiled the humble Minister of the poor *Knights* of the Temple. But the Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex*, under *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, in 1381, laid the whole Fabrick, with its high Tower, in Ashes: And tho' 'twas afterwards rebuilt with more Magnificence than before, it was suppress'd by K. *Henry VIII.* when their Revenue amounted to near 3,400 l. a Year; which was a prodigious Sum in those Days.

CLERMONT en *Argonne*, in *Lorraine*, call'd thus to distinguish it from other Cities of the same Name, stands on a Hill, at the Foot which runs the River *Ayr*, about 12 m. fr. *Verdun* to E. and about 27 fr. *St. Michael* to S.; E. lon. 5. lat. 10. The Country of *Argonne*, in which this City is situate, was formerly a large Forest, which extended from the Town of *Perte* or *Perthes*, in *Champagne*, as far as the River *Meuse* and *Pont-a-Mousson*.

CLERMONT, (in Latin *Clarus-Mons*, and antiently *Arvernium*, and *Augustonemetum*) Capital of the Territoty of *Auvergne*, in the *Lyonnois*, *France*, is sit. near the Mountain *Pui de Domme*, 75 m. W. of *Lyons*, 14 leag. fr. *St. Flour* to N. and 7 fr. *Gannat* to S. W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 45. 40. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Bourges*. The Diocese contains about 800 Parishes, and the Bishop's Income is 15,000 Livres per An. Besides the Cathedral, here are 3 Collegiate Churches, and a great Number of Convents. The Jesuits have a very fine College. The City is rich and well peopled, but Streets narrow and Houses dark. The Rivulet *Tiretaine*, which washes this Place, so petrefies (if *La Forest* and *Davity* may be credited), that the Surface of it turns into a natural Stone Bridge, which by the continual Addition of such new Stone was become 44 f. long, and 24 broad; so that they have been obliged to cut it lest it should stop the Current of the River, the Water of which is bituminous.

CLERMONT, in the Province of *Beauvaisis*, *France*, is sit. on a Hill near the River *Breche*, 5 leag. fr. *Beauvais* to E. 5 fr. *Senlis* N. and 6 fr. *Compiègne* W. is the Capital of a considerable County.

CLERMONT, in the *Isle of France*, 35 m. N. of *Paris*, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 49. 24.

CLERVAUX, or *Clairvaux*, in Latin *Clara Vallis*, in the District of *Vallage*, in *Champagne*, *France*, is a little Town on the River *Aube*, between *Langres* & *Troyes*, about 10 leag. fr. each, and 2 fr. *Bar-sur-Aube* S. Near it is the famous Abbey of *Clervaux*, sit. in a Valley surrounded with Woods and Mountains, in which Abbey is a Cask for keeping Wine, of prodigious Size, as it can contain 800 Tuns of Liquor. Here are other Casks which hold from 100 to 400 Tuns, in which they keep Wine sometimes 10 Years.

CLEVE Duchy, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, subject to *Prussia*, is reckon'd one of the oldest Principalities in *Germany*, and is a delicious Country, which, tho' generally woody and hilly, has a great Quantity of Game, and produces divers Sorts of Grain as well as Pasture; and, as it lies on both Sides the *Rhine*, is water'd with several other Rivers, which make it pleasant as well as fruitful; particularly the *Roer*, which rises in the County of *Marck*, and falls into the *Rhine* between *Duisburg* & the Pass of *Rerwort*, belonging to the King of *Prussia*; the *Lippe*, which rises in *Westphalia*, and unites with the *Rhine* near *Wesel*; and the *Nierse*, which rises in the Duchy of *Juliers*, and joins the *Maese* near *Gennep*. 'Tis sit. between *Munster* on the E. *Guelderland* W. *Zutphen* N. and *Juliers* S. extending 40 m. in Length fr. N. to S. and 15 in Breadth fr. E. to W. Its Places of Note are *Cleve* its Metropolis, *Emmerick*, *Rees*, *Santen*, *Calcar*, *Wesel*, *Burick*, *Orsoy*, *Duisburg*, *Gennep*.

CLEVE City, the Capital of the foregoing Duchy, (in Latin *Clivis*, and by the *Germans* called *Cleef*) is 7 m. S. E. of *Nimeguen*, 60 N. W. of *Cologne*, 64 S. E. of *Amsterdam*, and 55 W. of *Munster*, E. lon. 6. 24. lat. 51. 45. It has Name from its Situation for most Part among *Cliffs* and on the Declivity of a Hill, between the *Rhine* and the *Maese*, in one of the finest Countries of *Germany*. 'Tis thought by *Cluverius*, &c. to have been the antient *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*; and over the S. Gate of the Town is an Inscription denoting that *J. Caesar* founded a Castle here, *Augustus* garrison'd it, *Ulpus Trajanus* made it a Colony, and *Ælius Adrianus* a City. 'Tis now small, but pleasant, well

built & well peopled, having several fine Houses belonging to Persons of Quality, tho' those of the ordinary Burghers are mean. The Castle is large, and charmingly seated on Top of a Hill, but irregular, and not very strong. From an antient Gothic Structure call'd the *Swan Tower*, is a noble Prospect of the neighbouring Country, in particular of the *Rhine*, 3 m. from it to the N. which there divides into 2 Branches, both commanded by Fort *Schenk*. In the Castle are stately Apartments, it having been the Palace of the antient Dukes, and where the King of *Prussia* resides when he comes to this City, which subsists chiefly by the Residence of his Deputies who govern the Duchy, and Assembling of the States in the Castle. The Governors of the Country and Magistrates of the City are *Calvinists*, and have a large handsome Church, besides the Castle Chapel; but the Public Churches here, and in most Parts of the Duchy, are in Possession of the *Papists*, by Agreement with the Duke of *Newburg* and *Juliers*, who was thereupon obliged to allow the *Protestants* a Liberty in his Dominions. The River *Hel*, which runs by the Foot of the Castle, is navigable by small Vessels to the *Rhine*. W. Side the City are those call'd *Pr-Mauric* of *Nassau's* Parks, with many pleasant Ponds, Canals, fine Water-works, Grottoes, &c. Above them stands the high Hill of *Sternberg*, whence may be seen *Utrecht*, tho' 50 m. off, with near 40 other Cities and Great Towns; 12 of which are seen thro' so many Walks cut thro' the Woods. The Prince's House stands in a Wood on the E. Side.

CLEVELAND, in the *N. Riding, Yorkshire*, on the Borders of *Durham*, has Name from the steep *Cliffs* by which 'tis situate, at the Bottom of which the Soil is so stiff and clammy, that it's a Proverb *Cleveland in the Clay! Bring in 2 Soles, and carry 1 away*. It gives Title of Earl to the *Wentworth* Family, and of Duke, as well as *Southampton*, to *William Fitzroy*, Grandson to the Dukes of *Cleveland*, so created by *K. Charles II.*

CLEVE-PEPPER, in *Wilts*, 3 m. fr. *Wotton-Basset*, is also by the Vulgar call'd *White-Cleve*, tho' its Name is *Cliff-Pypard*, from a *Cliff* and a Court kept there by Name of *Pypard*. This Town stands at the Foot of Hills that run along the N. Side of the *Vale of White Horse*. Here's a Hill of Stone as white as Chalk, but much harder, of great Use in Paving and Building, being very durable if kept dry. In the Church are 2 Statues of it, and Coffins of the same have ben dug up. The Dairy is the chief Business here.

CLEYBROOK, *Great and Little*, in *Leicestershire*, on the N. W. Side of *Lutterworth*, suppos'd to have been Part of *Cleycester* 1 m. from to W. which was once a flourishing Roman City.

CLEYDON, *Oxfordshire*, a little above *Clatercote*, is the most N. Village of the County, noted for a Spring in one of the Streets which flows plentifullest in the driest Weather, and for producing the *Pyrites aureus*, or *Golden Fire-stone*, also the *Asteria* or *Star-stone*.

CLEY-HALL, in *Warwickshire*, not far from *Kington*.

CLIEFDEN, *Bucks*, 5 m. N. W. of *Windsor*, & 4 S. E. of *Great Marlow*, has a noble Seat of the Prince of *Wales*, & was built by *Villars Duke of Buckingham*, sit. on the Top of a Hill commanding a beautiful Prospect of all the Country round. Under the great Terrace are 26 Niches, in which the said Duke of *Bucks* designed to have placed Statues bigger than the Life. His late Royal Highness *Frederick Prince of Wales* greatly improv'd the Garden.

CLIFF, in *Kent*, sit. on a Cliff below *Gravesend*, was formerly called *Bishop's Cliff* or *Cliff at Hoo*, it being in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*. 'Tis a pretty large Town, and has a Fair *Oct. 8.*

CLIFF-KING'S, in *Northamptonshire*, 25 m. N. E. of the Town, and 17 from *London*, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 52. 30. has a Market Tuesday, and a Fair *April 23.*

CLIFTON, *Gloucestershire*, 1 m. fr. *Bristol*, a Parish abt. 4 m. in Compass, and 200 Houses, is noted for the Hot Well in it, commonly called the *Bristol Hot Well* [See *BRISTOL*], and those Rocks called *St. Vincent's*, which with others on the *Somersetshire* Side of the *Avon* form a View at once pleasing yet terrible, they being steep and craggy, and the River between so narrow, that it looks almost as if a Canal cut out for the Passage of Ships to and from *Bristol*.

CLIFTON, *Nottinghamshire*, near the *Trent*, S. W. of *Nottingham*.

CLIFTON, *Westmoreland*, 3 m. from *Penrith*, in the Road from *Shap*, is noted for a sharp Action in the last Rebellion, wherein the Rebels were drove out of their advantageous Posts by the Loyal Troops under the Duke of *Cumberland*.

CLIFTON, *Devon*. See *DARTMOUTH*.

CLIFTON-CANVIL, *Staffordshire*, near *Burton upon Trent*.

CLIFTON-MALBANK, *Dorsetshire*, on the River *Javel*, below *Sherborn*, opposite to *Yeovil* in *Somerset*.

CLIFTONS, N. and S. in *Nottinghamshire*, on the *Trent*, between *Normanton* and *Thorney*.

CLIPSTON, *Nottinghamshire*, was the Town where the King of *Scots* met and congratulated *K. Richard I.* on his Return from the *Holy Land*.

CLIPSTON-KING'S, *Nottinghamshire*, on the N. Side of *Lyndhurst-Wood*, between *Allerton* and *Mansfield*, had a Roman Palace before the Reign of *K. John*, of which scarce any Remains are to be seen. The Town was burnt and repair'd again in the Reign of *K. Henry III.*

CLISSA, in *Dalmatia*, and suppos'd the *Andetrium* of *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, is a Castle built on a high Rock, about 6 m. from the Shore, 6 fr. *Spolato* to N. and 4 fr. the Ruins of *Salona*, E. lon. 17. 50. lat. 43. 20. It stands between 2 Hills, on each Side 1, and the Centinel sees all that passes below. It was taken from the *Turks* by the *Venetians*, to whom it was confirm'd by the Peace of *Candia*, and has had a small Garrison ever since.

CLISSON, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Britanny*, 10 m. S. E. of *Nants*, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 47. 10.

CLIST-BISHOPS, or *SACKVIL*, **CLIST-HONITON** (in the Road from *Exeter* to *Honiton*), **CLIST ST. GEORGE**, and **CLIST ST. MARY**, in *Devon*, are 4 Villages about 3 or 4 m. on the E. & S. E. Side of *Exeter*, wh. take Name from the River *Clift*, on which they stand, and which runs into the *Exe* just below *Topsam*. The first was so called from its belonging to the Bishop of *Exeter*; the 3d from its Church being dedicated to that Saint. In this Parish, 'tis notable, has dwelt a Family call'd *Suckbitch* ever since the Conquest. *Clift St. Mary* lies between the 2 just mentioned, and is the Place where the Parliament Forces barricaded themselves against the Royalists by laying great Trees across the Way, and planting Cannon which they brought from *Topsam*.

CLIST BROAD is another Village 4 m. from, & on the N. E. Side of, *Exeter*. — **LAWRENCE CLIST** and **CLIST HYDON** are situate beyond, in the same Line, just by one another.

CLITHERO, in *Lancashire*, 30 m. S. E. of *Lancaster*, 12 fr. *Preston*, 207 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. lat. 53. 46. stands with its ruinous Castle at the Bottom of *Pendle-Hill*, not far from the Rise of the *Ribble*. 'Tis an antient Borough by Prescription, but has also several Charters fr. *K. Hen. II.* &c. 'Tis govern'd by 2 Bailiffs, 1 call'd the *Out-Bailiff*, chose by such Gentlemen as have Borough-Houses, but don't live in the Town, and t'other call'd the *In-Bailiff*, who lives in the Town. It sends 2 Members to Parliament, tho' not incorporate. Market Saturday. Fairs *March 25. July 22. Nov. 11.* On the Moor adjacent are frequent Horse-Races.

CLOGHER, in the County of *Tyrone*, & Province of *Ulster, Ireland*, sit. 28 m. fr. *Augher*, and 20 W. of *Ardmagh*, W. lon. 7. 30. lat. 54. 16. is a small & much decay'd City, and See of a Bishop, founded by *St. Patrick*.

CLONFERT, in the County of *Galloway*, and Province of *Connaught, Ireland*, 25 m. fr. *Athenry*, 2 fr. the *Shannon*, is a decaying Town, tho' a Bishopric, to which that of *Duac* was formerly united.

CLONMELL, or *Clomell*, in the County of *Tipperary*, and Province of *Munster, Ireland*, 12 m. fr. *Cashell*, 26 fr. *Emley*, 82 fr. *Dublin*, is a rich, populous, neat, and pretty strong walled Town, with a Market Friday of good Resort, on the River *Shure*, and Borders of *Waterford*. Here are Barracks for 2 Troops of Horse. It held out against *Oliver*, who at length took it, & hang'd up the Bishop of *Rosfe* who came with an Army to relieve it. 'Tis the Shire Town, and has a fine Court-House and Goal.

CLOPTON, *Cambridgeshire*, famous only for giving Birth to *Sir Robert Clopton*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1441.

CLOPTON, *Warwickshire*, on the N. Side of *Stratford upon Avon*, of which 'twas originally a Member, where was formerly a Collegiate Church (and the College is still standing) in the Chancel of which lies the Dust of *WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR*, the Immortal.

CLOVELLY, *Devon*, on the E. Side of *Hartland Point*, is a Harbour secur'd by a Pier, and the most noted in these Parts for the Herring-Fishery, and for the Excellency of the Fish of that Species taken here.

CLOYNE, in the County of *Cork* and Province of *Munster, Ireland*, 8 m. fr. *Youghall*, 15 E. fr. *Cork*, E. lon. 8. lat.

lat. 51. 40. tho' a small Place is a Bishop's See, (formerly united to *Cork*) whose present Bishop is well known to the World for his late learned Treatise upon Tar-Water.

CLUDEN Lake. See DUMFRIES.

CLUGNY, a Town and Abbey in *France*, in the Prov. of *Burgundy*, 24 m. S. W. of *Challons*, E. lon. 4. 37. lat. 46. 26.

CLUN, *Salop*, takes Nams from the River, and stands on the S. Side of *Bishop's Castle*. Here was formerly a Chantry.

CLUNDERT, in *Holland*, is about 3 m. fr. *Williamstadt* to S. E. 'Tis fortified with 8 Bastions and some Ravelins. It has a fine Church, with a good Chime of Bells.

CLUSE, a Town of *Savoy*, in the Territory of *Fossigny*, sit. 16 m. S. E. of *Geneva*, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 46. 25. subj. to the King of *Sardinia*, but in Possession of the French.

CLUYDE & CLUYDSDALE. See LANERKSHIRE.

CLWYD and its Vale. See DENBISHIRE.

CLYPEA, in the Territory antiently of *Carthage*, was a City on the small Promontory *Taphitis*, 5 leag. S. E. of the Promontory of *Mercury*, which being in the Figure of a Shield, or Hemisphere, gave Occasion to its Name. *Livy*, *Mela*, and *Pliny*, call it *Clupea*; *Polybius* and *Appian* call it *Aspis*; but *Solinus* & *Antoninus* write it *Clypea*. A Mile fr. the Ground where this old City stood is a Collection of Cottages, call'd by the Inhabitants *Clybea*. *Ptolemy* is guilty of a Mistake when he makes *Aspis* and *Clypea* 2 different Cities.

CNIDUS, *Knidos*, *Gnidus*, mention'd in *Acts* xxvii. 7. was a City standing on a Promontory or Foreland of the same Name, in that Part of the Province of *Caria* which was more peculiarly call'd *Doris*. It had 2 Ports, one on each Side the Promontory, and before it an Island, so situate, that being joined to the Continent by a Causeway (some say a Bridge), it form'd a kind of double Town, the chiefest of which was on the Land-side. This City was remarkable for the Worship of *Venus*, and for the celebrated Statue of her made by the famous Artist *Praxiteles*.

CNIDUS Cape is in *Sophienus's* Maps call'd *Capo Crio*, by others *Capo Girdo*, and in the modern French Map the Cape of the Cross. It stands on the W. Coast of *Asia Minor*, as *Cressa* doth on the E. and both facing S.

COAL-ORTON. See ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

COAST, namely the GOLD COAST, or Coast of GUINEA PROPER, *Africa*. Not far from the Dutch Fort CONRADSBURG, stands CAPE-COAST-CASTLE, W. lon. 24 min. lat. 5. 23. which is the Fort of the greatest Consequence belonging to the English on that Coast. The Portuguese first settled here about An. 1610, & founded this Castle upon a large Rock, which butts out into the Sea, forming a Cape which they call'd *Cabo Corso*. The Dutch, dispossessing them, enlarg'd and beautified it; and the English taking it have added much to its Strength and Grandeur. The Parade, 20 f. perpendicular above the Surface of the Rock, is quadrangular of Form, open on the E. Side towards the Sea, which renders it very cool, airy, pleasant, and affords a delightful Prospect of *St. Anne's Point* and the Ships in *Anamaboe* Road, &c. On this Side is a Platform of 13 Pieces of Heavy Cannon. The other 3 Sides are curiously built up with beautiful, spacious, neat Apartments and Offices; particularly on the S. a large well-built Chapel, the Back Part of which joins to the Castle Wall, having a great Body of the Rock on the outside, which breaks the Violence of the Sea, and defends from Annoyance by any Ship. The Gardens of *Cape-Coast* are very pleasant and large, near 8 m. in Circumference, and no where circumscrib'd by Hedges save on the S. Side; but all in general is call'd the Garden as far as any regular Walks are planted. They fertily produce every thing that grows within the Torrid Zone, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, Guava's, Papaws, Plantanes, Banana's, Cocoa-Nuts, Cinnamon, Tamarinds, Pine-Apples, Indian Cabbage, &c. also European Fruits, and many European Sallads, such as Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Water-Melons, Purslain, &c. of Roots Yams, Potatoes, and sometimes Turneps of good English Seed. By the Side of these Gardens, on Top of a steep Hill, is a little round Tower which mounts 7 Guns, built by General *Phipps*, and bearing his Name. It's 3 qrs. of a m. N. W. fr. *Cape-Coast-Castle*. The same Distance E. by N. is another English Fort call'd FORT ROYAL, formerly belonging to the K. of *Denmark*. The English began to rebuild & fortify it in 1698; and had they gone on as they begun, 'twould have been the strongest Castle in all *Guinea*, being every way inaccessible, thro' the Steepness of the Hill, but by one narrow Path, which a single Gun might defend; &

even now, as 'tis, it's capable of levelling *Cape-Coast-Castle* with the Ground. Here are, mounted or dismounted, 21 Cannon, wherewith they answer the Salutes of Ships which come into the Road. The Landing-place at *Cape Coast* is so very dangerous, that no Boat can venture ashore, but must wait for a Canoe to fetch Goods or Passengers ashore; and even Canoes are often overfet. But when safe ashore the Place is found the wholesomest and most comfortable in all *Guinea*. The Negro Town of *Cape Coast* is very large & populous. The Inhabitants tho' Pagans are very civilized, yet warlike. In Peace they chiefly imploy themselves in Fishing, at which they are very dexterous, especially with the Casting-Net, wherewith they take all Sorts of Surface Fish; nor are they less skilful at Hook and Line for Ground Fish. 'Tis pleasant to see a Fleet of 80 or 100 Canoes setting out in a Morning and returning well freighted at Evening, which may be seen every Day during dry Seasons; save Tuesday, which is their *Fetish*, or Day of Rest. The Government of *Cape-Coast-Castle*, &c. has sometimes been invested in one Man, whose Title was Captain General of all the English Settlements on the Gold-Coast of *Guinea*. It has at other Times been govern'd, as it is now, by a Triumvirate. The Council, 'tis observ'd, is but as 'twere a Cypher.

COASTS OF TYRE AND SIDON. The Reader is desired to accept this merely as a Scripture Article, according to the Expressions of *Matthew* (Cha. xv. ver. 21.) and *Mark* (vii. 31.); not as Articles of either of these Two famous Cities, both of which severally have their proper ones. --- As *Galilee* (Dr. *Wells* observes) was bounded on S. with *Samaria*, so was it W. and N. with the Coasts of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, which were seated on the *Mediterranean*. They both lay within the Land of *Canaan*, *Sidon* being its N. Border, *Gen.* x. 19. and together with *Tyre* having fallen to the Lot of the Tribe of *Asher*, *Josh.* xix. 28, 29. But we read *Judg.* i. 31. that *Asher* did not drive out the Inhabitants of *Sidon*, nor of the other Maritime Places there mentioned, which lay along upon the Sea-Coast, but dwelt in those Parts among the *Canaanites* [or *Phœnicians*], the Inhabitants of the Land. See SIDON and TYRE.

COATES, *Gloucestershire*, a Hamlet of *Winchcomb*.

COBAN, (call'd also *Vera Paz*) Capital of the Province of *Vera Paz*, in the Audience of *Guatemala*, *Mexico*, is a little neat City on the W. Side of a River that runs into *Golfo Dolce*; from which *Senex* places it about 40 m. to E. and the like to N. W. from the Bay of *Honduras*; the *Sansons* 70 N. fr. *Guatemala*; W. lon. 92. 38. lat. 15. 35. N. 'Tis the See of a Bishop.

COBER River, *Rio Cober*, or *Ancober*, which washes the Country of *Axim* on the Coast of *Guinea Proper*, is also call'd the *Serpentine River*, by the Portuguese, from its intricate Windings and inland Course of 20 m. Its Banks are adorn'd with fine lofty Trees affording the most agreeable Shade in the World, defending the Traveller from the scorching Heat of the Sun, whilst 'tis very pleasant to observe the beautiful variegated Birds and sportive Apes diverting themselves on the Boughs, a populous Village extending about a qr. m. on the W. Banks, and affording a most agreeable Prospect.

COBER, a River in *Cornwall*, which rises at *Theram*, and falls into the Sea at *Helfton*.

COBHAM Isle. 'I (says Capt. *Middlton*, in his Journal) 'fail'd from *Churchill*, July 1. 1742. . . . and continued sailing with a fair Wind till the 3d, when we saw an Island, the 2 Extremities bearing N. by E. and E. by N. in the lat. 63. & lon. from *Churchill* 3. 40. E. which I take to be the same which *Fox* nam'd *Brook Cobham*.'

COBHAM, near *Shorn*, on the W. of *Rocheſter*, in *Kent*, had a Market Mondays, and a Fair yearly on *St. Mary Magdalen's Day*; but they're both discontinued. Here is *Cobham-Hall*, the antient Seat of the *Cobhams*, which is now a handsome Brick House built by *Inigo Jones*, and noted for the excellent Marble Chimney-pieces in most of the Rooms.

COBHAM, in *Surry*, 4 m. S. fr. *Windsor*, is sit. on a Rivulet that runs thro' *Bagshot* to the *Thames* near *Chertsey*. Here are 2 great Ditches, 10 f. deep at least, extending cross the Road at the E. and W. Ends of the Town, supposed to have been made in old Time for Defence of some Army. And in the Heath of the Parish is that call'd *Gracious Pond*, 1 m. round, stock'd with excellent Carp. Here's a Charity-School, and a Fair on *Ascension-Day*.

COBIJA. See ATACAMA.

COBLENTZ (in Latin *Confluentia*, from its Situation at the Conflux of the *Rhine* and *Moselle*), in the Electorate of *Triers*, in the Circle of the Lower *Rhine*, *Germany*, stands in

in a pleasant and fruitful Vale, cover'd with Vines, and surrounded with noble Hills, 13 m. W. of *Nassau*, 28 S. E. fr. *Bonne*, 35 N. W. fr. *Mentz*, 40 S. E. fr. *Cologne*, & 52 N. E. of *Triers*; E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 50. 30. subject to the Elector of *Triers*. 'Tis a large City, in Form triangular, 2 Sides being secured by the 2 Rivers, and the 3d by a Wall and strong Fortifications. It has a Stone Bridge of 14 Arches over the *Moselle*, with a Fort of 3 Bastions on the other Side, and a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine* to *Hermanstein*. This in the *Romans* Time was the Station of their First Legion, and is supposed to have been fortified, if not founded, by *Drusus*. It was given to the See of *Triers* above 1000 Years ago by *Dagobert*, and was afterwards an Imperial City till 1312, when 'twas separated from the Jurisdiction of the Empire by *Henry VII*. Its Situation has made it exceeding populous, full of rich Shops, and of great Trade, which consists chiefly in Corn, Wine, Wood, Iron. It abounds in all Sorts of Necessaries, and particularly the *German* Nectar, i. e. Wine, by reason of many pleasant crystal Streams, which running down from the fruitful Hills to the River, curiously water the well-cultivated Gardens and fertile Vineyards. The chief Buildings are the Electoral Palace, 2 great Churches, and some Monasteries; tho' the private ones are generally fair, uniform, and better built than other Cities on the *Rhine*; but the Streets (says *Gemelli*) are too crooked and narrow. It was first encompassed with Walls in 1250, and afterwards so regularly fortified as to be one of the strongest Cities in *Germany*. Its Bridge was built in 1344. The Inhabitants are very civil and complaisant to Strangers for sake of Trade. 'Tis the Key of the Electorate, and is cut as 'twere into a Peninsula by the 2 Rivers. The *French* attack'd and almost ruined the Town by Bombs in 1688. but could not take it.

COBLON, *Cobelen*, or *Cabelon*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the *Hither India*, is sit. 20 m. N. of *Sadraspatan*, and 6 leag. S. of *Fort St. George*, and is the Place where the *Ostend Company* settled their Factory, in a fruitful Soil, with good Water, and Convenience of a Point of Rocks to facilitate the Landing of Boats.

COBURG Duchy, in *Franconia*, *Germany*, (tho' by some placed in the Circle of *Upper Saxony*) belong'd formerly to the Counts of *Henneberg*, but has been possessed by the Dukes of *Saxe-Gotha* ever since 1674. *Moll* makes it 43 m. long, and 16 where broadest. The *Augsbourg Confession* is the profess'd Religion.

COBURG City, Capital of the foregoing, about 21 m. N. E. of *Bamberg* and S. E. fr. *Henneberg*, E. lon. 11. lat. 50. 22. is one of the antientest in *Germany*, and thought to be the *Melocabium* of *Ptolemy*. 'Tis pretty large, well built, and defended by the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha's* strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill, where *Luther* (who resided here for most part during the Dyet of *Augsbourg* in 1530. to be at hand to instruct his Adherents) was several times imprison'd for speaking freely of his Superiors; and where he composed several Hymns and Epistles, which he dated some from the *Desert*, others from *Gruboc*, by a Transposition of the Letters, as 'tis thought, to conceal his Confinement. The Palace where the Dukes resided is in the Town itself, near the great Church.

COCAS. See CORAX Mountain.

COCHEIM, in the Electorate of *Triers*, *Germany*, stands on the *Moselle*, 35 m. N. E. fr. *Triers*, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 50. 20. & was formerly an Imperial Town, & a strong Place; but the *French* took it by Storm in 1689. after several Repulses, massacred 1300 Men, besides Women & Children, & took about 300 Prisoners. It was restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

COCHIN, or KAKOCHIN, on the *Malabar Coast*, (*Mogul Dominion*) *India*, is a Kingdom whose Sovereign was formerly the only one who durst dispute with the *Samorin* of *Calicut*, tho' now at best but a Vassal to the *Dutch*. It lies between that of *Cranganor* on the N. & that of *Porca* S. and is about 10 leag. in Length. It produces coarse Cinnamon, good Store of Cocoa, and great Quantities of Pepper, but lighter than what grows more to N. The Woods afford good Teak for Building, and Pawheet and Angelique, or Angelina, a Timber harder and more durable than Iron, whose Trees are said to be so big that of one Piece of its Trunk they make Skiffs that will carry 20 or 30 Pipes of Water. Of this and the Pawheet they also make large Chests and Cabinets, which are carried all over the W. Coasts of *India*. The *Portuguese* were the first *Europeans* that settled here, and thought it so pleasant a Country that they used to say, *China's the Place to get Money in, and Cochín to spend it*. Besides the Black Cattle with which

it abounds, the great Number of Canals form'd by its Rivers and Islands afford Plenty of Fish and Fowl, and the Mountains are well stor'd with Wild Game. Here are also Sugar-canes and Bamboos, with Iron and Steel in Plenty, and Bees-wax for Exportation.

COCHIN City, in the foregoing Kingdom, which is now a *Dutch* Factory, was built by the *Portuguese* on the N. Side of a River about 3 leag. from Sea; but the latter constantly encroaching on the Land, 'tis not now above 100 Paces from it. It stands 35 m. S. of *Cranganor*, 95 N. of *Anjengo*, and 33 leag. off *Calicut*. The Channel here is about a qr. m. broad and very deep, tho' the Bar has not above 14 f. Water at Spring-tides. The Entrance is difficult in Winter because of the Sands; but these are clear'd off again in Summer by the Violence of the Currents. 'Tis a Town of good Trade, and the best Settlement the *Dutch* have on the *Malabar Coast*, they being all subject to its Government. They took it about the Year 1662, after the *Portuguese* had possessed it 150 Years. The *English* had then a Factory here, but were obliged by their Friends the *Dutch* to remove to *Pennany*. The Town built by the *Portuguese* was about 1 m. and half long, and 1 broad, but the *Dutch* have contracted it to 600 Paces long, & 200 broad. They pull'd down Churches to make it more strong, and the Fortifications regular, so that *Nieuboff* styles it impregnable. 'Tis fortified with 7 large Bastions, & Curtains so thick that 2 Rows of great Trees are planted on 'em for Shade. The *Moors* and *Christians*, who are the Remains of the *Portuguese*, and a few *Malabar* Converts, live in separate Quarters. The Cathedral is turn'd into a Ware-house. The *Jews*, who are all Blacks, have a Synagogue here (which is the Repository of their Records mentioned in Article CRANGANOR) not far from the King's Palace, which is of Stone, 2 m. from the City. The House of the Governor is a stately Structure, and the only one after the *Dutch* Fashion. Its Walls are wash'd by the River and a Canal cut from it, which runs by it up to Middle of the City. The Flag-staff is placed on the Steeple of the old Cathedral, and may be seen above 7 leag. off, the Staff being 66 f. placed on a Mast 75 f. high. The Garrison generally consists of 300 effective Men. And from *Cape Comorin* upwards they are allow'd in all their Forts and Factories 500 Soldiers and 100 Seamen, all *Europeans*, besides some *Topasses* and Militia. They have their Stores of Rice from *Barfalar*, because the *Malabar* Rice won't keep above 3 Months out of the Husk. About half a League from the *Dutch* City, and a leag. and half from Sea, is Old COCHIN, on the Banks of a River, which has broad Streets, and is very populous, having several fine Structures and Pagods. When this Government was in *Portuguese* Hands 'twas worth 100,000 Ducats a Year to the Commander. The Natives are tall and strong, very expert at the long Bow, but don't understand Fire-Arms. They've Ears large as those of *Ceylon*, in which they wear Rings fet with Pearls and Precious Stones.

COCHINCHINA. The Kingdom of *Cochinchina* (or *West-China*, as the Name imports), or the *Chinese Cochín*, was so called by the *Portuguese* to distinguish it from *Cochín* on the *Malabar Coast*. Including *Chiampa* on the S. (which, tho' reckon'd Part of *Cambodia*, is a Province of, or at least tributary to, *Cochinchina*) it extends fr. N. lat. 11. 30. to 16. 10; being, according to *Moll*, 300 m. fr. N. to S. and 150 where broadest fr. E. to W. tho' *Borri* makes the Breadth but 20. 'Tis bounded N. by *Tonquin*, by the Sea of *China* E. the *Indian Ocean* S. and on W. by *Cambodia* & a Ridge of Mountains inhabited by a savage People call'd *Kemois*, who live independent on any Government, because their Hills are inaccessible. It was a Part of the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, tho' now a separate Kingdom. As it lies upon a Flat as well as *Tonquin*, tho' reckon'd more temperate, as being more open to the Sea, 'tis yearly overflow'd in like Manner. Consequently the Seasons are the same, and the Soil equally fruitful in Rice, which needs no Manure but the Mud left by Inundations from the *Kemois* Mountains, which renders it so fruitful that they have 3 Harvests a Year. These Inundations happen once a Fortnight, 3 Days at a Time, during *September*, *October*, and *November*. They not only fructify the Soil, but drown most of the Rats with which the Fields are pester'd. At such Time they have their greatest Fairs and Markets, because they can easily transport Goods from one Place to another by their Boats, in which they also take up the drowned Cattle, wherewith they feast one another. They have Sugar-canes, and the same Fruits as *India* all Year round, particularly *Oranges*, *Anana's*, *Banana's*, *Melons*, the *Can*, *Gnoo*, *Giac-*

ea, and Durion, delicious Fruits, peculiar to this & neighbouring Countries. They have no *European* Fruit, but most of our Pot-herbs, of which the Seed is brought from *Europe*. Instead of Wine, therefore, they drink Arrack, or a Liquor distill'd from Rice. They use Arek and Betel, as other *Indians* do, and have some Tobacco. Vast Woods of Mulberry-trees run up as fast as our Hemp. Their Silk is stronger than the *Chinese*, tho' not so fine. They have the best Timber in the World, particularly one which abounds in the Mountains, call'd the *Incorruptible Tree*, because it never rots under Earth or Water, and 'tis so solid that it serves for Anchors. One Sort is black, another red. They are exceeding tall, strait, and so big that 2 Men can scarce fathom them. They have on the Mountains of the *Kemois* a Tree of most fragrant Scent, especially the old ones, suppos'd the same with the *Lignum Aloe*. This, being reckon'd the best Product of the Country, is engross'd by the King, and sold here from 5 to 16 Ducats a Pound. 'Tis highly valued both in *China* and *Japan*, where Logs of it are sold for 200 Ducats a Pound, to make Pillows for the King and Nobility. And among those *Indian* Nations who continue to burn the Dead, great Quantities are used in the Funeral-Piles. The young Trees, call'd *Aquila* or *Eagle Wood*, are every one's Property, which makes the old ones, call'd *Calamba*, so scarce and dear. They have Oak and large Pines for Ship-building, and the same Trees, Plants, and Animals, as are in *Tonquin*, especially Rhinoceroses and Elephants; which latter, *Borri* assures, are twice as big as those in *India*, the Feet of the Males being Half a Yard in Diameter, and their Teeth 4 Yards and a half long; by which 'tis easy to compute how much those Elephants of *Cochinchina* are bigger than those shewn about in *Europe*, whose Teeth are not above 3 Quarters of a Yard long. But tho' there are abundance of them in the Woods here, they make no Use of *these*, because they know not how to take or tame them: Wherefore they have them tame, and well taught, from *Cambodia*. The Elephants live many Years; and I (says *Borri*) asking how old one of them was? his Driver told me 'twas 60 Years old before brought from *Cambodia*, and had lived 40 in *Cochinchina*. And having myself (continues that Missionary) several Times travelled upon Elephants in that Kingdom, I can relate many Things that will seem strange, but yet are very true. --- 'An Elephant generally carries 13 or 14 Persons; who are thus dispos'd of. As we lay a saddle on a horse, so they clap a certain machine upon the elephant, which is like a coach, wherein there are four seats; it is fastned with chains under the elephant's belly, as a horse's saddle is girt. The coach has two Doors on the sides, where fix persons sit, three on a side; and another behind, where there are two more; and lastly, the *nayre*, who supplies the place of a coachman, sits over the elephant's head, and guides him. Nor have I travelled in this manner by land only, but very often by Sea too, crossing arms of it above a mile over: And it was wonderful to any body that knew it not before, to see such a vast great lump of flesh swimming under such a weight, so that it look'd like a boat rowing. True it is, the beast groan'd under the toil, occasioned by the unreasonable bulk of its own body, and the difficulty of breathing: and therefore to ease itself in that pain, it suck'd in water with the trunk, and spouted it out so high, that it look'd like some great whale gliding along the ocean. For the same reason of its mighty corpulency, it finds much difficulty in stooping down; and this being absolutely necessary for the convenience of passengers to get up to or down fr. the coach, he does it not but when commanded by the *nayre*; & if when he is kneeling, any one stops but ever so little, upon ceremony, or any other account, he rises up, not having patience to continue in that posture, it is so painful. Nor is it less wonderful to behold how at the *nayre*'s command he makes, as it were, a ladder of its limbs, for the greater conveniency of those that are to get up into the coach. The first step is his foot, which is high enough; for the second, he turns out the first joint above the same foot, distant enough from the other; for the third he bends his knee; for the fourth, his hip-bone, sticking out to that purpose; and from whence, he that gets up, lays hold of a chain fastened to the coach itself, where he seats himself. By this it plainly appears how much they are mistaken who say and write, that the elephant can neither kneel nor bow down, and that the only way to take him, is to cut the tree he leans against to sleep: for that falling, together with the false support, and not being able to rise, he becomes a certain prey to him that lies in wait:

which is all a fable, though it be true that he lies not down to sleep, that being an uneasy posture to him, as has been said, but sleeps always standing, with a continual agitation of his head. Upon occasion of war or battle, they take off the roof of the coach, whence, as it were from a tower, the soldiers fight with muskets, arrows, & sometimes a small piece of cannon, the elephant being strong enough to carry it, his strength being answerable to all the rest: and I have seen one myself, that would carry vast weights upon his trunk; and another that lifted up a great piece of cannon with it; and another, who by himself lanch'd ten galliots one after another, taking hold of them very dexterously with his teeth, and shoving them into the sea. I have seen others pull up large trees with as much ease as we do a cabbage or a lettuce: with the same ease they throw down Houses, levelling whole streets when they are commanded, either to do harm to an enemy in war, or to stop the fury of the flames upon occasion of any fire. The trunk's length is proportionable to the height of the rest of his body, so that he can take up any thing off the ground with it without stooping. It is made of abundance of small sinews knit together, which makes it so pliable, that he can take up the least thing, and yet so strong and firm as we have shewn. All the body is covered with a rough ash-colour skin. An elephant's usual day's Journey is twelve leagues, and his motion has the same effect upon those that are not used to it as that of a ship has at sea. I shall say nothing more wonderful concerning the elephant's docility, or aptness to learn, than what is generally reported; by which it will appear, there was reason to say, *No beast was more sensible than the elephant*; for it does such things as seem to be the acts of prudence and understanding. In the first place, though the *nayre* makes use of a certain instrument of iron a yard long, which has a hook at one end, wherewith he strikes and punches him, that he may be watchful, and mind what he bids him do, yet for the most part he governs him only by words; by which it appears he understands the language very well; and some of them understand three or four that are very different according to the several countries they have lived in. Thus he that I travelled on seem'd to understand the language of *Cambogia*, whence he came, and that of *Cochin-China*, where he was. And who would not admire to hear the *nayre* discourse with his elephant, tell him the way and road he is to take, what place he is to pass by, what inn they are to lie at, what they shall there find to eat; and, in short, give him an exact account of all that is to be done during the journey? and to see the elephant perform what he expects from him, as regularly as any man of good sense could do; inasmuch that when the elephant seems to have understood what place he was to go to, he takes the shortest cut to it, without minding the beaten road, rivers, woods, or mountains, but goes on, not doubting to overcome all difficulties, as in effect he does; for if any rivers be in the way, he either fords or swims them; if woods, he breaks the boughs of the trees, pulls them up whole, or cuts 'em with a sharp iron like a scythe, which to this purpose is fastened to the fore-part of the top of the coach, wherewith upon occasion having first laid hold of the boughs, he cuts them with his trunk, and makes himself way, cutting through the thickest forest, where it is easily known to have been an elephant that made the way; and all this he does with great ease and expedition, in obedience to the *nayre*. One only thing disturbs this creature, and puts it to great pain; which is, when a thorn, or such like thing, runs into the bottom of his foot, which is extraordinary soft and tender, and therefore he treads very cautiously, when he goes thro' places where there may be danger of such an accident. I went a journey once with seven or eight elephants in a company, and heard the *nayres* every one warn his own beast to look out carefully where he set his feet; for they were to pass over a sandy place about a mile in length, where thorns grew up among the sand; upon which intimation all the elephants held down their heads, and looking out, as it were, for some small thing that is lost, they walk'd that mile very cautiously, step by step, till being told there was no more to fear, they lifted up their heads, going on as they had done at first. Being come at night to the inn, the *nayres* sent the elephants to the wood to feed, without taking the coach off their backs; and I asking why they did not take it down, they answered, That the elephants fed on the boughs of trees, and therefore they left the coach on their backs, that they might cut them with that

that iron we said was before it. The next day being come, where there was no wood, every *nayre* carried a large bundle of green boughs for his elephant. I took particular satisfaction to observe one, who more nimbly than the rest, laying hold of those boughs with his trunk, barked them with his teeth, and then eat them up as quick, and with as good a gust, as we could a fig, or any other sort of fruit. Discourfing the next day with my fellow-travellers, who were about twenty, I told them how much I was pleased to see that elephant eat the boughs so cleverly. Then the *nayre*, by order of the elephant's master, called him by his name, which was *Gnin*, he being at some distance, but presently lifted up his head to give ear to what was said to him. Remember, said the *nayre*, that father, the passenger that looked upon you yesterday when you was eating; take such a bough as one of them was, and come before him as you did yesterday. No sooner had the *nayre* spoke the words, but the elephant came before me with his trunk, singling me out among all the company, shewed it me, bark'd and eat it; then inclining himself very low, he went away, as it were, laughing, making signs of joy and satisfaction; leaving me full of astonishment, to see that a beast should be so apt to understand, and do what it was commanded. Yet the elephant is obedient to none but the *nayre*, or his master; and he will only endure to see them get upon him; for if he should see any other person mount, there were danger that he would throw down the coach with his trunk, and kill him; and therefore when any body is to get up, the *nayre* generally covers his eyes with his ears, which are very large and ill shap'd. If at any time the elephant does not obey so readily as he should, the *nayre* beats him cruelly on the middle of his forehead, standing himself all the while upright on his head: One time when I was upon him, with several others, the *nayre* beat him, as has been said, and every stroke he gave him, it look'd as if we should have been all thrown down headlong. Generally they give him six or seven strokes on the middle of the forehead; but with such force, that the elephant quakes, and yet bears all patiently. There is only one time when he obeys neither the *nayre*, nor any other body; which is when on a sudden he is inflam'd with lust; for then, being quite besides himself, he bears with no body, but lays hold of the coach with all that are in it, killing, destroying, and beating every thing to pieces. But the *nayre* by certain signs discovers it a little before it comes, and getting down speedily with all the Passengers, unloads him, taking down the coach, and leaves him alone in some by place till that fury be over; after which, being sensible of his error, and as it were ashamed of himself, he goes with his head low to receive the blows that are to be given him, thinking he has deserved them. Formerly the elephants were of great use in war, & those armies were formidable that carried great troops of them into the field; but since the *Portugueses* found out the way of using artificial fireworks to them, they are rather hurtful than otherwise; for not being able to endure those sparks of fire which get into their eyes, they betake themselves to flight, breaking their own armies, killing and confounding all that stands in their way. The tame elephant fights with only two creatures, which are the wild elephant, and the abada, or rhinoceros; the latter it overcomes, by the first is generally conquered. The rhinoceros is a beast of shape between a horse and an ox, but as big as one of the smallest elephants, cover'd all over with scales, as if it were so many plates of armour. He has but one horn in the middle of his forehead, which is straight and pyramidal, and his feet and hoofs are like those of an ox. When I was at *Nuocmon*, a city in the province of *Pulucambi*, the governor went out to hunt a rhinoceros, that was in a wood near our dwelling place. He had with him above an hundred men, some a foot, and some a horseback, and eight or ten elephants. The rhinoceros came out of the wood, and seeing so many enemies was so far from giving any tokens of fear, that it furiously encounter'd them all, who open'd and made a lane to let the rhinoceros run through. It came to the rear, where the governor was a-top of his elephant waiting to kill it; the elephant endeavour'd to lay hold with his trunk, but could not by reason of the rhinoceros's swiftnefs and leaping, that striving to wound the elephant with its horn. The governor knowing it could receive no hurt, by reason of the scales, unless they struck it on the side, waited till leaping it laid open the naked place, and casting a dart dexterously struck it thro' from side to

side, with great applause and satisfaction of all the multitude of spectators; who without any more to do, laid it upon a great pile of wood, and setting fire to it, leap'd and danc'd about, whilst the scales were burning, and flesh roasting, cutting pieces as it roasted, and eating them. Of the entrails, that is the heart, liver, and brain, they made a more dainty dish, and gave it to the governor, who was upon a rising ground, diverting himself with their merriment. I, being present, obtained the hoofs of the governor; which are look'd upon to have the same virtue, as the claws of the great beast (or the hoof of the elk, and so the horn is good against poison.) The *Cochinchinese* have Mines of precious Metals, especially Gold. Their Houses are of Wood, 2 Stories, excellently carv'd within, & built upon high solid Pillars, with Boards between them to remove at Pleasure, to leave Passage for the Water in Flood-times, when they retire to their upper Apartments, and have Communication with one another by Boats. They resemble the *Chinese* in Stature, Complexion, and Features; but, *Borri* says, tho' the Coasters are of Olive-colour, those in-land are as white as *Europeans*. They all wear their Hair at full Length. Their Habits are Silk Gowns, or Vests, of divers Colours, one over another; which, being curiously flash'd from the Waist downwards, appear all at once. They wear a Sort of Slippers, which they leave at Door, where is always a Pan of Water set to wash their Feet. They swathe their Legs and Thighs, instead of Breeches, with Silk; of which they've such great Quantities that every-body wears it at their ordinary Labour. Their Dress is the modestest of any in the *Indies*, since they uncover no Part of the Body in the hottest Weather. Women wear a Waistcoat close to their Bodies, and divers Petticoats, and a Veil over all. The Coat next to their Bodies trails on the Ground, and the rest are shorter one than another by half a Span. Both Sexes wear Fans, and never uncover Head for Salutes, only the Women lift up their Caps to shew their Faces. The Learned Men flash not their Gowns so much as the rest: The uppermost are of black Damask, with a Stole about their Necks, a blue Silk Handkerchief about their Arms, and they've Caps like Mitres. The rest of both Sexes wear broad Caps embroidered with Gold and Silk, and never cut (the Men) their Beards and Nails any more than their Hair, because they think Nature design'd them for Ornaments. Only Mechanics pare their Nails for Conveniency. Their Diet and Way of Eating is the same as the *Tonquinese*. [See TONQUIN.] They reckon it a Sin to eat Milk, because 'tis the Food of the Young; but feed on Canelions, and other Things we abhor. They eat at a little round Table, Breast-high, adorn'd with Silver and Gold, according to their Quality. Their Dishes are placed upon them in Frames made of Sugar-Canes. The richer Sort mix their common distill'd Liquors with Water distill'd from *Calamba*, which gives it a delicious Flavour, and for Digestion they infuse Tea-roots in hot Water, which they reckon a Cordial. They're not so fond of Diamonds as Pearls, the Sale of which is therefore prohibited. They make great Account also of their Coral and Amber. In all the Provinces are great Granaries, and Rice in them above 30 Years old. But one of their greatest Rarities, especially at Great Entertainments, is a Ragout made of the eatable Birds-nests which are found here. The Bird, no bigger than a Swallow, makes its Nest, in Form of an Onion, with several Tunicles upon one another in the Rocks, on the Sea-Coast. They compose it of a certain Gum, or Froth, of the Sea, mix'd with a Juice or Liquor proceeding from the Stomach of the Bird; which Composition hardens in the Sun, and becomes almost transparent. These Nests the Natives gather in great Quantities at the proper Seasons (probably when the Birds have forsaken them). And they use them thus. They take a Pullet, (especially such whose Flesh & Bones are black) gut it, and then taking the Nests, which have been steep'd in warm Water till they are soft, then tear them into small Pieces, and having mingled them with *Ginseng* cut into little Bits, they put all together into the Body of the Pullet, which they boil in a Pot or Pipkin close cover'd, which is left upon the Coals all Night. In the Morning they eat the Pullet, the Birds Nests, and the *Ginseng*, without any other Seasoning; sometimes by way of Remedy to make them sweat; but at their Entertainments they mix it with Sauces, to which it gives an excellent Relish, as if it were a Compound of all the Spices in the East. It's reckon'd very nourishing; and tho' some think it not so savoury, yet *Borri* applauds it as most delicious Food, and *Tavernier*, who also eat of it, thought it a worthy Present for

for Persons of the highest Quality. They are strong, active, courteous, polite, good Soldiers, and have great Command of their Passions. They are very liberal; and are as apt to ask what they've a Mind to, and take Denial as an Affront. They've 3 Degrees of Seats in their Houses, 1. a Mat on the Floor, on which common People sit cross-legg'd; 2. a low Stool cover'd with a fine Mat for the Better Sort; 3. a Couch rais'd against the Wall 2 or 3 f. for Nobility and Priests. Their Physicians cure many Diseases which ours think incurable. They feel the Pulse, and presently pronounce whether curable or not. If the latter, they wisely apply nothing. If the former, they honestly bargain to work a Cure by such a Time, or have nothing for their Attendance, &c. The Surgeons, who, *Borri* says, are Masters of wonderful Secrets, let Blood with a Bit of Porcelain fix'd in a Goose-quill shap'd like the Teeth of a Saw. Their Language is somewhat like the *Chinese*, but softer, and more copious in Vowels, Tones, and Accents; yet it's written in fewer Characters, they being reduced from 8,000 to 3,000. Their Religion is Pagan. Nevertheless they hold the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards or Punishments hereafter; i. e. they believe Transmigration of the Soul from one Body to another, more noble, or ignoble. They make plentiful Entertainments for the Deceased, thinking they feed on the immaterial Substance of the Provisions, which they distinguish from the Accidents of Quantity, Quality, &c. They worship the Souls of Men reputed holy, and place their Images among their Idols in their Temples according to their Ranks. Their High Altar is kept empty, with a *dark vacant Space* behind for the SUPREME GOD, whose chief Attribute they reckon INVISIBILITY; and they only pray to the rest, as the Papists do to their Saints, to intercede with Him. *Borri* says he was here when one of their Governors died; and that as he lay on his Death-bed a Multitude of armed Men made Thrusts in the Air with their Scymeters, threw Darts, and fired Muskets, in the Palace, and 2 on each Side of him continually beat the Air about his Mouth with their Scymeters to hinder Devils from hurting his departing Soul. Then finding, on Search, that his Death was owing to the Fall of a Beam in his Palace, they burnt the whole Fabrick; for the *Cochinchinese* always burn the suppos'd Cause of Death, House, Garment, Man, or Beast. The Body was attended to Interment by a great Multitude, dancing, &c. who built a new Palace twice as noble as the old one, and as many Gallies as he us'd to keep on Wheels running on dry Land. They prepared also Wooden Elephants, Horses, and all other Moveables which he used when alive, and erected a stately Temple in the midst of the Palace, with a fine Altar, whereon they placed the Coffin, after having remov'd it to 12 several Graves. The same Ceremonies were repeated every 7th Month for 3 Years, and defray'd out of the Revenue of the Province, over which no Governor was appointed in the mean Time, because they believed the Soul of the Deceased ruled till the End of the 3 Years. *Borri* says, some of their Priests live in common. Some resemble Abbots, Bishops, Archbishops, & have gilt Staves like the *Roman Crosiers*. Others are like Curates, Chaplains, and Canons. Some live upon Alms: Others minister to the Sick gratis: And some build Bridges, Temples, and other Works of Charity with the Alms they beg. They teach their Religion in the publick Schools. Some are Farriers, and cure Elephants and Black Cattle without Reward: Others attend Seraglio's of Women. Every Town has a Temple, some of which are adorn'd with beautiful Towers and Steeples, and the Breasts and Bellies of their Idols are generally cram'd with Gold & Silver. The King rewards the Military Officers for their Performances with a proportionable Number of Vassals to serve them; so that instead of Dukes, Earls, &c. they're distinguish'd by Titles of being Masters of so many Men. They encourage Learning equal with Military Arts. They are curious Observers of Eclipses, tho' they often mistake the precise Time. When one is foretold the K. sends Orders to all the Lords of the Provinces to assemble the People of all Ranks; & the Grantees, with their Colours and Arms, repair to Court, from whence the King makes Procession in Mourning, with all the Court after him, worshipping and yet pitying the Sun and Moon, which they believe a Dragon attacks in order to devour 'em. Here are no Judges nor Lawyers but Governors of Provinces and Towns, who pronounce Sentence according to the Opinion of Standers-by, which is immediately executed. Treason is not only punish'd by a painful Death of the Guilty, but their Relations also. False Witnesses are punish'd as the Crime deserves of which they accus'd o-

thers; so that if Capital, they lose their Lives. Thieves have a Finger cut off for the 1st and 2d Offence, an Ear for the 3d, the Head for the 4th. Adulterers are trod to Death by Elephants. If a Native of this Country flies from Justice to *Tonquin*, he's receiv'd very kindly; but if such a *Tonquinese* comes to *Cochinchina* he's condemn'd to Slavery, from which he can't be released but by getting Pardon from his own Country and paying Ransome. Men are allow'd but 1 Wife at a Time; but, for *Grandeur-sake*, they've Concubines; and a Man's reckon'd covetous if he keeps not as many as his Estate will afford. They're chose by the Wife, and must wait on her. Divorces are not obtain'd, without convicting the Party of many Offences. Husbands bring the Portion, and leave their own Houses to go to the Bride's. *Cochinchina* was but a Province of *Tonquin*; and the King now pays the King of *Tonquin* a large yearly Tribute of Gold, Silver, Rice, Timber for Galleys, &c. He can raise 80,000 Men, and is generally at War with his Neighbours, the Kings of *Tonquin*, *Chiam-pa*, or *Siam*. The Soldiers are arm'd with Muskets, Darts, Scymeters, and light Targets which shield their whole Bodies. When a superior Enemy approaches the Towns, &c. the People fire their Houses, and fly with their Effects to the Mountains, till the Enemy retire for Want of Subsistence. The Land-Army consists of 30,000 Men; the King's Household of 9,000; the 1st Prince has 5,000, the 2d 3,000, and the 3d 2,000. The Soldiers are never idle, being sometimes employ'd in publick Repairs. The 1st Prince commands the Naval Army, the 2d the Land Forces. The Soldiers are good Marksmen, and the most dexterous have most Pay, and are incorporated in the Guards, and made Officers. Every Family in the Kingdom is obliged to furnish a Soldier to the King, who chooses the handsomest from 18 Years to 60. They pass the 3 first Years in Exercises either for Land or Sea Service, during which they're not punish'd for any Fault. When incorporated into a Company they receive Pay the 1st of every Month. They find all the Gunpowder spent in their Exercise, but when incorporated are furnish'd by the King, that is, are allow'd the Saltpetre, Sulphur, Coal, Lead, and Tools to make the Powder, in which they excel all Nations in *Asia*. Their Habit on a Day of Review or Battle is very magnificent, when every Company has the same Uniform, which is Satin, red, green, or yellow. The King's and Princes Guards have Velvet Habits, with Arms of Gold or Silver. When a Soldier has by Treason forfeited Life, he's not beheaded like others, but every Soldier of his Company is obliged cut off a Piece of his Flesh. Soldiers Children are by the King's Orders train'd up well; & their Masters from Time to Time give them Silk Gowns if they've behav'd well, but of Cotton if otherwise. When their Parents see 'em come home with the latter, they not only chastise them, but mortify them by turning them out to beg their Bread a while, that the Shame may make them better mind their Lessons another Time. The Merchants of *Tonquin*, *Cambodia*, *China*, *Macao*, *Japan*, *Manilla*, and *Malacca*, trade hither with Plate. *Portuguese* are the most favour'd of all *Europeans*. The Natives sell not only vast Quantities of their Silks and *Aquila-Wood* to the *Chinese*, but the latter fetch hence abundance of Timber and Plank for Ship-building. The *Cochinchinese* not being inclin'd to travel seldom fall out of Sight of their own Shore; but buy many Trifles of Foreigners at great Rates, particularly Combs, Needles, Bracelets, Glais Pendants, &c. They are fond of our Hats, Caps, Girdles, Shirts, and other Clothes, and above all set great Value on Coral. The Country has many large Inlets of the Sea, and above 60 convenient Landing-places, which yet are not much frequented by Strangers. Their Coin is round Pieces of Brass, with the King's Arms and Ensigns stamp'd upon them, and a Hole thro' the Middle, which serves to string them, as they do by 1000; every 1000 worth 2 Crowns. This Kingdom is divided into 5 Provinces, exclusive of *Chiam-pa*, viz. *Sinuva*, *Cachiam*, *Quamgum*, (or *Quamguya*) *Quignon*, (or *Pulocumbi*) and *Renan*. *Sinuva*, where the King keeps his Court, is next to *Tonquin*; *Pulocumbi* next to *Chiam-pa*; and *Renan* next to *Cambodia*, which is only divided from it by the River of its own Name, from whence issues the *Mecon* represented in our Maps. *Hamilton* says the Sea-Coast is 700 m. in Extent from the River *Cambodia* to that of *Quambin*, and that it's very deep; also that it's a Country much larger and richer than *Cambodia* by Merchandize; but they give little Encouragement to Strangers to trade with them, so that they send their Gold, raw Silk, and Drugs, to dispose of chiefly in *Cambodia*, and some to *Can-*

son, *Johore*, and *Batavia*. Their Cities and Towns are divided into Wardships, and at the Ends of each Street are railed Gates, to confine each Ward, which are lock'd every Night. Several Kings are tributary to the King of *Cochinchina*. The King of *Chiampa* pays 200 Elephants, 100 Buffaloes, 100 Beeves, 500 Pieces of Linnen Cloth, and all the *Calamba* and *Aquila* Wood, with all the Ebony and Ivory in his Country. The K. of *Thiem*, whose Country lies among the Mountains in the N. and gives Shelter to Fugitives from *Cochinchina*, also pays him Elephants, *Calamba*, Wax, Ivory, &c. The Barbarians of the *Kemois* Mountains W. pay him Wax, Areca, and Betel. He has 1/3d Part of all the Rice, and the Governors each a 9th. Every Man from 18 to 60 pays him 5 or 6 Crowns, and works for him all the Year save the 4 Months of Harvest. The Sale of Offices and the Presents which all the Mandarins are oblig'd to make him on certain Days of the Year, bring in likewise a great Revenue; and he has a good Income from a great Number of *Chinese* Merchants in his Country who trade to *China* and *Japan*. And when any Prince or Great Noble dies, his Lands go to the King, his Children having but his Money and Moveables: And at this Time the younger Brothers have greatest Shares; because the Father generally gives the Eldest his Share when he marries. The chief Presumptive Heir of the Crown is Admiral of his Gallies, which have all 3 Officers, 6 Gunners, 2 Steersmen, 2 Drums, and 30 Oars on a Side, with 1 Man, viz. a Soldier, to each Oar, and the Officers Posts are at Head and Stern. The Outside of the Gallies have a black Varnish, the Inside red Varnish, in which one might see one's Face; and all the Oars are gilt. The Men row all standing, speak not a Word, and look continually at the Captain at the Head, whose Orders they receive by the Motion of his Wand, and execute them with such Harmony that no Band of Musicians keep Time better to him that beats it. Tho' the Gallies are exercised but 3 or 4 times a Year, every Captain has always a Vessel before his Gate, like a Galley, where he exercises his Soldiers, who are the Rowers, every Day, because if there happens the least Fault either in the Command or the Execution, he is broke, and reduced to be one of the Soldiers, of whom the fittest Man for his Post succeeds him. There's a Gun fixed in the Courtes of each Galley, and 2 small Pieces at the 2 Sides. Besides the King's Gallies, of which he has always 100 neatly gilt and mounted with Cannon, which are speedily mann'd by Impressing, there are others that belong to the Governors of the 3 principal Provinces in which there are Ports. The Mariners of every Galley commonly wear the same Garb, and of the same Colour, viz. Trowsers of white Silk and a Hair Cap: But when they prepare for Battle they put on a gilt Head-piece & a fine Waistcoat; and their Arm, Shoulder, and all their Right Side, is quite bare. Those who serve on board are well us'd, and their Families supported in their Absence. The Town where the King keeps his Court is *Kebue*, besides which Travellers give us the Names of these, viz. *Caccian*, *Sanfo*, and *Nuocman*.

COCKBURN'S-PATH, or *Cobberf-path*, in *Berwickshire*, Scotland, 8 m. fr. *Duns*, and 14 fr. *Berwick*, stands near the Coast, where it has sometimes a great Herring-Fishery. It has an annual Fair, & is the next Post-Stage to *Berwick*. 'Tis noted for lying between 2 strong Passes, called *E. and W. Paths*, which when fortified were great Annoyance to the *English* during War with *Scotland*; and, being guarded to cut off *Oliver's* Retreat, would probably have proved fatal to him, had he not defeated K. *Charles II.* at *Dunbar*: For 'tis so steep and difficult a Pass by Nature, that 1000 resolute Men well arm'd could keep out a very great Army.

COCKERMOUTH, or *Cokarmouth*, *Cumberland*, 12 m. fr. the Sea, 10 fr. *Whitehaven*, 25 S. E. fr. *Carlisle*, 267 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 10. lat. 54. 35. is sit. near the *Irish* Sea, almost surrounded by the Meeting of the Rivers *Derwent* & *Cocker*, the latter dividing it into 2 Parts, which are link'd again by good Stone Bridges. 'Tis a populous Trading Town, with a Harbour for Vessels of good Burthen. 'Tis neatly built, but of low Situation between 2 Hills, on one of which is the Church, and on the other (which seems to be artificially rais'd) stands the Castle, very strong of itself when in Repair, &c. but more for its advantageous Situation. This Town was antiently a Hamlet to *Bridgeham*, about 1 m. off, and had then only a Chapel: But now it is a Parish, & hath had a Church of its own since the Reign of K. *Edw. III.* which being decay'd was rebuilt, all but the Tower, entirely from the Ground, in 1711. The

Houses in the Town are built with Stone, and slated, except some few, and are ranged into 2 Streets, the one above the *Cocker*, in which are the Moot-Hall and Market-house, which is us'd chiefly for Corn, and the other below, in which is the Beast-Market. This Borough is no Corporation. Its chief Magistrate is a Bailiff annually chosen by a Jury of 16 Burghers, at the Duke of *Somerset's* Court. He is the Returning Officer of the 2 Members of Parliament, who are elected by the Inhabitants at large, in Number about 300, tho' the Houses are not above 235, some containing several Families. Market Mondays. Fairs Sept. 29. and on *Whit-Monday*.

COCKFIELD, *Suffolk*, on the N. W. Side of *Bildeston*. 'Tis said one of the first Meetings of the *Puritans* in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth* was set up here.

COCKHAM-WOOD Fort, on the W. Side of the *Medway*, *Kent*, has 34 Guns mounted, but is not plainly seen by Passengers sailing by, being wholly encompassed by the Wood, and is a Place of great Strength and Security.

COCKINGTON, *Devon*, near *Torbay*, where the Family of the *Carys* (different from the *Carews*) have long flourish'd in good Repute.

COCKLE-ISLAND, in the S. or *Antartic* Country. Off the N. Cape of *New-Guiney*, by the *Dutch* call'd Cape *Mabo*, lies a small woody Island, and many Islands to the N. and N. E. of it. Near it Capt. *Dampier's* Men found such a monstrous Sort of Cockles, that the Meat of one of 'em would suffice 7 or 8 Men, and is very good and wholesome; for which Reason he nam'd it *Cockle-Island*. It abounds also with Pigeons. The same Sort of Cockles are found near *Celebes*, the Shell of some of the biggest weighing 78 lb.

COCKRINGTON stands near *Louth*, in *Lincolnshire*, where Sir *Carr Scroop*, noted for his poetical Pieces, was born.

COCOA-ISLANDS. The Fleet of *Wm. Scowten* having run along the Coast of *Chili* in 1615, or 1616, from the *Streights of Magellan*, took their Course to the W. when they were about lat. 18. to try to find out some new Island, and found one in 15 degr. which, according to their Computation, was distant from the Coast of *Peru* about 900 leag. After this they discover'd 2 more, which they call'd the *Cocoa-Islands* by Reason of the great Plenty of that Fruit. The Inhabitants used to drink the sweet Liquor of it; but when 'twas at an End, (having no fresh Water) they made a Shift with the Sea-water, to which being accustomed, many from their Birth, it did not appear to do them Hurt. *Ovalle*.

COCOES ISLANDS, in the Bay of *Bengal*, on the W. Coast of *Siam*, *E. Indies*, are some of those call'd *Nicobar*, & are an uninhabited Cluster, full of *Cocoa-trees*, lying W. of the Coast of *Martaban*, 35 leag. W. S. W. fr. Cape *Negrais*. See *LABON* for other Islands of this Name, W. of *Sumatra*.

COCONATO, a Town in the Province of *Piedmont*, *Italy*, 20 m. E. of *Turin*, E. lon. 8. lat. 44. 50. said to be the Native Place of the celebrated *Christopher Columbus*.

COCULLUTO. See *SIGUENZA*.

COD Cape is the highest Promontory on the Coast of *New-England*, and lies near the Entrance of the Harbour of *Boston*, W. lon. 69. 50. lat. 42.

CODBARROW, *Warwickshire*, not far from *Kington*.

CODDINGTON, *Nottinghamsh.* near *Newark*, of Note for the large Moor near it, on which us'd to be annual Horse-races.

CODFORD St. Mary and St. Peter, in *Wilts*, has a Bridge over the *Willyburn*, between *Upton* and *Badhampton*.

CODGRAVE, *Nottinghamshire*, S. W. of *Bingham*, near the Road to *Leicester*, has a Church divided into 2 Rectories.

CODNOR-CASTLE, *Derbyshire*, on the River *Erwasb*, near *Alfreton*.

CODROPOLIS, a City antiently of *Illyricum*, by *Appian* call'd *Scodra*, the Situation whereof agrees with that of *Codropolis*. *SCODRA*, now known to the *Turks* by Name of *Escodar*, and to the *Italians* by that of *Scutari*, was antiently the Capital of the Country of the *Labeates*, a People of *Illyricum*, and is at present the chief City of *Albania*. It stands on the River *Drilo*, now *Drino*, about 60 m. E. of *Ragusa*. This City, which was the Bulwark of *Illyricum* on the Side of *Macedon*, and look'd on as one of the best fortified and most inaccessible Cities in the World, is often mention'd by *Livy*, &c. But *Florus* mistook when he plac'd *Scodra* in *Macedon*, and stiled it the Metropolis of that Kingdom.

CODSAL, *Staffordshire*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*, near the *Royal Oak*, is noted for a sulphureous Well, with a Mixture of Salt, whose Water was antiently counted a sovereign

Sovereign Remedy for Leprosies, and is used at present both by Man and Beast for cutaneous Diseases. Many boil their Meat and brew with it.

CÆLE SYRIA. There is no reconciling the antient Geographers, so as to be able determine the Bounds of what they mean by *Cæle Syria*; but before all of them we prefer *Strabo*, who tells us that *Cæle Syria* was the Vale between *Libanus* and *Anti-Libanus*; which, however the Name may have been extended, was undoubtedly the proper *Cæle Syria* and *Syria Cava*, which we take to have been the same. The principal Cities are *Heliopolis* (now *Balbeck*) & *Damascus* (now *Shâm*), as is commonly & inaccurately said, which lying E. of *Anti-Libanus* cannot be immediately reckon'd into the proper *Cæle Syria*. Probably *Laodice* may have been a Part of the proper *Cæle Syria*.

CÆLIUS, one of the Hills on which the City of *Rome* is built, so call'd from *Cælius*, an *Hetrurian* Leader, who with his Troops came and settled on it.

COESFELDT, a Town of *Germany*, in the Bishopric of *Munster* and Circle of *Westphalia*, sit. on the River *Birket*, 23 m. W. of the City of *Munster*, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 51. 50.

COGENHOO, *Northamptonshire*, on the E. Side of *Clifford-Hill*.

COGGES, near *Witney*, in *Oxfordshire*.

COGGESHAL, or *Coxall*, (in *Domesday-Book* call'd *Coggeshala*, and by some Authors *Coggeshale*), in *Essex*, 7 m. fr. *Colchester*, 14 N. E. of *Chelmsford*, 47 fr. *London*, E. lon. 50 min. lat 51. 45. is an antient Market Town, and was formerly a great Cloathing Town, and had many Traders in Bays and Says, of which they were very famous for one Sort call'd *Coggeshal Whites*, because they exceeded any Cloth in the Land for Fineness. Many rais'd great Estates by the Woollen Manufacture; and one Mr. *Tho. Guyon* died worth near 100,000 *l.* got by the Bay Trade. The Cloathing Trade is still upheld, tho' much decay'd. Market Saturday. Fair *Whit-Tuesday* and *Wednesday*. Near this Town, on the Road Side, in a Grotto with arched Work, was found a Vial with a Lamp in it, cover'd with a *Roman Tile* 14 Inches Diameter, and also some Urns with Ashes and Bones in them, of which one resembled Coral, and had this Inscription, *Cocilli M.* (i. e. *To the Manes*, or Ghost, of *Cocillus*); and from him perhaps the Town takes Name. **LITTLE COGGESHAL** to S. E. of the above, but on the other Side the River, was once a distinct Parish of itself, but is now united with the other.

COGNAC, *Cogniac*, *Congnac*, or *Coignac*, in the *Angoumois*, *France*, is seated on the Banks of the *Charante*, 4 leag. above *Saintes*, 7 fr. *Angouleme*, 2 fr. *Jarnac*, and 44 m. fr. *Rochele*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 45. 40. It's the most considerable of the Provinces after *Angouleme*; its Situation agreeable, nothing more delightful to Sight than the Landships about it. *Francis I.* was born in its Castle. The Country produces great Quantities of Wine, of which they make the best Brandy in the World.

COGNI. See **ICONIUM**.

COHANZY, in *New Jersey*, *N. America*, tho' a small River, is deep and navigable for Small Craft, and has a Town of the same Name 10 or 12 m. up, where are about 80 Families.

COILCOILOAN, or *Calecoulan*, on the *Malabar Coast*, on the *hither Peninsula* of *India*, is a little Kingdom or Principality with a Tower of the same Name a little to S. from *Porca*, & 150 m. S. of *Calicut*, E. lon. 75. lat. 9. where the *Dutch* have a Factory that buys up a great Quantity of Pepper, which they carry to *Surat* and the *Red Sea*, and make Returns to *Batavia* in the Product of those Places. The Town stands at the Entrance of a Neck of Land which runs out into Sea. 'Twas a good City till 1523. when the *Portuguese* destroy'd it.

COILOAN, *Coulang*, *Coulam*, or *Quilon*, also a small Principality on the *Malabar Coast*, a pleasant fruitful Country, in wholesome Air, tho' low and full of Rivers. It has the Benefit of a great River to W. which runs into Sea, & is the S. most Outlet of the *Couchin* Islands. Its Town is, viz.

COILOAN Town, 40 m. S. of *Carnapoly*, and 45 from *Porca*, has a convenient Harbour for small Vessels, but not for great, because the Wind blows full upon the Shore, & is well fortified with a Stone Wall 20 f. high, and 8 Bastions. The *Dutch*, who took it from the *Portuguese* in 1661, when 'twas the strongest Place they had on this Coast, reduced the City to a narrower Compass, that the Fortifications might be more regular. It's as pleasantly situate as any in the *Indies*. Most Houses have Gardens with *Indian Fruits*, and fine Tanks cut out of the Rocks. But the *Dutch Garrison* and Trade here is inconsiderable, tho' it

had antiently so great a Trade, and was so enlarg'd by the *Samorin* of *Calicut*, that it had 100,000 Inhabitants.

COIMBRA, in the Province of *Beira*, *Portugal*, about 10 m. fr. the Mouth of the River *Mondego*, & about 90 N. fr. *Lisbon*, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 40. 30. It antiently was *Conimbrica*, a famous Colony of the *Romans*, and once the Metropolis of *Portugal*. It's still one of the finest Cities in that Kingdom, nor less celebrated for its University. 'Tis pleasantly situate on N. Side the River *Munda* (now *Mondego*) over which it has a stately Bridge of 29 Arches. Her Walls are lofty and noble, with 4 handsome Gates, and adorn'd with many Towers and Turrets, and her Buildings stately tho' antient. *Attaces*, K. of the *Alans*, rebuilt it on the Ruins of the antient *Conimbrica*, which is supposed to have been destroy'd by some of the Northern Nations: For that Prince, being at continual Wars with *Hermenericus*, K. of the *Suevi*, settled in *Galicia*, rebuilt & fortified this City *An.* 417. to be a Fortrefs, & a Check to the frequent Incurfions of those Neighbours. The *Moors* seiz'd upon it about 300 Years after, *An.* 716. and held it till 1040. when *Ferdinand I.* K. of *Castille*, recover'd it from them. This City is inhabited by about 5000 Families, in 7 Parishes, with 5 Monasteries, 4 Nunneries, 16 Colleges, a House of Mercy, and a noble Hospital. One of the Monasteries consists of none but Noblemen, and is a large and noble Structure, and richly endow'd. The University was founded by King *Dennis VI.* and was since much improv'd by K. *John III.* in 1553. and maintains 50 Professors, under whom are sometimes above 3000 Students, whose Allowance amounts to about 30,000 *Crusados*, or 4000 *l. Sterl.* It grew still more famous when K. *John IV.* remov'd that of *Lisbon* hither. The Bishopric is very antient; and the Prelate has been since created a Secular Peer, *An.* 1472. Its Revenue is about 40,000 *Crusados*, or 6,000 *l.* The Cathedral is a magnificent Structure, and hath 7 Dignitaries, 24 Canons, 6 Minor Canons, and 14 Chaplains. It's not only a noble Piece of Architecture, but is richly adorn'd within with extraordinary Gildings, fine Paintings, Sculptures, Statues, and an exquisite Altar, in the Repository of which they shew a great Number of Reliques, enrich'd with Ornaments of Gold, Silver, Jewels, and other Materials of high Value and fine Workmanship.

COIRE, or **CHUR**, (in Latin *Curia Rhetorum*) in the *League of Caddee*, of which 'tis the Capital, in the Country of the *Grisons*, *Switzerland*, is sit. 14 m. N. E. of *Ilantz*, 32 N. of *Chiavenna*, 55 S. of *Constance*, and 46 S. E. of *Zurich*, E. lon. 9. 32. lat. 46. 52. It stands at the Foot of 2 Mountains by the River *Plessur*, which, after turning some Mills and cleansing its Streets, runs out of it into the *Rhine*, and joins it about half a League off, where the latter begins to be navigable, which is of great Service to the Trade of this Place. 'Tis a very antient Bishopric, and the Prelate still of great Power, tho' more so before the Reformation, when he had some Jurisdiction over the City. He has Right of Coinage, is Prince of the Empire, has his 4 great hereditary Officers as other Princes, is rank'd among the Princes of the Circle of *Savabia*, and comes to the Dyets when he pleases; but furnishes no Contingent. His Chapter consists of 24 Canons, into which Number the Doctors are received as well as Nobles. He has fine Estates and Fiefs, not only here but in some foreign Countries, as *Tirol* and *Alsace*. They consist of this City of *Coire*, the Baronies of *Haldenstein*, *Furslemberg*, *Rams*, *Plurs*, *Ramuntz*, *Aspremont*, and the Valleys of the *Valtellin*. The *Present State* of *Germany* computes the Bishop's Revenue at about 5000 *l.* a Year, which is a vast Sum where Money is so scarce; and some of the Canons have 7 or 800. Tho' the Bishop is a *Roman Catholic*, yet the Inhabitants of the Diocese are for most Part Protestant. The upper Part of the City is call'd the *Court*, where are the Cathedral, the Cloyster, and the Close, in which the Dean and 6 Canons live. The Catholics are all in this Part of the Town, and the Protestants in the other, and they've a pretty good Understanding. This was an Imperial Free City till 1498. when it enter'd into the League of the *Grisons*. It has its particular Laws and Government. 'Tis divided into 5 Tribes, or Trading Companies, each of which has 2 Chiefs or Masters, and 2 Sub-Masters. Out of the former they chuse the 2 Grand Masters of all the Tribes together, who govern for a Year in Turn. Every Tribe furnishes 14 Persons, including its own Chiefs or Masters, to form the Great Council, which consists of 70 Persons. Out of this Council are chosen the Officers, and particularly the Little Council, or Senate, composed of 15 Persons, of whom there are 3 from each Tribe. These Councils have 2 Burgomasters at their Head, who

preside for a Year, in Turn. In Criminal Cafes the Senators are assisted by 15 other Persons, viz. 3 out of each Tribe; and the President of the City is 1 of the 2 Bailiffs, who preside also, in their Turn, a Year. It has 2 fine Churches, in 1 of which are Organs. 'Tis very populous, and is the Place where the Leagues hold their Dyets, in the Beginning of March, by Turn, with *Ilantz* and *Davos*; & those of the *Caddee* League commonly meet here, of which League the Burgomaster of the City is the President, and his Secretary Chancellor. The Town is situate in a very fruitful Plain, with a Vineyard on one Side of it, which produces good red and white Wine; and here's no Want of good Chear, from the Plenty of Wild-Fowl, Venison, and other Game, besides Fruit, in the Neighbourhood. Dr. Burnet, more than 60 Years ago computed the Inhabitants between 4 and 5000. By reason of the high Mountains about it, the Summer here is generally very short; for the Snow is seldom melted till May or June, and it usually begins to fall again in September.

COKENEY, *Nottinghamshire*; on the S. Side of *Welbeck-Abbey*, had a Market and Fair, which are diffus'd.

COKENHAUSEN, a Fortrefs of *Livonia*, on the River *Dawina*, 32 m. E. of *Riga*, E. lon. 25. lat. 57. subject to *Russia*.

COLAN, an Indian Town, about 2 leag. N.N.E. from *Payta*, in the Province of *Quito*, *Peru*. It is inhabited by Indian Fishermen, who go out to Sea and fish in Bark-logs. Barklogs are made of many round Logs of Wood, in Manner of a Raft, and very different, according to the Use they are design'd for, &c. If for Fishing, then they are only 3 or 4 Logs of light Wood, 7 or 8 f. long; placed by the Side of each other, pinned fast together with wooden Pins, and bound hard with Withes. The Logs are so placed, that the middlemost are longer than those by the Sides, especially at the Head, or Fore-part, which grow narrower gradually into an Angle or Point, the better to cut thro' the Water. Others are made to carry Goods. The Bottom of these is made of 20 or 30 great Trees, 20, 30, or 40 f. long; fasten'd like the other Side to Side, & shaped after the same Manner. On Top of these they place another shorter Row of Trees across them, pinned fast to each other, and then pinned to the undermost Row. This double Row of Planks makes the Bottom of the Float, and of a considerable Breadth. From this Bottom the Raft is rais'd to about 10 f. higher, with Rows of Posts, sometimes set upright, and supporting a Floor or two. But those which Capt. Dampier observed were laid across each other, as in Wood Piles, only not so close together as is the Bottom of the Float, but at the Ends and Sides only, so as to leave the Middle all hollow like a Chamber, except that here and there a Beam goes across it, to keep the Float more compact. In this Hollow, at about 4 f. high from the Beams at the Bottom, they lay small Poles along, and close together, to make a Floor for another Room, on Top of which also they lay another such Floor, made of Poles; and the Entrance into both these Rooms is only by creeping between the great traverse Trees, which make the Walls of this Sea-House. The lowest of these Stories serves as a Cellar. There they lay great Stones for Ballast and their Jars of fresh Water closed up, and whatever may bear being wet; for by the Weight of the Ballast and Cargo, the Bottom of this Room, and of the whole Vessel, is sunk so deep as to lie within 2 or 3 f. of the Surface of the Water. The 2d Story is for the Seamen and their Necessaries. Above this 2d Story the Goods are stow'd to what Height they please, usually about 8 or 10 f. and kept together by Poles set upright quite round, only there's a little Space abaft for the Steersmen (for they have a large Rudder) and afore for the Fire-hearth to dress Viſtuals; especially when they make long Voyages; as from *Lima* to *Truxillo*, *Guayaquil*, or *Panama*, which last Voyage is 5 or 600 Leag. In the midst of all, among the Goods, rises a Mast, to which is fasten'd a large Sail, as in our West-country Barges on the *Thames*. They always go before the Wind, being unable to ply against it, and therefore fit only for these Seas, where the Wind is always in a manner the same, not varying above a Point or two all the Way from *Lima* till they come into the Bay of *Panama*; and even there they meet with no great Seas, but sometimes N. Winds, and then they lower their Sails, and drive before it, waiting a Change. These Rafts carry 60 or 70 Tons of Goods and upwards. Their Cargo is usually Wine, Oil, Flour, Sugar, *Quito* Cloth, Soap, Goat-skins dressed, &c. The Float is usually manag'd by 3 or 4 Men, who, being unable return with it against the Trade-Winds, when come to *Panama*, dispose of the Goods and Bottom together, getting Passage back again for themselves in some Ship or Boat bound to the Port they came from: And there they make a new Bark-log for their next Cargo. The smaller Sort, which lie flat on the Water, and are used for Fishing or carrying Water to Ships, or the like, half a Tun or a Tun at a Time, are more go-

vernable, tho' they have Masts and Sails too. With these they go out at Night by Help of the Land-wind, which is seldom wanting on this Coast, and return back in the Day-time with the Sea-wind.

COLAN-LITTLE, in *Cornwall*, among Hills to S. E. of *Columb-Minor* and S. W. of *Columb-Major*, is also call'd *St. Colon*, and noted for our Lady of *Nants Well*, to which People us'd to go to know their Fortunes the Year ensuing.

COLBERG, or *Colburg*, (antiently *Colobrega*) in *Ducal Pomerania*, is the Capital of that call'd the Duchy of *Cassubia*, and stands at the Mouth of the *Perfant*, near the *Baltick* Shore, 30 m. N. E. fr. *Camin*, and 55 fr. *Stetin*, E. lon. 16. lat. 54. 15. subject to the K. of *Prussia*. Salt is here made, of which great Quantities are sent abroad to the great enriching both of the Town and the Revenue of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, to whom the Town came by the Treaty of *Munster*. Its Harbour, which is a good one, tho' somewhat too narrow, is defended by a strong Castle; as is the Town with 3 great Ditches, besides Bastions and Halfmoons, which render its Compass very extensive, tho' 'tis not very populous, having been almost ruin'd by a Fire and the War. But the Place is of such Consequence that here is always a strong Garrison, maintain'd by the Revenues of the Salt-pits; and the Streets and Houses that remain are fair.

COLCHESTER, the chief Town of *Essex*, 20 m. N. E. of *Chelmsford*, 50 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. lat. 51. 55. is pleasantly seated on an Eminence above the River *Coln*, and reckon'd 3 m. in Circumference, having 10 Parish Churches, 5 Meeting-houses, of which 2 are Quakers, besides a Dutch and a French Church. It is the antient *Colonia*, from which Word both the River *Coln* and the Town itself seem to have receiv'd their Names, and is suppos'd was so call'd from a Colony of *Londoners* settling there. That it flourish'd under the Romans, several Buildings, as well as Coins, &c. dug up, fully evince. At the *Queen's-Head* Inn, in the Market-place, the Stable & Room over it are Roman Buildings. The Inhabitants will have it that *Q. Helena*, Mother of *Constantine* the Great, and Daughter of *K. Coel*, was born here. The Saxons gave it the Name of *Coleceaster*. And the Town's People will have it to have been so call'd from the said *Coel*, and that he was Duke of their City, and in Memory of the Cross which she found they bear for their Arms a Cross engrail'd between 4 Crowns. It had antiently a Castle, and strong Walls all round, and was once the See of a Bishop. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder or his Deputy, 11 Aldermen, a Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, 18 Assistants, & 18 Common Council Men. 'Tis a Liberty of itself in the Hundred of *Lexden*, has 4 Wards, and 16 Parishes, of which 8 within and 8 without the Walls, and extends along the River *Coln* as far as *Merssey-Island*, and so to certain known Marks in the Sea. The said River (over which it has 3 Bridges) passes thro' it, encompassing it on N. & E. and is made navigable for Hogs and small Craft up to the *Hithe*, a long Street, which may be call'd the *Wapping* of *Colchester*, where there is a Key, & for Ships of large Burden to a Place within 3 m. of it, where is a Custom-house, and a little lower it might receive a Royal Navy. This Town is the most noted in *England* for making of Bays and Says, of which such Quantities have been exported to *Spain*, &c. that 'tis said there has been a Return sometimes from *London* of 30,000 l. a Week in ready Money, besides what they exported themselves. For Support of which Trade there's a Corporation call'd Governors of the *Dutch-Bay* Hall, and Officers to examine the Manufactures. This Town is also of special Note for candying Eringo-Roots; and much more for its Oysters, which being taken at the Mouth of the *Colchester* Water, & about the Sand which they call the *Spits*, are carry'd up to *Wyvenhoe*, where they are laid in Beds, or Pits, on the Shore, to feed, as they call it; and then being barrell'd up are brought to *Colchester*, from whence they are sent in great Quantities to *London*. It is at present not indeed finely built, but it has handsome Streets and many good Houses in them, and some noble Structures, as the Bay-Hall, and the Moot-Hall, to which the Town-Goal joins: And 'tis so populous that it's computed there are 40,000 Souls in the Town, including the Out-Villages of its Liberty. There's a particular Corporation here for maintaining the Poor, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, and 48 Guardians. Here are 2 Charity-schools, one for 70 Boys, and the other for 50 Boys and Girls. There's also a Work-house for the Poor, and 2 Free Grammar Schools. In the Conclusion of the Civil War, 1648, this Town suffer'd a severe Siege, which, as it made a most resolute Defence,

was

was turn'd into a Blockade, wherein the Garrison & Inhabitants suffer'd the utmost Extremities of Hunger, being reduced to eat Horse-Flesh, Dogs, and Cats, and were at last obliged to surrender at Discretion, when their 2 Chief Officers, Sir Cha. Lucas and Sir Geo. Lisle, were shot to Death under the Castle-Walls in cool Blood. We must not omit to mention, that such a vast Quantity of Sprats are caught and consumed by the Woollen Manufacturers here, and in these Parts, that in this County the said Fish don't go so much by their own Name, as by that of the *Weavers Beef of Colchester*. Members of Parliament 2. Markets Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs June 24. July 22. Oct. 9. or 23.

COLCHIS, now *Mingrelia*, or *Mengrelia*, was bounded on the E. by *Iberia*, W. by the *Euxine Sea*, S. by *Armenia* and Part of *Pontus*, and N. by Mount *Caucasus*, parting it from *Sarmatia Asiatica*. Cities of Note in this Country were *Pityus*, *Dioscurias* (now *Savatopoli*), *Aea*, *Cyta*. It was water'd by the Rivers *Corax*, the *Hippus*, *Cyaneus*, *Charistus*, *Phasis*, *Abarus*, *Cissa*, and the *Ophis*, all emptying themselves into the *Euxine Sea*. The *Colchians* were, according to *Herodotus*, originally *Egyptians*, *Sesostris* having left Part of the Army with which he invaded *Scythia*, in *Colchis*, to people that Country, and guard the Passes. The *Colchians*, says our Historian, are undoubtedly of *Egyptian* Descent, as is visible from the personal Similitude they bear to the *Egyptians*, being, like them, swarthy, and frizzle-haired; but more especially from the Conformity of their Customs; for they use Circumcision, as the *Egyptians* do, and many other Ceremonies practised by the Inhabitants of *Egypt*. There is likewise (says the same Historian) such an Affinity between the Language of *Colchis* and that which is commonly spoken in *Egypt*, as leaves us no Room to doubt of their coming originally from that Country. In Process of Time many other Nations settled in *Colchis*, viz. the *Heniochi*, the *Ampreutæ*, *Lazi*, *Ligures*, *Marsi*, *Isiri*, *Moschi*, and the *Manralæ*. From the last some derive the present Name *Mingrelia*. And we must here take Notice also, that when *Herodotus* derives the *Colchians* from the *Egyptians*, he must have meant the *Colchians* of his own Time, and not the first Inhabitants, since, even according to his own Account, *Colchis* was peopled before the Arrival of the *Egyptians*. It is not therefore improbable that the Descendents of *Hul*, who are said to have settled in *Armenia*, passed thence into the neighbouring Country, calling it *Colchis* from their Progenitor *Hul* or *Chol*. The whole Kingdom of *Colchis* was, in antient Times, very pleasant and fruitful, abounding with all Necessaries of Life, and divers medicinal Plants, and was enrich'd with many Mines of Gold; which gave Occasion to the Fable of the *Golden Fleece*, and the *Argonautic Expedition* so much spoken of by the Antients; and which Story is by every Grammar School-Boy, at present, every where, so well known, that 'tis needless to insert it here. It may be yet of Use that we relate, That the *Argonauts* were in Reality a Company of *Greek* Adventurers, who, hearing of the Gold Mines of *Colchis*, and the immense Riches of its King, *Æetes*, resolv'd to sail thither, in Hopes of making their Fortunes by one Voyage. Accordingly they caused a Ship to be built at *Pegasa* by one *Argus*, from whom they call'd it *Argos*; and hence they were stiled *Argonauts*, i. e. *Sailors in the Argos*. On this Ship they embark'd, and having one *Typhis* for their Pilot, they steered their Course thro' the *Ægean Sea*, the *Hellepont*, the *Propontis*, the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and after many Adventures entering the *Euxine Sea*, landed at *Phasis*, where K. *Æetes*, who then resided there, receiv'd them with great Kindness. As that Prince had great Store of Gold in his Palace, the *Argonauts* (those *Heroes* so much cry'd up by the Antients!) conspired amongst themselves either to seize on his Treasures by Force, or steal them privately, and saving themselves on board their Ship return with the Booty into *Greece*: But finding 'em to be too well guarded to be either taken by Force, or privately convey'd away, they corrupted the Guards by means of *Medea* the King's Daughter, who was in Love with *Jason*, got into the Palace undiscover'd, and carrying off the Treasures returned into *Greece* with *Medea*, whom *Jason* had promised to marry. And this is, according to *Natalis Comes*, the genuine Account of the *Argonautic Expedition*, which the Poets, as it was the most remarkable Voyage the *Greeks* undertook in those early Days, --- [viz. according to the newest and best Chronological Tables, in the Year of the World 3037; of the Flood 1732; before Christ 1267 Years, and about 18 Years after the Victory obtain'd by the Israelites under Deborah and Barak over Sisera, &c.] --- have embellish'd and disguis'd with innumerable Fictions; yet

not without some Ground as to the *Golden Fleece*; for *Strabo* tells us, that as the Rivers issuing from the Mountains of *Colchis* carried with them great Quantities of Gold Ore, it was a Custom among the Inhabitants to lay *Fleeces* in the Water, and by that Means stop the Ore. --- *Colchis* was afterwards subdued by *Mithridates* the Great, and after that by the *Romans*, and under the Emperors was subject to the *Prætors* who govern'd *Bythinia* and *Pontus*; but was never made Part of any Province. For the modern State of this Country see Article *MENGRELIA*.

COLCURA, a River in *Chili*, *S. America*.

COLDERON, a Town on the Coast of *Coromandel*, between *Trinilvaas* and *Porto Novo*.

COLDING, or *Kolding*, (in Latin *Coldinga*, an old City mention'd by *Ptolemy*) in *N. Jutland*, *Denmark*, stands on the Banks of the little River *Coldinger Aa*, which parts *N. Jutland* from the Duchy of *Sleswick*, and falls into a little Gulph, thence nam'd the *Gulph of Colding*. It's situate very agreeably in a wholesome Air, 11 m. fr. *Haderleben* to *N.* It has a Citadel, and is well fortified, especially towards the S. as a Bulwark to *Denmark*, and has also an Hospital well endow'd, tho' 'tis but a small Town, containing not above 120 Houses. But what makes it chiefly considerable is its Bridge over the *Aa*, which is call'd *Boherrit*, and gives Name to the whole Country about it. All the Black Cattle and Horses which come from *Jutland* and go into *Sleswick* must pass over this Bridge, and pay each a Crown for Toll; whence arises a considerable Part of the K. of *Denmark's* Revenue. Tho' this Town lies commodious for Trade on the *Lesser Belt*, over against *Middlefort* in *Funen*, yet they have hardly any Trade but in Cattle. They've good Fish, and the *Aa* produces excellent Eels.

COLDINGHAM, or *Coldington*, in *Berwickshire*, *Scotland*, stands on the Coast, 4 m. fr. *Eyton*, and is famous for an antient Abbey, built Anno 1100, the Remains of which are used as a Parish Church. *Ebba*, its Lady Abbess, at the Time of a *Danish* Invasion, cut off her Upper Lip, and slit her own Nose, and persuaded all her Nuns to do the same, that their Deformity might save them from being vitiated by the *Danes* [See our Article *ACRA* for the like.]; for which she was fainted; and a neighbouring Promontory, 5 leag. fr. *Berwick*, is from her call'd *Ebb's-Head*, and by Sailors *St. Tabbe's*. There's a Moor here on which for about 8 m. is not a Hedge or Tree to be seen, nor above one House, and that not an House of Entertainment.

COLDITZ, in the Circle of *Leipsick*, *Saxony*, 7 leag. W. of *Meissen*, is a little Town of good Trade, at the Conflux of the *Muldaw* and *Multa*, between *Grim* and *Rochlitz*, and has a fine Castle.

COLDSTREAM, or *Caldstream*, a Market Town close by the *Tweed*, in *Berwickshire*, *Scotland*, 8 m. fr. *Berwick*. It had once a Monastery.

COLEAH. *El Co-le-ah*, on the Sea Coast of the W. Province of *Algiers*, is sit. 1 m. and half from the Sea Shore, upon the same Tract of Mountains with the *Kubber Romeah*, and 4 leag. to N. E. by N. It is a neat open Village, 3 furl. in Circuit, built in a full Prospect of the *Mettijah*, the Mountains of *Atlas*, and the City *Bleedab* at the Foot of them. This is the nearest Place, I am acquainted with, to *Tipasa*, that can be taken for the *Cæsæ Calventi* of the *Itinerary*.: *Shaw*.

COLEBROOK. See *COLNBROOK*.

COLERAIN, in the Co. of *London-Derry*, Prov. of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, 4 or 5 m. S. fr. the Sea, 10 fr. *Newtown Lamnawady*, 6 fr. *Dunlacc Castle*, 3 leag. fr. *Londonderry*, W. lon. 7. lat. 55. 10. lies on the E. Side of the Mouth of the River call'd the *Great Bann*, near the Border of *Antrim*. It is a neat handsome walled Town, and would be a Place of good Trade but it wants a Port; for the River, tho' it is of a long Course, & brings with it the Water of all those Rivers which empty themselves into the great *Lough Neagh*, yet keeping itself within a narrow Channel, it pours its Waters out with such a furious Current, that the Tide is hardly strong enough to turn its Stream, or at least not so as to help its Navigation, so that 'tis very difficult for Vessels to stem the Current, and make their Way in; nor can any Ships of Burthen go in it at all. So that here is very little Trade except for its Salmon fishery, which is very beneficial, and what is carry'd on in small Boats. The County of *Londonderry*, before the building of its City, was call'd *County of Colerain*.

COLESHILL, in *Warwickshire*, 12 m. N. of *Warwick*, 103 m. fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 52. 30. stands on the Ascent of a Hill near the River *Cole*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. Here are 2 Charity Schools; and a Piece of Land in the Parish, call'd *Pater-noster-Piece*, given by one of

of the *Digbys* to encourage Children to learn the *Lord's Prayer*; for every House-keeper in the Town who has a Child sends it in Turn, one at a Time, every Morning to the Church, at the Sound of a Bell, where kneeling he says the Lord's-Prayer before the Under-Master, who rewards it with a Penny. The *Digby's* old Seat and Park, through which the River serpentizes, lies in the Valley; so that the Situation is bad in Winter, charming in Summer. Market Wednesday. Fairs April 25. Sept. 21. Its Market was formerly on Sundays.

COLFORD, or Coverd, Gloucestershire, near Monmouth, 16 m. S. W. fr. Gloucester, 121 fr. London, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 51. 45. has a Charity-school, a Chapel of Ease to Newland, a Market Fridays, and Fairs June 9. Nov. 20.

COLHAM, or Collon-Green, Middlesex, near Hayes, is also call'd Colnham, from its Situation near a Branch of the River Coln.

COLIMA, in the Territory of Mechoacan, in the Prov. of Mexico, America, is sit. near the Mouth of a River on the S. Sea, and near the Borders of Xalisco, 300 m. W. of the City of Mexico, W. lon. 10. 9. lat. 19. in the most pleasant and fruitful Valley of all Mexico, producing much Cocoa, Cassia, and other Things of Value, besides Gold. In the Neighbourhood grows the famous Plant *Oleacazan*, reckon'd a Catholicon for restoring Strength, and a Specific against all Sorts of Poison. The Natives apply the Leaves to the Part affected, and judge of the Success of its Operation by their sticking or falling off.

COLINA, a River in Chili. Two Rivers fall into the River *Maypo*, which are call'd *De Colina* and *Lampa*, which uniting about 10 or 12 leag. from their Rise make the famous Lake of *Cudaguel* so profound that great Ships might swim in it. — This Lake is about 2 leag. long, all bordered with delicate Willow-trees, and other Greens, which keep their fresh Verdure all the Year. And 'tis full of excellent Trout and *Vagres*, which sometimes are so plentiful that they are easily caught: And this is one of the greatest Diversions of the Citizens of *St. Jago*. O'valle.

COLL, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, 2 m. from Tire-ly, 10 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, has several rocky little Hills cover'd with Heath; but the N. Side produces good Barley and Oats. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, several Rivers that produce Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Eels and Trout. In one of its Lakes is a Castle. The People here (who, together with the Proprietor Maclean, are Protestants) live to a good Old-Age. The Cod & Ling about this Island are of larger Size than common. It's reckon'd a more healthy Isle than Tire-ly, nor is there a venomous Creature in either. On the S. E. Side is a Ledge of Rocks call'd the *Carn of Coll*, remarkably fatal to Shipping.

COLLATIA, an antient City of Latium, Italy, sit. near the Confines of Sabina, of which scarce any Ruins now appear. Tarquin taking it gave the Sovereignty thereof to Egerius, Son of his Brother Arunx, who from thence took the Name of *Collatinus*, and transmitted it to his Posterity.

COLLERADO River. See CALIFORNIA.

COLLERFORD, Northumberland, near Walwick, where the *N. Tyne* passes under a Bridge of several Arches in the Picts-Wall.

COLLETON (or Colliton) County, in Carolina, is next to the N. of Granville County. 'Tis water'd by the River *Stono*, which is joined by a Cut to *Wadmooraw* River. The N. E. Part is full of Indian Settlements; and the *Stono* and other Rivers form an Island call'd *Boone's Island*, a little below *Charles-Town*, which is well planted and inhabited. The chief Rivers are *North-Edisto* and *S. Edisto*. For 2 or 3 m. up the latter the Plantations are thick on both Sides, and they continue for 3 or 4 m. higher on the N. Side; & the River branching there meets with *N. Edisto*. On the N. Bank of the latter, about 12 m. from its Mouth, stands *Wilton*, by some call'd *New London*, a little Town of about 80 Houses. About 22 m. above it is a Fort on the *N. Edisto*, to keep the Indians in Awe. This County is reckon'd to have 200 Freeholders, who vote for Assembly-Men, & sends 10 Members to it. There's one Episcopal Church within its Precinct.

COLLINGHAM, in Yorkshire W. Riding, near Wetherby. COLLINGHAM, N. and S. in Nottinghamshire, 2 or 3 m. from Newark on Trent.

COLLIPO, an antient City of Lusitania (now Portugal) was a Roman Municipium, between the *Munda* & the *Tagus*, on the Coast of the Atlantick. We find this Town named, by an Inscription in Gruter, *Colipro*; but that the *r* there was originally a *p* appears from the best MSS. of *Pliny*, as

well as as another Inscription. Some think its Ruins are to be sought for in the Neighbourhood of *Liria*.

COLLIWESTON, Northamptonshire, near the Road to Welland, about 6 m. fr. Stamford, in the Road to Oundle.

COLLOPS MAGNUS, in antient Numidia. About 18 m. fr. the *Ampsaga*, at the W. Bottom of the *Sinus Numidicus* (or, as 'tis now call'd, the Gulph of *Stora*) stood the *Culla*, or *Collops Magnus* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. There's nothing remaining at present of this antient City but a few miserable Houses & a small Fort. The modern Name is *Cull*, which as well as the antient might be deriv'd from a small Port before it, *Culla* in Arabic and Phœnician signifying a Port.

COLLUCIA Lake, antiently *Acherusius*, is in *Terra di Lavoro*, Naples, Italy.

COLMAR, the Capital of Upper Alsace, and the second of the whole Province, is sit. near the River *Ill*, in a very fine Plain, 2 leag. fr. *Brisac* and fr. the *Rhine* to W. and a little more fr. *Schlestad* going to *Muchausen*, and 30 m. S. of *Straßburg*, E. lon. 7. 14. lat. 48. 6. It was immediately under the Emperors of the House of *Austria* till 1680, when it was reunited to the Province of *Alsace*, and made subject to France. It had strong Walls, which *K. Lewis XIV.* caus'd to be demolish'd in 1673. but after the Treaty of *Ryswick* he built new, and establish'd there the Royal Council of *Alsace*, which was remov'd from *Brisack* yielded to the Emperor by the above Treaty. *Martiniere* says the Inhabitants enjoy all their Privileges, and a full Liberty of Conscience, under the French Government, and that most of them are Lutherans. It's now, by the new Advantages it enjoys, the First City of *Alsace* after *Straßburg*. 'Tis reckon'd to contain 800 Houses, 1708 Families, and 7142 Inhabitants, half of whom Protestants.

COLMARS, in the Alps, on the River *Verdun*, on the Borders of the County of *Nice*, in the Province of *Provence*, France, 70 m. N. of *Toulon*, and 18 N. W. of *Glandeves*, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 44. 18. makes a great Quantity of coarse Cloth, which is sold to the Inhabitants of the Mountains of *Provence* and *Piedmont*.

COLMOGOROD, in the Province of *Dwina*, Muscovy, is sit. on the W. Shore of the River *Dwina*, about 9 or 10 leag. S. of *Archangel*, and is large, and one of the most considerable Towns; next to it, in this Province. It stands a little above the Confluence of the River *Pinega* with the *Dwina*. 'Tis the Seat of a Russian Archbishop.

COLN, in Lancashire, a small Market Town, in the Hundred of *Blackburn*, 8 m. fr. *Burnley*, 30 S. E. of *Lancaster*, 199 fr. London, W. lon. 2. lat. 53. 45. lies not far fr. *Pendle-Hill*, on the E. Side of the County, and appears to have been very antient, if not a Roman Station, from the many Coins that have been cast up. Market Wednesday. Fair July 21.

COLN, a River rising among the Hills about *Whittington*, Gloucestershire, glides to *Compton-Abdale*, runs through *Stowell*, &c. &c.

COLNBROOK, or Colebrook, in Buckinghamshire, (but partly in Middlesex) 4 m. fr. *Windfor*, 18 W. of London, W. lon. 25 min. lat. 51. 30. is a little Town on the W. Borders of the County, adjoining Middlesex, in *Stoke Hundred*, standing on 4 Channels of the *Coln* (from which it has its Name), over each of which it has a Bridge; and therefore it's thought to be the *Pontes* of the Itinerary, according to the Distance it bears to *Wallingford* and *London*, for there is no other Place between them to which it agrees. 'Tis a small Town; but has some great Inns, which are its principal Support. Market Wednesday. Fair the 3d Week in April.

COLNE-EARLS, and *Colne-Engame*, *Colne-Wake*, and *Colne-White*, in Essex, stand between *Colchester* and *Holsted*, on the River *Coln*, and are distinguish'd from one another by the Names of their respective Lords in former Days.

COLNEY, Hertfordshire, 3 m. fr. *St. Alban's*, in the Road to London, is call'd *London-Colney*, to distinguish it from *Colney-Street* a little to W. as well as *Colney-Green*. They have their Name from the River *Coln*, near which they are situate.

COLOCHINA, which gives Name to the Gulph to the E. on the Coast of the *Peloponnesus*, or *Morea*, stands 22 m. fr. *Cape Matapan* to N. and 32 fr. *Misitra* to S. The Turks call this Town *Koutquina*, by Corruption; and it was nam'd *Gythoon* by the Antients. Here the *Lacedemonians* kept their Arsenal for Shipping. *Salmon* says of it thus: COLOCHINA, a Port Town of Turkey in Europe, sit. on the Coast of the *Morea*, 27 m. N. E. of *Cape Malassan*, E. lon. 23. lat. 36. 30.

COLOCZA, or *Colocia*, in Upper Hungary, sit. on the Danube,

Danube, 40 m. S.W. fr. *Zolnoch*, 47 S.E. fr. *Pest*, & 48 S.E. fr. *Buda*, lon. 19. 25. lat. 46. 45. 'Tis the Capital of the County of *Bath*, which is about 38 m. along the *Danube*, and 25 where broadest. 'Tis a fortified Town, and See of an Archbishop. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1543. and recover'd by the *Imperialists* in 1686. but is in a declining Condition. It has a very handsome Bridge over the *Danube*. 'Tis call'd *Colocza* corruptly from *Monumenta Colossea*, the Name formerly given it at *Rome*, because it was full of vast Stone Statues (or Colossuses) above the natural Proportion.

COLOGNE Archbishopric and Electorate is extended on the W. Bank of the *Rhine*, between the Duchy of *Cleves* on N. and Electorate of *Triers* S. the Duchy of *Juliers* W. and that of *Berg* (parted from it by the *Rhine*) E. 'Tis a fruitful pleasant Country, producing excellent Wine, Corn, & other Necessaries. Tho' near 100 m. long 'tis hardly any where above 7 or 8 broad. The Archbishop is Supreme Lord of it, as also of a pretty large Country in *Westphalia*, and is richer and more potent than either of the other 2 Ecclesiastic Electors. He's dignified with Title of *Arch-chancellor of the Empire in Italy*; but never officiates as such, the Office being obsolete. This See was advanc'd from Episcopal to Archiepiscopal An. 743. to which was added the Dignity of Elector in 1021. By the *Golden Bull* he has the Privilege of Crowning the Emperor, --- i. e. when that Ceremony is perform'd in his Diocese or the Suffragan Bishoprics; for when 'tis done elsewhere the Elector of *Mentz* does it, by Turns. The Electors have also the 2d Suffrage in the Electoral College, immediately after the Elector of *Treves*. The Great Chapter of *Cologne* is one of the noblest in *Europe*; for it consists of 40 Canons, who are generally Princes or Counts of the Empire, 24 Elders of whom chuse the Archbishop, and have Power to elect any of their Colleagues, or to be elected themselves, to the vacant Dignity. The Elector can't commence War without Consent of the Chapter, who may assemble the States of the Country to oppose him. The present Elector is possess'd of so many other great Benefices, besides his Archbishopric (which alone brings him in 130,000 *l.* a Year in Time of Peace) that his whole Income is said to amount to 200,000 *l.* a Year: For he's Bishop of *Munster*, *Paderborn*, *Hildesheim*, and *Osnabrug* (the latter alternately with the House of *Hanover*), all considerable Sovereignities, and Grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order. Tho' the *Matricula* makes his Quota not to exceed that of the Elector of *Mentz*, yet he's able maintain twice the Number of Men. In Time of War he has, besides Garrisons, Guards of Horse-Grenadiers, Partizans, and Carabines, 3 Regiments of Horse, 3 of Foot, 1 of Dragoons, of between 1500 and 2000 Men each. His Life-Guards are well-mounted, and make a handsome Appearance. The chief Cities & Towns are COLOGNE, *Bonne*, *Rhinberg*, *Kempen*, *Keyserwaert*, *Nuys*, *Broel*, *Zons*, *Mulheim*, *Andernach*, *Lintz*, *Recklenhausen*, and *Dorsten*. In the Tract which belongs to this Electorate in *Westphalia* are, *Arnsberg*, *Werle*, *Geseck*, and *Meurs*.

COLOGNE, *Colen*, *Cullen*, or *Kewlen*, (in Latin *Colonia Agrippina*, and *Colonia Ubiorum*) Chief Town of the Electorate aforegoing, is seated on the *Rhine*, 20 m. S. E. fr. *Dusseldorp*, 16 E. of *Juliers*, 40 N. fr. *Coblentz*, 60 E. from *Maastricht*, 68 N. of *Triers*, 70 S. of *Munster*, 82 N. W. of *Mentz* and *Nimeguen*, 100 fr. *Brussels* and *Antwerp*, and 120 fr. *Amsterdam*, lon. 7. 10. lat. 50. 55. 'Tis one of the largest Cities in *Germany*, and very considerable on account of its Buildings, Number of Inhabitants, and great Trade in *Rhenish* Wine, and other Commodities of *Germany*, which by means of the *Rhine* are brought hither, and transported to *Holland*. 'Tis a free City, govern'd by its own Senate, which orders and judges all Civil Matters, tho' Criminal are judg'd by the Elector. It's call'd *Second Rome*, because of its Senate, Buildings, and Extent; and the *Holy City* because of the many Churches and Religious Houses in it; here being, besides the Cathedral, 10 Collegiate and 10 Parochial, with 37 Monasteries, and many Hospitals. The Walls of this City (which has 20 Gates, 11 towards the *Rhine*, & 9 on the Land Side) are flank'd with 83 Towers, and encompassed with 3 deep Ditches, beautify'd with fine Rows of Trees; & all the Churches and Houses are tiled with Slate. It was built, or at least repair'd and enlarg'd, by the *Ubii*, who possessed the *Wetteraw* and *Hassia*. It was the Metropolis of the *Germania Secunda*, and the Seat of the chief *Roman* Colony (from whence, and *Agrippina*, Wife of *Claudius* and Mother of *Nero*, 's Birth here, 'tis said to have had its Name). The Emperor *Otho*, in 950, subjected it to its Prelate; and *Maximilian* made it Free and Imperi-

al, but so as it should pay Homage to the Elector, who is to confirm their Privileges. And they're still so tenacious of Liberty, that tho' He by his Officers exercises Justice in all Criminal Causes, and has 2 Palaces here, they'll not permit him in Person to reside above 3 Days at a Time in Town, nor come with a great Train; wherefore he lives at *Bonne*. In 1260, it enter'd into the League of the *Hans* Towns, was made Capital of their 4th Province, and it has Precedence of all Imperial Cities. 'Twas erected into an Archbishopric in 755. This City is built in Form of a Halfmoon, on the W. Bank of the *Rhine*, and is one of the finest, richest, and strongest Cities of *Germany*. It has one strong Wall on the Side next the *Rhine*, with Outworks, &c. but it might easily be taken by whoever was Master of the Field. The Government is in 6 Burgomasters, 7 *Eschevins*, and 150 Common Council, who are such during Life, only 2 of the Burgomasters are Regents, by Turns, during a Year. The *Eschevins* are chose by the Archbishop, and the Council by the City Companies. 50 of the latter are in Power for a Year, so that it returns to the same Person once in 3 Years. When a Burgomaster dies, the Council chuse another. Most of the Inhabitants are Papists, yet here are many Protestants, who are their chief Traders. The *Lutherans* have a Church in the City, & the *Calvinists* at *Mulheim* on t'other Side the *Rhine*. On that Side also is a Village call'd *Deutz*, inhabited chiefly by *Jews*, tolerated by the Elector: But they are not suffer'd to enter the City without a Guard, nor lie one Night in it; and they pay a Florin of Gold for every Hour they stay. [See AUGSBURG for the like.] There's a Flying Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine* to this *Deutz*, which 'tis said brings in about 10,000 Crowns a Year to the Chapter of the Cathedral, it being sufficient for carrying over a Company of Cavalry at a Time. The said DEUTZ is in the Territory of *Newburg*, and has no manner of Dependence on the City *Cologne*, but holds wholly and solely of the Elector. 'Tis a pitiful Place, where one sees more Swine than Men, its few Streets being extremely filthy and ill paved, and the Houses built of Pieces of Timber intermix'd with white Clay. The *Jews* there live by fattening Herds of Swine for Sale to Christians. There are 5 or 6 large open Places in *Cologne* for Markets, and in one of them is the Exchange, which is a sorry little Spot, inclosed with an Iron Rail. The Streets, except the Chief (which are pav'd with broad Stones) are dirty, and sadly pav'd; and tho' the Houses are commodious enough, they're faced with a kind of Plaister which Wind and Rain soon make very black; and the Windows being in general compos'd of small round Bits of Glass, the Apartments are very obscure. An University was long since founded here, and is at present in a very flourishing Condition. In the Cathedral they shew the Tombs of the *Three Wisemen* that came to worship our Saviour, hence call'd the 3 Kings of *Cologne*, whose Bones they say were remov'd to *Constantinople* by *Helena* Mother of *Constantine*; thence they were carry'd to *Milan*, and afterwards brought to *Colen* by its Archbishop *Rainold*. They lie in a purple Shrine spotted with Gold, set upon a Pedestal of Brass, in the Middle of a square Mausoleum, faced within and without with Marble & Jasper. 'Tis open'd every Morning at Nine o'Clock, when (if 2 Canons are present) they are shewn lying as if at full Length. Their Heads are each bedeck'd with a Crown of Gold, garnish'd with Pretious Stones. Their Names are in purple Characters upon a little Grate, of the same Metal with that before the Shrine, which is adorn'd with an infinite Number of large rich Pearls & Precious Stones, particularly an orient Topaz big as a Pigeon's Egg, valued at above 30000 Crowns. Over against them are 3 large Branches of Silver, with Wax-Candles which burn Night and Day. [Concerning the said Magi see our Article PETHOR.] In the Parish Church of *St. Ursula* are some of the pretended Heads of the pretended Virgins Martyrs, who suffer'd in the Reign of *Maximilianus*. Some for Miracles are kept in Cases of Silver, others cover'd with Stuffs of Gold, and some have Caps of Cloth of Gold and Velvets. There are 4 or 5000 Skuls, deck'd with Garlands and Coronets, ranged on Shelves. They say that the City Arms, which are *Argent*, 11 *Flames Gules*, with a Chief of the second Charge, with 3 Crowns *Or*, represent the 11,000 Virgins and the 3 Kings of the East. In this Church is a Shrine with a Glass Door, thro' which they shew, as they pretend, 3 of the Thorns of our Saviour's Crown; and in a Niche on one Side of the Altar is a Vase of Alabaster, which they say was one of those *Jesus* fill'd with Water, &c. at *Cana*. In the Hall of the *Jesuits* College are the 13 first Generals of their Order, with *Loyala* at their Head. In their Church, the

finest

finest and most regular in *Cologne*, are Statues of the 12 Apostles, and other Saints, big as Life; and Jesus Christ & the 10, Wise and Foolish, Virgins very naturally and delicately represented. Their Silver Plate in the Vestry is prodigious for Richness as well as Quantity; and there's hardly a Parish more richly furnish'd with Utensils for Mass, all of Gold enrich'd with Precious Stones. In the *Cordeliers* Church is the Tomb of the famous *John Scotus*, surnam'd the *Subtle Doctor*. The Ascent to the Top of the Steeple of the Cathedral is by 250 Steps, each 1 f. thick. The Choir is said to be the highest in *Germany*, and the Chancel is supported by 4 Rows of large Pillars. As to Secular Buildings, the Town-house is a vast Fabrick, after the *Gothic* Manner, where are several Rooms adorn'd with noble Paintings, & others full of Bows, Arrows, Bucklers, and all Sorts of antique Arms; particularly a Cross-bow of Whalebone 12 f. long, 8 Inches broad, and 4 thick. From the Tower of it is a lively Prospect of City and Country. On its Front is the Figure of a Man in *Basso Relievo* engag'd with a Lion, representing one of their Burgomasters, who, having exasperated their Clergy, they put in a Lion upon him, which he slew upon the Spot. The Baron de Pollnitz says of *Cologne*, that tho' 'tis the greatest Town in *Germany*, 'tis the saddest in *Europe*, nothing being to be heard but tolling of Bells, and nothing seen but Priests, Friars, and Students, many of whom beg Alms with a Song; yet, he says, there are more Houses than Families, he being a poor Burgher indeed who has not a whole House to himself: And there are as many Churches and Chapels as there are Days in the Year. There are very few of Quality, considering the Bigness of the Place; and the Vulgar are extremely clownish. Some Companies of Soldiers keep Guard at the Gates, and there search the Baggage of all Comers. Mr. Wright tells us, the Women go veiled. There are a great Number of Juniper-trees hereabouts, from the Berries of which comes the Spirit call'd *Geneva*, or *Gin*, of which that distill'd here is the most excellent. Gemelli says there's never a fine strait Street throughout the City, excepting one, indifferently feated, and less than half a m. long; all the rest are narrow, crooked, and mishapen.

COLOGNA, in the *Vicentino*, *Venice*, *Italy*, is a pretty Town, about 15 m. W. of *Vicenza* towards the *Adige*.

COLOMBO, according to *Carli*, in his *Voyage to Congo*, is 2 Days Journey fr. *Loanda*, in *Angola*, *Africa*. We have here, says he, a very fine Garden, in which are Orange & Lemon Trees, and other Sorts of Fruit. One is like our *St. John Apple*, at the End of which is a Chestnut, little different from ours. The Apple is not eaten, because it's full of Fibres, but the Juice is suck'd, which has a muscadine Taste. The Chestnut is boiled, tastes like our Almonds, and is very hot, tho' the Apple cold. It is call'd *Beson*. --- One Day walking under some shady Trees here, we discovered a great Serpent crossing the River to our Side. We would have made it go back by shouting & throwing Clods of Earth for want of Stones, which are not to be found; but in spite of us it came over, and went to take up its Post in a little Thicket of Reeds near the House. There are some of them there 25 f. long, and as thick as a good Colt, that make but a Morsel of a Sheep. When they have swallow'd one, they go into the Sun to digest it. The Blacks, who know the Manner of it, watch and kill them, to make a good Meal of one (for they are as fat as Pork); and, having flead them, they throw away nothing but the Head, Tail, and Intrails. Whilst I was here, continues this *Portuguese* Father, the Fishermen took a great Fish as round as a Coach-wheel. In the Middle it had 2 Teats, and upon it several Holes thro' which it sees, hears, and eats, the Mouth being a Span long. Its Flesh is delicious, and like fine Veal. --- This Place is scarce to be endur'd, being tormented Day and Night with infinite Numbers of Gnats and Flies; besides the continual Fear of Serpents, Crocodiles, and Lions, which seldom fail a Night to devour some Cow, Calf, or Sheep.

COLOMBO *Asian*. See COLUMBO.

COLOMENSKO, or *Colommeniski*, a small City in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Moscow*, sit. on an Eminence. It has a handsome Church, with 2 Towers, and a stately Monastery. It has 2 Avenues to it over the *Mosca*, which must be crossed over a Float of Timber fastened together, so as to be loosened, and divided, to give Passage to the Vessels that go up and down.

COLOMI, or *Colorn*, in *Red Russia*, *Poland*, on the Confines of *Transylvania*, is a Town, built of Wood, near the River *Prutt*, 88 m. S. E. fr. *Lemberg*, E. lon. 25. 5. lat. 47. 30. 'Tis much frequented on Account of the fine Salt

with which it furnishes all the Rest of *Russia* & *Lithuania*.

COLOMMIERS, in Latin *Columbaria*, in the District of *Brie*, *Champagne*, *France*, is sit. on the little River *Morin*, 4 leag. fr. *Meaux* to S. and 10 fr. *Paris* to E.

COLOMPTON. See CULUMPTON.

COLONE. See COLOGNE.

COLONIA, the strongest Place in all *Armenia* when possessed by the *Romans*.

COLONNA, a Town of *Italy*, in the *Campania* of *Rome*, 18 m. E. of *Rome*, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 42.

COLOPHON, an ancient Port City, and one of the most considerable, of *Ionia*, sit. on an Eminence about 3 m. f. *Smyrna*, fam'd for its Temple and Oracle, and was one of the Places which laid claim to the Honour of giving Birth to *Homer*: But it's now reduced to a wretched, poor, maritime Village.

COLORTON. See ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE.

COLOSSE, or COLOSSUS, in *Phrygia Minor*, stood, on the S. Side of the *Meander*, not far fr. *Laodicea* and *Hierapolis*, as one may gather from *Coloss.* iv. 13. and is mentioned by Ancient Geographers as a considerable City, and the Inhabitants (to whom *St. Paul* wrote the said quoted Epistle) received Christianity from the first preaching of it. But it was mostly overturn'd by an Earthquake very quickly after, viz. in the Reign of *Nero*. It's now call'd *Chonos*, *Konas*, or *Chonæ*.

COLOSSUS, a Village of *Cyprus*, remarkable for great Plenty of Sugar. *Baumgarten*.

COLOUR Diamond Mines. See GOLCONDA.

COLOURI. See SALAMIS.

COLPAS, a River in *Bythinia*, which discharges into the *Euxine* Sea, beteen *Chalcedon* and *Heraclea*.

COLPITIS, one of the ancient Names of *Phœnicia*. This Country was also called *Rabbobthin*, of which *Colpitis* is a Translation. *Rabbotsen* is in *Hebrew* a great Gulph or Bay. From *Rabbotsen*, by changing the *Hebrew* TS into the Greek T, comes *Rabboten*, & with a little Variation *Rabbobthin*. Κόλπος, *Colpos*, is Greek also for a Bay or Gulph: Whence it appears that COLPITIS, or COLPITES, is a Translation of RHABBOOTHIN. *Bockart* therefore is of Opinion that those Names did not properly belong to the *E. Phœnicia*, or the Country properly so called, but to the *Phœnician* Colonies in *Africa*, whose principal Cities stood upon great and deep Gulphs or Bays. However, he is not wholly unwilling to allow that these Names may have distinguish'd a Part of the proper *Phœnicia* near *Libanus*, as he expresses himself, because it had a deep Gulph or Bay, according to *Mela*. *Tripoli* stands in the deepest Bay at present on this Coast.

COLTZIO, a Town in *Bosnia*, on the River *Drin*, about 10 m. below *Orach* to N. E.

COLVALL, in *Herefordshire*, between *Lidbury* and the *Makvern-Hills*. A Gold Coronet set with Diamonds was formerly dug up here by a Countryman, who, not knowing the worth of it, sold it for 31 l. to an honest Goldsmith at *Gloucester*; and he, being as ignorant of the Value of the Stones, sold it for 250 l. to an honest Jeweller of *London*, who made 1500 l. of it.

COLUBRARIA, vulgarly *Mont Colubre*, is a small Spanish Island in the *Mediterranean*, which as but a Rock lies between *Majorca* and the Coast of *Catalonia*, 7 Span. leag. to S. fr. the Mouth of the *Iberus*, and 17 to E. from that of the *Sucro* or *Xucar*. Some have imagin'd this Isle to have been the same with *Ophiusa* now *Fermentera*, and others have thought it the same with *Dragonera*; but *Cellarius* proves, from *Pliny* and *Mela*, that the former were 2. different Islands; and as for *Dragonera*, see Article FERMENTERA. It seems to have had its Name from its great Multitude of Adders.

COLUMB Magna, in *Cornwall*, 240 m. fr. *London*, is a great Parish but little Town, having its Name *St. Columb* because its Church was consecrated to *St. Columba*, and had 3 Chuntries. The Justices of the S. Division of the County keep Sessions and hold Court here once in 3 Weeks for all Actions under 40 s. Market Mondays and Thursdays. Fairs April 24. June 11.

COLUMBO, or *Colombo*, a Sea-Port Town on the S. W. Coast of the Island of *Ceylon*, stands near a pleasant River, in a delightful Country (which produces the best and greatest Quantity of Cinnamon in the Island), 8 leag. W. of *Negombo*, 60 m. N. of *Punto Callo*, and 500 Dutch m. fr. *Batavia*, lon. 80. lat. 6. 47. It was fortified by the *Portuguese* about An. 1638, and was Capital of all their Settlements in the Island, as 'tis now of the *Dutch*, who took it from them in 1656, with immense Treasures, Military Stores,

Stores, and 24 light Frigates in the Harbour. They say the *Dutch* lost 3000 Men before the Town, and that it cost them as much during the Siege, which lasted 7 Months, as might have built as good an one. The Town being too large to be defended with a few Forces, the *Dutch* have contracted it into one 4th of its antient Bounds, and fortified it strongly with a Wall and Bastions. 'Tis now, says *Hamilton*, about 1 m. in Length, and 3 Qrs. in Breadth; and the Christians and others inhabit a Part of the Old Town without the Walls of the new. The Streets of the new are spacious, and the Buildings after the new Mode. The Governor's House in particular is a noble Fabrick. It wants the Benefit of a River, but has a small deep Bay capable of receiving small Ships, and sheltering them in the S. W. Monsoons. Mr. *Fryke* says 'tis one of the most commodious Ports in the *Indies*, where Ships may lie safe many Years, and come in any Time with a Sea Wind, and run out with a Land one; and tho' there are many Rocks, they're dangerous to Strangers only, who might be attended by a Pilot on firing 3 Guns. At the Mouth of the Haven lies a Castle called *'t Swart* (i. e. *Black Fort*) built by the *Portuguese* at a Time when the King of *Candy* would have prevented it, only they made him believe they were erecting a Play-house; which they soon fortified with large Cannon brought ashore in great Hogsheads, whereby they became able to maintain themselves in it till he call'd in the *Dutch* from *Batavia*, who turn'd out them, and took Possession of it for themselves. *Schewitzer* says, A broad Channel runs all round the Castle, where are Crocodiles in abundance. It has the Sea on the W. Side, the City to N. E. and a fresh River to S. E. and besides a good Counter-carp has several Bulwarks, with 20 or 30 Guns each. It has 3 Gates, 1 towards the City, the Way to which may be soon laid under Water by opening a Sluice; and there's a Water-Pass by that call'd the Water-Port, furnished with many Cannon, which commands all the Ships in Road. Within the Castle are many pretty Walks of Nut-Trees, as there are in the Streets of the Town. The Castle, in which are the Dwellings of the Governor, all the Merchants, Officers, and Soldiers, contains about 40 Acres; and between the Walls and the Sea are Huts for lodging near 4000 Slaves belonging to the *Dutch E. India Company*, who are of different Nations, and constantly kept at Work by *Dutch Overseers*, call'd *Mucadons*. There's also a very large Place for Ammunition, 2 strong Cellars for Gunpowder, with Magazines for the Merchants, & a Church; behind which is a fine Stable commonly full of *Persian* Horses. There's also a Powder Mill, and a Windmill to saw Boards; &c. The City, which has also 3 Gates, is much larger than the Castle, by reason of the Walks of Trees and Gardens in it, and 'tis well fortified with 5 Bulwarks. The Road where the Ships lie is on the N. Side of it, and the River on the other, full of Crocodiles. The *Cingulayans* from hence to *Point Gala* have long strait Hair, and wear their Beards very large, and are generally very hairy on their breasts, of which they are not a little proud. The Inhabitants being a Mixture of Officers, Soldiers, Burghers, Tradefmen, Blacks, Whites, &c. the *Dutch* keep strict Watch every Night. The Castle Gates are open'd and shut at Six every Morning and Night, and all the Keys, tied together in a Chain, delivered to the Governor. The Streets are always very clean. Here's a Hospital with able Surgeons and good Medicines, and another for *Dutch* Orphans, where the Boys are taught to read and write, and then made Drummers or Soldiers; and the Girls, besides Reading and Writing, are taught to sew, &c. and kept to Work till about 12 or 13 Years old, when they are married. The *Dutch* Churchyard is in the Middle of the City, inclos'd with a Wall; outside which are sold Silks, Stuffs, & Linnen, by the *Moors* & *Persians*; & all Sorts of Fruits, dry'd Fish, Onions, Sugar, Rice, by the *Malabarians*, *Maldivians*, *Cingulayans*, &c. *Knox* tells us *Columbo* has its Name from a Tree the Natives call *Ambo*, (which in other Places bears the Mango Fruit, tho' here only Leaves) which in the *Ceylon* Language is *Cola*, but the Christians have turn'd *Cola-Ambo* to *Columbo*.

COLUMNÄ, or Kolumna, in the Duchy of *Moscow*, *Russia*, is sit. near the Confines of the Duchy of *Rezan*, on the W. Shore of the River *Occa* (which divides it from a *Slabode*, or Suburb, on the opposite Side) about 15 leag. S. E. from *Moscow*, E. lon. 39. 28. lat. 55. 0. It's almost of a round Figure, half a m. in Compass, well fortified with a Stone Wall, 6 fath. high, and 2 thick, and flank'd with stout high Towers, 200 Paces from each other; but 'tis gone to Decay. The Suburb is the Place where the Merchandizes are expos'd to Sale. As to the City, it has no-

thing considerable save a stately fine Church, being an Archbishopric.

COLURI. See SALAMIS.

COLWALL, *Northumberland*, in the Parish of *Cholleton*, within 2 m. of *Coal*. Here's a Farm of 700 Acres, noted for fattening Sheep and Cattle.

COLWICK, *Upper and Lower*, in *Nottinghamshire*, on the River *Trent*, 2 or 3 m. E. of *Nottingham*.

COLYCUNDA, on the River *Gambia*, in the Empire of *Jemarrow*, *Negroland*, is a small Town, but noted for pretty Girls.

COM, or KOMM, in the *Persian Irak*, 100 m. N. of *Isfahan*, E. lon. 52. 13. lat. 34. 21. is a large City, seated in a Plain, by a River's Side, 1 m. and half from a very high Mountain, containing about 15,000 Houses, surrounded with a Moat and Wall, flank'd with Towers, half inclos'd, and encompassed with Gardens. Two fair Keys run along the River the whole Length of the City, & at the E. End a fine Bridge. Here are large and beautiful Bazaars both for Wholesale and Retail, and supply'd with excellent Provisions of all Sorts, especially Fruits, of which they export vast Quantities, both dry'd and raw, especially *Pomegranates*, with great Store of Soap, *Sword-blades*, and Earthen Wares both white and varnish'd. This is peculiar to the white, that in the Summer it cools the Water very suddenly by continual Transpiration; so that they who will drink coolly and pleasantly never use the same Pot above 4 or 6 Days at most. They wash it with Rose-water the 1st Time, to take away the ill Smell of the Earth, and they hang it up in the Air full of Water, wrapt up in a fine Linnen Cloth. A 4th Part of the Water transpires in 6 Hours the 1st Time; after that still less from Day to Day, till at last the Pores be closed up with the thick Water; but then the Water put into it afterwards stinks, and new ones are required. Here are a vast Number of deep Cellars, out of which they draw Water to drink, which is cold as Ice, and is a great Refreshment in Summer, which is in these Parts excessive hot; otherwise 'tis a most pleasant Place to live in: Here are also great Numbers of fine Caravanseas, and Mosques. The most remarkable of the latter is that where in *Fatima*, *Mohammed's* Daughter, and 2 Kings, are interred. The Structure is beautiful, and its Ornaments most sumptuous. Access to it is thro' 4 large stately Courts, the 1st whereof is a fine Garden, and the last paved with transparent Marble, and surrounded with beautiful Lodgings for the Priests. The Doors to the Mausoleum are plated with Silver, and the Tomb inclosed in a massy Grate of the same Metal. Nothing can be imagin'd richer, neater, and more magnificent, than this Mosque, which the *Persians* call pure, and hold in great Veneration. A Revenue of 3200 Tomans belong to it.

COMACHIO, *Comalchuan*, in the *Ferrarese*, *Italy*, is sit. in a Morass; about 3 m. W. fr. the Gulph of *Venice*, 20 N. fr. *Ravenna*, 22 E. of *Ferrara*, E. lon. 12. 38. lat. 44. 50. It's a little Town, yet a Bishopric under the Metropolitan of *Ravenna*. Being thus situate in fenny Ground, the Air about it so disagreeable and unwholesome, that 'tis inhabited by few save Fishermen. The Circuit of its Territory, mostly Fens, is about 40 m. and considerable for little else but Salt-pits, being contiguous to the *Adriatic* Gulph. The late Emperor *Joseph* seiz'd it as a Fief of the Empire; but *Charles IV.* was persuaded by Pope *Benedict XIII.* to yield it back to the Holy See, where it continues.

COMAGENE, the 3d Division of *Syria Proper*, was so call'd from its Capital, long since destroy'd; after which it was by the *Romans* call'd *Euphratensis*, from its Situation near the *Euphrates*. It was bounded on N. by *Cilicia* and *Lesser Armenia*, W. by Part of *Cilicia*, S. by *Cælesyria*, E. by the *Euphrates*. But the antient Geographers differ so much in assigning its proper Boundaries, that even the accurate *Cellarius* is at a Loss how to fix them; tho' he conjectures Mount *Amanus* to have bounded it on one Side, & the *Euphrates* on another, Mount *Taurus* on a 3d, & leaves the S. ones towards *Antiochene* undetermin'd. The principal Cities in this Prov. were *Samofata* (now *Scempfat*), *Germanicia*, *Singa*, *Antiochia* near Mount *Taurus*, *Catamana*, *Deba*, *Doliche*, *Chaonia*, and *Chelinadura*; of the greater Part of which little else is left but the Names, and here & there some Ruins of Monuments, by which one may know where they stood.

COMANA, in the District of *Pontus Galaticus*, in the Prov. of *Amasia*, in *Asia Minor*, was surnamed *Pontica*, to distinguish it from some others of the same Name (one in *Cappadocia*, the other in *Pisidia*), and sit. on the S. E. Border of the Province, on the River *Iris* (or *Casalmach*), about 20 m.

80 m. S. E. fr. *Amasia*, and 70 S. of *Themiscyra*. It's still a Bishop's See, tho' dwindled into a kind of scatter'd Village.

COMANA, in *Cappadocia*, call'd *Comana Cappadocia* to distinguish it from the foregoing, was a City antiently famous for a Temple of *Bellona*, whose Priests & Attendants of both Sexes amounted in *Strabo's* Time to 6000. The Chief Priest was Lord of the adjoining Country, and in Honour next to the King, being commonly of the Royal Family.

COMANA, a Port Town on the *Caracoas* Coast, in the Prov. of *Terra-firma*, *S. America*, 35 m. E. of *Laguaira*, W. lon. 64. 30. lat. 10. 10. subject to *Spain*.

COMANAGOTTA is sit. on the *Caracoas* Coast, in *Terra-firma*, *S. America*, 10 m. W. of *Comana*, subject to *Spain*.

COMANIA, a Prov. of *Asian Georgia*, lies on the N. of *Mingrelia* (or *Colchis*), between the *Caspian Sea* on the E. & the Ridge of Mountains which part it from *Circassia* W. It hath *Asiatic Muscovy* N. from which 'tis divided by the River *Terki*, and on the S. is bounded by *Georgia*. Some Parts, especially between the Mountains on the N. W. Side and the *Terki*, are flat, low, and if well cultivated would prove very rich and fertile, as well as afford good Plenty of Pasture Grounds. 'Tis, however, but thinly inhabited, for which Reason they seldom sow the same Lands 2 Years together. The Climate is moderately cold, and wants not Rains to moisten the Ground; yet the Inhabitants convey Water into their sown Lands, by Canals cut from Rivers, which flow chiefly down from the S. Mountains, one of which is so large and deep there's no fording it in many Seasons. It's call'd *Coyaxow* (i. e. *thick Water*) because always muddy, and hath so gentle a Course, the Eye can scarce discern which Way it runs. The People are call'd *Kamouchs* or *Camouchs*, and live mostly at the Foot of the Mountains; for as, like their Neighbours, they live chiefly by Plunder, they are in continual Fear of each other, and are always on the Watch; for *Georgians*, *Mingrelians*, *Circassians*, *Tartars*, *Muscovites*, are continually making IncurSIONS on each other's Territories. These *Camouchs* are extremely superstitious *Mohammedans*. They live under Protection of the Kings of *Persia*, who pay them great Regard, &c. because they keep all the Passes on that Side, and prevent the *Calmuks*, and other Enemies of the *Persians*, from making Inroads upon them; and in Return are supply'd by them with Linnen and Silks. The Women wear long loose Gowns not unlike our Womens Shifts, and the Men short Jackets and Drawers. In Winter indeed they are clad in loose Woollen Clothes of their own Manufacture.

COMARQUE Island. See ARLES.

COMASCO, or Territory and County of *Como*, in the Duchy of *Milan*, *Italy*, derives Name from the City of *Como*, and is styl'd in Latin *Comensis Ager*. 'Tis sit. between the *Bergamese*, the *Grifons*, and the *Valtelline*, & the 4 *Italian* Bailiwicks belonging to *Switzerland*. 'Tis divided into 2 Parts, the District of *Como* on the N. and the Territory of *Como*.

COMBAVA Island. See LAMBOCK.

COMBER, or *Comer*, in the County of *Down*, and Province of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, is seated on the N. W. End of the Lake of *Strangford*.

COMBERFORD, *Staffordshire*, is in the Parish of *Wiggington*, on the E. Side of the *Tame*.

COMB-MARTIN, or *Martin's Comb*, *Devon*, near the Coast of the *Bristol Channel*, 184 m. fr. *London*, in the most N. Part of the County, a little to E. of *Ilfracomb*, derives Name from *Comb*, which (as the *British Word Kum*) signifies a low Situation, or *Vale*, and *Martin*, a Family who were Lords of it for many Ages. Here's a Cove for the Landing of Boats, and the Land about it is noted for yielding the best Hemp in the County, and that in great Abundance. It was once famous for Mines of Tin and Lead; the latter of which being found, in the Reign of K. *Edward I.* to have some Veins of Silver, 337 Men were brought from *Derbyshire* to work them; and the Produce was of great Service to K. *Edward III.* in maintaining the *French War*. In Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign they were again enter'd upon, when Sir *Beavis Bulmer* got great Quantities of Silver from them, of which he caus'd 2 Cups, rich & large, to be made, and presented one to the Earl of *Bath*, & the other (probably the least) to Sir *Rich. Martin*, Lord Mayor of *London*, 137 Oz. Wt. A new Addit has been lately, we are told, dug here, but we hear not of the Mines being wrought. Market Tuesday. Fair *Whit-Monday*.

COMB-NEVIL, in *Surry*, in the Parish of *Kingston upon Thames*, near which are Springs whose Water is convey'd,

in leaden Pipes, under the Road, the Lands, and even the *Thames*, to *Hampton-Court*, 3 m.

COMBREGONDA. See CONTOU.

COMB WELL, in *Kent*, has a Fair on *St. Mary Magdalen's Day*, and the Day after.

COMERA, or *Komoro*, Islands, in the Channel of *Mosambique*, N. W. fr. the Island of *Madagascar*, lon. E. from *London* 45. lat. 10. are 3 in Number, *Komoro* or *Angasi*, *Moe-lia*, and *Anjuan* or *Johanna*, lying almost E. and W. of one another. Sir *Tho. Roe*, who touch'd here, says *Angasi* (or as he writes it *Angaresia*) is the highest Land he ever saw, inhabited by *Moors* who trade with the *Main*, &c. with their Cattle and Fruits; and all 3 are full of Refreshments.

COMERCY, a City of *French Lorrain*, 20 m. W. of *Nancy*, E. lon. 5. 26. lat. 48. 45.

COMINES, a Town of *French Flanders*, sit. on the *Lys*, 5 m. S. W. of *Menin*, on the Lines the *French* made to defend their Country against the *Austrian Netherlands*, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 45.

COMMANY, or *Commendo*, Kingdom, on the *Gold Coast* of *Guinea*, borders on *Adom* & *Jabi*, extending 5 m. along by the Sea Side, reckoning from the River *Chama* to the Town of *Mina*, and is about as broad as long. In the Middle of it, on the Strand, at *Little Commany*, or *Ekke-Tokki* as the *Negroes* call it, the *Dutch* have a Fort, built by M. *Swerts* in 1688, call'd *Vreden Burgh*; and about a Musket-shot or two from thence the *English* have another, the largest and strongest of any belonging to them on this Coast, except *Cape-Coast-Castle*. It's call'd *Commenda Fort*.

COMMENDO, or *Commenda*, in *Guinea*. See COM-MANY, just preceding.

COMO Lake, call'd by the *Latin Poets Larius Lacus*, hath its *Italian Name* from the City near which it stands, and extends about 30 m. N. from it; but its Breadth where widest is not above 5, and is as 'twere hemm'd in by Mountains on each Side.

COMO City, in Latin *Comum* and *Novocomum*, in the Territory of *Comasco*, is said to have been built by the *Gauls* in their Invasion of *Italy* under *Brennus*, and was a considerable Place in *Cisalpine Gaul*, and in the *Lombardick Kingdom*, but suffer'd much from foreign & neighbouring Invaders, & hath pass'd thro' many Masters, *Italian*, *French*, *German*, and *Spanish*. 'Tis a very considerable City still, large, well built, and well inhabited, and is an Episcopal See under that of *Milan*, & in the Patriarchate of *Aquileia*. Its Cathedral, Palace, and other publick Buildings, are very Grand and Rich; the Streets and Houses neat and beautiful; and the Place full of antient Inscriptions; and gave Birth to the younger *Pliny*, and other famous Men. We must distinguish between the *Como Vecchio* and *Novo*, or *Old* and *New Como*, for they lie a m. or 2 distant from each other. They are both sit. on the S. Side of the Lake, and not above 6 m. from the Borders of *Switzerland*, and about 25 N. of *Milan*, and as many fr. *Burgamo* to W.; E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 45. 43.

COMORIN Cape, the most S. Promontory of the *Hi-ther India*, N. W. of the Island of *Ceylon*, E. lon. 76. 45. lat. 8. Towards the Extremity the Land is low and white, but the Inhabitants almost as black as *Africans*, yet much handsomer, & have naturally long Hair, but the Heat obliges them to cut it. They go naked, saving a Piece of Linnen tied round their Waists. They are continually at War with their *Malabar* Neighbours, & poison their Arms, viz. Arrows and Sabres; besides which they have Bucklers, Muskets, and Half-pikes.

COMORRA County, in *Lower Hungary*, lies for most part on S. Side the *Danube*, and is E. and S. fr. that of *Presburg*, and consists of many Islands form'd by the *Raab* and other Rivers, particularly those of *Schut*. It's 28 m. long & 22 broad. The Town of chief Note is its Capital, viz.

COMORRA, *Komara*, or *Comarren*, on the S. E. Corner of the Island *Schut*, where the Branches of the *Danube* reunite into one River. It's 12 m. S. fr. *Newhausel*, 18 N. E. fr. *Raab*, 19 W. of *Gran*, 35 S. E. fr. *Presburg*, 41 N. W. fr. *Buda*, and 37 S. E. fr. *Vienna*, E. lon. 18. 43. lat. 48. 3. 'Tis a strong, rich, populous Town, has a Line drawn fr. the S. to the N. Branch of the *Danube*, and is defended with 4 Bastions, 2 on the Land Side and 2 towards the River, with a Castle call'd the *Tortoise*, from its Shape, at the utmost Point, which is naturally impregnable. The Figure of the Town is a Triangle, the Point of the Island forming the upper Angle, the Base being next the Land, and the 2 Sides on the divided Streams of the *Danube*. Of the 4 Bastions which secure it on the Land Side, and have no other Outworks, 2 look on the River, 1 on the N. the other on the

the S. Side, being erected on the Space left between the Town & the *Danube*. This Place was the chief Bulwark in Christendom against the *Turks* after the Loss of *Gran*. The Town, which stands W. of the Fort, us'd to be provided with 24 light Brigantines, well arm'd, & mounted with Cannon, with about 30 *Hungarians* in each. It stands in a pleasant champaign Country, of which is a fine Prospect fr. its Towers, & has a Bridge over the *Danube*. In 1594. it was besieged by Sultan *Amurath* III. with a great Army & 60 Ships, who endeavour'd to corrupt the Governor. But he, instead of accepting the Bribe, cut off the Heads of 4 of the 5 *Turks* sent with it; and, after fixing them on Spears upon the Walls, sent back the 5th to tell the *Turkish* General he scorn'd the Offer: And they rais'd the Siege soon after.

COMPEIGNE, (in Latin *Carlopolis* or *Compendium*) in the County of *Senlis*, in the *Isle of France*, is sit. on the River *Oise*, near its Conflux with the *Aisne*, and near the Forest, 4 leag. fr. *Senlis* to N. 13 fr. *Paris* to N. W. and 11 fr. *Beauvais* E.; E. lon. 3. lat. 49. 30. Here are a Collegiate and 2 Parish Churches, and a College of Jesuits, who have 3000 Livres yearly from the King. *Jane d'Arc*, the celebrated Maid of *Orleans*, was taken Prisoner here by the *English* in 1430. Here's a considerable Trade of Timber, which is sent to *Paris* by the River *Oise*; and they make here a great many Woollen Caps and Hose. Troops often encamp in the neighbouring Fields. --- The Forest is very fine and fit for Hunting, containing 29,000 Acres. Both City and Forest belong to the King ever since *Clovis*.

COMPOSTELLA, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, Capital of *Galicia*, *Spain*, is seated between the *Sar* and the *Sarcla*, (2 Rivers which meet at half a leag. Distance below it) 300 m. N. W. of *Madrid*, and 47 E. of *Cape Finisferre*, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 43. It stands at the Foot of a high rocky Mountain, call'd *Pedroso*, and is encompassed with a strong Wall, in which are 7 Gates. It has several fair Streets and spacious Squares, some stately Buildings, and a strong Castle. The Territory round yields all necessary Provisions. The Inhabitants are reckon'd above 10,000, in 12 Parishes. Here are also 7 Monasteries, 5 Nunneries, 4 Chapels, 4 Hospitals, the most magnificent of which is for the Reception of Pilgrims who come to pay Devotion to their Great Saint *JAGO* (*James* the Apostle), whom they affirm to be buried here; and they meet with a kind and delicate Reception, & if sick are treated with great Care; and 'tis said seldom less than 200 of them are in this Hospital. Here's a Sovereign Court consisting of 6 Judges, a Court of Inquisition, and a University with 4 magnificent Colleges. Its Archbishop is absolute both in Spirituals and Temporals; but the City is govern'd by a *Corregidor* and 2 *Alcades*. No See in *Europe* enjoys such a Number of Privileges. The Cathedral hath been enrich'd by the constant Flow of opulent Gifts that have ever been pouring upon it from Crowned Heads and Great Personages; & the Town, which is Tax-free, hath flourish'd both by particular Grants and Immunities, and by the vast Concourse of People that flock to pay their Devotions to that Shrine. It now keeps 2 Fairs in a Year, and a Market every Week. The Name *Compostella*, they say, is a Corruption of *Campo della Estrella* (or the Field of the Star), given it by its Founder *K. Alonso*, on Account of a Star said to have appear'd over it several Nights, to shew the Place where *St. James's* Body lay hid. The Cathedral has 20 Dignitaries, 43 Canons, 18 Minor Canons, 100 principal Chaplains, and 50 inferior ones. The Archbishop's Revenue amounts to above 80,000 Ducats *per An.* and within his Diocese are reckon'd 1183 Parishes. All the Dignitaries and 7 of the Canons have Title of Cardinals, and are allow'd to say pontifical Mass in *St. James's* Chapel. The Apostle's Church is a most magnificent Building, and the Cloisters adjoining the best in *Spain*. The Cupola is of vast Height and Extent, & adorn'd with 4 stately Towers; but there's still one finer & higher, built by *Lewis K.* of *France*, in which are no less than 24 noble Bells, one of prodigious Size. The Tabernacle over the Altar is the finest and richest in the World. The Effigy of the Apostle is held up by 4 Kings of *Spain* and 6 Angels, mounted on as many Columns to support the said Repository; and the whole is of Silver gilt, and of the finest Workmanship, enrich'd with all proper Ornaments. From this holy City the *Knights of St. Jago* derive Original. They're the richest Order in the Kingdom, possessing 87 Commanderies or Estates, amounting to 172000 Ducats (or Nobles) *per An.* They can't be admitted of this Order unless they prove their Nobility for 2 Generations, and that they're descended from the Race of old *Gothic Christians*, and their Blood has not been mix'd with that of *new Christians*, viz.

converted *Jews* or *Moors*. See our Article *BISCAY*.

COMPOSTELLA *New*, in the Province of *Xalisco*, in *New Spain*, is sit. near the *Pacific Ocean*, about 30 m. to N. of it, and 400 N. W. of the City of *Mexico*, W. lon. 107. lat. 21. 4. N. 'Tis a rich Town, and has several Mines of Silver, at *S. Pecaque*, in its Neighbourhood; but the City is in a bad Situation, the Soil being so barren that there's no Pasture for Cattle; nor Necessaries for building Houses; and the Air is so hot and moist that it breeds innumerable Insects. It was built in 1531, and made a Bishopric, which, because of its bad Air, was transferred to *Guadalajara*.

COMPTON, *Staffordshire*, near *Wolverhampton*.

COMPTON, *Sussex*, to the N. W. of *Chichester*, on the Borders of *Hampshire*.

COMPTON-ABDAL, *Gloucestersh.* on the River *Coln*, near *Hampnet*.

COMPTON BASSET, *Wilts*, to N. E. of *Calne*.

COMPTON-DUNDO, in *Somerset*, on the N. Side of *Somerton*, had a Market and Fair; but both are disused.

COMPTON-HALL, *Warwickshire*, 4 m. fr. *Banbury*, and near *Wormleighton*.

COMPTON-LITTLE, *Glocestersh.* near *Compton-Abdal*.

COMPTON-LONG, *Warwickshire*, on the Borders of *Oxfordshire*, is call'd *Compton in the Hole*, because situate in a deep Valley, on the N. Side of the *Stour*, as it is *Long Compton* from its Figure. It had once a Market and Fair.

COMPTON-MARDOCK, *Warwicksh.* 2 m. fr. *Kington*.

COMUM. See *COMO*.

CONA Isle. See *BOCA ISLES*.

CONCARNEAU, or *Conqueneau*, a City in the Diocese of *Quimper*, *Britany*, *France*, is sit. between *Port Lewis* and *Penmark*, 4 leag. fr. *Quimper-Corentin* to S. E. in a Bay, where the Sea, which surrounds it, forms its Port by a small Intrenchment, which leaves but a very narrow Entrance for Vessels to come in, where they are shelter'd from all Storms. It's defended by a Castle.

CONCEPTION, in the District of *Imperial*, in *Chili*, is otherwise call'd *Penco*, the *Indian* Name *Pen* signifying to find and *Co* Water. It's seated on the Edge of the Sea, at the Bottom of a Bay of the same Name, on the E. Side of it, about 195 m. fr. *Baldivia*, 140 S. of *St. Jago*, W. lon. fr. *London* 73. lat. 37. S. It's seated in a little Valley on the Shore, and has on the E. high Mountains, fr. which come 2 little Rivers, which run across the Town. N. it has the Entrance of the Bay, the Bay itself W. & the River *Bobio* S. The Streets are drawn by a Line. Most of the Houses are built of Earth, in Form of oblong Squares, one Story high, & cover'd with Pantiles. They're large, but ill furnish'd, the Natives having plunder'd & burnt the Town several Times. Each House has a Garden, well furnish'd with all Sorts of Fruit-Trees, which produce such prodigious Quantities they are oblig'd to thin them, otherwise the Branches would break, nor could the Fruit come to Maturity. Into the spacious and agreeable Bay the slow and silent River *Andalien* empties itself. The other River, which passes thro' the Middle of the City, having first precipitated itself from a high Rock, affords Matter to the industrious Inhabitants for all Sorts of Water-works amongst pleasant Groves of Laurels, Myrtles, and other odoriferous Plants, which adorn its Banks; and as it falls from so high, it invites the Planters to contrive useful Mills, &c. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lima*. His Chapter consists but of 2 Canons and some Priests, most of them so ignorant, says *Frezier*, they can scarce read Mass. Here are 6 famous Monasteries. Towards the Middle of the Town is a large Square, on the South Side of which is the Parish Church; which is very large but poor. On the E. Side is the Bishop's Palace. On the others are Shops, whither the Women go in the Night-time to buy Necessaries, it being against the Custom of the Country for them to go abroad by Day. The Town lies open on all Sides, commanded by 5 Eminences, among which that of the *Hermitage* advances almost to the Middle, and overlooks it all. There's no other Defence but 1 low Battery, on the Edge of the Sea; but it commands only the Anchoring-Place before the City, which is a good qr. leag. from it to N. W. Besides that, this Battery is only 35 fath. in Length, and 5 in Breadth, and is half of it without any Platform, and but indifferently built with Rubbish. So that if the *Indians* should have a Mind to revolt, they would find the *Spaniards* defenceless, and as 'twere asleep because they are at Peace. The Country about abounds in all Things, not only Necessaries of Life, but contains infinite Wealth. All about the City is Gold found, especially 12 leag. to E. at a Place call'd

led *Estancia del Rey*, or the King's Station, where by Washing they get those Bits of Gold which the Spaniards call *Pepitas*, i. e. Grains. There have been some found weighing 8 or 10 Marks, and extraordinary fine.

CONCEPTION, in the Province of *Veragua*, in the Audience of *Guatemala*, in *New Spain*, is the Capital of the said Province, and is situate near the End of a Bay that runs into the N. Sea, 48 m. N. fr. *Santa Fé*, 40 leag. fr. *Nombre de Dios*, and 100 m. W. of *Puerto-bello*, W. lon. 81. N. lat. 8. 57. Here resides the Governor, and others the King's Officers; but the Town is not very large.

CONCHALLI is a Spring to the N. of *St. Jago*, in *Chili*, highly commended. It springs in a little Valley called *Salto*, or *Leap*, because of the Fall of the River *Macopo*.

CONCORDIA, a Town of *Italy*, in the Duchy of *Mantua*, 15 m. S. E. of the City, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45. subject to the House of *Austria*.

CONCRESSANT, in the Prov. of *Upper Berry*, *France*, is a Town on the little River *Sandre*, 4 leag. fr. the River *Loire* to W. 5 fr. *Gien* to S. going towards *Bourges*, from which distant 10 leag. E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 47. 30.

CONDAPOLY, in the S. Part of *Golconda*, *Mogul Territory*, *E. Indies*, is a Building of 6 Forts one above another of great Extent, and so encompassed with Rocks as to be inaccessible. It's reckon'd 60 m. from *Golconda*.

CONDAVERA, or *Condovir*, is about 15 leag. N. E. fr. the preceding, 90 m. E. of *Golconda*. 'Tis a great City, with a Castle and double Moat, faced and paved with Freestone. There's a Road hence to *Condapoly* inclosed with strong Walls, and little Towers on them at certain Distances. On the E. Side this City is a Mountain about a leag. in Compass, surrounded with Walls, having 3 Fortresses within them, and Halfmoons at every 150 Paces.

CONDE, in *French Hainault*, is a small City sit. on the Conflux of the *Scheld* and the *Haisne*, 6 m. below *Valenciennes* to N. 13. above *Tournay* to S. W. 19 fr. *Maubeuge* to N. W. and 12 W. of *Mons*, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 35. It's considerable only by its Fortifications, which have been much improv'd by the *French* since 'twas yielded to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, 1678. It gives Title of Prince to a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, tho' it belongs at present to the Count of *Solre* of the House of *Croy*.

CONDECEDO Cape, a Promontory of *N. America*, in the Province of *Yucatan*, 100 m. W. of *Merida*, W. lon. 93. lat. 21.

CONDELVAI and INDELVAI, in the Province of *Balaguate*, *Mogul Territory*, *India*, are 2 great Towns, Frontier to *Golconda*, where the best Sword-blades of *India* are made.

CONDOMOIS, a small Territory of *Guienne*, *France*, between *Armagnac* on S. the *Garonne* (which parts it from *Languedoc*) E. *Aginois* and *Bazadois* N. and the *Landes* or Sandy Grounds W.

CONDOM, Capital of the preceding, is seated on the River *Baise*, 7 leag. fr. *Auch* to N. 14 fr. *Bazas* to S. E. 20 S. E. of *Bordeaux*, and 5 fr. *Agen* to S. W.; E. lon. 20 min. lat. 44. 5. 'Tho' but a small City, it's an Episcopal See, and has several Churches and Monasteries. This City has but very little Trade, nor are the Inhabitants rich. The Bishop has but 140 Parishes and 80 Chapels of Ease in his Diocese.

CONDORA, or *Condiesch*, Province, in *Eastern Muscovy*, lies between the *Dwina* on W. *Jugoria* N. *Petzora* E. and *Permia* S. 'Tis a large Province, with Title of Duchy, but so boggy, woody, and mountainous, it deserves no farther Description, any more than *Wereatoura* the Capital, seated on the N. Part, lat. 66.

CONDORE, or *Puto Condore*, a little Island in the *Indian Ocean*, 60 m. S. of *Cochinchina*, E. lon. 106. 30. lat. 9. 30. It's a fruitful Country, and has a commodious Harbour; which induced the *English E. India Company* to make a Settlement here in 1702; but, not agreeing with the Natives, most of the Factors were murder'd by the *Cochinchinese*, and the rest expell'd in 1705.

CONGERSBURY, under *Mendip-Hills* to N. *Somerset*.

CONGLETON, in *Cheshire*, 157 m. from *London*, is a handsome old Town, near the Borders of *Staffordshire*, well water'd on all Sides by the *Dan*, the Brook *Howty*, and the *Daningschorw*, and is govern'd by a Mayor and 6 Aldermen. It has 2 Churches, tho' *Astbury* has the Mother Church. The chief Manufacture is Leather Gloves, Purfes, & Points. Market Saturdays. Fairs May 1, July 2, Sept. 21.

CONGO (*Afian*), or *Bender-Congo*, in the *Farsistan*, *Persia*, is a little Sea-port Town 45 m. fr. *Lar* to S. upon the Sea-Side, almost at the Foot of a blackish Rock which is

very near Shore, and for some Thousands of Paces reaches fr. W. to E. The Town, which lies in Length fr. W. N. W. to E. S. E. is very small, and has a little Castle with 3 Cannon. It has a safe Road for Ships, tho' they be often tossed with high Winds. The Territory of this Town is of small Extent, consisting in a little Plain that is to E. W. & N. of it, between it & the Rock. But this Spot of Ground produces good Figs, Grapes, Quinces, Pears, Lemons, Oranges, very large and good Pomegranates, Melons, &c. as also Palm-trees, and 2 Kinds of *Indian Trees*, viz. *Mango-Trees*, and those by the *Portuguese* call'd *Arbor de Reyes*, --- i. e. the *Tree of Roots*, because their Branches shoot out thin Fetaments, which reaching Ground take Root. They make Brandy of Dates. Near Town are Sulphur Hills, & Ships take in great Quantities of it in flat Cakes of 2 or 3 lb. Wt. a-piece, for the *Indies*. 'Tis very hot here, but the Air is good. The Water is brackish tho' taken out of Wells. Some is pretty good; but that's only for the Rich, because 'tis dear, being brought upon Asses a Parasang from Town. This Town depends on the *Khan* of *Lar*, in whose Absence the *Shah-Bender* (i. e. the *Customs*, or literally the *King of the Port*) governs all. This Custom-house receives a great deal of Money both for Goods imported & unloaded there, &c. One half of which Profit belongs to the King of *Portugal*, who, after the Loss of *Ormuz*, still infested the Coast by his Ships, continually cruising in the *Persian Gulph*, that the *Persians* were obliged to make Peace with him upon Conditions, of which this was one, that he should have half the Profits of these Customs, and 5 *Persian* Horses every Year. --- But *Hamilton* seems to hint that the *Portuguese* have no longer a Factory there, and the Town makes no great Figure in Trade: For the many Insults the *Muskat Arabs* give it with their Fleet frighten Merchants of considerable Stock from frequenting it. *Gemelli* relates the singular Method of building Boats here. Instead of Iron Nails they use some Pins of Cane, or *Bamboas*, joining the Boards together with Packthread and little Lines made of Rushes. Instead of Anchors they use large Stones bored through; and for Oars they've a Pole with a little round Board tied at the End of it.

CONGO (*African*), or LOWER GUINEA, in general or at large, has UPPER GUINEA, or more particularly the Kingdom of *Benin*, on the N. the *Ethiopic Ocean* W. the Kingdom of *Mataman* (which is reckon'd Part of *Casreria*) S.; but its Boundaries E. and N. E. are not well known; only we find in the Maps on that Side the Country *Mozumbokallunga*, that of *Jaga Casanii*, & the Kingd. of *Makoko* or *Anziko*. The Extent fr. Cape *Lopo* in S. lat. 1. to Cape *Negro* lat. 23. 30. is about 16. degr. 30 min. or about 990 *English* m. But how far E. is not known. As the Inhabitants differ much in their Characters and Manners, we give Account of them in the several Articles of their diverse Countries. Congo in general is divided into 3 Parts, each of which is again subdivided. The 4 most considerable Parts, under which the others may be comprehended, are *Loango*, *Congo Proper*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*. The Kingdom of

CONGO PROPER is bounded on N. by the River *Zaire*, E. it has a Ridge of Mountains and the Kingdom of *Matamba*; S. it borders on that of *Angola*, from which the River *Dande* parts it, and W. it has the *Atlantic*, or *Ethiopian Ocean*. Its Extent along the Sea-Coast fr. the Mouth of the *Zaire* to Cape *Dande* is about 60 leag. tho' within Land E. it's much broader, but how far is not ascertain'd. *Dapper* makes it 180 leag. fr. Sea E. It's water'd by several Rivers, the most considerable being the *Zaire*, or great River of *Congo*, which 'tis said springs from 3 Lakes; the 1st call'd *Zambre*, out of which the *Nile* issues; the 2d *Zaire*, which forms the Rivers *Lelunde* and *Coanze*; and the 3d is a Lake made by the *Nile*. The chief of all is the *Zambre*, which is, as 'twere, the Centre from which proceed all the Rivers in that Part of *Africa*. But these Things are somewhat uncertain. 'Tis more certain, that the Mouth of the *Zaire* lies S. lat. 5. 40. is 3 m. broad, & runs with a very strong Current into Sea. 'Tis not navigable above 25 leag. up, because Rocks in the Middle cause very great Overfalls. Several little Brooks run from or fall into this River, which not only water the Country, but are also very convenient for Merchants, &c. who go in Canoes from one Village to another. In the Mouth of this River are two Islands, call'd *Boma* or *Bommo*, & *Quintalla*, and several others higher up, very well peopled. Their Inhabitants make little Account of the K. of *Congo*, and refuse to pay him Tribute. [See BOMA here.] The other Rivers are reckon'd the *Umbre* or *Vambre*, *Brancare*, *Barbele* or *Verbele*, *Lelunde*, *Ambrisi*, *Encocoquematari*, *Onza*, *Libongo* or *Lemba*, & *Dande*.

Dande. Most of the Inhabitants are black as Pitch. Some have black curl'd Hair. They're all short and well made, and have black or blue Eyes; nor are their Lips thick like as of other Negroes. They're proud and haughty towards one another, yet civil and obliging to Strangers, but very apt to get drunk when they can get Wine or Brandy. They have a brisk lively Wit; but not so quick at acting as at talking; and when the *Portuguese* join not with them in Battle are generally worsted; for 20 *Europeans* would put to flight 200. They're much addicted to Thievery, which is not punishable among them. The most dangerous Robbers are some Noblemen, and sometimes the King's own Children, who being out of Favour know no other Way how to subsist. People of Quality wear long and broad Cloaks of Cloth or Serge, under which a white Shirt, & a kind of Damask or Sattin Petticoat tied to their Waist. They also use Stuffs, made here, of the Bark or Leaves of Palm-trees, died red or black. On their Legs they wear Boots, on their Heads white Cotton Caps. They've also Gold or Silver Sashes, and Necklaces of red Coral. The Women cover their Breasts, contrary to other *Negroes*. Since the Inhabitants have been converted to the *Roman Catholic* Religion, Marriages are celebrated accordingly; and yet these blessed Converts have Liberty to take as many Concubines as they please. When young Virgins are tired of being single, they anoint with Oil, and rub themselves with the red Wood of *Majumba*, and go and live in a little dark House, where they receive the Embraces of young Sparks, and after a Month's Experience chuse them that pleas'd 'em best for Husbands. They superstitiously imagine Man to be naturally immortal, and that none dies but by Poison, or when his Relations in the other World call him. So that when the Head of a Family, Man or Woman, dies, the Death is imputed to the Survivor. Whereupon the Relations being met strip him (or her) of all the Effects, torment him a whole Week, and tear his Skin, telling him he must expiate the Death of their Friend. They then try him, or her; and if found guilty, he's turn'd out; if not, he or she's again put in Possession. The King's Revenues arise from the Tribute of the Lords of the several Provinces, his Vassals, which Tribute consists in *Simbos* [Little Shells, that serve instead of Money both here and in several other Parts of Africa], Millet, and Cattle. And, all Expences being defray'd, His *Congesse Majesty* has about 100 Crowns left for Housekeeping. There are however some of his Vassals generous enough to present him also with a Couple of Goats; others only some Fruit, Palm-wine, Nuts, or Oil. Their Year begins with their Winter Season, about the 13th of May. The Months are measur'd by the Course of the Moon; and the 7 Days of the Week are distinguish'd by 7 Markets successively kept in several Places; but they've no Division of Days into Hours. Before the *Portuguese* came the People were immerst in the grossest Idolatry, each chusing a God at his own Fancy; so that they worshipp'd large Snakes, Goats, Tygers, and other Wild Beasts, Birds, Plants, Trees, and even Skins of Animals stuff'd with Straw. But above 250 Years ago Christianity, or something like it, but extremely corrupted, was establish'd among them. But tho' they outwardly profess the same, the greatest Part are still Idolaters in their Hearts, and secretly worship their former Gods of Tygers, Leopards, Wolves, &c. imagining that otherwise they could not escape their Fury, and paying greater Veneration to their King than to the True God. Thus have they, says *Dapper*, 2 Strings to their Bow, the *Roman Catholic* and the *Pagan* Religion. When the *Saints* won't hear 'em, they invoke their *Idols*. This Kingdom is generally divided into 6 Provinces. Along the Coast *Songo* and *Bamba*; to N. E. *Sundi* and *Pango*; E. *Bata*; in the Middle *Pemba*. To which must be added the Territories of *Amalaca*, *Dembo*, *Ambuila*, *Quingengo*, *Dambi Augonga*, *Ovando*, and *Sova Carvanga*. Also *Canga* and *Cundi*, on both Sides the River *Cango*, and *Enfelo* between the *Bamba* and *Ovande*. It ought to be added, that tho' this Country is subject to several *Negro* Princes, as aforesaid, yet as the *Portuguese* have a great many Settlements not only on the Coast but in the Inland, they pretend to the Dominion of the Whole, and that those Princes are their Vassals. However the Trade is open to all Nations of *Europe*. The Capital of the *Portuguese* Settlements here is the City of *Loango*.

CONGON, or *Congoun*, in the *Farsistan*, *Persia*, stands on S. Side a large River about 95 m. fr. *Bender-Rick* to S. E. It makes a pretty good Figure in Trade; for most of the Pearls caught at *Babara* are brought hither for a Market, & many fine Horses are sent hence into the *Indies*, where they sell them.

CONGOS River. See DARIEN.

CONHAM. See KINGSWOOD.

CONI, *Cunio*, *Cunenum*, in *Piedmont*, about 34 m. S. of *Turin*, 32 S. E. of *Pignerol*, 44 S. W. fr. *Genoa*, 25 N. W. of *Oneglia*, and 35 N. of *Nice*, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 44. 15. is a fam'd strong Town, built on a Hill, and defended by a stout high Castle at the Conflux of the Rivers *Stura* and *Greza*, and so fortified by Art and Nature, that it hath often withstood the Efforts of the *French*, and was never taken by them but once, viz. in 1641. after a stout Defence. The last Time they attempted it was in 1744, when great Numbers both of *French* and *Spaniards* were destroy'd in their Attacks, as well as by the Badness of the Season, and of the Roads in their Retreat. A Battle was also fought near it during the said last Siege, wherein great Numbers were killed on both Sides, and the King of *Sardinia* was obliged to retire and leave the *French* Masters of the Field. However, he found Opportunity of throwing a Reinforcement of Troops into the City during the Action, and the Enemy were soon after obliged to retire from before it.

CONIMBRICA, antiently a City of *Lusitania*, on the S. Bank of the *Munda*, out of the Ruins of which has arisen the modern *Coimbra*.

CONINGSTON, in *Lancashire*, by the Lake call'd *Coningston* Water (which is 5 m. long and near 1 broad) is sometimes call'd *Fleming-Coningston*, to distinguish it from another on the other Side the Lake, call'd *Monks-Coningston*.

CONIMERE, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, was many Years of Note for an *English* Factory, till on their purchasing *Fort St. David* they transferr'd it thither.

CONINGTON, *Huntingdonshire*, near *Stilton*, at the Head of the River which forms *Ug-Meer*, *Brick-Meer*, and *Whittlesey-Meer*, where was found the Skeleton of a Fish near 20 f. long, lying in perfect Sile, above 6 f. below the Surface of the Ground, and as much above the Level of the Fens.

CONISIDE, in *Lancashire*, near *Swart-Moor*.

CONNAUGHT Province, in *Ireland*, (in *Latin* call'd *Conachia*, and *Connaught* by the *Irish*) is separated from the Province of *Leinster* on E. by the *Shannon* (which also parts it fr. *Munster*) on S. and S. E. has the Province of *Ulster* & Part of the W. Ocean W. 'Tis 130 m. long fr. *Cape Lean* the most S. Point of *Thomond*, to the N. Parts of *Letrim*, about 84 broad fr. the E. Points of *Letrim* to *Black-Harbour* in the W. Parts of *Mayo*, and about 500 in Circumference, containing, according to *Templeman*, an Area of 6072 square Miles. In some Places 'tis verdant and pleasant, in others gloomy and dangerous, being thick set with Bogs and Woods, and the Air sullied with vaporous Mists. The Soil is fruitful enough, and abounds with Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and Honey. It has many convenient Creeks for Navigation, but few Rivers of Note besides the *Shannon*. The chief are, 1. *Moy*, in the County of *Mayo*, which for a little Way divides it from *Sligo*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. 2. The *Suck* divides *Roscommon* into *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon* near *Clonefert*. 3. The *Drogha*, in the County of *Thomond*, which falls into the *Shannon* E. of *Clare*. 4. *Gyll* in *Gallway* runs into the Bay of that Name. *Camden* says the S. Part of this Country was inhabited by the *Conceni*, descended fr. the *Gangani* of *Spain*, who were originally *Scythians*, and drank the Blood of Horses, as *Silius* tells us; a Thing not unusual among the antient wild *Irish*. The Province was a Kingdom of itself till conquer'd by certain *English* Adventurers in the Reign of *K. Henry II.* 'Twas not long after so neglected by the *English* that 'twas canton'd again amongst the *Irish* and degenerate *English*, till *Tir Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Defeat this Province was also reduced to the *English* Government, but never so thoroughly conquer'd as the rest till the last War. 'Tis govern'd by a principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant. This, which is the worst of all the 4 Provinces, contains 1 Archbishopric, 5 Bishoprics, 7 Market Towns, and 8 Marts or Places of Trade and Commerce, 12 Boroughs that return Parliament Men, 24 old Castles, besides modern Fortresses, and 366 Parishes. 'Tis divided into 6 Counties, subdivided into 51 Baronies. The Counties are *Thomond* or *Clare*, *Gallway*, *Mayo*, *Roscommon*, *Sligo*, *Letrim*.

CONNECTICUT Colony, which also comprehends *Newhaven*, in *New England*, is bounded on W. by *New-York*, divided fr. *Long-Island* by an Arm of the Sea S. and *Rhode-Island* E. with Part of the *Massachusetts-Colony*, and the other Part of it N. 'Tis fr. *Stoniton* in *New-London-County* to *Rye* on the Borders of *New-York* about 100 m. long, and from *Saybrook* in *New-London-County* to the Borders of *Hampshire* about

about 70 broad. The *Connecticut River*, which is one of the largest and best Rivers in *New England*, runs thro' the Heart of this Province, dividing into several Branches, & is navigable above 40 m. for large Vessels; and much farther for small. The Country on both its Sides, especially the upper Parts, being full of Timber, here 'tis they produce so great a Quantity of Tar and Turpentine, which is now become a Merchandize, and they send great Quantities to *Europe*. There are several Towns on the Banks of this River, some well built and peopled. The Business on this River is the cutting of Lumber, viz. Knee Timber and Plank for Ship-building, Deals, Baulks & Spars for House-building, Masts & Yards for Ships, some exceeding large; and several Masts have indeed serv'd for 1st and 2d Rate Men of War. The great Floats of Timber brought down has much improv'd its Navigation. Several Sorts of Metals have been found hercabout, as Lead, Iron, Copper. The Iron is actually at Work, and likely to be much improv'd; but Attempts to raise a Stock for working the Copper have often fail'd. In short, this Colony is powerful, populous, and increasing, notwithstanding all Discouragements. On its Coast are 8 convenient Ports. 'Twas more than 20 Years ago the Inhabitants were computed at least 30,000. The 2 first Counties on the Coast are *Fairfield & Newhaven*. It must be noted, that this Colony, tho' so usually stiled a Province of *New England*, is a distinct Government, and of a different Form, from that of *New England*, having the Choice of their own Governor, Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly, as the Colony of *Rhode-Island* has (tho' that also is frequently deem'd dependent on *New England*), and these are all Charter-Governments.

CONNISBOROW, in the *W. Riding, Yorkshire*, on the S. W. Side of *Doncaster*, has the Out-Walls of an old Castle, to which *Hengist* the *Saxon* General is said to have retired, after having been routed by *Aurel. Ambrosius*, & near which 'tis said he was buried. This Castle, in *British* call'd *Caer-Conan*, stands on a Rock within View of the River *Don*.

CONNOR City, in the County of *Antrim* and Prov. of *Ulster, Ireland*, 28 m. fr. *Dunluce*, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 54. 50. is a small Bishopric united to *Down*, but otherwise of no Note.

CONOVIVM, now CONWAY.

CONQUERNA, or *Conquee*, a Port Town of *Britany, France*, sit. on the Bay of *Biscay*, 40 m. S. W. of *Brest*, and 28 N. W. of *Port Lewis*, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 47. 55.

CONQUET, in Latin *Conquestus*, in the Diocese of *Leon, Britany, France*, is a small City with a good Port and Road on the N. of *Cape St. Malo*, 5 leag. fr. *Brest* to S. W.; W. lon. 4. 46. lat. 48. 26. The nearest Cape is call'd the Cape of *Conquet*, and it also gives Name to the Road between it and the Islands of *Belinquier, Molines, &c.*

CONRARDSBURG is a *Dutch* Fortrefs, upon a high Hill call'd *St. Iago*, in *Fety*, on the Coast of *Guinea Proper*, a beautiful quadrangular Fort, strengthen'd with 4 good Batteries, besides 4 lesser which it has on the Out-Wall that encompasses it.

CONSTANCE BISHOPRIC, in *Swabia, Germany*, lies on both Sides the Lake of that Name, and the Borders of *Switzerland*, amongst the Allies of which 'tis commonly reckon'd, and indeed Part of it may be said to lie in *Switzerland*, as well as Part in *Germany*, they being only divided by the Lake. 'Tis S. E. fr. *Furstenberg*, and E. fr. the Canton of *Schaffhausen*. 'Tis about 30 m. E. and W. and 24 S. and N. where broadest, including the Lake. The Bishop besides being a Baron, Count, and Prince of the Empire, was Sovereign of *Constance* City before 'twas made Imperial, and is said to have 1000 Castles and Villages under his Jurisdiction, 6 Deanries, divided into 1760 Parishes, 17,000 Priests, and 400 Convents. He has his Marshal, Steward, & Chamberlain, besides his Master of the Horse, and Great Huntsman, whose Offices are hereditary, & he's perpetual Chancellor of the University of *Friburg* in the *Brigaw*, which was transferr'd in 1677 to *Constance*. His Diocese extends into the Cantons of *Schaffhausen, Zurich, and Bern*, in which he has the Collation of several Ecclesiastic Benefits, Protestant as well as Catholick. He has great Possessions also in *Turgaw* in *Switzerland*, is stiled Baron of *Richenaw*, and is Condirector of the Circle of *Swabia* with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, but 1st in the Commission. It was one of the richest and largest Bishoprics in *Germany*; but has been much reduced since the Reformation, tho' 'tis still considerable. It disputes the Navigation of the Lake with the Prince of *Furstenberg*. The Bishop's annual Revenue is computed at about 12 or 14,000 *l.* which is raised

chiefly by the Toll on the Lake and the *Rhine*. His Chapter consists of 20 Canons who attend the Choir, and 4 who are Expectants of Vacancies. The Religion is *Roman Catholick*.

CONSTANCE, Capital of the said Bishopric, (in Latin *Constantia*, in Italian *Constanza*, in High Dutch *Costnitz* or *Constantz*) is a very pretty City, pleasantly sit. on S. Side the Lake where the *Rhine* issues out of it, 30 m. N. of *Appenzel*, 53 S. W. of *Ulm*, and 63 E. of *Basil*, 45 N. E. of *Zurich*, 53 S. E. of *Friburg*, 12 W. of *Buckow*, 18 S. E. fr. *Schaffhausen*, and 325 W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 9. 10. lat. 47. 42. Some reckon it the Metropolis of *Austrian* or *Lower Swabia*. The Bishopric was transferr'd hither fr. *Windisch* in the *Ergow* in 594, and is Suffragan to *Mentz*; upon which 'twas enlarg'd, and at length fortify'd, that it withstood a great Army of *Hungarian* Savages that over-ran the Country in 938. In 1044 or 1045, an Assembly of Princes met here under Emperor *Henry III.* wherein he appeased the Troubles of *Germany* by that call'd the Peace of *Constance*, at a Juncture when were Three Popes at once, who were set aside, and another chose. In 1314 the whole City was in Danger of being quite consum'd by Fire, that began at the House of a Jew, who, because 'twas the Day of Sabbath, was so superstitious, that he chose rather to see his House burn than stir a Hand to quench it. But in 1414, a Council was here held, in that vast Edifice now call'd the Custom-house, which kindled a fatal Flame of War, that laid *Bohemia* waste for a long Time, together with several other Provinces of *Germany*. 'Twas call'd by Emperor *Sigismund* to remove a Schism in the *Roman* Church, like the former, on 3 Popes pretending equally to sole Infallibility; one set up by *Italy*, a 2d by *France*, and a 3d by *Spain*; who were all 3 deposed by this Council, and a new one chose, viz. *Martin V.* It likewise condemn'd the Doctrines of *John Wickliff*, *John Huf*, and *Jerom* of *Prague*; causing the Bones of *Wickliff* to be dug up and burnt, and *Huf* and *Jerom* to be burnt alive, tho' the former had a safe Conduct granted him by the Emperor. This Council was one of the most important Events of the 15th Century, and the greatest of all Oecumenical Synods that was ever held, considering the Dignity and Number of the Princes, Prelates, and Doctors, who assisted at it, after the Example of the Emperor himself. According to the Lists made at the Emperor's Arrival, by his Order, there were above 100,000 Foreigners then in and about this City. Not a Kingdom, Republick, State, and scarce a City or Community, in *Europe*, but had its Ambassadors or Deputies at it. Ten Popes, by Turns, presided in it, and the Emperor was hardly ever absent. 36,000 Beds were set up for New-comers, and at one Time were no less than 30,000 Horse in the City. The Pope had 600 Persons in his Retinue, and the Emperor 4000. There were 30 Cardinals, who, with 4 Patriarchs, and 2 of the Pope's Legates, had full 1200. Here were 27 Archbishops, 206 Bishops, 33 titular Bishops, above 150 other Prelates, and 203 Abbots; who altogether may be supposed to have 4 or 5000 in their Retinue. Prelates, Priests, & Presbyters, are reckon'd in short 18000; and there were 80,000 Laymen, all Strangers; above 14 Auditors of the Rota, 27 Prothonotaries, 18 Auditors of the Sacred Palace, and as many Secretaries of the Pope, who had 200 under them; and there were computed 242 Writers of Apostolic Bulls, 47 Writers Penitentiary, not reckoning 1200 Scribes or Writers of other Kingdoms, besides their Servants. The Pope and Cardinals had 123 Attornies, and 273 Proctors, with each a Man to wait on him. There were 444 Doctors of Divinity and Law, besides their Servants; exclusive of 65 Heralds at Arms, Virgers of the Consistory, Beadles, and other petty Officers, with above 1000 Persons in their Retinue. The Retinue of the Laity was numerous in Proportion. The Emperor, the 4 Electors present, with other Sovereign Princes, Dukes, Marquises, or Margraves, and Burgraves, 128 Counts, 600 Barons, &c. (who were, all, computed at no less than 10000) had 4 or 5000 Men for their Guard. There were also 116 Envoys or Deputies from several Places, with about 1600 in their Retinue, above 600 Gentlemen, and 2300 Knights and Military Officers with their Servants; and the Garrison consisted of about 2000. There were 86 Farriers, 88 Carpenters and Blacksmiths, 65 Apothecaries, 1600 Barbers, 242 Bankers, 48 Goldsmiths, 450 Shopkeepers, 250 Bakers, 75 Confectioners, 92 Smiths, 122 Shoemakers, and 228 Taylors, (all the foregoing Masters) with the Journeymen of each, 300 Vintners and Victuallers, with their Drawers, &c. 505 Musicians, 718 common Harlots (which another List, taken from a *Vienna* MS. makes 1500), and 346 Jugglers & Stage-

Stage-players. This famous Council, which lasted 4 Years, and 45 Sessions, made that infamous Canon (as *Sleidan* says in his Commentaries), *That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks, nor those suspected of Heresy*; and it asserted the Authority of a Council to be above that of a Pope. Yet in 1528 Mass was intirely abolish'd in this City. 'Twas once an Imperial City; but for refusing to conform to the *Interim* (a Regulation form'd by *Charles V.* with regard to Religious Quarrels, which was equally disgustful to both Protestants and Papists), 'twas besieged, taken, and subjected to the *Austrian* Family, who maintain'd a Governor and Garrison here with the Title of Protector, and allows the City most of its antient Privileges. It has only the Name of a Free Imperial City, tho' it owes no manner of Subjection to its Bishop. 'Tis a populous rich Place, and has considerable Trade by means of its Lake, and the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, which comes out of it not above a Musquet-shot below the Town, and runs into the Lake of *Zell* call'd the *Cellarsee*, by a Canal on which the Town is situate. 'Tis well built, and strongly fortify'd. The Churches, and particularly the Cathedral, are very magnificent, and the Exchange, Town-house, Markets, Bridges, &c. &c. very stately; as is the Bishop's Palace in the Suburb of *Petershausen*, which was fortified in 1635, when the *Swedes* under Count *Horn* came to besiege the City. This Suburb, which is on the N. Side towards *Swabia*, is separated from the City by the *Rhine*, with a Bridge over it 336 Paces in Length, under which is a Mill that moves 16 Millstones at once, by several well-contriv'd Machines. The Bridge is of Wood, except 6 Arches which are Stone, at one End of it. The City may be consider'd as 3 Places that are contiguous to one another, but separated by Walls and a Ditch. The W. Part has but few Houses; so that what lies between that and the Lake is properly the City, which communicates with another Part to S. by 2 Gates. The University was transferr'd hither from *Friburg* on that City's falling into the Hands of the *French* in 1677. The Building where the above Council met was begun in 1338, is 75 Paces long and 38 broad. The Jesuits have a College here and an indifferent Church; here being besides 5 Convents of Friars, 2 Nunneries, 4 Parish Churches. Tho' this City be subject to the Emperor, yet it has a sort of Senate. 'Tis govern'd by 2 Burgomasters, a Grand Bailiff, 24 Counsellors, and 18 other Persons.

CONSTANCE LAKE (in *Latin* call'd *Acronius*, *Lacus Potamicus*, or *Brigantinus* from *Bregentz* Town) is the largest in *Germany*, being according to *Dr. Nicholson* 7 Germ. m. long, but not more than 2 or 3 broad. It runs from S. E. to N. W. along Part of the E. Side of *Switzerland*, which it separates from *Swabia*. It has fine clear Water, and abounds with the Fish that are commonly found in Lakes. Its Banks are almost cover'd with good Towns for sake of Trade and Fishing. The *Rhine* enters it at *Bregentz*, and goes out near *Stein*. 'Tis a vulgar Error that this Lake never freezes; for 'twas froze in 1572, and again in 1596, when 2 of the Burghers of *Constance* went upon the Ice to measure it, and found it to be 43650 f. over fr. *Romishorn* to *Buchorn*. 'Tis divided into 2 Arms over against *Constance*, of which the E. most is called the Lake of *Bodmer* or *Uberlingen*, in *Latin* *Lacus Acronius*, and that of the W. the Lake of *Zell* or *Cellersee*, in *Latin* *Lacus Venetus*. The former is the largest; for it reaches from *Bregentz* to the old Fort *Podmen*, and is called *Bodensee*.

CONSTANTINA Province, now in the *Algerine* Dominion, *Africa*, so called from its Capital, borders on E. to Parts of *Tunis* and *Bona*, having the Kingdom of *Labez* W. the *Atlas* S. and the *Mediterranean* Part of *Bona* N. In other Words, It's bounded by the *Mediterranean* N. by the River *Guadilbar* (which separates it from the Kingdom of *Tunis*) E. *Biledulgerid* S. and the Prov. of *Bugia* W. It has a fruitful Soil, the Low-lands abounding in Corn, Fruit, &c. and the Mountains with Pasture, and other Necessaries of Life. The hot Springs near its Capital breed vast Numbers of Snails; and these the silly People, especially the Women, take to be malicious Devils, that do them all the Hurt they can, giving them violent Fevers, &c. And their *Marabots*, or pretended Conjuror-Priests, make their Advantage of such Silliness, by pretended Magick, such as killing a Pullet, and putting it into a Dish with a Wax-candle, &c. Those on the Mountains are stout and warlike, and often at War against each other on Account of their Wives, who love Change, and being tired of one Husband in one Place, go in Quest of a fresh one in another. They are reckon'd so numerous as to be able bring 40,000 Men into the Field.

CONSTANTINA, Capital of the foregoing, being antiently *CIRTA*, we refer to the Article under that Name; needing here only to add, that it's sit. 125 m. S. E. of *Algiers* & 90 S. of *Bona*, E. lon. 7. lat. 35. 30. and being now subject to *Algiers*, it's the Residence of the E. Governor. They call it *Cassuntina*, and keep its Fortifications in extraordinary good Repair, tho' the City itself falls so vastly short of its pristine Splendor. It has yet about 1000 Houses pretty well built, the Streets being large, and every Trade having its particular Quarter. The Governor keeps a Guard of 300 Spahi's & 1500 Moors at his own Expence. The Citadel, wherein he resides, is on the N. Side. The ignorant superstitious People have a Notion that this Place was once a College, the Master and Scholars of which, being very wicked, were turned into Stone.

CONSTANTINE, in *Cornwall*, stands on a Hill, among Tin-works, between *Helfton* and *Falmouth*. Near its Church, where once stood a Cross, it is said, a Buff Bag was found, full of Silver Pieces, some of *K. Arthur's* [But what's become of them?] and some of *K. Canute's* Coin.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Authors are divided in Opinion with respect to the Motives of the Emp. *CONSTANTINE's* building this City. *Zosimus* writes, he did it out of Hatred to the *Romans*, who scorned and insulted him for having embraced a new Religion. *Eutropius* says he did it to display his Power, in being able in a few Years to build a City equal to *Rome*, which for so many Ages had so deservedly been look'd on as the Wonder of the Universe. Others, that he, disliking *Rome* for Reasons unknown, resolv'd to build another City for His Imperial Residence. That he disliked *Rome* is plain; for tho' he had been Master of that Metropolis of the Empire near 20 Years, he had never made any long Stay in it, but pass'd most of his Time in *Gaul* and in *Thrace*. The first Place he chose to execute his Design was between *Troas* and antient *Ilium* on the Coast of *Asia*; but changing his Mind, upon a Vision he had, or imagined to have had, he resolv'd to enlarge the antient City of *BYZANTIUM*, and make it the second, or if he could the first, of the Empire. He began with extending the Walls of that antient City from Sea to Sea; and, while some of the Workmen were busied in rearing them, others were employ'd in raising within them a great Number of stately Buildings, and among the rest a Palace no-ways inferior in Magnificence and Extent to that of *Rome*. As he design'd to fix his own Court there, and was desirous the succeeding Emperors should follow his Example, and honour his new City with their ordinary Residence, he spared no Cost nor Labour to render it both beautiful and convenient. With this View he built a Capitol & Amphitheatre, made a *Circus maximus*, several Forums, Portico's, and public Baths, and divided the whole City into 14 Regions, securing the Inhabitants with many wholesome Laws, and granting them great Privileges and Immunities. By this Means *BYZANTIUM* became in a short Time one of the most flourishing and populous Cities of the Empire, whole Families flocking thither from all Parts, especially from *Pontus*, *Thrace*, and *Asia*, *Constantine* having appointed, by a Law then enacted, that such as had Lands in those Countries should not be able to dispose of them, nor even leave them at their Death to their Heirs, unless they had a House in this his new City. The Common People were enticed thither from the different and most distant Provinces, and even from *Rome* itself, by his Largesses, and the great Quantities of Corn, Oil, and Meat, that were daily distributed among them. But however desirous he was to see his new City fill'd with People, yet cared he not it should be inhabited by any but Christians; for his Vision gave him not the least Intimation, as it should seem, that he was building this mighty City for the Mightiest Enemies of Christianity, the *Turks*, &c. He therefore accordingly caused Idols to be pulled down, and the old Temples to be consecrated to the True GOD. He built besides an incredible Number of Churches, and caused Crosses to be erected in all the Squares and Public Places. When most of the Buildings were finished, the Emperor, on May 11. A. D. 330, the 25th of his Reign, caused his new City, by a very solemn Dedication, to be consecrated according to *Cedrenus* to the Virg. *Mary*, but according to *Eusebius* to the God of Martyrs. Some modern *Greek* Writers tell us this Ceremony was perform'd by the Fathers of the Council of *Nice*; that the Ceremony lasted 40 Days; & that *Constantine* during the whole Time caused an immense Quantity of all Sorts of Provisions to be daily distributed among the Populace. It was on this Occasion that he styl'd the new City fr. his own Name *CONSTANTINOPLE*, i. e. the City of *Constantine*, and likewise *SECOND*, or as others will have it

NEW, ROME. At the same Time he equall'd it to antient Rome, granting it the same Rights, Immunities, and Privileges, enjoy'd by that Metropolis. He establish'd a Senate, and other Magistrates, with Power and Authority equal to those of the Roman, and declared this his *New Rome* the Metropolis of the East, as *Old Rome* was of the West. *Constantine*, having accomplish'd this Great Work, according to some in 5, according to others in 2, Years, fixed his Residence in the new City, and never more return'd to Rome. By this Removal the Roman Empire receiv'd a fatal Stroke, and shrunk by Degrees into nothing. *Constantius*, Son of the said *Constantine*, finished the Walls, which it seems his Father had not perfected, repair'd at great Expence many of the Buildings, and embellish'd the City with Fountains, Baths, and other stately Edifices: And *Julian*, after him, enrich'd that Metropolis (which was the Place of his Nativity) with many Privileges, form'd a large Harbour to shelter the Ships from the S. Wind, built a magnificent Porch leading to it, and in another Porch a stately Library, in which he lodged all his Books. We could make this a very extensive Article by relating the remarkable Events which have betided this famous City; but we want Room for but these very few, very briefly thus: — *Anno* 404, the Sky appear'd all in a Flame over it, and terrified the Inhabitants, and the Emperor (*Arcadius*) himself, to such a Degree, that, abandoning the City, they retired to the Fields. It was revealed (as *St. Austin* writes) to a pious Person, that *Constantinople* was on a certain Day to be consumed by Fire sent from Heaven. When that Day came, the said Phenomenon appear'd over the City; but it vanish'd some Time after, leaving it unhurt; the Inhabitants, who had given Credit to the Prediction, having by a timely sincere Repentance prevented the Execution of the Sentence. Thus *St. Austin*, in a Sermon which he preached a few Years after. *Anno* 440, this City was surrounded with the Walls which *Socrates* styles the great Walls. Those which had been built by *Constantine the Great* were pulled down, and this new Work of 20 m. erected instead. *Sept.* 2. 465, a Fire broke out, and rag'd so violently for 6 whole Days and Nights, that it reduced to Ashes 8 of the 14 Quarters into which the City was divided. In 477, another dreadful Fire happen'd, which consum'd great Part of the City, with the Library containing 120,000 Volumes, and the Works of *Homer*, written, 'tis said, in Gold Characters, on the Great Gut of a Dragon, 120 f. long. About the Year 532, happen'd here the greatest Tumult, &c. we find mention'd in History, in which were 30,000 Citizens cut in Pieces on the Spot, an incredible Number of them soon after murder'd, and many stately Buildings laid in Ashes. And in the 23d Year of *Constantine VI.* (who, from having desil'd the Font at his Baptism, was nick-nam'd *Copronymus*) being the Year of our Lord 763, a most prodigious Frost began on Oct. 1. and lasted to the latter End of February; when at *Constantinople* both Seas were frozen for 100 m. from the Shore, the Ice being so thick as to bear the heaviest Carriages, and cover'd with Snow 20 Cubits deep. When the Frost broke, Mountains of Ice and frozen Snow, being driven by the Winds thro' the Streights, did a great deal of Damage to the Walls and Castle of this City. We pass over all the other numerous Events 'till we come to the grand Revolution so necessary to be told for the orderly introducing an Account of this noble City as to its modern State. *April* 6, 1453. Sultan *Mohammed II.* sat down before it with an Army of 300,000 Men. The Besieged behaved with the utmost Bravery, and by frequent Sallies cut off vast Numbers of the Enemy, and destroy'd their Works. *Mohammed* increas'd his Army, by continual Reinforcements, to 400,000, and batter'd the Walls Night and Day, and a Fleet of 300 Ships block'd the City up by Sea. But 4 *Genoese* and 1 *Greek* Ship, sailing into the midst of them, sunk some, disabled others, and made dreadful Havock of the Whole, and brought the City Relief of Corn, &c. But the Besieged being tired out, the Emperor (*Constantine XV.*) sent to the Sultan, offering to acknowledge himself his Vassal, and pay yearly Tribute, if he would raise the Siege, and go away. To which *Mohammed* answer'd, he was determin'd to have the City; but if he would deliver it up immediately, he would yield *Peloponnesus* to him, and other Provinces to his Brothers. This *Constantine* rejected. Tuesday May 29, the *Turks* began the fatal Attack, at 3 in the Morning; and, after a prodigious Number were killed, the Enemy took the City by Storm, put the Emperor, Nobles, and Inhabitants, to the Sword, & plunder'd it for three 3 Days successively; when *Mohammed* enter'd it in Triumph, chose it for the Seat of his own Empire, and promised all the Natives that would

return Liberty to live unmolested, with the free Exercise of the Christian Religion. ---- Thus was lost *Constantinople* under *Constantine XV.* which *Constantine I.* had founded: Thus was dissolved the *Constantinopolitan Roman Empire*: And thus fell that noble City into the too tenacious Hands of the *Great Turk.* ---- This City is by the *Turks* now called STAMBUL, or STAMBOUL, and by the modern *Greeks* ISTAMPOLI or STAMPOLI. It's the Capital of the *Turkish Empire*, seated at the most E. Point of *Romania*, on a Neck of Land which juts out towards *Anatolia*, from which 'tis separated by a Canal or Streight about 1 m. broad. The Sea of *Marmora* washes its Walls on the S. Side, and a Gulph of the Canal of *Constantinople*, or *Thracian Bosphorus*, waters it on N. It's about 690 m. from *Vienna* in *Austria* to S. E. 950 S. W. fr. *Moscow*, 1200 S. E. fr. *Stockholm*, 660 E. fr. *Rome*, 1140 S. E. fr. *Paris*, and 1435 S. E. fr. *London*, E. lon. 28. 40. lat. 41. This City with its Suburb is the largest in *Europe*. Its Situation is the most agreeable and advantageous in the Universe. It seems as if the Canal of the *Dardanelles* and that of the *Black Sea* were made on Purpose to bring it the Riches of the 4 Quarters of the World. Those of the *Mogul*, the *Indies*, the remotest North, *China*, and *Japon*, come by Way of the *Black Sea*; and by the Canal of the *White Sea*, or Sea of *Marmora*, come the Merchandizes of *Arabia*, *Egypt*, *Ethiopia*, the Coast of *Africa*, the *West-Indies*, and whatever *Europe* produces. These 2 Canals are as the Door of *Constantinople*. The N. and S. which are the ordinary Winds there, are as 'twere the 2 Leaves of the Door. When the N. Wind blows, the S. Door is shut, — that is, nothing can come in from the S. Coast. This Door opens when the S. Wind reigns. If you will not allow these Winds to be called the Door, you must allow them to be at least the Keys of the City. *Thewenot* will not have *Constantinople* to be so large as *Paris*, and but 10 or 12 m. about. *Spon* allows it 15; but *Turnesfort* thinks its Compass to be 23 m. To which if you add 12 for the Suburbs of *Galata*, *Cassun-Pacha*, *Pera*, *Topana*, and *Fundukli*, the Circumference of this vast City will be 34 or 35 m. It is of triangular Figure, 2 of whose Sides are washed by the Sea, and the 3d is on the firm Land. To the 2 first they allow 7 m. and 9 to the 3d. The Walls are very good. Those of the Land Side have a double Range 20 f. from each other, and defended by a flat-bottom'd Ditch about 25 f. broad. The Outer Wall, which is about 12 f. high, is defended by 250 low Towers. The inner is about 20 f. high, and its Towers, which answer to those of the other, are well proportion'd. The Battlements, Courtines, and Port-holes, are well contrived. These Works consist mostly of Freestone. The Walls that are washed by the Sea look as if disregarded. There's no going round them, because of the several Out-juttings to the Water. There's no Warf or Key. Some Part of the Walls, especially toward the Port, are saddled with Houses. From the Point of the Seraglio to the Seven Towers are 7 Gates; and 5 Land-wards, and 11 on the Port. But whichever Gates you go in at you mount an Ascent. 'Tis a very tiresome City for Foot-travellers; Persons of Note go on Horseback. It affords a fine Prospect to those who behold it from without. Nothing can be more delightful than with one Glance to discover all the Houses, whose Roofings, Terrasses, Balconies, and Gardens, form a Variety of Amphitheatres, set off with Bezeftines [*Places, like our Changes, for selling Wares*], Caravanseas, Seraglio's, and especially Mosques. The latter, tho' hideous for Bulk, yet in Appearance have nothing about 'em but what's beautiful, the Defects and Odnesses of the *Turkish* Architecture not being discern'd at Distance. Rather, their principal Domes, with other little Domes, both cover'd with Lead or Gilding, their slender very high Towers, with Crescents at Top, all together yield a charming Spectacle to one at the Entrance of the Canal of the *Black Sea*. And yet scarce any Place within more deceives Expectation; for the Streets are narrow, dark, steep, ill pav'd or not at all. The only Street practicable is that which leads from the Seraglio to the Gate of *Adrianople*; the rest looking like so many Cut-throat Lanes. Private Houses are mean and beggarly, small, low, ill built, of Wood, Earth, or, at best, but rough unhewn Stone. However, you frequently meet with good Buildings, Bagnios, Bazars, and some Houses of Great Men, built with Lime and Sand, and angled with Freestone, the Apartments running very cleverly into one another. As the Houses are thus built of Wood and Mud, a Fire often consumes Thousands in a Day. 'Twould be no great Damage were nothing but the Houses destroy'd, for they cost but a Trifle to build again; and there's Wood enough

enough on the Coasts of the *Black Sea* to rebuild *Constantinople* once a Year; but a World of Families are utterly undone by the burning their Wares. They've found no other Remedy to prevent the whole Town from being devour'd by the Flames, but the blowing up a great many Houses; for otherwise the Conflagration would become general. The Foreign Merchants here have of late prudently built at *Galata* (one of the Suburbs) very substantial Ware-houses of Free-stone standing single, with no more Windows than barely necessary, the Shutters whereof, as well as the Doors, cover'd with Iron Plates. The Mosques, of which 7 are stil'd *Royal*, are very handsome Edifices in their Kind, and kept in good Condition. They stand every one single, within a spacious Inclosure planted with fine Trees, and adorn'd with delicate Fountains. They suffer not a Dog to enter the Mosques, nor presumes any one to hold Discourse in those Inclosures, nor do the least irreverent Actions; & tho' the Architecture of the Mosques be inferior to ours, yet fail they not to make Impression on Beholders by their Largeness and Solidity. The Domes are of exact Proportion, & accompanied with other smaller ones, which make them appear full and comely to the Eye. 'Tis not so with their Minarets, which are Spires as high as any of our Belfreys, and small about, in a manner, as a Ninepin. These are a great Ornament to the Mosques, and to the whole Town, nor have we any Works of that Boldness among us. *St. Sophia* is the most perfect of all these Mosques. Its Situation is advantageous, for it stands in one of the finest Parts of the City, at the Top of the antient *Byzantium*, and of an Eminence that descends gradually to the Sea by the Point of the Seraglio. This Church, which is certainly the finest Structure in the World next to *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, looks very unwieldy without. The Plan is almost square; and the Dome rests outward on 4 prodigious large Towers, which have been added of late Years to support this vast Building, and make it immoveable, in a Country where whole Cities are often overthrown by Earthquakes. The Frontispiece has nothing grand, nor answerable to the Idea Men have of *St. Sophia*. You first enter in at a Portico about 18 f. broad, which in the Time of the Emperors served for a *Vestibulum*. This Portico communicates with the Church by 9 Marble Folding-Doors, the Leaves whereof, being Brass, adorn'd with Bass-Relieves, are extremely magnificent. On the middlemost are Figures of Mosaic-Work and Paintings. This *Vestibulum* is join'd to another, which is parallel to it, but has but 5 Brazen Doors. You enter not frontwise into these 2 *Vestibulums*, but at Doors open'd at the Sides: And, according to the Rules of the *Greek Church*, these *Vestibulums* were necessary for the placing those that were distinguish'd either for being about to receive the Sacrament or undergo publick Penance. Parallel to these *Vestibulums* [or *Entries*] the *Turks* have built a great Cloister for lodging the Officers of the Mosque. A Dome of admirable Structure holds the Place of a Nave. At the Foot of it runs a Colonnade, which supports a Gallery 30 f. broad, the Arch-work whereof is exquisite. In the Interspaces of the Columns the Parapet is adorn'd with Crosses in *Basso-Relievo*, which the *Turks* have spared. This is by some call'd *Constantine's Gallery*, and was formerly set apart for the Women. At the Roof and on the Cornish of the Dome runs a Balustrade, no broader than just for one to pass at a Time, and above is another. These Balustrades make a wonderful Show at the Time of their *Ramadan*, when they're all adorn'd with Lamps. The Columns of this Dome have scarce any Belly or Swelling, and their Chapters are of a singular Order. The Dome is 108 f. in the Clear; i. e. from Wall to Wall, and rests upon 4 huge Figures about 48 f. thick. The Arch seems a perfect Demisquare, illuminated with 24 Windows in a Circumference. From the E. Part of this Dome you pass strait on to the Demi-dome which terminates the Edifice. This Dome, or Shell, was the Christian Sanctuary in which was the Great Altar. *Mohammed II.* having, as before related, conquer'd the City, went and sat here with his Legs crossed under him after the *Turks* Manner; and having said his Prayers, he caused himself to be shav'd; and then he fasten'd to one of the Pillars where was the Patriarch's Throne a fine Piece of embroider'd Stuff, with *Arabic* Characters on it, which had serv'd as a Skreen in the Mosque of *Mecca*: And this was the new Consecration of *St. Sophia*. There's at present in this Sanctuary nothing but the Niche where they keep the Koran. It looks towards *Mecca* [which Way the *Turks* always turn when they say their Prayers]. The *Musti's* Chair is hard by, raised on several Steps, on the Side of which is a kind of Pulpit for the Officers to repeat certain

Prayers in. This Mosque, built like a *Great Cross*, is in the Clear 252 f. long, and 228 broad. The Dome takes up almost all this Square. 'Tis assured there are no fewer than 107 Columns of different Marble, of Porphyry or *Egyptian* Granate. The whole is pav'd with Varieties of Marble. The Incrustations of the Gallery are Mosaic, mostly done with Cubes of Glass. These Dice or Cubes are real Doublets, for the variegated Leave is cover'd with a Piece of Glass very thin, and glued on so as nothing but boiling Water can make it scale off. Now, tho' a small Matter is sufficient to maintain ordinary Mosques, yet the *Royal Mosques* require such immense Sums for Support, they consume a 3d of the Land-Revenue of the Empire. The *Kislar-Aga* (or Chief of the Black Eunuchs) is the Superintendent of them. 'Tis he that disposes of all Ecclesiastic Offices of the *Royal Mosques*, the Chief of which are those of *Constantinople*, *Adrianople*, and *Prusa*. The annual Revenue of *St. Sophia* amounts to 800,000 Livres. The Grand Signior pays for the Ground on which the Seraglio is built 1001 Aspers a Day. These Revenues are appropriated to keep up the Buildings, & for paying the Sallaries of the Officers, providing Food for the Poor (who come to the Gate at certain Hours), maintaining the Hospitals that adjoin thereto, educating Scholars in the Law of *Mohammed*, relieving indigent Tradesmen & Artizans, &c. The rest goes into the Treasury of the Mosque, to answer any sudden unforeseen Call. This Treasure is kept in the Castle of the 7 Towers; and the Grand Signior can't in Conscience touch it but on urgent Occasions when Religion is at Stake. The Villages whose Revenues belong to the *Royal Mosques* enjoy large Privileges, being exempt from Quartering Soldiers, and from being oppress'd by the *Bassa's*. In all other Parts each House pays annually a Quit-Rent. When *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, die without Male Issue, their Houses devolve to the Mosques. The Port of *Constantinople* is a Basin 7 or 8 m. in Circuit, towards the City, and as much on the Suburb Side. Its Entrance, which is about 600 Paces broad, begins at the Point of the Seraglio sit. in the S. It is the Cape of the *Bosphorus* where stood the antient *Byzantium*. Thence to the W. the Port extends like a crooked Horn. This Port opens to E. and faces *Scutari*. *Galata* and *Cassum-Pacha* are to N. Lastly it terminates to N. N. W. where the River *Lycus* empties. This River is made up of 2 Streams, the biggest, on which is a Paper-Mill, comes from the W. and the other flows from N. W. The *Lycus* is not every where navigable, & therefore Stakes point out the surest Places. These Streams are of wonderful Use to cleanse the Haven; for descending from the N. W. they wash all the Coast of *Cassum-Pacha* and *Galata*, while Part of the Waters of the Canal of the *Black Sea*, which descend from the N. like a Torrent, dash violently against the Cape of *Bosphorus*, and recoil to the Right towards W. By which Motion they sweep away the Mud that might gather about *Constantinople*, and shove it on by Degrees as far as the fresh Waters. These fresh Waters help to preserve the Shipping; it being less subject to be worm-eaten. Fish too take greater Delight in such Water, & are better tasted. This Port abounds with *Tunny-Fish*, call'd *Palamides* by the Antients. Dolphins also sometimes appear in this Port in vast Numbers, whose Teeth are made like a Saw. You may anchor in any Part of this Port, and Ships have sometimes their Prow on Land while their Poop is in the Water. Did these *Turks* bend their Thoughts to Navigation, &c. they might become formidable, such is their Situation, both as to War and Trade; but they hug themselves at home in Pleasure to see all Nations in the World come to, and wait on, them. Nothing but the E. Wind can disturb the Port of *Constantinople*, it being entirely exposed to it. Whenever it blows hard from that Quarter, especially at Night, it occasions a frightful Hurly-burly: For their Seamen make such a Bawling, and their Dogs such a Barking, one would think the Town was going to be swallow'd up. The Grand Signior's Seraglio affords a very pleasant Prospect when one comes from Sea, because of the fine Gardens on the Water-side. Yet the Architecture of the Fabrick is by no means magnificent. The *Turks* call it *Padisha Serai*, i. e. the Emperor's Palace. SERAI signifies any *Great Building*: And from that Word our Western People have form'd SERAIL, or SERAGLIO. This Palace is just at the Mouth of the Port, on the very Spot of old *BYZANTIUM*, exactly where is the *Bosphorus*. It's near 3 m. about, and is a kind of Triangle, whose Side next the City is the biggest. That next the *Bosphorus* is at the E. and the other, which forms the Entrance of the Port, is to the N. The Apartments are on Top the Hill, the Gardens below stretching to Sea. The

The Apartments of the *Serai* have been made at different Times, and so is a Heap of Houses clustering without Order. However, they are spacious, commodious, & richly furnish'd. Their best Ornaments are Paintings, after the *Turkish* manner, inlaid with Gold and Azure, diversified with Flowers, Landscips, Tail-pieces [i. e. *such as Printers adorn the End of a Book or Chapter with*], and Compartments like Labels, containing *Arabic* Sentences. Marble Basons, Bagnio's, spouting Fountains, are the Delight of the Orientals. If there's any Thing curious in the Seraglio, 'tis what Ambassadors of Foreign Princes have brought, such as *Venice* Looking-glasses, *Persian* Carpets, *Oriental* Vases, &c. It's said most of the Pavilions are supported by Arches, under which are lodg'd the Officers serving the Sultana's. These Ladies dwell over-head, in Apartments commonly terminated by a Dome cover'd with Lead, or by Spires with gilded Crescents. The Balconies, Galleries, Cabinets, & Belvederes, are the most agreeable Places of these Apartments. The principal Entrance into the Seraglio is a huge Pavilion, with 8 Openings over the Gate, or *Porte*. This *Porte*, from whence the *Ottoman* (or *Othman*) Empire took its Name *OTTOMAN PORTE*, or *THE PORTE*, is very high, simple, semicircular in its Arch, with an *Arabian* Inscription beneath the Bend of the Arch, and 2 Niches on each Side in the Wall. It looks rather like a Guard-house than the Entrance of a Palace. 50 *Capigi's* (or Porters) keep the Gate with no Weapon but a white Wand. At first you enter a large Court. On the Right are Infirmarys for the Sick, on the Left Lodges for *Azamoglems*, Persons employ'd in the most sordid Offices of the Seraglio. Here is kept the Palace Fuel, of which is yearly consum'd 40,000 Cart-loads, each as much as 2 Buffaloes can well draw. Thus far any one may enter; but every Thing is kept so still, that, in a manner, a Fly's Motion might be heard; nay, the very Horses, held by the Servants of Bassa's and Aga's waiting here for their Masters Return, seem to know where they are, being perhaps taught to tread here more softly. The 2d Court is about 300 Paces square. Its Pathways are pav'd, and the Alleys well kept. The rest consists of very pretty Turf, whose Verdure is only interrupted by Fountains, which help to preserve its Freshness. The Grand Signior's Treasury and little Stable are on the Left. The Offices & Kitchens are on the Right, embellish'd with Domes, but without Chimneys; for they kindle Fire in the Middle, and the Smoke goes out at Holes made in the Domes. The 1st Kitchen is for the Grand Signior, the 2d for the Chief Sultane's, the 3d for the other Sultana's, the 4th for the *Capigi-Aga*, or Commander of the Gates, in the 5th they dress for the Ministers of the Divan, the 6th belongs to the Grand Signior's Pages call'd the *Ichoglans*, the 7th for the Officers of the Seraglio, the 8th for the Female Servants, and 9th for such as attend Divan on Session-Days. Besides 40,000 Oxen yearly, are daily here furnish'd 200 Sheep, 100 Lambs or Goats according to Season, 10 Calves, 200 Hens, 200 Pair of Chickens, 100 Pair of Pigeons, & 50 green Geese. All round the Court runs a low Gallery, cover'd with Lead, and supported with Marble Columns. None but the Grand Signior himself enters this Court on Horseback; wherefore the little Stable is in this Place. The Outside of this Palace has nothing worth Notice but the *Kio'se* (or Pavilion) right against *Galata*. It's supported by 12 Marble Pillars, wainscotted, richly furnish'd, and painted after the *Persian* Manner. --- All the Keys are cover'd with Artillery without Carriages, mostly planted level with the Water. The largest Piece is that which they say forced *Babylon* to surrender to Sultan *Mourat*. It's large enough for a Man to enter it. The *Turks* love to hear this Artillery; for when fired they notify that *Ramedan*, or Lent, is over, or on Rejoicing Days. --- The Grand Garden, which encompasses almost the whole Seraglio, is composed of many Alleys planted with Cypress. The Spaces between are turn'd into Kitchen Gardens, or Orchards. In the Middle of the great Alley is a Pyramid on a square Pedestal, which 4 Men could hardly embrace. This Pyramid is like *Trajan's* Column at *Rome*, and seems made by the same Hand. In this Garden are several Fountains, the Basons of which are Marble of various Colours. 2000 *Bostangi's*, or Gardeners, are employ'd, and yet these Gardens come not up to the Beauty and Neatness of ours. --- The Merchant-Goods are well secur'd in the Bazzars, which are Places like our Changes for selling Wares, their Gates being shut betimes. The *Turks* who rent them retire to their own Homes in the City, but the *Christian* and *Jewish* Merchants cross the Water, and return next Morning. --- The Market for Slaves of both Sexes is not far off. Here sit the poor

Wretches in a melancholy Posture. Before Buyers cheapen them, they turn them about from this Side to that, survey them from Top to Toe, put them to exercise whatever they have learn'd; and this several Times a Day before they come to Agreement. Such of them, Male or Female, to whom Nature has been niggardly of her Charms, are set apart for the vilest Services: But such Girls as have Youth and Beauty pass their Time well enough. The Retailers of this Human Ware are the *Jews*, who take great Care of the Slaves Education, that they may go off the better. The choicest they keep at home; and thither must you go if you'll have better than ordinary. They teach the beautiful She Slaves to dance, sing, play on Instruments, &c. Sometimes they marry very advantageously, and feel no Slavery, having the same Liberty in the House as *Turkish* Women themselves. One sees incessantly coming from *Hungary*, *Greece*, *Candia*, *Russia*, *Mengrelia*, and *Georgia*, Swarms of young Wenches design'd for the Service of the *Turks*. The Sultans, Bassa's, and greatest Lords, often chuse Wives amongst them. Those whom Fortune allots to the Seraglio are not always the best disposed of. True, a poor Shepherd's Daughter may come to be a Sultane's: But then what Numbers of them are neglected by the Sultan! After his Death they are shut up for the rest of their Days in the *Old Seraglio*, to pine away, unless some Bassa courts them. This *Old Seraglio* was built by *Mohammed II*. Here are they confined to bewail the Death of a Prince, or of their Children, whom the new Sultan often causes to be strangled. 'Twould be a Crime to shed a Tear in the Seraglio where the Emperor resides. Every body must strive to express Joy for his Accession to the Throne. This old Seraglio, call'd, by the *Turks*, *Esqui-Serai*, is enclosed with a Wall 24 Spans high, 2 m. in Compass, within which are Lodgings, and Gardens for those Ladies Diversion. There is no going into it, the Gate being guarded by *Janizaries* and *Capigi's*. Instead of Inns, they have, at *Constantinople* and all over *Turky*, publick Buildings call'd *Caravansera's*, or properly *Karavan Serais*, or *Kans*, erected in convenient Parts of the City for the Markets, and Traffick of different Commodities. These are for all Men, of what Quality, Condition, Country, or Religion, soever. The *Karavan Serais* upon publick Foundation are large Buildings, long or square, & in Appearance like a Barn; which having more perfectly describ'd in several Articles, we need the less do it here. Travellers pay nothing for Lodging: And these in some Degree keep up the praise-worthy Hospitality of the Antients. The antient *Hippodrome*, or Running-place for Horses, still to be seen, & still of its antient Dimensions, is an Oblong Square 400 Paces long, and 100 wide. The *Turks* call it *Atmeidan*, At signifying a Horse, and *Meidan* a Place. Of its antient Ornaments remain but 3 Pillars, the 1st of *Egyptian* Granite Marble, of one Stone, 50 f. long, on a Pedestal 8 or 10 f. above Ground. This Pillar is 4-square, ending at Top in a Cone, and is engraven on the 4 Sides with many hieroglyphic Figures, and deservedly obtained Name of the *Hieroglyphical Pillar*. By some Accident it had been thrown down, but was set up again in 32 Days by *Theodosius*; on the N. Side of the Pedestal is expressed how. We can't spare Room for describing its Properties. At the S. End is another square Pillar of many Pieces of white Marble, on a Pedestal of the same. Between these 2 stands another Pillar of Brass 14 or 15 f. high, cast in Form of 3 Serpents wreath'd together unto the Top, where their 3 Heads part, and bend outward in triangular Form. 'Tis thought it stood on the Top of the last mention'd Pillar, where it must have made a wonderful Show. The *Hippodrome* is now surrounded with Buildings in all 4 Sides. --- The Castle of the *Seven Towers* is sit. in that Angle of the City next the *Propontis*. It's a Prison for State-Criminals. 'Tis pentagonal, but not large, and has no Ditch on the Side of the City. The gilded Gate, which was the most considerable of *Constantinople* under the *Greek* Emperors, is now within this Prison's Walls. It's adorn'd with *Basso-Relievo's*, on oblong Tables of white Marble. On one is the Fall of *Phaeton*, on another *Hercules* fighting with a Bull, on a 3d the same Hero combating *Cerberus*, and on a 4th *Venus* coming to visit *Adonis* sleeping, and lighted by *Cupid's* Torch. --- We come now to the Suburbs. --- The first is *CASSUM-PACHA*, which seems to be a large Village. There, by the Water-side, is the Arsenal, where the Grand Signior's Ships are built. There are 120 Houses arch'd over to keep the Gallies. The Store-houses & Work-houses are under very good Oeconomy. All here is subject to the Capt. Bassa. The Chief Sea-Officers are lodged here, and but few Christians are seen, unless the Slaves in the *Bagnio*, one of

of the saddest Prisons in the World. From this Suburb you cross a Burying-place to go to GALATA, which is the handsomest Suburb of the whole City, and formerly made its 13th Region, over against the Seraglio. It stands on the S. Side of a considerable steep Hill jutting out into a Promontory on N. Side the Harbour; and here 'twas they laid the Chain that barricaded it. GALATA is defended by pretty good Walls, flank'd with old Towers, and all together may be reckon'd a good large Town. But the Houses are thick, Streets narrow, and the whole very populous. This is peopled more by *Christians* and *Jews* than 'tis by *Turks*: And here's the Resort of Merchants, who have a good Bazar cover'd with Lead in Cupola's, where they expose their Woollen Cloths, which they call *Londros*, and other Merchandizes, to Sale. One here tastes a Smack of Liberty. Taverns are tolerated, and the *Turks* themselves freely walk to them to take a chearful Glass. The Fish-Market is a long Street, furnish'd on both Sides with the finest Fish in the World. GALATA is divided into 3 Quarters from CASSUM-PASHA as far as TOPANA. The Walls and Towers which separate these Quarters are still in Being. The 1st Quarter is call'd *Hafapcapi*, the 2d *Galata* of the Customs, because of the Custom-house there, and the 3d *Cara-cui*. You go from GALATA to PERA, which is as 'twere its Suburb, and was formerly confounded under the same Name. *Pera* is a Greek Word signifying *beyond*; and the *Greeks* of *Constantinople*, when they've a Mind to go *beyond* the Port, still use this Word, which has been taken by Strangers for the whole Quarter. The present PERA is distinguish'd from GALATA, and is precisely nothing but the Suburb fit. *beyond* the Gate of this Town. The Situation of *Pera* is perfectly charming. From it is a View of the whole Coast of *Asia*, and of the Grand Signior's Seraglio. The Ambassadors of *England*, *France*, *Venice*, *Holland*, have their Palaces in PERA. Those of *Hungary* (for under that Title only the Emperor sends him), *Poland*, & *Russia*, are lodg'd in *Constantinople*. From PERA you gow to TOPANA, another Suburb, just as you enter the Canal of the *Black Sea*. Here such as have a Mind to divert themselves on the Water usually take Boat. Nothing's so agreeable as the Amphitheatre form'd by the Houses of *Galata*, *Pera*, & *Topana*, running from the Top of Hills as far as the Sea. *Topana* is something less than either of the other 2. --- 100 Paces from the Sea stands the Foundery for Cannon, call'd *Topana* in *Turkish*. It's a House cover'd with 4 Domes, and has given its Name to the whole Place. SCUTARI, (*Scuaret*, or *Iscondar*, as the *Turks* call it) though sit. on the opposite Shore, on the Coast of *Asia*, is nevertheless reckon'd as a Suburb of *Constantinople*, the Streight here being not much above 1 m. over. Some think it the antient *Chrysopolis*. 'Tis a large beautiful Town, and the only one upon the *Bosphorus* on the *Asiatic* Side. 'Tis seated part in a Plain & part on the Hill, and is agreeable especially in Summer on Account of the Greens and good Fruit-trees it has. The Tower of *Leander*, (as it's call'd by the *Franks*) is just by the Cape of *Scutari*, on a Rock, 200 Paces from Shore. Why the *Franks* give it this Name is unknown; the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander* having been carried on farther off, on the Shore of the *Dardanelles*. Tho' the Ground on which this Tower stands is but a Rock, not much above 30 Yards about, encompass'd by Sea at least half a m. from any Shore, and very deep, yet has it a Spring of fresh Water, which arises out of the Rock, and is no Cistern. About 12 or 15 m. from *Galata* is a Place, for its Beauty & Pleasantness call'd *Belgrade*. The Country lies high, is shaded with abundance of Woods, water'd with many wholesome Springs, stored with several Sorts of Game, accommodated with several Villages at convenient Distances, and the Air very healthful. To these many Persons of Quality, as well *Turks* as Ambassadors, &c. retire to enjoy the fresh Air. All these Springs are with great Care and Charges collected into several large Cisterns. From these the Water is convey'd by Channels under-ground to the several Aqueducts, that carry it by many Windings and Turnings over the low Villages, from the Tops of Hills to Hills, till at last it is brought to *Constantinople*. One of these, about Midway, thus as 'twere joins 2 Hills together, crosses a Valley at least 1 m. over. This consists of 2 Ranges of Arches, whereof the lowermost has 50, and the uppermost 51; and from the deepest Part of the Valley to the Top of the Aqueduct is above 30 Yards. There's another in Sight of this E. which bends and makes an Angle. This has 3 Ranges of Arches, one above the other. Thus there are several others. As to modern Events, we have already, above, took Notice, that *Constantinople* is very liable, of itself, to

causal Fires; and that it has been & is no less so from the detestable Wickedness of Incendiaries, these two or three Years last past have given flagrant Proofs; it having been several Times threaten'd with even an universal Conflagration. It has been no less subject to the Plague; that dreadful Distemper having at Times swept off Millions of Infected. But, 'tis said, it had scarce ever been more fatally visited thereby than in this not yet quite expired Year 1751. Accounts dated Oct. 1. set forth, That nothing was more deplorable than the then Situation of the Inhabitants of that City; and that the vast Numbers who had perish'd by the deadly Visitation, together with those who had fled away into the Country to avoid it, had depopulated near Two Thirds of that vast Place. All Precautions taken prevented not the mortal Malady's communicating itself to the Seraglio: Which so alarm'd the Grand Signior, that he had thought high Time to seek Refuge, from it, in a Palace of his on the *Black Sea*. But Winter coming on, the Fury of the Disease gradually, more and more, decreased, and at length entirely ceased: Insomuch that, according to Advices from *Venice*, dated Nov. 13. it was confirm'd that the Ottoman Court was then already taking Measures for re-peopling the void City; where they reckon'd upwards of 400,000 Souls had been in a short Space swept into the Grave by the said Pestilence; which is the greatest Number recorded in the Ottoman Annals. These *Mohammedans*, it seems, had hitherto esteem'd it irreligious not to suffer that tremendous Scourge of Heaven to take its raging Course: But, 'tis told, they are now at length so alter'd in Opinion in such Respect, that the *Mufti* himself has consented to advising with Christian Physicians concerning Means, not only of curing, but preventing it for the future.

CONSTANTINOW, a Town in the Province of *Volbinnia*, *Red Russia*, *Poland*, stands near the Source of the River *Slucz*, 75 m. N. fr. *Caminiac*, 60 S. E. fr. *Lutzko*, & above 145 S. W. fr. *Kiozw*; and is defended by a well fortified Castle.

CONTA, or *Conte*, a City of the Province of *Ducala*, in the *Morocco* Territory, *Africa*, is said to have been built by the *Vandals* when Masters of this Coast; but 'twas afterwards destroy'd by the *Arabs*, and has nothing but its old Walls and some other Remains of its antient Splendor. It gives Name to the Cape near it, that juts into the Sea; & the *Juobian Arabs*, who wander about this Province, are Masters of it and Territory round it.

CONTESSA, a Port Town of *Turkey in Europe*, in the Province of *Macedonia*, is seated at the Mouth of the River *Strymon* (now *Stromona*), which here falls into the Gulph fr. thence call'd *Strymonicus Sinus*, now the Gulph of *Contessa*, in the *European Archipelego*. It is 20 m. from the Ruins of *Philippi* to S. W. 200 m. W. of *Constantinople*, and 60 E. of *Salonichi*; E. lon. 25. lat. 41.

CONTI, in the *Amienois*, *Picardy*, *France*, is a small Town on the Rivulet of *Selle*, about 5 leag. fr. *Amiens* to S. It's now a Principality in a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, and its Prince was General of the *French Army* in the last War, and attempted with the *Spaniards* to force a Passage into *Italy* thro' the K. of *Sardinia's* Dominion in 1744, &c.

CONTOU, in *Guinea*. According to *Labat*, the Kingdom of *Contou* lies W. of *Bambou*, and to S. of Fort *St. Peter*, on both Sides the River *Faleme*. And to S. of that Kingdom, on both Sides the same River, lies the Kingdom of *Combragondou*, which is all we pretend to know of either.

CONVERSANO, in the Province of *Bari*, Kingdom of *Naples*, *Italy*, is a small Episcopal City on the *Adriatic* Coast, about 5 m. fr. the Gulph, sit. among some high Hills, and honour'd with Title of County belonging to the House of *Aquaviva*. Its Bishopric is subject to that of *Bari*, fr. which 'tis distant 14 m. E.; E. lon. 17. 25. lat. 41.

CONWAY. See ABER-CONWAY.

CONZA, *Consa*, *Compsa*, in the *Farther Principate*, *Naples*, stood about 32 m. S. E. of *Benevento*, 34 almost N. of *Salerno*, and 50 E. of *Naples*, E. lon. 16. 2. lat. 40. 49. at the Foot of the *Apennine*, near the Spring-head of the *Aufidus*, or *Ofante*, on the Confines of the *Capitanate* and *Hither Principate*, and was once not only a noble City but an Archiepiscopal See, till destroy'd by an Earthquake, Sept. 8. 1694. so totally that there's not so much as any Thing of its Cathedral left, by which one may guess where it stood. The same Earthquake destroy'd also the greater Part of the Towns of the Diocese, so as there are not left above 70 Houses in it. The Archbishop's Residence is remov'd to the Castle of *S. Menna*.

COOKRIDGE, in the *West Riding*, *Yorkshire*, is in the Road from *Ilkely* to *Addle*.

COOPER'S.

COOPER'S-HILL. See EGHAM.

COOS. See COS.

COPAIS. See BÆOTIA. To which we here add, This Lake, which is the same with that call'd by *Pausanias* the Lake of *Cephissus*, took its Name from the City of *Copæ*. It was in former Times, as *Strabo* tells, 371 furl. in Compass, but is now much less. 'Tis fed by the River *Cephissus*; and the Poets tell us that *Hercules* made it by turning the *Cephissus* into the Plain of *Orchomenos*. The People of this Neighbourhood are said to have been the first Inventors of Oars, whence the City next to the Lake was called *Copæ* from the Greek Word *κόπη*.

COPENHAGEN, *Hafnia*, *Haunia*, or *Codania*, in Latin; *Kiøbenhavn* in Danish; *København* in Dutch; thus called from its safe and commodious Haven (it signifying the Merchant's Haven or Port), is the Chief of the Island of *Seeland* on which it stands, and Capital of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark*. It's sit. on the E. Shore of the said Island, upon a fine Bay of the *Baltic Sea*, near the Streight called the *Sound*, 90 m. S. E. of *Aarhus*, 118 N. E. of *Sleswick*, 152 N. E. of *Hamburg*, 81 N. W. of *Stralsund*, 120 almost S. of *Gottenburg*, 290 S. W. of *Stockholm*, 634 S. W. of *Petersburgh*, 340 N. E. of *Amsterdam*, 580 N. E. of *Paris*, 450 N. W. of *Vienna*, and 560 N. E. of *London*; E. lon. 12. 56. lat. 55. 40. It was at first but a Village named *Stegelberg*, where were only a few Fishing-Huts. *Axel Gui*, Bishop of *Roschild* (afterwards of *Lunden* in *Schonen*) seeing that Pirates invaded and laid it waste, in 1168, built a Fortify'd House there, which was called *Axel-Hull*, or *Axel-Huys*, i. e. *Axel's House*. The Conveniency of the Harbour, and the Protection afforded by this Castle, drew thither many Merchants; the Huts made Room for Houses, and the Bishops of *Roschild* omitted nothing that might contribute to the Improvement of a Town rising on a Spot of Ground belonging to them. Bp. *Erland* gave it Name of City in 1254. The Kings of *Denmark*, seeing it grow so considerable, caus'd their Sovereignty to be acknowledg'd there in 1284. In 1318 an Officer was there establish'd for the Receipt of the Crown Revenues. In 1443 *Christopher* of *Bavaria* appropriated it to himself, by Agreement with the Bishop of *Roschild*; so that it became a Part of the Demefnes of the Crown. The Kings of the *Oldenburg* Family delighted to enlarge and beautify it, so that it grew to be one of the most considerable Cities in the North. In 1479, an University was here founded by *Christian I.* whose Son *John* improv'd it, and founded several Professors Chairs. *Christian III.* in 1539, increas'd their Number and Salaries, settling Pensions for 20 Students. In 1569, *Frederick II.* added 80, and increas'd the Salaries. --- This City has suffered greatly several Times; the historical Particulars of which we must omit, except that, O^r. 20. 1728, that Part of it which stood in the Island of *Zeeland* was entirely reduced to Ashes, being mostly built of Timber. Whereupon it has been since rebuilt chiefly with Brick and Freestone. The King's Palace in particular has been made most stately, the late King having exhausted all his Treasures, which were immense, thereby. The Isle of *Amack* is properly what renders the Harbour secure, because it breaks the Waves, and stops the high Surges of the Sea. The Harbour is so excellent, that were *Copenhagen* a Free City 'twould undoubtedly be the Staple of all Traffick to the *Baltick*. This is called the *New Town*, which contains 4 or 500 Houses, and was built by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*; wherefore 'tis also called *Christian's Haven*. The Isle of *Amack* is separated from *Zeeland* by a Canal, but join'd with it again by several Bridges, which afford an easy Communication, without obstructing Passage of Ships that sail in and out. In this Isle are the Arsenal, Mint, Exchange, and Castle surrounded with large and deep Ditches: And yet this Part of the City is the smallest, the greatest standing on the Isle of *Seeland*. The whole Town is about 5 m. in Circumference, or about the Bigness of our *Bristol*. It lies very low; but there's a Rising-Ground within Half a

League of it, and 2 or 3 little Hills that cover it on the W, from whence the City may be easily bombarded. It has a very regular Cittadel on N. and N. W. built on the Shore, with several fine Bastions, with Ravelins before the Curtains, which reach from the Cittadel to the S. Part, and continue beyond the Arm of the Sea which separates *Seeland* from *Amack*. A Circuit of Fortification, consisting of 8 Royal Bastions and a Ravelin, incloses the new City, Port, and Fleet, and faces the Tolbooth Battery, which secures the Entrance into the Haven. These Fortifications make the City of a round Form. The Houses, which are not above 700, take not up Half the Ground inclos'd. The Entrance into the Harbour is so narrow, one Ship only can pass at a Time: And this Entrance is shut up nightly with a strong Boom. The Citadel on one Side, and a good Block-house, well furnished with Cannon, on t'other, command the Mouth of it. Within this Harbour rides the Royal Navy, every Ship having its Place assign'd. A wooden Gallery ranges round the whole Inclosure where the Fleet lies, and is laid over the Water, in such manner, that all Ships may be view'd near at hand, as easily and commodiously as if they lay on dry Land. This Harbour is capacious enough to hold 500 Sail, where neither Wind nor Enemy can do them the least Mischief. The Road without is very good and safe, being fenced from the Sea by a large Sand-bank, on the Points of which are always 2 Buoys floating to direct all Ships in and out. Here are no Tides to fear; and there's always sufficient Depth of Water. Sometimes indeed, according as the Wind blows in or out of the *Baltick*, there sets a Current; but 'tis not frequent nor dangerous. In short, this Port may be reckon'd in all Respects one of the best in the World. However, *Salmon* remarks, 'Their Fortifications can't protect them from a Bombardment by Sea, nor are they secure always against the Attack of a Land Army. For, it seems, the *Baltick* has been so hard frozen some Years, that the *Swedes* have drawn their Artillery over the Ice, and laid Siege to *Copenhagen* in the Winter: And as the Town lies in a Morass, it's more easily approached on the Land Side in Winter than in Summer.' --- Before we here take Leave of *Copenhagen*, we ought to mention that the Royal Museum here contains such a noble Collection of CURIOSITIES, that we apprehend a short Account of 'em will afford an agreeable Entertainment. They are preserved in 8 Chambers over the Royal Library. One Room is wholly taken up with Medals, antique and modern, separately and judiciously arranged; and in a distinct Case are contain'd the [A] *Paduans*. The modern ones of *Europe* are absolutely compleat, and of each Nation kept distinctly. Among the Natural Curiosities is a *petrified Child*, which was cut out of the Mother's Belly at *Sens* in *Champagne*, in 1582, after having lain therein between 20 and 30 Years. That it's really a *Human Fætus*, and not artificial, is evident beyond all Dispute. Its Head, Shoulders, and Belly, are of a whitish Colour, and very much resemble *Alabaster*; the Back and Loins are somewhat brown and harder; but from the Hips downward 'tis of red Colour, as hard & perfect Stone as can be, exactly resembling the hard Sort of Stones generated in the Bladder. A Jeweller of *Venice* first bought it at *Paris* for 20 l. Sterl. of whom 'twas afterwards purchased by *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, for 60. Here's also an Egg affirm'd to have been really laid by a Woman, about the Size of a common Pullet's Egg, which *Olaus Wormius* tells us was sent him by very good Hands, and the Truth of the Fact confirm'd by Persons of Credit. She brought forth 2 Eggs, with the usual Child-birth Pains; but the Neighbours who were call'd in to her Assistance broke the first, in which they found a Yolk and a White, as in that of a Hen. Whether there might not have been Trick and Collusion in this Case, as there was in that of our late very famous *rabbeting Woman* of *Godalmin*, we cannot say. However see the Note [B]. Here are 2 *Elephants Teeth*, each weighing 160 lb. which were dug out of a Stone Quarry in

[A] A *Paduan*, among Medalists, is a modern Medal struck with all the Marks and Characters of Antiquity. The Name is taken from a famous Italian Painter, call'd the *Paduan* from *Padua* his Birth-place, who succeeded so well in the Cheat that the best Judges are at a Loss to distinguish his Medals from those which are really antique. His Son was after him call'd the *Paduan*, tho' born at *Rome*.

[B] For, as strange as this may seem to those who are unacquainted with the Animal Oeconomy, we've abundant Testimonies to confirm the Truth of such Productions: And indeed the Generation of all Sorts of Animals, *ab ovo*, from an Egg is strenuously asserted by *Harvey*, *De Graaf*, and other great Anatomists. Mr. *Oliver*, a Physician at *Brest*, attests, that in 1684, a Woman, who had been pregnant 7 Months, was brought to bed of a whole Plate-full of Eggs, fasten'd together like a Bunch of Grapes, of various Sizes from that of a Pea to a Pigeon's Egg. *Bonetus* mentions a Girl who had brought forth a great Number of little Eggs; and *Virdungius* relates, that in dissecting a Woman who had a Rupture, he found Eggs of divers Sizes in the *Cornua* of the

in Saxony; likewise an *Unicorn's Horn*, as it is called, white as Ivory, and spirally twisted. This, however, is not the Horn of any Land-Animal, but belongs to a Kind of *Whale* call'd a *Narval*, which is frequently caught in the *Norwegian Seas*. It is long, and more solid and ponderous than Ivory. See the Note [C]. Here are several large Pieces of *Silver Ore*, dug out of the Mines of *Norway* in 1666, 1 of which weighs 560 lb. and is valued at 5,000 Crowns, as is another at above 3,000; being both so rich that they are reckon'd to contain at least 3 Parts Silver. They are composed of a whitish Stone, the Cracks or Cavities whereof seem to be filled with pure Virgin Silver, which in some Places lies in broad flat Plates, and in others like Pieces of fine Silver Lace. But what is most admired in these Pieces are the Threads or Branches of Silver which shoot out an Inch or two beyond the Surface of the Stone, in Form of small Shrubs; and several other Ramifications are to be seen in the Silver Ores here preserved. Here are large Pieces of *Amber*, some weighing 40 or 50 Oz. which, on opening the Ditches about this City when it was fortified, were found sticking to the Sides of old Trees that lay there buried, like Gum on our own Plumb-trees. Here's a Pair of *Stag's-Horns*, in a most surprizing Manner, growing out of a Piece of Wood. Here's a *Human Thigh-Bone* 3 f. 3 Inches long. See the Note [D]. Here are 2 *Scollop-Shells*, which hold about 3 Gallons each, and weigh 224 lb. a-piece. These were brought from the *E. Indies*. The Fish they belong to is, we are assured, of such mighty Strength, that if a Man happens to get his Arm or Leg between the Shells when they are open, it claps them together so forcibly as to cut the Limb sheer off. Here's a Piece of Marble, the natural Veins of which casually run in such a Manner as to represent the exact Figure of a Crucifix. It's plainly the Work of Nature. See Note [E]. As to Artificial Rarities, here's a *Skeleton* made of Ivory, 2 f. 6 Inch. high, in Imitation of a Human one; being so nicely form'd and put together that one might easily take it for a natural Skeleton:--- Two Crucifixes, and the whole History of our Saviour's Passion, beautifully express'd in a Piece of Carv'd-Work:--- A small *Man of War* in Ivory, with Silver Guns, mightily admired:--- A *Watch* made of Ivory, with all its Wheels and Movements. Here are a Number of other Curiosities, in Ivory, Ebony, Box, Amber, &c. of most elegant Work-

manship; among which a common *Cherry-stone*, on the Surface of which are engraven 220 Heads. But their Smallness makes 'em appear imperfect and confused [F]. Here are 6 Golden *Sepulchral Urns*, which were discover'd in the Island of *Funen* in 1685, by a Peasant at Plough, and contain'd each some Ashes of greyish Colour. The largest weighs 2 Oz. & half, the others 2 Oz. 1 Dram. They're very thin, and each has 3 Rings of Gold about its Neck, with several Circles carv'd upon the Outside of the Urn, having 1 common Centre. This Discovery proves it was an antient Custom among the N. Nations to burn their Dead, and then bury their collected Ashes in Golden Urns.--- Here's another of Chrystal, of conical Figure, which has also a Gold Ring about it, and was found near *Bergen* in *Norway*. Likewise here are several Vessels, some of Glass, some of Earth, call'd *Lachrymatories*, being us'd by the antient *Romans* to catch the Tears of weeping Friends, which were afterwards mix'd with the Ashes of the Deceased. Here's a *Danish Horn* of pure Gold of 102 Oz. and half *Wt.* 2 f. 9 inch. long, and holds 2 Quarts. 'Twas accidentally discover'd in 1639 by a Country Girl in the Diocese of *Ripen* in *Jutland*, and is a Piece of great Antiquity, as appears by the Figures carv'd on the Outside, which seem Hieroglyphics. Here's also an *Oldenburg Horn*, of pure Silver gilt, of 4 lb. *Wt.* and curiously enamel'd with Green and Purple. It's of excellent Workmanship, and a valuable Curiosity.

COPERA. See PLASENTIA.

COPERBERGET, in *Gestrícia*, in *Sweden Proper*, is about 50 m. from *Gevalia* to W.

COPET, in the Canton of *Berne*, *Switzerland*, is a little wall'd Town, about half Way from *Nyon* to *Geneva*, in a pleasant Country abounding with Vines and other Fruits. It has a Castle.

COPGRAVE, *West Riding*, *Yorkshire*, between *Knareborough* and *Boroughbridge*, is noted for an Epitaph on *John Wincupp*, which shews, That he was Rector of its Church 54 Years, never was Plaintiff nor Defendant, & liv'd 52 Years with his Wife, by whom he had 6 Children, out of which not one died in all that Time; for that he was the first of his Family who departed this Life, in 1637, *Ætat.* 86.

COPIAPO, in the Diocese of *St. Jago*, in *Chili* proper, on the Coast of the *Pacific Ocean*, lies about 175 m. to N.

the Womb. We meet with several Instances of the same Thing in *Rhodium*, and in the Memoirs of the *Curiosi Nature*; inasmuch that *Berger*, in his Treatise *De Natura Humana*, gives it as his Opinion, that the only Difference between *oviparous* and *viviparous* Animals is, that the former cast their Eggs out of the Body, and lay them in Nests, and that their Eggs contain all the Nourishment requisite for the *Fœtus*; whereas in the latter the Eggs are only detached from the Ovary into the Uterus, and have but little Juice, the rest being furnish'd by the Mother.— On the other hand, we have Instances of a Crow, a Hen, & other *oviparous* Animals, producing their Young alive, and without Eggs. Nor is this all; for Naturalists tell us of Males, and even of Men, that have voided Eggs by the Fundament.

[C] The *Narval*, or Sea-Unicorn, is a large Fish, smooth like an Eel, its Colour white sprinkled with black Spots, its Eyes about the Bigness but of a Sixpence. It has 2 fleshy Fins, and a semicircular Hole on Top of its Head, from which it spouts Water like a Whale, and (some say) discharges its Excrements. The Horn grows straight forward from the Middle of its upper Jaw, and is curiously wreath'd, and terminates in a Point. With this Weapon dares it attack the largest Whale, and can strike with such Violence as to pierce the Side of a Ship. Some imagine its Use is to break the Ice; but it seems rather design'd for the Defence of the Animal, and to enable it to procure its Food, for we are credibly inform'd of a Whale caught on the Coast of *Greenland* into the Belly of which the *Narval* had stuck his Horn, or Tooth, and was sucking the Blood and Humours.

[D] Whether this Bone did really belong to some Human Body, of gigantic Stature, or to some Elephant, or other large Animal, we shall not pretend to determine. Indeed Sir *Hans Sloane* observes [*Philos. Transac.* No. 404.] that several of those Bones & Teeth which are kept & shewn for the Bones & Teeth of Giants, have been found, upon accurate Inspection, to have belonged to Elephants or Whales; from whence he infers, that others also, which, for want of a sufficient Description, cannot be so well accounted for, must probably have belonged to some of those large Creatures.— However, it's just, in behalf of Holy Writ & other authentick History, also to insert here, That Dr. *Molyneux* [*Phil. Trans.* No. 260.], describing a large *Os Frontis* of a Man preserv'd in the Anatomical School at *Leyden*, argues strenuously for the Existence of Giants. For as there have been *Dwarfs* in all Ages & Countries, which have fallen much short even of Half the common Stature of Mankind, some not being 30 Inches high, he thinks it reasonable to imagine that Nature may sometimes act in the contrary Extreme. We have clear Testimonies, says he, given us by Authors of unquestionable Veracity & Credit, that there actually have been Men, & 'tis likely still are, of such Bulk & Stature as properly to deserve the Name of Giants. *Edm. Malone*, when his Shoes were off, measured full 7 f. 7 inch. in Height; & *Walter Parsons*, Porter to K. *James I.* was much of the same Stature. *Diemerbroeck* tells us he saw at *Utrecht* a Man 8 f. & half high. *Becanus* saw one near 10 f. and a Woman full 10 f. And *Thevet* says he was shewn by a *Spanish* Merchant the Skull & Bones of an *American Giant*, whose Height was 11 f. 5 inches. That of *Goliath* see in our Article ELAH. The Emp. *Maximinus* was 9 f. high; & several others in past Ages are recorded nothing inferior in Stature; and these have been, & possibly still may be, match'd and even out-done by modern Examples; some of which are given us by *Ludolphus*, *Magius*, *Conringius*, our own Countryman *Hakewill*, and other very credible Authors; which last, from *Numex*, speaks of Porters and Archers to the Emperor of *China* 15 f. high; and he brings Instances from *Purchas* of Persons 10 or 12 f. high, and some exceeding that Stature. Our Common-Place INDEX will direct to many more Instances dispersed in various Articles of this Work.

[E] Here's no Miracle to be supposed in this Case: For Representations of this Nature in the Veins of Stones (a very strong Imagination at the same Time assisting one's View) are as frequently to be met with or fancied, as are a vast Variety of Figures to be fancied in a Pit-Coal Fire, or the fortuitous Paintings of a bespawl'd Wall. How common is it to see Egyptian Pebbles represent Landscips, ruined Buildings, Rocks, Trees, Skies, Rivers, Men, Wind-mills, Boats, &c. &c.? The Veins of one of these, in Sir *Hans Sloane's* Collection, represent not only a perfect Human Face, but even the very Features of our Old Great Poet *Geof. Chaucer*, according to all the Paintings we have of him.

[F] Dr. *Oliver* tells us, an *English* Gentleman in *Holland* once shew'd him a *Cherry-stone* with 124 Heads upon it, and all so perfect, that the naked Eye might distinguish those of Kings, Popes, Cardinals, &c. by their Crowns, &c. This Curiosity was bought in *Prussia* for 300 l. and is said to have been the Workmanship of a poor Wretch in Prison at *Dantzick*.

of *La Serena*, W. lon. 75. lat. 25. It's an open *Spanish* Town, the Houses of which are disorderly scatter'd, in which are above 900 Souls. There are Gold Mines directly above the Town, and others at 2 or 3 Leagues Distance, whence they bring the Ore on Mules to the Mills; and the Ounce of Gold is sold here for 12 or 13 Pieces of Eight cast. Besides the Gold, hereabout are Mines of Iron, Brass, Tin, Lead, which they disdain to work; also much Loadstone and *Lapis Lazuli*, which the People of the Country know not to be of Value. On the high Mountains of *Cordillera*, 40 leag. S. E. from this Port, are Mines of the finest Sulphur that can be seen, which is taken pure from a Vein 2 f. wide, without needing to be cleansed, & is worth 3 Pieces of Eight a Quintal (100 Wt.) at this Port, whence 'tis carried to *Lima*. All the Country is full of Mines of *Sal Gemm*, whereby sweet Water is very scarce. Saltpetre is found in the Vale, an Inch thick on the Ground. See COQUIMBO.

COPORIO, in *Ingria*, *Sweden*, is a Citadel, on a little River of the same Name, about 45 m. from *Iwanogorod* to N. E. now subject to *Russia*.

COPSTON, *Magna* and *Parva*, in *Warwickshire*, to S. E. of *Nun-Eaton*, on the Borders of *Leicestershire*.

COPT-HALL, in *Essex*, between *Epping* and its Forest, on a Rise above *Waltham-Abbey*.

COPTI. See COPTOS and CAPHTOR.

COPTOS, an antient City of *Thebais*, *Egypt*, deserves a Place here, not only as being a very antient City, but for having been the chief Residence of the *native Egyptians* for many Ages, since their Country has been subjected to a Foreign Power, and whence they receiv'd their present Name of *Copts*. It was ruin'd by *Diolesian*.

COQUET Isle, (*Northumberland*) which takes Name from the River at the Mouth of which it lies, between *Seaton* and *Aylmouth*, 17 m. fr. *Fern-Islands*, is destitute of Inhabitants unless in such Huts as are erected for the Diggers of Sea-Coal, very plentiful here. Vast Flocks of Wild-Fowl continually harbour and lay their Eggs on this Island, by Sale of which the Fishermen make great Advantage, as well as by the Fish which they catch here in Abundance. But the Soil is barren, & the Air reckon'd very unhealthy, apt to produce Dyfenteries, &c. from the frequent Fogs that rise here. Nor is it less troubled with Tempests of Wind, Storms of Rain, and the Rage of the Sea.

COQUIMBO, or LA SERENA, a Port Town of *Chili*, sit. at the Mouth of the River *Coquimbo*, on the *Pacific Ocean*, 260 m. N. of *St. Jago*, W. lon. fr. *London* 71 deg. 4 min. 5 sec. S. lat. 30. This City is seated at the lower Part of the Vale of *Coquimbo*, a gr. leag. fr. Sea, at a little rising Ground about 4 or 5 fath. high, which Nature has form'd like a Terrass, extending from N. to S. in a strait Line along the Town, the Space of about a Quarter of a League. On it the 1st Street forms a very pleasant Walk, whence is a Prospect of the whole Bay, and the neighbouring Country. It goes on still in a Line, turning away from W. to E. along a little Vale full of Evergreen Trees, mostly Mirtles. In the midst of those pleasant Groves the River *Coquimbo* runs winding, almost every where fordable, supplying the Town with Water, and freshening the adjacent Meadows, after having run from the Mountains, where in its Passage it fertilizes several Vales, whose Soil refuses no Sort of Tillage. *Peter Valdivia*, who, in 1544, built it, being charm'd with the Deliciousness of the Climate, call'd it *La Serena* from the Name of his Birth-place; to which it had better Title than any Place in the World, it signifying *The Serene*, for here's continually a serene and pleasant Sky. The Country seems to retain the Delights of the *Golden Age*. The Winters are warm, and sharp N. Winds never blow. The Summer-Heat is always temper'd with refreshing Winds, which come to moderate the Heat about Noon; that all the Year is no other than a happy Union of Spring and Autumn, which seem to join Hands in reigning here together, in order to produce at once both Flowers and Fruit. The Plan of the Town is answerable enough to the Advantages of Nature. The Streets are all exactly in a strait Line from one End to 'other, like *St. Jago*, from E. to W. & from N. to S. The Quarters or Squares they form are also of the same Dimensions, with each a Rivulet running thro' it; but the small Number of the Inhabitants, the Foulness of the Streets, which are not pav'd, the Meanness of the Houses made of Mud-walls, and thatch'd, make it look but like a Plain, & the Streets like Walls in Gardens. In short, they are set round with Fig, Orange, Olive, Palm, &c. Trees, which afford an agreeable Shade. The most considerable Part is taken up by 2 Squares & 6 Monasteries, without reckoning

the Parish Church and *St. Agnes* Chapel. There was formerly a Church at *St. Lucy*, on an Eminence of the same Name, which runs out in a Point to the Middle of the Town. 'Tis of the same Height as the 1st Terrass, and commands all the Town by reason of the Lowness of the Houses, which have only a Ground-floor. From thence, as 'twere by an Amphitheatre, appears a curious Landskip, form'd by the Town, by the Plain which reaches down to the Sea, by the Bay & its Mouth. All the Quarter of *St. Lucy* was formerly inhabited; but since the *English* and other Privateers, about 40 Years since, plunder'd and burnt the Town, it has not been rebuilt, any more than the S. Part. The Discovery of the Mines of *Copiapó*, and the Vexations of the *Corregidores*, or Chief Magistrates, daily contribute towards unpeopling it. Tho' these Mines are near 100 m. from *Coquimbo* by Land, several Families are gone thither to fettle, so that now here are not above 200 Families, and at most 300 Men fit to bear Arms, --- but not including the Neighbourhood. The Fertility of the Soil keeps abundance of People in the Country, in the Vales of *Elques*, *Sotaqui*, *Salsipued*, *Andacol*, *Limari*, &c. whence they bring Corn to load 4 or 5 Ships, of about 400 Tuns Burthen, to send to *Lima*. They also supply *St. Jago* with much Wine and Oil, reckon'd the best along the Coast. These Provisions, with some few Hides, Tallow, & dry'd Flesh, are all the Trade of that Place, where the Inhabitants are poor by reason of their Slothfulness, and the few *Indians* they have to serve them; for that Country is one of the richest in the Kingdom in all Sorts of Metal. In Winter, when Rains are somewhat plentiful, Gold is found in almost all the Rivulets from the Mountains, and would be found all the Year had they that Help. 9 or 10 leag. to E. of the Town are the Washing-places of *Andacol*, the Gold whereof is 23 Carats fine. The Inhabitants affirm the Earth breeds, i. e. Gold is continually growing, because 60 or 80 Years after it has been wash'd, they find almost as much Gold as they did at first. In that same Vale, besides the Washing-places, there are on the Mountains so many Gold Mines, and some of Silver, that they would employ 40,000; and they proposed to set up Mills there, but wanted Labourers. Copper-Mines are also very common 3 leag. N. E. from *Coquimbo*. They've long wrought at a Mine which supplies almost all the Coast of *Chili* & *Peru* with Utensils for Kitchen. 'Tis true, they use fewer of that than Earthen Ware or Silver. They give here 8 Pieces of Eight per Quintal (or 100 Wt.) for Copper in Ingots, which is an inconsiderable Price in respect to the Value of Silver in the Country. The *Jesuits* have another Mine 5 leag. N. from the City, on a Mountain call'd *Cerro Verde*, or *Green Hill*, which is high, & shap'd like a Sugar-loaf, so that it may serve as a Land-mark to the Port. There's an infinite Number of others neglected for want of Sale. 'Tis affirm'd there are also Mines of Iron and Quick-silver. The Land of the Coast here, tho' indifferently high, looks at 20 or 30 leag. out at Sea as if 'twas overflow'd, the high Mountains over it appearing always cover'd with Snow; which is a natural Effect of the Roundness of the Sea, which is sensibly perceiv'd at some small Distance. When a Ship has Sight of the Bay of *Coquimbo* it is 8 leag. to S. of the Town, and must keep up with the Land to see the Mouth of the Bay, and get to the Windward, the S. & S. W. always prevailing there, except 2 or 3 Months in Winter. Short of it, about 3 qrs. of a leag. to Windward, is the Mouth of a little Creek call'd *La Herredura*, or the *Horsehoe*, about 2 Cables Length wider. Next to Leeward appear 3 or 4 Rocks, the largest of them, which is farthest out, is the 3d Part of a leag. N. W. and by N. from Point *Tortuga*, being the Starboard Point of the Continent that closes the Port of *Coquimbo*. To S. of that 1st Rock, which is in lat. 29. 55. is a little Island somewhat smaller, between which and the Continent is a Passage of 17 fath. Water, but narrow, whereas the Bay's Mouth is 2 leag. and half wide, and without Danger. As the Winds blow continually from S. and S. W. 'tis convenient to keep close to the Starboard Point, and run close under the said Rock, which is clear within a Boat's Length, to gain, at the fewer Trips, the good anchoring Ground call'd the Port, which is within half a Cable's Length of the W. Shore. There they anchor from 6 to 10 fath. Water, the Bottom black Sand, near a Rock 10 or 12 f. long, which rises 5 or 6 f. above Water, shap'd like a *Tortoise*, from which it takes its Name. Ships are shelter'd from all Winds by closing the *Tortuga* Point with the Larboard Point, so that the Land appears on all Sides, and there's no rolling Sea. Only 25 or 30 Ships can enjoy that Benefit; and tho' the Bay is large, and the Bottom every where good, Ships are no where so well and easy;

easy; for next the Town is less Water and Shelter than in the Port. In the Port also, a Ship of 20 Guns, in Case of Need, may be careen'd on the *Tortuga* Rock, where is 12 f. Water at low Ebb quite close to it. But Ships anchor there a leag. from the Watering-place, which is to E. N. E. of a Rivulet that runs into the Sea; and tho' it be taken at low Ebb, the Water is always brackish, tho' not unwholesome. Besides, there's no Fuel but that of some Bushes, fit only to heat Ovens, without going into the Vale 3 leag. fr. the Port. *Coquimbo* Port being no Place of Trade for European Commodities, the French Ships resort thither only for fresh Provisions, Wine, and Brandy. Bees are sold at 8 or 10 Pieces of Eight a Beast. The Partridges here are insipid; but Turtle-Doves delicious; and there are abundance of Ducks in a little Pool. Fishery in the Bay is very plentiful, it yielding abundance of Mulletts, Pezereyes, Soles, and a Kind of Fish without Bones, very delicious, call'd *Tesson*, and peculiar to this Coast. But there's no casting a Net, because the Shore is full of Stones.

CORAH, on the River *Gambia*, in the Empire of *Jemarron*, *Negroland*, is a small Town, where the Emperor lives retir'd, being drove away by the People of *Dabocunda*. About 6 m. to W. is a large Town of the same Name, about which is an extensive Tract of Rice Grounds.

CORALAM, in *Bishager* Proper, in *India intra Gangem*, Mogul Territory, more to the W. than *Alcatil*, in the Center of the Coasts of *Malabar* & *Coromandel*, is a City of considerable Trade, large, and populous, tho' in the Hands of the *Moors*.

CORASAN, *Chorassan*, *Korassan*, a Province of *Persia*, including the Province or Kingdom of *Balk*, has *Persian* *I-rack* with *Astrabad* on W. from which 'tis parted by a large Desert; *Farsistan* with *Segestan*, and another large Desert that parts it from *Kerestan* and *Candabar* S.; the Great Mogul's Dominions E. and N. E.; and *Ussac Tartary* N. From whence it appears that it's a very large Province. It's very populous and fruitful, and produces the best Manna in the World. It has a Rock of Turquoise Stone, so excellent that the King allows none to be sold but to himself. *Persian* Geographers reckon 32 considerable Towns in this Country, 4 of which are Royal Cities, where the Kings of *Persia* have sometimes resided, *Balk*, *Merou*, *Nischabor*, and *Herat*. The antient *Bactria* made Part of this Country, & is that Part where the late famous *Kouli Kan* was born.

CORAX, a River in *Colchis*.

CORAX, a Mountain in *Albania*. The Mountains *Corax* and *Caucasus* have been the Subject of many poetic Fables; yet nothing has been feign'd by the Poets more improbable than what we read in some of the antient Geographers, viz. that they were so high as to be illuminated by the Rays of the Sun even at Midnight; it being certain that they are not very much above 2 Miles in Height. They are known to the present Inhabitants by the Names of *Cocas* and *Cochias*, which are without doubt a Corruption of the antient Name *Corax*. The *Arabs* call them the Mountains of *Raf*. See CAUCASUS.

CORBACH, in the County of *Waldeck*, in *Hesse*, Germany, sit. on the River *Sker*, 10 English m. N. W. fr. *Waldeck*, and 6 German m. fr. *Marpurg*, *Cassel*, *Lipp*, and *Paderborn*. It is an antient Town, and was formerly a Free City. It's noted for a Gold Mine in its Neighbourhood, and is still reckon'd the chief Town in the County, having a well-endow'd University. Its principal Trade is Brewing Beer, as much esteem'd as that of *Wildungen*.

CORBEC, a Town of *Brabant*, in the *Austrian* *Netherlands*, 3 m. S. E. of *Louvain*, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51.

CORBEIL, in the Province of *Hurepoix*, in the *Isle* of *France*, is sit. on the River *Seine*, which receives there the *Juine*, about 4 leag. above *Paris* to S. and 5 below *Melun* to N. W. Here are 2 Stone Bridges, one of them of 2 Arches over the *Juine*, and one of 10 over the *Seine*. This last Bridge divides the City into 2 unequal Parts. They reckon about 2800 Souls here, 4 Parish Churches, 2 Convents, a Priory, and an Hospital for Sick. The chief Trade is Tanning and Leather-dressing.

CORBIE, in *Amienois*, in *Middle Picardy*, *France*, is sit. on the River *Somme*, 4 leag. above *Amiens* to N. E. and 5 below *Peronne* to W.; E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 50. It had formerly strong Fortifications. But as, since the French have been in Possession of *Artois* & Part of *Flanders*, they became useless, *Lewis* XIV. caus'd them to be demolish'd. This little City is famous by its Abbey, the Abbot of which is spiritual Lord of the City. See next Article.

CORBEY Abbey, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, is separated fr. the Dominion of *Hanover* only by the *Weser*, & is about 14

m. long & 8 broad. Its Abbot, who is a *Roman* Catholic, is a Prince of the Empire. The Abbey was at first a Colony from that of *Corbie* preceding, founded by Emperor *Lewis* I.

CORBEY Town, in the foregoing Abbacy, lies on the *Weser*, 21 m. E. of *Paderborn*. Here's an University founded by the same Emperor *Lewis*. The *Saxon* Idol *Irmenfvel* was found near this Place.

CORBIGNY, in the Province of *Nivernois*, *France*, is sit. on the River *Tonne*, 12 leag. fr. *Nevers* to N. E. towards *Avalon*, fr. which 'tis 7 leag. 'Tis in *Latin* call'd *Corbinium Sancti Leonardi*, to distinguish it from the Borough *Corbeni*, *Corbinium*, in *Champagne*.

CORBRIDGE, *Northumberland*, near *Hexham*, in the Road from *Newcastle*, on the N. Side of the *Tine*, over which it has a Bridge.

CORBY, *Cumberland*, near the River *Eden*, opposite to *Wetherall*, 4 m. S. E. of *Carlisle*.

CORBY, *Lincolnshire*, in the Road from *Market-Deeping* to *Grantham*, 90 m. fr. *London*, has a Market Wednesday. Fairs August 15. and 29. and one for Cattle on Easter Wednesday.

CORBY, *Northamptonsh.* between *Kettering* & *King's Cliff*.

CORCYRA (now CORFU), an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, was in more antient Times call'd *Drepane*, *Scheria*, & *Phacacia*. The Name *Corcyra* (which was also given to another Island in the *Adriatic* over against *Illyricum*) it took from a Nymph so call'd, whom *Neptune* is said to have ravish'd here. 'Twas once famous for the delightful Gardens of *K. Alcinous*, who with great Courtesy entertain'd *Ulysses* after his Shipwreck (*Hom. Od.* 7. v. 34.). It had antiently 2 Cities of no small Note, *Corcyra* and *Cassiope*. The former was the Metropolis, and very powerful, as appears from *Thucydides* and others, who have given us Account of their Wars. The latter is commended by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* as a wealthy well-built City; but *Cicero* calls it only a Haven. This Island is said to have been first inhabited by the *Phaeaces*, whence nam'd *Phacacia*; but afterwards the *Corinthians* sent thither a numerous Colony, which made *Thucydides* reckon it among the Countries peopled by the *Corinthians*. The *Corcyraeans* were skilful Mariners, and, as *Thucydides* informs, for some Time Masters of the Sea. Their Government was first Monarchical; but afterwards they formed themselves into a Republick, and made a very considerable Figure in the flourishing Times of *Greece*. *Herodotus* tells us they were very powerful by Land, and had more Ships than any other People of *Greece* except the *Athenians*. As to its modern State, and a larger and more certain Description, see our Article CORFU.

CORDILLERA. Previously to the perusing this Article, the Reader is desir'd to turn back to our Article ANDES, of which the famous *Cordillera* is properly that particular high Chain in and near *Chili*. In the said Article ANDES, having briefly enumerated some of the Natural and Artificial Properties and Wonders of these most prodigious Hills, we refer'd for a further Detail to this Article now present, which please to accept as follows, extracted chiefly from *Ovalle*. *Herrera* relates, that thro' this Chain of Mountains there went 2 Highways, in which the *Ingas* shew'd their great Power. One of them goes by the Mountain all pav'd for 900 leag. from *Pasto* to *Chili*, and was 25 f. broad. At every 4 leag. were noble Buildings. And to this Day there are the Places call'd *Tambos*, which answer to our Inns, where every Thing necessary is to be found by Travellers. And what was most admirable, at each half leag. were Couriers and Posts, who were design'd for the Conveniency of Passengers, that they might send their Advices where they were requisite. The other Way, which was also 25 f. broad, went by the Plain at the Foot of the Mountains, with the same Proportion and Beauty of Inns and Palaces at every 4 leag. which were inclos'd with high Walls; as also Streams and Rivulets running through this Way, brought thither by Art for the Refreshment of Travellers. Thus *Herrera*, and others. But, says *Ovalle*, I must suppose, that tho' those 2 Highways run separate and distinct thro' all *Peru* and *Quito*, yet they must grow nearer each other as they rise higher in the Mountain; for when they come to *Chili* they are no longer 2, but 1. This is clearly found by Experience in those that cross the *Cordillera*, to go from *Chili* to *Cuyo*. I have done so several times, yet could never see this Division, but always continued Mountains, which serve like Walls and Fortifications on each Side to one which rises in the Middle infinite higher than the rest, and is that which is most properly call'd the *Cordillera*. I am perswaded that the 2 Ways came but to the Boundaries of *Chili*, and ended in those of *Peru*. I have

have indeed, in passing the *Cordillera*, met with great old Walls of Stone on the Top of it, which they call the *Inga's*; --- and 'tis not impossible but the said 2 Ways might be continued on to these Buildings; but 'twas not practicable it could be with such Perfection as in that Part of the Mountain within the Tropicks, where such Ways might be made; but the Mountains of *Chili* are one upon another so thick, 'tis with great Difficulty a single Mule can go in the Paths of it; And the *Cordillera* grows rougher and rougher the more it draws nearer the Pole; so that it appears to be above the Compás of Human Power to open a Way thro' it so curiously contriv'd as is represented. It was not necessary that the *Inga* should use such Art and Industry to make admirable that which was already so much so: For as it runs 1500 leag. in Length, and 40 in Diameter, its wonderful Height makes it astonishing. The Ascent is so prodigious that we imploy 3 or 4 Days in arriving to the Top of it, & as many more in the Descent, i. e. speaking properly, and only of the Mountain; for otherwise it may be affirm'd one begins to mount even from the Sea-Side, because all the Way, which is about 40 leag. is nothing but an extensive shelving Coast; for which Reason the Rivers run with the Force of Mill-streams. In this *Cordillera* are 16 Vulcano's, which at several Times have broke out, and caus'd Effects no less admirable than terrible and astonishing to all the Country. Amongst the rest, that which happen'd in 1640 is worthy to be remember'd. It broke out in the Territory of the Cacique *Aliante*, burning with so much Force, that the Mountain cleaving in two sent forth Pieces of Rock all on fire, with so horrible a Noise, that 'twas heard many leag. off, just like the going off of Cannon. There's no Room for doubting of the immense Riches which these Mountains inclose in their Bowels; for 'tis a certain Proof of it to see only the mineral Riches of *Chili*; they being Indexes of what may be contain'd in those Rocks. But it's impracticable to work in them, for many Reasons obvious enough. I am verily perswaded there are whole Mines of Chrytal. That which contributes not a little to the Admiration we have for this huge Chain of Mountains is the vast Number of Springs, Brooks, Rivers, which we meet with ever and anon when we go over it. They're so numerous, that 'tis a Thing rather to be seen than related. They last about 8 Days Journey. One must suppose too that Summer is pretty well enter'd; for in Winter they are absolutely impassable, and in Spring not without evident Danger of one's Life, because one travels all the Way on a Path so narrow, that there's but just Room for a Mule's Feet. In many Places one is forced to alight, and even a Man on Foot is not very safe, because some of the Coasts are so streight and slippery that it frights one to walk on them. The Ascents and Descents of the Hills are so steep, that when from below one looks at those who are above they look like Figures; and for my Part I thought it Temerity, if not Impossibility, to venture to get up to them. The Brooks and Rivers too which cross the Ways almost at every Step are so violent, no Head is so strong but is turn'd to look on their Current; and if it comes up to the Mule's Saddle, there's no stemming it; for, besides its flowing with the Rapidity of a Millstream, it carries along with it loose Stones which overturn a Mule as it were a Chicken: So that 'tis necessary sometimes to stay 2 or 3 Days till the Sun does not shine, for then the Brooks are lower, because there's less Snow melted; and therefore 'tis always best passing early in the Morning. It was necessary, for an Allay of the Danger and Irksomeness of these Ways, that God should temper the Rigour of the Sufferings by the Variety & Diversion which so many Waters give in their Rise & Course. Some are seen breaking out from almost an imperceptible Height, and meeting with no intermediate Object, the whole Mass of Water, which is usually very great, dissolves itself by the Way into so many Drops, which make a lovely Prospect like so much Pearl falling; and being mingled by the Force of the Air, which drives them across one upon the other, it seems a Chain hanging from its first Issue to the Earth. I saw others which before they got to the Earth divided into 2 Branches, forming like a thick Shower, in the midst of the Way, or Atoms in the Sun-beams. 'Tis impossible to paint all the Variety of Objects produced by these several Motions and Compositions of Streams and Fountains. I cannot leave them without mentioning one call'd the *Eyes of Water*, in the last *Mesa* but one, at the Foot of the Mountain. This Valley is environ'd with a Wall of most prodigious high Rocks, a Mile or so in Diameter, and is all the Year round full of Greens, odoriferous Plants & Flowers, which make it a Picture of Paradise. In the midst springs up this Foun-

tain, (or Fountains, because the Springs of Water are many) leaping out of the Ground with great Force into the Air, which in a little Space all unite, and make 2 great Bodies, each full of Water, as clear as Chrystal. These 2 Heads begin a Kind of Combat a little below, & mingling in their Course with one another, as if some ingenious Artiff had order'd it, make a great many Turnings and Windings, sometimes far from one another and sometimes united thro' the whole Valley, till at the End of it, joining together, they fall into one Canal, which empties into the principal River, composed by many such Rivulets. Who can demonstrate the Number of them at their Rise? Yet one may guess at the prodigious Quantity of Snow which supplies them; for tho' it cannot be seen all in a Mass, because its Reservatories are impenetrable, yet its Effects do manifest it; for, besides the feeding of innumerable Rivers which run to E. and empty into the N. Sea, and supplying prodigious Lakes in the Province of *Cuyo*, those which run W. and enter the S. Sea, (not reckoning what may be by the Streight of *Magellan* and *Terra del Fuego*) are above 50, which may be well multiplied by 4 apiece more which they receive, and so make 200, which arrive at the Sea so full and deep that some have Water enough for Navigation of Ships of great Burden; which is the more to be admir'd because their Course is so short, the most extended of them not passing 300 leag. in Length: Divers of which Rivers are spoken of in their own proper Articles.

CORDOVA, antiently *Corduba*, in the Province of *Andalusia*, Spain, 70 m. N. W. fr. *Granada*, 70 N. E. fr. *Seville*, 75 N. of *Malaga*, and about 120 S. fr. *Madrid*, W. lon. 4. 45. lat. 37. 45. It was once an opulent Roman Colony, afterwards the Metropolis of a Moorish Kingdom, but is particularly celebrated for being the Birthplace of the Two famous *Seneca's*, the Poet *Lucan*, *Averroes* the Learned Arabian Physician, Bp. *Hesius* who presided at the Council of *Nice*, and several other Eminent Men. 'Tis suppos'd to have been called *Corduba* from its being situate as it were in the [Cor] Heart of the *Betis*, or *Guadalquivir*, on whose Banks 'tis pleasantly seated, near mid-way betw. its Source and *St. Lucar*, where it runs into the Mediterranean. It stands in a fertile and delicious Plain, at the Foot of one of the Mountains of *Sierra Morena*, in a pleasant wholesome Air. 'Twas so rich in the Roman Times on Account of its great Commerce, Manufactures, and Plenty of all Things, and more by the Gold Mines in those Mountains, that it's the only Place of all Cities in Spain that *Silius Italicus* distinguish'd by the Title of *aurea* [golden] and *aurifera* [gold-bearing]; --- *Nec decus auriferæ cessabit Corduba terræ*. It has a noble Bridge of 17 Arches over the River, adorn'd with several stately Towers. Besides the extraordinary Fruitfulness of its Soil round about, which supplies it with the best Wheat, Wine, Oil, Fruits, &c. it carries on a great Number of Trades & Manufactures, particularly the Woollen & Silken, of the finest Kind, and in the greatest Perfection, besides that of a curious gilt Leather, in great Request there as well as in Foreign Countries. But above all 'tis esteemed for its fine Breed of Horses, which are reckon'd the fleetest and most mettlesome, as well as the best disciplin'd & warlike, in Europe; and, besides the vast Numbers which are bred and broken for Sale, the King always keeps here 500 of the best Mares, in magnificent Stables, for his own Use. The River being here also navigable brings in not only a great Number of Merchants, and foreign Commodities, but a great Concourse of Spaniards and Strangers to behold the beauteous Magnificence of the Place. The Streets are spacious, and adorn'd with very curious Fountains to supply them with Water; the Houses of Stone, well built, many of them grand, and richly adorn'd with Sculpture without and Furniture within. The City Walls are of Stone, large and strong, with 13 Gates. Here's likewise a magnificent Palace, built by some Gothish King in about 700. with a particular Wall on the W. Side; but it hath been given to the Fathers of the Inquisition, who keep their Court there. But the most magnificent Edifice here, or in all Spain, is the great *Mexquila* or Mosque, built by the famous Moorish K. *Abderraman* in 787. which is justly esteemed one of the Wonders of the World. 'Tis 600 f. long, 500 broad, and of Height proportionable. The Roofs, which are surprisngly bold and lofty, are supported by 350 Pillars of fine Marble, in 10 Rows, forming 11 Isles, in which are now 366 Altars and 24 Gates. K. *Ferdinand III.* consecrated this stupendous Structure into a Cathedral, so that it has been an antient and celebrated Bishopric. The Diocese has but 29 Parishes, yet the Bishop's Revenue is 40,000 Ducats. To the Cathedral belong 8 Dignitaries, 20 Canons,

20 Canons, 30 Minor Canons, besides inferior Priests, Chaplains, &c. Here's a noble Suburb call'd *Axarquía*, which for its Largeness, Goodness of Walls, and commodious Situation, is not inferior to a good City. The Inhabitants of *Cordova* amount to 14,000 Families in 13 Parishes, with 15 Monasteries, 15 Nunneries, 12 Hospitals, & some Colleges, as being a considerable University. In 1649, above 37,000 died here of the Plague. It ought not to be pass'd unnoted by, that our Term *Cordwainer* (corrupted into *Cordwinder*), us'd for *Shoemaker*, is affirm'd to have been deriv'd from the Name of this City; that is to say, from their manufacturing into Shoes the Leather tanned and dress'd in, and brought from it, which among the *French* was call'd *Cordouan*. See CORDUBA.

CORDOVA, in the Province of *Tucuman*, *S. America*, about 100 leag. S. of *San Iago del Estero*, and 160 N. W. of *Buenos Ayres*, W. lon. 63. 30. S. lat. 31. 30. 'Tis a considerable Town, but situate on a marshy, tho' rich and fertile Ground, is bigger than *Buenos Ayres*, and hath a Bishop, Chapter, some Monasteries, and a Convent of Jesuits. Its Climate is temperate and healthy, with equal Winter and Summer; and all the Territory is full of great and small Cattle, and abounds with excellent Pasture. It also produces Plenty of Corn, Fruits, and other Necessaries, and hath several plentiful Saltpits: So that this Town drives a considerable Trade in these Commodities with *Peru*, it being situate on the Road to *Buenos Ayres*. The Inhabitants are *Spanish*, about 300, mostly employ'd in tilling the Ground, and making Cotton-Cloth, which they send to *Potosí*.

CORDOUAN Tower is a remarkable Light-house at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, in *Guienne*, *France*, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 45. 35.

CORDUBA. See CORDOVA: To which we add, That *Strabo* says 'twas built by *Marcellus*, but leaves us in the Dark which of the *Roman* Generals of that Name he means; so that the *Spanish* Writers are much divided in Opinion about it. *Vasæus* thinks 'twas he who was Cotemporary with *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. But *Nonius* thinks it much older, since *Strabo* calls it *Coloniæ primæ*, or the first Colony the *Romans* sent to this Part of *Spain*; and 'tis mentioned by *Silius Italicus* in the 2d *Punic* War. It was from the Beginning inhabited by *Roman* and other Noblemen, and thence called *Colonia Patricia*.

CORDYKE (more properly *Cacr-dyke*), near *Peterborough*, in *Northamptonshire*, is an antient Foss, a great Work of the *Romans*, for draining the Fens, and promoting Trade & Commerce in these Parts, its Dimensions being sufficient to make it navigable.

COREA, a large Peninsula (not an Island), on the most E. Part of *China*, between it and *Japan*, is bounded W. by the *Yellow Sea*, E. by that of *Japan*, S. by the *Chinese Ocean*, and N. by the Kingdom of *Nienche*, which belongs to *Tartary*. But 'tho' 'tis parted from *China* and *Japan*, by those 2 Seas, towards S. yet it's contiguous to the former on the N. and is so near the latter, that from the Sea-port of *Pousan* in *Corea* to that of *Osacca* in *Japan* are computed but about 25 leag. 'Tis govern'd by its own King, tho' under Protection of the *Chinese* Emperor. 'Tis divided into 8 Provinces, which contain no less than 360 Cities and large Towns, besides a great Number of Fortresses and Castles upon the Hills, all garrison'd with a proportionable Number of Officers and Soldiers; and there's not even a Village that hath not at least a Corporal and 10 Men under him. The Country towards N. is barren, mountainous, and full of Wild Beasts, yielding no Rice, and no Corn but Barley. But the S. Part is rich and fertile, producing Plenty of every Necessary of Life, breeding great Quantities of large & small Cattle, Fowl, Game of all Sorts, Silk, Cotton, Flax, and other such Commodities; all which are manufactur'd there, except Silk, which they send either to *China* or *Japan*, the only Countries they trade with. Some of their Mountains produce Gold and Silver, as doth their Sea Pearls and fine Fish. The Inland is infested with Crocodiles, some of 'em said to be 18 or 20 *Dutch* Ells (or from 45 to 50 f.) in Length. They told us, says *Hamel*, that 3 Children at once have been found in the Belly of one of these Crocodiles. The *Coreans* have something like a Religion, having Temples in every Town, in which they assemble and burn sweet Wood or Perfumes to their Idols; some Priests in every Town to perform the Ceremonies, & a Number of Monasteries and Monks, in some to the Number of 5 or 600. The Coasts are very difficult of Access, being full of Shelves, Rocks, &c. which make the sailing along 'em very dangerous to those not acquainted with 'em. The Capital City is call'd *Chau-sien*, or according to some

Kinig-ki-tau; the 1st about 30 m. fr. the large River *Yalo*, which divides the Country fr. *Tartary*; and the last in lat. 37. 30. lon. 10. 40. E. fr. *Peking*. Others of Note are *Pinggan*, *Kinchi*, *Hien-king*, *King-zau*, on the E. Sea-Coasts, & *Auwelo* on the S. Coast. They are all very full of Inhabitants, mostly stout, brave, warlike, & pay a constant Tribute to their King of all their Produce and Manufactures.

CORFE-CASTLE, in the Middle of the *Isle* (as 'tis unjustly call'd) of *Purbeck*, *Dorset*, 6 m. fr. *Wareham*, 21 E. of *Dorchester*, 116 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 50. 36. has its Name from a Castle supposed built by *K. Edgar*, who kept his Court here, and endow'd the Town with many Privileges. It has a large and lofty Parish Church, which is a Royal Peculiar, not liable to any Episcopal Visitation or Jurisdiction. It was a Borough by Prescription, but 1st incorporated by *Q. Elizabeth*, and afterwards by *K. Charles II.* with the Stile of Mayor and Barons, with the Privileges as the *Cinque Ports*, and many others, as Exemption from Toll, Arrests, Suit, or Service without the Borough; and it has this peculiar Privilege, that the principal Members, especially those who have been Mayors, are called Barons. The Mayor, as is also his Predecessor, is a Justice of Peace, can hold Sessions, chuse Coroners during Life, Councillors, Ale-tasters, &c. Which Privileges were granted by *K. Charles I.* as a Reward for the noble Defence the Castle made for him. But it was betray'd to the Parliament Forces, who plunder'd and demolish'd it. The Ruins of the Walls, which were very large, (the Circumference of the Site of the Castle being near Half a Mile) retain great Marks of its Strength and Grandeur; and their Situation on a high Eminence makes 'em visible a good Way off. It sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Thursday. Fairs *May-day* and *St. Luke's*.

CORFU, antiently CORCYRA, which Article see for an Account of it as of Old, by the *Greeks* now call'd *Corfi* and *Corfous*, is sit. in the *Mediterranean*, near the Entrance of the Gulph of *Venice*, 150 m. N. of the Island of *Leucada*, 85 fr. *Capo de St. Maria di Luce* (antiently Promontorium *Iapygium*), about 4 m. W. of the Coast of *Epirus*, under the 39th degr. lat. and 20th of E. lon. It's allow'd to be now 120 m. in Compass. *Pliny* gave it 135; but he included with it that of *Paxo*, which runs along the Side of it about 12 m. Distance, and might be much nearer to it in his Time. It extends along the Coasts called *Della Chimera* (antiently *Acroceraunii*, from the Mountains of that Name), from N. to S. about 50 m. Its Figure is somewhat like a Wedge, it being widest towards the N. W. Side, and growing narrowest towards S. E. till it comes almost to a Point. This Island is very healthy and well inhabited, it being computed to have about 60000 Souls in it. It hath indeed but 2 Cities, viz. CORFU the Capital, and *Cassopo*. The present City *Corfu* is not, however, the antient *Corcyra*; for this is now called *Palæpoli*, and stands at some Distance from it, and all 3 seated on the E. Coast, where 'tis divided from the Land by a narrow Streight. Here are reckon'd about 100 Villages, some pretty large, populous, and wealthy. The *Venetians* have been in Possession of it ever since 1386, when the *Corcyreans* did of their own Accord put themselves under their Protection and Government. After which *Laodislaus* yielded all his Pretensions to it for 30,000 Ducats. It's esteem'd the Key of the *Adriatic* Gulph, and hath been often attempted in vain by the *Turks*, being defended by the Fortress call'd *St. Angelo*, thought impregnable. *Corfu* City is also very strong, and keeps constantly between 15 and 20 Gallies, besides other Vessels, for its Guard. It hath besides 2 Fortresses; the oldest sit. on a steep craggy Rock, and surrounded below with strong Bastions; the other fortified at immense Charge: And the City, which 100 Years ago, we are told, was but the old Fortress and Suburb of the antient *Castrati*, is now one of the strongest Places in all these Coasts. It furnishes *Venice* with vast Quantities of Salt, and is very fertile in Corn, Wine, Oil, all Sorts of Fruits, Timber-Trees, Cedar especially. It's govern'd by a Proveditor, Camerlingo, and Castellano, who are *Venetian* Nobles; as is the Archbishop of it, who is Primate and Metropolitan of all these *Venetian* Islands. The Cathedral is a fine Building, as is that of the *Greeks*, both which are enrich'd with Reliques, Paintings, and costly Ornaments. There are many other noble Churches and Structures here, and in other Parts of the Island: And in the Capital alone are computed 20,000 Inhabitants.

CORIA, in Latin *Caura*, *Caurium*, in *Span.* *Esfremadura*, about 20 m. S. W. fr. *Plasencia*, 35 N. of *Alcantara*, 120 S. W. fr. *Madrid*, 52 N. fr. *Merida*, and about 18 fr. the Frontiers of *Portugal*, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 39. 55. is sit. in a pleasant

pleasant Vale on the *Lagonium* (now *Alagon*), and hath a pleasant and fertile Country round it, which supplies both this City and that of *Plasentia* with many fine Commodities, particularly the finest Wheat; so that it's famous for the finest Bread and finest Citrons. 'Tis strongly walled, hath 5 stately Gates, 700 Houses, 2 Parishes, 1 Nunnery, 2 Hospitals, 3 Chapels. It's a Bishopric worth 26,000 Ducats a Year, the Diocese having 371 Parishes, and the Cathedral 9 Dignitaries, 9 Canons, and 6 Minor Canons. 'Tis also a Marquifate belonging to the Duke of *Alva*.

CORIENTES Cape, a Promontory on the W. Coast of *Mexico*, sit. on the *Pacific Ocean*, 100 m. S. of *Xalisco*, W. lon. 111. lat 20.

CORIENTES, or *des Correntas*, Cape, in *Monomotapa*, *Africa*. See **MANICA**.

CORIENTES, or *Corrientes*, a Town built by the *Spaniards* on *Rio de la Plata*, *S. America*, 18 leag. higher up the River than *Santa Fe*, on the Coast of *Parana* and *Paraguay*, is but small and inconsiderable, and no-ways answering the Dignity of its Situation. Between this Town and *Santa Fe* stand *Santa Luisa* and *Chanas*, not worthy of a distinct Article.

CORINTH (both Kingdom & City). This little State was sit. on the *Isthmus of Corinth*, having the Bay of that Name, (now *Golfo de Lepanto*) & the Neck of Land which joins *Peloponnesus* to the Continent on the N. *Sicyon* W. the Gulf of *Saron* E. and Kingdom of *Argos* S. Its utmost Extent from E. to W. was about half a Degree, i. e. from 23 degr. 50 min. to 24. 20. E. lon. and from N. to S. about half that Space, i. e. from 38. 21. to 38. 36. N. lat. It had no Rivers of Note, but abounded with Mountains, the chief of which was call'd *Acrocorinthium*, at the Foot of which the City of **CORINTH**, and on Top of which the Citadel, were built. 'Twas also fam'd for the Fountain *Pyrene*, sacred to the Muses, and supposed by some to be the same that was call'd *Fons Caballinus*, or *Hippocrene* in Greek, (i. e. the Fountain of the Horse) which was feigned by the Poets to have sprung from the Horse *Pegasus*'s striking his Foot against the Rock. Others place this last-nam'd Fountain on the Hill *Helicon*, but most on that of *Parnassus*. **CORINTH** is said to have been founded by *Sisyphus*, the Son of *Æolus*, and Grandfather of *Ulysses*. This *Sisyphus* is the same who was kill'd by *Theseus* for the many Robberies he

* This Punishment, as it is feign'd by the Poets, consists in the rolling of a great Stone to the Top of a Hill, which he has no sooner reached than it tumbles down again; so that his Labour is never to be at an End.

committed in *Attica*, & afterwards condemn'd by *Jupiter* to an endless * Punishment in Hell, for having caught that wenching God in the Height of an Amour with *Ægina*, the Daughter of *Asopus* King of *Beotia*. The antient Name of this City was *Ephyra*, which it took from a Nymph of that Name, said to have been the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, or according to others of *Myrmex*, the Wife of *Epimetheus* the Son of *Iapetus*, and Brother of *Prometheus*. The Time of its Foundation by *Sisyphus* is placed about the Year of the World 2490, or 6 Years before *Deucalion's* Flood --- (i. e. according to the latest & allow'd best Chronological Tables, about 7 Years after the Death of *Abraham*). Its new Name of **CORINTH** is variously traced. Some think 'twas so call'd from the Greek Word *κορυθή* (*Korinthos*), Satiety or Abundance, implying the Opulence of the Place; others go still farther for the Etymon. The old Inhabitants pretended it had the Name from *Corinthus*, the Son of *Jupiter* as some said, of *Marathon* as others, and Brother of *Sicyon*. But most Authors ascribe the Name and building, or rebuilding, of it to *Corinthus* the Son of *Pelops*. Among other Names it antiently had we find that of *Heliopolis* (or *City of the Sun*); for which this Reason is commonly given, That the Poets feign *Apollo* and *Neptune* to have contended for it, and that *Jupiter* having appointed *Briareus* the Cyclop their Umpire, he adjudg'd the *Isthmus* to the latter, and the Promontory which commands the City to the former. However, we meet with a Number of other antient Cities of that Name, or rather Appellative, it being common in those Days to dedicate Cities to some of the Gods, and surname them accordingly, without losing their original Name. *Corinth* had, besides the above Citadel on the Eminence call'd from it *Acrocorinthus*, 2 Port Towns, namely *Lecheum* sit. on the Bay of *Corinth*, & *Cenchrea* on that of *Saron*. That **CENCHREA** was a City distinct from **CORINTH**, at least in *St. Paul's* Time, we gather from *Acts* xviii. 18. and *Rom.* xvi. 1. tho' it had the Epithet of *Corinthiaca* in the Poets for being one of the Havens in that little State, as *Corinthus* had that of *Bimaris* for being so conveniently situate between two Seas.

These were the only 2 Havens, and indeed the only 2 Cities of any Note next to *Corinth*, that belong'd to this Territory. And these were so well fit. for Naval Commerce, and so near the Metropolis, that they made ample Compensation for the Barrenness of the Soil. These 2 Naval Roads, which open'd a Way into the *Ionian* and *Ægean* Seas, might easily have gain'd them the Superiority, if not Command, over all *Greece*, had not this advantageous Situation inclin'd them more to Commerce than War. For their Citadel being almost impregnable by Nature, and commanding both those Seas, they could easily cut off all Communication from one half of *Greece* to the other; so that 'twas not without Reason call'd one of its Fetters. But their Genius leading them to improve these Advantages more to Navigation and Commerce than to martial Exploits, they became in Time exceeding opulent. As this Opulence daily increas'd, not only by Commerce, but by the great Number of Strangers that flock'd thither from *Europe* and *Asia*, their City became in Time one of the finest in all *Greece*; being adorn'd with sumptuous Buildings, Temples, Palaces, Theatres, Porticoes, Cenotaphs, Baths, &c. &c. all enrich'd with a beauteous Kind of Columns, Capitals, and Bases, from which the *Corinthian Order* took its Name, with numberless Statues done by the most famous Artists. Inasmuch that, with respect to its Riches, Greatness, and excellent Situation, it was thought by the *Romans* equally worthy of Empire with *Carthage* and *Capua*. Here were also (*Wells* observes) several Orators and Philosophers residing; on which Account it is *St. Paul*, *I. Cor.* iv. 8, 9, 10. tells them, *Ye are Rich, ye are Wise, and Honourable*. But, with due Defe-
 + An Attic Drachm, according to *Brewer*, is worth 7 d. ob. of our Money; so that 10000 Drachms amount of our Money to 312 l. 10 s. But accord. to *Dr. Bar-*
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ference to that Learned Divine, *St. Paul* never saw *Corinth* in its old State of Opulence, &c. it having been destroy'd, &c. a matter of an Age before his Time. However it from him appears the later *Corinthians* were rich, honourable, and learned, in his Days. --- We need not a more pregnant Instance of their Wealth and Luxury than that of the Courtesan *Lais*, who usually exacted † 10,000 Drachms for every Night's Lodging [*tho' she us'd to gratify Diogenes gratis*]. Which made the famous *Demosthenes* say, *Nolo tanti emere pœnitentiam*, (*I'll not buy Repentance at so dear a Rate*). The same Strumpet is said to be the Occasion also of the old By-Word, *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*; i. e. 'Tis not for every one to go to *Corinth*. But she met with a worse

Fate in *Theffaly*, whither she went in Search of fresh Customers; for there the Women, envious of her Beauty, and jealous of their Husbands and Sons, put her to Death. --- Among other Artificial Rarities of *Corinth* we may reckon, 1. the sumptuous Embellishments of the Fountain of *Pyrene*, above-mention'd, consisting of several Caves in Form of Grotto's, all cover'd with white Marble, from which the Water of that Fountain falls into a large Basin, and is very pleasant to drink; 2. the Theatre; 3. the Stadium, or Course, both which are of white Marble; 4. the Temple of *Neptune*, whose Avenue was lin'd on one Side with the Statues of all those who had won the Prize at the *Isthmian Games*, and on the other with stately Pines set in regular Rows. The Temple itself, which was not very spacious, was adorn'd with a Multitude of brazen *Tritons*, or *Sea-Gods*. Here were also the Chariots of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, both drawn by Horses cover'd all over with Gold, except their Hoofs, which were of Ivory. The 2 Deities were carv'd in a standing Posture, and *Neptune* had young *Palaemon* riding on a Dolphin by his Side. The Bases of the Chariots were likewise adorn'd with curious Bas-reliefs, and the Temple with a Multitude of other Embellishments. It were endless to describe all the other Edifices, and Masterpieces of Architecture, Carvings, & Paintings, with which this small Spot of Ground was enrich'd. But the Reader may see them in *Pausanias*. The Line of *Sisyphus* became extinct, or (as some say) was dethron'd and expell'd by *Aletes*, one of the *Heraclidae*, about the Year of the World 2920. But to come to the Catastrophe of *Corinth*. In the Year 4159 (before Christ 147.) *Metellus*, the Roman Consul, sending Deputies to that City to prevail with the *Achæans* to be quiet with *Lacedemon*, they were ill treated, and drove away with all manner of Affronts, and *Critolaus* their Prætor declar'd open War with the *Lacedemonians*, and consequently with *Rome*, under whose Protection they were. And *Metellus* sending 3 Deputies to treat of Peace, they were imprison'd and condemn'd to die. Wherefore, next Year, the Consul *Mummius* came before it with a Roman Army of 23,000 Foot

23,000 Foot and 3500 Horse, besides a large Number of Cretan Archers. The Prætor *Diceus* coming out, was coax'd into a Snare, and was entirely defeated; upon which he ran full Speed to his House in *Megalopolis*, set it on Fire, threw his Wife and Children into the Flames, and poison'd himself. The Inhabitants fled out of *Corinth*, the Romans enter'd it, put what Men they found to the Sword, & sold the Women and Children for Slaves. The City was ransack'd by the Soldiers, and Fire being put to all the Corners of the City at the same Time, reduced it all to Ashes, and afterwards were the Walls demolish'd. Thus *Corinth* was destroy'd, 950 Years after its Foundation by *Aletes* (afore said), Son of *Hippotes*. There were more Vessels of all Sorts of Metals, more fine Pictures, and Statues, of the greatest Masters in *Corinth*, than in any City in the World. All the Princes of *Europe* and *Asia*, who had any Taste in Painting and Sculpture, furnish'd themselves here with the richest Moveables. Here were cast the finest Statues for Temples and Palaces, and all the Liberal Arts brought to the greatest Perfection. Many inestimable Pieces of the most famous Painters and Statuaries fell into the Hands of Soldiers, who, not knowing their Value, either destroy'd them or parted with them for a few Drachms. *Polybius* was an Eye-witness of the Want of Taste in the Romans of those Days. This brave *Achaean*, upon the first News that his Countrymen had taken up Arms against *Rome*, left *Africa*, where he was attending *Scipio* at the Siege of *Carthage*, and hastened to *Achaia* to do his Country what Service he could. He was in the Roman Army when *Corinth* was plunder'd, & had the Mortification to see the Roman Soldiers playing at

* *Aristides*, who was contemporary with *Apelles*, flourish'd at Thebes about the 122^d Olympiad. He is said to have been the first that attempted to represent the Passions of the Soul in Colours. The Piece here spoken of was a *Bacchus* so exquisitely done, that it was proverbially said of any extraordinary Performance, It is as well done as the *Bacchus* of *Aristides*. *Plin. lib. 35. c. 4. & 10.*

Dice on a Picture of * *Aristides*, which was accounted 1 of the Wonders of the World. They set no Value on that Master-piece, & therefore willingly parted with it for a more convenient Table to play upon. But when the Spoils of *Corinth* were put up to Sale, *Attalus*, K. of *Pergamus*, offer'd for it 600,000 Sesterces, i. e. 5,000*l.* of our Money. The Consul, surpriz'd that the Price of but a Picture should be carried so high, thought there was some magical Virtue in it, & therefore interposing his Authority retained it, notwithstanding the Complaints of *Attalus*. He was not actuated in so doing by his private Interest; for he did not appropriate it to himself, but placed it in the Temple of *Ceres*, where *Strabo* had the Pleasure of seeing it before it was consum'd in the Fire which reduced that Temple to Ashes. *Mummius* was a great Warrior, but seems to have had no Taste for Painting and Sculpture; for when he put the Pictures & Statues he had taken in *Corinth* on board the Transports, he told the Masters of the Vessels very seriously, that if either of them were lost or spoiled, he would oblige them to find others in their stead; as if any other Pieces could have supply'd the Loss of those inestimable Originals, done by the most celebrated Masters in *Greece*. The Gold, Silver, & Brass, which the *Corinthians* had conceal'd, were melted by the furious Conflagration, and ran down the Streets in Streams. Some of the Soldiers in attempting to save Part of these Metals perish'd in the Flames. When the

† *Pliny* (*lib. 7. c. 38.*) tells us that there were 3 Sorts of *Corinthian* Brasses, viz. the red, white, and that which was of the Colour of our Money, according to the different Proportions of Gold, Silver, & Copper, that were in it.

Corinth was destroy'd the same Year that *Carthage* was laid in Ashes. --- But *Julius Cæsar* in great measure rebuilt this City, and repeopled it anew by sending a Colony of Veteran Soldiers thither. Wherefore to speak of it as to its modern State, (omitting the regular History of it since the last-named Period) it is now by the *Greeks* call'd *Coranto*, *Corintho*, or *Coritbo*, and by the *Turks*, *Garami*; and it's seated within the Isthmus on the Shore of the *Morea*, about 2 m. fr. the Gulph of *Lepanto*, and 6 or 7 fr. that of *Engia*, 38 fr. *Patras* to S. E. 38 fr. *Athens* S. W. 35 fr. *Napoli di Romania* to N. 25 fr. *Livadia* S. and 60 N. of *Misitra* (or *Lacedemon*); E. lon. 23. 10. lat. 37. 59. It's not big enough now to deserve Title of City, tho' it might well pass for a good and considerable Country Town. It consists of the Castle and the Town below to the N. of it, at almost 1

m. nearer the Sea. The lower Town lies pleasantly on an easy Descent of Ground towards the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Buildings are not close together, but in Parcels of 6, 8, or 10 Houses, sometimes 20 together, but seldom more, with Gardens of Orange, Lemon, and Cypress Trees about them, set with more Regularity than usual in those Countries; and there's such a Distance between the several Parcels of Buildings that they've Corn-fields between them. The Houses are neater here than ordinary. The biggest Quarter is where the Bazar stands, consisting of 80 or 100 Houses. Here are 2 Mosques. This is still the See of an Archbishop (who is subject to the *Turks*), who lives in the Cathedral, which is but a small one, call'd *Panagia*, i. e. *All-Holy*. The Town is govern'd by such Governors of the Grand Signior as other great Towns of his Empire are, viz. a *Cadi*, *Waywode*, & 4 *Aga's* of the Castle, who command by Turns. The *Cadi* is reckon'd to have at least 300 Villages under his Jurisdiction, but these are little better than so many Farms up and down the Plain between them and *Sicyon*. The Castle stands upon a very high Rock, having a great Precipice about it, but not so deep on the S. W. Side, where the Entrance is. From thence runs out a Ridge of the Hill, 2 or 3 m. S. in the *Morea*, and from thence 'twas *Mohammed II.* made his Assault when he took it from the *Venetians*, after 14 Months Siege; that Side of the Castle being the only Place where it is pregnable. It's 1 m. from the Town to the Foot of the Hill, and from thence the Way is very steep, with many Windings and Turnings before one arrives at the 1st Gate, which is plated with Iron. This Side of the Rock is well cover'd with Houses: For not only those who still reside there have their Houses and Families there, as well *Turks* as *Christians*, but for the most Part even those that live below in the Town have Houses also in the Castle, where they keep all their best Goods safe from the frequent Visits of the Corsairs; & hither, upon the least Alarm, they come flocking with all they can bring with them. The Houses below are either those of Pleasure for the *Turks* of Quality, or such as have been built by *Turks* or *Christians* for better Conveniency of Trade and Business. In the Castle are abundance of Cisterns for Water hewn in the Rock. Within it also are 3 or 4 Mosques, and 5 or 6 small Churches, but most of these ruin'd. The *Catholica* is kept in Repair; but is a very mean Place for such an Ecclesiastic Dignity as the Archbishop's. From the 1st Gate one mounts higher to a 2^d, which is well and strongly built, with 2 Towers on each Side of it. The Walls which inclose it are guess'd about 2 m. in Compass, having some Houses inhabited, but many more ruin'd within them. The 2 principal Points of the Rock are also inclosed in them. On the one, sit. S. W. of the other, is a Tower, and on the other, being the highest Point, a little Mosque, from which one has the most agreeable Prospect. On the Right Hand one beholds the *Saronic* Gulph (or Gulph of *Egina*) with all the little Islands strew'd up and down in it to Cape *Colonna* (the old *Promontorium Sanium*). Beyond that the Islands of the *Archipelago* seem to close up the Mouth of the Gulph. On the Left Hand appears the Gulph of *Lepanto* (or *Corinth*) as far as beyond *Sicyon*, bounded N. by all those famous Mountains of Old-Time, with the Isthmus, even to *Athens*, lying in a Row, and presenting themselves orderly to View. There are not a great many Guns in the Castle, only a few planted N. towards the Gulph of *Lepanto*. Under the W. Part of the Hill is a Place wall'd in, where liv'd the *Jews* when *Corinth* was under the *Venetians*. There are 4 distinct Quarters of this Castle, each govern'd by a distinct *Aga*, tho' they command the whole by Turns. But their Forces consist now only of the Inhabitants, *Christians* and *Turks*; for they've no *Jews* now. The Number of each seems to be equal, and they are reckon'd not to exceed 1500 in Town and Castle. But many more are dispers'd up and down the Villages. The Plain of *Corinth* towards *Sicyon* (or *Basilica*, as 'tis now call'd) is well water'd by 2 Rivulets, well planted with Olive-trees and Vineyards, producing excellent Oil and Wine. The Soil produces also such Plenty of Corn, that it supplies the Barrenness of the neighbouring Country: So that this would soon again become a populous rich Country were it under a Free Government instead of the *Mohammedan* Tyranny. The Isthmus of *Corinth* in its narrowest Part is not above 4 or 5 m. over from one Sea to the other; but nearer to *Corinth* is a pitiful Village inhabited by *Albanians*, and call'd *Examiglia* (for *Hexamillia*) because the Neck is there 6 m. over. That Neck of Land was oft' attempted to be cut, viz. by *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Caligula*, *Nero*, &c. There was antiently on it a Wall built from Sea to Sea by the

the *Peloponnesians*, that they might the easier defend the Passage into their Peninsula. It stood to the Time of the *Turks*, and was by them twice thrown down, the *Venetians* having rebuilt it when they were in Possession of the *Morea*; but they lost it, perhaps for ever, without fighting so much as one Battle for it, in the Year 1715. The Ruins of the Theatre, Stadium, Temple of *Neptune*, &c. are still to be seen on this *Isthmus*.

CORISCO. There are 2 Islands of this Name on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, distinguish'd by the Adjectives of *Great* and *Little*. At the former the *Dutch* had once a settled Trading-Lodge; but they lost it. The said 2 Islands are agreeable to Sight, for the Land is so low, that at a Distance the Multitude of Trees there, seeming planted in the Water, afford a very pleasant Prospect.

CORITA, a Town in the Province of *Leon*, *Spain*, 23 m. E. of *Salamanca*, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 41. 5.

CORITANI. See **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**.

CORK County, in *Munster*, *Ireland*, (*Coreach* or *Corking* in *Irish*, and *Comitatus Corcagiensis* in *Latin*) was heretofore a Kingdom, and contain'd all that Country on the Shore between *Lismore* and *Brandon Hills*, in *Kerry*, where it faces *Desmond* to W. which it also formerly included. It still includes 1 Part of it, as *Kerry* does the other, and is the largest County in the Kingdom, containing near 1,000,000 Acres * Plantation Measure. It has *Waterford* E.

* The Irish Plantation Measure exceeds the English Acre by more than 1 3d; and in every County of Ireland, where the Contents are set down in Acres, it must always be understood of such Plantation Measure.

(from Part of which 'tis divided by the *Broadwater*), *Kerry* W. where 'tis also wash'd by the Sea, *Limerick* N. & the *Vergivian* Ocean S. & S. E. Taking in all *Desmond* 'tis 85 Miles in Length, and 50 in Breadth; but the Form is so irregular, that both Length and Breadth are very unequal. 'Tis divided into 15 Baronies, and is a Country partly mountainous and woody, partly fenny; yet it has many good Towns, abounds in fine Rivers, and good Harbours, is rich & populous, for the Inhabitants are industrious. It (as well as *Burlington* in *England*) gives Title of Earl to the Noble Family of *Boyle*. The lower Part of this County is water'd by the *Sever*, as is the upper by *Broadwater*, now commonly called *Blackwater*, and formerly *Avenmore*, i. e. *A great Water*. A Copper-Mine was lately discovered near *Cork*, likely to turn to Account. This County sends 26 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 Knights for the Shire, and 2 Burgesses each for *Cork City*, *Youghall*, *Kingsale*, *Bandon-bridge*, *Moyallow*, *Baltimore*, *Cloghwickelty*, *Charleville*, *Castle Martyr*, *Middletown*, *Rathcormuck*, *Doneraile*: And these Towns have Barracks, viz. *Cork* for 11 Companies of Foot, *Kingsale* for 12, *Charles-Fort* 10, *Bantry* 1, *Macroom* 1, *Kilmeedy* 1, *Youghall* 2, *New-market* 1, & *Coalticormack* 1; --- and *Mallo* and *Charleville* 1 Troop of Horse each.

CORK City is fine, large, populous, wealthy, and an Episcopal See, sit. 3 leag. and half fr. *Kingsale*, 13 fr. *Balicora* and *Rathcormuck*, 47 fr. *Limerick*, 56 from *Waterford*, 124 S. W. fr. *Dublin*, W. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 40. The River *Lee* as now call'd, or *Avenmore*, which rises from the Mountain of *Musherry*, passes by it. The City is of oval Form, inclos'd with Walls and the Channel of the River, which also crosses it; and 'tis not accessible but by Bridges. In 1607 *Camden* says 'twas on all Sides so beset with Rebels, they were obliged to keep as constant a Watch as if it were besieged, and to intermarry among themselves; whereby all the Citizens were in some Degree or other related. 'Tis now inhabited mostly by *English* Protestants, who by their Industry, especially during the last long [*Q. Anne's*] War with *France*, have so far improved their Estates, Trade, &c. that it's thought to be the richest City in *Ireland* except *Dublin*. In the Cemetery is a Steeple, suppos'd built by the *Danes* at first for a Watch-tower. The Town stands up the River about 15 m. fr. Sea, where the Harbour's Mouth is 2 m. broad. The great Ships generally ride at a Place called *Passage*, about 6 m. below the City; but smaller Vessels come quite up to the Key. 'Tis the chief Port for Merchants Business in the Kingdom, and there's more Beef, Butter, and Tallow, shipp'd off here, perhaps, than in all other Ports in the Kingdom put together, as well for our own Colonies as for *France*, and Butter for *Flanders* and *Holland* in particular. This occasions a great Resort of Ships always to this Port, particularly those bound from *England* to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and all the *Caribbee Islands*, which put in here to compleat their Lading. This City, with its Liberties about 3 m. round, makes a County of itself, call'd *The County of the City of Cork*; and is governed by a Mayor,

Aldermen, and Sheriffs. It made a gallant Defence under the Earl of *Inchequin* against the Rebels in 1641; fell into their Hands after the Cessation of Arms; but submitted to O. *Cromwell* on the Surrender of *Wexford*. The late Duke of *Marlborough* took it from the Rebels in 1690, when the Duke of *Grafton* was kill'd before it. The Cathedral and the Red Abbey are on the S. Side of the Town, *St. Francis* Abbey and *Skandon* Church on the N. and near the River are a Custom and a Store House. It has 2 Gates, N. and S. The Channel of the River divides into 2 Branches 5 m. below *Cork*, which form a large and very pleasant Island, call'd the *Great-Island*, on which are sev. Villages.

CORLIE, on the N. Side of *Coventry*, in *Warwickshire*.

CORLIN, in *Brandenburgh Pomerania*, *Germany*, is the Capital of a Bailiwick near *Belgard*, and has a very good Castle on the River *Perfant*, 13 m. E. of *Colberg*, and 12 W. of *Coslin*. At the Entrance of the Town is a Wooden Bridge over a River, form'd by the Confluence of 3 smaller ones. In 1643. it held out agt. a Siege by the Imperialists.

CORMENTIN Village, in the Kingdom of *Saboe*, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, lies somewhere to E. of *Agga*, being so inconsiderable it would deserve no Mention here but for the Fertility of the Country round about, & the *Dutch* Fort *Amsterdam* which commands it. This was the chief Residence of the *English* till drove out by Admiral *de Ruyter* in 1665, but much enlarg'd and beautify'd by the *Dutch* in 1681 & 1682; being a square Fort, built with hard Rock Stone and Lime, strengthen'd by 3 small and 1 fine large Battery, mounted with 20 Cannon; and within is a very large square Tower, in the midst, with a Cupola on it. There are all Offices for Use of the Commander and Garrison of 25 Whites, besides *Grometto* Blacks. The Breastworks are large, and the Prospect from the Tower delightful. Large Cisterns hold Rain-water. It's strong by Nature, standing on a rocky Hill, in most Places steep & craggy, and only accessible by a Lane cut into Steps along the Descent of the Hill. *Barbot*.

CORNA, *Korna*, *Gorna*, *Guorna*, in *Yerack* or *Chaldea*, is a considerable Fortrefs on the Conflux of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, 20 leag. above *Balsora*, (so that Vessels may go to it in 7 Hours, if Wind and Tide favour) E. lon. 48. 15. lat. 31. 3. Here Account is taken of all Merchandizes and Persons going up these Rivers, and the former pay Custom. It hath 3 stout Castles, one on the Point where these 2 Rivers meet, and which is the largest and strongest of the three. The 2d on the *Chaldea* Side, and the 3d on that towards *Arabia*; and the Tide comes up to the Town.

CORNAVII. See **CHESHIRE**.

CORNAVACCA, a District, a Village, and a Mountain, so call'd, in the Road from *Acapulco* to *Mexico*, in *New Spain*. *Gemelli*.

CORNBURY, 5 m. from *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*.

CORNETO, in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, *Italy*, about 22 m. S. of *Viterbo*, 4 fr. the *Tuscan* Shore, and 46 fr. *Rome*, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 42. 20. stands on a Hill near the River *Marta*, on the Confines of the Duchy of *Castro*. 'Tis small, and poorly inhabited, yet is a Bishop's See, subject only to the Pope.

CORNISH MOUNT. See **MOUNTSBAY**.

CORNWALL. This County extends the farthest of any Part of *Great Britain* to the W. and is supposed by reason of its rocky Hills, of which several are still call'd *Carn*, to derive its Name partly from that Word (which in *British* means *Rock*), and partly from the People call'd *Gauls*, or *Wauls*, who fled hither from the *Saxons*; tho' some think it deriv'd from *Cornu* or *Kern*, one *Latin* t'other *British*, signifying *Horn*, because of the Form of the 2 Promontories, the *Land's End* and *Lizard Point*. 'Tis bounded by the *English* Channel S. *St. George's* Channel W. *Bristol* Channel N.; and 'tis parted from *Devonshire* E. by the *Tamer*. From E. to W. 'tis about 70 m.; about 40 broad near *Devon*, but not above 5 from *Mountsbay* to *St. Ives*, where 'tis narrowest. It has 9 Hundreds, 21 Parliament Boroughs, 27 Market Towns, 89 Vicarages, 161 Parish Churches besides Chapels of Ease, and 12 or 1300 Villages; the whole containing about 25,000 Houses, and 126,000 Inhabitants. Its Circumference is computed at 150 m. and its Acres about 960,000: But according to a Survey in the Reign of King *Edward I.* as told by *Carew*, it contain'd then 1,500,000; which makes it probable that the *Scilly* Islands were once a Part of it, tho' since divided by the Sea, therefore call'd the *Liones*. Its chief Rivers are the *Tamer* and *Hamel*. The former rises near *Hartland*, in the N. Side, runs S. and falls into the Channel at *Plymouth*. The latter falls into the *Bristol* Channel at *Padstow*. The Air is clear and healthy, but sharp;

sharp; and its being almost encompassed by the Sea subjects it to violent Plaws of Wind. The Spring is more backward, Summer more temperate, Autumn Fruits and Corn-harvest later, but Winter milder, than elsewhere in *England*. Tho' so mountainous and rocky, it has all Kinds of Soil. In Valleys is plenteous Pasture. The Land near Sea is manur'd with a Sea-weed call'd *Ore-wood*, and a fat Sort of Sand form'd by the Grating of Shells, which the Wash of the Sea rolls and dashes against one another. Here are the best Slate Tiles, not only used in *England* but exported in great Quantities, as also the Moor-stone (so call'd as found in Moorish Grounds), of great Use for facing Windows, Doors, and Chimneys, which when polish'd looks as well as *Egyptian Granite*. It abounds with Mines of Tin & Lead; and along with the Tin a yellow Ore is dug call'd *Mundic*, which affords Copper as good as the *Swedish*. The Ore emits a suffocating Vapour; and the Water that runs from it after 'tis burnt is poisonous, tho' before 'tis a Cure for Wounds. Their Horses and Cattle are generally small. The Sheep, for most Part, have no Horns; but their Flesh is very good, and the Wool fine. As they've no Deer but the Fallow Kind, in particular Parks, some Gentlemen let black Cattle run wild, and then hunt them like Deer; tho' they've Foxes, Badgers, and Otters enough for Sport. In the Rivers and Bays are Trout, Lobsters, Oysters, Plaice, Soles, &c. But those they profit most by are Pilchards, which swarm on the Coasts from *July* to *November*, in such Quantities that 500,000 have been caught at one Draught, and 8 or 900 Hogheads fill'd in a Season at one Fishery, viz. *Mousethole* near *Mountbay*. Here are Multitudes of Sea-fowl, with Woodcocks, and other Land-fowl. The most remarkable is the *Cornish Chough*, a ravenous sort of Crow, with a red Bill and Feet, which breeds on the Coast between the *Land's-End* and *Lizard*. 'Tis such a Thief, that such as are kept tame and full-fed will carry away & hide Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. or Money if they can come at it; and is such an Incendiary too, that they are said to have stolen Firebrands and lighted Candles, and by lodging them in Thatch, Corn, or Hay, set Houses or Barns on fire. The chief Metal and Manufacture is Tin. When the Ore is brought above Ground in the Stone 'tis broke with Hammers, then carry'd to the Stamping-Mills, which make it ready for other Mills, whereby 'tis ground to Powder. After 'tis wash'd & clear'd from Earth, &c. 'tis melted at the Blowing-houses into Pigs of 3 or 400 Wt. mark'd with the Owner's Name, and the Value is set upon it at the Coining-house, where 'tis assay'd. The Times for coining or marking are *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas*; and for such as have not their Tin then ready, there's a Post-Coinage at *Lady-day* & *Christmas*. The Stamp is the Seal of the Duchy of *Cornwall*. The Tinnery is regulated by *Stannary Laws* (so call'd from *Stannum*, the *Latin Word* for *Tin*); and the Tryals of their Causes are by Juries return'd by the Mayors of the *Stannary Towns*; and for which Purpose Courts are held by the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, who has a Deputy. When all legal Duties are satisfy'd, the Tinner may sell his Tin where he will: Only if the King or the Duke of *Cornwall* have a Mind to be Purchasers, they've Right of Pre-emption. How long these Mines have been discover'd or operated is not ascertain'd. 'Tis apparent they were work'd by the *Britons* in the *Roman Times*, and that the *Phœnicians* had traded hither for Tin. The *Saxons* seem to have neglected them; but after the *Normans* came, the Earls of *Cornwall* were so enrich'd by them, that from Time to Time they granted the Tinnery new Privileges, &c. One, that no *Englishman* in that Duchy shall pay Custom for exporting *Cornish Cloth*; a Privilege first granted by *Edward the Black Prince*, and has been always enjoy'd, in Consideration of their paying 4*s.* for the Coinage of every 100 Wt. of Tin, whereas *Devonshire* pays but 8*d.* They've also the Freedom to take Sand out of the Sea, and carry it to any Part of the County for Manure. *K. Charles I.* granted their Trading to all Parts of the World, in Reward of their Loyalty. The Coinage-Towns are *Leskard*, *Lestwithiel*, *Truro*, *Helfton*, and *Penzance*. The Tinnery (say our Authors) are reckon'd at least 100,000. [But if this be true, and the foregoing Number of but 126000 be also just, the Tinnery must be suppos'd nearly 5 to 1 with all the rest of the Inhabitants, Men, Women, and Children; for subtracting 100,000 from 126,000, there are but 26,000 remaining for all the People whatsoever that are not Tinnery; which is hardly credible.] ---- The *Mundic*, in which the Tin lies as in its Bed, yields such a Quantity of *Lapis Calaminaris* for making Brasses, that, instead of importing Copper and Brasses, which heretofore we yearly did to the Amount of 100000*l.*

we now export as much or more. Pilchards are exported in vast Quantities for Foreign Markets; for which they fit them by Fuming, Pressing, and Pickling. They are salted, but not gutted, the Entrails being reckon'd the best Part; and, after having been piled in Heaps in a Cellar for 10 Days, and press'd, to drain off the superfluous Moisture of the Blood and Salt, they are barrell'd up with Pickle for *France*; but for *Spain*, *Italy*, and other hotter Countries, without it. The People in general are well-bred, and the Gentry so sociable and respectful to one another, that they commonly intermarry among themselves; whence arose the Saying, *All Cornish Folk are Cousins*. The Natives have been long fam'd for Wrestling, particularly for the clumsy Closure call'd the *Cornish Hug*. *Michael Blaumpinus*, a *Cornish Poet*, after a long Boast of his Countrymen's Prowess, vaunts, in his jingling Verse, how *K. Arthur* always posted them in the Front of the Battle, and concludes boldly with this dreadful Distich:

*Quid nos deterret? si firmiter in pede stemus,
Fraus nos non superet, nihil est quod not superemus.*

i. e. as much as to say,

Courage, my Lads! What Danger should appall?

If firm we stand our Ground, Boys, --- one and all, ---

Both Art and Strength before our Force shall fail.

However, it must be fairly own'd that this County has bred many a strong lusty Fellow, and divers Men of the best Courage and good Conduct too. And here we may well introduce, That Mr. *Carew*, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, assures us, 'that one *John Bray* (well known to himself, as being 'his Tenant) carry'd upon his Back at one Time, by the 'Space well near of a But-length, 6 Bushels of Wheaten 'Meal, reckoning 15 Gallons to the Bushel, & the Miller, 'a Lubber of 24 Years of Age, upon the Whole. Where- 'unto he addeth, that *John Roman*, of the same County, a 'short clownish Grub, would bear the whole Carcass of an 'Ox, tho' he never tugg'd with it when it was a Calf, as *Michael* did. 'Their principal Recreation is or has been *Hurling*, at which 20 or 30 Men make Matches on a Side. At this Diversion a Ball is thrown up, which is generally of Silver, and becomes the Prize of that Party which seizes and carries it to the Goal appointed for it. Another Kind of Hurling-Matches are made by Gentlemen, who, at a Day agreed on, bring each of them the Men of several Parishes of one Name, as, suppose, all the *Johns* against the *Toms*, or First or Second Sons against Youngest Sons: And the Goals are then set, perhaps 4 or 5 m. off, where nothing at all is said about Matching; but the Ball is thrown up; and a bloody Skirmish follows, in spite of Friendship, Kindred, or any other Tye, & in defiance of Briers, Bogs, or Ponds; after which the prevailing Party generally present the Ball, as a Trophy, to the particular Gentleman who brought 'em in; and he in Return sets open his Cellar Door to make them --- merry. Ever since *Edward III.* created his Eldest Son, the Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, the Eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* have had that Title. And they not only appoint the Sheriffs of this County, but have peculiar Royalties and Prerogative in certain Actions, and in the *Stannaries*, Wrecks, Customs, &c. for which they appoint several Officers. This County, tho' but an Angle of the Kingdom, so remote from the Royal Residence, sends no less than 44 Members to Parliament, viz. The County 2, & *Launceston*, *Leskard*, *Lestwithiel*, *Truro*, *Bodmin*, *Helfton*, *Saltafo*, *Camelford*, *Westlow*, *Eastlow*, *Grampound*, *Penryn*, *Trigony*, *Bossiney*, *St. Ives*, *Fowey*, *St. Germans*, *St. Michael*, *Newport*, *St. Mawes*, *Kellington*, 2 each: Which Number 44 is within 1 of the whole Number that comes from *North Britain*, and almost double the Number return'd from the whole Principality of *Wales*, or from any of the Counties in *England*, some of which are much larger, if not 3 times more populous and wealthy than *Cornwall*. But how so many of its little Sea-ports and Fishing Towns (of which are 6 or 8 that have not a Parish-Church in either) came to be privileged with sending as many Members to the Grand Inquest of the Nation as the Counties of *Bucks*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, & *Surry* do, with the opulent and magnificent Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the great Trading Borough of *Southwark*, put all together; how, I say, it came about, is not clearly accounted for; except by supposing it to be owing to the Interest of its Dukes, who have been for many Ages Heirs to the Crown. But whatever was the Cause, the Effect we see. The Number of Electors are so few in many of the Places, that an Administration (be it of which Side soever as to Party) has usually a great Reliance on the Elections of this County.

CORNWALL County, or NEW-HAMPSHIRE, in
New

New-England, contains these Places, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Hampton*, *Hedeek*, or *Newcastle*, *Portsmouth*, *Edgar's Town*, *Berwick*, *Biddiford*, *Ile of Shoals*.

CORNWORTHY, between *Dartmouth* and *Torbay*, *Devon*, had formerly a Priory.

CORO. See **VENEZUELA**.

COROMANDEL, or the Coast of **CORMANDEL**, being the Eastern Coast of the *Hither India*, stretches S. W. from the Bay of *Bengal*, or rather from the Limits of *Goleonda* to those of *Madura*, i. e. from the 10th to the 15th degr. of N. lat. which is its truest Bounds. Most of the Country is plain, and they have but few Mountains or Trees. It's so fruitful in Rice that it's said to have thence its Name; yet sometimes, for want of the usual Rains, here's such Famine that the Natives sell themselves for Food. They've Multitudes of Sheep, with Hair instead of Wool. The Natives are very subject to the Small-pocks. Most are *Mohammedans* or Pagans, tho' there are many Christians of St. Thomas; and they are generally black. The *Mohammedans* possess the N. and the Pagans the S. Part. The former wear Turbans of Stuffs with Gold Stripes, a fine Shirt, a Cotton Vest to the Knees, and long straight Sleeves as low as their Feet, straight Breeches, large Shoes without Heels, and Girdles of green or yellow Silk. The Pagans wind a Piece of white Cotton 3 or 4 times about their Heads. Many go naked from their Girdle upwards; & those who affect Gravity wrap a Piece of Cloth round their Bodies from the Girdle to the Knee, & some to their Feet. Fishermen and Peasants go naked all except their Privities. The Rich wear Ear-Rings of Gold or Ivory. Most of the Women have their Upper Parts naked, but wear Aprons of flower'd Silk or Cotton. Those of Note wear flower'd Gawse on their Breasts and Shoulders; but all go bare-headed and bare-footed, except some of Quality, who wear Slippers. They oil their Hair, and tie it in Buckles behind. The young Women of Note wear Necklaces & Bracelets, with Rings of Gold or Pearl in their Noses and Ears. The Pagans think it unlawful to kill Serpents and Cows. When any of them are at the Point of Death, they lay them behind a fat Cow, and provoke her to urine; and if it fall on the Patient's Face they reckon their Souls will be happy; but if otherwise, are very sorry. When the Cows are sick, they lead them to the Side of a Pond or River; for if they die in a House, the Brachmans, or Priests, fine the Owner. The Women are either burnt with their deceased Husbands, or bury'd alive with them in Sand-pits, on which People jump till they are stifled. They've little low Clay Huts, & plaister the Walls and Floors with Cow-dung, which they reckon sacred. They have, in short, scarce any Thing curious, but their Looms for weaving several Sorts of fine Silks, Calicoes, and Muslins, the chief Manufactures for which *Europeans* deal with them. Their Cotton-Cloth is said to be the finest in the *Indies*; yet they work in sorry dark Huts like Hogsties. Not only *European* Goods are in Request here, but all Sorts of Spice and Gold. The *English* and *Dutch* have so many Forts and Factories, and other Settlements, on this Coast, that they may be truly enough said to possess the Whole: Yet are they under Subjection to the *Mogul*, who has Numbers of his Subjects also in the Places they possess: Whereas the *Portuguese* at *Goa* have Possession thereof in Sovereignty, without acknowledging any Prince but the King of *Portugal*; because the then *Mogul*, of whom they obtain'd it, had not extended his Dominion so far as his Successors have, especially *Aurengzeb*, who completed the Conquest of all *India* on both Sides the *Ganges*, by which he reduced the whole into one Empire, perhaps the largest, richest, most populous, &c. in the World. The chief Places on this Coast are *Pettipoly*, *Kisnipatam*, *Carrera*, *Paliacate*, *Fort St. George*, *St. Thomas*, *Cobelon*, *Sadraspatan*, *Conymere*, *Pondicheri*, *Tegnapatan*, *Carcal*, *Tirepolier*.

CORON, in Latin *Corone*, in the Territory of *Belvidere*, in the *Morca*, is sit. on a Bay of the *Mediterranean*, to which it gives its Name, about 17 m. fr. Cape Gallo (the *Acritas Promontorium* of *Ptolemy*) to N. & 17 fr. *Modon* towards E.; E. lon. 22. lat. 36. 30. 'Tis strong by Situation, and fortified by Art. It's of a triangular Figure, and over against one of its Towers is a large Tower, built on a Rock by the *Venetians* in 1463, to serve for a Store-house. The Town where 'tis not washed by the Sea is defended by a Fortress encompassed by old thick Walls, flank'd with large Towers. A small Distance from it to N. is a Suburb of 500 Houses. It has no immediate Port; but its Bay, or Gulph, is a safe Harbour. The Country about it yields good Store of Fruits, Grain, Oil, and Silks, which the Inhabitants vend abroad to great Advantage. It was subject to the *Venetians*,

who lost it for the last Time to the *Turks* in 1715, without making much Defence. The Gulph of *Coron* lies between Cape Gallo to W. and Cape *Matapan* to E. and is about 25 m. broad, and extends about 35 m. N. towards the City of *Calamata*. The Antients gave it several Names, *Sinus Messeniæ*, &c. from the Cities *Messene*, *Afine*, *Corone* (the present *Coron*), and *Thuria*, being Sea-ports on it.

CORONADOS, a River in *Chili*.

CORONÆA, once a City of *Bæotia*, on the River *Cephissus*, where it discharges itself into the Lake *Copias*, not far from Mount *Helicon*. It's famous on account of the Victory which *Agefilaus* gain'd over the *Thebans* and *Athenians*.

CORONITZ, a small but well fortify'd City near the *Drave*, 20 m. S. E. from *Warasdin* in *Selavonia*.

CORREGIO, in the Province of *Reggio*, in the Duchy of *Modena*, *Italy*, about 10 m. fr. *Reggio*, and 14 W. fr. *Modena*, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 44. 40. is a pretty large and well-inhabited Town, and the Head of a Principality of its own Name, having also a good old Castle; but it's most fam'd for being the Birth-place of the celebrated Painter *Antonio Corregio*, in 1477, who died in 1513.

CORREN Cave. See **SLEGO**.

CORRENTAS. See **CORIENTES** and **MANICA**.

CORSAIRS, *Turkish* Privateers, or Rovers. See Article **CORSICA** for its supposed Etymon.

CORRIB Lake, or *Lough Corrib*. See **GALLWAY**.

CORRINGHAM, not far from the *Thames*, between *Tilbury-Fort* and *Canvey-Island*, *Essex*.

CORSHAM-CASTLE, between *Alcaston* and *St. Margaret's Clee*, *Salop*, is call'd *Corvesham* because it stands on the River *Corve*.

CORSICA, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, was known to the Antients chiefly by the Name *Cyrnus*, and which it still retains. It's sit. between *Sardinia* and the S. Coasts of *Italy*, extending in Length fr. 41 to 43 degr. lat. and from 9 to 10 of E. lon. Its greatest Length from the Cape of *Corso* (which is its utmost N. Point) to Cape *Bonifacio*, (its utmost S. Verge, and) whose Streight of about 8 m. divides it fr. *Sardinia*, is computed abt. 110 *Italian* m. Its Breadth fr. *Capo di Foro* on the W. to *Aleria Desfrutta* on the E. Coast is about 80. It hath the State, City, & Sea, of *Genoa* N. *Sardinia* S. the *Tuscan Sea*, *Patrimony* of *St. Peter*, and *Naples*, towards E. and the *Mediterranean* W. It's computed abt. 100 m. fr. *Genoa* to S. 60 fr. *Leghorn* S. W. and 65 fr. *Piombino* W. 'Twas formerly divided into 2 Parts, the S. and the N. Part; but since it hath been under the Dominion of the *Genoese*, who expell'd the *Saracens*, it has been divided into 4 Districts. The E. Side is call'd *Il Lato di Dentro*, or *Inner Side*; the W. *Il Lato di Fuori*, or the *Outward Side*; the N. *Di quo di Monti*, or *On this Side the Mountains*; and the S. *Di la di Monti*, or *On the other Side of the Mountains*. These Four Provinces are subdivided into Cantons, call'd by the Natives *Pieves*. This Island in general is woody and mountainous, and the Ground so dry and stony, that few Things grow in it of Fruits, Corn, &c. but by Dint of Labour. Some Parts are a little more fertile, & which produce good Corn, neat Wines, Figs, Almonds, Chestnuts, Olives, &c. and some Pastures breed many Cattle, as do their Forests Plenty of Deer and other Game: And the Fish caught about its Coasts are plenteous and good; particularly the *Ton*, a kind of a Sturgeon, and their small Fish call'd from their neighbouring Island *Sardinas*. Some good Coral is likewise found, particularly in the Streights of *Bonifacio*. 'Tis remarkable of the last-nam'd Territory, that tho' it be in other Respects fruitful, as being on the S. Side, it never hath any Cherries growing in that Part of it; for when any such Trees are planted they bear nought but Leaves. That of *Nolo* is also remarkable for its spacious Valley ever cover'd over with Snow, not unlike the *Glaceries* described in our Article **ALPS**, and out of which the Inhabitants dig up most beautiful Crystals. The Island is but thinly peopled, by reason of its unwholesome Air, and its more disagreeable Government under the *Genoese*, from whom they endured such & so many Oppressions, that they but a few Years since revolted, and put themselves under Protection and Command of *Theodore* Baron of *Newhoff*, whom they proclaimed King of *Corseica*, and who, in a most surprising Manner, maintain'd himself in that Dignity for some Time, and was not a little beloved. On his being forced to leave the Island, they implored the Protection of *France*; and accordingly a Body of *French* Troops have been some considerable Time, and yet at present are, station'd among them, to protect, to awe, and to regulate. And as the Lordly *Genoese* seem not to relish the Dispositions made, too much, they think, in the Peoples Favour; and

as the said People seem not only quite averse, but even dreading, to return under the galling Yoke again; and, moreover, as the *French* themselves have met with many irritating Affronts from the *Genoese* Partisans, &c. &c. it yet remains dubious [now in December, 1751.] what Issue Affairs finally will have. Nor indeed appears it yet wholly impossible but that *Corfica* may one Day become a Kingdom, Principality, or Dukedom, under some Branch of the House of *Bourbon*. --- According to *Diodorus Siculus*, *Corfica* was first subject to the *Tyrrhenians*, next to the *Carthaginians*, afterwards to the *Romans*, who held it till the Decline or their Empire. The *Saratens* took, sack'd, subdued, and held it, till *Adimur* the *Genoese* Admiral defeated and drove them out, in 1144. and they've kept it ever since, notwithstanding the Efforts of the *Pisans*, *Aragonians*, and *French*, to wrest it from them: So that the Doge of that Republick, on his Election, has been crown'd with a Royal Crown, & a Sceptre put into his Hand, as King of *Corfica*; and the Island, till the late Revolution, hath been govern'd by a *Genoese* Nobleman, sent thither every 2 Years, assisted by a Lieutenant, and a Number of Commissaries, &c. particularly a Chancellor, Secretary, and Council of 12, who are Natives. The same Time these used to send yearly 2 Deputies, 1 from *Bastia* and 1 from *Adiazzo*, to *Genoa*, to take Care of the Interest of their Island. As to the Money levied, 'twas mostly spent in keeping them in Subjection. --- The *Corficans* are represented as brutish, cruel, revengeful, insomuch that the Name of *Corsair* is thought to be derived from that of this Island. And 'tis a common Proverb, *If you have once disobligh'd a Corfican, you must never trust him any more, neither alive nor dead; for either his Children or Grandchildren will do all they can to revenge it.* But such Character is probably too general, & also over-strain'd; and where true, it may be rather imputed to the Iniquity of the Government under which they've groan'd than to any innate Disposition, &c. And it must be confess'd they are bold and valiant, and for most Part very good Soldiers; on which Account a Number of them are always among the Pope's Guard; and it has been very lately proved by the noble Stand they've made for Recovery of their Liberties. — 'Twere endless to speak of the Mountains of this Island, since 'tis every Way cover'd with them. But one about its Centre is too remarkable to be overlook'd. It's call'd *Monte Gradacio*, and is of considerable Height. On its Top are the 2 fam'd Lakes of *Crena* & *Ino*, out of the 1st of which flow the 2 Rivers of *Limone* and *Tavignano*, one of which takes its Course towards the E. the other the W. Coast, where they fall into the Sea; out of the other Lake springs the River *Gollo*, which waters the whole County of *Mariana*: The 3 most considerable Rivers of the Island. Others are, the *Ficario*, *Capitello*, *Fiuminale d'Ornano*, and *San Fiorenzo*. Other chief Lakes are those of *Diana*, *Vibino*, and *Covassino*. The Places that are or have been of Note are; 1. in the N. District of *Bastia* the Cap. *San Fiorenzo*, *Nebio*, now ruin'd, *Centuri*, *Herba Longa*, *Mariana* ruin'd, *Minerbio*, *Pino*, *Ponte d'Arco*, *Canari*, *San Pietro*, *al Poggio di Casta*, and *Osticone*: 2. In the S. Part, *San Bonifacio*, *Porto Vecchio*, *San Amanza*, *Casa*, *Barbarica*, *Sartano*, *Veggiano*, *Olnieto*, & *Porto Nuova*: 3. On the E. Side, *Aleria* now ruin'd, *Ampugnana*, *Corte*, *Accia* ruin'd, *Venaco*, *Alesano*, *Pietra Pola*, *Covassino*, *Regno*, and *Cursa*: 4. On the W. Side, *Adiazzo*, *Calvi*, *S. Maria di Calvi*, *Porto di Galiera*, *Sagona* ruin'd, *Balagna*, *Tovani*, *Aregni*, *Niolo* or *Nolo*, *Girolato*, *Mozzana*, *Ornano*, *Sarlo*, and *Vico*.

CORSO Cape. See *CORSICA*.

CORSO, a River on the Coast of *S. Guinea*.

CORSOE, a River on the Sea Coast of the *S. Province* of *Algiers*, which succeeds the *Budwowe*, at the Distance of half a League.

CORSTON, on the Side of *Malmesbury*, *Wilts.*

CORTATE, a Town of the Hither Peninsula of *India*, a little N. of Cape *Comrin*.

CORTE, on the E. Side of *Corfica*, about 20 m. S. E. of *Aleria*, 25 fr. *Calvi*, and 40 S. of *Bastia*, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 42. 25. is a strong and well-peopled City, built on a Rock, and defended by a stout Castle sit. on the River, being also an Episc. See under that of *Genoa*, and is the Place of Residence of the Bishop of *Aleria*.

CORTIS, a Town of the Bishopric of *Liege*, *Germany*, 16 m. N. W. of the City of *Liege*, and 10 N. E. of *Ramallies*, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 50. 45.

CORTON, between *Weymouth* and *Dorchester*, *Dorset*.

CORTON, in *Somerset*, near *Sherborn*, in the Road to *London*.

CORTONA, in the Territory of *Florence*, *Italy*, (an-

tiently *Cortinum*, and one of the antient Colonies in *Etruria*, and said to have been built before the *Trojan War*) stands, near the Confines of the *Ecclesiastic State*, pleasantly on a high Hill, 4 m. N. of the Lake of *Perugia*, in the Road to *Arezzo*, about 8 fr. the Fens of *Chiana*, and 35 S. E. of *Sienna*. It is a small but handsome City, and is a Bishop's See, now subject to the Pope.

CORTUOSA, of old a City of *Hetruria*, in the Lucumony of the *Tarquinienses*, taken and entirely demolish'd by the *Romans*, after the Rebuilding of *Rome*.

CORUNNA, (commonly by our Seamen call'd *The Groine*) in *Galicia*, *Spain*, a fam'd antient Sea-port Town on the Bay of *Biscay*, between the 2 famous Promontories of *Finisterre* and *Ortegual*, 30 m. N. of *Compostella*, and 16 S. W. of *Ferrol*, W. lon. 9. lat. 43. 10. It's well fenced against the Winds, and against an Enemy by 2 strong Castles. It's a walled City, having about 1500 Families in 4 Parishes, 4 Churches, 1 of which Collegiate, 3 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 3 Hospitals, and 10 Chapels, and is a wealthy Place of considerable Trade.

CORVO. See *AZORES*.

[Coast.

CORYCUS, antiently, a Mountain in *Ionia*, on the Sea-CORYMAR. See *PATAN*.

CORZIN, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, in *Upper Poland*, is the Capital of its District, a new-built Town of Timber, with a Castle seated near the River *Vislock*, and surrounded every Way with Marshes.

CORZOLA, or *Curzola*, an Island in the Gulph of *Venice*, separated from the Peninsula of *Jabioncella*, in *Dalmatia*, by a Strait about 6 m. broad call'd the Gulph of *Santa Croce*. Its greatest Length is about 40 m. and Breadth 10 or 12. It abounds with Forests, which afford Plenty of Timber for Ship-building; and in which is a Kind of Animals call'd *Zachalia*, or *Schakal*, which some think the *Hyæna* mentioned by the Antients, they being pretty much like Dogs, imitating a Man's Voice well, living upon Carrion, and being fit for nothing; but their Skins make indifferent Furs. This Island belong'd formerly to the *Ragussians*; but they've yielded it to the *Venetians*. It has Title of Duchy; and there is on the N. Coast a City of the same Name, a Bishop's See, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, sit. E. lon. 18. lat. 42. 35. Here are 5 other well-peopled Villages.

COS, COOS, or COUS, — to speak of it first as to its antient State, &c. — is counted by *Pliny* among the most considerable Islands of the *Ægean*, or rather *Myrtoan*, Sea. 'Twas formerly known by the Names of *Meropé*, *Cæa*, *Nymphæa*, and *Caris*. It lies, according to some, in the *Carpatian*, according to others in the *Myrtoan* Sea, at a small Distance from the Coast of *Caria*, and 15 m. fr. *Halicarnassus*. 'Twas very famous for excellent Wines, which are highly commended by all the Antients. *Strabo* and *Pliny* agree in its being about 80 m. in Compass. The chief City was first call'd *Asiypalæa*, and afterwards *Cos*. This City is mentioned by *Homer* as a Place well peopled. *Strabo* speaks of a stately Temple erected by the *Coans* in Honour of *Æsculapius*, tutelary God of their Island, and enrich'd with Offerings of great Value; but the chief Ornament was a *Venus* rising out of the Sea, done by *Apelles*, and reckon'd one of his best Performances. This inimitable Piece was by *Augustus* convey'd to *Rome*, and there dedicated to *Cæsar*, *Venus* being reckon'd the Mother of the *Julian* Family. To make some Amends to the *Coans* for the Loss of so valuable a Treasure, *Augustus* eas'd them of a considerable Part of their annual Tribute. This Island was in the *Roman* Time famous for a Kind of fine Stuff [*Bombycina*], which was in great Request among the Women of Distinction at *Rome*. It cover'd them indeed, says *Vell. Paterculus*, but at the same Time shew'd them naked; and hence it is so much spoke of and inveigh'd against by the *Latin* Poets. But nothing has render'd this Island more famous than the many Great Men it has produced. *Hippocrates*, the Reviver of Physick, was here born. He learned, if we may believe *Pliny*, the first Rudiments of Physick by perusing certain Tablets call'd by the Latins *Tabellæ votivæ*, which were hung up in the Temples; for, agreeable to an antient Custom, which prevailed all over *Greece*, such as recovered from any Distemper used to write on a Tablet the Nature and Symptoms of their respective Maladies, and the Remedies that had been attended with most Success. These Tablets *Hippocrates* is said to have copied, and followed when he first began to practise. A Tablet of this Nature was discover'd at *Rome*, not many Years ago, among the Ruins of the antient Temple of *Æsculapius*, with this Inscription in *Greek*: ' *Julianus* being afflicted with Vomiting of Blood,

and abandon'd by Men, the Gods hasten'd to his Relief, and having nourish'd him for the Space of 3 Days with Honey, restor'd him to his Health; for which Favour he came to return them Thanks in the Presence of the People. Here were also born *Senius* another famous Physician, *Ariston* a Peripatetic Philosopher, and *Apelles* the so much celebrated Painter. To these we may add *Sisyphus*, said to have been Secretary to *Teucer*, and to have possessed the Records of the Trojan War which *Homer* made use of. He is mentioned by *Tzetzes*, and in a MS. Chronology quoted by the learned *Leo Allatius*. — This Island was, according to *Homer* & *Strabo*, inhabited by Greeks before the Trojan War, a Colony of Dorians having passed over into it from the Continent. The *Coans* were first govern'd by Kings, 2 of whom are said to have serv'd at the Siege of *Troy*. Such Government gave Room to a Democracy; this to an Aristocracy; — and the Island was reduced to a Roman Province by *Vespasian*. In the 20th Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, the City *Cos* was thrown down by a most violent Earthquake; but was soon repair'd, and was restor'd to its former Lustre by *Antoninus*. *Strabo* tells us that the Island of *Nisyra*, called formerly *Porphyris*, was once joined to *Cos*, but separated from it by the Violence of Winds and Seas; which Island is now 60 furl. fr. *Cos*, and as many fr. *Telos*, being according to *Strabo* 80 furl. in Compass. This Island *Cos*, or *Coos*, is mention'd by *St. Paul*, *Acts* xxi. 1. — And now to speak of it as at present. — It's called *Lango*, or *Ifola Longa*, by the *Italians*, and *Stanchio* by the *Turks* and *Greeks*. It lies over against the Coast of *Doris*, or the S. W. Coast of *Lesser Asia*, about 80 m. S. fr. *Samos*. It extends from N. to S. and is computed by *Thevenot* about 70 m. in Circuit, tho' by others more. It has a pleasant and fruitful Soil, and rises in the E. Part with grateful Mountains, which yield a noble Prospect, good Pasture, rich Wines, Fruit and other Trees, particularly the Turpentine and Cypress, and a great Variety of medicinal and other useful Plants. From these Mountains likewise flow a Number of Rivers & Springs, which water the flat Grounds, and make them fertile in Corn, Wine, Olives, and every Necessary of Life. The *Turks* are here very careful of their Turpentine & Cypress Trees, & will not suffer 'em to be cut down. *Thevenot* tells us of a Cypress here of such vast Extent, that 2000 Men may shelter themselves under it. Its Branches are supported by Pillars; & under them are Barbers-Shops, Taverns, &c. &c. where People regale themselves *el fresco*. — The City of *Cos*, or *Stanchio*, is sit. on the E. Coast, E. lon. 27. 38. lat. 36. 52. and is large, well built and inhabited, and fortified, having a good convenient Haven secured by a Mole, & well guarded against Pirates by Gallies, as well as by a good stout Castle, which commands both it & the Port, and all kept in good Repair by the *Turks*. The Ships that go to & from *Constantinople*, to *Syria*, *Egypt*, &c. do generally touch here. The next and only Place besides in the Island worth taking Notice of is the Castle of *Bodron*. It stands over against *Cos*, on the opposite Coast, and is abt. 12 m. fr. it. 'Twas formerly a good Haven, but is now much choak'd with Sand. There are 7 Gates at the Entrance of the Castle, over which are 300 Coats of Arms of the Knights of *Rhodes*, who formerly commanded here; & beyond the 6th Gate is a Platform with 6 Cannons pointed towards the Sea; and the last Gate, which is an Iron one, is always kept by a good Guard. The whole Fortrefs is strong, Walls high, and of Stone Cannon-proof. The Sea surrounds it on one Side, which is mounted with Cannon to prevent Approach of strange Ships; and on the Land Side it's very strong, and cannot be approached by Horse. The only Danger it labours under is of having its Water cut off, which is convey'd to it by an Aqueduct. The stately Marble Pillars of *Hippocrates's* House are still to be seen in the Town of *Harangues*, among a Number of other antient Houses of the same Stone.

COSBORBIR, a City in the *Thebaida*, *Egypt*, said to have been *Apollo's* City, and one of the greatest on the *Nile*.

COSENZA, in the *Nigher Calabria*, *Naples*, abt. 12 m. E. fr. the *Tuscan* Coast, 40 W. fr. the *Ionian*, 27 S. fr. *Rossano*, 58 fr. *Policastro*, 7 N. E. of *Regio*, and 131 S. E. fr. *Naples*, E. lon. 17. lat. 39. 22. was antiently a City of the *Bruttii*, and is now the Capital of its Province, and one of the most considerable in the whole Kingdom. 'Tis sit. on the River *Grati*, near where the *Vasento* falls into it, at the Foot of a Hill, opening into a most delightful spacious Plain. It's defended by a stout Castle, and hath 100 Parishes within its Territory, which are divided into 22 Districts. It's an Archbishop's See.

COSFORD, on the N. Side of *Rugby*, *Warwickshire*.

COSHAM, in *Wiltshire*, on the N. Side of the Road from *London* to *Bath*, from which it is about 9 m. and 3 fr. *Chippenham*, is a pleasant healthy Place, being on a dry stony Soil, and therefore not very fertile. Its chief Support is a Woollen Manufacture, here being some considerable Clothiers, &c. It had till lately a Market Fridays. As to the Healthfulness of the Place, 'tis common to see Grave-stone Inscriptions of 80, 90, 100, and more Years of Age: And not many Years ago a Fellow of the College of Physicians being accosted by some Aged Beggars, and inquiring their Age, one of them said he was above 100, and that another Old Fellow that stood by him was nigh *Zix Scour*; at which the Doctor expressing Surprise, 'twas told him, that the Christmas before Ten of them danced a Morris-dance, at a neighbouring Gentleman's House, who among them all made above 1000 Years.

COSLIN, in Ducal or *Brandenburg Pomerania*, *Germany*, 18 m. N. E. of *Colberg*, E. lon. 16. 20. lat 54. 10. is a very pleasant Town, with a good Air, the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Camin*. It being but 1 leag. from the *Baltick*, the Inhabitants can easily export their Corn, and import Commodities from abroad. The *Frische Haff* Lake is a Treasure to them; for they often, in the Winter, bring up 100 Tun of Fish there at 1 Draught of a Net. It's not only surrounded with the Tides at High-water, but has a Stream call'd *Nesembach* which turns Mills. The adjacent Country is fruitful.

COSMIN, or *Cosmi*, in the Kingdom of *Ava*, in *India* beyond *Ganges*, is 3 Days Journey to S. E. of *Negrals*, and is a pretty Town, pleasantly situate, and abounding with all Conveniences. But they are forced to build their Houses on Stakes, to which they ascend by Ladders, for Fear of the ravenous Tigers wherewith the Country is much infested.

COSSA, or *COSA*, a City once of *Hetruria*, *Italy*, the Inhabitants of which were forced, by prodigious Swarms of Rats, to abandon their Dwellings, and quit the Place.

COSSACKS. See Article *UKRAIN*. Mean while, suffice it here to say, They are People inhabiting the Banks of the *Nieper* and the *Don*, near the *Black Sea*, and the Frontiers of *Turkey*. Their Country, the *Ukrain*, is for most Part subject to *Russia*.

COSSALL, or *Cottesbale*, near the River *Erwasb*, to S. of *Greysty-Castle*, *Nottinghamshire*.

COSSANO. See *CASSANO*.

COSSINGTON, on the S. E. Side of *Mount-Sorrel*, *Leicest.* is noted for a vast steep Barrow near the River *Wreck*, 350 f. long, 120 broad, and 40 high, call'd *Shipley-Hill*, from a Great Captain, who they say was buried there.

COSSUVA, or *Cossova*, in *Bulgaria*, near the Borders of *Servia*, is noted for its Plain, where many Great Actions have been perform'd, tho' not much bigger (says *Dr. Brown*, who saw the Place) than *Lincoln Heath*. Some take it for the *Campus Merulae*. Here *Lazarus* Despote of *Servia*, at the Head of 500,000 Men, the greatest Christian Army ever brought into Field, was defeated and killed by Sultan *Amurath*, who, viewing the Dead Bodies, was himself stabbed by *Michael Cobilavitz*, a Christian Soldier, who was left for dead in the Field; upon which a Monument was erected for *Amurath*; from which this Plain is called the *Field of the Sepulchre*. *Hunniades* here fought 3 Days successively against *Mohammed*; but, being much unequal in Force, was at last routed. The *Servians* call it *Cassowopolye*, the *Hungarians* *Rigonuzu*, the *Germans* *Amelfelt*.

COSSYRA, or *Cosyrus*, a small Island in the *Africa Propria* Sea, which some Authors refer to *Sicily*, but *Strabo* makes a Part of the proper Territory of *Carthage*. According to *Ptolemy*, it had a City of the same Name, which, by reason of its Vicinity to *Carthage*, was doubtless a Place of some Repute. According to *Strabo*, this Island was 150 Stadia in Circumference.

COSTA-RICCA [i. e. the rich Coast], a Province of *New Spain*, *America*, bounded by the *N. Sea* on the N. E. and the *Pacific Ocean* on the S. W. by the Prov. of *Nicaragua* N. W. and by that of *Veraguas* on S. E. It's 90 leag. fr. E. to W. and 50 where broadest fr. N. to S. The Soil is in some Parts pretty good, but it's mostly mountainous and barren. However, it took its Name from its rich Mines of Gold and Silver, those of *Tinfigal* being preferred by the *Spaniards* to the Mines of *Potosi*. On the N. Sea it has 2 large convenient Bays the W. most call'd *St. Jerome's*, and that near the Frontiers of *Veraguas* call'd *Caribaco*; and on the S. Sea it has several Bays, Capes, and convenient Places for Anchorage. The *Spanish* Towns here are *Cartago*, the Capital, and *Nicoya*.

COTATE,

COTATE, or *Kokatti*, an inland Town & the S. Boundary of *Travancour*, in *Malabar*, E. Ind. 4 leag. and half N. of the Cape. It's a large populous City, noted for great Trade in Pepper and Rice.

COTATIS, the Capital of *Imeritia*, in *Asian Georgia*, formerly the King of *Imeritia*'s Residence, but since that only of a *Turkish* *Basha*, is sit. at the Foot of a Mountain, on Top of which is a stout Castle that commands and defends it. It's water'd by the *Phasis*. It has now but 200 Houses, without either Walls or Fortifications, and lies open on all Sides, save where the *Phasis* and Mountain surround it; but on t'other Side the River, just over against the Town, is a Cittadel on a high Eminence, which hath a double Wall, and is flank'd with high Towers. E. lon. 43. 54. lat. 42. 23.

COTBUS, *Cotbus*, or *Cotwis*, in *Lower Lusatia*, *Saxony*, is a fair, large, and populous Town on the little River *Haavel*, where it falls into the *Spree*, 22 m. S. of *Luben*, and 32 N. of *Baudissen*, and is subj. to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. French Refugees have a Colony here.

La COTE & la VAUX. The Country [of *Berne*, *Switz.*] on the Coast of the Lake of *Geneva*, which is therefore called *la Cote*, Part of which is included in the Bailiwick of *Morges*, and that call'd *la Vaux*, are the 2 best Vineyards in the 13 Cantons. The Wine *de la Vaux* is the most sparkling, brisk, and palatable; but the Wine *de la Cote* is the wholesomest, and better bears Carriage. 'Tis exported to *Holland*, *Brandenburgh*, *Italy*, &c. and as much esteem'd for its delicate Flavour as *Champagne* and *Burgundy*. 'Tis a white Wine, of which the Inhabitants of *Berne* drink to Excess without any Inconvenience.

COTES, in *Lincolnshire*, near *Stretton*, on the Borders of *Nottinghamshire*.

COTES, **COTTES**, or **AMPELUSIA**, Cape, in *Mauritania*, is now call'd Cape **SPARTEL**, which see. From *Mela* and *Bochart* it appears that *Cotes* and *Ampelusia* were Words of the same Import in the *Phœnician* and *Greek* Languages, and that they were deduced from the Grapes the Promontory abounds with.

COTES, *Cottes*, *Cotta*, antiently a Port or Bay of *Mauritania*, mentioned by *Scylax*, may probably have been in the Neighbourhood of Cape *Cotes* just mention'd; and if so, that Author has not given it a right Situation, since he places it between Cape *Mercury* & the *Streights of Hercules*.

COTESWOULD. See **GLOCESTERSHIRE**.

COTHERIDGE stands near *Worcester*.

COTHON. See **CARTHAGE**.

COTHURSTON stands between *Taunton* and *Stokegomer*, *Somerset*.

COTHUSE, a Town of *Germany*, in the Territ. of *Lusatia*, *Upper Saxony*, situate on the *Spree*, 50 m. N. E. of *Dresden*.

COTO Kingdom, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, begins W. from *Rio Volta*, and extends on the Sea-side thence to the Town of *Coto* or *Verbou*, about 16 leag. or better E. which is a populous large Town, and Residence of the King. From *Cabo Monteyo* E. the Cape forms a great Bulging of 10 leag. from Point to Point to Cape *St. Paolo*, near which stands the Village *Quila*, which is to be known from Sea by a small Wood over which 3 Palm-trees rise. The Sounding there is extreme fine Sand, & on the Shore very great swelling Waves, which hinder the Natives from coming out. The Shore of the Bulging appears broken through in many Places, and the Land within marshy and watery, as 'tis all along from *Volta* hither, and seems to be a large continued Lake, out of which about the Middle gushes a little River, which does not flow out to Sea, but is discernable. The Coast fr. Cape *S. Paolo* to Cape *Monte* runs E. N. E. the Land low, flat, level, open. Near this Cape appears a Separation in the Shore as of a River; but no Canoes ever come out. This Kingdom is not extraordinary populous, and is like to be less by the Wars with their Neighbours of *Popo*. It's tolerably stored with Cattle, Palm, & wild Coco; and the Rivers afford good Store of Fish; but no Sea-fish is seen there by reason of the horrid Breaking of the Sea all along, which makes Fishing there impracticable. They've a very inconsiderable Trade in Slaves, & those few they get are stollen from the Inland.

COTRONA. See **CROTONA**.

COTTA. See **COTE**.

COTTEL-END, *Staffordshire*, in the Parish of *Sedgely*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*, has Quarries of excellent Grind-stones for thin-edg'd Tools.

COTTENHAM, in *Cambridgesh.* near *Cambridge*, whose Rectory, in the Bishop of *Ely*'s Gift, is worth 500 l. a Year.

COTTERED, in *Hertfordshire*, stands on a Hill, W. of *Buntingford*, 1 m. N. E. fr. *Ardeley*. It was call'd *Coldrige* by the Saxons, from its cold Situation on a Ridge of Clay. A Wake is kept here to this Day on the Festival of *St. John Baptist*, to whom the Church is dedicated.

COTTERSTOCK, *Northamptonshire*, on the N. Side of *Oundle*.

COTTESMORE, *Rutland*, near *Stamford*.

COTTINGHAM, in the East Riding, *Yorkshire*, near *Hull*. K. *Edw. II.* granted a Market here, and 2 Fairs on the Days of *St. Thomas* and *St. Martin*. The River *Hull* falls about 6 m. from hence into the *Humber*.

COTTINGLEY, in the W. Riding, *Yorkshire*, on the N. Side of *Bradforth*, has a Bridge over the *Aire*.

COTTIUS's Kingdom lay N. of the *Taurini*, among the *Alps*; and from it the neighbouring Mountains were call'd *Alpes Cottiae*. The *Segusiani* were subject to him; & *Segusio*, *Secusia*, or *Segusium*, now *Susa*, on the *Druria*, was the Metropolis of this small Kingdom.

COTTON, *Staffordshire*, on the N. Side of *Rugely*.

COTYÆUM, now *Chiutaia*, in *Phrygia Major*, the Metropolis of the Territory of its Name, is sit. on the Side of the River *Sangar*, about 73 m. S. E. fr. *Bursa*, E. lon. 38. 42. lat. 39. 15, & still a large, populous, flourishing Town, the Residence of the Begleberg of *Anatolia propria*, tho' having been more famous in antient Times, and being under the *Romans* the Seat of a Governor. Here many Christians were martyr'd during the first Persecutions.

COUCO, or *Couquo*, Kingdom (and City), in the *Algerine* Territory, *Afric*, adjoins that of *Labex* on the W. and was formerly call'd *Cinnaba*, and is now call'd *Couco* either from its Capital or its most considerable Mountain, which may have given it Name. It's inhabited mostly by the *Bereberes* and *Azuages*, who are naturally fierce and proud, and made formerly a great Figure, when with their King they assisted the *Moors* in the Conquest of *Spain*. They are so fond of Liberty, and afraid of being reduced to hard Slavery, like most of their Neighbours, that they chuse to lead an indigent Life on their almost inaccessible Mountains rather than pay some small Tribute to the Government of *Algier*, and in all other Cases avoid all Commerce with them. Not but this last, as well as the *Turks*, reckon this Kingdom as a Dependent on them, and have made Efforts to make them so; but they could never come up to them, there being but one Pass into their high Territory, from which they can oppose the stoutest Army by the bare rolling of Stones upon them. The Country however produces Plenty of Fruit, Hemp, Flax, Honey, Wax, Cattle, & Corn enough for their Use. The higher Mountains have also Mines of Iron and Saltpetre, and the King's Revenue is computed at 700,000 Ducats. In the Wars of *Charles V.* against the *Algerines*, he assisted that Emperor against them with 2000 Men; and the *Spaniards* have since endeavour'd to keep up a good Intelligence with them, but the *Algerines* have prevented it. The City of **COUCO** lies between *Bugia* & *Algier*, is very strongly situated, and defended by steep Rocks as well as with stout Walls. It contains about 1600 Houses, and a stately Royal Palace. The People are most *Mohammedans*, except a few *Christian* and *Jew* Merchants, and bear an invincible Hatred against the *Turks*. In the Beginning of the 17th Century the King surrender'd the Port of *Tamagus* to the *Spaniards*, who were soon after oblig'd to resign it to the *Algerines*; and these, to prevent all future Intelligence of the *Coucoans* with the *Spaniards*, seiz'd on his Capital, and oblig'd him to retire to those Mountains and inaccessible Parts, which are yet enrich'd with many delightful & fertile Valleys, abounding with all the Conveniencies of Life, insomuch that the very Deys of *Algier* will retire thither with all their Wealth, when they apprehend any Danger either from the *Porte*, or from any other Quarter: And here they either spend the Remainder of their Days in Safety and Quiet, or wait Opportunity to remove to some other Asylum.

COUCON, or **QUILLOTA**, a Port of *Chili*.

COUCY, in the Province of *Laonnois*, in the *Isle of France*, is sit. between *Laon* and the River *Oise*, 3 m. fr. the Abbey of *Premontre* to W. It's divided into the *Upper* and *Lower* City; the Upper call'd *Coucy-le-Chastel*, because 'tis a kind of Castle, and the Lower *Coucy-le-Ville*, the Town.

COVENTRY, in *Warwickshire*, and almost the Middle of the Kingdom, 8 m. N. fr. *Warwick*, 90 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 52. 25. being join'd with *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, is a Bishopric, tho' it had once the Honour of being a Bishopric of itself; as will appear by what follows. Here was an antient Priory, which grew so rich that the

Walls of the Church seem'd too freight to contain its Treasures, infomuch that from 1 Beam were scraped 500 Marks of Silver. This tempted *Rob. de Limsey* Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Chester* to remove his See hither. However, after a few Years, this See return'd to *Litchfield*, on Condition the Bishop should take his Title from both Places. From this *Convent*, or as pronounced *Covent*, (which was destroy'd by the *Danes* in 1016.) this City is suppos'd to have had its Name. *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, who in 1040 enlarg'd, & in a manner rebuilt, this Religious House, and most richly endow'd it, seems to have been the first Lord of this City, and his Lady its greatest Benefactress. For there's a Tradition, firmly believed in *Coventry*, that her Husband being offended with the Citizens laid heavy Taxes on them, which his devout Lady *Godiva*, who was Daughter of *Thorold*, a Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, earnestly importun'd him to remit; but could not prevail, unless she would ride naked through the most frequented Parts of the City; he being so fully convinced of her Modesty that he was sure she never would comply with such Condition. Yet, in Compassion to the City, she undertook it, and, after having order'd all the Doors and Windows to be shut upon pain of Death, rode thro' the Streets on Horseback naked, with her loose Hair about her, which was long enough to cover all her Body. We read in *Camden* that no one look'd after her: Yet 'tis said elsewhere that a curious poor Taylor would needs be peeping, and (which is the blind Part of the Story) was judiciously struck blind, — as we suppose, before he had Power to see any Thing of the Sight: --- A dreadful Warning to Peepers, bless the Eye-sight! on such Occasions. His Figure, as like blind him as it can stare, is put up in the same Window to this Day: As full a Proof of the Story and the dire Judgment as one can expect to view. The Figures of the maggoty Earl and his Countess were set up in the Windows of *Trinity Church*. And the Inhabitants, in Commemoration of their Great Patroness, have as maggoty a Procession yearly thro' the Town, with the modest Figure of a naked Woman, (which People gaze on without Crime or Danger) on the Friday after *Trinity Sunday*, which is one of its Fairs. After *Leofric's* Death, the 13th of *Edward the Confessor*, this City came into Possession of the Earls of *Chester*, who granted it the same Privileges that *Lincoln* enjoy'd, and gave great Part of the City to the Monks. 'Twas afterwards annex'd to the Earldom of *Cornwall*. *Edward III.* granted it a Mayor and 2 Bailiffs; and *Henry VI.* having laid several Towns and Villages to it, granted by his Charter that the City, with 191 adjacent Villages, should be an entire County, incorporated by itself, & distinct from the County of *Warwick*, and that the Bailiffs of the City should be Sheriffs of the County of the City for ever. Now began the Citizens to flourish, and to inclose the City with Walls. *Edward IV.* for its Disloyalty took the Sword from the Mayor, and disfranchised the City; which redeemed its Charter on paying 500 Marks; and he was so well reconciled that 4 Years after he stood Godfather to the Mayor's Child. *K. James I.* granted it a Charter, by which 10 Aldermen were to preside over 10 Wards. After the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* the Walls, which were 3 m. in Compass, with 26 Towers, were demolish'd, and only the 12 Gates left standing, which are very noble and beautiful. The Prince of *Wales* has a large Park and Domain here, but very ill kept, the Park being used for Horse-races. A Parliament was held here in the Reign of *K. Henry IV.* called *Parliamentum Indocorum* [the unlearned Parliament], because Lawyers were excluded; and another in that of *K. Henry VI.* call'd *Parliamentum diabolicum* [the devilish Parliament, or the Devil of a Parliament], for the Attainders of the Duke of *York*, and the Earls of *Salisbury*, *Warwick*, and *March*, and their Adherents. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* a stately Cross was erected in the Middle of its spacious Market-place, by Legacy of *Sir W. Hollis*, *Ld. Mayor of London*, one of the Ancestors of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, 66 f. high, and adorn'd with the Statues of most of our Kings big as the Life. The City, which had formerly many Religious Houses, is large, populous, & rich; but the Buildings, tho' many are grand enough, are generally old, and some of them, which are of Timber, project so forward, that in narrow Streets they almost touch at Top. The chief of its Churches are *St. Michael's* and *Trinity*, which for Architecture rival each other. The former is large and well lighted, but not handsome, its greatest Beauty being its high Spire of excellent Workmanship, and all of Stone, about 300 f. high, and said to have been above 22 Years building. Tho' it has but 3 Parish-Churches, it has 4 Steeples, there being at the S. End of the

Town a tall Spire by itself, the only Remains of a Church belonging to a Monastery of Grey Friars. The Protestant Dissenters are a considerable Body here, who have almost as many Meeting-houses as there are Churches. The Town-house is worth seeing, the Windows being painted Glass, &c. Besides the Sheriffs and Aldermen, here are a Recorder, Steward, Coroner, 2 Chamberlains, 2 Wardens, and other Officers. 'Twas formerly the only Market-Town of this Country, and its chief Manufactures then were Cloth and Caps; but both these Trades are now much decay'd. The Manufacture now is Tammies, and an ordinary Sort of black Ribbands. Here's a Free-school, Charity-school, and an Hospital. The Water of the *Sherburn*, on which River the City stands, is peculiar for its Blue Dye. The Roads to the Town are kept well paved for 1 m. round. Members of Parliament 2. Market Wednesday and Friday. Fairs Apr. 1. Easter-Thurs. day, Aug. 16. Corpus-Christi-Day, Oct. 3. and 21. besides a Fortnight from Friday in *Whitsun-Week*.

COVERDEN, in the Country of *Drent*, in the Province of *Overissel*, the United Netherlands, is sit. on the Borders of *Westphalia*, 25 m. fr. *Zwol* to N. E. and 40 N. W. of *Deventer*, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 52. 50. 'Tis but a small Place, yet as strong a Fortrefs as any in *Europe*, and of very great Importance, because it commands the Passes into *Friesland*, *Drent*, and the *Ommelanden*. It's a very regular Pentagon, with 7 Bastions, each bearing the Name of one of the United Provinces, with 7 Half-moons, & 7 Ravelins, besides a Castle surrounded with 7 other Bastions, a double Ditch very broad and deep, & extremely high & thick Ramparts. All the publick Ways about it, except that leading to *Groningen*, are so narrow, that an Army can't march without great Difficulty. It's strengthen'd on the N. E. and W. by impassable Marshes. It has the Village of *Dalen* on the N. and a large Heath that reaches as far as *Groningen*; and on the other Sides such Fens as, together with its strong Works, make it almost impregnable.

COVERHAM, commonly call'd *Corham*, in the North Riding, *Yorkshire*, stands near *Middleham*.

COUGHAM ST. ANDREW'S and ST. MARY'S, in *Norfolk*, near *Sandringham*, and to S. E. of *Castle-Rising*, was the Birth-place of the famous *Sir Henry Spelman*.

COUGHTON, in *Warwickshire*, on the Banks of the *Arrow*, and on the N. Side of *Aulcester*.

COVIAC Castle, about 30 m. fr. *Afforga* in *Spain*, is famed for the noble Defence it heretofore made against the *Goths*.

COUL or CAUL. See CHAUL.

COULANG. See COILOAN.

COULSDON, in *Surry*, near *Croyden* and *Casbalton*.

COULSTON-BASSET, in *Nottinghamshire*, on the S. Side of *Bingham*. It once had a Market.

COUNTRY BEYOND JORDAN, or *PERÆA*, lay to the S. of *Ituræa*, and to E. of *Judea* and *Samaria*, & was possessed of Old by the Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad*.

COURLAND Duchy (also call'd *Kureland*) is by some reckon'd 1 of the Divisions of *Lithuania*. It was formerly reckon'd a Part of *Livonia*, from which 'tis divided by the *Dvina* on the N. It has the Gulph of *Riga* also N. the *Baltick W. Samogitia* S. and *Lithuania* E. lying between 21 and 26 degr. of E. lon. and between 56 degr. 30 min. and 57 degr. 30 min. N. lat. 'Tis about 190 m. fr. N. W. to S. E. but the Breadth is not proportionable, being but 80 where broadest, and not above 20 in the E. Part. It's a plain fruitful Country, abounding with Corn, tho' some Parts are fenny, and full of Lakes and Rivers. The Air is clear and healthy; and tho' the Winters are severe and tedious, and the Summers not very long, yet the Excellency of the Soil, the cool Summer Nights, and refreshing Dews, and the succeeding hot Days, ripen both Summer & Winter Corn. They dry their Wheat and Barley with Wood in the Straw, and then thresh it; which makes the *Dutch* prefer it to *Poland* Corn, because it preserves it the better. One of their Ways of Husbandry, where there's a Valley, is to let the Water in to lie upon it 3 or 4 Years, & stock it with Fish; which renders the Ground so soft & fat, that when 'tis drain'd it requires but 1 easy Plowing. For the first 2 Years they sow it with Barley, the 3d with Oats. Their other chief Commodities are Flax, Hemp, Yarn, Honey, Wax, Linseed, Tar, Masts, Timber of all Sorts, Pot-ashes, Tallow, Goats-skins, &c. which are carry'd to *Riga*, *Libau*, *Windaw*, and *Memel*, to be exported. They've Plenty of Black Cattle and Horses, & have many Commodities from *Riga*. It's a populous Country, but liable to be harrassed when there's War between the *Poles* & *Muscovites*, or *Svedes*.

It was formerly tributary to *Sweden*, afterwards subject to the *Livonian* Knights, then to the Teutonic Order, then to the *Poles*: For tho' it had its own Duke, yet he paid Homage to the King of *Poland*. *Ketler*, Master of the *Livonian* Order, was made Hereditary Duke in 1558. by *Sigismund-Augustus* K. of *Poland*, on Condition of quitting *Riga* and *Livonia*, and holding the Duchy in Fee of that Crown. His Successors were Dukes of *Courland* till 1710. when the Heir being a Minor, upon the Death of his Father, the Dukes his Mother, the K. of *Poland* his Uncle, and the Nobility of *Courland*, had a warm Dispute who should be his Guardian. During this the *Saxons* and *Muscovites* overran the Country, which they were both soon oblig'd to abandon to the King of *Sweden*; but the latter was, not long after his Entrance into the Duchy, oblig'd to yield it to the *Moscovites*, who remain'd the sole Possessors of it; and on the Duke's marrying the Czar's Niece, he was restor'd to his Duchy, after he had been some Time at *Berith* with the Princess his Mother, who marry'd the Margrave. He dying soon after his Marriage, his young Widow, protected by her Uncle the Czar, remain'd in Possession of the Duchy, which *Ferdinand* Uncle of the last Duke strove in vain to recover; and on his Death in 1737. the *Courlanders* chose Count *de Biron*, a Native. But he was banish'd in 1741. to *Siberia* by the late Czarina; and then the States chose Prince *Lewis-Ernest* of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*. The People in general are *Lutherans*; but there are some *Calvinists* and *Papists*. The Duchesses of *Courland* have been *Calvinists* for 100 Years past. They are allow'd a Church at *Mittaw*, where the *Calvinists* of *Livonia* and Protestant Merchants at *Riga* come to worship. The *Greeks* are also tolerated, and some *Jews* from *Lithuania* & *Poland*; but *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Arminians*, *Anabaptists*, &c. are excluded from Entrance into the Duchy, on pain of forfeiting their Estates. The *Lutheran* Clergy live comfortably on their Glebe Lands, and are kept in good Order by a Superinspector, assisted by several Elders. When a new King of *Poland* is elected, the Duke is oblig'd to send an Envoy for Investiture; & when 'tis obtain'd the Envoy is permitted to sit on the Throne on the King's Left-hand, put his Hat on, and has great Civilities paid him. The Duke has all the Regalia of Sovereign Princes in *Germany*, has Place in the Dyet there above the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, coins Money in his own Name, and has Sovereign Jurisdiction. But in some extraordinary Cases the Nobility may appeal to the Court of *Poland*. His Revenue is chiefly rais'd from his great Domain. He has a pretty Court, with all State-Officers, and with his Nobility can raise 18,000 Men. He summons a Dyet of the States as often as requisite; upon which they elect Deputies, and send them with Instructions to the Dyet at *Mittaw*. One of the Ecclesiastic Senators of *Poland* is the Bishop of *Courland*. The *Poles* have attempted to re-incorporate this Duchy with their Republick; but it has been always opposed by the *Russian* Court, who have usurped the Protection of it ever since the Czar's Niece, the Dukes Dowager of *Courland* above-mention'd, was advanced to the *Russian* Throne. The principal Rivers are, 1. the *Dvina*, over half of which determines the Limit between *Sweden* and *Semigallia*; 2. the *Aa*, which passes by *Mittaw*, and falls into the former; 3. the *Windaw*, which rises in *Samogitia*, and falls into the *Baltick* under the Walls of its own Name. Several Lakes are appropriated to the Publick, call'd *Free Seas*, where any Nobleman throughout the Duchy has Liberty of fishing. The Towns and Boroughs have their own Magistrates and Privileges, according to the Laws of *Magdeburg*. Those who live in the Country have Fiefs of the Duke, & are call'd his Vassals, being oblig'd when needed to appear in Arms under Officers of his appointing. His Demesnes, which are almost 2/3rds of *Courland*, are manag'd by Gentlemen who have serv'd him well, and by being faithful Stewards are sure of farther Advancement. A Nobleman is absolute Master of all Mines he finds in his own Grounds. No Person can be taken from his House by Force, save in Criminal Cases after due Prosecution by Law. No Gentleman can be imprison'd or seiz'd, nor his Effects confiscated, unless cited to answer Accusation, and convicted. None of his Vassals or Domesticks pay Toll, Tax, or Custom, for their Property; and their Estates are exempt from Quartering Soldiers. New-created Gentry can attain no Dignity, nor exercise Magistracy, till the 3d Generation, nor be employ'd in Embassies till they've done the State signal Service. No Foreigners are admitted to Preferments in Church or State, nor the Natural Children of any Nobleman forever. Yet whoever calls any (even such a) Gentleman Son of a Whore! must pay a Fine of 60 Marks, besides

publickly recanting the Reproach and asking Pardon. The Nobility have absolute Dominion over their Vassals or Peasants; yet in Criminal Cases must hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, with Assistance of other Judges or Assessors. This Duchy is distinguish'd into *Courland Proper* on the W. Side, and *SEMIGALLIA* on the E. Side of the River *Massa*; and each of these into 2 Captainships. The 1st Captainship of *Courland Proper* is *Goldingen*; the other Places of Note *Windaw*, *Libaw*, *Pilten*. The 2d Captainship is *Tuchum*. *SEMIGALLIA* has only 2 Towns of Note, *Mittaw* (the Capital) and *Bauske*.

COURTENAY, in the *Brie Françoise*, of the *Isle of France*, is a Town with an old Castle, sit. on the Brook *Clairy*, between *Montargis* and *Sens*, about 5 leag. fr. each, and 16 fr. *Paris* to S.; E. lon. 3. lat. 48. It has given Name to the illustrious House of *COURTENAY*, descended from *Peter I.* of that Name, Son of *Lewis* the Gros, King of *France*. It flourish'd chiefly in the Time of the Holy Wars; and there have been 3 Emperors of *Constantinople* who were of that Family. The Branches of it which still subsist in *France* have often endeavour'd to get themselves own'd for *Princes of the Blood*, but as yet without Success. A Lord of this Family came over to *England* with *William the Conqueror* in 1066, and settled here, where he became the Stock of the illustrious Family which still bears that Name. See *POWDERHAM*.

COURTENHALL, *Northamptonshire*, near *Saucy-Forest*, on the S. Side of *Northampton*, has a School, of which the Master's Salary is 100 l. a Year.

COURTEZON, in the Principality of *Orange*, in *Provence*, *France*, stands 2 leag. fr. *Orange*, and 2 fr. the *Rhône*.

COURT-LODGE, *Kent*, on the S. W. of *Rocheſter*, at *Robert's-Bridge* over a Brook that runs into the *Medway*.

COURTRAY, (in Latin *Corthracum*, in Flemish *Cortryck*) in the *Austrian Netherlands*, is sit. on the *Lys*, which divides it into 2, about 6 m. fr. *Menin* to N. E. 20 fr. *Dixmuyde* S. E. 22 fr. *Bruges* S. 20 fr. *Ghent* S. W. 13 fr. *Oudenarde* W. 16 fr. *Tournay* N. and 14 E. of *Ypres*, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 50. 48. 'Tis a small but agreeable City; and has a fine pav'd Road to *Ghent* finish'd in 1718. *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* and Earl of *Flanders* built here a Castle in 1485. & rais'd several strong Towers round the Town. Its Fortifications have been since increased, and improv'd also by the *French* whilst they were in Possession. In 1646. *M. de Gassion* erected a strong Fortrefs on the Side of the Gate which leads to *Ghent*, for which Purpose 300 Houses, a Convent, and a Nunnery, were pulled down. 'Twas plunder'd and burnt in 1382; but some Time after rebuilt, and is now pretty considerable for its Citadel, great Territory, and Manufactures, chiefly in Woollen Cloths and Table-Linnen, especially that Sort of the latter call'd Diaper, and fine Damasc Table-cloths and Napkins. This City has been often taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The former seized it for the Duke of *Anjou*, late *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, on the Death of *Charles II.* But it fell to the Archduke *Charles*, the late Emperor, in 1706. after the Victory of *Ramilies*, and was confirm'd to him by the Peace of *Utrecht*. Tho' reckon'd exceeding strong, both by Art and Nature, yet the *French* have generally got Possession of it with Ease, whenever they thought fit to pick Quarrel with the House of *Austria*. In the last War, 1744, 'twas the first City that surrender'd to them, being but indifferently garrison'd, and the Commandant not making the least Shew of Defence. The Market-place is very spacious, and Streets regular. The Collegiate Church of *Our Lady* was built by *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, and Emperor of *Constantinople*, who in 1203. founded here a Chapter of 12 Canons with a Dean at their Head. Here's also a Parochial Church and several Religious Houses. The Body of Magistrates is compos'd of a Burgomaster and several Echevins, assisted by some Councillors. The Author of the *Journey thro' the Austrian Netherlands* tells us a Thing very remarkable; viz: When he pass'd thro' *Courtray*, the Governor was an *Irishman*, the Commandant a *Scotsman*, and the Burgomaster an *Englishman*; and yet there was not another Inhabitant of either of these 3 Kingdoms. The Castle-ward is very large, extending on both Sides the *Lys* in a very fruitful Country; and is divided into 5 Quarters, call'd *Roeden* in *Flemish* (which answers to what we call *Verge* when we speak of the *Verge of the Court*), i. e. a certain Extent of Ground. These Quarters are those of *Menin*, *Haerlebeck*, *Thielt*, *Deinse*, and the 13 Parishes.

COUTANCES (in Latin *Castra Constantia*, or *Cosedia*), a Port Town of *Normandy*, *France*, and Metropolis of a Country call'd from thence *le Coutantia*, stands on the *De-*
clivity

clivity of a Hill, on the little River *Burd*, about 2 leag. fr. Sea over against the Isle of *Jersey* to E. 16 leag. fr. *Caen* to W. 36 m. S. of *Cherbourg*, & 100 W. of *Rouen*, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 49. 10. 'Tis a Bishop's See, Suffragan to the Metropolitan of *Rouan*. The Aqueducts found in the adjacent Territory of this City are sufficient Marks of its Antiquity, and the pleasant Meadows water'd by a great Number of Brooks, with which it is encompassed, render its Site delightful. It's pretty large and populous, adorn'd with many stately Edifices, particularly the Cathedral Church and other Churches, Monasteries, &c. *Lewis XI.* demolish'd the Walls, because the Inhabitants had declar'd openly against him in favour of *Charles* his Brother. It suffer'd much during the *English* Wars, and was taken by the *French* Protestants in 1562. A large Suburb is inhabited by a great Number of Tradesmen, particularly Tanners and Dyers, because of the Conveniency of the River, which divides itself here into 2 Branches. The Diocese is about 24 leag. in Length, and between 8 and 12 in Breadth, and 2 3ds of it are surrounded by the Sea. The chief Cities and Towns are, *Granville*, *Carentan*, *Cherbourg*, *Vologne*, *Barfleur*, *La Hogue*, and *St. Lo*.

COUTRAS, a Town of *Guienne*, *France*, 20 m. N. E. of *Bordeaux*, W. lon. 16 min. lat. 45. 5.

COWAL, one of the Sub-divisions of *Argyleshire*, *Scotland*, lies between *Loch-fyn* on the W. the *Firth of Clyde* E. the Isle of *Bute* S. *Argyle* proper and the *Grampian* Mountains N. and abounds with Lakes and Bays. The chief Place here is *Denoon*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, and now of a Presbytery consisting of 8 Parishes.

COWAY-STAKES, (in the Country of the antient *Regni*) at *Ockham* in *Surry*, was so call'd from the Stakes with which the *Britons* had fenced the Banks when *Cæsar* pass'd the *Thames*, and enter'd the Territories of *Cassivelaun*. *Cæsar* cross'd the *Thames* 10 m. from the Sea; and this is the only Place at that Distance where it is fordable.

COWBRIDGE, in *Glamorganshire*, *Wales*, is by the *Britons* call'd *Pont-vaen* from its Stone Bridge on the River *Ewenny*, not far from its Entrance into the *Severn* Sea. It stands in a low Bottom and fruitful Soil, 8 m. fr. *Landaff*, 175 fr. *London*; has a Market well frequented for Cattle, Sheep, Corn, and other Provisions, and a Harbour for Boats, & is govern'd by a Bailiff or Bailiffs annually chosen.

COWDEN, in *Kent*, near the *Medway*, to S. W. of *Penshurst*, has a Fair *July 22*.

COWES, E. and W. On the N. Coast of the Isle of *Wight*, in the Parish of *Northwood* and *W. Medina*, 8 m. S. W. of *Portsmouth*, in *Hampshire*, and 3 fr. *Newport* in the Isle, W. lon. 1. 25. lat. 50. 45. are 2 pretty Towns on the Shore, which have the Advantage of Trade above any in the Island. Several rich Merchants live here, and formerly, while the heavy Duties lay on our Plantation Goods, Ships from *Virginia*, &c. us'd to unload their Cargoes here, pay their Customs, take in their Goods again, and then sail to *Holland*, *Hamburg*, &c. to intitle them to the Drawback of such their Goods. Here also Masters of Ships, &c. are furnish'd with Money for Bills in *London*; and Provisions are taken on board at *W. Cowes*, which is the most thriving Place in the Island, tho' it lies so low that 'tis not reckon'd very healthy. At *W. Cowes* is a (garrison'd) castle, built by *K. Henry VIII.* as was another at *E. Cowes*. In War Time this is a Place of general Rendezvous for Merchant-ships that wait for Convoy.

COWETA, an *Indian* Town in our *Georgia*, *N. America*, belonging to the *Creek* Nation, 500 m. from *Frederica*.

COWLING, in *Kent*, on the S. Side of *Cliff*, below *Gravesend*.

COWPER, or **CUPRE**, in the Shire of *Fife*, *Scotland*, 6 m. fr. *Faulkland*, 10 fr. *St. Andrew's*, 22 fr. *Edinburgh*, and 307 fr. *London*, lon. 2. 50. lat. 56. 18. stands near the River *Eden*, and is call'd *Cowper of Fife* to distinguish it from a Town of the same Name in *Angus*. 'Tis a Royal Borough, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, and is the Seat of a Presbytery containing 20 Parishes.

COWPER'S HILL. See **EGHAM**.

COWSHILL, *Norfolk*, on the Banks of the *Bure*, near *Bacanthorpe*.

COWS, or **VACHE**, Island is about 9 m. fr. the Main Land of *St. Domingo* (or *Hispaniola*), and according to *Labat* 5 or 6 in Length, and 9 in Compass. The *Spaniards* pronounce it *Vash*, and thence our Sailors corruptly call it the Isle of *Ash*. The Soil is very good, and it has 2 or 3 tolerable Ports, one of which capable of Ships of 300 Ton. This Island lies very convenient for Trade with the *Spanish* Colonies on the Continent of *America*, & maintaining Inter-

course with the Island of *Cayenne*, the only *French* Settlement on the Coast of *S. America*. The *Buccaniers* used to rendezvous here.

COXWOLD, in the N. Riding, *Yorkshire*, 14 m. N. of *York*, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 54. 20. sit. to the S. E. of *Thirsk*, had a Market; but it has been disused; and still has a Fair *August 15*.

COYAZOW River. See **COMANIA**.

COYGACH, and **ASSYNT**, in the Shire of *Rosse*, *Scotland*, are 2 Districts N. fr. *Loch Bryan*, mountainous, but abounding with Deer and other Cattle, and have several Gentlemen's Seats towards the Coast, & Promontories with huge Rocks of Marble.

COYPO, a River in *Chili*.

COZUMEL, an Island near the W. Coast of *Yucatan*, where *Cortez* landed and refresh'd his Troops, before he enter'd on the Conquest of *Mexico*, subject to *Spain*, W. lon. 89. lat. 19.

CRABS ISLAND. See **BORRIQUEN**.

CRACOW Palatinate, in *Poland*, has *Silesia* on W. the Palatinate of *Sandomir* E. *Hungary* S. and *Siradin* N. It exceeds all the rest in Mines, save *Sandomir* only; & there's a sort of Manna which they gather in *May* and *June*, sweeping it off the Grass with Sieves, together with the Dew, & make several Dishes of it. This Palatinate contains, besides 4 Districts, 3 Duchies, and 1 County. The 4 Districts are, 1. *Cracovia*, subdivided into *Xianzen* and *Prossovia*, 2. *Lelovia*, 3. *Briecz*, 4. *Sandecz*. The 3 Duchies are *Oswieczin*, *Zalor*, and *Severia*, which are Part of *Silesia*. And the County is *Scepaz*, which belongs to *Hungary*, and contains 13 Towns. The Towns of Note in this Palatinate are *Cracow* the Metropolis, *Zalor*, *Severia*, *Briecz*, *Sandecz*, *Lelow*, *Oswieczin*, *Czentochow*, *Slacovea*, *Proszowice*, *Ilcussia*, *Wielicz*, *Lubowla*. The Senators of this Palatinate are the Bishop, Castellan, and Palatine of *Cracow*, and the Castellans of *Wounitz*, *Oswieczin*, *Sandecz*, and *Briecz*. The Jurisdiction of this Palatine is very large, and extends several Ways, not only over the Citizens and Countrymen, but also the Nobility and Gentry of his Palatinate. The Prætor of *Cracow* is indeed nam'd by the King; but the Castle is principally under Command of the Palatine, who has 10 Burgraves, by whom a strict Guard is kept both Night and Day; and they must be always chosen out of the Gentry.

CRACOW, **CRACOVIA**, Metropolis of the Palatinate, and of the whole Kingdom of *Poland*, is seated on a rocky Bank of the River *Vistula*, about the Middle of the Palatinate, 36 m. fr. the Confines of *Silesia*, 40 E. fr. *Germany*, 44 N. fr. the Confines of *Upper Hungary*, 86 S. W. fr. *Sandomir*, 120 S. E. fr. *Olmütz*, 127 fr. *Breslaw*, 135 S. W. fr. *Warsaw*, 185 N. E. fr. *Vienna*, 173 N. fr. *Buda*, 250 S. fr. the *Baltic* Sea; 680 N. W. of *Constantinople*, and near 720 W. of *Moscow*. It is very populous, and the largest & best built of any Town in *Poland*, the Houses being of Freestone 4 or 5 Stories high, and cover'd with Boards cut in Form of Tiles. The Public Buildings are magnificent; among which the Cathedral of *St. Stanislaus*, the Church of *St. Mary* in the Grand Place, surrounded with 4 Rows of very fine Buildings, with 50 other Churches, and 17 Religious Houses in the Castle, City, and Suburbs, together with the noble well built Monasteries of the *Jesuits* and *Dominicans*, are most considerable. There were 32 Protestant Temples here formerly, as they were then called; --- but they are all demolish'd. The only Places of Worship differing from the State are 2 *Greek* Churches and a *Jewish* Synagogue. Here was a magnificent Palace of the K. of *Poland*, which with an inestimable Collection of Pictures, Books, Antiquities, & Rarities, were all consum'd by an accidental Fire; one of the greatest Losses *Poland* had sustain'd for several Ages. This City was made an Archbishopric at the first Planting of Christianity here in 964. but about 100 Years after, on some Difference with the Pope, it was reduced to be Episcopal, and made Suffragan to *Gnesna*; yet the Bishops have still Title of Archbishops, though there are scarce any Remains of their antient Honour but a rich Pall and being Chancellor of the University, which contains 11 Colleges. *Cracow* is in the most mountainous Part of the Country, without either Commerce or Court, which generally resides at *Warsaw*, as being more in the Heart of the Kingdom. Yet 'tis a noble, large, populous City, full of Gentry and wealthy Clergy, is honour'd with the Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Keeping the Regalia, and is the Place of the King's Coronation. It comprehends, 1. *Cracow*; 2. *Stradomira*, or *Stradonia*, which lies between *Cracow* and the Bridge; 3. *Cleparia*; 4. *Casimir*, joined to the other Parts by a wooden Bridge over the *Weissel*. The first,

first, which is the most antient Quarter, is encompassed with a Ditch, and Wall flank'd with round Brick Towers; and in it stands the Castle, 1 m. in Compass, founded on a Rock, with noble Buildings of Stone, round a square Court, and Galleries supported by Marble Pillars. The King's Apartments are adorn'd with very curious Paintings and Statues. 'Twas built by K. *Sigismund* I. who added the N. Gallery, which affords a Prospect over all the fine neighbouring Country. In this Castle is the Cathedral, where the Kings of *Poland* are both crown'd and interr'd, and are kept the Reliques of St. *Stanislaus*, the antient Bishop and Patron of the Church, who being murder'd in it in 1079. by *Boleslaus the Bold*, the Kings come on Foot in Procession to his Shrine with all the Nobles, the Day before Coronation, to expiate the Crime; and several of them have offer'd many Vessels of Gold and Silver on that Tomb. *Sigismund* I. built a Silver Altar over it, with Gold Crucifixes, and gave many rich Vestments embroider'd with Jewels to the Priests who serve at it. Here's a Market-place said to be one of the biggest in *Europe*, and 14 Grammar Schools, in some of which is taught University Learning. The Castellan of the City takes Place of the Palatine, and of all other Lay Senators of the Kingdom, because a former Palatine of this Place deserted King *Boleslaus* in the *Moscovite* War. The *Swedens* took it in 1655; but the *Poles* retook it in 1659. In 1702. the *Swedens* defeated the *Poles* near it, enter'd it, and made it pay 60,000 Dollars; but in 1705. the *Poles* retook it. Here is a Printing-Press, which is a great Rarity in *Poland*, most Books being brought from Foreign Parts. The Streets are mostly so miry, by reason of the Situation of the Town at the Foot of Hills, that great Stones are fix'd in the Middle of the Streets to pass over. Near the City are Salt-mines, discover'd in 1548, about 300 Geometrical Paces deep, and which have so many Alleys and Passages one can scarce go over them all in a Week. They are generally so cold as scarce to be endured; and the Winds are sometimes so furious that nothing can withstand them. Their yearly Revenue is about 400,000 *French Livres*; of which 50,000 go to the King, 10,000 to the Queen, and some Thousands more to the Officers of State: Besides which the Proprietor is oblig'd to make a yearly Present to all the Cities of *Poland* and their *Starostas*. On one Side these Mines is a Stream of salt and on the other a fresh Water.

CRAIL, in *Fife-shire*, *Scotland*, stands at the N. Side Point of the *Firth of Forth*, 3 m. from the *Anstruthers*, and is a Market-Town & Royal Burgh; but of no other Note.

CRAINBURG, or *Krainbourg*, in *Carniola*, *Austria*, *Germany*, is sit. on the Banks of the *Sarve*, (over which it has a Bridge) 7 m. N. of *Bischofslack*, 20 N. W. of *Laubach*, & 26 S. E. of *Clagenfurt*. It stands on Top of a Hill, and is fortified with a strong Castle. It has 3 Churches, and in its Suburb is a Monastery of *Capuchins*.

CRAKEMERSH, *Staffordshire*, near the Conflux of the *Tein-water* and *Dove*.

CRAKENTHORP, *Westmoreland*, near *Appleby*, on the River *Eden*, is fam'd for its Moors, over which the *Roman* Military Way passeth call'd *Maiden-way*, on which are Marks of wonderful Camps, &c.

CRAMBORN, or *CRANBORN*, *Dorset*, 93 m. from *London*, is a pretty little Town, well water'd, and pleasantly sit. in a healthy sporting Country, near a Chace which ends almost as far as *Salisbury*. Here was formerly a Monastery. Market Wednesday. Fairs August 24. Dec. 6.

CRAMBROOK, in *Kent*, 15 m. fr. *Maidston*, 60 from *London*, in a woody Part of the County, is the Place where the first Woollen Manufacture in this Kingdom was erected by those *Flemings* who were encourag'd to settle here by K. *Edward* III. in order to teach the Art to his Subjects. And durable Cloths, with good Mixtures, and perfect Colours, used to be made here formerly; but that Trade has long since decay'd. A Beacon was set up here in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*. Here's the greatest Market in these Parts on Saturdays. Fairs May 19. Sept. 1.

CRANBURN-LODGE, *Berks*, 1 m. fr. *Windsor*, in the Middle of a Forest, is a fine House on a Hill, with a most charming Prospect, built by the Earl of *Ranelagh*.

CRANDON, (or *Long-Crandon*, as 'tis call'd in the Maps, and by some *Credendon*) *Bucks*, lies on the *Tame* near *Bernwood-Forest*.

CRANFORD, in *Cogdean* Hundred, *Dorset*, tho' but a small Village, is famous for an Accident, which prov'd of Damage to the whole Nation, viz. *John* Earl of *Warren*, using the Assistance of others, took away by Force *Alice* Lacy, Wife of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and brought her to his Castle at *Rygate*, *Surry*, with the King's Consent, as was sup-

posed; which as it gave one *Rich. Martin*, a crook-back'd Fellow, who claim'd her for his Wife, Opportunity of claiming the Earldoms of *Lincoln* and *Salisbury*, (of which she was Heir from the Earl of *Lancaster*) so it provok'd the Barons, of whom the said Earl was the Head, to make the more furious Opposition to K. *Edw.* II. whom they never left till they had deposed.

CRANFORD, *Middlesex*, on the N. W. Side of *Hounslow*, has a Bridge over the River *Crane*.

CRANGANOR, *Crangalor*, or *Crananera*, on the *Malabar* Coast in the *Hither India*, lies to S. of *Calicut* and to N. of *Cochin*, of which latter some reckon it a Part, whereas others describe it as a little Kingdom or Government of itself, tho' dependent on the Samorin of *Calicut*, and separate it from *Cochin* by a River of its own Name, which runs from the Mountains of *Gate* into the Sea, over against *Bay-pin* Island. 'Twas indeed antiently a Kingdom full of Thieves, with whom the King was a Sharer, so that there was no sailing on the Coast but with great Ships well arm'd. *Hamilton* says 'twas afterwards a Republick of *Jews*, who purchased this little Kingdom, and appointed 2 Sons of the most potent and wisest Family amongst them to govern them jointly: But one of the Brothers killing the other, from an Ambition to be sole Monarch, the Deceased's Son reveng'd it by killing the base Murderer. By this Means the State relapsed into a Democracy, which still continues among the remaining *Jews*, who are reduced from 80,000 Families to 4000. But the Lands have for many Ages reverted to the *Malabars*, and Poverty has made many (*Jews*) apostatise. He says their Records are kept at *Cochin* curiously engraven on Copper Plates in the *Hebrew* Character, by which their History may be traced from *Nebuchadnezzar* to the present: And it appears by an Abstract of it, printed in 1695, they were of the Tribe of *Manassah*, Part whereof was, by Order of *Nebuchadnezzar*, carried to the E. most Province of his Empire, which it seems reach'd as far as *Cape Comorin*, & that 20,000 of them travelled it in 3 Years from their setting out of *Babylon*. [But does this agree with that Grand Monarch's Design, if he could, to fully people his favourite mighty City? Compare this with what is said on that Occasion in our Article *BABYLON*.] --- The Product of this Part is much the same with the rest of *Malabar*; and sometimes they meet with Gold Dust. The Women here go stark naked. They are very dexterous in whitening Linpen.

CRANGANOR Town stands on a sandy Hill 5 leag. S. of *Chitwa* River and N. of *Cochin*; 20 S. of *Calicut*. The *Portuguese*, who were the first *European* Masters of this Coast, burnt it in 1507, and after enlarg'd & fortify'd it: But the *Dutch*, after taking *Coulam*, took this also in 1662, and yielded it to the Samorin; but (say they) on his breaking his Word with them, they retook and fortify'd it. They've a Factory here, with a Fort, which had a Ditch round its Walls, about 9 m. up the River, and 1 below the City, call'd *Malabar Cranganor*, because inhabited by *Malabars*: 'Tis not wall'd, and the Houses all stand single, with Gardens and green Fields between them. Near it stands the Palace of the King or Governor of the Country.

CRANLEY, *Surry*, between *Vachery* and *Rigbridge-Hill*, 8 m. from *Darling* and *Guilford*.

CRANTZ. See *BOXTEHUDE*.

CRANWEL, a Village in *Lincolnshire*.

CRANWICK, *Norfolk*, on the River *Wiffy*, in the Road from *Brandon-Ferry* to *Swaffham*.

CRAON, in the Province of *Anjou*, *France*, is seated on the little River *Oudon*, 9 leag. fr. *Angers* to N. towards the Borders of *Britany* and *Maine*. It's Capital of a little District call'd *Craonois*. It was sack'd by the Protestants in 1562.

CRAPUTEN, or *Carapatan*, in the Province of *Cuncan*, in the Country of *Decan*, in the Peninsula of the *Indies*, within the *Ganges*, about 32 m. S. of *Rajapour*, is the best Harbour of the Kingdom of *Visapour*, having 14 f. Water near the Shore, and is defended by a Fort on a neighbouring Mountain, which furnishes it with a Spring. It has a Fortrefs with double Towers, and large Walls.

CRASSY, in the Canton of *Berne*, *Switzerland*, 6 m. above *Nyon*, is one half Protestant, with a Parish Church; and belongs to *Berne*; the other half, which is Catholic, belongs to the Country of *Gex*.

CRASTHOLE (or *Craftshole*) is a small Village, but a great Thoroughfare on the S. Coast of *Cornwal*, near about the Mid-way between *Milbrook* and *Lowe*; of which 'tis merrily said 12 Houses and 13 Cuckolds; which the Inhabitants take in great Dudgeon to hear spoken.

CRATFIELD, *Staffordshire*, near *Halefworth*.

CRATO. See *ESTRAMADURA* in *Portugal*.

CRAVEN Hills. See **YORKSHIRE**, West Riding.
CRAVEN County, in *N. Carolina*, lies next to *Berkley County N.* along the Banks of the River *Congaree* or *Santee*, which separates *S. & N. Carolina*. 'Tis pretty well inhabited by *English* and *French* Protestants. In this County is *Serwee River*, where some Families of *New England* settled. In 1706. the *French* landed here, but were vigorously opposed and beat off by this little Colony, leaving many of their Companions dead behind. This County sends 10 Members to the Assembly. We find no Town, but 2 Forts in it, viz. on the S. Bank of *Santee River* one call'd *Shenningh Fort*, about 45 m. above the Mouth of the River, the other *Congaree*, which is an *English* Fort, 65 m. above the former.

CRAU. See **ARLES**.

CRAWFORD-MOOR. See **LANERKSHIRE**.

CRAWFORD Town, in *Lanerkshire, Scotland*, 10 m. fr. *Lanerk*, is only noted for giving Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient noble Family of *Lindsey*, who have long contended for the Precedency as First Earls of that Kingdom.

CRAYBURG. See **HAAG**.

CRAYFORD, near *Dartford*, in *Kent*, 14 m. fr. *London*, had antiently a Ford over the River *Cray*, or *Crouch*, a little above its Influx into the *Thames*. Market Tuesday. Fair on the *Nativity of the Virgin Mary* and 4 Days after. In the adjacent Heath and Fields are sundry Caves, supposed to have been dug by the *Saxons* for the Reception of their Wives and Children, and Goods, during their Wars with the *Britons*.

CRAYLINGEN, in *Franconia, Germany*, is a pretty Town, and of good Trade, on the *Tauber*, 29 m. N. W. fr. *Anspach*.

CRAY-NORTH, in *Kent*, on the River *Cray*, N. E. of *Foot's-Cray*. Near it, in a Wood, a subterraneous Fire was discover'd in 1723, which so alarm'd the Neighbourhood, that many Waggons were employ'd several Days to fetch Water from *Bexley* to quench it.

CRAY-ST.-MARY'S, *Kent*, near the Source of the *Cray*, 12 m. fr. *London*, has a Market Wednesday, and a Fair Feb. 2. Many Woods of Birch are hereabout, whence the Broom-makers in *Kentstreet, Southwark*, are supply'd.

CREAK N. and S. in *Norfolk*, where is a large Saxon Fortification, and the very Way which leads to it is to this Day call'd *Blood-Gate*, as a Mark of the dismal Slaughter made there in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars.

CRECANFORD, in *Kent*, fam'd for the Battle fought by the *Britons* under their King *Vortigern*, and the *Saxons* under *Hengist*, wherein the former were overthrown with the Loss of 4000 Men, and oblig'd to abandon *Kent* and retire to *London*. From which Victory most Authors date the Beginning of the Kingdom of *Kent* under *Hengist*, who took his Son *Esk* for his Colleague, *A. D.* 457.

CREDITON, antiently **CREDIANTON**, & vulgarly **KERTON**, in *Devonshire*, near 8 m. N. W. fr. *Exeter*, in the Road to *Bow, Okehampton, &c.* or *Chulmleigh, or Southmolton, &c.* 183 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 50. 50. is one of the most antient and populous Country Towns in the *West of England*, and stands on the River *Crede*, or *Creden*, from whence it has its Name. In the Times of the *Saxon* Kings it was a flourishing Bishop's See. 'Now, it will not be useless or impertinent (*says Prince*) to give a brief Account how and when the Episcopal Chair of *Devon* came to be first fix'd at *Crediton*, where it flourish'd upwards of 100 Years When the Christian Religion was first profes'd in these W. Parts, *Devon* and *Cornwall* were placed under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Dorchester*, not far from *Oxford*. But that Episcopal Seat being removed from thence to *Winchester* about *An.* 660, these W. Provinces were subjected to the Authority of that new See, and so continued to the Time that the Monastery of *Shireburn* in *Dorset* was converted into a Cathedral Church, in 705, and then they were included in the Compass of that Diocese. In this State and Condition they remained about 200 Years, viz. to 905. And then *Plegmundus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at the Command of *K. Edward* furnam'd the *Elder*, erected 3 new Cathedral Churches, 1 at *Wells* for *Somerset*, 1 at *Bodmin* for *Cornwall*, and 1 at *Tarwton* for *Devon*. *Werstanus*, in 905, was consecrated Bishop of *Devon*, and had his Episcopal Chair at *Tarwton*, where sitting 1 Year, he died, and was buried in his own Church there. His Successor was *Putta*, who resided at *Tarwton*: But as he was in his Journey towards *Crediton*, to pay his Obedience to the King, or (as others say) to visit *Uffa* the King's Lieutenant there, he was by some of *Uffa's* Servants barbarously slain

in his Way thither. This prov'd the Occasion of removing the Episcopal Chair from thence to *Crediton*. The 1st Bishop in this Place was *Eadulphus*, who was installed here in 910, being constituted by *K. Athelstan*, and most likely consecrated by *Plegmundus* then Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He builded the then Cathedral, afterward Collegiate, Church of *Crediton*. And a large and noble Pile it is for that Age, being about 67 Cloath-Yards long, and proportionably broad and high; which in his Days *K. Edward* the *Elder* endow'd with 3 Manors of Land, *Polton, Celing, and Lawhitton*, in *Cornwall*, for the Reason that the Bishop once a Year visit the *Cornish* People to constrain them to lay aside their Errors; where he continued upwards of 20 Years. The next Bishop of *Crediton* was *Ethelgarus*, *An.* 932, where he continued 10 Years, and dying was here also buried. In his Time *Athelstan* subdued the *Cornish*, and walled *Exeter*. *Algarus* was consecrated in 942, presided 10 Years, & was also buried here. *Alfwoldus* I. was consecrated in 952, and was likewise here interred, after about 17 Years according to *Hooker*, 20 according to *Godwin*. In that Bishop's Time either *Ordogarus*, (or, as *Prince* calls him, *Orgarus*, or *Orgar*) Earl of *Devon*, or his Son *Ordulphus*, founded the famous Abbey of *Tavistock*: The latter of whom was not only eminent for Piety, or what was in his Days accounted so, and also a much enlighten'd Visionary, but of gigantic Strength and Stature, which the Gates of *Exeter* were made by him to testify, as (tho' not quite in the same Manner as) those of *Gaza* did the Strength of *Sampson*; and, I am inform'd, a Thigh-bone and a Shin-bone of him are now preserved in *Tavistock* Church. See more of him in our Artical **TAVISTOCK**. *Alwulfus* was next consecrated either in 969 or 972, who after 9 Years Prelacy was also buried here. *Sidemannus*, Abbot of the Monastery of *St. Peter, Exeter*, succeeded, and died, and was buried in his Cathedral Church of *Crediton*, in 990. The next was *Alphredus*, in whose Time the *Danes* were defeated at *Pinhoe*, 2 m. from *Exeter*. He was succeeded by *Alwulfus* II. or *Alwoldus* II. (the Name coming down to us thus differently written) who died in 1014, at *Glastonbury*, but was interred in his own Church at *Crediton*. *Eadnothus* was the next, who after 15 Years died, and was here buried. Some Authors indeed mention one *Alnoldus* instead of the said Bp. *Eadnothus*. *Levingus*, from being Abbot of *Tavistock*, was prefer'd to be Bishop of *Crediton* in 1032, and was the first Bishop of *Devon* who enjoy'd also the like Function as to *Cornwall*; for on the Death of his Uncle *Brithewaldus*, Bishop of the last-mention'd County, he procur'd the See of *St. Germans* to be annex'd to that of *Crediton*, of which latter he was Bishop 17 Years. Some Writers will have him to have been the last Bishop of it, and that after him, viz. *An.* 1050, that See was translated to *Exeter*. But Mr *Chapple* has furnish'd me with another Bishop of *Crediton*, by Name *Leofricus*, consecrated *Anno* 1046, who having sat there 3 Years procured the Removal of the said See to *Exeter*, where it ever since [now in 1752, about 703 Years], and probably ever will remain fixed. According to the foregoing Account, there were 2 Bishops of *Tarwton*, and 11 of *Crediton*; tho' I think, Mr. *Prince* makes them to have been but 12 in all. Here yet remain'd at *Crediton* a Collegiate Church, dedicated to the *Holy Cross*, consisting of a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, till the general Dissolution at the Reformation, several of whose Houses are yet, we may suppose, standing; at which Time 'twas endow'd with 140 l. 14 s. 5 d. per Annum. The said beautiful and spacious Church (being, as afore-said, about 200 f. in Length) retains to this Day the Form and Majesty of (for those Times) a stately Cathedral. Here home to the last Age the Bishop of this Diocese had a fair Palace to dwell in, a pleasant Park to sport in, and a goodly Demesne (as the Rev. Mr. *Prince* quaintly expresses it) to thrive in, the whole Signiory and Manor of the same being lodg'd in him, computed at no less than 1000 Marks per An. A vast Revenue for those cheap Days. But there are now, I am inform'd, no Footsteps of Bishops possessing any Land, &c. here, but the Name of a large Meadow call'd *My Lord's Meadow*, or *The Lord's Meadow*, and another adjoining the quondam Palace, call'd *Palace Meadow*.— **CREDITON** was of Old famous for giving Birth to *St. Winifred*, surnamed *Bonifacius*, who was the 1st Archbishop of *Mentz*, and, as *Risdon* would have it, in the Year 758 built the famous Abbey of *Fulda*, and converted the *Hessians, Thuringers, and Frisians*, to Christianity, by whom, the same *Risdon* tells us, he was in the End slain, with 54 of his Men, at the River of *Bourne*, as he was Confirming Children, *Anno* 755, in the 60th Year of his Age, and was therefore Canonized as a Saint.

a Saint, and called *the Apostle of the Germans*. But herein is a terrible Anachronism, which makes him to build the said Abbey 3 Years after his Death; — and moreover in our Article FULDA 'twill appear that the Abbey was founded by him Anno 744. — CREDITON is divided into 2 Parts, vulgarly called the *Eastern* and the *Western Town*, (the former governed by a Bailiff, the latter by a Portreve) the latter of which is by far the most considerable, for Extent of Ground, Number of Inhabitants, Beauty of Buildings, and for Trade. In this Part is kept a large, well-supply'd, and much frequented, Saturday's Market, inferior, it is said, but to few in the Kingdom as to the 2 Articles Yarn and Flesh Meat; above 70 Bullocks throughout the Winter Quarter being the weekly Supply of the Shambles, and Sheep in Proportion; tame Fowls of all Sorts being likewise abundant and as cheap, and in the Seasons scarce in any Country Market is found greater Plenty of Partridges, Woodcocks, &c. &c. And with regard to the Woollen Trade, 14 or 1500 Serges are (at least were wont to have been) here one Week with another (raw) manufactured, carried to *Exeter*, &c. there died, milled, & finish'd; & thence exported. This *W. Town* Part is one broad and largely extended Street, it stretching from E. to W. above Half a Mile, and is furnish'd with spacious and convenient Market-houses, having a great many Alleys, Courtleges, Throngs, &c. branching from it, all well inhabited by Working People. About the Middle of this Street, on the S. Side, on Sunday Aug. 14. 1743. about 11 in the Forenoon, broke out a most dreadful, irresistible, and vastly wasting Fire, which soon grew into nearly an universal Conflagration. The Town, unhappily, has no Supply of Water but from Wells, by Pump or Bucket; and a Drought of several Weeks had both lessen'd that Supply and prepar'd the Houses to receive and propagate the Flame. The Wind setting strong, at first from the N. E. and increasing with the Fire, the Desolation was carried from House to House with amazing Rapidity, so that the S. Side, before it, was quickly *all in Flames*. A little past Noon the Wind veered towards the S. by which the Fire was soon communicated to the N. Side of the Street: So that all W. from the Place of its first breaking out fell, in a few Hours, a Prey to the raging Element, and was turned into Ashes. Eastward, even against the Wind, it advanced with a slower Pace; but neither Engines, nor Blowing up, nor any other Means, could stop its dreadful Progress, but it continued raging uncontrouled, till about 8 in the Evening, when it pleased God to stop its furious Course. The whole *West Town*, with its Market-Houses and Publick Buildings, a small Part only excepted, lay in the deepest Ruins. The Flames had ran with such Violence, flying over 5 or 6 Houses at once, and kindled those beyond, that great Quantities of Goods, Apparel, Looms, with Serges in them, as well as Houses, were soon destroy'd. Eighteen Persons perish'd; and many others were in the utmost Danger, and were pluck'd as 'twere Brands out of the Burning. In the widest Part of the great Street, which is 19 Yards broad, 5 were unawares hemmed in by the Flames. They ran Eastward and Westward, but found themselves beat back by the Fire raging beyond them, and no Way to escape. In this horrible Distress they continued for some Time, deploring to each other their miserable Fate. At length, finding their Case desperate, and unable any longer to bear the scorching Heat, one of them broke thro' the burning Ruins of a House, whose Flames were nigh spent, and happily escaped. Another seeing him not return, and hoping he might possibly have found a Passage thro', attempted the same, and was also preserved. The remaining 3 perished in the Street. At the W. End of this Part of the Town is a large open Field, commonly call'd *the Green*, or *Lawrence Green*, (wherein a Fair is kept on St. Lawrence Day, Aug. 10) above 100 Yards long, and above 43 broad, surrounded thick with Houses. Thither the Inhabitants brought and lodg'd their Goods, not doubting but they would there have been safe: But even there also they were quickly seized; neither Goods nor Persons could stand before the fiery Deluge; Men were glad to escape with Life, leaving their Goods, as Ransom, to be intirely consumed. — The Devastation being after measured, it appear'd that for more than Half a Mile on one Side of the Street not a single House was left standing, nor scarce a Bit of Timber to be seen; and but a very small Spot was left on t'other. Those who had seen the like Desolation at *Tiverton* and *Blandford* thought this to be in Compass equal to them both. A greater Extent of Ruins no Fire in *England*, perhaps, since that of *London*, ever left behind it. Many of the very Trees in Gardens and Orchards, behind the

Dwellings, were burnt; and so fierce and fervent were the Flames, that Apples then growing on Trees, somewhat more remote, were, some scorch'd and some perfectly roasted as they hung. Upwards of 460 Dwellings perished. By this terrible Calamity above 450 Families were deprived of their Dwellings, a considerable Number of whom had thereupon, for some Time, no Lodging but the open Field, nor any Roof but the Heavens. Above 2000 of the poorer Sort, who were before subsisted comfortably on their Labour, were thrown at once upon the Compassion of the Publick; without which many of 'em must quickly have perished for Want. But the City of *EXETER*, ever generous to the Distressed, exerted itself with most expeditious Vigour, collecting considerably the very next Day, and in a few Days more than 600 *l.* for the Poor Sufferers Relief. *London*, *Bristol*, and in short many or most of the Great Towns in *England*, contributed also, more or less, not by the common Method of Briefs, but on Receipt of well recommended Petitions, printed for the Purpose. Whether the Collections were, or were not, distributed with perfect Equity & Righteousness, suitable to the good Intentions of the Donors, I can't take on me to say for certain. Too sure it is Complaints in the Case have not been wanting: Nor indeed are they ever wanting, sometimes very unreasonably, in like Cases. The Loss in Goods and Stock in Trade was by some computed at near 9000 *l.* and the Loss in Houses and Goods uninsured at near 50,000 *l.* tho' by others estimated at but 40000 *l.* the annual Rents of the Houses alone being reckon'd to have been above 2000 *l.* How far either of these Computations fell short, or was stretched, would be vain Labour for me to make Enquiry, who have Charity enough to hope most favourably, in spite of censorious Opinions and random Outcries. But now behold this demolish'd Part of the Town arisen (better than is pretended of the fabulous Phoenix) next to totally again out of its Ashes, with tenfold greater Beauty and Commodiousness; Numbers of Houses, on the Spot where stood old & low ones of but Mud, Daubing, and Timber, being now erected high of Brick, of a sort of Stucko, &c. &c. and many shining with Sash-Windows, & the like; insomuch that one who had not seen the Place for 9 or 10 Years past, would scarce know this Part to be *Crediton*. And the Market and Manufacture both again have flourish'd, and we wish the latter still to flourish more and more! We read that in the Reign of *Edward I.* this Town sent Members to a Parliament at *Carlisle*. Market is held here as before said: And Fair as also above said in *the Green*. There are 2 other Fairs held yearly in the *East-Town*, one of which begins on St. George's Day, Apr. 23. at Noon, to last 14 Days; and the other begins on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, Sept. 8. to likewise last 14 Days: But only April 30. and Sept. 10. are accounted properly Fair-Days. The Market during these Fairs is transferred to this *East-Town*. But as such Fairs sometimes begin on a Market-Day at Noon, the Forenoon of which Market must be held at *West-Town*, this oftentimes occasioned Disputes and Quarrels among the Inhabitants and Market-People, on Account of the Trouble and Inconvenience of removing their Wares, Standings, &c. To prevent which, the Farmer of the Market hath of late Years allowed the Inhabitants of *East-Town* 2 compleat Market-Days at their 1st Fair, and 1 at the other.

CREIL, in the County of *Senlis*, in the *Isle of France*, is a small City on the River *Oise*, (over which is here a Bridge) 2 leag. fr. *Senlis* to W. Its Castle was taken by the *English*, and retaken by *Charles VII.* in 1432.

CREKELADE. See CRICKLADE.

CREMASCO, a small Territory of *Venice* on the *Terra-firma* of *Italy*, takes Name from its only City *Crema*, and lies within a small Compass adjacent round it. It's surrounded by the *Milanese*, *Cremonese*, and the *Lodiano*, & did formerly belong to the former, but is now possessed by the *Venetians*, and is only join'd to their Republick by a Highway of some few Miles in Length. It's water'd on the N. by the *Serio*, and S. by the *Communa*, and both these seem to draw nearer to each other as they approach the City; after which they part again, and both fall into the *Po*, which runs along the S. Side of this Country. The Territory is pleasant, healthy, and fertile, tho' small. The only Place of Note is its City of

CREMA, well fortified, on the *Serio* and near the *Communa*, 24 in. S. W. fr. *Brescia*, 20 fr. *Placentia*, and 24 fr. *Bergamo* N.; E. lon. 10. 48. lat. 45. 25. Its Situation is of no small Importance to the *Venetians*, who have possessed it ever since 1428. 'Twas formerly but a stout kind of Fortrefs, but esteem'd one of the strongest in *Italy*. At present

sent 'tis grown into a good handsome City, well built, and well peopled, and carries on a good Manufacture of Linen Cloth, as well as of Thread, which the Women here are fam'd for spinning & whitening to a great Degree of Finess. It's govern'd by a *Podesta* from *Venice*, and hath been a Bishopric, Suffragan to that of *Bologna* since 1579. It hath a fine Palace, handsome Cathedral, &c. and is well supply'd with every Thing from its fertile Territory.

CREMIEN, in the Province of *Dauphine*, *France*, is sit. on the *Rhone*, 20 m. E. of *Lyons*, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 45. 45.

The CREMONESE, in the Duchy of *Milan*, *Italy*, is so call'd from *Cremona* its Capital, is situate along the *Po*, which parts it from the *Parmesan* on S. as 'tis E. by the *Mantuan*, W. the *Lodesan*, and N. by the *Bresciano*. 'Tis fertile in good Wines and fine Fruits more than in Rice and Wheat. Its only Place of Note is its City

CREMONA, a City of *Cisalpine Gaul*, near the *Padus* (*Po*), was founded (according to *Tacitus*, *Polybius*, & *Livy*) in the Consulate of *Tiberius Sempronius* and *Pub. Cornelius*, when *Hanibal* was ready to invade *Italy*, viz. about *An.* before Christ 217, as a Barrier against the *Gauls* on the other Side the *Po*, or any other Power meditating an Irruption from beyond the *Alps*. It grew and flourish'd by the Conveniency of Rivers, the Richness of its Territory, and Affinities with other Nations of *Italy*. In 10 foreign War had it been ever hurt; but in the Civil Dissentions it suffer'd more than any other City; particularly during the Triumvirate of *Augustus* and his 2 Associates, which occasion'd *Virgil's* pathetic Exclamation, *Mantua, va, misera nimium vicina Cremona*, i. e. *Mantua, alas! too near wretched Cremona*; and it suffer'd utter Destruction in the Contests between *Vitellius* and *Vespasian*, *A. D.* 69. For, after several Engagements between the Partisans, the fatal Battle of *Cremona* determin'd the former's Fate. The City was large & very rich, the Walls very high, Stone Towers mighty strong, the Gates secur'd with vast Iron Bars, the Garrison numerous, the Inhabitants devoted to *Vitellius*, and at that Time a great Part of *Italy* assembled in the Town on Occasion of a Fair; yet 40,000 Soldiers of *Vespasian's* Party, in spite of all manner of Opposition, at length enter'd it, and a greater Number of Servants and Retainers to the Camp, more abandon'd to Acts of Cruelty and Licentiousness than the Soldiers themselves, pillag'd, murder'd, ravish'd, &c. without Restraint for 4 Days together, and then setting Fire to the Houses, reduced them to Ashes. Such was the End of the 1st *Cremona*, 286 Years after its Foundation. However such of the Inhabitants as by Flight and otherwise outlived the general Massacre soon return'd, and rebuilt the City, being therein countenanced by *Vespasian*. It fared not much better again in the Times of the barbarous *Goths* and *Lombards*, and afterwards of the *Slavonians*, *An.* 630. who totally destroy'd it; as did the Emperor *Barbarossa* about 500 Years after. Since then it has passed through the Hands of so many Masters, such as the *Venetians*, *Milanese*, *French*, *Spaniards*, and lastly the *Germans*, viz. *An.* 1706. by that brave and politick Warrior Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, that we need not wonder if 'tis now much inferior in Wealth & Inhabitants to what it formerly had been. However, 'tis yet a handsome City, with good wide Streets, & noble Houses, some of them not much short of Palaces, several capacious Piazza's well built, abundance of beautiful Gardens, and stately Publick Edifices. 'Tis a University well endow'd with Privileges; and the Air being very mild and serene, the Town well supply'd, both for Use and Delight, by its fertile Country and the *Po*, 'tis much frequented by Students and Men of Letters. Here's an old Castle, and a very high Tower, of which latter there's a Tradition, That the Emperor *Sigismund* and Pope *John XXIII.* being both gone up to the Top of it, a certain Lord of that City (whom one of their Authors stiles a Tyrant of it, and names *Gabrino Fondusio*) had form'd a Design of flinging them headlong down, and often express'd Vexation that he had not executed it, merely to immortalize his Memory. This City is an Episcopal See, under that of *Milan*, and the Cathedral a magnificent Structure, faced with an elegant Portico supported by white Marble Columns. Here are a Number of other fine Churches and Monasteries built in a grand Taste, and some noble Hospitals, and other Publick Buildings, in the City and Suburbs. This City stands about 50 m. E. fr. *Milan*, 40 E. fr. *Pavia*, and about 18 S. E. fr. *Placentia*, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 45. 'Tis water'd by the fam'd Canal of *Oglio* on the N. and E. Sides; has the *Adda* W. and the *Po* S.; all which render the Country very rich in Wine, Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Fish, Wool, Flax, Honey, &c. It surrender'd with the rest of the *Milanese* to Prince *Eugene* in

1706; but it's still more noted for his having here surpriz'd the *French* General *Marf. Villeroy* in his Bed, & carried him off, *Feb.* 1. 1702. And he had then certainly taken the City, but that the Troops appointed to support him lost their Way. The Prince enter'd it in the Night by a subterraneous Aqueduct, and retir'd with but little Loss the same Way: And 'tis the more remarkable, because the *French* themselves had formerly surpriz'd the Place by the same Passage.

CRESCENTINO, a City of *Piedmont*, *Italy*, 25 m. N. E. of *Turin*, and 3 N. of *Verue*, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 45.

CRESPY, or *Crepy*, in the *Isle of France*, is the Capital of *Valois*, 11 leag. fr. *Paris* to N. E. 6 fr. *Meaux* N. and 4 fr. *Compeigne* S.; E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 49. 20. It stands in a Peninsula form'd by 2 small Rivulets. It drives a pretty good Trade, and has a Market-Place of between 2 and 3 Acres. 'Tis surrounded with a Wall, beyond which stands a decay'd old Castle, the Towers of which are large and high. Here's a Collegiate and a Parochial Church, and a Convent.

CRESSY, or *Crecy*, in *Picardy*, *France*, is a small Borough, on the River *Authie*, near the Borders of *Artois*, in the Bailiwick of *Abbeville*, fr. which 'tis 27 m. to N. and 44 fr. *Calais*, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 20. but is famous in our Annals on account of the memorable Battle fought near this Place between the *English* and *French*, in the Time of *Philip* of *Valois*, *Aug.* 26. 1346. wherein the *English*, under Conduct of their valiant K. *Edward III.* and his heroic Son the *Black Prince*, defeated the *French* with a very great Slaughter, and obtain'd a most signal Victory; for 30,000 of the *French* Infantry, and 1200 Horse, were slain in the Field; amongst whom were *John* King of *Bohemia*, *Charles* Count of *Alençon*, the *French* King's Brother, and *Lewis* Count of *Flanders*, together with 12 other Counts and Lords, & even the whole Flower of the Nobles of *France*.

N. B. There's another Town of CRESSI in *Picardy* call'd *Cressi-sur-Serre*, because it stands on that River, in the County of *Thierache*, 4 leag. above *la Fere* to E. and 4 from *Laon* N. There's a 3d CRESSI, viz. *Cressi-en-Brie*, in *Champagne*, on the River *Morin*, 3 leag. fr. *Meaux* to S.

CREST, in the District of *Valentinois*, in *Lower Dauphine*, *France*, is sit. on the River *Drome*, 6 leag. fr. *Die*, 7 from *Valence*, and 48 m. S. fr. *Vienne*, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 44. 42. It had antiently a Castle, which is now almost ruin'd.

CRESWELL, *Staffordshire*, a Hamlet in the Manor of *Sandon*.

CRETE, now CANDIA, Island was known to the Antients by the Names of *Aeria*, *Chthonia*, *Idaea*, *Curete*, *Macaris*, &c. It was very famous among the Antients on many Accounts, chiefly for being the Place where reigned *Saturn* the Father of *Jupiter*, who was born here, and nursed secretly in *Ida* Mount. For by a Compact between *Saturn* and his Brother *Titan*, *Saturn* being to enjoy the Kingdom only for his own Life, and all his Male Children to be murder'd as soon as born, *Jupiter*, by the Care of his Mother, was convey'd away, and secretly nursed in the said Mountain. --- Here also reign'd *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*, whose Laws were of so great Repute among the *Greeks*, and who, for their Equity, are feign'd by the Poets to be (together with *Æacus*) the Judges in Hell. Here also was the so much celebrated Labyrinth made by *Dædalus*, so full of various Windings and Turnings, that it is said to have been impossible for one once got in, but by Help of a Clew of Thread, to find his Way out again. It's describ'd by *Ovid*. *Metam.* lib. 8.

Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus Artis

Ponit opus, &c. --- Thus translated by *Dryden*: ---

- Great *Dædalus* of *Athens* was the Man
- That made the Draught, & form'd the wondrous Plan;
- Where Rooms within themselves encircled lye,
- With various Windings, to deceive the Eye.
- As soft *Mæander's* wanton Current plays,
- When thro' the *Phrygian* Fields it loosely strays;
- Backward and forward rous the dimpled Tide,
- Seeming, at once, two different Ways to glide:
- While circling Streams their former Banks survey,
- And Waters past succeeding Waters see:
- Now floating to the Sea with downward Course,
- Now pointing upward to its antient Source.
- Such was the Work, so intricate the Place,
- That scarce the Workman all its Turns cou'd trace;
- And *Dædalus* was puzzled how to find
- The secret Ways of what himself design'd.

But yet what was this Labyrinth in Comparison of the *Egyptian* one? Truly very little, as may be seen in our Article

EGYPT.

EGYPT. *Crete* is one of the largest Islands in the *Mediterranean*, being according to *Strabo* 287 m. long, according to *Pliny* 270, and according to *Scylax* 312, but its Breadth is not above 55 where widest, whence 'twas call'd the *Long Island*, and its Circumference 600. It lies between the *Archipelago* to N. the *African Sea* to S. the *Carpathian E.* and the *Ionian W.* The Name *Crete* some derive from the *Curetes*, said to be the first Inhabitants; others from the Nymph *Crete*, Daughter of *Hesperus* or *Cretus* Son of *Jupiter*, supposed to have here reign'd. Others derive it differently; so that we are left at an Uncertainty in the Case. As to its present Name, see our Article *CANDIA*. This Island lying between the 34th and 35th degr. of N. lat. was antiently greatly celebrated for Fertility. It abounds in all Sorts of Grain, its Plains being cover'd with a deep rich Soil, plentifully water'd by small Rivers. The Fruits it produced are said infinitely to have surpassed all of the same Kind of other Countries. The Wines were, and still are, greatly commended: And tho' generally very strong, yet *Galen* met with a Sort here temperate enough to be given in Fevers. The Air was antiently deem'd most pure and wholesome, & is so to this Day, tho' great Part of the Country lies uncultivated; a Misfortune too common in such Regions as groan under the *Mohammedan Yoke*; the S. Wind, however, is very dangerous, and often suffocates People in the open Air. From its Fruitfulness and its pure Air it had its Appellation of *Macaris*, or *Macaros*, i. e. *Fortunate Island*. In former Times there were reckon'd here 100 Cities, 90 before the *Trojan War*, and 10 more after the *Dorians* here settled. Hence sprung the Name of *Hecatompolis* (or Hundred-Cities). Of these 40 only remain'd in the Time of *Ptolemy*. Those of most Note were *Gnossus*, *Cydonia*, *Gortyna*, *Lycus*, *Hierapytna* (or *Cyrrha*), *Eleuthera*, *Rithymna*, *Hieraclea*, *Præses*, *Arcadia*. The chief Mountains are *Ida* (now *Pfiloriti*), *Diote* (now *Sethia*), and the *Leuci* (now *Madura* and *Spacia*). Rivers of Note are but few. The *Nilopotamus*, the *Scafinus*, and the *Epicidnus*, are spoke of by the Antients, but none of them are now navigable; which Defect is sufficiently supply'd by a great many Creeks & Bays, and some capacious and safe Harbours; and here are many Springs and Rivulets of excellent Water. Near Mount *Ida* the present Inhabitants pretend to shew some Remains of the antient Labyrinth above described. But *Bellonius* takes this to be nothing but an antient Quarry, out of which were dug the Stones that serv'd to build the Towns of *Gortyna* & *Gnossus*. And indeed *Pliny* tells us that in his Time no Footsteps of the antient Labyrinth were to be seen in the Island. Mr. *Tournefort*, however, gives several strong Reasons against *Bellonius's* Hypothesis. He thinks it much more probable that it was at first a natural Cavity, which some Persons had the Curiosity to enlarge by widening the Passages, and taking down some Strata of Stone to heighten the Roof; for that the *Cretans* were a polite People, devoted to Arts as well as Arms, and took Delight in perfecting the rude Sketches of Nature. This subterraneous Maze pervades the whole Inside of a Hill at the Foot of Mount *Ida*, 3 m. from the Ruins of *Gortyna*. The Entrance is 7 or 8 Paces broad, but so low that a Man cannot pass it without stooping. The Bottom is very rough and uneven, but the Roof is flat, being form'd of Beds of Stone lying horizontally one upon another. Proceeding forward, thro' a sloping Cavern, we soon meet with innumerable Turnings and Windings, so irregular and intricate, that if a Person happen to strike into any of them out of the main Path, he's in great Danger of being bewilder'd & lost. To prevent this, Strangers seldom deviate, but keep the principal Alley, & to find the Way back more easily, scatter Straw on the Ground, stick up Bits of Paper at every Turning, or take some other Precaution of that Nature. The chief Passage is about 7 f. high, and the greatest Part is wide enough for 3 or 4 Persons to walk abreast; but in some Places one must stoop a little, and in one Part be obliged to creep on Hands and Knees. 'Tis near 1 m. from the Entrance to the End of the Labyrinth, where the grand Walk divides into 2 or 3 Branches, and terminates in circular Rooms cut out of the Rock, in which Strangers rest with Pleasure. There are several other natural Openings in the neighbouring Mountains, & abundance of Caverns in the Rocks throughout the Island, which seem to confirm *Tournefort's* Conjecture. This Island was in the remotest Times govern'd by Kings, afterwards by Dukes, till *Q. Metellus* conquer'd it, and made it a Province of the *Roman Empire*. It continued under the Emperors of *Constantinople* till about the Year 823. when the *Saracens* surpriz'd and took it. The Emperor *Nicephorus* *Phocas* retook it; and *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* and Emperor of

Constantinople gave it to *Boniface* Marquis of *Montferat*, who sold it to the *Venetians*, who held it 400 Years, till the *Turks* (as set forth in our Article *CANDIA*) took *Candia* the Capital in 1669. since which the whole Island has been subject to the *Turks*. Under the *Venetians* 'twas divided into 4 Territories, denominated from their 4 chief Cities, *Sitia*, *Candia*, *Retimo*, and *Canea*. In *Sitia*, the most E. Part, are these chief Towns, *Sitia*, *Lashti*, *Boniporto*, *Cinofa*, *Girapetra*. In *Candia* Territory, to W. of *Sitia*, are *Candia*, *Gortyna*, *Spina Longa*. In *Retimo*, the next Territory to *Candia* W. the chief Town is *Retimo*. In the Territory of *Canea*, the most W. Part, are *Canea*, *Garabusa*, *Sfachia*, *Fenicha*, and Castle *Selino*. The Island lies 1300 m. fr. *Marseilles*, 385 fr. *Constantinople*, 400 fr. *Damietta* in *Egypt*, 300 fr. *Cyprus*, 100 fr. *Milo*, 40 fr. *Serigo*. Never was Situation more favourable (as *Aristotle* observes) for establishing a mighty Empire, it being in the midst of the Sea, within Reach of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. The Inhabitants, both *Greeks* and *Turks*, are naturally tall proper Men, vigorous and robust. They love shooting with the Bow, an Exercise the *Cretans* have been distinguish'd for in all Ages; wherefore we see nothing but Quivers of Arrows represented on their most antient Medals. They were also expert at the Sling; but of that they at present know nothing. As for their Morals, they have always had a very indifferent Character, notwithstanding the Care their Legislators took to mould them. *Polybius* writes, that of all Mankind the *Cretans* were the only People that thought no Lucre forbid. *Strabo* and *Callimachus* give them the Character of Liars and Impostors. They were so addicted to Lying, that a swinging Lye was wont proverbially to be call'd a *Cretan Lye*. This & their other Faults are struck at by the Poet *Epimenides*, a Native, whose Verse on this Occasion is cited at large by *St. Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*, i. 12. Κρητες δὲ ψεύσται, καὶ ἀδελφεία, καὶ ἐπεὶ ἀσυνεταί; i. e. The *Cretans* are always Liars, evil Beasts, slow Bellies. The Impurity of their Amours is but too notorious, witness the Account given of them by *Strabo*, *Servius*, and *Athenæus*. They also were included in another Proverb, being one of the 3 Nations whose Names began with a *K* (or our *C*); of which see our Article *CAPPADOCIA*. However, M. *Tournefort* reports the present *Candians* not so bad. They've no Beggars in the Island, nor Pick-pockets, nor Cut-throats, nor Highway-robbers. Their Doors are fasten'd with nothing but slight wooden Bars. When a *Turk* commits Theft, which seldom happens, he is strangled in Prison, his Body put into a Sack full of Stones, and cast into the Sea. A *Greek* thus guilty is bastinadoed or hang'd on the next Tree. The *Turks* here are mostly Renegadoes, or Sons of such. The genuine *Turks*, take them one with another, are much honestier than the Renegadoes. A good *Turk* says nothing when he sees a *Christian* eat Swine's Flesh or drink Wine; but a Renegado shall scold and insult him for it, --- tho' (after the Manner of some other Hypocrites) he'll in private take his Fill of both. It must be confessed (adds Mr. *Tournefort*) these Wretches sell their Souls a Pennyworth; for all they get in Exchange for their Religion is a Vest, with Privilege of being exempt from the Capitation Tax, about 5 Crowns a Year. In this Island they breed abundance of Poultry, Pigeons, Oxen, Sheep, and Swine, having likewise great Plenty of Turtle-doves, Red Partridges, Woodcocks, and Hares, but no Rabbits. Their Butchers-Meat is excellent, except in Winter, when, for Lack of Pasture, they feed, or rather starve, their Cattle along the Sea-side, among the Rushes, which makes them so lean that their Flesh is mere Flax. Tho' there's not in the Island half enough People to cultivate it, yet it produces more Grain than they can consume. It supplies Strangers with Oil, Wood, Silk, Honey (which is excellent, and scents of the Thyme which the Country abounds with), Wax, Cheese, Laudanum. The Wine, especially the *Muscadine*, and Wheat are excellent; but their Wool like that of *Greece* is fit for nothing but coarse Stuffs. Their Silk would exceed, knew they how to manage it. Most of the Villages are built of white Marble, but in rugged unhewn Pieces; they using it because more common than other Stone. But they use Mud instead of Mortar, only diluting Earth in Water without mixing Lime or Sand. In these Villages the Houses have but one Floor, divided into 2 or 3 Apartments, illuminated each by an Opening, wherein they place a Stone Pitcher, of 1 f. and half Diameter, open at both Ends, and wrought into the Roof, which is a kind of Terrace, consisting of a Lay of Earth, half a f. thick, spread upon Faggots, supported by Joists planked over.

CRETAN SEA, and its Isles. The *Cretan Sea* is properly

perly that Part of the *Ægean Sea* which lies about *Crete*, & formerly belong'd, together with the Islands it contain'd, to the *Cretans*. These Islands are, *Claude*, *Dia*, *Letoa*, *Ægilia*, *Calymna*, *Astypalæa*, *Thera*, &c. *Claude* (which is mention'd *Acts* xxvii. 16.) had in *Pliny's* Time a City call'd *Gaulos*, & now *Gozo*, lies S. of *Crete*. *Dia*, now *Standia*, lies about 3 leag. fr. *Crete*; and is rather a Rock than Island. *Latona* is now call'd *Cristina*, as *Ægilia* is *Corigo*: The former lies near *Crete*, the latter not far from *Peloponnesus*. *Calymna* is celebrated by the Antients for its excellent Honey. *Astypalæa*, now *Stampala*, lies off the S. W. Coast of *Cos*, is about 60 m. in Compass, and had formerly a City of the same Name, with 2 safe Harbours. See *Thera*; and others, under Articles of their own.

CREVACORE, in the *Masserano*, *Piedmont*; *Italy*, stands on the River *Ceffera*, about 20 m. E. of *Biell*. 'Tis strong, and guarded with a stout Castle.

CREVANT, a Town of *Burgundy*, *France*, 10 m. S. of *Auxerre*, & 60 N. E. of *Bourges*, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 47. 35.

CREVECEUR, a Dutch Fort on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, between the English Fort at *Acra* and the Danish Fort *Christiansburg*, within Cannon-shot of the first, and exactly a Cannon-shot from the latter. How proper (says *Bosman*) 'tis for the Residence of a chief Governor, the Trade thereabout will decide. This Fort surpasses the English in Largeness & good Guns, tho' about equal in Strength, except that our Walls are thinner than theirs, and consequently can't endure so great a Shock. If Peace should fail between the 2 Nations, the said Forts may have Opportunities of continually exchanging very rough and warm Salutations. *Bosman*.

CREVECOEUR, in the *Cambresis*, in the French *Netherlands*, is sit. on the *Scheld*, 6 m. fr. *Cambray* to N. and 6 fr. *le Catelet* in *Champagne* to S.; E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 50. 'Twas formerly defended by a strong Castle, but is now only a Village.

CREVECOEUR, a Village about 8 m. to S. E. of *Henfden*, *Holland*, is sit. on the Conflux of the *Deinse* with the *Maes*. Tho' small 'tis strongly fortified. 'Twas taken by the French in 1672, and dismantled; but the Fortifications have been since rebuilt.

CREUTZNACH, in the *Palatinate*, in the Circle of the Lower Rhine, *Germany*, stands on the River *Nabe*, which divides it into 2 Parts, 6 m. S. of *Bingen*, 18 almost S. W. fr. *Mentz*, 18 W. fr. *Oppenheim*, 12 N. W. fr. *Altzheim*, and 20 fr. *Worms*, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 49. 50. 'Tis the Capital of the County of *Spanheim*, and a pretty good Town, defended by a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill, call'd *Kansenberg*, or *Rauferenberg*. The French took it in 1688, but restored it by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. It's the joint Dominion of the Elector *Palatine*, the Marquis of *Baden*, and the Prince of *Simmeren*, a Branch of the *Palatine* Family.

CREW, *Cheshire*, on the River *Wakwan*, which falls into the *Weever*.

CREWENHALE, *Warwickshire*, not far from *Henley*.

CREWKERN, or CROKEHORN, *Somerset*, 23 m. S. W. of *Wells*, 133 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. lat. 50. 50. stands on the *Parret*, near the Borders of *Dorset*, & is a good *Thoroughfare*, having a Market Saturday for Corn, Sheep, &c.

CRICKLADE, or *Crekelade*, in *Wilts*, 10 m. fr. *Malmesbury*, 81 fr. *London*, is an antient Borough by Prescription, and hath sent Members to Parliament fr. 20 *Edw. II.* sit. at the Influx of the Rivers *Churn* and *Rey* into the *Thames*. Its Name is a Corruption of the British Words *Kerigg gwlad*, i. e. a Stony Country. 'Twas antiently of very great Note, and now contains 1400 Houses, and is govern'd by a Bailiff. One great Advantage to it is its Free-School, built by *Robert Jenner*, Esq; and endow'd with 40 l. a Year. Members of Parliament 2. Market Saturday. Fairs the 3d Wednesday in *April* and *July*, the 3d Tuesday in *August*, & *St. Matthew's Day*.

CRIM TARTARY, (the antient TAURICA CHERSONESUS) so call'd from its City of *Crim*, as it's also call'd PRZECOP-TARTARY from another Town, is a Peninsula between the *Black Sea* and the *Palus Mæotis*. The *Black Sea* (or *Euxine*) surrounds it on the W. the S. & partly the E. on which Side it has also the Streight of *Caffa*, which parts it from *Circassia*: On N. it has the *Palus Mæotis*, or *Sea of Azof*; and on N. W. it's join'd with *Lesser Tartary* by a narrow Isthmus. Its greatest Extent from N. to S. is about 145 m. Its greatest Breadth from W. to E. where it stretches out in a long and narrow Cape, is about 140 m. but every where else 'tis not much above 80. It's sit. between 33 and 37 degr. of E. lon. and between 44 and 46 degr. of N. lat. It is very fruitful in all Necessaries of Life: But the *Tartars* take not much Care to cultivate it.

Tho' they here dwell in Towns and Villages, the Houses are but wretched Cottages. This Country, which the Antients also called *Scytica*, or *Cimmerica Chersonesus*, was conquered by the Romans; and on the Decline of that Empire the best Part of it became subject to the *Genoese*, who maintain'd a considerable Trade there till the *Tartars* invaded it. These are now subject to the *Turks*; who were not able to defend them from the Invasions and Ravages of the *Russians* in 1738 and 1739; tho' the *Russians* quitted the Country again as not tenable, being too far from their Frontiers. The *Cham* (Khan, or Han) of *Crim Tartary* is obliged to furnish the *Turks* with a Body of 30,000 Men when they take the Field. They subsist on their Plunder, having no other Pay. Every Man takes 2 or 3 Horses with him on their Incursions, to carry off their Captives and Booty, and whenever they lose a Horse they immediately feast upon him, inviting their Comrades to the Entertainment. When they are not at War, their chief Traffick is in buying up Children in *Circassia*, and other Countries, and selling 'em to the *Turks*, who give them Rice, Coffee, Raisins, Dates, & Cloathing, in Return. The *Turks* also possess some Towns of this Country, which, tho' it is naturally fruitful, is but little cultivated further than bare Necessity compels the Inhabitants. The chief Cities, &c. are, *Przecop* (or *Perecop*); *Sachingeri*, *Paluclawa*, *Topetorkan*, *Ingermen*, *Mancup*, *Cercisegermen*, *Caffa*, *Kerch*, *Pantico*, *Kiderleri*, *Bacca-Sarai*, *Crim*, *Sidagoy*, *Karasu*, *Arabet*, &c.

CRIM; CREMENDA, or SOLAT, in Latin *Crimæa*, which gives Name to, and formerly was the Capital of, the preceding Peninsula, is seated in a beautiful & fertile Plain; on the River *Gerukesu*, 24 m. fr. *Caffa* to N. W. Some take it to be the antient *Cimmerium*. But since the *Turks* have taken Possession of it, this Town is considerably decay'd, so that it has not above 600 Houses, or Cottages, inhabited by *Turks* and some *Jews*. *Moll* says here's a strong Castle, wherein the Mint is kept.

CRIMBLE PASSAGE is the Passage, or Ferry, for Horse and Man, over the lower Part of *Hamoze*, between *Plymouth Dock* and the Island, from *Devonshire*, by the Side of *Mount Edgecumbe*, into *Cornwal*, in the Road to *Milbrook*, *Craftsbole*, *Low*, *Forvey*, &c. It's very safe when the Weather is not bad; but is reckon'd dangerous when the Wind is high.

CRIMPLESHAM, *Norfolk*, on the E. Side of *Downham*.

CRISTINA. See CRETAN SEA.

CRIXALL, *Kent*, near *Winham*.

CROATIA was Part of the antient *Pannonia Superior* according to *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, or of *Illyricum* according to others: After the Declension of the Roman Empire 'twas over-run by the Northern Barbarians, and in Time became a considerable Kingdom, which extended from the *Drave* to the *Adriatic Sea*, and was divided into 3 Parts; 1. *Croatia*, *Savia*, or *Interamensis*, which lay between the *Danube*, the *Drave*, & the *Save* (the present *SLAVONIA*). 2. *Croatia Proper*, or the present CROATIA, lying between the *Save*, & *Bosna* and the Mountains *Bebius* and *Albius*. 3. The Maritime *Croatia*, or that Part which lay between those Mountains and the *Adriatic*, and constitutes the present *MORLACHIA*. 'Twas once divided between the Hungarians and the *Turks*; but is since subject to the House of *Austria*, the Emperor having Title of King of *Croatia*: And this Part is call'd AUSTRIAN CROATIA. Its present Boundaries are the *Save* on the N. and N. E. (which parts it fr. *Slavonia*), *Bosnia* E. *Carniola* W. and *Morlachia* S. and S. W.; tho' some will have the latter to be Part of *Croatia*; which if so, the *Adriatic* Gulph must be reckon'd its S. Boundary; --- but we think it a separate Country. It's above 80 m. in Extent either Way. It pays above twice the Sum *Slavonia* does to the Emperor's extraordinary Subsidies. 'Tis a fruitful Soil in Wine, Oil, &c. as well as all Necessaries of Life, where cultivated: But being a Frontier Province, like *Slavonia*, it labours under like Inconveniencies. The People, who are call'd CROATS, and *Krabaton* by the Germans, are of good Stature, valiant, hardy, good Soldiers, the Horsemen especially, who are so famous, that they are entertain'd in most of the Courts of *Germany* as their Horse-Guards; and the Foot, call'd *Uscoques*, or *Uzkokes*, are exceeding swift, and run up the Mountains like Bucks. The chief Places in *Austrian Croatia* are *Carlstadt*, *Siseg*, *Castanowitz*; --- and *Wilnitz*, which lying on the S. Side the *Unna*, belongs to the *Turks*.

CROCEUS, or *Yellow River*. See HOAMBO.

CROCKSDON-ABBEY, in *Staffordshire*, 5 m. N. W. of *Uttoxeter*, near a Brook call'd the *Peak*.

CROIA, *Croya*, *Crea*, in *Albania*, is seated on a River by

by *Moll* call'd *Lizane*, and *Hismo* by *Maty*, & others, about 9 m. fr. *Alessio* to S. E. and 9 fr. *Durazzo* to N. E. 'Twas once Capital of the Country, and Residence of the Kings of *Albania*, being defended by a strong Castle on a Rock. *Scanderbeg*, the last King, had chosen this Town, by reason of its strong Situation, as a Fortrefs, from which he continually harrassed the *Turks* till his Death. But the *Turks*, having conquer'd all *Albania*, have ruin'd the Town, lest it should again occasion the shedding much Blood, if once the Christians should make themselves Masters of it. It's a Bishop's See, subject to *Durazzo*.

CROISIL, in *Britany*, is a large Town, a leag. & half from *Guerande*, between the Mouths of the *Vilaine* and the *Loire*, on the Sea-Coast, where it has a large and very safe Harbour.

CROKEN (more properly **CROKEREN**, or as usually called **CROCKERTON**) **TORR**, is one of the *Torrs* [which in *Saxon* signifies *Mounts*, and sometimes *Turrets*, but *Rocks* in the *British*], or Heaps of large Stones in *Dartmoor*, *Devon*, situate on an Eminence near the Middle of the Moor: A very odd Place for holding a *Parliament*, tho' chosen for that Purpose, being exposed to Winds and Rains, and many Miles distant from any House. The Reason for the first fixing on this Place for holding the *Great Stannary-Court*, *Parliament*, or *Convocation* (as 'tis sometimes called), is said to be its being nearly equi-distant from all the *Devonshire* Stannary Towns, from which the Jurors and Suitors are sent, being 11 m. from each. On this *Torr* (which is usually call'd the *Parliament-House*) is the Warden's or President's Chair, Seats for the Jurors, a high Corner-Stone for the Cryer of the Court; and here was also a Table (till stolen away by an ill-dispos'd Farmer; to make a Foot Bridge over a Brook near adjoining, some Years since); all rudely hewn out of the rough Moor-Stone of the *Torr*, together with a Hole for their Wine-Cellar, &c. But there having been no Convocation held here for many Years past, many of these Seats are thrown down; and the whole looks like the other *Torrs*, a disorderly Heap of very large Stones on the Top of a high Rock. Here, by Antient Custom, all Laws relating to the Stannaries in *Devon* must be enacted; and we have a Collection by Mr. *PEARCE*, in his *Collection of the Stannary Laws*, of the Laws made in several Parliaments held here, the 2d, 24th, and 25th of *Henry VIII*; 6th of *Edward VI*. and the 16th of *Elizabeth*. And I have been told there have others been held here since, and that the 2 last were in *Q. Anne's* Time; but whether there was any more than 1 in her Reign I am not certain. 'Tis likely that nothing of Moment has been transacted in these later Courts since that of the 9th of *Q. Elizabeth* gave the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, or Council by him appointed; Authority to correct and explain the Ambiguities of former Laws, which has probably prevented the Necessity of making new ones.— After opening their Commission, and swearing the Jurors, in this wild & disconsolate Place, they usually adjourn'd the Court to one of the Stannary Towns. The discontinuing the Court here is much complain'd of by many in these Parts, as they say they have thereby lost those Advantages which would attend the Regulations usually made in these Courts, or Parliaments, in regard to the *Devonshire* Mines, which, if properly managed and encouraged, would not now be of so little Importance as is too generally thought. See more at **LYDFORD**. [This Article was for most Part communicated by Mr. W. Chapple.]

CRON, in the little Principality of *Voratin*, in *Western Moscow*, is situate on the River *Occa*, and is a strong Town.

CROMALL-LIGONS Parish is 14 m. fr. *Bristol*, in the Way to *Glocester*, 10 m. in Compass, chiefly Pasture well water'd.

CROMARTIE Shire, *Scotland*. See **ROSS** Shire.

CROMARTIE, Capital of its Shire, is situate on the German Ocean, at the Mouth of the Bay of its own Name, 13 m. N. E. fr. *Inverness*, 113 fr. *Edinburgh*, and 385 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 57. 40. 'Tis a Market-Town, and gave Title of Earl to a Branch of the antient and noble Family of *Mackenzie*, who were hereditary Sheriffs of the District till forfeited by Rebellion in 1746; of which the last Earl, when arraign'd at the Bar of the House of Lords, confess'd his Guilt, & implor'd His Majesty's Mercy, which he had the Happiness to obtain, tho' he in Course received Sentence of Death with the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and *Ld. Balmerinock*, which 2 latter were accordingly beheaded on *Tower-hill* the 18th of *August* the same Year. The Bay or Frith of *Cromartie*, which runs 14 m. up the Country, & is near 3 where broadest, is so safe for Ships, that Mariners antiently gave it the Name of *Portus Salutis*, i. e. the Haven

of Safety. It abounds with Fish, and in some of the Rivers that fall into it are Muscles with Pearls. Of it see more at **DINGWELL**.

CROME-ABBOT'S, *Crome Earl's*, and *Crome-Young's*, in *Worcestershire*, are 3 Villages on the E. Side of the *Severn*, between *Upton* and *Worcester*.

CROMER, *Hertfordshire*, 3 m. W. of *Buntingford*, in the Road fr. *Hertford* to *Cambridge*.

CROMER, on the N. E. Coast, *Norfolk*, 8 m. fr. *Clay*, 14 N. of *Norwich*, 127 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 52. 50. has a Harbour, and was formerly much larger than 'tis now, having had 2 Parish Churches, 1 of which, with many of the Houses, was swallowed up by an Inundation of the Sea. 'Tis still a pretty large Town, chiefly inhabited and frequented by Fishermen, especially for Lobsters, which are caught here in great Quantities, and carried to *Norwich*, & sometimes to *London*; for 'tis a rocky Coast, and Sailors call *Cromer's Bay* the *Devil's Throat*. Market Saturdays.

CROMHALL, or *Cromall*, **ABBOTS**, *Glocestershire*, 16 m. fr. *Glocester*, near *Acton* and the River *Frome*, was given to the Monastery of *St. Austin*, *Bristol*, by the *Ld. Berkley*, in 1148. On *Anchorite's Hill* here are the Ruins of a Cell, said to have been the Residence of the Anchorite who was consulted by the Monks of *Bangor*, when they went to meet *Austin* the Monk, who was sent to convert the *Saxons*. Not long ago a Mosaic Pavement, near 15 f. and half in Breadth and 18 and half in Length, compos'd of cubical Stones, beautiful, & strongly cemented, was here discovered: And in *October* 1751, 3 Nests of *Young Rooks* were found in some Trees here.

CROMISH-GIFFARD, *Oxfordshire*, stands on the River *Thames*, almost over against *Wallingford*.

CRONACH, a Town in the Bishopric of *Bamberg*, and Circle of *Franconia*, subject to the Bishop, is situate 20 m. N. E. of *Bamberg*, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 50. 25.

CRONEBURG in *Finland*. See **TAVASTUS**.

CRONEBURG in *Hesse*, *Germany*, 10 m. N. of *Franckfort*, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 15. subject to the Landgrave.

CRONENBURG, a Fortrefs of *Denmark*, sit. on the Island of *Zeland*, at the Entrance of the Sound, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 56. where the *Danes* take Toll of such Ships as are bound for the Baltick.

CRONSLOT, or *Kroonslot*, (i. e. *Crown-Castle*) is a strong Castle on a Sand-bank in the midst of the Sea, about a Cannon-shot from the Island of *Retusari*, 1 m. fr. the Coast of *Ingria*, abt. 36 fr. *Petersburgh* to W. in the Mouth of the River *Nizva*, and Entrance of the Gulph of *Finland*, *Russia*. In 1704, whilst the City and Citadel of *Petersburgh* were building, the Czar, who directed the Works himself, having founded the Waters about the neighbouring Islands; found that the Isle of *Retusari* might be made a safe Harbour for the Fleet, & a great Defence to his new City; the only Passage to which was on the S. Side of this Island, where runs so strong a Current that it is not easy to come up, unless the Wind is very fair; but on the N. the Water is too shallow for any Vessel to pass. He, being sensible of the Advantage of this Situation, made it a Port for his Fleet, and built a Town there, called **CRONSTADT**, which he fortified with this Castle of *Cronsnot*. The Foundations of this Castle were built in Winter upon Ice, with Boxes made of strong Timber, and filled with Stone; on which the rest was afterwards built with Timber fill'd up with Earth. The Castle is round, with 3 Galleries about it, above each other, and well furnish'd with Cannon. There are 2 Batteries on the Island over against it of 10 or 12 Guns each: And in Case of Necessity the Piers of the Harbour may be mounted with 40 or 50 more.

CRONSTADT *Russian*. See the preceding Article.

CRONSTADT, or **CROMSTADT**, or **BRASSAW**, (by the *Italians* call'd *Corona*, *Stephanopolis* by the *Greeks*, & *Brassovia* by the *Latins*) in *Transylvania*, stands pleasantly in the midst of fair rich Vineyards, near the Confines of *Moldavia* and the *Carpathian* Mountains, on the River *Burzurg*, 48 m. E. fr. *Hermanstadt*, and 74 N. fr. *Tarvis*, E. lon. 24. lat. 46. 36. & is subject to the House of *Austria*. It's taken to be the *Prætoria Augusta* of *Ptolemy*. 'Tis a Bishop's See, and a Place of some Strength, as being tolerably well fortify'd with Walls, and Ramparts of Earth. The Houses are high and well built, but generally cover'd with Laths instead of Slate. The Citizens are all *Saxons*, without the least Mixture of *Hungarians* or *Wallachians*; so that their Language is here spoken in its greatest Purity. Here's a Library not equall'd in the whole Kingdom of *Hungary*.

CROPHILL and **CROPWELL-BUTLER**, *Nottinghamshire*, lie contiguous, between *Bingham* and *Stanton*.

CROSBY,

CROSBY, Great and Little, *Lancashire*, near *Liverpool*.
 CROSCOMB, *Somerset*, near *Wells* and *Shepton-Mallet*, from which last a River runs thro' it that drives several Mills. *K. Edward I.* granted it a Market, and a Fair at *Lady-day*; & the Market being diffus'd, another was procured for it, of which too there is but little Appearance, *viz.* Tuesday at the Cross. Some Cloth is here made; but the chief Manufacture is Stockings. It has a pretty Church, with a Spire, and 5 very musical Bells, whose Ringers have been remarkably good.

CROSNA, in *Red Russia*, *Poland*, on the River *Wislock*, 84 m. S. W. of *Lemberg*, is the Staple of *Hungary*, whose Wines and other Merchandize are brought hither, and dispos'd of at their Fairs, which are more frequented than those of their Neighbours.

St. CROSS, *Hampshire*, near *Winchester*, is a House founded by *Wm. Rufus* for relieving distressed Travellers with a Manchet of Bread and a Pot of Beer. *Card. Beaufort* endowed it with Lands worth 500 *l.* a Year, for Maintenance of a Master, 2 Chaplains, 35 decay'd Gentlemen, and 3 Women; but dying before it was compleated, *Henry VI.* incorporated them, under a Rector of their own, by Name of the *New Alms-house of Noble Poverty*, &c. Since the Civil Wars their Number is reduced to 14. They wear black Gowns, go to Prayers twice a Day in the Church, which is built in Form of a Cross, and have 2 hot Meals a Day, except in Lent, when they have only Bread and Butter or Cheese, and 12 *s.* Money to buy what other Provisions they please. But there have been very few Gentlemen admitted since the Restoration, the Generality being broken Tradesmen, put in at the Pleasure of the Master, who lives very Grand, his Income being 800 *l.* a Year, besides that he's generally a Prebendary of the Cathedral.

CROSSELEY, *Hertfordshire*, with its Heath, lies between *Cashibury* and *Cashibridge*.

CROSSEN Duchy, in the N. Part of *Silesia*, *Germany*, has its Name because it crosses the Frontier of *Brandenburg*. 'Twas antiently Part of the Grand Duke of *Silesia's* Dominions, and tho' several Times mortgaged, to the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, was as often redeemed. But in 1391, 'twas deliver'd to *John III.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and afterwards the sole & entire Possession was confirm'd to the Marquisses of *Brandenburg* by the Emp. *Ferdinand I.* King of *Bohemia*; and it has since been enjoy'd accordingly by that Family, whose Electors have always call'd themselves Dukes of *Crossen*, and have detach'd this Duchy from *Silesia*. Nevertheless it is always reckon'd among the 16 Duchies of *Silesia*. It has 3 Towns, besides its Capital, *viz.*

CROSSEN, which has a Bridge over the *Oder* near its Conflux with the *Bober*, 25 m. S. of *Frankfort*, 75 S. E. of *Berlin*, and 35 N. W. of *Glogaw*, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 5. subject to the King of *Prussia*. It's a neat old Town, in a pleasant fruitful Valley and good Air, and has a considerable Trade, particularly in Linnen-Cloth and Earthen-ware, by its Rivers. Some Houses, besides the Ducal Palace and Town-house, are of Free-stone; but generally they are of Brick, very uniform, and the Streets as strait as a Line. The chief of them terminate in a great Square, in the Mid-

dle of the Town, where is a Statue of the late King of *Prussia*. This Town was twice reduced to Ashes, and suffered much during the Civil Wars of *Germany*. The neighbouring Hills are cover'd with many Sorts of Fruit-trees, & some Vines; but the Wine is not good. Its Bridge over the *Oder*, which leads to the Suburb, is defended by Fortifications.

CROSSTHWAITE, *Cumberland*, stands on the *Derwent*, near *Keswick*.

CROTON, *Crotona*, *Crotono*, in the Farther *Calabria*, *Naples*, 6 m. N. fr. *Capo della Columna*, and 50 E. fr. *Cosenza*, E. lon. 18. 2. lat. 39. 4. is an antient City belonging to the Greeks in *Italy*, on the Mouth of the *Efaro*, at the Entrance into the Gulph of *Tarent*, upon the Coast of the *Ionian Sea*. It's said to have been built 18 Years before *Rome*, and surrounded with a Wall 1200 Paces in Circuit; but after *Pyrrhus's* Expedition into the Country it was above half demolish'd. 'Twas famous for breeding the strongest and best Wrestlers; among whom was the famous *Milo*, surnamed from it *Crotoniates*, of whom *Valerius Maximus* relates, that 'He was such a huge strong Man, that at the Olympic Games he'd carry a Bull or an Ox, the Space of a Furlong, without fetching Breath; then kill him with his bare Fist at 1 Blow [A]; and afterwards eat him up in 1 Day.' But he, 'tis said, at length fell a Sacrifice to his own Strength; for trying with his Hands to pull a rifted Tree to Pieces, he was caught fast in it. The *Efaro* runs thro' the Town, and it's Situation is very advantageous for guarding those Coasts. The Emp. *Charles V.* added a good Fortrefs to it for that Purpose, and put a Garrison into it; but it has been since neglected, and the Place is now run to Decay, is but thinly peopled, and has lost all Marks of its former Grandeur.

CROTOY, a Town in *Picardy*, *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Somme*, 14 m. N. W. of *Abbeville*, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 50. 15.

CROWERST, near *Battle* in *Suffex*.

CROWLAND, in *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, 7 m. fr. *Spalding*, 35 S. of *Lincoln*, 22 N. W. of *Ely*, and 88 fr. *London*, W. lon. 10 min. lat. 52. 40. is a Market-Town, and has a Church, which is the Remains of its once very famous Abbey, founded by *Athelbald* King of *Mercia*, (destroy'd by the *Danes*, but rebuilt by *K. Eadred*) among Fens, accessible only on the N. and E. by narrow Causeys; so that the Houses are erected on Wooden Piles, and the People go to the Fields in little Skerries to milk their Cows. It has 3 Streets, separated from one another by Water-courses planted with Willows, which communicate by a Bridge, over against the W. End of the Abbey, built in triangular Form to answer those Streets, so curious a Fabrick as scarce to be equalled in *Britain*, if in *Europe*. 'Tis form'd on 3 Segments of a Circle meeting in 1 Point; and each Base, they say, stands in a different County, *Lincoln*, *Cambridge*, and *Rutland*. 'Tis also situate on the very Centre of the Conflux of the River *Nyne* with the *Welland*. On one Side of the Bridge sits the Image of the Founder of the Abbey, with a Globe in his Hand; and over the W. Gate of the Church are Images of divers Kings, Abbots, &c. among the

[A] This great Strength of *Milo* is the less to be admired at, seeing he's acknowledg'd to have been a Person of great Stature, & of as great Capacity of Stomach. But we have in our Article *CORNWALL* given an Instance of his Match for carrying the Carcass of an Ox in but a short grub Fellow. And to pass by Examples of vastly strong Men of Antient Times, our Learned Countryman *Hakewil* has given several of latter Days fully as wonderful: Particularly of one *Nic. Klunher*, at *Misnia*, in *Thuringia*, in 1529, who, without Cable, Pulley, or any other Help whatever, would fetch up out of a Cellar a full Pipe of Wine, carry it out of Doors in his Arms, and lay it upon a Cart. A Man in the Town of *Aste* would hand a Pillar of Marble 3 f. long, 1 f. in Diameter, and cast it high up into the Air, receive it again in his Arms, toss it up again and again, sometimes after one Fashion, sometimes after another, as easily as if he had been playing with a Ball, or some such little Thing. A Man at *Mantua*, named *Rodamas*, tho' but little of Stature, was so strong as to break a Cable-rope big as a Man's Arm, as easily as if it were a small Twine-thread. Between 2 and 300 Years since one *Ernudo Burg*, a Spaniard, and Companion to the Earl of *Foix*, when, attending the Earl, he accompanied him to an higher Room, to which they ascended by 24 Steps, the Weather cold, and the Fire not answerable, and withal espying out at the Window certain Asses in the lower Court laden with Wood, he goes down, lifts up the greatest of them with his Burthen on his Shoulder, and carrying it up to the Room cast both as he found them into the Fire. At *Constantinople*, at the Circumcision of *Mohammed's* Son of *Amurath*, in 1582, a Fellow lifted up a Piece of Timber that 12 Men had much ado with united Strength to raise from the Ground. *Geo. Fronsberge*, Baron of *Mindleheim*, would with but a single Finger remove a very strong Man out of his Place; sat he never so fast; would stop short a Horse suddenly in his full Career, by only touching the Bridle; and with his single Shoulder easily remove a Cannon whither he pleased. *Cardan* writes, that he saw one Man dancing with 2 Men in his Arms, 2 upon his Shoulders, and 1 hanging about his Neck. A Woman (but she a Gyantess), in the Netherlands, would lift up in each Hand a Barrel full of *Hamburgh Beer*, and carry more than 8 Men could. And another, a gigantic Fellow of *Turgaw*, in *Suevia*, who bore Arms under *Charlemagne*, would sell Men as one would mow Hay, & sometimes broach a great Number of them on his huge Pike, & so carry them all upon his Shoulder, as one would carry little Birds spitted upon a Stick. — And as to the Eating Part of *Milo's* Ability, he has not been left quite unmatch'd by several. The Emp. *Maximinus* many Times devoured in 1 Day 50 or 60 lb. of Flesh: The Emp. *Clodius Albinus* in a Morning devoured 500 dried Figs, 100 Peaches of *Campania*, 10 Melons of *Ostia*, 20 lb. Weight of Grapes of *Lavica*, 100 Gnat-nappers [a Bird like a Nightingale] and 40 large Oysters. *Phago*, in whom, for his Eating, *Aurelian* took singular Delight, surpassed either, or rather both, he ridding at but 1 Meal a whole Boar, a whole Wether, a whole Pig, and 100 Loaves.

the rest *Guthliac*, who lived as a Hermit in the Neighbourhood, and came here to fright away the *Evil Spirits*, with which the Monks pretended to be haunted, with a Whip & Knife in his Hands. He was buried in a little Stone Cottage, still remaining, near the Abbey, called *Anchor-Church-House*. The People of this Town, which is pretty well inhabited, subsist chiefly by the Profit of their Fish and Wild-Ducks, which in *August* are so numerous, being brought hither by Decoy-Ducks bred for the Purpose, — [See Article CAMBRIDGESHIRE.] — that they drive 3000 into a Net at a Time. There are a great many Pools in and near the Town; for the Liberty of fishing in which they pay to the Crown, as they did formerly to the Abbey, 300*l.* a Year. They call'd these Pools their *Corn-fields*, because no Corn grew within 5 m. of the Place; and the fenny Soil being quite unpassable for Carts has given Rise to a Proverb, *All the Carts which come to Crowland are shod with Silver*. But the Soil is much improv'd of late by Drains and Sluices; and many of their Ponds are actually turned into *Corn-fields*. A Causey leads from hence, between the *Welland* and the Marshes, on which, about 2 m. fr. *Crowland*, stood a Pyramid, with an Inscription denoting that it was the utmost Boundary of the Abbey's Jurisdiction, which was in a sort of Island 3 m. long and 3 broad. The Roof of the Abbey Church fell down 40 Years ago. 'Twas of *Irish Oak* finely carv'd and gilt; and Pieces of it are to be found in almost every House. 'Twas made a Garrison of in the last Civil War. Market Saturday. Fair Aug. 24.

CROWLE, in *Lincolnshire*, near the River *Dun*, and N. of *Tetley*, was an antient Market-Town, the Market Wednesdays.

CROWS-HALL, *Suffolk*, 1 m. S. E. of *Debenham*.

CROXTON, *Norfolk*, near *Thetford*, noted for high Trees there.

CROXTON-KYRIEL, *Leicestershire*, to N. E. of *Salby*, on the Borders of *Lincolnshire*, had a Monastery, in which were buried the Bowels of *K. John*.

CROYDON, antiently *Cradiden*, in *Surry*, 10 m. S. fr. *London*, W. lon. 5 min. lat. 51. 22. is a large, pleasant, handsome Market-Town, on the Edge of *Bansted Downs*, well supply'd with all Sorts of Provisions, and Chief of the Hundred to which it gives Name. Our Kings, 'tis said, had formerly a Palace here, which with the Manor was given to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*; but since Abp. *Whitgift's* Time it has been much neglected and decay'd. He left an Hospital here, a handsome Building, in Form of a College, and endow'd it for Maintenance of a Warden, & 28 Men & Women; poor House-keepers of this Town and *Lambeth*. The Church, which is the finest & largest in the County, stands by the Palace, and has many remarkable Monuments in it; particularly that of *Dr. Grindall*, whose Effigies lies on his Tomb in his Episcopal Robes; another of Abp. *Sheldon*, reckon'd 1 of the finest in *England*. Market Saturdays, chiefly for Oats & Oatmeal for *London*. Fairs June 24. Sept. 21. The Town is encompass'd with Hills, stor'd with Wood, of which great Quantities of Charcoal are made, and sent to *London*.

CRUDWELL, *Wilts*, to W. of *Cricklade*, on the Borders of *Glocestershire*, by which runs the *Fosse-Way*.

CRUMWELL, in *Nottinghamshire*, by the *Trent*, N. of *Newark*.

CRUSTUMINIUM was either subject to the *Sabines* or in their Neighbourhood. Some Geographers think it stood where *Marcbigliano Vecchio* now stands.

CRUSWICK, or *Kruswick*, in the Palatinate of *Brezest*, *Poland*, on the N. Bank of the Lake *Groplo*, or *Goplo*, 30 m. W. fr. *Brezest*. It has a Brick Castle in the Middle, where *Popiel II.* Duke of *Poland*, says *Staravojcius*, was devoured by Rats, as a just Punishment from Heaven for poisoning his Relations at a Banquet. The Court resided here formerly.

CRUTZBERG, is a Town and Bailiwick in the Duchy of *Saxe-Eysenach*, in *Thuringia*, *Saxony*.

St CRUZ, or CROIX, one of the *Caribbee Islands*, in the *Atlantic Ocean*, 60 m. S. E. of *Porto-Rico*, W. lon. 64. lat. 17. 30. subject to *France*.

CRYFIELD, *Worcester*, was once a Royal Palace, and afterwards a Monastery.

CTESIPHON, an antient and celebrated City of *Parthia*, (the present *Arach*, *Erach*, or *Yerach*) stood on the *Tigris*, 3 m. below *Seleucia*, and on the opposite, viz. the E. Bank, in the Province of *Chalonitis*, which was the most S. of all *Affyria*. It was founded, according to *Ammianus Marcellinus*, by one *Vardanes*, and embellish'd and fortified by *Pacorus*. Who *Vardanes* was we know not; but *Valesius* takes

this same *Pacorus* to have been the Son of *Orodes*, whom *Ventidius* defeated. *Polybius*, *Tacitus*, *Herodianus*, and *Strabo*, speak of CTESIPHON as the Metropolis of the *Whole Parthian Empire*, whereas *Hecatompylos* was only the Metropolis of *Parthia* properly so called. A. D. 198, this City was taken by Assault by the Emp. *Severus*, after a gallant Resistance by *Vologeses III.* King of *Parthia*, & therein that King's Treasures, Wives, and Children, tho' he himself escap'd. The City was plunder'd, the Men all cruelly put to the Sword, but the Women and Children, to the Number of 100,000, (which shews the Populoufness of the Place) fold for Slaves. The same King afterwards recovered this City. — But what the *New System of Geography* so peremptorily avers for Fact, viz. That *Julian the Apostate* died before it, is absolutely false in Fact. For tho' this motly-charactered Emperor had indeed lain before this City, he also indeed march'd away from it without attempting to reduce it. And as it's reasonable, according to the vulgar Proverb, that the very *Devil* himself should have his Due, and not have his natural Blackness grimed with super-added Soot, it's but Justice, and thereby Christian Justice, and doing real Service to Readers, here to observe, in Opposition to the Falsity in the said quoted Work in this Case, That the Story of 'his uttering that blasphemous Speech against 'Christ, *Vicisti tandem Galilee*, i. e. *Thou has at length overcome me, O Galilean*, and throwing Handfuls of his Blood 'up into the Air, &c. &c.' is not related by any one Pagan Writer whomsoever; and Christian Writers now own, that old Christian Writers have been led by their Aversion to an Apostate from the Faith, and a Persecutor of the Church, to believe and relate many Things concerning him quite unknown to the Pagans, and which have all the Appearance of Fables, & pious Lies and Calumnies. It will not, therefore, we reasonably presume, prove unacceptable if we add here, that *Ammianus Marcellinus* has given us the Relation of the Death, Dying Discourse, &c. of this brave and learned Prince, after this following Manner: — 'On his March 'he was attack'd on all Sides by the [*Persian*] Enemy, who, 'after they had discharg'd their Arrows, which never fail'd 'doing great Execution, retired, without giving him Opportunity of revenging the Death of those that fell. In 'one of these sudden Onsets, the Emperor hastening, without his Armour, to repulse the Enemy, was mortally wounded by a Dart, which, through his Arm and Side pierced 'his very Liver. 'Those who were about him, concluding, 'from his sinking down upon the Neck of his Horse, that 'he was wounded, conveyed him with all Speed upon a 'large Shield to his Tent, where *Oribasus*, a celebrated 'Physician, and his intimate Friend, attempted in vain to 'save him, applying the best Remedies his Art and Skill 'could suggest. However, as the Pain began to abate, he 'called for his Arms and Horse, being desirous to animate 'his Men with his Prefence; but his Strength not answering his Courage, as he was greatly weaken'd by the Loss 'of Blood, he was forced to continue in his Tent, while 'his Men, filled with Rage, and breathing Revenge, made 'a dreadful Havock of the Enemy, till Night put an End 'to the Slaughter. Fifty *Persian* Lords of great Distinction 'were killed, and an incredible Number of other Officers 'and common Soldiers. . . . While the Fight continued, 'Julian lay languishing in his Tent; and being apprised 'that his End approached, he address'd those about him, 'who seem'd greatly dejected and concern'd, in the following Terms: "I am now, my Fellow-Soldiers, called "upon to pay the last Debt of Nature, which I do with "a willing and chearful Mind, being taught by Philosophy "that the State of the Soul is infinitely more happy than "that of the Body. Upon this Consideration, I embrace "Death as the greatest Blessing. It exempts me from the "many Dangers to which my Virtue and Reputation were "daily expos'd. I have lived, first in a private, and afterwards in an exalted State, and have so behaved in both "as not to be conscious to myself of any Action that now "requires the least Remorse. I have studied to govern with "Moderation, and being well apprised that the End of all "Government is the Happiness of the People, I have, both "in Peace and War, endeavour'd, as far as in me lay, to "render them happy. I have Reason to thank Divine Providence for not having suffer'd me to fall by the Hand of "Conspirators; to languish under a long and troublesome "Disease; or to die like a Criminal, as many innocent and "deserving Persons have done. I submit with Joy to the "eternal and immutable Decrees of the Gods, tho' in the "Bloom of my Age, being sensible that he who is fond of "Life when he ought to die is as great a Coward as he who "desires

desires to die when he ought to live. As for my Successor, I decline naming any, lest, through Ignorance, I should pass by a worthy Person; or, by naming one equal to so great a Trust, expose him to those Dangers which would inevitably attend his Promotion, if it were not universally approved of. I therefore leave the Choice to the Commonwealth; and, like a dutiful Son, wish her a worthy Governor to succeed me." Having thus spoken, he disposed of his private Estate, dividing it amongst his Relations and Friends. Turning to the Philosophers *Maximus* and *Priscus*, he began to discourse with them concerning the Nature of the Soul: Then, calling for a Glass of cold Water, he drank it; and having expressed his Desire of being interred at *Tarsus* in *Cilicia*, he expired *June 26.* a little before Midnight. He died in the 32d Year of his Age, after having reigned 7 Years and 6 Months, from the Time he had been created *Cæsar*, about 3 Years since he had taken the Title of *Augustus*, and only 20 Months, not quite complete, since by the Death of *Constantine* he became peaceable Possessor of the whole Empire. Thus is his Death related by *Am. Marcellinus*, who served under him in this very Expedition, and was an Eye-witness of what he wrote. His Body was first interred at *Tarsus*, but afterwards removed to *Constantinople*. — But to return to *Ctesiphon*. — *Pliny* tells us, it was built by the *Parthians*, with Design to rival and exhaust *Seleucia*: But there's now nothing left of it but its old Ruins.

CUADAY. See QUADAY.

CUBA, one of the *Great Antilles* Islands, which begins on the E. Side at lat. 20. 20. touches on the N. at the Tropic of *Cancer*, and extends from lon. 74 to 85. 15. about 11 degr. fr. E. to W. or 600 m. fr. Cape *St. Antonio* on W. to Cape *Maize* on E. but is very narrow in Proportion, being in some Parts not above 12 or 14 Leagues, and at most but 120 m. in Breadth. It lies 60 m. to W. of *Hispaniola*, 25 leag. to N. of *Jamaica*, 100 m. to E. of *Jucatan*, and 100 to S. of Cape *Florida*, so that the *Spaniards*, sole Possessors, may with a tolerable Fleet not only secure their own Trade, but annoy their Neighbours. Hence 'twas that *Cortez* sail'd, in 1518, with the Force that conquer'd *Mexico*: Tho' *Columbus*, who discover'd it in 1492, call'd it *Juana* and also *Ferdinandina*, it soon recover'd its *American* Name *Cuba*. 'Twas not entirely conquer'd by the *Spaniards* (who are now the sole Possessors) till 1511, and that not without a great deal of Bloodshed. The Bishop of *Chiapa* owns they destroy'd near 5,000,000 of the old Inhabitants by the most horrid Barbarities with which History was ever stain'd. What they were may very well be guessed at from the Reply that was made to the *Spaniards* by *Hathney*, one of the *Indian* Caciques, whom they had condemn'd to be burnt alive. The Bishop writes, that when they were tying this Prince to the Stake, a Friar told him, *that if he would embrace their Religion he should go to Heaven; if not, he must ever burn in Hell*; whereupon the Prince asking if there were any *Spaniards* in Heaven? and the Friar answering *Yes*; he reply'd, *If it be so, I'll rather be with the Devils in Hell than with the Spaniards in Heaven; for their Cruelty is such, that none can be more miserable than where they are*. For want of the Hands cut off by their Cruelties, great Part of the Island lies as 'twere waste & uncultivate by their lazy Posterity, of whom there's no Proportion of Inhabitants to the Extent of the Place. They've divided it into 7 Provinces, whose Civil Government is dependent on the Audience of *St. Domingo*; and as for Spirituals, its Bishop, whose See is at *St. Jago*, tho' he commonly resides at the *Havannah*, is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*. The E. Part of the Island is said to be subject to the Governor of *St. Jago*, and the W. to the Governor of the *Havanna*. Here are no Winters; but in *July* and *August*, when the Sun is vertical, they've great Rains and Storms, else would the Country be intolerably hot. The fairest Season is when the Sun is farthest from them; and then 'tis hottest in the Morning; for towards Noon a Sea-breeze springs up, which blows pretty brisk till Evening. The Trade-Winds in these Seas blow from the N. E. At Full and Change of the Moon, from *Oct.* to *April*, they've brisk Winds at N. and N. W. which in *December* and *January* often turn into Storms, tho' this is their fair Season. 'Tis said to have generally as good Land as any in *America*, and to produce all the Commodities known in our *American* Islands, particularly *Ginger*, *Long Pepper* & other Spices, *Cassia Fistula*, *Mastic*, *Aloës*, large Cedars, Oaks, Pines, Palms, Vines, Cotton-trees, & the most of that Sort of Tobacco of which is made *Havanna Snuff*. Here are 2 Sorts of Fruit, *Camitor* and *Guanavana*, the 1st like a *China* Orange, and its Tree large as a Pear-

tree, with a Leaf green on one Side and Cinnamon-colour on t'other. The 2d is in Shape of a Heart, green without, and has some thorny Prickles within. It has some Stones, and the Juice between sweet and sour. The Tree is as big as the *Anana* or *Pine-apple's*. Other Fruits are *Plantains*, *Bananas*, *Ananas*, *Guavas*, and *Lemons*. Here are also many large Walks of *Cocoas*, and good *Sugar-Works*, which have both Water and Horse Mills; & they're said to make the best Sugars in the *W. Indies*, tho' in no great Quantities, for want of Hands to cultivate the Canes. Copper-Mines here furnish the *Spanish* Plantations with Metal for all their Brass Guns: And Gold Dust being found in the Sands of the Rivers, 'tis conjectur'd there are Gold-Mines, if not Silver, in the Mountains, of which runs a high Ridge from E. to W. of the Island. But the *Spaniards* having destroy'd all the Natives, either never discover'd where the Mines were, or seem loth to open them for Fear of an Invasion, as is said to be the very Case at *Florida*, where tho' they have many towards the N. Sea, they will not work them, but employ themselves in others far up the Country, tho' Carriage to *Mexico* is so much more expensive. Here many very good Ports and Harbours, of great Advantage to Ships for passing the Gulph: And should the *Spaniards* keep 2 or 3 Frigates always plying off and on between the W. End of *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, 'twould be impossible for any *English* Ships from *Jamaica* to escape them. This Island has great Conveniencies for making Salt and catching Fish, which are chiefly *Barbel* & *Shad*. It has Mules, Plenty of Horses, Sheep, Wild Boars, Hogs, and Cattle larger and better than any other Part of *America*; wild and tame Fowl, Parrots, Partridges with blue Heads, and large Tortoises whose Feet are reckon'd a Specifick for the Leprosy. There's no Place where the Seas and Rivers abound more with *Aligators*; and the small Isles on the Coast are call'd *Caymans*, the *Spanish* Name for *Crocodile*. Their Shores abound with Sea-fowl, particularly a Sort of Cranes which are white when young, but of several Colours when old. Here are Quarries of Flint and Fountains of Bitumen, which is used for Ships instead of Pitch, as well as Medicinal Compositions. The Black Cattle brought hither by the *Spaniards* have multiplied so prodigiously, that Numbers run wild in the Woods for want of People to eat their Flesh, many fine & fat being left to rot on the Ground, tho' great Numbers are kill'd for the Hides, which are sent to *Spain*, in slaughtering which they employ their Negroes. The Flesh is in Pieces dry'd in the Sun, and serves for Ship-Provision. Abundance of Tobacco, Leaf and Snuff, is exported to *New Spain*, *Costa Ricca*, and the *S. Sea*, as well as to *Old Spain*. Another Trading Commodity is *Campeachy* Wood, which is imported from that Bay and *Honduras*, and put on board the *Flota*, with Hides and Tobacco. On the Whole, 'tis a pleasant Island, and is now represented in a flourishing State, they building and improving it every Year. 'Tis recorded by good Authority, that on their Conquest of it they murder'd not less than 600,000 Natives; and that all who remain'd alive, nor kill'd in Fight, except a few escaping to the Mountains, were tortur'd to Death to make them discover their Treasure, or made Slaves to work in the Mines for Life. So that to free themselves from such miserable Bondage, they resolv'd, one and all, to put an End to their Lives: And assembling for the Purpose, *Vasco Porcallas*, their cruel Oppressor, went to them with a Rope in his Hand, and swore if they persisted in their Design, he'd hang himself along with them, and torture them in the next World 10 times worse than he had done in this. Which Threatning so terrify'd the poor ignorant *Indians*, that they return'd to their Slavery. No Wonder therefore that, when the Island was so depopulated, the Improvements on it are not so general nor good as ours in our Islands. Here are more Churches, says our Author, than Farms, more Priests than Planters, more lazy Bigots than useful Labourers: And to this it's owing this large Island, with a luxuriant Soil, besides Food for its Inhabitants, which is easier produced and obtain'd here than perhaps in any other Part of the World, (here, besides the Cattle, being Forests with Plenty of Venison) produces not for Exportation (including Hides, Tallow, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.) near the Value of our little Island of *Antigua*. Here are many considerable Towns; but the chief (tho' *St. Jago* retains Name of Capital) is *HAVANNA*. See also *SANTA CRUZ*, *PORTO DEL PRINCIPE*, *BARACOA*, *CUMBERLAND-HARBOUR*, & *ST. JAGO*.

CUBA, or *Alcuba*, in *Portugal*, in the Province of *Entre-tajo* and *Guadiana*, is sit. 30 m. S. of *Evora*, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 38.

CUBBINGTON, *Warwickshire*, lies near *Warwick*.

CUBBIO

CUBBIO, *Egubium*, antiently *Iguvium*, a County of the Duchy of *Urbino*, Pope's Dominion, is so called from its Capital, which is sit. near the Spring-head of the *Chiasco*, at the Foot of the *Apennines*, on the Confines of the *Marcha d'Ancona*, 26 m. S. from *Urbino*, and 16 fr. *Perugia*. It's an Episcopal See, in the Archbishopric of *Urbino*, but subject only to the Pope.

CUCHFIELD, a Market-Town in *Suffex*, 11 m. N. W. of *Lewes*, 40 fr. *London*, W. lon. 12 min. lat. 51. 5. Its Market, which was once on Monday, is now on Friday. Fair the Eve, Day, and Morrow after *Holy Trinity*.

CUCKLINGTON, *Somerfet*, is to S. E. of *Wincanton*.

CUCKOW-CHURCH, *Warwicksh.* in *Wedgnock-Park*, is now only the Site of an antient Chapel which belonged to a Village, long since depopulated, call'd *Rickmersbury*.

CUDAGUA, a Lake in *Chili*. See *COLINA*.

CUDDELORE River, in the *E. Indies*. See *FORT ST. DAVID*.

CUDDESDON, *Oxfordshire*, on the West Side of the *Thame*, near *Wheatley*, and 5 m. fr. *Oxford*. The Bishops of *Oxford* having no Palace, Bishop *Bancroft* built one here, in the Reign of *K. Charles I.* who gave him Timber for it out of *Shotover-Forest*. 'Twas finish'd 1635. after it had cost him 3500 *l.* but *Col. Legg* in 1644, burnt it to the Ground lest the Parliament should garrison it. Drs. *Paul* and *Fell*, who succeeded, restor'd it, the former by providing Timber, & the latter compleating the Building on the old Foundation.

CUENCA, pronounced *Cuenza*, formerly *Concha*, *Conchana*, is sit. in the mountainous Part of *New Castille*, *Spain*, call'd *La Sierra*, on the E. Side of it, on a high Hill, craggy and difficult of Access, and on the high Road between *Madrid* and *Valentia*, from the former E. about 80 m. from the latter about 90, and about 82 fr. *Toledo*, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 40. 12. It's water'd on one Side by the *Xucar*, (a Name given that River by the *Moors* on account of its sweet Waters), on the other by the *Huecar*; so that the Plain about it is full of fine Gardens, Orchards, and Pasture. This City is strongly sit. by Nature, has a strong Wall, a considerable Number of Fountains, brought fr. the neighbouring Mountains, not far from the Spring-heads of the *Tagus*, *Xucar*, *Cabriel*, and *Furio*, which running across this Country fertilize the Land, and make it abound in all Things Life or Luxury can desire. Here are reckon'd about 1300 Families in 14 Parishes, with 8 Monasteries, 6 Nunneries, 16 Chapels and Hospitals, a Court of Inquisition, a Mint, and a noble Free-School. Its Bishopric is worth about 50,000 Ducats a Year, and hath 354 Parishes. The Cathedral has 13 Dignitaries, 26 Canons, 22 Minor Canons, and a small Number of inferior Priests.

CUENCA, *Cuenza*, in the Division of *Quito*, in *Peru*, *America*, stands on the River *Curaray*, or *Sant-Jago*, (which after many Windings from W. to E. falls at last into the River of *Amazons*) about 170 m. fr. *Quito* to S. at the Foot of the *Cordellera*; & is inhabited by *Spaniards*, govern'd by a *Corregidore*. Here are 2 Convents, *Dominicans* and *Franciscans*.

CUJO. See *CUYO*.

COI or **CUIR**, in *Siam*, *E. Indies*, on the Coast near the Bay of *Bengal*, produces great Quantities of Tin, and Elephants Teeth; which are all sent to *Siam* for the King's Use.

CULENBURG. See *CUYLENBURG*.

CULFORD, *Suffolk*, on the N. Side of *St. Edmundsbury*.

CULIACAN Province, in the Audience of *Guadalajara*, *New Spain*, has that of *Cinaloa* N. *New Biscay* and the *Zacatecas* E. *Chiametlan* S. and the Gulph of *California* W. According to *Moll* the Length is 60 leag. and Breadth 50. The *Sanfons* make it 270 m. long. It abounds with all Sorts of Fruit. When it was first discover'd, the *Spaniards* found Houses full of Serpents, with their Heads out of the Top and Sides, hissing at those who came near, which were worshipp'd by the Natives. The great River *la Sal* is well inhabited on each Side. *Dampier* says 'tis a salt Lake, or Bay, in which is good Riding, tho' its Entrance is narrow, running 12 leag. E. parallel with the Shore. About it are several *Spanish* Farms and Salt-ponds; 5 leag. from which are 2 rich Mines work'd by Slaves to the Citizens of *Compostella*. Here's another great River, whose Banks are full of Woods and Pastures. *Gazman*, who subdued this Part of the Country, call'd it *Mugeres*, or the *Womens River*, because he saw a great Multitude of Women here, which gave Occasion to the Story of *Amazons* here. On this River he built the Town of *St. Michael*; but 'twas afterwards deserted, and another of the Name built some leag. farther off, and but 2 fr. Sea, in a Valley call'd *Haroba*, because it abounded with Pasture and all Sorts of Fruit. *Moll* places it 80 leag. N. of *Compostella*. It stands on the River *Cignatlan*,

whose Tide comes up to the Town; and it abounds with Fish, especially the *Guarrapucus*, which at full Growth is 7 f. long, has a smooth Skin of Silver Colour mix'd with Green, a crooked Line of thin Scales on the Back from Head to Tail, and when salted is good Eating; --- also the *Piracarba*, which shines mightily, has Silver-colour'd Scales, a broad flat Tail, a long white Beard, 4 great Fins, and a little Head. The *Spaniards* found obscene Images on Top of the Houses, which they destroy'd, with most of the People, built others instead, and have bestow'd much Cost & Labour on the Silver-Mines call'd the *Virgins*. Salmon will have a Town here, Capital of this Province, call'd also *CULICAN*, which he says is sit. near the *Pacific Ocean*, opposite to the S. End of *California*, W. lon. 113. lat. 24.

CULL, or **CULLU**. See *COLLOPS*.

CULLACOMB, *Devon*, on the River *Tamar*, not far from *Tavistock*.

St. CULLAN *parva*, call'd also *St. Colon*, *Cornwall*, among the Hills on the W. Side of *Columb-Magna*, has that call'd the *Lady of Nants Well*, whither Men, Women, and Children used formerly to come, to know their Fortunes for the Year, by making an Offering to Her Ladyship of a Palm-Cross, thrown into the Water on *Palm-Sunday*.

CULLEN, in *Bamff-shire*, *Scotland*, 7 m. from *Gordon-Castle*, is a Market-Town and antient Royal Burgh, on the Coast of the *Firth of Murray*, and Capital of *Boyne*.

CULLENBURG. See *CUYLENBURG*.

CULLITON, *Devon*, about 13 or 14 m. S. E. of *Exeter*, 159 W. of *London*, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 40. is the chief Place of the Hundred of the same Name, and has a Market Saturday. Fairs May 1. November 30.

CULLODEN HOUSE, a Seat of the Right Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, the worthy Lord President of the Session, &c. in *Scotland*, a Mile or two from *Inverness*, made everlastingly memorable by the decisive Battle between the Army under the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Rebels headed by the Pretender's Eldest Son, on the 16th of April, 1746: In which the former obtain'd a most important Victory, & for Compleatness scarce parallel'd in History, all Things consider'd. The said Battle was fought on *Stragballen-Moor*, near the said now famous House: Of which may the Reader accept the following short Account. — Between 4 and 5 in the Morning the King's Army began their March from *Nairn*, form'd in 5 Lines of 3 Battalions each, headed by Maj. Gen. *Husk* on the Left, *Ld. Sempil* on the Right, and Brig. *Mordaunt* in the Center; flank'd by the Horse under Gen. *Bland* and *Hawley*, who at the same Time covered the Cannon on Right and Left. Thus marched they about 8 m. when a Detachment of *Kingston's* Horse and of the Loyal Highlanders, a-head of the Army, discover'd the Rebels Van. His Royal Highness commanded to form in Order of Battle. The 3 Battalions in the 2d Line defiled to Left of the Battalions in the Van; viz. *Barrel's* to Left of *Monro's*, *Scotch Fusileers* to Left of *Price's*, and *Cholmondeley's* to Left of the Royal; then marching up form'd the Front Line of 6 Battalions; between each 2 Pieces of Cannon. At the Head of this Line, and in the Centre, the Earl of *Albemarle* commanded; on the Right Wing 3 Squadrons commanded by Maj. Gen. *Bland*; on the Left 3 other Squadrons commanded by *Ld. Ancram*. The 2d Line consisted of 5 Battalions, placed to see the Openings of the Front Line, with 3 Pieces of Cannon placed betw. the 1st and 2d Battalion, Right and Left of the same Line, that if the Enemy broke thro' the Centre, or out-flank'd either Right or Left of the Front, they might conveniently play upon them. To support both, and as a final Reserve, were placed the remainder 14 Battalions, wing'd Right and Left by *Kingston's* Horse. But the Body of Rebels not advancing, the Army fell again into marching Order, till the Front was within 1 m. of the Enemy; then form'd again. The Rebels form'd their Front in 13 Divisions, being so many Clans under their sev. Chiefs, with 4 Cannon before their Centre, and the like on each Wing. The Centre was headed by *Ld. J. Drummond*, the Rt. Wing by *Ld. Geo. Murray*, the Left by him who call'd himself Duke of *Perth*. To support the Front, on the Right were *Fitz-James's* Horse and 4 Companies of *French* Piquets, cover'd by some Stone Walls; on the Left 1 Body of Horse of the young *Italian's* Guards, some Hussars, the *Perthshire* Squadron, & 5 Companies of *Ld. J. Drummond's* Foot. Open to the Centre of the Front was the young *Italian* with his Body Guards. In his Rear a Line of Reserve of 3 Columns, the 1st on Left commanded by *Ld. Kilmarnock*, the Centre one by *Ld. Lewis Gordon* and *Glenbucket*, and the Right by *Roy Stuart*. Next, in the Rear of *Glenbucket*, were the *Perth* and *Ogilvie's* Regiments,

giments, as a final Reserve. They began firing on the King's Army about 2 o'Clock with their Cannon, with little Execution; which was return'd with such Success as put the Rebels in great Disorder. They made a Push therefore on the King's Army where His Royal Highness waited in Person to receive them; but this not answering their Design, the Weight of their Fury fell chiefly on *Barrell's* and *Monro's* Regiments, where they attempted to flank our Front Line. But *Wolf's* Regiment advancing defeated their Intent. Mean while the Cannon play'd on 'em Cartridge Shot. Gen. *Hawley* with some loyal *Highlanders* had open'd a Passage to their Right for the Horse, which advanced on that Side, while the King's Right wheeled off upon their Left, dispers'd the Body of Reserve, & met in the Centre of the Front Line in their Rear, when being repulsed in the Front, & Numbers cut off, they fell into an universal Confusion. The Horse on their Backs made dreadful Carnage. Our Foot mov'd only in due Order; but *Kingston's* Horse from the Reserve gallop'd up briskly, and falling in with the Fugitives did excellent Execution. Let the Reader guess the rest. The *Young Italian* never made the least Motion of personal Onset or Opposition, but soon, wheeling off with his Guards to the Right, rode full gallop thro' *Glenbucket's* and *Stuart's* Columns, and, as we are credibly inform'd, never look'd back till he arriv'd at *Aird*. The Rebels had the Superiority in Number over the King's Troops by above 1200; our Forces being under 7000 Men, and theirs 8350. In the Field of Battle were kill'd of 'em 2509, in the Pursuit 1500, and taken Prisoners 1800: In all 5809. Arms taken were 30 Pieces of Cannon and 3500 Small-Arms. Of the King's Army were 60 killed & 280 wounded. 'Tis sufficiently confirm'd that the Rebels had the most bloody, the most savage, the most inhuman Orders, to give no Quarter whatever to any of the King's Forces: And the great Slaughter made of them was not owing to our Army's Knowledge of that only, which could not but much exasperate our Men, but also to the desperate Obstinacy of the routed Crew; who, many of them, as they lay wounded on the Ground, fired many a Pistol at our Soldiers as they pass'd by them; which oblig'd the latter, for their own Security, to dispatch the dangerous Wretches out of the Way: Notwithstanding which, too, and the treacherous and murderous Behaviour of some of the shocking Villains in firing at the Officers even after Quarter was given and receiv'd, Numbers such were spared; A Mercy which few Individuals of them merited. This glorious Victory might justly be stiled a *seasonable* one; for the Loss of it might have been attended with very fatal Consequences to the Nation, yea even to those few very Persons, those inconsiderate Persons, who too much testify'd their Wishes of Success to the indigent, rapacious, ravening, wide-wasting, indiscriminately pillaging and destroying, Enemies of the WHOLE NATION BY THE LUMP, even *Roman Catholics* and all, in whom the being but *Englishmen* and *rich* would be thought Crime enough to deserve plundering at best.

CULM, the 2d Palatinate of *Royal Prussia*, *Poland*, lies on the E. Side of the *Weissel*, between that River, *Great Poland*, and *Ducal Prussia*, and has 4 Senators, the Bishops of *Culm* and *Warmia*, and the Palatine & Castellan of *Culm*.

CULM City is 23 m. N. of *Thorn*, 60 S. of *Dantzick*, & 43 N. W. of *Wladislaw*, E. lon. 19. 10. lat. 53. 20. pleasantly situate on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the *Weissel*, and has still the Name of a Hans Town, though it has lost its Trade, and is much decay'd since the *Swedish Wars*, wherein it fell to the *Poles*, and was the See of a Bishop under the Bishop of *Gnesna*, which is now remov'd to *Culmensee*, or *Culmsee*, a little Town about 12 m. to S. E. 9 N. fr. *Thorn*, and 19 fr. *Graudenz*. Here are several handsome Churches in *Culm*, enrich'd with many valuable Ornaments.

CULMBACH, or *Cullembach*, Marquisate is reckon'd Part of the Circle of *Franconia*, of which it lies in the N. E. Angle, tho' it's subject to the King of *Prussia* as Duke of *Brandenburg*. According to *Moll* 'tis 50 m. from N. to S. and 35 fr. E. to W. It has the Bishopric of *Bamberg* W. *Bohemia* E. *Saxony* N. and *Nuremberg* S. The Margrave is joint Director of the Circle with the Bishop of *Bamberg*. *J. Geo.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, Eldest of the 2 Branches of his Family, settled in *Franconia*, and left the Electorate to his Eldest Son, and gave the Marquisate of *Cullembach* to his 2d Son, and that of *Anspach* to his 3d. The 2d form'd the 2 Branches of *Barceith* and *Cullembach*, which by the Extinction of that of *Barceith*, in 1726, are now but 1.

CULMBACH, from which the preceding had its Name, is 25 m. E. fr. *Bamberg*. It stands on the *Mayne* not far fr. *Fichtelberg*, nor from the Source of the *Red Mayne*, one of the Rivulets which forms the *Mayne*, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 50.

20. Some take it to be the very Centre of *Germany*. In it are kept the antient Records of the Family of *Brandenburg*.

CULMENSEE. See CULM City.

CULROSS, in *Perthshire*, *Scotland*, 29 m. fr. *Edinburgh*, is a Market-Town and Royal Burgh, on a Descent at the Side of the River *Forth*, and has a great Trade in its Commodities of Coal and Salt, and a Manufacture of Girdles, and those thin Iron Plates used all over the Nation for baking their Oat-Cakes.

CULUMB, or *Culm*, a River of *Devonshire*, from which several Towns take Name.

CULUMSTOCK, *Colomstock*, *Culmstock*, in *Devon*, stands on the River *Culumb* or *Colom*, between *Culmpton* and *Uffculm* or *Upculm* (all being diversly written by various Pens), and sits by the Woollen Manufacture; and the Manor is held by the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, by a renewable Lease of 1500 l. a Year Rack Rent, all in one Parish.

CULUMPTON, or *Colompton*, *Devon*, stands on the River *Colomb*, or *Culm*, between *Bradminch* and *Uffculm*, 2 or 3 from the former, and about 4 or 5 from the latter, 10 or 11 N. E. fr. *Exeter*, & 175 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 50. It has a very fair Church, which has a curious gilded rich Rood-Loft, which is still preserv'd as an Ornament, tho' the Images worshipp'd in the Days of Popery are remov'd. The Woollen is the chief Manufacture. Market Saturday. Fair *May-day*.

CULWORTH, *Northamptonshire*, 6 m. from *Towcester*. Here are found the *Astroites* or Star-Stones.

CUMÆ was sit. 6 m. fr. *Baia*, between the Lake *Acheron*, now *Coluccia*, and another call'd *Licola*, 9 m. from *Puzzoli*, in *Campania Felix*, the now *Terra di Lavoro*, *Italy*. It's by some supposed to be founded by the *Cumeans*, or or *Cymeans*, an antient Colony of the *Eolians*; others say by some *Greeks* from the Isle of *Cubea*, now *Negropont*. The Waters of this City were by the Antients much praised for Salubrity. The *Romans* so fortify'd it, that the *Gothish* Kings chose it to secure their Treasures in. The remaining Ruins shew what it hath formerly been, especially those which they call *the Temple of the Giant*; a prodigious Building, or rather Heap of Buildings, on Top of a Hill, which still make great Shew at a Distance, tho' above half demolish'd. From this City the *Cumæan Sybil* (mention'd in our Article *AVERNUS*) was furnam'd. Of whom (and of the *Sybils* in general) it belongs to the Nature and Design of this Work here to speak, seeing her famous Cave ought to have here a Place. Now the *Sybils* were Women of antient Times said to have been endued with a prophetic Spirit, and to have deliver'd Oracles foreshewing the Fates and Destinies of Kingdoms and States. We have in the Writings of the Antients Mention made of Ten of them, the Eldest of which being named *Sibylla*, all others of the same Sex, who afterwards pretended to have the like fatidical Spirit and Power, were from her call'd *Sibyls*; the eminentest of which were Ten; & of these the most noted was she whom the *Romans* call'd *Sibylla Cumæa*, & others *Erythræa*, for she was one and the same *Sibyl*, who had both these Names. She was born at *Erythræa* in *Ionis*, and therefore was by the *Greeks* call'd *Erythræa*; but having remov'd from *Erythræa* to *Cumæ* in *Italy*, and there deliver'd all her Oracles, she was from thence by the *Romans* and *Italians* call'd *Cumæa*. The Place at *Cumæ* where she liv'd, and from whence she is said to have given out her Oracles, was a Cave or subterraneous Vault digged out of the main Rock. *Justin Martyr*, who had been upon the Place, speaking of it, and the *Sibyl* which there prophesy'd, tells us as followeth: 'This *Sibyl*, they say, being a *Babylonian* by Descent, and the Daughter of *Berosus* who wrote the *Chaldaic History*, came I know not how into *Campania*, and there deliver'd her Oracles in a City call'd *Cumæ*, situated at the Distance of 6 m. fr. *Baia*. I having been upon the Place did there see a large Chapel or Oratory, which was all hewn out of the main Rock, a Work great and wonderful. In which Chapel, as the Inhabitants made Report unto me, according as they had it by antient Tradition from their Fore-fathers, the *Sibyl* gave forth her Oracles. In the Middle of the Chapel they shew'd me three hollow Places hewn out of the same Rock, in which, being fill'd with Water, they told me she used to wash herself, and that then after having put on her Garment, she retired into the innermost Cell of that Chapel, which was also hewn out of the same Rock, and there having settled herself upon an high advanced Seat in the Middle of that Cell, from thence utter'd and gave forth her Oracles.' Thus far *Justin Martyr* of this Vault. *Onuphrius* writes that it continued to be seen many hundred Years after, until the Year

Year of our Lord 1539, in which all *Campania* having been terribly shaken with an Earthquake, at *Puteoli* huge Mountains of Sand, Gravel, and Slime, were then cast up from the Bottom of the Sea, which totally overwhelmed and utterly ruin'd this Chapel of the *Cumæan Sibyl*. The same *Onuphrius* tells us, that about Nine Years after, that is in the Year of our Lord 1548, having been upon the Place, and made diligent Enquiry of the Inhabitants, he found, that till that Earthquake every Thing in that Vault was exactly as *Justin* had described it; but that then it was utterly destroyed. But Travellers are there still shewn a Vault, which they call the *Grotto* of the *Sibyl* even to this Day. Of the Time when this *Sibyl* liv'd there are various Opinions, which we have not Room to give a Detail of.

CUMÆ, in *Æolia, Asia Minor*, sit. on the same *Ægean* Coast with *Elea*, about 30 m. W. of *Myrina*, was one of the largest Cities of *Æolis*, and according to some antient Authors its Metropolis. It's said to have been the Birth-place of *Ephorus*, Disciple of *Isocrates*, and some think also of *Homer*.

CUMANA, or *Comana*, Capital of the Province of *Neu Andalusia*, (on *Terra-firma, America*) to which it sometimes gives Name, stands in N. lat. 9. 55. lon. 65. 30. W. from *London*, 3-leag. fr. the Shore of the *N. Sea* to S. and is sit. to S. W. of the Island *Margaretta*. The *Spaniards* built this City in 1520. 'Tis defended by a strong Castle. *Dampier* says this Town stands near the Mouth of a great Lake or Branch of the Sea call'd *Laguna de Venezuela*, about which are many rich Towns, but the said Mouth is so shallow no Ship can enter it. The Privateers were once so repulsed here, that they never more attempted it.

CUMBERLAND, in the Time of the *Romans*, was a Part of the large Country inhabited by the *Brigantes*, which contain'd, besides this County, *Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, & Westmorland*. During the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. When it was in the Power of the *Romans* it was much frequented by their Legions and Soldiers, not only to keep the Inhabitants in Order, but, bordering upon their troublesome Neighbours the *Picts* and *Scots*, they were forced continually to guard it against their Invasions; but when the Distractions of the *Roman* Empire caused the Legions of *Britain* to be call'd home, the *Scots* and *Picts*, sensible that all Opposition was near remov'd, soon brake thro' the strong Wall built by the Emperors *Adrian* and *Severus*, extending from Sea to Sea about 82 m. in Length, tho' it had been not long before rebuilt, and made stronger, and now miserably harrassed the *Britons*, destitute of their wonted Guard; in which almost continual Conflicts they liv'd till the *Saxons* brought them, with the rest of the Kingdom, into Subjection to 'em, dividing it into 7 Parts, or Principalities. In this Settlement *Cumberland* became a Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and was then call'd *Cumberland*. This County is bounded on E. with *Northumberland* and *Durham*, S. E. with *Westmoreland*, S. with a small Part of *Lancashire*, has the *Irish* Sea W. and S. W. and *Scotland* N. and N. W. 'Tis, according to some, 55 m. fr. N. to S. 38 fr. E. to W. and 168 in Circumference. *Templeman* makes it 64 m. long and 40 broad; and gives it an Area of 1292 square Miles. Others calculate the Acres at a vast deal more. In it are 5 Wards, 1 City, 14 Market-Towns, 58 Parish Churches besides Chapels, about 14825 Houses, and 80,000 Inhabitants. Tho' the Air, especially in the N. Part, is piercing sharp, yet the Hills towards *Scotland*, by which 'tis sheltered, make it agreeable, besides affording good Pasture to great Flocks of Sheep; whose Flesh is particularly sweet and good, and a delightful Prospect of the verdant Plains and large Lakes between them. The former of these abound with Corn, and the latter with Wild-fowl & Fish; at the same Time the Ocean, which affords great Plenty also of the best Fish, seems to upbraid the Inhabitants for their Idleness in not applying more closely to the Fishing-Trade; for they follow this very little, because the Land so well supplies other Food. This County abounds with Rivers and those Bodies of Waters call'd *Meres*. The chief Rivers are, 1. the *Derwent*, which rises in *Borrodale*, a Vale surrounded with crooked Hills, creeping among the Mountains call'd *Derwent-Fells*, and forming a spacious Lake, in which are 3 little Islands, runs thro' the Middle of the County, and, after passing by *Cockermouth*, falls into the *Irish* Sea near *Workington*, and is famous for the Salmon-fishing. 2. The *Eden* (the *Ituna* of *Ptolemy*), which rises from *Ullswater* (famous for Char, a small delicious Fish peculiar to it) and *Winandermere* in *Westmoreland*, and after running about 30 m. to N. turns to W. and passing by *Car-*

lisle falls into *Solway-Firth*. Here are besides the *Elm, Esk, Leven, Irthing, S. Tyne, Peterel*, and abundance of lesser Rivers and Brooks, which also supply it with Plenty of Fish. At the Mouth of the *Irthing*, on the Coast near *Ravenglass* are Pearl-Muscles, for fishing of which not long ago was obtain'd a Patent. They are generally the *Sand-Pearl*, which, tho' not bright and shining, are as useful in Physick as the best. Some of their Mountains are remarkable for Height, as, 1. that call'd *Wry Nose*, on Top of which near the Highway are 3 Shire-stones, so call'd because tho' they are within a f. of one another, they are in 3 Shires, *Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire*. 2. *Skiddaw*, which rises with 2 mighty Heads like *Parnassus*, and from which there's a View of *Scroffell-Hill*, in the Shire of *Anandale, Scotland*, where People prognosticate Change of Weather by the Mists which rise or fall on the Head of this Mountain, according to this proverbial Rhime, *If Skiddaw have a Cap, Scroffell wots full well of that*. 3. *Lawvelin*, and 4. *Castinand*; concerning which they've this Proverb, *Skiddaw, Lawvelin, and Castinand, are highest Hills in all England*. Their other Mountains are big with Metals and Minerals. The S. Part of the County, which is call'd *Copeland*, because it rears its Head with sharp Mountains; call'd *Copa* in *British*, abounds with rich Veins of Copper; and therefore some think the true Name to be *Copper-Land*. *Hard-knott*, from the Foot of which rises the *Esk*, is a steep rugged Mountain, on Top of which were formerly dug up huge Stones and the Foundation of a Castle. That large Tract of Mountains on the S. E. Side, which is a hungry, poor, desolate Country, was antiently call'd *Fiends Fells*, or *Devils Fells*, but afterwards *Cross-Fells* from Crosses formerly erected on them, we suppose to frighten the *Devils* off. At *Newlands*, and other Places, among the Mountains of *Derwent-Fells*, some rich Veins of Copper, with a Mixture of Gold and Silver, were formerly discover'd. Here's also abundance of Black Lead, which the People call *Wadd*, which seems almost peculiar to this County; & not so much a Metal or Mineral as Earth strongly impregnated with the Steams of Lead. As much may be dug in one Year as will serve all *Europe* for several Years. In this County are also Coal-Mines, and of *Lapis Calaminaris*, and Lead, of which last the King has the Advantage. This Country kept its original Inhabitants the *Britons* the longest of any, and fell late under the *Saxons*: And then, when the *Danes* had almost broke the Power of the *Saxons*, this County had petty Kings of its own chusing till 946, when 'twas subjected to *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, on Condition of his defending the N. Parts of *England* against all Invaders; whence the Eldest Sons of the Kings of *Scotland*, as well under the *Saxons* as *Danes*, were stiled Governors of *Cumberland*. It has now the Honour of giving Title of Duke to His Royal Highness Prince *William*, 2d Son of K. *George II.* It has 2 Keepers as well as *Northumberland*, who by a County Tax receive 200 l. a Year to prevent stealing Cattle, or pay for those that are stole. It sends 6 Members to Parliament, 2 for the County, 2 for *Carlisle*, and 2 for *Cockermouth*. It lies partly in the Diocese of *Carlisle* and partly that of *Chester*, whose Bishop claims Jurisdiction over the lower Part from *Cockermouth* to the Sea-side, and so to *Lancashire*, in which Compa's are included near 20 Parishes, being about a Third Part of the County. The chief Places are *Carlisle, Cockermouth, Ravenglass, Egremont, St. Bees, Whitehaven, Kefwick, Workington, Jerby, Penrith, Brampton, Longtown, Bulneth*.

CUMBERLAND-BAY ISLANDS. See NORTH-MAIN.

CUMBERLAND-HARBOUR, in the S. E. Part of *Cuba*, was formerly call'd *Walthenam*; but Admiral *Vernon* & General *Wentworth*, who arriv'd here with a Squadron in July 1741, made an Encampment and erected a Fort, and gave it this present Name in Honour of the Duke. 'Tis one of the finest Harbours in the *W. Indies*, capable of sheltering any Number of Ships from Hurricanes, in a wholesome Country abounding with Cattle & Provisions, and a fine fresh-water River, which the Admiral call'd *Augusta*, navigable for several Leagues. This Harbour is above 60 m. W. of *Cape Maiz*, and 20-leag. E. of *St. Jago*, with thick Woods almost all the Way to it, lon. 74. 52. lat. 20. 5. The *English* Forces, having staid here till almost the End of *November*, were, by reason of Sicknefs, oblig'd to abandon the Island, and return to *Jamaica*.

CUMBERLAND Island, on the Coast of *American Georgia*, about 20 m. S. of *Frédérica*, has 2 Forts, *William* and *St. Andrew's*. The 1st, at the S. End of it, commands the Inlet of *Amelia* Sound, is strongly pallisaded, and defended by 8 Pieces of Cannon. Here are Barracks for 220 Men, besides

besides Store-houses. Within the Palisade are fine Springs of Water, and a Timber House, with large Magazines under it for Ammunition and Provisions.

CUNAXA, in the Province of *Babylon*, famous for the Battle fought in the Plains thereof between *Cyrus* the younger Brother of *Artaxerxes* (*Arfaces*) King of *Persia* and him the said *K. Artaxerxes*, wherein this *Cyrus* was overcome & slain. This happen'd in the Year of the World 3905. of the Flood 2598. before Christ 401.

CUNCAN, the 2d Province in the Country of *DECAN*, in the Peninsula of *India within the Ganges*, hath those of *Decan Proper* on N. *Canara S.* *Ballagate E.* and the Sea W. It's also call'd *Visiapour*, tho' *de Lisle* only makes *Cuncan* the N. Part of it. The *Sanfons* extend it 210 m. fr. N. to S. and 180 fr. E. to W. But its Boundaries are uncertain, because of Invasions of Neighbours, who oft' take Parts and lose them. *Baldæus* says the Length of this Kingdom is 250 leag. and Breadth 150; but he includes *Bombay* and Part of *Decan proper*. They had formerly an independent King, but he's now Vassal to the *Mogul*, with whom and the *Portuguese* he's sometimes embroiled. It has 8 navigable Rivers, and abounds with Saltpetre. The King's Forces are 158000 Foot and Horse, and Revenues (including those of Part of *Carnate*) 6,250,000 l. The Country in general is rich, fertile, plain, except towards the Sea, where 'tis mountainous and cover'd with Woods, but the latter abounds in Cattle. The Valleys yield Plenty of Rice and Cocoa-nuts, and they've many Rivers both fresh & salt. The Mountaineers fare hard and work hard, and are fitter than the rest for Military Exploits by Way of Surprise; but are not so good for Field-Fights. The others affect Pomp and Pleasure; but all are of active Spirits, swarthy, have a peculiar Language, but are of different Religions. Places of Note are *Dundee*, *Rajapore*, *Dabul*, *Ghiria*, *Centapour*, *Carapatan*, *Malvan*, *Vingurla*, *G o a*, *Salset*, *Bardes*, *Merzee*, *Carwar*, *Anjediva*, all on the Coast. Inland are *Visiapour*, *Sotapour*, and *Bellazgan*.

CUNNINGHAM, one of the Divisions of the Shire of *Aire*, *Scotland*, is a *Danish* or *German* Word signifying the King's Residence. It has *Kyle* on S. the Mouth of *Clyde* N. the Firth of *Clyde* W. and *Renfrew* and Part of *Clydesdale* E. The greatest Length fr. N. W. to S. E. is about 29 m. and greatest Breadth fr. E. to W. about 12. 'Tis a much finer Country than *Kyle*, nor so mountainous. 'Tis divided from *Kyle* by the River *Irwin*, at the Mouth of which stands the Borough of *IRWIN*, which see in its own Article. In this Division is also *Eglington*.

CUNNINGTON, a Village in *Huntingdonshire*.

CURACAO, pronounced *Curasao* (or, according to *Dampier*, *Querisao*) on the Coast of *Venezuela*, *Terra-firma*, *America*, is one of the *Lesser Antilles*, and the only Island of Importance that the *Dutch* have in the *W. Indies*. Its N. Point lies in lat. 12. 45. N. and about 25 leag. fr. the Main near *Cape Roman*. 'Tis about 5 leag. long and 9 or 10 in Circumference. On the S. Side of the E. End is a good Harbour call'd *Santa Barbara*; but the chiefest is about 3 leag. fr. the S. E. End, on the S. Side of it, where the *Dutch* have a very good Town, and a very strong Fort. Ships bound in thither must be sure to keep close to the Harbour's Mouth, and have a Rope ready to send one End ashore to the Fort; for there is no anchoring at the Entrance of the Harbour, and the Current always sets to the W. But, being got in, it's a very secure Port, either to careen or lie safe. At the E. End are 2 Hills, 1 of them much higher than the other, & steepest towards the N. Side. The rest of the Island is indifferently level, where some Merchants have made Sugar-works. There are some Plantations of Potatoes & Yams, & they've still a great many Cattle on the Island. But it's not so much valuable for Produce as for Situation for Trade with the *Spaniards* on the Main: 'A Practice (*Salmon* observes) 'they complain'd of much in the *Jamaicamen*, & us'd great Endeavours to put a Stop to it; which they had no sooner effected than they fell into the same Trap: 'sick themselves, and took care usually to send Ships of such Force as to be out of Fear of their *Guarda Costas*.' Formerly the Harbour was never without Ships from *Carthage* and *Porto-bello*, that us'd to buy of the *Dutch* 1000 or 1500 Negroes at once, besides great Quantities of *European* Commodities. But of late that Trade is fallen into the Hands of the *English* at *Jamaica*. Yet still the *Dutch* have a vast Trade all over the *West-Indies*, sending, from *Holland*, Ships of good Force laden with *European* Goods, whereby they make very profitable Returns.

CURDISTAN being the same as *ASHUR & ASSYRIA*, please to see the latter Article for the best Account we could

collect in brief as to its antient State, & as to its present Condition candidly accept what here is added. The *Turks* now call this Country *Curdistan*, as signifying thereby its being the Region of the *Curdes*. It's likewise call'd *Arzerum & Arzrum*, most probably by Corruption of its antient Name of *Assyria*, tho' some think it thus call'd fr. the famous City *Ezrum*, or *Erzerum*; for the last is the less probable since that City lies much too far from the Limits of this Country to give Name thereto. *Curdistan* lies on the E. Side of the *Tigris* towards *Persia*, being bounded by that Kingdom on E. the *Tigris* W. *Yerack* or Country of *Bagdad* S. and *Turcomania* N. 'Tis very narrow towards S. where it scarce extends 90 m. in Breadth, but towards N. it stretches near 200 m. fr. E. to W. — i. e. fr. 41 to 47 deg. E. lon. Its Length fr. N. to S. reaches fr. 35. 30. to 37. 20. lat. The Mountain *Coatras* divides it fr. *Persia* on the E. Side, and the *Tigris* on the W. fr. *Mesopotamia & Chaldea*. At present it's quite the Reverse of its antient Fertility, &c. 'Tis now described as a very desolate Country, with vast barren Plains and dreadful Deserts, save here and there, near some Town, it is a little better cultivated. It must indeed be remember'd that 'twas formerly a constant Field of Battle between the *Parthians & Romans*, and since between the *Turks* and *Persians*, which must by Degrees have depopulated it; and where Hands & Industry are wanting, the best Soil will grow barren. The *Curdes* or *Curds*, who inhabit it and some Parts of *Persia*, are suppos'd descended from the antient *Chaldeans*. They live next to altogether on Plunder. They inhabit the Plains, in Tents, till Snows oblige 'em to retire to their Villages, & are ever on the Watch after the Caravans and other Travelers, whom they rob, strip, and often murder without Mercy. They are Vagabonds, without Religion, Law, or settled Habitation. They are called *Jesides*, because they've a Traditionary Belief in *Jesid*, (so they call *Jesus*) for whom they bear a kind of Veneration, but without owning him in any-wise the Saviour of Mankind. They stand in greater Fear of the Devil, who they believe is able do 'em much Hurt, & to whom therefore they pay greater Respect. They spread fr. *Mouzel* to the *Euphrates*, and acknowledge no Subjection to either *Turks* or *Persians*, who never trouble themselves about 'em, except when they commit Murder and Robbery; and even then content themselves with a pecuniary Punishment. So that they save their own Necks at the Cost of those whom they rob and kill. They drive great Numbers of Cattle with them; wherefore they are often shifting in Search of new Pasture for them; and whilst the Husbands roam for Plunder, the Women make Butter and Cheese, and train up their Children to their Fathers Trade. Their Tents are large, and of a coarse brown Cloth, which serves for Covering also to their portative Houses. These latter are square, and made of Cane Hurdles, whilst the Floor is cover'd with handsome Mats, serving for both Bed and Board. When they dislodge, they take these Huts to Pieces, and therewith load their Cows and Oxen, as also with their Children and Household-Stuff. These Children are almost naked in the coldest Season. The *Curdes* were antiently known by the Name of *Curuci*, or *Curdueni*; and were so called from the famous Ridge of Mountains call'd *Curdo*, but more antiently *Niphatian Hills*, which are Part of Mount *Taurus*. They extend fr. the *Euphrates* to the Mountain call'd *Tchildir*, which formerly parted the Greater *Armenia* fr. the old *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*, and do now part *Turcomania* fr. *Diarbeck*, between *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, after which they run into this Country of the *Curdes*. They drink nothing but Water or Milk, boiled over a Fire of Cow-dung, their Fuel. Thus drive they their Cattle from Mountain to Mountain, and where they find good Water and Pasture they stay till the latter is consumed. And when *October* comes they retire to their Winter Hamlets, some in this *Curdistan*, some in *Yerack*, others in *Persia*, &c. The Men are generally well mounted, and take great Care of their Horses, which are commonly very fleet. They use no Weapon but a Lance. The Women ride indifferently on Ox or Horse. They are naturally stout and nimble, but not agreeable to Sight, having very small Eyes, wide Mouths, bad Complexions, very black Hair, and something very fierce and forbidding in their Looks. The chief Cities are *Betlis*, *Schereful*, *Arbela*, *Harpel*, *Nineveh*, *Rhebobo*, *Rhesen*, *Van* or *Wan*, *Holwan*, &c.

CURDWORTH, *Warwickshire*, on N. Side the *Tame*, almost opposite to *Water-Orton*.

CURES (whence the *Romans* were called *Quirites*) was at first the Metropolis of the *Sabini*. Its Ruins are still to be seen at a Place now called *Vecovio di Sabina*.

CURISCH-HAFF. See *MEMEL*.

CURLEW

CURLEW MOUNTAINS. See ROSCOMMON.

CURRY-MALLET, *Somerset*, on the N. Side of *Abbots-Leigh*, had a Market Mondays, and a Fair on *All-Saints-Day*; but they are both disus'd.

CURRY-REVEL, *Somerset*, near the River *Parret*, opposite to *Langport*.

CURUBIS, *Curobis*, *Curabis*, in *Africa Propria*, at present the *Algerine Territory*, was a Town according to the Itinerary 32 Roman m. fr. *Clypea*, but accord. to the more accurate Dr. *Shaw* 21 m. S. W. and by W. of it. It is stiled by *Pliny* the Free City *Curubis*, and seems to have been a considerable Place in former Times; tho' the Ruins of a large Aqueduct, and of the Cisterns which received the Water, are the only Antiquities it can boast of now; if the modern *Gurba* answers to it, as both the Name and Situation sufficiently intimate. I was inform'd, says the Doctor, that the Port, and a great Part of this as well as the neighbouring City *Nabal*, were destroy'd by the Sea, and that some Traces of each of them might be seen in calm clear Weather. A little Brook runs by *Gurba*, where are Remains of a Stone Bridge.

CURZOLARI. See ECHINADES.

CUSCO, in the Province of *Los Reyes*, *Peru*, formerly the Capital of that Empire, and the Seat of the *Ingas*, is above 326 m. fr. *Lima* towards E. in W. lon. fr. *London* 71. 30. S. lat. 13. 15. It stands in an uneven Country, surrounded with Mountains; near the Rivers *Yucay* & *Apurina*. To N. of it are Ruins of a Fortrefs, once famous for its immense Treasures. This City is divided into 2 Parts, 1 call'd *Havan-Cusco*, the other *Oran-Cusco*. In the *Ingas* Time in the Middle of the City was a large and beautiful Square, from which issued 4 stately Streets, representing the 4 Parts of the *Peru* Monarchy; and they yet subsist. Of all the Cities of that great Empire this was the most magnificent, best built, most adorn'd with stately Buildings, the richest, and most potent. Here stood the most famous Temple of the Sun, which was call'd *Curia-chanche*, and contain'd immense Riches. This Temple of the Sun was the richest on the Face of the Earth, both the Cieling & the Walls being cover'd or lin'd with maffy Gold Plate on the inside; at the E. End was the Image of the Sun; which covered the Wall from Top to Bottom, consisting of one Gold Plate, which was twice as thick as the Plates that covered the other Walls. This Image, falling to the Share of a *Spanish* Officer, 'tis said he played it away in one Night; and though the *Peruvians* worshipped no other Deity in this Temple but the Sun, yet were there Images of all Animals, Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, of wrought Gold, as big as the Life, dedicated to the Sun; and having more than were sufficient to adorn the Temple, they were piled up in Rooms adjoining to it in Heaps, when the *Spaniards* arrived there. This City the *Spaniards* would probably have made the Seat of their Government, if it had not stood so far from the Sea, for nothing could be more commodiously situated, as this was upon an Eminence, in a pleasant fruitful Country, abounding in Springs and Rivulets, most desirable Things in a hot Climate where it never rains. The *Ingas* had their Palace in the Fortrefs of *Chachsa Huama*, which was compos'd of 3 Fortresses in form of a Triangle. The *Ingas* resided in the middlemost. The Walls of it were incrustated with Gold and Silver, and adorn'd with all Sorts of Figures. There was no going up into this Cittadel but by subterraneous Passages, which by their intricate Windings and Turnings form'd a Maze the Issue whereof hardly to be found. The Whole might be look'd on as impregnable, being built of square Stones, so prodigious that 7 Oxen could hardly draw 1 of them: A Master-piece of Industry. The *Spaniards* have demolish'd that sumptuous Building; but, unable to remove those huge Stones, were obliged to leave the greatest Part of the Wall standing. What they took from it served to build several noble Houses in the City. In the Time of the *Ingas* 'twas unlawful for the Inhabitants to go and settle elsewhere; and there was here a prodigious Concouse, as all the Subjects were obliged to come to pay Homage to the Sovereign. The Chief Men of the Kingdom were obliged to leave their Children with him as Hostages, under Pretence of their learning the Language of *Cusco*. Others came to work at the Buildings, clean and repair the Streets and Roads, &c. cultivate Arts & Trades under the Prince's Inspection, &c. Which Policy help'd to keep the Provinces in due Subjection, and inspire the Subjects with a noble Emulation. The Gold and Silver of *Peru* were brought in great Plenty, there being very rich Mines in the Neighbourhood, which have been somewhat neglected, as those of *Potosi* afford more Silver with less Danger. Those of

Lampa and of *Cordillera de Cusco* are very considerable, tho' there be others much richer towards the *Moxos*, where the *Indians* have Plenty of Gold, but are of a savage Nature. The *Spaniards* have some Trade with the Nations beyond the Mountains of *Cusco*. In several Parts of this City were subterraneous Buildings, where the Soothsayers, &c. dwelt, in which the *Spaniards* from Time to Time find great Quantities of Gold and Silver. They reckon here between 15 and 16000 *Spaniards*, *Creolians*, and *Indians*, besides such as come to trade. The Churches and Convents are very rich. The Bishop of *Cusco* is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lima*. The Valleys about this City abound with Corn and Fruit. In that of *Yucay* are many Gardens and Country-Seats, in which the *Spaniards* have spared nothing towards their Gratification. The Air is so pure there, that sick Persons carried thither soon recover. Other Valleys are as agreeable. In short, nothing is wanting in *Cusco* for Health or Pleasure; tho' the Air be somewhat cold because of the neighbouring *Andes*. Here are Manufactures of Bays and Cotton-Cloth, which somewhat prejudice the Trade of *Europe*. They also make some Sorts of Works in Leather, for Use of Man as well as for Horse and Mule. The *Indians* here make vast Numbers of Pictures, wherewith, wretched as they are, they fill the whole Kingdom.

CUSH (The Land of). According to the *Jews*, the *Septuagint*, the *Vulgate*, and other Versions, CUSH, when taken for a COUNTRY, in Scripture, is always to be understood of the proper ETHIOPIA. This Notion is supported by *Philo*, *Josephus*, *Eupolemus* in *Eusebius*, *Eustathius*; the Author of the *Alexandrian Chronicon*, and the concurrent Testimonies of the Greek and Latin Fathers. Notwithstanding which, *Bochart*, depending on the Authority of *Jonathan's Targum*, and several plausible Arguments, affirms the Land of *Cush* to have been sit. in *Arabia*, and consequently maintains that CUSH never in Scripture denotes the proper Ethiopia. Dr. *Wells* copies after him. But neither of these Opinions perhaps ought to be look'd upon as strictly true: For *Cush* is sometimes in Scripture undoubtedly to be taken for the proper Ethiopia, as may be evinced not only by the great Authorities above-mention'd, but several Circumstances which evidently point at that Country: And, on the other hand, it must be allow'd that some of the Sacred Writers give the Name of *Cush* to the whole Peninsula of *Arabia*, or a Part of it bordering on the Red Sea, or both. When the Prophet *Jeremiah* (xiii. 23.) asks his Countrymen *Whether the CUSHITE* (for so it is in the Original) *can change his Skin?* he must be consider'd as having in his Eye a proper Ethiopian: For the Nation there pointed at was Black, differing greatly in Colour from the *Jews*; the Question being proverbial, of the same Import as that common Adage, *to wash the ETHIOPIAN, or BLACKMOOR, white*. Now, this can't be understood of the *Arabs*, who were of much the same Complexion with the *Jews*; but the *Abassines*, or proper Ethiopians, might easily and naturally have given Occasion to such a Proverb. In *Isaiah* (xi. 11.) we find *Egypt*, *Pathros*, and *Cush*, join'd together, and consequently *Cush* taken for Ethiopia. For it appears from various Authors, and even *Bochart* himself, that the Land of *Pathros* was either the Upper Egypt or a Part of that Country near the Confines of Ethiopia; and therefore *Cush* in this Passage must naturally refer to Ethiopia; since the Region here denoted by that Word was S. of the Upper Egypt, and contiguous to it. In Defence of our 2d Assertion several Passages of Scripture may likewise be produced. When the LORD threaten'd Egypt with utter Desolation, he declar'd (*Ezek. xxix. 10.*) *That he would lay it waste from the Tower of Syene to the Border of Cush*. Now that the Border of CUSH and the Tower of SYENE are intended here to represent 2 opposite Limits of Egypt cannot be denied; and that Syene was the Egyptian Frontier on the Side of Ethiopia appears from *Pliny* and *Strabo*; therefore *Cush* evidently denotes Arabia, or at least that Part of it adjacent to Egypt, which was diametrically opposite to the Tower of Syene, and not Ethiopia, whose Border extended to that Tower. *Moses's* Wife *Zippora* was a Native of *Cush*, and at the same Time a *Midianite* (*Exod. ii. 16. 21. Numb. xii. 1.*). *Habakkuk* (iii. 7.) makes the Territory of *Cushan* or *Cush* and *Midian* or *Madian* to have been the same: *Josephus*, *Ptolemy*, & *St. Jerom*, mention a City of Arabia on the Coast of the Red Sea call'd *Madian*. From all which we may infer, that Part of Arabia at least sometimes goes in Scripture under the Name of *Cush*. *Job* (xxviii. 19.) intimates, that *Cush* was famous for the excellent Topazes it produced. Now none of the Antients have taken Notice of the Ethiopian Topaz; whereas *Pliny* relates that the best Topazes came from the Arabic Island *Chibis* or *Cbutis*, whose Name seems

to have been the same with *Cush* or *Cuth*; and *Agatharchides*, *Cnidius*, *Diodorus*, and *Strabo*, have likewise mention'd this Island. Therefore some of the Sacred Writers denominated at least Part of *Arabia Cush*. In that Day, says the LORD, shall Messengers go from me in Ships, to make the fearless Cushites afraid, &c. (Ezek. xxx. 9.) Which Menace may be supposed more properly to point at the *Arabs*, whom the *Egyptians*, &c. visited in Ships on the *Red Sea*, than the *Ethiopians*, with whom they had a Communication by Land. But both the *Arabs* and *Ethiopians* might have very properly been styled *Cushites*, since the Descendants of *Cush* form'd a great Part of both Nations. Nay, that the *Arabs* themselves had the Appellation of *Ethiopians*, and *Asiatic Ethiopians*, clearly follows by what has been advanced by *Xenophon* and *Herodotus*. However, we cannot help thinking that the ancient *Hebrews* rightly look'd upon the *Ethiopians* as the proper *Cushites*: For *Zerah's* most formidable Army (II. Chron. xiv. 9. xvi. 9.) consisted chiefly of *Cushites*, Neighbours to the *Libyans*, i. e. the *Ethiopians*, of which People only he is call'd King by the Sacred Historians, tho' from *Sir Isaac Newton*, and what is already observed, it may be proved he was in Possession of all the Dominions of *Sesac*, i. e. *Egypt*, *Libya*, *Troglodytica*, *Arabia*, &c. The extremely numerous Host he commanded [a Thousand Thousand] adds great Weight to this Notion. *Pliny* intimates that the *Ethiopians*, whom he distinguishes from the *Arabians*, were Masters of *Egypt* not long before the Destruction of *Troy*; which, considering this Period falls in with the Time of *Zerah*, brings no small Accession of Strength to what is here advanced.

CUSTRIN, or *Kustrin*, the Capital of the Division of *New-March*, in *Brandenburg*, *Germany*, 13 m. N. of *Franckfort*, and 45 E. of *Berlin*, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 40. was but a Fishing Village till 1537, when 'twas walled with Stone & otherwise fortified, and is reckon'd the Key of *New-March*. 'Tis strong by Nature as well as Art, being situate in a Marsh, at the Conflux of the *Oder* and *Warta*. It has an Arsenal well furnish'd, and a Citadel reckon'd impregnable. The Burghers have neat Houses well furnish'd, and the Market-place is the best in all the Marquisate. In one of its 2 Churches are interr'd its Princes.

CUTCHNAGGEN, in the Kingdom of *Cambaya* or *Guzaratte*, *E. Indies*, is the first Town S. of the River *Indus*, which separates it from *Sindy* or *Tatta* Province, and is, with its Province of the same Name, govern'd by a Queen, who is very formidable to the neighbouring States; and the Inhabitants always elect a Female for their Governess, because that Sex will be so complaisant as to take Advice of the Council, whereas Men in Power grow insolent and obstinate. 'Tis a Town of some Trade, the Country producing Corn, Cotton, and Chank, a Shell-Fish in Shape of a Periwinkle, almost as big as a Man's Arm. In *Bengal*, &c. 'tis saw'd into Bracelets for Women.

CUTHA, mention'd II. Kin. xvii. 24. is suppos'd to be the same Land with *Cush*, viz. not the *African* or *Ethiopian*, but the *Asiatic Cush*, which is said by *Moses* to be encompassed by the River *Gihon*, and that, accordingly, it is much the same with the Country by the *Greeks* call'd *Susiana*, where we read of the *Cossi*, *Cissii*, &c. and to this very Day is said to be call'd *Chusestan*. Wells. See the following.

CUTHEANS. In II. Kin. xvii. we read that the King of *Assyria* carrying away *Israel* Captive, brought Men from *Babylon*, and from *Cuthab*, &c. to repopulate the Land of *Israel*: From whence these now Inhabitants came to be call'd *Cutheans*. The Text adds, (ver. 25. &c.) that these new Colonies were like to have been destroy'd by Lions (*Josephus* says by Pestilence), upon their very first Settlement, for their Disregard to God, so that they were forced to send into *Assyria* to desire the King to send them some *Israelitish* Priests to instruct them how to worship and appease him. This being comply'd with, they set immediately about it, but without forsaking that of their own Gods, which they had brought from their respective Countries. And here began a new Kind of Religion, consisting in the Worship of the true God and of a Number of false Deities. Hence sprang that mutual Hatred between the *Jews* & *Samaritans*; the former abominating even the Name of the latter; it being of so great Infamy among them, that whenever they are provok'd to express the utmost of their Rancour against any one, they call him *Cuthean*, in the same Manner as we call those whom we detest *Jews* or *Turks*; but that of *Cuthean* imports a much greater Degree of Detestation among them than either of the other two among us.

CUYCK, in the Duchy of *Bolduc*, in the *Austrian Brabant*, is a small Village on the *Maes*, 5 m. fr. *Grave* to E. but gives its Name to a County.

CUYLENBURG, or *Culenburch*, in the *Betuwe*, *Gelderland*, is seated on the River *Lech*, about 6 m. fr. *Buren* to N. W. and 10 fr. *Utrecht* to S.; E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 51. 55.

CUYO, or *Chicuito*, a Province of *S. America*, to the E. of *Chili*; beyond the *Cordillera*, has these Towns, *Mendoza*, *San Juan de la Frontera*, *Uto*, *St. Lewis*.

CUYO Islands, among the *Philippines*, *E. Indies*. They are 5, not far from one another, beyond the *Calamianes*, in Sight of the high Mountain of *Mindoro*. Their Mountains abound in all Sorts of Beasts and Fowl, and the Plains produce Rice, Fruit, &c.

CYANE Fountain. See **ENNA**.

CYANEUS, a River in *Colchis*.

CYCLADES, *Greek* Islands, in the *Archipelago*, between *Europe* and *Asia*, and between *Candia* S. and *Negropont* N. had their Name from the *Greek* Word *κύκλος*, (*Cyclos*) signifying a Circle, because they form a Circle round *Delos*; their Number and Order, according to *Strabo*, being *Helena*, *Ceos*, *Cythus*, *Seriphus*, *Melos*, *Siphnus*, *Cimolis*, *Prepositus*, *Olearus*, *Naxus*, *Parus*, *Syrus*, *Myconus*, *Tenus*, *Andrus*, *Gyarus*. But as most of them lie S. of *Delos*, that Island is not strictly in the Midst. *Isidorus* makes them 50. The principal according to their present Names are *Santorini*, *Policandro*, *Milo*, *Argentieres* or *Cimolo*, *Siphanto*, *Paros*, *Anti-paros*, *Naxia*, *Neo*, *Amorgo*, *Delos*, *Mycone*, *Tenos*, *Andros*, *Zia*, *Jura*, *Thermia*, *Serpho*. The *Cyclades* were made a *Roman* Province by *Vespasian*, by the Name of *The Province of the Islands*, of which *Rhodes* was the Metropolis.

CYDONIA, a City of *Crete*, founded by the *Samians*; stood, according to *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Diodorus*, on the Coast opposite to the *Lacedemonian* Territory in *Peloponnesus*, & was the strongest, most powerful, and wealthy City of all *Crete*, since, in the Civil Wars of that Island, it withstood the united Forces of *Gnosus* and *Gortyna*, after they had reduced the greatest Part of the Island. It had never been taken till the Time of *Metellus*, it opening its Gates to him after the Defeat of *Lasthenes* and *Panares*. 'Twas also the most antient, most of the other Cities having been built and peopled by *Cydonian* Colonies, and was therefore by the *Greeks* call'd the Mother of Cities. From it was the Quince-tree first brought into *Italy*, and thence the Fruit by the *Latins* call'd *Malum Cydonium*, or *Cydonian* Apple. This City is said to be the present *CANEA*, which see for its modern State.

CYLLENE Town. See **CLARENZA**.

CYLLENE Mount, in *Arcadia*, had its Name fr. *Cyllen* the Son of *Elatus*. This is the Mount on which *Jupiter* is said to have begot *Mercury* on *Maja* the Daughter of *Atlas*.

CYME, or as others write it *Cuma*, was the Metropolis of all *Æolis*.

CYNOCEPHALUS, a Place in antient *Thessaly*, where, in the Year before Christ 197, a Battle was fought by *Philip* King of *Macedon* and the *Romans*, in which the former was overthrown.

CYNTHUS Mount, in the Island *Delos* (mention'd above in our Article **CYCLADES**), is by *Strabo* placed near the City of *Delos*, and said to be so high as to cover the whole Island with its Shadow; but modern Travellers speak of it as of moderate Height. On it *Latona* is said to have been deliver'd of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whence the former had the Surname of *Cynthius*, and it was look'd upon as Sacred. On 'Top' are still seen the Remains of a stately Building, with a *Mosaic* Pavement, many broken Pillars, and other valuable Monuments of Antiquity. From an Inscription lately there discover'd, which mentions a Vow made to *Serapis*, *Isis*, and *Anubis*, some have conjectured that hereon stood a Temple consecrated to these *Egyptian* Deities, tho' no where found spoken of by the Antients.

CYPRIUS VICUS, a Street in *Rome*, afterwards nam'd *Vicus Sceleratus*, had the former Name from the *Sabine* Word *Cyprus* signifying good or happy, and the latter signifying wicked, &c. on the following detestable Occasion. *Tarquinius* nam'd the proud, Son-in-law to *Servius Tullius*, instigated thereto by his execrable Wife *Tullia* (in the Year of the World 3777, of the Flood 2471, before Christ 528, the very Year *Abasuerus*, as call'd in Scripture, otherwise *Cambyses*, Son of *Cyrus*, began his Reign), conspired against his Father-in-law, and had him assassinated in this Street; thro' which, while his Body was yet panting, the miscreant Parricide his Daughter riding in her Chariot with an Air of Triumph, her Charioteer, struck with Horror at the Sight, check'd his Horses, and made a Stop. Why don't you go on? cry'd *Tullia* to him, what stops you? The Charioteer, turning about to her, Alas! said he, it is the Body of the King, your Father. At these Words *Tullia*, catching up a Stool, that

that was in the Chariot, and throwing it at his Head, *Go on, the cry'd, and don't be afraid of driving over a dead Body.* The Charioteer obey'd; and the Blood of the Father is said to have dy'd the Wheels of the Chariot, & even the Cloaths of the inhuman Daughter.

CYPRON, or *Cypros*, a Fortrefs built by *Herod*, in Honour of his Mother *Cypris*. There was a Castle over *Jericho*, which by Situation was both strong and delightful. This Place he walled in, and gave it the said Name. *Josephus*. It became afterwards a Roman Garrison, but was taken and rased to the Ground, by the revolted Zelot *Jews*, who put all the Romans to the Sword.

CYPRUS Island was antiently known by various Names: 'Twas call'd *Acamis* from one of its Promontories; *Amathus*, *Paphia*, and *Salaminia*, from 3 of its antient Cities; *Maccaria* from the Fruitfulness of its Soil; *Aërofa* from its Copper Mines; *Colinia* or *Collinia* from its many Hills; *Sphecia* from its antient Inhabitants the *Spheces*; *Ceraſtis* from the many Promontories, which like so many Horns (as the Greek Word intimates) shoot into the Sea. Some derive its Name *Cyprus* from the Greek Word *Cryptos*, signifying *hidden*, the Island being often *hid*, say they, by Waves from the Eye of the Sailor. Others will have it nam'd from *Cyrus*, who is said to have founded here the City of *Aphrodisia*. This Etymology is worse than the former, it having been known by the Name of *Cyprus* in *Homer's* Time, 600 Years before the Birth of *Cyrus*. The most common Opinion is, it borrow'd its Name from a Shrub, by the Greeks call'd *Cypros*, which, tho' very scarce in other Countries, grew here in Plenty. What Kind of Shrub it was is still disputed. *Dr. Wells* says 'tis thought to have been the *Privet*. With the Flower of it they made a very sweet Oil, much commended by *Pliny*. The Name *Ceraſtis* was founded on Truth, no Island being known to have more Promontories than this. On the W. it has those of *Acamas*, now *Capo S. Pifano*, *Drepanum* now *Trepano*, *Zephyrum* now *Capo Calidoni* or *Punta Maleta*; on the S. *Phurium* now *Capo Bianco*, *Curias* now *Capo delle Gatte*, *Gades* or *Capo Cbiti*, *Throni* or *Capo Pila*; E. *Pendalium* now *Capo di Greca*, *Clides* now *Capo di S. Andrea*; N. *Coronyon* now *Capo Cornochiette*; --- besides others. *Cyprus* was by antient Geographers divided into 4 Districts, denominated from the chief Cities of each; besides which Cities, and other less ones, here were no fewer than 800 Villages. The Honey of *Cyprus* was much commended, as also the Wine, Oil, Wool, &c. but above all the Copper. Amongst the Rarities were a certain Kind of Insects, which, *Aristotle* avers, were produced and lived in the Fire, but died when taken out of their proper Element the Flames. This may be no less improbable than what *Pliny* tells us of the Earth of *Cyprus*, which never failed, he says, to throw up the dead Bodies committed to it by Day. This Island was first discover'd by the *Phœnicians*, as *Eratosthenes* informs, about 2 or 3 Generations, according to *Sir Isaac Newton's* Computation, before *Asterius* and *Minos* Kings of *Crete*, i. e. 1600 Years before Christ. 'Twas, says *Eratosthenes*, so overgrown with Wood that it could not be tilled; and they first cut it down for the melting of Copper; and afterwards when they began to sail without Fear on the *Mediterranean*, (i. e. presently after the *Trojan War*) they us'd to build Ships, even great Navies: They gave every Man Leave to cut down what Trees he pleased, and possess all the cleared Ground. *Herodotus* likewise supposes these to have first peopled the Island. But *Josephus* tells us, that the Descendants of *Cittim*, Son of *Javan* and Grandson of *Japhet*, were the original Inhabitants. He says, *Cittim*, seeing his Brother *Tarshish* settled in *Cilicia*, where he built *Tarsus*, settled with his Followers on this opposite Island, and he or his Descendants laid the Foundation of the City *Citium*, which according to *Ptolemy* was the most antient in the Island. As *Cyprus* was too narrow to hold the great Numbers of those who attended him, & their Descendants, he left here so many as might serve in Time to plant the Country, and with the rest passed over into *Macedon*. In Time other Nations, invited by the Fertility of the Soil, came and settled here, *Phœnicians*, *Athenians*, *Salaminians*, *Arcadians*, *Æthiopians*; for *Herodotus* says 'twas inhabited by Colonies from all these. The Government was without all doubt monarchical. The first King we read of is *Cinyras*, Grandson of *Pygmalion*, and Father of *Adonis* by his own Daughter *Myrrha*. His Father *Paphus* is feigned by the Poets to have been the Son of *Pygmalion* by a Woman who had been an Ivory Statue. *Pygmalion*, say they, coming to *Cyprus*, and seeing all the Women living there very licentious, resolved never to marry. He became a famous Statuary, and made an Ivory Statue to such Perfection, that fall-

ling in Love with it he pray'd *Venus* to procure him a Wife as beautiful. The Goddess heard his Prayer, and turn'd the Statue into a fair Damsel, by whom he had the said *Paphus*. It was govern'd by no less than 9 Kings when *Cyrus the Great*, by his Lieutenants, first conquered it, we may guess, somewhat near about the Year of the World 3770. It afterwards became subject to the *Ptolemies* of *Egypt*; from them it passed to the *Romans*, thence to the *Constantinopolitan* Emperors. 'Twas next conquer'd by our K. *Richard*, A. D. 1191. in his Way to the *Holy Land*, and the Royalty of it given by him to *Guy of Lusignan*, then titular King of *Jerusalem*, whose Posterity reigned in it during 17 Generations. The *Venetians*, on Failure of that Male Line, seiz'd it in 1480, and held it till 1570, when *Solyman II.* claiming it as Lord of *Egypt*, laid Siege to *Famagusta*, the strongest Place in it. The *Venetians* defended it with uncommon Bravery; but for Want of timely Assistance were forced to surrender on honourable Terms. The rest was soon subdued, and hath groaned under the *Turkish* Yoke ever since. The Dukes of *Savoy* claim Title of King of *Cyprus*, as descended from *Lewis 2d* Husband of *Charlotte*, Grand daughter of *James*, the 13th King in Descent from *Guy* above said, who had been outed by *James* her Husband's Brother. --- To speak of this Island now in its modern State; --- 'Tis by far the largest of all those of *Asia Minor*. lies near the Bottom of the *Mediterranean*, and extends along the S. Coast of *Cilicia*, from E. to W. about 170 or 200 m. Or, in other Terms, it's sit. on the most E. Part of the *Levant*, 60 m. S. of the Coast of *Caramania*, and 30 W. of the Coast of *Syria*, between 33 and 36 degr. of E. lon. and between 34 and 36 degr. of N. lat. Its Breadth from N. to S. where widest, is about 46, says the *New System of Geography*, but 70 says *Salmon*. The Country was once very fruitful, as above hinted, tho' the Climate is not very temperate, being excessive hot and sultry in Summer, infomuch that it sometimes dries up all the Springs; for there are no Springs nor Rivers but what Rains produce; which happening to fail 30 Years successively, during the Reign of *Constantine the Great*, the Inhabitants were obliged to abandon the Island for some Time. It is likewise much infested with Locusts, which hover in the Air like Clouds during the hot Season, and sometimes devour all their Corn and Fruit; but are often driven into the Sea by the Winds. On these Accounts, as well as the Severity of the *Turkish* Government, the Country is thinly peopled, and poorly cultivated in most Parts. Yet near the Cities it not only produces every Thing necessary and delightful, but seems to enjoy a perpetual Spring. Here's very good Hunting, and great Variety of Game. The chief Manufactures are of Cotton and Wool, which are here the best in all the East. They've likewise Silk, but nothing so good in Proportion. They had formerly great Quantities of Sugar, till one of their Bashaws burnt up all the Canes. People live well by catching great Numbers of a Kind of Bird of the Size of our Larks, which they pickle with Salt and Vinegar, especially in *September* and *October*, and send to *Venice* some 1000 Barrels a Year, where they fetch a good ready Price. The Inhabitants have been always branded for Lasciviousness; and had heretofore a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, who was from this Island furnam'd *Cypria*; so that by the lewd Worship paid that Goddess not only the Men, but the Women much more, became almost void of Modesty. The Infec-tion lasted so long, that when the dethroned Queen *Charlotte* went to *Rome* to beg Assistance from that Court, her Ladies are said to have behaved in so lewd a Manner that even the *Roman* ones cry'd out Shame! At present the *Turkish* Government obliges them to be, at least outwardly, more reserved. The Men are now accounted warlike, robust, active, hospitable. Here we must note, when *Solyman* reduced the Island he murder'd or carried off all the Nobility and Gentry, and left none but the meaner Sort to continue in it: And these are mostly *Greeks*, clad after the *Italian* Manner, but retaining their old Customs & Religion. They had a good Number of Episcopal Sees, all of the *Greek* Church, till the *Venetians* became Masters, and introduced the *Roman* Rites, at which Time they had an Archbishop and 14 Bishops, till Pope *Innocent III.* reduced them to 4. The *Greeks* now have but one Archbishop and 3 Suffragans, and about 8 or 10 Villages inhabited by *Maronites*. Here are likewise many *Armenians*, some *Cophes*, *Nestorians*, and other Sects, all with free Liberty of Religion, and separate Churches. *Jews* are interdicted the Island, on Account of an Attempt they made on it in *Trajan's* Reign, in which they massacred 250,000 of the Inhabitants. See Article CYRENIAN JEWS. *Cyprus* has no considerable Rivers, and

and the most noted Mountain is that call'd *Olympus*. The chief Cities now are *Famagusta*, *Nicosia*, *Larneza*, *Cerenes*, *Paphos* now *Bassa*, *Amathus*, *Limisso*. Here's a pretty brisk Trade between the Merchants of *Europe* and *Asia*; and several *European* Nations, particularly the *English*, have their Consul and Factors in this Island. St. *Barnabas* was a Native of this Island. He accompanied St. *Paul* hither, as may be seen, *Acts* xiii. 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13.

CYRE Fountain. See CYRENE.

CYRENAICA, in *Africa*, Part of the Tract between the Borders of *Egypt* and the River *Triton* (which comprehended *Marmarica*, *Cyrenaica*, & the *Regio Syrtica*), was bounded on E. by *Marmarica*, W. by the *Regio Syrtica*, N. by the *Mediterranean*, and S. by the *Sabara*. In its Geography we find none of the Antients inconsistent with themselves but *Strabo*, who, almost in the same Breath, asserts it to have extended as far as *Egypt*; and maintains that *Marmarica* lay between those 2 Regions. The maritime Towns were *Darnis*, *Chersis*, *Phycus*, *Aptungis*, &c. and were of too little Repute to deserve particular Articles, as were the Promontories *Phycus* and *Zephyrium*, and the Ports *Paratonius*, *Naustatismus*, &c. The principal Towns were *Cytone* the Metropolis, *Arfinoe* or *Teuchira*, *Berenice*, *Ptolemais* or *Barca*, & *Apollonia*; from which the best Part of it was nam'd *Pentapolis*, or 5 Cities. *Automala* or *Automalax*, was a Fortrefs of considerable Strength; and that's all, as to itself, need be said of it. But its Article as we have made it, we imagine, deserves great Regard. Tho' a great Part of *Cyrenaica* was a perfect Desert, yet were there some fruitful Plains. The Inhabitants were very subject to Fevers, which some attributed to the Insalubrity of the Air. Except the *Latbon*, we find no considerable River herein noted by the Antients, and some have even fixed that in *Mauritania*. The *Montes Felpi* and *Anagombri* are the only Mountains, as the *Palus Paliuri* is the only Lake. Some have placed the Garden of *Hesperides* here. But that seems a Mistake, it being more probable they were in *Mauritania*. Some Parts of this Tract were famous for producing the *Silphium*, a Plant or Shrub greatly celebrated by the Antients. The *Lybians* look'd on the Stalk, Juice, Leaves, &c. of this Plant as most precious. *Strabo* intimates, the *Libyan* Barbarians had destroy'd almost all the Roots of it in his Time; and *Pliny* says 'twas so scarce in his Age that a Stalk was presented to *Nero* as a great Curiosity; and yet that the *Lasar*, a Gum proceeding from the *Silphium*, was not difficult to be met with in the Reign of *Severus*, may be infer'd from *Galen*. *Cyrenaica* also abounded with a most rich and uncommon Oil, as we learn from *Theophrastus*. *Athenæus* relates, that the *Roses*, *Violets*, and all other Flowers growing in this Country, except the *Saffron*, were famous for the fragrant Odours they emitted, & that in the Time of *Berenice* a most charming Ointment was made of the first. The *Silphium* was prepared various Ways both for Food and Physick. We pass by the Religion, Language, Customs, &c. of the proper *Cyrenians*, they being the same as of their *Greek* Ancestors. We must add, that the sacred Writer of the *Acts* paraphrastically files this Country *Libya* about *Cyrene*.

CYRENE City, now *Cairoan*, or *Corene*, Metropolis of *Cyrenaica*, stood at some Distance from Sea, on a Spot in Figure representing a Table, according to *Strabo*. 'Twas large and populous, abounding with all Elegancies as well as Necessaries of Life. Its Territory produced vast Numbers of excellent Horses, which probably made the *Cyrenians*, whether *Lybians* or *Greeks*, apply themselves to the Study and Practice of every Thing relating to those Animals more than most other Nations. *Cyrene* deriv'd its Name fr.

* *Justin* says this *Cyre* or *Cyra* was a Mountain; but at the same Time intimates that it abounded with Fountains; which countenances *Bochart's* Etymon, as well as the Notion we have follow'd.

the Fountain *Cyre*, near which 'twas situate. *Bochart* deduces * *Cyre* fr. the the *Phœnician* Word *Kur*, the Root of *Makur*, a Fountain; which, considering that the *Carthaginians* assisted the *Greeks* in settling here, & were well acquainted with the Country before their Arrival, is by no means improbable. *Aristippus*, Founder of the Sect of *Cyrenaics*, *Eratosthenes* the Geographer, and *Carneades* the Philosopher, were all Natives of *Cyrene*, as was *Simon* the *Cyrenian*, *Luke* xxiii. 26. This City is mention'd by *Amos*, chap. ix. and in II. *Kings* by the Name of *Kir*. *Herodotus* gives a very particular, but fabulous, Account of its Origin, as does *Justin*; but *Strabo* in few Words tells us 'twas built by one *Battus*, a Native of the Island *Thera*; from whom the *Cyrenians* are by *Silius* call'd *Battiadæ*. As *Thera* belong'd to the *Lacedæmonians*, *Josephus* says the *Cyrenians* were origina. *Lacedæmonians*.

CYRENIAN JEWS. *Ptolemy*, immediate Successor of

Alexander the Great as King of *Egypt*, with a powerful Army went and laid Siege to *Jerusalem*, in the Year of the World 3989, of the Flood 2682, before Christ 317. when the *Jews*, out of a superstitious Fear of breaking the Sabbath, suffer'd the City to be taken by Storm on that Day without Resistance, and were 100,000 of them by him carried away Captive into *Egypt*. But reflecting soon on their known Loyalty to their former Conquerors, and the sacred Regard they paid to their Oaths, and he being by taking this City become Master of *Judea* and *Samaria*, he committed the keeping several considerable Garrisons both here and in *Egypt* to them; and having made them swear Allegiance, he endow'd them with the same Privileges they had enjoy'd under the *Macedonians*. Of those whom he carried away he chose about 30,000 of the stoutest to fill his Garrisons; the rest he sent, some to assist them with Provisions, others into *Libya* and *Cyrene* just above spoken of, of which he had made Conquest and added it to *Egypt* Four Years before. From these latter were descended the *Cyrenean Jews*, among whom was *Jason*, Author of the History of the *Maccabees* in 5 Books, now lost, but of which the 2d Book of the *Maccabees* is an Epitome [See II. *Mac.* ii. 23.]. Of the same Country were those *Cyrenean Jews* mentioned *Acts* ii. 10. vi. 19. and that *Simon* (above-mention'd) who help'd to bear the Cross of Christ, *Mat.* xxvii. and elsewhere. This *Jewish* Colony grew in Time so numerous as to have 1000 of them put to Death for one Mutiny in *Vespasian's* Time; and yet in a succeeding Reign they proved strong enough to master the whole Province; and, as *Xiphilinus* tells us, in the Life of *Trajan*, to massacre 200,000 Inhabitants of other Nations. Their Rage and Fury (as we learn from *Dio*) was so great and boundless, their Barbarities so heinous and outrageous, that they are scarce to be match'd in History. For, not satisfied with inhumanly massacring *Greeks* and *Romans* of all Ranks, Ages, and Degrees, they devour'd their Flesh, washed themselves in their Blood, wore their Skins, and made themselves Garlands of their Intrails: Some they saw'd asunder, others they threw to Wild Beasts, or obliged them to fight till they kill'd one another, even after they had put them to all Kinds of Torments. They destroy'd in *Libya* as before said, an incredible Number in *Egypt* not specified by Historians, and in *Cyprus* the *Cyrenean Jews* massacred at the same Time as is told in that Article: By these Massacres *Cyrenaica* was next to quite dispeopled.

CYROPOLIS, a large and for a while famous City of *Media Atropatia*, between *Artaxata* and the *Portæ Caucasæ*, 200 m. fr. the former & 120 fr. the latter.

CYRRHA, the Sea-port of *Delphos*, in the Bay of *Corinth*.

CYRRAH in *Crete*. See HIERAPYTNA.

CYRRHESTICA, a Province of *Syria* on the *Euphrates*.

CYRRHUS, or *Cyrus*, Capital of the foregoing Part of *Syria*.

CYRUS, a River of *Armenia*. See ARMENIA, and the following Article, it being the same River.

CYRUS, or *Cyrus*, a River of *Albania*, is now call'd the *Kûr*, and springs from the *Moschian* Mountains, which separate *Colchis* fr. *Armenia*, waters the Country now call'd *Mokan*, receives into its Channel the *Aragus* and the *Araxes*, and falls into the *Caspian* Sea, within but a small Distance from the S. Borders of antient *Albania*. The Antients gave it some 12, others 40, Mouths; but *Pliny* and all our modern Travellers allow it but 1.

CYTHERA, now *Cerigo*, an Island in the *Laconic* Gulph, over against *Malea*, a Promontory of *Laconia*, from which distant according to *Strabo* 40 Furl. It's said to have had its Name from one *Cytherus*, a *Phœnician*, said to have settled here, having before been call'd *Porphyris* or *Porphyrisa*, either because it abounded with *Porphyry*, or that the best Scarlet was died here. It hath especially one safe and capacious Haven antiently call'd *Scandea*, about 10 furl. from the City *Cythera*, a City once famous for the Temple of *Venus*, furnam'd *Urania*, or *Heavenly*. In this Temple, believed the most antient that *Venus* had amongst the *Greeks*, was a Statue of the Goddess in compleat Armour, holding like *Pallas* a *Javelin* in her Hand. She is said upon her first springing out of the Sea to have been by gentle *Zephyrs* carried to this Island, and thence to *Cyprus*; on which Account both were in a peculiar Manner sacred to her. From *Cythera* she had the Surname of *Cytherea*, often used by *Virgil*, &c. The *Athenians* made themselves Masters of this Island. See CERIGO.

CYTHÆRON Mount, in *Phocis*, was consecrated to the *Muses*, and therefore highly celebrated by the Poets.

CYTHNUS,

CYTHNUS, about 12 m. E. of *Ceos*, is counted by *Strabo* among the most fruitful Islands of the *Ægean Sea*. Here was born *Cyadras*, a most eminent Painter. The Cheefe of this Island was, according to *Stephanus* and *Julius Pollux*, in great Request amongst the Antients. This Island is now call'd *Thermia*, from the Greek Word *Thermos*, signifying hot, by reason it abounded with hot Springs, which were much commended by the Antients. There are Remains of a very antient and magnificent City on the S. Coast.

CYZICUS, or *Cyzicum*, in that Part of *Myfia Minor*, in *Asia Minor*, which lay on the *Propontis*, was seated in an Island of the said *Propontis* bearing the same Name, but joined to the Continent with 2 Bridges by *Alexander the Great*. It borrow'd Name from *Cyzicus* King of the Island and adjacent Continent, who is said to have been kill'd thro' Mistake by *Jason the Argonaut*. This City, when first known to the Romans, was one of the greatest & richest of all *Asia*, & was hence by *Florus* stiled the *Rome of Asia*, & celebrated by him, & all the other Latin Writers, for its Walls, Bulwarks, Haven, Marble Towers, &c. Among its many magnificent Buildings, the chief Temple is mightily cried up by the Antients, the whole Structure being of polish'd Marble, & the Joinings all cover'd with Lines of Gold. The Pillars were 4 Cubits thick, and 50 high, each of one Piece. The Statue of *Jupiter*, which stood in the Temple, was of Ivory, of most exquisite Workmanship. In After-Ages this City made a glorious Stand against *Mithridates*, who lost under its Walls no fewer than 300,000 Men, and after all could not conquer it. However, the antient Inhabitants were generally deem'd a cowardly and effeminate Race; insonmuch that when any one behav'd in an unmanly Manner, or thro' Fear did what was unbecoming, he was contemptuously call'd a *Cyzican*. *Tully* represents those of his Time as a quiet and inoffensive Sort of People, Enemies to Plots or Tumults, averse from War, and of a Turn to enjoy the Sweetness of Peace whatever they cost. Their curious Coin call'd *Stater*, and weighing 18 Drams, was engrav'd with such Nicety, Exactness, and Skill, that they were look'd upon then as a Miracle of Art. This gave Birth to the Greek Proverb (*Κυζικηνὸν στατήρες*) *Kuzikenoi Stateres*, an Expression used in commending any eminent Performance in the Art of Engraving; as if the *Cyzician Stateres* were the utmost Effort of that Art. This Coin represented on one Side *Cybele* the Grand-Mother of the Gods, and a Lion on the other; which has made some imagine the above-mention'd Proverb to be a Taunt on those who talk big, and affect to appear like Lions, tho' they be in Effect as timid and fearful as Women. The Inhabitants pretended to a very great Antiquity, and believed their City was given by *Jupiter* to *Proserpine* for her Dowry; and therefore worshipped her as their chief Deity. The City was ruin'd by an Earthquake, A. D. 560 (the very Year *Antioch* met with the same Fate), & the fallen Marble & Pillars were conveyed to *Constantinople* to embellish that City. Under the Romans 'twas the Metropolis of the *Consular Hellespont*; but is at present little better than a Village, & known under the Names of *Chizico*, *Spiga*, and *Palormi*. To speak of its Situation in proper Terms now, It stands on the S. E. Coast of the Sea of *Marmora*, about 80 m. almost W. of *Bursa*, 87 S. W. of *Nicomedia*, & 83 fr. *Nice*, E. lon. 27. 36. lat. 40. 26.

CZASLAW, in *Bohemia*, is a small City at the Head of its Circle, on the River *Crudemka*, 25 m. S. of *Koningratz*, and 40 E. of *Prague*, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 49. 50. 'Tis noted as the Burial place of *Zisca*, the famous General of the *Hussites*, (whose Ashes the Imperialists dug up, and scatter'd, during the Civil Wars) and for a great Battle fought near it in May 1742, between the *Austrians* & the *Prussians*, who both claim'd the Victory, though the former lost the Field.

CZENTOCHOW, *Czestochow*, or *Czentochova*, in the Palatinate of *Cracow*, Upper Poland, 57 m. N. W. fr. *Cracow*, and 70 E. fr. *Breslaw*, E. lon. 18. 40. lat. 51. 15. stands on the River *Warta*, on the Confines of *Silesia*. 'Tis famous for good Beer, transported over the Nation and into *Germany*. Here's a small Fortrefs, wherein a very rich Treasure call'd the *Treasure of the Virgin*; and the Monks, who are Masters of a large Treasury, maintain a Garrison of 300 Men in it, who are better cloath'd & paid than any other in the Republick. Without the Walls is the Monastery of Hermits, &c. pretending to have the Picture of the *Virgin* drawn by *St. Luke*; which draws such a Concourse of Pilgrims with rich Presents of Plate, Jewels, &c. that 'tis reckon'd the *Loretto of Poland*.

CZEREMISSE, or *Scheremisse*, is a District or Province of *W. Muscovy*, which lies on the E. Side of that of *Mordva*, and is a vast Tract of Land, extending from 54 to 61

degr. lat. and is divided by the *Volga* into 2 Parts, the S. of which adjoins *Mordva*, and is call'd *Nagornoi*, because full of high Mountains, & the N. *Logowai*, because flat & Pasture Land, on which great Quantities of Cattle are bred; & these have the Kingd. of *Cazan* on E. & spread a vast Way every Side. The People are reckon'd the wildest of all the *Tartarian* Kind, having neither Towns nor Houses, and but a Number of wretched Huts, & living on Wild-Honey, Milk, and Game they kill. Some are but one Degree from Savages, cruel, faithless, & pretending to Witchcraft. Some are call'd *Mohammedans*; but the greater Part, especially towards *Cazan*, know nothing either of *Christ* or *Mohammed*, Baptism or Circumcision. Their Way of naming their Children is, by chusing a Day 6 Months after Birth, and giving the Name of the first Person they meet. They have no Notion of a future Life; but believe that God blesses and the Devil punishes, according to Desert, in this Life. They go to a Place call'd *Nemda*, 40 leag. from *Cazan*, full of Marthes, to pay their Devotions to the Godhead; and believe if they go empty-handed the Devil will punish them with a lingering and incurable Disease. They worship Sun, Moon, Stars, and Animals; but to God they sacrifice a Horse, Ox, or Ram, roasted and basted with Liquor made of Honey. Their Language is peculiar, understood by neither *Muscovite* nor *Tartar*. A Man is allow'd 3 or 4 Wives. The Women wear only a coarse Linnen Gown, which covers their whole Body; and the Head-tire of the married ones rises over their Heads like a Horn growing out of their Skulls, at Top of which hangs a little Bell by a Silk String of several Colours. The Men have much the same Garb about their Bodies, with Drawers under. The Married shave their Heads, and the Unmarried let their Hair grow to a considerable Length. They are subject to the *Czar*, and obliged to assist him in War; but are free from all Tribute save voluntary Presents.

CZERNICHOW Province, Duchy, and Palatinate, in *W. Muscovy*, hath its Name from its Capital, is by some placed in *Polish Lithuania*, and indeed formerly belong'd thereto; but is now become subject to *Russia*. 'Tis bounded on N. & E. by *Severia* and Part of *Lithuania*, W. & S. by the *Niepper* & *Kiow*. The River *Dezna* runs thro' it fr. E. to W. into the *Niepper*, & above *Kiow*. 'Tis neither rich nor fertile, tho' it extends fr. 51 to 53 degr. of lat. being about 120 m. in Length, and in Breadth where broadest towards S. about 90, but decreases N. till it comes to a Point. Its said Capital is small, but well built for that Country, and stands in about 52. 25. lat. Others, of still less Note, are *Borma* (fortify'd to guard it against *Poland*), *Omby*, *Perecop*, *Vibbi*, *Sesnica*, *Kwalefin*, &c.

CZERSKO, in *Warsovia*, *Poland*, is a small City on the W. Side of the *Weissel*, 18 m. S. fr. *Warsaw*. It's the Capital of its Palatinate, and is reckon'd the strongest City in this Part of the Country, it having a Fortrefs (always garrison'd with 200 Priests, who, if Need be, are reinforced by Troops), in which (like as in *Czentochow*) is kept a rich Treasure call'd the *Virgin's*; and the Nobility send their best Effects thither in Time of Invasion.

CZYRKASSY, in *Lower Volhinia*, *Red Russia*, stands on the W. Side of the *Niepper*, 80 m. above *Kiow* S. E.; E. lon. 32. lat. 49. 50. This used to be the Retreat of the *Cossacks*. 'Twas burnt by the *Poles* in the Year 1636, but is since pretty handsomely repaired.

CZIRNITZ, or *Zirknitz*, in *Lower Carniola*, *Austria*, is a Town of about 300 Houses, 20 m. S. E. of *Laubach*, E. lon. 15. lat. 46. 12. chiefly noted on account of its Lake, from hence call'd *Czirnitzer Sea*. 'Tis 16 m. long and 8 broad, encompassed with Mountains and Forests at some Distance, and on the E. Side with a Forest of Pear-Trees. The Water every Year in *June* sinks under Ground thro' many large Holes in the Bottom, leaving it quite dry till *September*, when it returns, spouting out of those Holes with such Violence that it soon rises to the Height of a Pike, and covers all the Ground again, making that a Sea which was before Fields of Corn, Pasture, and Hunting: For after the Retreat of the Water the People sow Corn there, which ripens for the Sickle before *September*, and the Grass grows here so quick, that it affords Pasture for Cattle and Deer, that are turn'd into it from the neighbouring Hills and Forests, which are taken off before the Springs rise again. Carp, Eels, Tench, &c. abound in it, but none must catch any without Licence from the Prince of *Eckenburg*, Lord of the Manor, till the Water retires; and then the Peasants take great Numbers by laying Nets over the Holes. The Lake constantly observes this Course; a strange Phenomenon of Nature!

CZONGRODT,

CZONGRODT, a Town of Hungary, on the River *Theisse*, 13 m. N. of *Segedin*, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 46. 36.

D

DABOCUNDA, on the River *Gambia*, in the Empire of *Jemarrow*, *Negroland*, is a considerable Town, about 9 m. fr. *Erucoc*. It's divided into 2 Parts, or 2 distinct Towns, 1 of which is fortified with a vast Number of *Ciboa* Trees, fixed in the Ground, and Clay stuffed in between to strengthen it, so that 'tis little inferior to a Brick Wall. The other Town is only surrounded with a Cane Cirk, much like our Hurdles, fasten'd up with a great Number of Sticks, as almost all the *Gambia* Towns, & Factories too, are. The People live in the open Town till they are hotly at War with others, and then they fly into that which is fortified as their last Shift. They are a rebellious People, and have made a King of their own, and driven the lawful Emperor of *Jemarrow* to *Corah*, on the very Borders of the Country. The King has great Power over all the Towns near his own.

DABUL, in the Province of *Cuncan*, on the W. Coast of the *Hither India*, lies 5 leag fr. *Zeferdon*, 27 N. W. fr. *Rajapour*, and 8 m. S. of *Chaul*, at the Mouth of the River *Kalewacko*, E. lon. 72. 30. lat. 17. 30. 'Twas a famous large Town before the *Portuguese* took and burnt it, 1509. The *English* took it afterwards, had a Factory here, and still trade hither, paying but 1 and 3 qrs. *per Cent.* which is but half what others do. Most of the Inhabitants are *Banians*, who live in Straw Cots, and fare hard, some of whom are Physicians and Surgeons, but most Goldsmiths. It lies openly towards Sea, where it's defended by 2 Batteries. The Entrance of its Port, from which the Town is 6 m. is somewhat dangerous, because of a Sand-bank at its Mouth, which at low Water is dry; and the Way to escape it is to keep to the S. The Road is good about 1 leag. fr. the River, but much better, 4 leag. from thence, in the Bay of *Zanguisara*; but the Country there is inhabited by *Rapparees*. It had good Trade in Pepper and Salt brought from *Oranubammara*; but it's much diminish'd by the Neighbourhood of *Surat* and *Goa*, between which it stands, near the Middle, 160 m. N. of the latter. Pilots know this Port by a white Tower, that serves for a Pagod, at the Bottom of a Wood, representing a great Castle, on the left-hand as they enter the River.

DACCA, *Dakaka*, *Daac*, or *Bander Dacca*, in *Bengal*, *India*, is sit. in an Island on the broadest and most E. Branch of the *Ganges*, 125 m. N. E. of *Huegly*, E. lon. 90. 30. lat. 23. 51. It's about a leag. and half long on the Banks of the River, but very narrow, as it winds with it. 'Tis the largest City in *Bengal*, and manufactures the best and cheapest Cotton and Silk; and the Plenty and Cheapness of Provisions are incredible. It's populous and rich, and resorted to by Merchants from *China* and divers Parts of *India*; and the Country is full of Inhabitants, but so cowardly that 500 arm'd Men will chase 1000. About 200 Years ago it had its own Kings; but when the *Great Mogul* over-ran *Bengal* with a victorious Army, a Detachment of 20,000 was sent to *Dacca*, on whose Approach the King surrender'd his Dominions without drawing a Sword. It's now the Eastmost Boundary of the *Mogul* Empire, and the Seat of his Viceroy, who has a Wooden Palace inclosed with high Walls. The Natives Houses are mostly Canes cover'd with Earth. The Branch of the *Ganges* on which this Town stands runs into Sea at *Xatigam*, about 50 leag. below it. The Distance hence to *Sagor*, the most W. Branch of the *Ganges*, is about 100, and the Maritime Coast is divided into many small Islands, form'd by the River, scarce inhabited but by *Rhinoceroses* and *Tygers*. Here's a Bird call'd *Moina*, of the Size and Colour of a Raven, and with such a Beak, only it's yellow and red. It has yellow Feet, & a yellow Streak above the Eyes. The Inhabitants teach it to speak like a Starling, which it much resembles in Tone, tho' it has a peculiar Note, in Imitation of a Horse's Neigh. It lives on dry'd Pease. *Bernier* says he saw here a Kind of Fish with a Bladder, like that of a Carp, hanging out of their Mouths, full of Air, and reddish at the End. He also observ'd divers Lunar Rainbows, which are opposite to the Moon, as the Solar ones are to the Sun.

DACHAW, a Town of *Bavaria*, on the River *Amber*, 7 m. N. W. of *Munich*, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 48. 20.

DACIA is generally placed by Geographers between the *Borysthenes* and *European Sarmatia* to the N. *Upper Hungary* to W. the *Danube* to S. and the River *Pruth* and the *Euxine* Sea to E. This vast Country is divided by Geographers

into 3 large Provinces, *Dacia Alpestris*, *Dacia Ripensis*, and *Dacia Mediterranea*. The 1st contains Part of *Upper Hungary*, *Transilvania*, *Rascia*, and the Banat of *Temeswar*; the 2d *Walachia* & *Moldavia*; and the 3d the greatest Part of *Upper Hungary*. Dio places in *Dacia* all the Countries on both Sides the *Danube* from Mount *Hæmus* to the Mouth of that River. The *Dacians* were, according to *Jornandes*, a *Gothic* Nation, which came originally out of *Scandinavia*, and, settling in the Neighbourhood of the *Palus Mæctis*, made themselves Masters of *Scythia*, *Mæsia*, *Thrace*, and *Dacia*, driving out the antient Inhabitants. *Pliny* supposes the *Daci* and *Getæ*, who inhabited *European Scythia* near the *Euxine* Sea, to be one and the same Nation, and adds that the People who were called *Getæ* by the *Greeks* were named *Daci* by the *Latins*. *Dion* observes the same; and *Justin*, in express Terms, says the *Dacians* were the Offspring of the *Getes*. Now that the *Getes* and *Goths* were one and the same People will be prov'd in anoth. Article. The *Dacians* in more antient Times were known by the Name of *Davi*; for the Termination *-dava* was common to most of their Towns and Cities, as *Comidava*, *Sergidava*, *Decidava*, *Marcidava*, &c. and the Names of *Geta* and *Davus* were, among the *Athenians*, peculiar to Slaves, who usually bore the Name of the Nation to which they belong'd. The whole Nation was afterwards transplanted into *Illyricum* by the Emperor *Aurelian*; and the Country they held there is that *Dacia* of which speak the Writers in the 4th and 5th Centuries, the *Goths* being then Masters of antient *Dacia*. The *Dacians* were deem'd the most warlike and formidable of all the barbarous Nations, not only from their natural Courage, but because they look'd upon Death not as the End of the present, but the Beginning of a more happy, Life; whence they were as ready, says the Emperor *Julian*, to expose themselves to the greatest Dangers as to take a Journey. This Doctrine they learnt of *Xamolxis*, a great Philosopher, a *Gete* or *Goth*. They were govern'd by their own Kings; the first which we find mention'd in History being *Oroles*, in whose Reign they made War upon the *Basternæ*; but not having believ'd on a certain Occasion with their usual Courage, he, by Way of Punishment, order'd them to lay their Heads, when they slept, where their Feet should lie, and perform the Office about their Wives which 'twas customary for the Wives to do about them, till by a more gallant Behaviour they had retriev'd their lost Reputation. We are not writing History, and therefore it must suffice to say that *Dacia* was, by *Trajan*, in the Year of Christ 106, reduced to a Roman Province, who built many Castles in the Country to keep them under, setting over them a *Proprætor*. They attempted several Times to shake off the Yoke. In the 13th Year of *Gallienus*, An. 265, the *Goths*, &c. made themselves Masters of *Dacia*. About 9 Years after 'twas in great Part recover'd by *Aurelian*, as before hinted; but he, finding he could not maintain it without immense Charge, withdrew his Troops appointed to defend it, and with them the Inhabitants & Families, allotting them Lands in *Mæsia* and *Dardania*, which he made a new Province call'd likewise *DACIA*, and by *Laëtantius* NEW *DACIA*. This Province lay on the Roman Side of the *Danube*, and is plac'd by *Vopiscus* between the 2 *Mæcias*. It compris'd, according to *Sanson*, Part of the present *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, and had *Sardica* for its Metropolis. The *Goths* seem'd to have seiz'd on the antient *Dacia* abandon'd by *Aurelian*. Thus were the antient *Dacians* either transplanted into the Roman Territories, or dispers'd amongst the neighbouring Barbarians beyond the *Danube*, with whom they became one Nation.

DACOR-CASTLE, *Cumberland*, at the Confluence of the *Eden* and *Dacor*, on the S. Side of *Penrith*, had once a Monastery.

DADASTANA was a Town on the Borders of *Galatia* and *Bithynia*, belonging to the latter Province, in which the Emp. *Jovian*, the 16th or 17th of Feb. 364 was found dead in his Bed, having died suddenly, from what Cause was variously conjectured, but not certainly known.

DAFAR. See DHAFAR.

DAGENHAM, *Essex*, is a Manor in the Liberty of *Havering*, 9 m. fr. *London*. A Breach was made here, near 40 Years ago, by the *Thames*, which laid near 5000 Acres under Water; but, after near 10 Years Inundation, during which the Works were several times blown up, it was stopp'd by Capt. *Perry*, who had been employ'd several Years in the Czar's Works at *Veronitza*, on the *Don*.

DAGESTAN, *Daghestan*, *Dacheestan*, *Dagg-Estan*, in *Georgia*, *Asia*, is by some reckoned a Part or Province of *Comania*. 'Tis bounded on E. by the *Caspian* Sea, W. by Mount-

Mount *Caucasus*, N. by *Circassia*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Buistro*, and S. by the Province of *Shirwan* belonging to *Persia*. Sir *J. Chardin* says 'tis a large Tract, all full of Mountains on the N. W. of the *Caspian Sea*, and bordering upon *Muscovy*, and adds, The King of *Persia* is Master of the Country, but not so absolute but they often revolt, and he is forced to wink at it, not only on Account of their mountainous Situation, but to prevent their submitting to *Muscovy* or *Turky*, should he exasperate them by trying Force. [And this was lately the very Case; for when they were attack'd by Kouli Kan, they call'd in the Russians, and so well defended themselves with a little Assistance given 'em underhand, that he was obliged to retire, having lost great Part of his Army in their Mountains.] For they are reckon'd the most fierce and barbarous People in all the East, and supposed the Descendants of the *Parthians* themselves. *Olearius* gives Account thus: — *Ptolemy* and those that have follow'd him pretend this Country is Part of that *Albania* which *Q. Curtius* makes the Country of the famed *Thalestris*, Queen of the *Amazons*. The *Persians* call the Inhabitants *Lesgi*, and they themselves *Daghestan Tartars*; i. e. *Tartarian Mountaineers*, *Dagg* being the Word for Mountain and *Stan* for a Country. They extend along the *Caspian Coasts* about 40 leag. fr. *Terki*, Capital of *Circassia*, S. ward to *Tarchu* their own Capital, and beyond it having the Ridge of Mountains on the W. which in some Parts project quite to within half a leag. of the Sea, and at others run 2 or 3 from it, forming by that Means several beautiful and fertile Plains, save towards the Sea, where 'tis healthy and barren. — The People are perfect Savages, barbarous, fierce, stout, and nimble, with such frightful, ugly, tawny Phizzes, wild, dishevell'd, greasy black Hair, one can't look on 'em without Dread. Their Dress commonly is a long loose Gown, of dark coarse Cloth, over which they throw a kind of Cloak of Sheep's or other Skin. Their Caps are square, of various Slips of Cloth or Fur, down to their Eye-brows; and their Shoes, of some Skin, all of a-piece, sewn only about the Ancles in a coarse Sort. They use Circumcision, and other *Mohammedan* Rites; but seem to understand little of that or any other Religion. They live mostly on the Milk and Flesh of their numerous Herds, the Care of which they leave to their Women, whilst they're employ'd in Free-booting, sparing not even Neighbours, Friends, or Relations, but robbing all alike of what they can, and even sell the very Children of their nearest Relations to the *Persians* and others: Which cursed Trade makes 'em live in continual Mistrust of one another, and use defensive as well as offensive Arms, viz. a Coat of Mail, Helmet, and Buckler, Broad-sword, Bow and Arrows, Dart, Lance, &c. They levy Ransom on all Merchants that travel thro' their Country, and if strong enough to do it strip 'em of all. Wherefore the Caravans always take care to have sufficient Escort, or avoid 'em by passing by Sea. *Daghestan* has as many petty Lords as there are Towns; chusing, however, from among 'em 1 to be Chief, whom they style *Shenkhal*, the others *Myrsas*. When he dies, they immediately proceed to a new Election, in this whimsical Manner. They assemble in a Ring, in midst of which stands the Priest, who throws at random a golden Ball among 'em, and he that touches it first is chosen to that Dignity. His Power is not much greater than the rest, nor is considerable Deference paid him, nor any with a Goodwill. The only City is *Tarchu*.

DAGO, *Dagbo*, *Dagheroort*, *Dagbden*, *Dagboà*, an Island of *Sweden*, lies N. of *Oesel*, from which 'tis separated by the Streight of *Honfwick*, which in its narrowest Part is not above 3. m. broad. This Island is triangular, about 26 m. from N. to S. and 23 from E. to W. Its E. Cape is called *Sibenaas* or *Sibernes*. *Dagheroort* is the Name of a Tower on the W. Cape, very high, which serves as a Light-house.

DAGON (The House of). See GAZA. And for a Description of his Image see ASHDOD.

DAHOMY Country, which lies N. of that of *Whydah*, on the Slave-Coast of *Guinea*, (whose potent King conquered the Kingdoms of *Ardra* & *Whydah*, about 1724), is sit. to N. of this Coast, and extends a vast Way inland. Its Boundaries on W., N., and E., are utterly unknown. It is mighty healthy, being very high, and being daily refreshed with fine cool Breezes: Nor is it less pleasant, having all *Great Popo* in View, tho' at vast Distance. The King's Town where is his Palace is *Abomey*, 200 m. up the inland Country. The King who made such mighty Conquests was named *Trudo Audati*. He flew so many that he set his two chief Palaces round with their Skulls, as thick as they could lie in the Walls 1 by another; & each Palace is in Circum-

ference larger than *St. James's Park*; a Mile and half round. Tho' he is so very powerful, yet his Army consists of none but Foot. On the contrary, he has for Enemies a powerful Nation call'd *I-oes*, who live a great Way on the N. towards *Nubia*, who all fight on Horseback. A remarkable Custom prevails in many Places of *Dahomy*, viz. Several Women are bought for the Service of the Publick, 1, 2, or more, for a Town. The Reason they assign for such a Provision is, that Men who have no Wives would otherwise be prompted, when desirous to gratify Nature, to run the Danger of lying with other Mens Wives; so that they judge it prevents Confusion, Adultery, and Death, to allow publick Prostitutes. These Women have Dwellings for themselves, set apart by the Magistrates; and the Young-men having used their Pleasure reward them according to the settled Rate.

DAGNO, or *Ducagni*, in the Province of *Albania*, is sit. on the River *Drino*, 30 m. N. E. of *Scutari*, E. lon. 21. lat. 43.

DAGO, or *Däger-wort*, Capital of the Island *Dago*, sit. on the *Baltic Sea*, near the Coast of *Livonia*, 70 m. S. W. of *Revel*, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 58. 45. subject to *Russia*.

DAINTRY. See DAVENTRY.

DALA River. See DALECARLIA.

DALACA, *Delaca*, *Delech*, *Dalaquacan*, *Dalaquari*, more properly *Dablach*, is an Island on the Coast of *Abex*, *Africa*, about 20 leag. S. of *Mazua*, and as many E. fr. Land, being the largest & most considerable on all this Coast, about 27 leag. in Compass, temperate, healthy, well water'd and peopled, yielding excellent Pasture, on which vast Numbers of Cattle are bred, Oxen, Camels, Goats; and it's supply'd with Corn and Honey from the Continent, whilst the Sea about it furnishes it with Variety and Plenty of Fish, the Natives making that & the Pearl-fishery a main Branch of their Living; and the rest follow Piracy, plundering all indiscriminately, but more particularly the *Turks*, whose sworn Enemies they are. They are of *Ethiopic* Breed, black, ill-look'd, stout, bold, rude to Strangers, naked from Navel upwards, the lower Parts cover'd with Cotton or Silk Cloth. Their Language is peculiar to themselves. Their King or Chief is Sovereign over several other smaller Islands, the Subjects mostly *Abissine Christians*, the other *Mohammedans* of the Sect of *Hali*. Their Goats Hair is so fine and long that it's manufactur'd into very handsome Camblets. Here's a small Insect like our Bees, which feeds on a Kind of Gum from a Tree not unlike our Cherry: And from them, we're told, is extracted the Gum Lac, used in making Sealing-Wax, and fine Varnish.

DALALY-CASTLE, *Salop*, on the N. E. Side of *Wreckin-Hill*, near *Watling-street*.

DALDEN, *Durham*, on the Coast not far from *Easington*.

DALE, *Derbyshire*, on the E. Side of *Derby*, had an Abbey in a Moorish Place call'd *Deepdale*.

DALEBURG. See DALIA.

DALECARLIA, a Province of *Sweden*, is bounded by *Norway* on N. and W. by *Helsingia* and *Gestrícia* E. and by *Dalia*, *Wermeland*, and *Westmania*, S. It has its Name from the *Dala*, which crosses it, the most considerable River in *Sweden*. It rises in the *Dofrine Mountains*, which divides *Norway* from *Sweden*, and running from the N. W. to the S. E. thro' the Province, falls into the *Bothnic Gulph*, between the Provinces of *Upland* and *Gestrícia*. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts call'd Valleys, *Oosterdale*, or E. Valley, *Suddale*, or S. Valley, and *Westerdale*, or W. Valley. It is 165 m. long and 100 in its greatest Breadth. 'Tis all mountainous, and abounds with Iron and Copper Mines, some of which are prodigious deep. *Story* asserts them far exceeding any other, for the Abundance of good Copper, besides *Brimstone*, *Allum*, & *Copperas*. The Water drawn from thence, he says, changes Iron into good Copper, with the Loss of the 4th Part if the Iron be in small Pieces, and the 3d Part only if they be great and thick. This Province was formerly celebrated for the most considerable in *Sweden* on Account of the Courage of its Inhabitants, they having been a fierce People, laborious, jealous of their Liberty, and inclined to Rebellion, &c. The chief Villages (for here are no Towns) are *Idra*, *Lima*, *Hedemora*.

DALEM, in the Province of *Limburg*, in the *Netherlands*, is sit. on the little River *Berwine*, 14 m. fr. *Limburg* to N. W. 12 fr. *Liege* to E. and 10 fr. *Maestricht* to S. E.; E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 47. 'Tis not large but advantageously situate, for which Reason 'twas fortify'd and had a Castle built. 'Tis now subject to the *Dutch*, being restor'd to 'em by the *French* at the Peace of *Nimeguen*, after they had taken it, and demolish'd the Fortifications. Since the *Dutch* have

have regain'd Possession the *Roman* Catholicks are obliged to suffer the Protestants to perform Divine Service in the same Church with them, tho' at different Hours. A prodigious Hardship indeed! Near this City is the very rich Abbey of *Valdieu*.

DALE'S GIFT, a Town in *Virginia*, 12 m. above the Falls, naturally fortified, and almost surrounded with Water, in one of the most flourishing Parts of the Colony, had its Name inasmuch as it was pitch'd upon, laid out, &c. &c. at the proper Charge of Sir *Thomas Dale*, about Ann. 1611.

DALHAM, *Suffolk*, near *Newmarket*, had the Steeple of its Church blown down by the Storm of Wind at the Death of *Oliver Cromwell*.

DALIA is one of the smallest Provinces of *Sweden*. It has the Lake *Wenner* on the E. *W. Gothland* Proper S. E. the Government of *Babus* and Part of *Aggerhus* W. & N. W. and *Vermeland* N. E. Its Extent from N. to S. is about 84 m. and from E. to W. but 24. 'Tis full of Mountains, Lakes, and Rivers, which fall into the Lake *Wenner*, and has pretty good Pasture for Cattle, which are of a larger Size than ordinary; otherwise tis barren. The most noted Places are *DALEBURG*, which stands on the W. Bank of the Lake *Wenner*, 60 m. fr. *Gottenburg* towards N. E. and *Taveta* on the same Lake, 30 m. more to N.

DALKEITH, in *Edinburghshire*, or *Mid-Lothian*, *Scotland*, 8 m. S. E. of *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 55. 50. is a pleasant Town and Castle at the Conflux of the 2 Rivers *Esk*, and gives Title of Earl to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery of 10 Parishes. Here's a noble Palace, built by the late Dukes of *Buccleugh*, on the Scite of the old Castle, which is the finest and largest new House in *Scotland*, and said to be the very Model of late King *William's* at *Loo* in *Guelderland*, only this is Stone, that Brick. It stands on a Rising-Ground on the Edge of the River *Northesk*, from whence it overlooks a large Park, beautified with Waterworks and a Canal. It consists of a Front adorn'd with Columns of the *Corinthian* Order, and a double Wing at each End like the Palace at *Winchester*. There's a spacious Court between the Palace and Park, environ'd with Balustrades of Iron between Free-stone Pillars. The Grand Staircase of the House is supported by Marble Pillars, and every Step curiously inlaid with Walnut-tree. At its Top is a noble Room, in which the Pictures of all the celebrated Beauties of the Age, and others. The Offices of this Palace join to the Town, which is larger and better built than many Royal Boroughs. The Butchers here are said to kill no less than 2000 Sheep a Week; --- but most of the Mutton is carried to *Edinburgh*.

DALMANUTHA. After our Blessed Saviour had plentifully fed 4000 Men, &c. with 7 Loaves and a few Fishes, *St. Matthew* tells us, Chap. xv. 39. that he took Ship, and came into the Coasts of *Magdala*: And *St. Mark* says, Chap. viii. 10. that he came into the Parts of *Dalmanutha*: Whence *Dr. Wells* will have it that the Place to which our Saviour came lay between or in the Neighbourhood both of *Magdala* and *Dalmanutha*. But a later Learned Commentator observes, 'It is not easy to know whether these be 2 Names of the same Place, or 2 different ones, nor to guess where their Situation was, only somewhere upon the Coasts of the Sea of *Tiberias*. --- Some MSS. of *St. Matthew* have *Magedan* and *Magdan*, instead of *Magdala*. This makes it next to impossible to guess with any Probability at their Situation. *Calmet* supposes *Dalmanutha* to be the same with *Medan*, a pleasant Place near the *Phiala*, or Spring of the *Jordan*, where a kind of Fair is kept, and much resorted to, all the Summer. *Magdala* is a Corruption of the Hebrew *Migdol*, signifying a high Tower. There might be many Places of that Name in *Judea*, as well as in the neighbouring Provinces; and if *Medan* was the same with *Dalmanutha*, then *Magdala* may have been some famous Tower, or Land-Mark, leading to it, or some strong Castle or Fortrefs belonging to it. All which is at best but Conjecture.

DALMATIA lies along the Coast of the *Adriatic* Sea, having *Albania* on S. E. *Bosnia* N. E. *Morlachia* N. W. and the *Adriatic* S. W. It extends (including the Republic of *Ragusa*) near 200 Miles in Length; but its greatest Breadth is not above 45 m. at most. The Soil is in some Parts mountainous, but otherwise very fruitful, producing Corn, Wine, Oil, Honey, Wax. It was Part of *Illyricum*; but that Country extended much farther both to E. and W. and comprehended the present *Morlachia*, *Dalmatia*, and Part of *Albania*. But its Limits were often extended or restrained, during its being a Kingdom, which was suppress'd by the *Romans*, and *Illyricum* made a Province of their Empire a little before the 3d *Punic* War. Afterwards the *Dal-*

matians asserted their Liberty, and were for some Time a considerable People, extending their Limits; but in the End became a Part of the Eastern Empire, and continued so till its Declension, when the *Sclavi* made it Part of their Kingdom. Afterwards the *Huns* over-ran it, who committing Piracies were attack'd and made tributary to the *Venetians*. In Time it became a separate Government under its own Dukes, of whom *Demetrius* was, about 1076, invested by the Pope with Title of King. On Failure of his Line, 1310. it was claim'd by the K. of *Hungary* as Part of the Kingd. of *Croatia*; so Part was possess'd by him & Part by the *Venetians*. At present 'tis divided into 3 Parts, viz. *Venetian Dalmatia*, *Turkish Dalmatia*, and the Republic of *Ragusa*. The *Venetians* have most of the Sea-Coast, as far as the Territory of *Ragusa*. The Cities and Islands which properly belong to the *Venetian* State along the Coasts of this Country are (Cities) *Zara*, or *Jadera*, *Nona*, *Scardone*, *Sebenico*, *St. Nicholo*, *Trau*, *Spalato*, *Cliffa*, *Ciclut*, *Risano*, *Castel Novo*, *Catro*, and *Budoa*; (Islands) *Cherso*, *Osero*, *Veglia*, *Pago*, *Arbe*, *Lefina*, *La Grossa* or *Grande*, *La Coronata*, *La Lissa*, and *La Corzuolo*. The *Turks* have the Skirts of the upland Country towards the Limits of *Servia* and *Bosnia*; where the most considerable Cities and Towns are, *Narenta*, *Trebegna*, *Antivari*: And in *Ragusa*, are the City *Ragusa*, *Ragusi-Vecchio*, *Stagno*, and *Stagno Piccolo*; and to it belong the Islands *Meleda*, *Curzola*, and *Agosta*; but they have yielded *Curzola* to the *Venetians*. As to the Scripture Part of this Article, all that to me now occurs is, that *Titus* went to it, as *St. Paul* informs *Timothy*, II. Epist. iv. 10.

DALSTON, *Cumberland*, stands on the S. Side of *Carlisle*, near the River that runs to it.

DALTON, *Lancashire*, upon the *Dudden-Sands* in *Loyndale*, 200 m. fr. *London*, has a Market Saturdays, and a Fair the Wednesday before *Lady-day*.

DAM, or *Damme*, in the Province of *Groningen*, in the *United Netherlands*, is situate on the River or Channel call'd *Damsterdiep*, near *Dollart Bay*, about 3 m. fr. the Mouth of the *Ems* to S. and 13 from *Groningen* to S. W.; E. lon. 7. lat. 53. 25. Tho' it be an open Place, yet has it all the Privileges of a City, & sends Deputies to the States of the Province. It has suffer'd very much of late by Inundations.

DAM, in *Royal Pomerania*, E. lon. 15. lat. 53. 30. is a small but strong Town on the E. Side of the *Oder*, over against *Stetin*, to which Duchy it formerly belong'd, but was mortgaged, together with *Golun*, or *Golnow*, 12 m. to N. of it, to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, in 1679, for 50,000 Crowns, on Condition of being redeem'd; but remains subject to the King of *Prussia*. The *Plone* falls into the *Oder* here. By numerous Garrisons, heavy Imposts, and terrible Fires, this City has been almost ruin'd; two Fires happen'd An. 1635, one of which in the Spring consum'd the greatest Part of the Town, the other 6 Months after greatly damaged the Suburb. There's a long Causey between this and *Stetin*; and here are 3 annual Fairs, Friday before the first Sunday in *Lent*, the Eve of *Palm-Sunday*, & *Michaelmas-day*. There was a great Contest between *Stetin* and this Town on the Subject of the Navigation; but a Decree pass'd in 1584, and confirm'd in 1604, whereby the Inhabitants of *Stetin* were authoriz'd to hinder the Navigation of those of *Dam*.

DAMAN, a Port Town of the *Hither India*, in the Province of *Guzurat*, or *Cambaya*, sit. on the W. Coast of *India*, 85 m. S. of *Surat*, 45 fr. *Bassaim*, E. lon. 72. 20. N. lat. 20. 'Tis a *Portuguese* Factory, the 2d they have in the *Indies*, and dependent on *Goa*, whose Archbishop has a Vicar-General here. They took it first in 1535, and again 1559, and have kept it ever since; tho' the *Mogul* has made several Attempts to regain it; and indeed have made it so strong, that no ordinary Force can master it. *Aurenzeb* besieg'd it about the Middle of last Century with above 40,000 Men; but the Garrison fallying upon that Part of his Camp which was guarded by 200 Elephants with long sharp Swords in their Trunks, these Creatures were so terrify'd by the Fireworks, that they broke in upon his Camp, and trampled down Half his Army; on which he raised the Siege, and never made War again upon the Christians. *Herbert* supposes this Place the *Ne plus ultra* of *Alexander's* Progress in *India*. 'Tis sit. in a very good Air, at the Mouth of a River of its own Name, where it falls, on the W. Side, into the Gulph of *Cambaya*, after running thro' it, and dividing it into the Old and New Towns. *Gemelli* says, the New Town, which stands on the S. Side of the River, is built in the *Italian* Taste, most of the Houses standing by themselves, with each an Orchard or Garden. They are tiled, but for most Part only of one Story, with Windows of transparent Oister-shells. It has 4 good Bastions, and no contemptible Garrison.

Garrison. 'Tis about 2 m. in Circuit, with a small Entrenchment cast up on the E. and S. Sides; and on the other two a Branch of the River enters its Ditch. It has 2 Gates, one of which has a Drawbridge; and all the Walls have a Platform. 'Tis inhabited by *Portuguese*, Gentiles, and *Moors*; but the latter are not allow'd publick Exercise of their Religion. The Old Town is very much out of Repair, consisting only of Cottages cover'd with Palm-branches, and inhabited by Gentiles and *Moors*, who have their Shops for various Handicrafts. The Port, which is but small, is form'd by its River between the 2 Towns; but is quite dry at Ebb, so that no Vessel can enter but at High-Water, and great ones but at Spring-Tides; so that at other Times they must lie in the Road. Its Entrance is defended on Side of the Old Town by a small Fort, of white chalky Stone, call'd *St. Salvadore*, with 3 Bastions. The chief Trade of the Place is in Corn and Rice; and several Villages and Islands belong to it, which pay Tribute to the *Portuguese*. The *Blacks* here, who are Christians, are reckon'd the best Musqueteers in *India*. *Thevenot* says they make an excellent Sort of Bread here of Rice; and that the common People seldom eat Bread, but are content with Rice and Palm-Wine. They've all the *Indian* Fruits, and many *European* Plants, here. It's a Place noted for hunting Wild Boars, Tygers, Wolves, Foxes, Hares. Here are Lynxes, black wild Cats with Wings like Bats, wild Horses, 3 Sorts of Tygers different in Size and Spots. As these generally follow the Track of Boars, the latter by natural Instinct roll themselves in Mud, which being dry'd by the Sun becomes so very hard, that when the Tygers attack them, they often kill them with their Tusks before they can claw off the crusty Tegument. In the neighbouring Forests are Numbers of Peacocks, Partridges, Wild Ducks, Pigeons, Turtles, Swallows, Ravens, and other *European* Birds.

DAMAR, in the Kingd. of *Mocha*, in *Arabia Felix*, 40 m. fr. *Zenon*, is a very considerable Town, on the Road from *Idenia* to *Moaban*, E. from the former and W. from the latter. 'Tis divided into 5 different Parts, which stand distinct from each other in Middle of a fruitful Plain, well water'd, and fertile in Grain, Fruits, &c. and is a kind of Store-house for all the neighbouring Country.

DAMASCUS, the Capital of the S. Part of *Syria*, stands about 43 m. fr. the *Mediterranean*, 82 N. E. of *Acra*, about 45 almost E. fr. *Sidon*, 65 S. E. fr. *Tripoli*, 90 N. E. of *Jerusalem*, and 200 S. of *Aleppo*, E. lon. 37. 4. lat. 33. 37. It is the most venerable for Antiquity now in the whole World, being generally agreed to have been built by *Uz*, Son of *Aram* and Grandson of *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*, & was the Birth-place of *Eliezer* the Steward of *Abraham* [*Gen.* xv. 2.]. It's moreover famed in Scripture [*I. Kings* xi. 24. *et alibi*] for being the Residence of the Kings of *Syria* 300 Years, till *Tiglathpilezer* King of *Affyria* slew *Rezin* the last King of *Syria*, and added his Dominions to his own new Empire; in Consequence of which the *Syrian* Kingdom pass'd to the *Persian*, and to the *Grecian*, till the *Saracens* conquer'd it, and made this City their Royal Residence till *Bagdad* was built, &c. at which Time it was very strong & flourishing. It became afterwards a separate Kingdom under the Princes of the *Selzuccian* Family for near 200 Years, which ended in 1262, by the Reduction of the City, and Death of its last Prince, by *Halaon* the *Tartar*. Hence it pass'd to the *Mamaluks*, at which Time its Fortifications, especially its Castle, were esteem'd impregnable, till *Tamerlan* took and destroy'd it, and with it 300,000 *Turks*: Before which Time it's said to have had 40 noble Porticoes, and 90,000 Lanthorns of Gold and Silver. The *Mamaluks*, having since recover'd it from him, repair'd and held it till 1506, when they were forced to surrender it to the all-conquering *Turks*, who have kept Possession of it ever since, and in better Condition than most of their other Conquests. Its *Hebrew* Name was *Dameſech*, and the *Turks* now call it *Schân*, or *Scân*. 'Tis situate in a fertile Plain encompass'd round with Hills, and upon the celebrated River *Chryſorroas* (i. e. *Golden Stream*), by the *Syrians* call'd *Pharpar* [See Article ABANA], and is now the *Barrady*, which enriches the City and its Country with all Kinds of Plenty and Pleasure. The Emp. *Julian* [*Epist. ad Serapion*] stiled it the City of *Jupiter*, the Eye of the East; and added that it excelled all others in the Magnificence of its Temples, temperate Seasons, excellent Fountains, Number of Springs,

and Fruitfulness of Soil. That its Temples were grandly and gloriously furnish'd and adorn'd may well be imagin'd from the Altar which so ravish'd *Abaz* King of *Judah*, II. *Kin.* xvi. 10, *et seq.* And its Territory produces the best Corn and Wine, and Fruits all the Year; which renders the Place so exceeding delightful and rich, that, we are told, *Mohammed*, beholding it from a neighbouring Mountain, dared not come thither lest he should be too much taken with a Place which gave him such Delight even at that Distance; alledging, that as there could be but 1 Paradise design'd for Man, he'd not take his in this World. The City is of an oblong straight Figure, whose Ends point near the N. E. and S. W. 'Tis but slender towards the Middle, and bulges out at both Ends, especially that to N. E. It's computed about 2 m. long, and is so thick beset with Towers, Domes, and Minarets, (to say nothing of its fine Gardens, said to extend 30 m. round, and are embellish'd with fine Summer-houses, Turrets, &c.) that it yields a most noble Prospect, and from the adjacent Hills looks like a stately City in a Wood, enrich'd with most delightful and constant Verdure, occasion'd by the vast Quantity of Water with which the *Barady* supplies Town and Country. This River, tho scarce 20 Yards over, doth yet come pouring down from an adjacent Mountain, and immediately splits into 3 Streams, of which the Middle and biggest runs directly through *Damascus*, & is distributed to all the Cisterns and Fountains of it, whilst the other 2, suppos'd the Work of Art, are drawn 1 to Right 1 to Left, and dispers'd in small Currents into all the Gardens and Fields of the neighbouring Plain, and not only sufficiently supply them, but are improved into Cascades and other curious Water-works; infomuch that the greatest Part of the River is almost drunk up by them, and that small Part which escapes is again united in 1 Channel on the S. E. Side of the City, and after a few Hours Course loses itself in a Bog. Another Advantage from it is the scouring its numerous Canals, by throwing a large Bough into 'em, which they fasten to a Yoke of Oxen, whilst a sturdy Fellow sits upon & presses it down, and drives the Oxen before him; by which the Channel is rid of its Mud, and the adjacent Ground by it improv'd. The City however is now far from answering within what it appears without, the Streets being narrow and Houses low, of Sun-burnt Brick or downright Mud, as coarse as our meanest Country Cottages. This is not thro' any Scarcity of Stone, for it is plenty in all the neighbouring Mountains, so that these Mud Houses are adorn'd with handsome Portals, and Variety of Ornaments, some even of Marble. Nor is any Thing more common here than this odd Mixture of Mud and Marble, Elegance and Slovenliness. But the greatest Contrast is between the Out and In Sides of them; for here you commonly find a large square Court, adorn'd with Variety of fragrant Trees, Marble Fountains, and encompass'd with stately Apartments, or as they are vulgarly call'd [*A*] *Duans*, richly furnish'd. These *Duans* are finely floored and embellish'd on the Sides with Variety of Marble mix'd with Mosaic-work and Mazes; the Cielings and Traves richly painted and gilt; the Floors furnish'd out to the Height of Luxury with Cushions, Carpets, &c. The *Duans*, which usually have some artificial Fountain playing before them into a Marble Bason, are so disposed, that at one End or the other of them you may have either Sun or Shade as you like best. The Publick Buildings bear a much better Outside than the Private. The chief of all is the Great Mosque, formerly a Christian Church, built by Emp. *Heraclius*, in Honour of *Zachariah* Father of *John Baptist*, said to be buried in it. It is 300 Paces long and 60 broad, and hath a stately Court before it, at which the *Turks* pull off their Sandals when they go thro' it. 'Tis paved with transparent Stone resembling Looking-glass, & round about are Pillars of Marble, Porphyry, Jasper, &c. of exquisite Beauty and Workmanship, which support an Arch curiously painted in Mosaic. The Porch hath 12 large Copper Doors emboss'd with Figures, and supported by Porphyry Pillars with gilt Capitals. The Walls are painted with curious Figures in Gold and Azure, and against one of them is a Hole, grated with gilt Iron Bars, before which are a great Number of Lamps continually burning, in Honour of the abovesaid *Zachariah*, whose Head is said to be preserved in it. This Mosque is reckon'd to be one of the stateliest in all *Turkey*, into which 'tis Death for any but a Muffulman

[A] *Duans* are a sort of low Stages, seated in the pleasantest Part of the Room, elevated about 16 or 18 Inches or more above the Floor. They are spread with Carpets, and furnish'd all round with Bolsters for leaning upon. 'Tis on these the *Turks* eat, sleep, smoke, receive Visits, say their Prayers, &c. Their whole Delight is in lolling on them, and in furnishing them richly out is their greatest Luxury. Maundrel.

Muſſulman to enter. Other Moſques are very antient and beautiful, particularly that of *St. Ananias*, who was ſent to baptiſe *St. Paul*; and here they ſhew the Place where (they tell you) he inſtruted him; the Fountain where he waſh'd and reſtor'd him to Sight; the Place where he is buried; &c. &c. Here are ſeveral fine Bazars, where are expoſ'd to Sale all kind of rich Merchandizes. The largeſt conſiſts of 18 Arches, and 2 Rows of Shops on each Side. The Kams are very handſome. Here's a Coffee-houſe, in which the *Turks* regale with favourite Liquors and Refreshments, capable of containing 4 or 500 Gueſts. 'Tis divided into 2 Quarters, 1 for Summer, 1 for Winter. The firſt is in a ſmall Iſland form'd by a Stream of the *Barady*, and cover'd over Head with Mats and Variety of Trees; the *Turks* being exceſſive fond of the Sight of *Greens* and running Water; to which if a beautiful Face be added, they ſay, *All three together make a perfect Antidote againſt Melancholy*. Their public Bagnios are likewiſe very handſome and convenient. The Houſe of the Teſterdar ſeems one of the prettieſt Buildings, in which is a ſmall Moſque neatly built, and adorn'd with fine Marble Carving, and other Embellishments of Gold and Azure: Its Appartments are large, and finely furniſh'd, and every Window has a Fountain running with ſweet clear Water. The City has ſeparate Wards for every Trade; and theſe are ſhut up every Night by Gates, and by a ſtout Iron Chain by Day to keep off Beaſts of Burthen. In particular here are 20,000 Perſons employ'd in making Scimetars, Sword-blades, Knives, and other Cutlery-Work, Bridles, and a World of other Things in Iron and Steel; all which are in great Requeſt for the fine Temper which the *Barrady* Water gives thoſe Metals. Other Commodities are Wines, Raiſins, Prunes, raw and wrought Silk, and all other Merchandizes of *Turkey*, *Arabia*, and *India*; moſt of which are brought by Caravans to and from *Conſtantinople*, *Egypt*, *India*, *Aleppo*, *Bagdad*, *Mecca*, &c. *European* Wares are moſtly brought by the *Venetians*. On one Side of the City lies that which they call the *Meidan*, or the *Green* (the *Ager Damascenus*), which is a ſpacious Graſs Field, encompass'd with Gardens, and hath a Branch of the *Barrady* running thro' them. They would ſain perſwade us that *ADAM* was created in the Middle of it. On one Side of this *Green* is a ſpacious noble Hoſpital for Pilgrims of all Religions. The Building is ſurrounded with Cloysters adorn'd with ſmall Cupolas, & a great Number of Chambers for Strangers, who are maintain'd at the *Grand Signior's* Charge. Here's likewiſe another Cloyster for Maintenance of poor Scholars, with a Moſque, and handſome Gardens. On another Side is a large Houſe, where they bake Biscuit for thoſe Pilgrims who travel to *Mecca*, and of which the Sultan allows 'em 200 Camels Load, and the like Quantity of Water. Almoſt in the Heart of the City is a high Caſtle, of oval Figure, moſtly of ſquare Stone, and flank'd with 14 large ſquare Towers, in which are ſome Cannon. It hath a Court of Guard, with Arms hung in good Order, and a large arch'd Hall leading to that where the *Divan* ſits, and painted with Gold and Azure in Moſaic, and in the Court are 3 Baſons of excellent Water, a Stream running thro' the whole Fabrick, & filling them and the Ditches round it; which laſt are half a Pike deep, and 20 Paces wide, and have Mulberry-trees & Vines along their Banks. There's but 1 Entrance into it, viz. on the E. Side, with a Drawbridge kept up with Stone Chains of admirable Contrivance, each conſiſting of 16 Links, each Link about 2 fath. long, and 1 and half wide, all cut out of 1 Stone. The walls of the Caſtle and its Towers are 14 f. thick. Here are 1500 Janiſſaries conſtantly; 500 to guard the City, 500 to eſcort the Caravan to *Mecca*, and 500 to attend the *Grand Signior* when he goes to *Bagdad*. The City is govern'd by a Begleberg, who hath 10 Sangiacs under him, beſides Agas, Cadis, and other Officers. The Walls are double, well built, with fair Battlements, flank'd at proper Diſtances with round and ſquare Towers. The inner one is about 4 fath. thick, and the outer 3 and half. They ſtand about 5 f. diſt. and the outer is ſurrounded with a Ditch 5 fath. broad and 2 & half deep. The City hath 8 Gates, adorn'd with Marble Portals curiouſly carv'd and inlaid. On their Inſide is generally a large ſquare Court, adorn'd with fragrant Trees, Fountains, &c. The Streets are arch'd to keep off Sun and Rain, and ſo are moſt of the Suburbs, which are likewiſe adorn'd with many ſtately Houſes, Moſques, and Gardens. The neigh-

bouring Plains are not only fertile and delightful, but famed for a fine Sort of Alabaſter, and a red kind of Bole, or Earth, eſteem'd a ſovereign Remedy againſt the Bite of venomous Creatures, and Fractures of Bones. Some Bunches of their beauteous Grapes weigh from 30 to 40 lb. The Wines are reckon'd heavy, and ſo ſtrong as not to be drinkable without a Mixture of Water. We in Article ANATOLIA and others take Notice of the fine Breed of Sheep in this Country, and of their prodigious Tails; but this particular Territory ſeems to exceed, ſince ſome of theſe Tails weigh 60 lb. And abundance of Milk muſt the Ewes and She-Goats yield, ſince Butter-milk and Whey is the common Drink. They thresh not the Corn, but cut the Straw off with Iron Pincers faſten'd to Wooden Rollers drawn over the Corn by a Horſe. The Corn, ſlipping thro' the Teeth of the Inſtrument, is afterwards ſeparated from the Chaff by throwing it up into the Air. They mix the Straw and Chaff with Barley, and therewith feed their Horſes, ſcarce any Hay being here made, the Meadow-Ground being left for other Cattle. --- DAMASCUS is the Seat of a *Greek* Patriarch, tranſlated hither from *Antioch*. It was the Birth-place of the celebrated *St. John* thence ſurnamed *Damaſcenus*, who alſo died here in 760. All Sorts of Chriſtians are allowed Churches, and their particular Ceremonies, here. The *Greeks* and *Romanists* have their ſeveral Monasteries alſo; but the Patriarch of the former told Mr. *Maundrel* here are not above 1200 of their Communion. *Jews* are in greater Numbers, & have ſtately Synagogues. Other Sects make but little Figure. It may not be immaterial to note, that from the [A] Gardens of *Damaſcus* were originally tranſplanted the Fruit-tree thence call'd the *Damaſcen* (vulg. *Damſon*), and the Roſe thence call'd the *Damaſc* Roſe; and the Branchings of Silks, Stuffs, and Linens, being one of the Inventions of the Inhabitants of this City, at leaſt theſe Sorts of Stuffs being at firſt brought into *Europe* from it, we hence call 'em by the Name of *Damaſks*. We muſt add, Here are we ſtill ſhewn the Gate at which *St. Paul* was let down in a Basket, *Acts* ix. 25. 'Tis about 2 furl. fr. the E. Gate, and at preſent walled up. The Street call'd *Streight*, ver. 11. is about half a Mile long, running from E. to W. thro' the City. It being narrow, and the Houſes jutting out in ſeveral Places on both Sides, you can't have a clear Proſpect of its Length. In it is alſo ſtill ſhewn a Houſe pretended to be that indentical one of *Judas*, with whom *Paul* lodged. *Baumgarten* writes, that as he and his Companions were walking about this City, they ſaw a Houſe very large, & walled round, which was full of Cats; and, having enquired what might be the Occaſion of it, were told by very grave ſerious Men, that it was as follows: That *Mohammed* was very fond of a Cat he had, and uſed to ſtroke, feed, & make much of her: Wherefore his Followers, in Imitation of him, do keep and venerate Cats, &c. We above, at the Beginning, mention'd this City's having been conquer'd and taken by the *Saracens*. We ought here to add, that it was thus beſieged, &c. under the Khalifat of *Omar*, Anno Dom. 634. During this Siege many bloody Battles were fought between the Chriſtian Poſſeſſors and the invading Infidels, in which Numbers of the former bravely and nobly loſt their Lives, in Defence of the Place, and in behalf of their Religion. Among numerous Adventures on theſe Occaſions we have one particular Story ſo very remarkable, & which is ſo entertainingly informing, that I'll not affront any ſenſible Reader with an Apology of my here ſubjoining it to this proper Article, as we have it in *Ockley's Conqueſts of the Saracens*. It is of *Jonas*, a Chriſtian Nobleman of the City. " Whilſt the *Arabians* were beſieging this City, ſome of their Scouts, who were upon Duty, heard the Neighing of a Horſe which was coming out of one of the Gates. The Scouts halted, and ſaid nothing till he came up to them, & then took the Rider Priſoner. Immediately after there came out of the ſame Gate another Perſon on Horſeback, who call'd the Man that was taken Priſoner by his Name. The *Saracens* commanded him to answer him, that he might come up, and be taken alſo: But inſtead of this, the Captive cried aloud in the *Greek* Tongue, *the bird is taken*. The Perſon he ſpoke to underſtood his Meaning perfectly, and returned to the City. The *Saracens*, or *Arabians*, could not tell what he ſaid; but then they knew that they had loſt a Priſoner by his means. This made them conclude to put him to Death; however, after conſidering this Matter, they reſolved

[A] The Garden Walls are of very ſingular Structure. They are built of great Pieces of Earth, made in the Faſhion of Brick, and harden'd in the Sun. In Dimenſion they are Two Yards long each, and ſomewhat more than 2 broad, and half a Yard thick. Two Rows of theſe placed edgeways one upon another make a cheap, expeditious, & (in this dry Country) durable Wall. *Maundrel*.

resolved to carry him to *Khaled* the General, that he might dispose of him as he pleased. *Khaled* asking him who he was? *I am*, replied he, a Nobleman; and I married a young Lady who was dear to me as my Life; but when I sent for her home, her Parents made a slighting Answer, and said they had other Business to mind. Upon this, I found an Opportunity to get to the Speech of her, when we agreed to leave the City in the Evening; and for that Purpose, to give a considerable Sum of Money to the Person who should be on Guard that Night. I, leaving the City first, was surprised by that Man; and to prevent my beloved Wife from falling into their Hands, I cried aloud, the bird is taken. The dear Creature, understanding my Meaning, returned, with her two Servants, into the City; And now, who can blame me for shewing this Tenderness? . . . Says *Khaled*, "What have you to say to the Mohammedan Religion? If you think proper to embrace it, your Wife shall be restored to you as soon as we take the City; if not, you are a dead Man." The poor Wretch, being struck with Terror, renounced the Christian Religion, and made Confession of that of Mohammed in these Words: *I testify that there is but one God; he has no Partner, and Mohammed is the Apostle of God.* He then devoted himself entirely to them, and fought with great Bravery against the Christians. *Damascus* being surrendered, *Jonas* ran in Search of his Beloved; and, upon Enquiry, was told that she immured herself in a Nunnery. As *Jonas* was fallen into the Hands of the *Arabians*, she never expected to set Eyes on him more; and since the only Object she prized in this World was gone, she had resolved to spend the Remainder of her Days in the Contemplation of a better. And when *Jonas* went to the Church where she was, expecting to be received with the utmost Joy, he was very much mistaken; for asking the Motives which had prompted her to take the Veil, and she telling it him; he no sooner discovered himself and informed her that he had changed his Religion; but she treated him with the utmost Contempt and Aversion. She justly concluded, that it was her Duty to renounce him, as he had first renounced the Christian Faith: So that neither the Remembrance of former Love, nor the Consideration of the sad Extremity which had made him become an Apostate, could once move the disconsolate Lady, nor prevail with her to entertain one charitable Thought in his Favour. For this reason, she still resolved to bid adieu to all terrestrial Enjoyments, and never converse with him more: And therefore, when *Thomas* and *Herbis* [Two Christians who commanded in the Town; the former Son-in-law to *Heraclius*] with the rest of the miserable *Damascenes* left the City, she went along with them. *Jonas's* Heart was wounded at her Departure; and therefore he strongly urged *Khaled* to detain her by Force; but the latter answered, "that this could not be done, since they had surrendered themselves; and that all of them must be allowed free Liberty to go whithersoever they pleased." After that *Damascus* was taken, & the Inhabitants had left it, and were upon their March (which the *Saracens* agreed they should continue unmolested) *Khaled* treacherously resolved to pursue them, and seize upon the rich Effects they had been allowed to carry away. *Jonas*, hearing *Khaled's* Design, strongly solicited him to pursue it, and offered to be his Guide. His Thoughts were still fixed on his Wife, and nothing could satisfy him but the Possession of her; so that he was for ever teasing *Khaled* to set out upon the Pursuit of the Christians, which he at last agreed to. *Khaled* and *Jonas* left the City, at the Head of four thousand Horse who were all disguised in the Habit of Christian *Arabs*. These, after a most troublesome March, came up at last with the Christians, who were reposing themselves in a delightful Meadow. Immediately *Khaled* and his *Arabians* fell on the Christians who were headed by *Thomas* and *Herbis*. A sharp Contest ensuing, *Thomas* was killed, and his Forces put to flight. *Jonas*, during the Battle, was got among the Women, in search of his Wife. *Raphi Ebn Omeirah* coming up that Way saw him fighting with his Lady, whom he at last threw with Violence on the Ground, and took her Prisoner. A little after, *Raphi* seized upon the Emperor *Heraclius's* Daughter, *Thomas's* Wife, a young Lady of exquisite Beauty. *Raphi*, having disposed of his Captive, came to the Place where *Jonas* was, and found him bathed in Tears, and his Wife weltering in Blood. *Raphi* asking the sad Occasion of this; *Jonas* wrung his Hands, and cried, *Alas! I am the most miserable Man upon Earth! I came to this Woman, whom I prized above all Things in Life, and would fain have persuaded her to return with me. However, she was deaf to my Intreaties; because I had changed my Religion; and vowing she would go to Constantinople, and there end her Days in a Cloister, I resolved, if I could not persuade*

her by gentle Means, to employ Force; and accordingly threw her down, and took her Prisoner. Seeing herself in my Power, she sat quietly a little while; but drawing out a Knife secretly, she stabbed herself in the Breast before I was aware, and fell dead at my Feet. *Raphi* could not refrain from Tears at this mournful Relation, and said thus to him: "Heaven did not intend that you should live with her, and therefore has provided better for you." What do you mean? Said *Jonas*. I'll shew you, replied *Raphi*, a Captive I have taken; a Lady of wonderful Beauty, and in the richest Attire. I will make you a Present of her, to compensate your Loss. *Jonas* being brought to the Princess, they talked together in Greek, and *Raphi* gave her freely to him. *Khaled* made a horrid Slaughter of the Christians, and being return'd from it, asked *Jonas* what was become of his Wife? who gave him the sad Relation above mentioned. *Khaled*, hearing that the Princess was taken Prisoner, commanded her to be brought into his Presence; when seeing her rare Beauty, graceful Proportion, and charming Mein, he turned his Head aside, and said: *Glory be to thee, O God, who dost make whatever seems fitting to thee!* He then told *Jonas*, that she should be his, in case the Emperor did not redeem her; and *Jonas* accepted his Present very thankfully, after which they set out for *Damascus*. In the Way, a Messenger came from the Emperor, with a Desire that his Daughter might be dismissed. *Khaled* having consulted with *Jonas* about it, agreed to release the Princess; but said to the Messenger, "Tell your Master that there will never be any Peace between us, till I have seized upon every Foot of Land possessed by him; and though I have now sent him his Daughther, I hope to get him one day instead of her." The *Arabians* being returned to *Damascus* were amply rewarded for their Valour. *Abu Obediah* gave *Jonas* a considerable Sum of Money for him to purchase another Wife: But *Jonas* answered in a very melancholy Tone of Voice, that he would never entertain any such Thoughts whilst in this World; & that his next Wife should be one of those black-ey'd Beauties mentioned in the Koran. He continued among the *Saracens*, and did them great Service; till at last, being shot in the Breast at the Battle of *Yermuk*, he breathed his last.

The late ingenious Mr. *John Hughes* made this Story the Subject of his Tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*. The Poet, according to the Liberty which many Criticks allow Tragick Writers, has disguised the Name of some of the Characters in his Drama, he changing the Name of *Jonas* into that of *Phocyas*, &c. and has also made a great many Alterations in the Incidents, particularly in the Close of this Story, he representing *Phocyas* dying in the most gallant manner; previous to which he supposes a Reconciliation between him and his beloved *Eudocia*, as he calls her. Mr. *Hughes* has drawn the Passion between these two Lovers in the strongest Light, and finely heightened the Distress. How tender are the Lines, where *Eudocia* agrees to leave *Damascus* secretly with *Phocyas*, who addresses her thus.—

Phocyas. Fear not; — thy Innocence will be our Guard.

I've thought already how to shape our Course.

Some pitying Angel will attend thy Steps,

Guide thee unseen, and charm the sleeping Foe,

Till thou art safe! — O, I have suffer'd nothing;

Thus gaining thee, and this great generous Proof,

How blest am I in my Eudocia's Love!

My only Joy, farewell! —

Eudocia. I have no Friend but thee — yet thee I'll call

Father, Friend, Lover, Guardian! — Thou art all.

How pleasing is *Eudocia's* Soliloquy in the Garden, at the Opening of the Scene whence the Verses above are taken:

Eudocia. Why must we meet by Stealth like guilty Lovers?

But 'twill not long be so — What Joy 'twill be

To own my Hero in his ripen'd Honours,

And hear applauding Crowds pronounce me blest!

Sure he'll be here — See! the fair rising Moon,

E're Day's remaining Twilight scarce is spent,

Hangs up her ready Lamp, and with mild Lustre

Drives back the hovering Shades! Come Phocyas, come,

This gentle Season is a Friend to Love,

And now methinks I cou'd with equal Passion

Meet thine, and tell thee all my secret Soul.

How fine are *Phocyas's* Reflections upon Death, after *Khaled* has threatened to take away his Life:

Phocyas.

What art thou, O thou great mysterious Terror?

The Way to thee we know; Diseases, Famine,

Sword, Fire, and all thy ever — open Gates

That Day and Night stand ready to receive us.

*But what's beyond them? — Who will draw that Veil?
Yet Death's not there — No; 'tis a Point of Time,
The Verge 'twixt mortal and immortal Being.
It mocks our Thought! On this Side all is Life;
And when we've reach'd it, in that very Instant
'Tis past the thinking of! O, if it be
The Pangs, the Throes, the agonizing Struggle
When Soul and Body part, sure I have felt it,
And there's no more to fear.*

How movingly has the Poet described in Act IV. Scene II. the Interview between Phocyas and Eudocia, in the Convent, after Damascus was taken; as also their last Interview, at the Conclusion of the Tragedy, when the Lovers are reconciled, and Phocyas dies. . . With how much Tendernefs does Phocyas address his mournful Fair-one, after she had bid him rise:

Phocyas. *Never — No, here I'll lay my Burthen down;
I've try'd its Weight, nor can support it longer.
Take thy last Look; if yet thy Eyes can bear
To look upon a Wretch accurst, cast off
By Heav'n and thee — A little longer yet
And I am mingled with my Kindred Dust,
By thee forgotten and the World. —*

How beautiful are the Lines in which he craves her to pardon him.

Phocyas. *Say only thou forgiv'st me — O Eudocia!
No longer now my dazzled Eyes behold thee
Thro' Passion's Mists; my Soul now gazes on thee,
And sees thee lovelier in unfading Charms,
Bright as the shining Angel Host that stood!
Whilst I — but there it smarts —*

And how mournful are the Lines, when Phocyas draws out, in Eudocia's Presence, the Arrow from his Breast, and dies:

Phocyas. *Then all is done. —*

'Twas the last Pang — At length

I've given up thee, and the World now is-nothing.

The Catastrophe in the Tragedy is quite different from what we find it in the true History; the former supposing that Phocyas dies bravely in the Defence of his Countrymen: but that Eudocia lives, and vows to keep the Remainder of her Days in a Convent at Constantinople.

DAMBEA Lake, in Abissinia, or Ethiopia, Africk, call'd by the Natives *Bahr Tzana* (or *Sea of Tzana*) from its chief Island, lies in the Kingdom of *Dambea*, under lat. 13. and about 100 m. from the Head of the Nile, which falls into it on the W. Side, & comes out at the S. E. without mixing its Waves with or increasing its Bulk by it. It's computed about 30 leag. long, 12 broad, and 150 round, exclusive of Bays, Creeks, &c. Its Water is clear, sweet, wholesome, and breeds Variety of Fish, and Sea-Horses, which sometimes come ashore and do much Mischief. It has about 21 Islands, some pretty large, pleasant, and fertile; and in 7 or 8 are old Monasteries, which appear to have been sumptuous; and, what's a greater Rarity, they have fine Orange and Citron Trees, which are scarce to be met with in the whole Empire. *Dek*, one of those Islands, is a Place of Confinement for State Prisoners. This Lake is navigable, and they sail on it in flat-bottom'd Boats made of Jonks or Bamboes, which grow here along the Banks as well as on those of the Nile.

DAMBEA Kingdom, just above mention'd, lies N. of *Gojama*, being parted from it by the Nile & the Lake *Dambea*, with *Sennar* or *Nubia* N. *Tigra* and *Dancali* E. and *Changalia* and *Agas* W. 'Tis one of the flattest Territories in all Abissinia, insomuch that 'tis frequently overflow'd by the said Lake, as well as by the Rivers thro' it from the higher Lands, which is what seldom happens in other Parts of Ethiopia, and on which Account 'tis intersected almost every where with Ditches and Canals. Its Length from E. to W. is about 90 m. and from N. to S. 36, exclusive of the Lake, or inclusive 70. Its chief Mountain *Dancas*, on the E. Confines, is very high, and hath a spacious Plain on Top, on which the Emperor resided with a numerous Court, &c. And here was a stately Palace for the Portuguese Patriarch *Mendez*, a Monastery for the Jesuits, and about 900 Stone Huts, cover'd with Straw, for the Soldiers attending on the Emperor. Opposite to this Mountain is another, extraordinary high and steep, whither the Natives used to flee when attack'd by Enemies. Writers differ as to the Cities, many or few, &c. wherefore we are at a Loss whom to follow in the Case. 'Tis agreed that it's govern'd by a Viceroy, with Title of *Dambea Cantiba*, who has 14 Districts under him.

DAMBEA Town, Capital of the foregoing, is sit. at the

Head of the Lake, 300 m. W. of the Red Sea, E. lon. 34. lat. 15. Salmon.

DAMGARTEN, in Royal or Swedish *Pomerania*, 14 m. W. of *Stralsund*, is a strong Town on a Bay of the Baltic, towards the Frontiers of *Mecklemburg*, where the Swedish Officers exact Toll from Travellers, as they do also at *Trebefts* in the Neighbourhood, both which Towns were claimed by the Duke of *Mecklemburg* at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but in vain. *Sanfon* places it on the River *Recknitz* to N. W. of its Influx into the Gulph, and over against *Ribnitz* in *Mecklemburg*. 'Twas fortified with a Tower in 1258, & has a Castle. The *Suedes* took it in 1630, as did the *Imperialists* in 1637; but next Year restor'd it to the *Suedes*, who in 1712 march'd thro' the Morasses here, which were thought unpassable even in Height of Summer. In 1715 'twas taken by the *Danes* and *Prussians*.

DAMIATA, *Damietta*, or *Dumiatia*, in Lower Egypt, stands on 1 of the E. Branches of the Nile, on the E. Side, about 10 m. above the Mouth of it (into the Mediterranean), and about 90 E. of *Alexandria*, E. lon. 31. 45. lat. 31. 30. This Branch, and that call'd the *Pelusiatic* or utmost Eastern (the Scripture River of Egypt) form a Kind of small Delta, or triangular Island, on the W. Angle of which this City is situate. 'Tis one of the most considerable for Trade in the whole Territory about it, and the most fertile in all Egypt, it being, besides Corn, Vines, &c. full of Cassia, Orange, Lemon, Date, and other Trees, bearing the finest Fruits most plentifully. 'Tis reckon'd one of the Keys of Egypt, is large, tho' now ill built, and hath about 25,000 Inhabitants, without reckoning a good, large, & populous Town on the other Side the River, chiefly inhabited by Sailors & Fishermen, and a much greater Number of Strangers which resort daily from all Parts for Traffick. But it hath undergone such dreadful Catastrophes, that 'tis no Wonder it makes no better Figure than it does. It fell with the rest of Egypt under the Yoke of the *Saracens*, who held it till 1218, when the Crusaders laid Siege to it, and took it the next Year; but had scarce held it 3 Years, when those Infidels letting out the Water about them, forced them to abandon it. *Lewis* surnam'd *Saint*, King of France, regain'd it in 1249. but having been taken Prisoner about a Year after was forced to restore it for his Ransom. The *Saracens* then, 'tis said, burnt it, that it might be no more such a Bone of Contention. It soon recover'd, and is now a Place of great Trade, and Seat of an Archbishop under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. *Copts* and *Greeks* here settled have each a Church and free Exercise of Religion. The Town yet wants a good Key upon the River. It is surrounded with old broken Walls, save to Water-side, and hath a long Street from thence quite to the other End of the Town in a strait Line, in which are rich Warehouses and other Buildings, irregularly built. The Point towards Sea is defended by a large square Tower; but hath little or no Artillery; and the opposite Point has still an old Fort, but very much decay'd, and without Cannon. The Town is under the Government of an Aga, Cadi, and Sub-Bachi, all 3 appointed by the Basia of the Province, who exacts Part of their Income, &c. The Inhabitants are severally employ'd in Manufactures, particularly of a fine Linen Cloth, of all Colours, in great Request. But they so abhor Strangers, especially *Europeans* (on Account of the Crusado, or Holy War, the chief Scene of which in Egypt was hereabout), that they can scarce let them pass along without Insult. Some have confounded *Damietta* with old *Pelusium*, or suppos'd it to have been rear'd from its Ruins; but *Lucas* and *Shaw* have confuted them, and proved it the same with ancient *Thamiathis*, of which Name *Damietta* (D being put for Th) is but a Corruption.

DAMMARTIN, or *Dampmartin*, in the District of *Goelle*, in the Isle of France, is sit. on a Hill between *Meaux* to N. and *Senlis* to S. about 9 m. from each. On the other Side, near the Road to *Soissons*, are the Remains of the famous Castle of *Dammartin*, so often mention'd in History. This Town is the Seat of a Bailiwick. It had Title of Earldom, but was forfeited to the Crown by the Condemnation of the celebrated Marshal *de Montmorenci* in 1632.

DAMME, a Fortrefs of Dutch Flanders, 4 m. N. E. of *Bruges*, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 51. 15.

DAMPIER'S STREIGHT. See NEW GUINEY.

DAMVILLE, in the Diocese of *Evreux*, Normandy, France, is a large Borough with Title of Duchy, situate on the River *Itou*.

DAMVILLIERS, in French *Luxemburgh*, is sit. in a Marshy Ground, within the District of *Verdun*, in Lorraine, (to which it formerly belong'd) 12 m. S. of *Montmedy*, 30 W. of *Thionville*,

ville, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 49. 30. The French under Lewis XIII. took it for the last Time in 1639, and improved its Fortifications. And 'twas given to them by the House of Austria, by the Treaty of the Pyrenees, and after dismantled by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

DAN Tribe had their Portion of the Land of Promise thus situate. The Philistine and Judah on S. Benjamin E. Ephraim & the Half Tribe of Manasseh N. and the Mediterranean W. Shaw tells us this District is plain and level, but not so fruitful as that of the said Half Tribe, having in most Parts less Depth of Soil, and bordereth on the Sea Coast in a Range of Mountains.

DAN City hath the said Name given it in Gen. xiv. 14. and Deut. xxxiv. 1. But it must in these Places be taken proleptically; for the Name was not given to the Place till a long while after, as we learn from Judges xviii. For the Danites being too streighten'd in their own Tribe, & seeking for a new Habitation, those of Zorah and Eshtaol armed 600 of their Men, who march'd to Laish (a considerable Town, whose rich Inhabitants, like those of Zidon, liv'd in a careless Security, without Magistrates, Soldiery, or Strength), took it, destroy'd its Inhabitants, burnt the City, rebuilt the same, and call'd it DAN, after the Name of their Progenitor. So that this City DAN was called Laish in the Times of Abraham and Moses, and must therefore be supposed to be in those Parts of Scripture us'd but by After-Transcribers, when it had receiv'd such new Name. In Jos. xix. 47, it is, with some Variation, call'd Leshem, being probably the same with Lashab in Gen. x. 19. as one of the Borders of the Land of Canaan. This City was sit. at the Head of the Jordan, and after it receiv'd such its new Name was usually accounted the utmost N. Border of the Land of Israel, as Beersheba was the S. Whence the Expression From Dan to Beersheba, to denote the whole Length of the Holy Land from N. to S. Here it was that Jeroboam placed one of his golden Calves. By Gentile Writers it was call'd Paneas from the adjoining Spring Paneum, or Panion (mention'd in Article JORDAN). This Dan, with its Territory, was given by Augustus to Herod the Great, who left it to Philip, his youngest Son, together with the Tetrarchy of Iturea and Trachonitis, to which it adjoin'd; and he repairing and beautifying it made it his Capital, or at least his Residence, giving it the Name of *Cæsarea Philippi*, the *Cæsarea* of Philip, partly to curry Favour with Tiberius Cæsar, partly to preserve the Memory of himself, and partly to distinguish it from the *Cæsarea* mention'd Acts x. 1. lying on the Mediterranean, of which we have given an Article from Josephus & other Writers. For somewhat more of this Philip's *Cæsarea*, see Article CÆSAREA PHILIPPI.

DAN-JAAN, mention'd II. Sam. xxiv. 6. is allow'd by Commentators to be no other than the DAN just foregoing, and thought to be here call'd Dan-jaan from its Neighbourhood to the Woods of Libanus.

DAN, one of the Rivers in Cheshire, which rises near Macclesfield, and falls into the Weaver at Northwich.

DANAGAR, or ANDANAGAR, a City in the inland Part of Decan Proper, in the Peninsula of India within Ganges, lies 100 m. E. from the Coast, 15 leag. N. from Visapur, and 35 E. of Chaul, E. lon. 75. 20. lat. 19. 20. Heylin calls it a beautiful and flourishing City; and Mr. Finch says 'twas taken by the Natives from the Moguls in 1510. when the latter had full 500,000 Men in the Field. Ogilby says, that, because of its delightful Situation in the midst of charming Gardens, 'twas formerly the Residence of the Kings of Golconda, on the Borders of which it is placed by Luys on the River Guenga. He thinks that, notwithstanding what Heylin and others have said of the Palace of Decan, its strong and fine Buildings, and the Silk Dresses of its Inhabitants, and its being the Metropolis of this Province, they have mistaken it for Danagar; and it's certain we have no such Town as Decan in our Maps.

DANBURY, near Chelmsford, Essex, upon a high Hill, on Top whereof stands its Church with a tall Spire, which is a Sea-mark.

DANBY, in the N. Riding, Yorkshire, between Cleveland and Blackmore-Forest, at the S. of a River that runs into the Esk. It gave Title of Earl to Henry Lord Danvers in the Reign of K. Cha. I. and in the next to Tho. Osborn, who was by K. William III. created Duke of Leeds, Ancestor of the present Duke.

DANCALI, Dancale, Dangale, a Territory & Kingdom on the Coasts of Abex, (or Ajan) Africa, which extends from Barnagass to the Straights of Babelmandel and beyond, and is bounded on N. and E. by the Red Sea, S. by the Kingdom of Dwaro and Ghedm, and W. by those of Tigra and

Angor. It is under the Turkish Dominion as well as the rest of the Habassine Coast, and is particularly noted for its Salt Mines, which yield such Quantities that it's continually convey'd on Camels into other Countries. The River Hanazo has its Spring on the S. W. Confines of it, and divides it from Dwaro, Ghedm, and Barragian. But the Soil is mostly dry, sandy, barren, the Plains intersected with high Mountains, of which the Ridge Al-mondab are the most considerable, and form its Limits E. The whole Country labours under great Scarcity of Water, especially in Winter; and what they're forced to dig for is saltish. Scarce any Thing grows here but some wild Herbs which feed Goats, its only 4-footed Inhabitants. It has a Sea-port Town called Bailar, and several other Towns, the most considerable of which is Vella the Capital, Korkora, and Manadell. The Part wherein are the above-mention'd Mines is called The Land of Salt.

DANDA, a Portuguese Factory on Bombay Coast, India, according to Corneille stands on the River Derri, which enters the Sea near the Isles by the Portuguese call'd Quemadas. 'Tis a pretty large Town, with handsome Streets, 9 leag. from the Mountains of Ballagate. M. de Lisle makes it a Village between Chaul on N. and Dabul S. about 5 Hours Sail from both. It's reckon'd by others 45 m. S. E. from Bombay, and 9 leag. fr. Goa, to which it drives good Trade.

DANDE, a River of Congo, Africk, is capable of receiving Vessels of 100 Tons.

DANDERA, the antient TENTYRA, a City in the Thebais, or Upper Egypt, justly obtains a Place here for its very remarkable Remains of beautiful, curious, & magnificent Antiquities. For there are yet standing Part of a Temple, or Palace, of surprising Height & Dimensions. The Back Part of this Structure is a vast Wall, without any Windows, built of large Stones of greyish Granite, cover'd with Basso Relievo's bigger than the Life, representing the ant. Egyptian Deities, with all their Attributes, in different Attitudes: Two Lions of white Marble, as big as Horses, stand above half the Length of their Bodies out of the Wall. The Side is about 300 Paces long, fill'd also with Sculptures of the same Kind, and has 3 Lions jutting out, of the same Size with the former. The Front of this glorious Edifice exposes to View, in the Midst, a Porch sustain'd by square Pilasters of a prodigious Size; a large Piazza supported by 3 Rows of Columns, one of which 8 Men can hardly fathom, extends itself on each Side of the Porch, and bears up a flat Roof, made of Stones of 6 or 7 f. broad, and of an extraordinary Length. This Roof appears to have been formerly painted, and some Colours, which Time has spared, are still to be perceived. The Columns, made of great Stones of Granite, and full of Hieroglyphics in Relief, have each, on their Cornice, a Capital compos'd of 4 Womens Heads, with their Head-dresses, set Back to Back, and appearing like the Faces of a double Janus. These Heads are of a Proportion suitable to the Columns: There is above them an Abacus of a square Stone, of about 6 f. high, somewhat longer than it is broad, which supports the Roof. A Kind of Cornice, of a singular Construction, runs all round this Piazza; and in the Middle, over the Porch, there are two great Serpents interwoven, whose Heads rest on two large Wings extended on each Side. Tho' these Columns are above half buried in the Ruins, yet one may judge of their Height by their Circumference; and according to the Proportions of Architecture, they ought to be, at least, 44 or 45 f. high, and 120 including the Basis with the Capital. From this Porch one enters directly into a large square Hall, where there are 3 Doors, opening into different Apartments which lead still into others, supported also by a great many fine Columns, tho' dark and full of Rubbish. As this Edifice is almost entirely buried on one Side under the Ruins and Heaps of Stones, which have form'd a Kind of Mountain, one may easily get up to the Top; and to give some Idea of its Dimensions, it is sufficient to say that the Arabs had formerly built a very large Town upon it, the Ruins of which are still to be seen. At some Distance from the Front there is a large Arch of a beautiful Order of Architecture, and above 40 f. high, which seems to have been the first Gate. The Tradition of the Country is, that this was a Temple of Serapis; which seems to be confirm'd by a Greek Inscription on the Frize, wherein the Name of that Deity appears; but the whole is so imperfectly taken, that there is no making any certain Judgment of it. They also pretend, that this Temple had as many Windows as there are Days in the Year, and that those Windows were so disposed, that each answering to one of the Degrees of the Ecliptic, the Sun every Day saluted the Deity who presid'd there, thro'

them in Order, one after another. We shall conclude this Article, which is perhaps already too long; with a Reflection made on Occasion of this Structure: That if in such Cities as *Tentyra*, and some others of inferior Note, there are found Monuments of such exquisite Beauty and Grandeur, what ought we to think of those erected in the principal Cities, which were the ordinary Residence of the Kings; as *Thebes*, *Memphis*, and *Alexandria*? And how great an Idea ought we to entertain of the Power and Magnificence of the antient Inhabitants of *Egypt*?

DANE-COURT, in the Parish of *Chilham*, *Kent*.

DANE-END, *Hertfordshire*, on the S. Side of the *Waldens*, where the *Danes* are supposed to have done or suffered something remarkable. *Norden* says their Incursions were stopped here by a signal Defeat.

DANESMOOR. See *EDGECOTT*.

DANIA, the old Name of *Denmark*, which it took from *Dan*, the Son of *Humelus*, King of the *Goths*, who was the Founder of the *Danish* Kingdom. See *DENMARK*.

DANIELS, near *Sandon*, in *Hertfordshire*.

DANMONII. That Part of *Britain* which extends far to W. and is bounded on N. by the *Severn Sea*, S. by the *British Ocean*, and W. by *St. George's Chanel*, was antiently inhabited by those *Britons* who are by *Solinus* call'd *DUNMONII*, by *Ptolemy* *DOMNONII*, & in more correct Copies *DANMONII*. In this Tract, or as we may call it *Peninsula*, now comprehending *CORNWALL* and *DEVON*, the following Places are mention'd by *Ptolemy*: The Estuary *Vexalla*, formed by the Conflux of the 2 Rivers *Pedredus* & *Ivellus*, now the *Parret* and *Ill*; the Promontory of *Hercules*, about half Way between that Estuary and another Promontory call'd by him *Bolerium*, [See its Article] now the *Land's End*. Not far from this shoots out to S. the Promontory *Danmonium*, or *Ocrinum*, now the *Lizard*. On the S. Coast are reckon'd *Voliba*, now *Falmouth*; the Mouth of the *Tamara*, now the *Tamar*, on which stands *Plymouth*; the Mouth of the *Isca*, now the *Ex*. Inland Places were *Isca Danmoniorum*, now *Exeter*; *Tamara*, now *Tavistock*; *Uxella*, now *Lestwithiel*. *Danmonii Orientales*, or the *Eastern Danmonii*, were the People of the present *Devonshire*.

DANEBERG, in the Duchy of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, *Germany*, stands on the most E. Part of the Duchy, on the River *Jetze*, 6 m. fr. its Influx into the *Elbe*, 33 S. E. of *Lunenbourg*, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 53. 25. 'Tis the chief Town of the rich and fertile County of its Name, which was given by its Count, in 1462, to *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele*, and yielded by the latter to the House of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, for their Pretensions to the City of *Brunswick*. The *Germans* write it *Daunnenburg*, i. e. a Mountain of *Fir-Trees*. This Country lies along the *Elbe*, having *Mecklenburg* on the N. the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* E. & S. & the Duchy of *Lunenbourg* W.

DANTSEY, *Wilts*, near *Malmsbury*, on the same River with *Danby*, gave Title of Baron, in the Reign of K. *James I.* to *Henry Danvers*, the above-mentioned Earl of *Danby*; whose Brother being attainted of High-Treason at the Restoration, for having been one of the Judges at the Trial of *Charles I.* this Manor was given to *James* Duke of *York*, who settled it in Dowry on his second Consort, Q. *Mary*. On his Abdication, it became a second Time forfeited, when K. *William* conferred it on *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough*. 'Tis remarked, that this Parish is all one Manor, and very rich Pasture; so that here is made excellent Cheese, not inferior to that of *Cheddar*, which indeed is its only Commodity. 'Tis thought, that when all the Lives drop upon which this Manor is leased out, it will, at a Rack-Rent, amount to at least 3000 l. a Year. Here is a good old Mansion-house, with Gardens like those of *Peterborough-House* on *Parsons-Green*, and a fine Park, well timbered, tho', by the Lowness of its Situation, the Place is often overflowed. Yet here is no good Water, either for Washing or Brewing; nor is there any Spring but a Chalybeat-one, which turns to no Account, because of the bad Roads hereabouts; so that this Place was never visited by either Party in the Civil Wars. Here is a neat Church with one of the best built high square Towers in the Kingdom raised at the Expence of one of the Lords of *Dantsey*. The first of them, that was Earl of *Danby*, founded and endowed an Almshouse and a Free-School here.

DANTZICK, or *Dantzic*, (call'd *Gdanek* by the Natives, *Danske* by the *Poles*, *Dantiscum*, or *Gedanum* in *Latin*) in the Palatinate of *Polish Pomerania*, of which it's the Capital, stands on a Branch of the *Weissel*, about 4 m. above where it falls into the *Baltick*, 24 N. W. of *Marienburg*, 35 W. from *Elbing*; 84 N. fr. *Thorn*, 175 E. fr. *Stetin* and N. fr. *Gnesna*,

154 N. W. fr. *Warsaw*, and 256 N. fr. *Cracow*; E. lon. 19. 7. lat. 54. 20. It's a Bishopric under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, a Free Imperial City, and one of the *Hans Towns*. It's hardly credible how this City has changed Masters, & how much has been extorted from it, especially in the late Northern War. In the 9th Century 'twas reckon'd the chiefest Place in the World for fishing up of *Amber*. But we can't spare Room for its History further back than 1655. And then, when *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, overran all *Poland*; this was the only City which refused to open its Gates to him. In 1656. they vigorously repulsed the *Swedes*, and adhered to the Interest of King *John Casimir*; which retrieved the almost desperate State of his Affairs, when the *Swedes* were in Possession of most of the Kingdom. In 1697. it declared for K. *Augustus*; at the same Time that his Competitor the Prince of *Conti* was in its Harbour with a Squadron of *French* Men of War, and own'd as King by the Great Marshal of *Lithuania*; and next Year K. *Augustus* was receiv'd here with great Solemnity, and presented with 1,000,000 Rixdollars, instead of the Quarters he demanded for 3000 Men. At the same Time *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, fold the Ships which had been taken by his Cruisers; and in 1701. they were obliged to pay him 400,000 Livres, and beg Pardon for opposing his Prince of *Conti*. In 1703. *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden* forc'd them to pay 400,000 Florins, renounce K. *Augustus*, pay him the Royal Revenues, and a considerable Sum besides. That Year they put themselves under Protection of the King of *Prussia*; and agreed to pay 600,000 Florins more to his Troops, which they receiv'd for a Garrison. In 1705. the *Swedes* exacted 150,000 Florins more of them, and made them deliver up the Equipage left there by K. *Augustus*. In 1706. the Queen of *England*, States General, & King of *Prussia*, made a League to protect it. In 1707. they were forced to own K. *Stanislaus*, for which the *Muscovites* block'd up their City, and plunder'd its Territory. In 1708. they were obliged to pay the *French* King 40,000 Rixdollars for the Loss sustain'd by the Prince of *Conti* and the Abbat de *Polignac* at *Oliwa*, in the Neighbourhood. In 1709. above 40,000 of the Inhabitants died of the Plague, and the City was again obliged to own K. *Augustus*, who demanded a great Sum, and threaten'd to attack 'em if they refused it; but they prevented it by laying the adjoining Country under Water. In 1714. they paid the Czar 100,000 Rixdollars on his Promise to make no farther Demands; yet in 1717 he made them afresh both of Money and Ships, and quarter'd Troops on their Lands to enforce it; but by the Mediation of the King of *Prussia*, &c. he contented himself with 140,000 Rixdollars, and promised to quit their Territories. Yet he quarter'd Troops on them in 1718. In 1734. soon after the Coronation of the present K. *Augustus III.* this City was besieged by the *Poles* and *Russians* united, in order to drive out the Primate and his Adherents, who had favour'd the Claim of *Stanislaus*, & given him Shelter; and in July that Year it was obliged to surrender, after the *Russians* had destroy'd the Town-house, several Churches, and a great Part of the City, with their Bombs and red-hot Balls. At the same Time *French* Succours landing in the Road, the *Russians*, to prevent their Subsistence and Shelter, beat down & set Fire to all the Buildings for 6 m. round; on which they reimbar'd. By Capitulation the Magistrates were oblig'd to acknowledge K. *Augustus*, ask Pardon both of him and the Czarina, and purchase the Continuance of their Privileges by an immense Deposit of 4,000,000 Rixdollars to the *Russian* General Count *Munich*. --- Thus *Dantzick*, tho' call'd a Free City, is a Member of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and has been obliged to take Part in the Contentions for that Crown; and the Citizens, being very rich, have been always made to pay dearly for it, especially by the *Swedes* and *Russians*. --- It is now a large, well-built, rich, populous City, the chief Staple of *Poland* for Import and Export, the greatest Emporium of the *Baltick*, and perhaps one of the greatest Granaries in *Europe*; it being such a famous Mart that vast Fleets of Ships come hither every Year from *Holland* for Corn, little else being us'd in *Holland* or *Zealand*. Except *London* and *Amsterdam*, it equals, if not excels, any other City in these Parts of *Europe*. The City is divided into 3 Parts, govern'd by 3 distinct Senators, the *Voorstadt*, or Fore City; the *Altstadt*, or Old City; the *Rechtstadt*, or Emperor's City; all encompassed with high Walls so broad that Coaches easily go round on them. The Fortifications are of vast Extent, but being commanded by 2 Hills on S. W. they can't stand a Siege. A Canal goes thro' the City, which is generally cover'd with Merchant-Ships. 'Tis water'd by the River *Motlau* and the *Rodau*, on which are several

several Mills. One, on the *Rodain*, yields the State above 4300 *l. Sterl.* a Year, besides what it brings the Proprietors. The Houses are partly built of Stone, part of Brick, generally 6 or 7 Stories high. The Publick Buildings are very fair. *St. Mary's* Church is a stately Edifice, with 48 Altars, 3722 Windows, and a Font made at *Antwerp*, that cost 5000 *l.* It has a magnificent Town-house with a very lofty Spire. The Arsenal, Exchange, Square of *S. Dominic*, and a College of Jesuits, are noble Structures. Here are 20 Parishes in City and Suburbs. One half belongs to the Crown, the other to the City. They've 3 Magazines well furnished with Ammunition and other Stores, and many Granaries of 7 or 9 Stories, with Funnels to let the Corn down fr. one to t'other, which saves a great deal of Labour and Charge. They are encompassed with Water, so that Ships lie close to them to take in their Lading; and no Houses are suffer'd to be near them for Fear of Fire. The chief Export is of Corn brought from *Poland*, of which 'tis computed that 730,000 Tuns, or 365000 Lasts of Wheat are shipped hence one Year with another. The Citizens have the sole Privilege of buying up the Corn as soon as it enters the Harbour. The Magistrates set a Price upon it: But that the Country People, the Sellers, may not be impos'd on, and delay'd, the Citizens are oblig'd to buy the whole Quantity which the Boats bring in, let it be what it will. Tho' this City takes off a great Quantity of the Manufactures of *Great Britain*, yet the *Dutch*, sending so many Ships for Corn to *Dantzick*, which must go empty away if they have no Goods to carry, (so that the Freight costs them nothing) have of Course the chief Trade; and the heavy Goods of *Great Britain*, such as Tobacco, Sugar, Rice, &c. are supply'd much cheaper by the *Dutch*: So that the *English* Trade here is less profitable than formerly. And yet *English* Goods are imported hither, and sent up into *Poland*, as much or more than ever. *Dantzick* is the chief Market to which the *Dutch* & *Scots* send their pickled Herrings, which are so good a Merchandize in *Poland*, that, 'tis said, the *Dutch* sell at *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, & *Koningsberg*, 14000 Tons of Herrings every Year, besides the great Quantities which *Scotland* also sends thither. The *Dutch* send Juniper-Spirits, Salt, Sulphur, Whale-fins and Train-oil; and would send more of the latter were it not for the great Quantity of Oil which the *Dantzickers* raise from the smaller Sort of Sturgeon and other Fish, and from Linseed, Rapeseed, &c. The *Dantzickers* too export Pot-ashes, Sturgeon, *Polish* Linen, Sail-cloth, & great Quantities of Spruce Canvas, which is used for Sails of small Shipping in *England*, and even in *Spain* and *Italy*. The *Dutch*, who bring Herrings and *E. India* Goods, fetch great Quantities of *Polish* Sheeps Wool hence, which is the best in all the Northern World, save the *English* and *Irish*, and which they employ in their Cloth Manufacture. The *French* also bring some of it away, and would more if they found not Means to get it on easy Terms from *England* and *Ireland*. The *Polish* Wool is also exported to *Germany* and *Sweden*. The *Dantzickers* have a Wine of that Sort they call *Tockay*, tho' 'tis no other than the *Polish* Wines of the Mountains of *Cracow* and *Podolia*: And they import great Quantities of *Holland* Gin, which is much drank in *Poland*. Some of the best *E.-Country* Plank (as we call it), or Oaken Plank, for Ship-building, is brought hence as well as from *Koningsberg* and *Stetin*, and comes down the *Vistula* and *Oder* out of *Great Poland*. Other *Dutch* Cargoes generally consist of *English* Woollen Manufactures, and the Sugars & Tobaccos of *English* Colonies, with *French* Silks, Wine, and Brandy. One Half of the Port-Customs has belong'd to the Kings of *Poland* since the Reign of *Sigismund Augustus*. The Harbour is not deep, so that large Ships can scarce come up to the City. They have no Men of War, but abundance of Merchant Ships of 300 Tons, and 30 or 40 Guns. They've 200 Soldiers in constant Pay, can easily maintain 12000, and have sometimes had an Army of 60000. The Inhabitants are computed above 200,000, mostly *Germans*. The *Scots* were allow'd to be Freemen of the Town, and had greater Privileges than other Foreigners, in Consideration of the great Service they did the City under Conduct of one of the Family of *Douglas* against the *Poles* in a Siege: And one of the Suburbs, being mostly inhabited by *Scots*, is called *Scotland*. The Arms of that Nation was also set up over the Gate whence they sally'd on the *Poles*, & continued there till lately the Gate was rebuilt. The *Scots* Pedlars buy their Goods at *Dantzick*, & travel with them all over *Poland*, which so swarms with them that there are not, 'tis said, less than 30,000 always travelling there; some think 'em twice as many. According to the Report of Sir *J. Denham* & Mr.

Killigrew, who were sent fr. *Engl.* to take their Number in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* they were then reckon'd 53000: And those Gentlemen having *K. Charles's* Commission, and the *K. of Poland's* License, to tax them by Poll, brought home 10000 *l. Sterl.* besides Charges of Journey. They travel some on Foot, others with 3, 4, or 5 Horses; and stay as many Days with free Entertainment at the Houses of the Nobility till they and their Friends are accommodated with what they want. Tho' the Town be under the Protection of *Poland*, yet 'tis govern'd by its own Magistrates, in Form of a Republick. They've 4 Proconsuls or Burgomasters, out of whom the King names a Burgrave to represent him in the Senate, and sign Sentences of Death. The Senators are *chose*, but *continue for Life*, and 4 of them are *Calvinists*. 100 Burghers are chosen to inspect the Conduct of the Senate, and join with them in chusing the Ministers. The Magistrates determine all Criminal Causes without Appeal, and all Civil ones not exceeding 1000 *Livres*; and if any appeal to the Tribunal of *Poland* he must lay down 100 Guilders in the Town-house, which prevents Frequency of such. The 100 Burghers, who join with the Senate in imposing Taxes, represent the Grievances of the People, and maintain their Privileges. When the King comes hither, he's allow'd to bring only a few Guards, and is treated by the City 3 Days. They've a Secretary always at Court to take Care of their Interests & Right of Coinage. The Money, which they can coin without the King's Leave, has his Effigies on one Side, the City Arms on the other. Their Gold Coin is a Ducat, worth 2 Rixdollars or *French* Crowns. Their Silver Coin is an Ourt, about as big as a *French* Fifteen-pence, and is worth 18 Gros of *Dantzick* or 30 Gros of *Polish* Money. Besides these there are the Choustaque, which is worth 6 Gros of *Dantzick*, and 10 Gros of *Polish*; and the Chelons, of which 3 make a Gros, and 18 make 30 Gros of *Polish* Chelons. The Ducat, which is worth 12 Franks of *Polish* Chelons, is worth but 7 of *Dantzick*. 5 Choustagues, or an Ourt and 2 Choustagues, make a Livre of *Dantzick*, because 5 Choustagues make 30 Gros, and 30 Gros make *Twenty-pence*. This Valuation may be useful on Occasion, because the Bankers take all Opportunities to impose on Strangers. Here's a College with Professors of all Faculties; but they give not the Degree of *Dr.* The Jurisdiction of the City is about 40 m. round. It sends 2 Deputies to the Dyet of *Poland*. The Establish'd Religion has been *Lutheranism* since 1525. *Calvinists* are numerous, and allow'd Freedom of Worship; as are some Anabaptists and Papists. The famous Geographer *Philip Cluverius* was a Native of this City.

DANUBE, or *Danaw*, by the *Germans* pronounced *Thonaw*, also *ISTER*, by far the largest River in *Europe*, (to speak of it the most briefly) has its Rise in *Swabia*, in *Germany*, and flowing thro' that Province, and those of *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Hungary*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Moldavia*, *Bessarabia*, and Part of *Tartary*, and receiving about 60 other Rivers in its Course, falls into the *Euxine Sea* in several Arms. It was once the Boundary between *Sarmatia* and *Germany*; but became afterwards subject to the *Romans* to its very Source under the Emperor *Trajan*. We are told that he established at *Zarmigefothusa*, the Capital of *Sarmatia*, the famed Colony call'd *Ulpia Trajana*, and laid a Bridge (a stupendous Work!) over this great River; of which we shall, under, give some Description, &c. Something more particularly; --- It rises in the *Black Forest*, *Suabia*, in the S. W. of *Germany*, and running N. E. thro' *Suabia*, visits *Ulm*; then running E. thro' *Bavaria* and *Austria*, passes by *Ratisbon*, *Passau*, *Ens*, and *Vienna*; then entering *Hungary* runs S. E. from *Presburg* to *Buda*, and so on to *Belgrade*; after which it divides *Bulgaria* from *Walachia* & *Moldavia*; then through *Bessarabia* discharges itself as aforesaid. To be yet more circumstantially particular and express: --- It rises in *Swabia* near a Village call'd *Tone-Eschingen*, on the Borders of *Alsace*, and in the *Black Forest*; whence tending E. it receives 2 small Rivulets, and soon after divides and incircles the City of *Ulm*, where it begins to be navigable, and having receiv'd the *Iler*, *Guntz*, *Minael*, and *Wernitz*, passes on thro' *Bavaria*, receiving the *Lech* at *Lechmund*, the *Altmul* at *Kelheim*, the *Rab*, *Regen*, *Iffer*, and *In*, watering by the Way *Newburg*, *Ingolstadt*, *Ratisbon*, & *Straubingen*; thence passes it thro' *Austria*, where, having water'd *Lintz*, it is increased by the Rivers *Fraun*, *Ens*, and others, it runs by the Walls of *Vienna*, receiving the small River *Wien*, and afterwards the *Moraw*, pursuing Course still E. into *Hungary*, where it passes *Presburg* and *Gran*; then, tending S. it passes by *Buda* and *Belgrade*; being exceedingly increased by the *Drave*, which it receives at *Esseck*, and the *Save* at *Belgrade*.

grade; after which it loses its Name and is call'd ISTER: And: running E. between *Servia* and *Walachia*, as also between *Moldavia* and *Bulgaria*, falls at last with 5 wide Mouths into the before-mention'd Sea. It is very broad, runs with a very rapid Current, and has 3 great Cataracts: 1. The *Saw Ruffel*, or *Sawine's Snout*, near *Lintz*, 92 m. fr. *Vienna*, which hath its Name from a pointed Rock hanging over, which has under it a dangerous Whirlpool: 2. *Der Strudel*, near *Greinon* in *Austria*, where the Fall of Water makes a horrible Noise: 3. *Der Wurbel*, another very dangerous Whirlpool about a Furlong fr. *Der Strudel*. The Watermen have a Method of passing them without much Danger. As soon as this Cataract is pass'd, a Fellow comes on board from a Chapel dedicated to St. *Nicolas*, on the Bank of the River, with that Saint's Picture, and an Alms-box for the Passengers to throw in something as a *Thank-offering to that Saint for their Deliverance*. This River carries Market-boats. &c. of 10 or 15 Tuns every Week from *Ulm* to *Vienna*, which, with the Turnings and Windings, is a Course of about 400 m. It receives 10 other considerable Rivers before it comes to *Belgrade*. It enters *Hungary* 34 m. beyond *Vienna*, and before it leaves *Germany* runs about 500 m. and about 1000 more thro' *Hungary* and *Turky* in *Europe*, before it falls into the *Euxine*. Its whole Course thither from its Source is about 27 Degr. which is 1620 m. without including its Turnings and Windings, which must make it at least one 3d more. So that it may be well affirm'd to be longer than the *Nile*, which it resembles in a great many Particulars. The *German* Geographers give it Three Heads; but agree not which is the true one. *Cluverius*, whose Authority seems the best in the Case, fixes it in the *Black Forest*, at the Foot of a little Hill, and says the Fountain is walled in. It is so deep between *Buda* and *Belgrade*, that the *Turks* and *Christians* have Fleets of Men of War upon it, which frequently engaged during the late Wars, and yet the Cataracts below render it unnavigable to the *Euxine*.

* But Skippon tells us he observed it to be of a greenish Colour.

The Waters are said to be always muddy and * whitish; and the Channel is almost as full in Summer, by the melted Snow from the Hills, as by Floods in Winter. Its Waters have been found by repeated Experiments to be Medicinal, tho' not to the same Degree as Mineral Springs; and 'tis said that in those Places where are no natural Baths, the People bathe with the Water of this River warmed. These, with its other Virtues, are ascribed to its washing so many Mines, and to its saline Tinctures, which are so strong that a sort of Salt has been actually made of the Water, which has supply'd the Want of better; yet 'tis fresh enough for drinking after it has stood some Hours to settle. The Author quoted above in the Margin tells us, not only that there many Islands in this River, but that it has many Mills, the Wheels whereof are placed between Boats, and thus turn'd by the Stream. It abounds with all those Fish which are to be found either in our running or standing Waters, and generally much larger tho' not so sweet as ours. Several are not common elsewhere, which seem to be of Salt-water Kind, and to have come from the *Euxine*. The most remarkable is the *Hanson*, a grilly Fish, somewhat like our Sturgeon, almost as big as a Crocodile, some being 18 or 20 f. long. Shoals of them come about the Fishermens Boats at the Sound of a Trumpet or Horn. 'Tis reckon'd a Dainty by the *Austrians* and *Hungarians*, and is only met with at Noblemens Tables. But we must not depart from this grand River till, according to Promise, we have spoken more of the wonderful Bridge built over it by *Trajan*, about the Year of Christ 101, while he had War with *Decebalus* K. of *Dacia*, that his Troops might the more easily pass it into the Enemy's Country; it being by the Antients stiled the most magnificent and wonderful of all his Works, and the most stately Fabrick of that Nature in the Universe. It was all of square Stone, and contained 20 Arches, each of them 150 f. above the Foundation, & 60 f. in Breadth, all distant from each other 170 f. It was built where the River was narrowest, & consequently where the Stream was strongest and most rapid; which renders the Fabrick still more stupendous and amazing, on Account of the almost unfurmountable Difficulties they must have met in laying so large a Foundation. The Architect was one *Apollodorus* of *Damascus*, who, it seems, left a Description of this Great Work, as may be seen in *Procop. de ædificiis*. *Trajan* also built 2 Castles to guard this Bridge, one on the *Roman* the other on the *Dacian* Side of the River. *Pliny* mentions this Bridge in the short Account he gives of the *Dacian* War, & several Medals representing it have reach'd our Times. It was built in the *Upper Mæsia*, which in the

Time of *Aurelian* began to be call'd *Dacia*. We are told that some Remains of it are still to be seen near *Zeverin* in *Lower Hungary*. *Trajan* built it, we say, that the *Roman* Forces might with Ease and Readiness pass the *Danube*, and fall upon the *Barbarians* in their own Country: But *Adrian*, fearing the *Barbarians* might make use of it to invade the *Roman* Territories, broke down the Arches. But the Piers were still standing in *Dion Cassius's* Time, i. e. 120 Years after, tho' they served then only to shew, says that Writer, the utmost Extent of Human Power. When they were, in Time, entirely demolish'd, the River was so choaked with the Ruins, that it was not navigable till turned into another Channel. This stupendous Fabrick was begun & ended in one only Summer.

DAAPHNE, near *Antioch*. See our Article ANTIOCK: And to the Account of it therein given we may add, That *Sozomen* tells us, that *Cæsar Gallus* having out of Zeal to Christianity caused a Christian Church to be built there, & the Bones of the Martyr *Babylas* to be placed in it, the *Daphnian* Oracle immediately ceased.

DAAPHNE. There were several other Places of this Name besides the foregoing, viz. a Town of *Egypt*, 16 m. fr. *Pelusium* according to *Antonine*, who writes it *Daphus*; an Island of *Ethiopia*; also a small Region of *Thessaly* through which flow'd the River *Peneus*, where *Apollo* is storied to have been enamour'd with the Nymph of the same Name, of which *Ovid*. *Metam.* lib. 1. ver. 452.

Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneia, quam non Sors ignara tulit, sed sæva Cupidinis ira.

DARAB-GERD, or *Darabegerd*, (or, as the *Arabs* call it, *Valas-gerd*) in the Province of *Keresian*, *Persia*, is the ancient *Pasagarda*, or *Passagarda*, or *Pasacarta*, 65 m. fr. *Kerman* to S. W. Near this Town is found Salt white, black, red, and green, and a Drug call'd *Mummy*, very much esteem'd in *Persia*, as being a sovereign Remedy to set dislocated Bones. The Soil produces Oranges, Lemons, Apples, of which they make Cyder. They make here long-neck'd Glafs-Bottles, prettily work'd.

DARAS, or *Daria*, a Frontier Town of *Mesopotamia*, towards *Persia*, sit. on the *Cardus*, about 15 m. from *Nisibis*, and 3 fr. *Carrhæ*. It was a Place of great Importance; & afterwards call'd *Anasatia* by the Emperor *Anasathatius*.

DARBY. See DERBY.

DARDA, in *Hungary*, a strong Fortrefs, on the W. Side of the *Danube*, near the Mouth of the *Drave*, that covers the N. End of the Bridge of *Esseck*, 8 m. N. of *Esseck*, and 80 N. W. of *Belgrade*, E. lon. 20. lat. 46. 5. 'Twas built by the *Turks* in 1686, and taken by the *Germans* in 1697.

DARDANA, or DARDANUM, antiently a City of *Phrygia*, so nam'd from *Dardanus* the *Trojan* King who built it, and made it his Royal Seat, near a Promontory bearing the same Name. It communicated its Name to the neighbouring Country, & in Length of Time to all *Troas*. [See PHRYGIA MINOR.] Here *Mithridates* and *Sylla* concluded a Peace. Some say (on what Foundation we know not) *Dardanium* was the Patrimony of *Æneas*. See the Article following, viz. The

DARDANELLES or HELLESPONT. The Geographers are generally of Opinion that the Castles of the *Dardanelles* (at the Entrance of the *Hellepont*) were built on the Ruins of *Sestos* and *Abydos*; but they are generally mistaken, for these Castles are directly opposite to each other, whereas *Sestos* was a great Way nearer the *Propontis* than *Abydos*; and *Strabo* reckons 3750 Paces from the Port of *Abydos* to that of *Sestos*. Besides there are no Remains of Antiquity to be seen near the Castles, but very remarkable ones 3 m. further, where the Channel is considerably narrower. The HELLESPONT, every one knows, (i. e. who know Greek) signifies the Sea of *Helle*; for the Antients tell us, that a Daughter of *Athamas* K. of *Thebes*, whose Name was *Helle*, was drown'd in that Channel as she was carrying the *Golden Fleece* to *Colchis* with her Brother *Phryxus*. The Name of DARDANELLES is probably deriv'd from *Dardanium* above spoken of, an antient City not far from the Castles bearing that Name. The Streight was antiently call'd the *Hellepont* and the Streight of *Abydos*. But it now goes under the following Names, The Streight of *Gallipoli*; --- the Channel of the *Dardanelles*; --- the Arm of St. George, from a famous Church of St. George in a Village call'd *Peristasis*, not far from *Gallipoli*; and it's known to the *Turks* by the Name of *Boghâs*, or Streight of the White Sea. The Mouth of the Channel is defended by 2 new Castles, which *Mohammed* IV. built in 1659. to secure his Fleet against the Insults of the *Venetians*, who used to attack it in Sight of the old Castles. The Waters which pass thro' this Streight from out of the *Propontis*

Propontis flow with great Rapidity. When the N. Wind blows no Ship can enter, tho' when S. the Current is scarce perceptible. *Tournefort* tells us, that the Mouth of the *Hellepont* is 4 m. and half over, but *Le Brun* says 'tis only 1 m. and qr. *Spon* informs, that where the old Castles stand the *Hellepont* is near 2 m. broad, and that the very Name of *Abydos* or *Avido* is unknown to the Inhabitants. But *Le Brun* assures that the Streight at the old Castles is only half a m. over, and that one of them is still call'd *Sestos*, and the other *Abydos* or *Avido*. Of *ABYDOS* we have spoken in an Article of its own; yet we hope 'twill not be judg'd amiss that we add to what is therein said of *Xerxes*, (as it seems to us a Criticism worth Notice) That what *Herodotus* relates of him, viz. that he ordered 300 *Lashes* to be given to the Sea here, and a Pair of Fetters to be thrown into it, for having broke down the first Bridge he built here, is look'd upon by some as quite fabulous. *Gilles* thinks that this Piece of Folly was first allegorically laid to his Charge by the fabulous Greek Poets, & that the *Historian* took the Thing too seriously. The 300 *Lashes*, says this Writer, intimate 300 Anchors that were thrown into the Sea to fix the Ships that form'd the Bridge; and by the Pair of Fetters is meant the 2 Iron Chains that fasten'd them together at both Ends and on each Side. --- This Canal, the *Hellepont*, is in a fine Country, bounded on each Side with fruitful Hills, on which you see sometimes Vineyards, sometimes Olive Plantations, and a deal of Arable Land. As you go on you have *Thrace* and *Cape Greek* on the Left, *Phrygia* and *Cape Janizary* (antiently *Promontorium Sigæum*) on the Right. The *Propontis*, or Sea of *Marmora*, presents itself on the N. and the *Archipelago* remains behind in the S. --- The Passage might be forced without much Danger, the Castles being so far asunder. The *Turkish* Artillery, however monstrous it looks, would not much annoy the Ships, if they had a good Wind, and went in a File. The Port-holes of the Cannon belonging to these Castles look like Coach-house Doors; but the Cannon, which *M. Tournefort* says are the biggest he ever beheld, not being set on Carriages, cannot fire above once. And who would dare to charge 'em in the Presence of Ships of War, that would pour in such Broad-sides upon them as would soon demolish the Walls of the Castles, which are not terrass'd, and bury beneath their Ruins both Guns and Gunners? Half-a-dozen Bombs would do the Business. --- Here all Ships going to *Constantinople* are examined, and coming from it must stop 3 Days at the Castle on the *Asian* Shore, to be search'd whether they've any of the *Turks* Slaves on board: And yet passes not a Day but some or other of these poor Creatures shift to escape. No Ship of War, of whatever Nation, is exempt from being thus visited, without an express Order from the *Porte*. 'Tis true, 'tis rather Ceremony than Search. *Gemelli* tells us the Castle on the *Asian* Shore is by the *Turks* call'd *Anadol-Iffar*, i. e. the Castle of *Anatolia*, and that on the *European* Side *Urmeli-Iffar*, i. e. the Castle of *Romelia*, because situate in that Province. That on the *Asian* Side is seated on a Plain, with 2 Bastions parallel to the Entrance, and 2 to the Streight, all furnish'd with heavy Cannon, as is the Courtine, on which are at least 60 Pieces, besides small ones planted on the Upper Part. A Garrison of 500 live partly in this Castle, partly in several little Houses without it. The Village of the *Greeks* is on Top of a Hill. The *Romelia* Castle stands on the Cliffs of a Hill, and reaches over a great Part of it, with good Buildings. In the Middle of it are the Houses of the Commandant, &c. with a Mosque, and a Magazine. That Side towards the Streight has as many Bastions as the Castle of *Natolia*, and is built after the same Form; but it has 2 other Bastions on the Land Side, and is not inferior to the other for Goodness or Number of Cannon. The Village of the same Name is on Top of a Hill. E. lon. 27. lat. 40. 5.

DARDANIA. See PHRYGIA MINOR.

DARENT River. See DARTFORD.

DARHA, a Province and large Territory, inland, *Barbary*, is so call'd from the great River of that Name, and contains the greatest Part of the antient *Mauritania Casariensis*. 'Tis divided from *Morocco* on N. by the *Atlas*, and has W. the Provinces of *Sus* and *Gesula*, E. *Tafilet*, and S. *Libya* and Part of *Tesset*. Its Extent is about 300 m. and contains a Number of Walled Towns and Castles, especially along the Banks of the *Darba*, tho' none very considerable at present. Some Parts are fertile in Corn, especially after the *Darba* has overflow'd them, as it commonly does in *April*. But as these produce not a Sufficiency, they are supply'd with more from *Morocco* and *Fez*, whither they send vast Quantities of Dates, which they exchange for it. Most Parts

of this Province yields such vast Quantities of these, that they feed their Horses, Camels, &c. with the worst, and live on, or traffick with, the others, especially for some Miles on each Side of that River. The common Food of the Inhabitants is Milk boiled with Barley-Meal, or with Dates, the Flesh of Horses, Camels, Ostriches, and some wild Beasts; but they never eat Bread even of the middle Sort, except at grand Festivals, Weddings, &c. The Men are generally tawny, owing to their marrying such Numbers of Negro Women. But of this last Sex some have pretty clear Complexions, are handsome, &c. and commonly go attended with their black Slaves. Indigo grows here wild, and great Quantities are made and sent abroad. The chief Towns are *Benisabith al Mucuba* on the Banks of the *Darba*, *Quitoa* about a Shot from that River. *Tezerin*, *Tugumadert*, *Tinzeda*, *Tinzulin*, *Jaragat*, *Tamaguerut*, *Timefcut*, several Castles, &c. The best Part of them are now subject to the King of *Morocco*, and most that have their own Lords are now protected by or tributary to him.

DARIEN, or TERRA-FIRMA, *America*. TERRA-FIRMA properly so called is that Country which lies between the Gulph of *Darien* and *Mexico*, along the Coasts of the N. and S. Seas. 'Tis that narrow Neck of Land that joins S. and N. America together, and is otherwise call'd the ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, and by some the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA or AMERICA. It probably has the Name DARIEN from the great River so call'd, which bounds it E. together with the Gulph into which it falls. On the W. Side its S. Coast extends to the 83d degr. lon. W. from *London*; but its N. Coast extends not beyond the 82d degr. lon. Beyond the River *Darien* the Land spreads to E. and N. E. as that on the other Side does to N. and N. W. so that it can no farther be call'd an Isthmus. 'Tis mostly comprehended between lat. 8. and 10. but its Breadth in the narrowest Part is about 55 m. Were I, says *Wafer*, to fix Limits to this narrowest Part, I would assign for its W. Term a Line which should run from the Mouth of the River *Chagre*, where it falls into the N. Sea, to the nearest Part of the S. Sea, W. of *Panama*, including thereby that City & *Porto Bello*, with the Rivers of *Cheapo* and *Chagre*. And I should draw a Line from Point *Garachina*, or the S. Part of the Gulph of *St. Michael*, directly E. to the nearest Part of the great River *Darien* for the E. Boundary, so as to take *Caret Bay* into the Isthmus. On the N. and E. it is sufficiently bounded by each of these vast Oceans; and considering that this is the narrowest Land that disjoins them, & how exceeding great the Compass is that must be fetch'd from one Shore to the other by Sea, (since it has N. and S. America for each Extreme) 'tis of very singular Situation, very pleasant and agreeable. Nor does either of the Oceans fall in at once upon the Shore, but is intercepted by a great many valuable Islands scatter'd along each Coast, many of which are described in this Article, or Articles of their own. The Land of this Continent is almost every where of unequal Surface, distinguish'd with Hills and Valleys of great Variety for Height, &c. The Valleys are generally water'd with Rivers, Brooks, and perennial Springs, with which the Country very much abounds. Some fall into the N. some into the S. Sea, and mostly take Rise from a Ridge of higher Hills than the rest running the Length of the Isthmus, and in a manner parallel to the Shore, which for Distinction sake we shall call the main Ridge. This Ridge is of unequal Breadth, and trends along bending as the Isthmus itself does. 'Tis mostly nearest the N. Sea, seldom above 10 or 15 m. distant. Mr. *Wafer* says, he had always a fair & clear View of the N. Sea from thence, but the S. he could not see. Not that the Distance from it to the S. Sea is so great as that the Eye could not reach so far from such an Eminence, were the Country level. But tho' there are Plains, &c. of considerable Extent, yet are they intermix'd with considerable Hills, so cloath'd with tall Woods, that they hinder the Prospect. On the N. Side of the main Ridge are either no Hills, or such as are but generally the Declivities or gradual Subsidings of the Ridge, rather than Hills distinct from it. This Side of the Country is every where so cover'd with Woods as to be all one continued Forest. Nor is the main Ridge itself carried on every where with a continued Top, but is a Row of distinct Hills; and accordingly has frequent and large Valleys adjoining the several Eminences that compose its Length. And these Valleys, as they make even the Ridge itself the more useful and habitable, so are some so deep as to admit of Passage for Rivers. Some of the Rivers that water the Country are indifferently large, though few navigable, having Bars and Shoals at the Mouth. On the N. Coast they are mostly very

ry small, their Course being short. The River of *Darien* is indeed a large one; but its Depth at Entrance is not answerable to the Wideness of its Mouth, tho' deep enough farther in. But from thence to *Chagre*, the whole Length of this Country, the Rivers are little better than Brooks. Nor is the River of *Conception* any other, which comes out over against *La Sound's* Key in the *Samballoe*s. The *Chagre* is considerable. It rises from the same Ridge, and has a long bending Course from the S. and E. Part of the Isthmus, its Head being at pretty great Distance from its Outlet. See Article CHAGRE. In general the N. Coast is plentifully water'd, yet chiefly with Springs & Rivulets trickling from the neighbouring Hills. The Soil on this Coast is various; generally 'tis good Land rising in Hills; but to Sea are generally Swamps, yet seldom above half a m. broad. Inclusive from *Caret Bay*, which lies in the River of *Darien*; and is the only Harbour in it, to the Promontary near *Golden Island*, the Shore is indifferently fruitful, partly a sandy Bay, but partly drowned, swampy, mangrove Land, where is no going ashore but up to the Middle in Mud. The Shore of this Coast rises in Hills presently, and the main Ridge is about 5 or 6 m. distant. *CARET Bay* has 2 or 3 Rivulets of fresh Water falling into it. 'Tis a little Bay; and 2 small Islands lying before it make it an indifferent good Harbour; & has clear anchoring Ground without Rocks. The Islands are pretty high, cloath'd with Variety of Trees. To W. of the Promontory, at the Entrance of the River *Darien*, is another fine sandy Bay. In its Cod lies a little low swampy Island, about which 'tis shoal Water and dirty Ground, not fit for Shipping; and the Shore of the Isthmus behind and about it is swampy Land, overgrown with * Mangroves [* *Low watery Banks of Rivers, bearing Trees, &c.*] till after 3 or 4 m. the Land ascends up to the main Ridge. But tho' this Cod's so bad, the Entrance of it is deep Water, with hard sandy Bottom, excellent for anchoring, and has 3 Islands before it, which make it an extraordinary good Harbour. The E. most of the 3 is *GOLDEN ISLAND*, a small one, with a fair deep Channel between it and the Main. 'Tis rocky and steep all round to the Sea (and so naturally fortified), save only the Landing-place, which is a small sandy Bay on the S. Side towards the Harbour, from whence it gently rises. 'Tis moderate high, and cover'd with small Trees or Shrubs. The Land of the Isthmus opposite to it, to S. E. is excellent fruitful Land, of a black Mould, with Sand intermix'd, and is pretty level for 4 or 5 m. till you come to the Foot of the Hills. Near the E. most Point of the Bay, which is not above 3 or 4 furl. from *Golden Island*, is a Rivulet of very good Water. W. of *Golden Island* lies the biggest of the 3 which face the Bay. 'Tis large, low, swampy, beset with Mangroves that 'tis difficult to go ashore. It lies very near a Point of the Isthmus (which is such Sort of Ground too) for a Mile or 2 farther W. & such also is the Ground on the other Side quite into the Cod of the Bay. This Island is scarce parted from the Isthmus but at high Water; and even then Ships can't pass between. The *ISLAND OF PINES* is a small one to the N. of the other 2, making a Kind of Triangle with them. It rises in 2 Hills, and is a very remarkable Land off at Sea. 'Tis all over cover'd with good tall Trees, fit for any Use, and has a fine Rivulet of fresh Water. The N. of it is rocky, as is the opposite Shore of the Isthmus. On the S. you go ashore on the Island at a curious Sand-Bay, inclosed between 2 Points like a Halfmoon, and there's very good Riding. From these Islands and the low swampy Point opposite to them the Shore runs N. W. to Point *Samballas*, & for 9 m. it's guarded with a Riff of Rocks, some above some under Water, where a Boat can't go ashore. The Rocks lie scatter'd unequal in Breadth for above a m. in some Places, in others 2 from the Shore. At the N. W. End of these Rocks is a fine little sandy Bay, with good anchoring and going ashore; and the End of the Rocks on one Side and the *Samballoe*s Islands (the Range of which begins from hence) on the other Side guard it from the Sea, and make it a very good Harbour. This, as well as the rest, is much frequented by Privateers, and is by those of our Country call'd *Tickle-me-quickly Harbour*. All along from hence to Point *Samballas* lie *SAMBALLOES ISLANDS*, a great Multitude of them scattering in a Row, & collaterally too, at very unequal Distances, some of 1, some 2 or 3 m. and half from the Shore, and from one another; which with the adjacent Shore, its Hills and perpetual Woods, make a lovely Landscape off at Sea. These Islands seem to lie parcelled out in Clusters, and between them are generally navigable Channels, by which one may enter within them; and the Sea between the whole Range and the

Isthmus is navigable from End to End, and affords every where good anchoring in hard sandy Ground, and good landing on the Islands & on the Main. In this long Channel, on the Inside of some of these little Keys or Islands, you never fail of a good Place for any Number of Ships to ride at, be the Winds how they will: So that this was the greatest Rendezvous of the Privateers on this Coast, but chiefly *La Sound's Key*, or *Springer's Key*, especially if they staid any Time here, as well because these 2 Islands afford a good Shelter for careening, as because they yield Wells of fresh Water upon digging, which few of the rest do. The *Samballoe*s are generally low, flat, sandy Islands, cover'd with Variety of Trees, besides the Shell-fish and other Refreshments they afford. The uttermost towards the main Sea are on that Side rocky, & are call'd the *RIFFE KEYS*; their opposite Sides are sandy, as the innermost Keys or Islands are. And a Ridge of Rocks lie off at Sea on the Outside, which appear above Water, at about half a Mile's Distance, and extend in Length as far as *La Sound's Key*; and even the Sea between, and the Shore of the *Samballoe*s itself on that Side, is all rocky. The long Channel between the *Samballoe*s and the Isthmus is partly sandy Bays & partly Mangrove Land quite to Point *Samballas*. The Mountains are much at the same Distance of 6 or 7 m. from Shore. But about the River of *Conception*, which comes out about 1 m. or 2 to E. of *La Sound's Key*, the main Ridge is farther distant. Many little Brooks fall into Sea on each Side that River, and the Outlets are some of them in the sandy Bay, and some among the Mangrove Land; the Swamps of which Mangroves are, on this Coast, made by the salt Water, so that the Brooks which come out there are brackish; but those on the sandy Bay yield very sweet. None of these Outlets, nor the River of *Conception* itself, are deep enough to admit any Vessels but Canoes, the Rivers on this Part of the Coast being shallow, tho' numerous; but the fine Riding in the Channel makes any other Harbour needless. The going ashore on these Islands is very easy. But a Sea-wind makes a great Sea sometimes fall upon the Isthmus, especially where a Channel opens between the Islands, so that Canoes are often overfet. The Ground hereabout is excellent Soil within Land, rising up gently to the main Ridge, & is a continued Forest of stately Timber Trees. Point *Samballas* is a rocky Point long and low, so well guarded with Rocks for 1 m. off at Sea that it is dangerous coming near it. From hence the Shore runs W. and a little N. quite to *Porto Bello*. About 3 leag. W. from this Point lies Port *Scrivan*. The Coast between them is all rocky, and the Country inland all woody. Port *Scrivan* is a good Harbour when you are got into it; but the Entrance, which is scarce 1 furl. over, is so beset with Rocks on each Side, especially to E. that it's very dangerous going in. Nor seems there Depth sufficient to admit Vessels of any Bulk, most Places being but 8 or 9 f. Water. The Inside of the Harbour goes pretty deep within the Land; and there is good riding, in a sandy Bottom, especially at the Cod of it, which is also fruitful Land, & has good fresh Water; there's good landing too on the E. & S. where the Country is low for 2 or 3 m. and firm Land; but the W. Side is a Swamp of red Mangroves. From Port *Scrivan* to where formerly stood the City of *Nombre de Dios*, it is farther W. about 7 or 8 leag. The Land between is very uneven with small Hills, steep against the Sea, the Valleys between them water'd with sorry little Rivers. The Soil of the Hills is rocky, producing but small shrubby Trees. The Valleys are some of good Land, some of Swamps, &c. The main Ridge here seems to lie a good Distance from Sea, not being discernable along the Shore. The Place where *Nombre de Dios* stood is in the Bottom of a Bay close by the Sea, all overgrown with a sort of wild Canes, like those used by our Anglers in *England*. Here's no Sign of a Town remaining, & it's overgrown with Canes. The Situation seems to have been indifferent, the Bay before it lying all open to the Sea, and affording little Shelter for Shipping, which was the Reason, 'tis said, why the *Spaniards* forsook it. About 1 or 2 m. to W. of these Islands, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Nombre de Dios*, and about half a m. from Shore, lie the *BASTIMENTO's*; of which having spoken in their proper Article, we thereto refer. Further W. before you come to *Porto Bello*, lie 2 small Islands, flat, and without Wood or Water; their Soil is sandy; they are environ'd with Rocks towards the Sea; and they lie so near the Isthmus there's but a very narrow Channel between, not fit for Vessels to come into. The Shore of the Isthmus hereabout consists mostly of sandy Bays, after you are pass'd a Ridge of Rocks that run out from the Bay of

of *Nombre de Dios*, pointing towards the *Bastimento's*. Beyond the *Bastimento's* to *Porto Bello* the Coast is generally rocky. Inland the Country is full of high steep Hills, very good Land, most woody, unless where clear'd for Plantations by *Indians* tributary to the *Spaniards*, who go to *Porto Bello* to Church. These are the first Settlements on this Coast under the *Spanish* Government, and lie scattering in low Houses or little Villages from hence to *Porto Bello* and beyond, with some Look-outs towards the Sea. In all the rest of the N. Side of this Isthmus we have described hitherto, the *Spaniards* had neither Command over the *Indians* nor Commerce with them when Mr. *Waser* was there; though there are *Indians* inhabiting all along the Continent; but he was told since the *Spaniards* had won them all over to them. We come next to PORTO BELLO. But that well deserves an Article by itself; wherefore we skip it over here to the Country beyond it W. to the Mouth of the *Chagre*, which is partly hilly, and near Sea, and much swampy. See CHAGRE. --- Let us now pass quite over to the Western Coast of the ISTHMUS. Here Point GARACHINA, where this Coast begins, lies in lat. 7. 15. N. It's pretty high Land, rocky, & destitute of Trees; yet inland it's woody. It makes the W. Side of the Mouth of the River *Sambo*, towards which, inland, 'tis a low, drowned Mangrove Country. It's fenced with Rocks against the Sea, and within the Point at low Water are found Store of Oysters & Mussels. Between this Point and Point *St. Lorenzo*, to N. of it, is the Gulph of *St. Michael*. The chief Rivers which run into this Gulph are those of *Sambo*, *Congos*, and *Santa Maria*. The *Sambo* seems to be a great River, for there's a great Tide at its Mouth, which opens to N. The *Congos* comes directly out of the Country, and swallows many small Streams that fall into it from both Sides, and at last loses itself on the N. Side of the above-mention'd Gulph, a leag. within Cape *St. Lorenzo*. 'Tis not very wide, but deep and navigable some leag. in. There are Sands without it, but a Channel for Ships. The Mouth of it is very muddy and bare for a great Way at low Water, unless just in the Depth of the Channel; and it affords little Entertainment for Shipping. 'Tis not used by the *Spaniards* because of the Neighbourhood of *Santa Maria* River, where they've most Business on account of the Mines. Between the Mouths of these 2 Rivers on either Side the Gulph runs in towards Land narrower, and makes 5 or 6 small Islands. Beyond which, farther in, the Shore on each Side closes so near, with 2 Points of low Mangrove Land, as to make a Streight half a m. wide. This serves as a Mouth to the inner Part of the Gulph, which is a deep Bay 2 or 3 leag. over every Way; & about the E. Side of it are the Mouths of several Rivers, the chief of which is that of *Santa Maria*. It is navigable 8 or 9 leag. up, for so high the Tide flows. Beyond that the River is divided into Branches fit but for Canoes. The Tide rises and falls in it about 18 f. About 6 leag. from the River's Mouth, on S. Side of it, the *Spaniards*, on their first Discovery of Gold Mines here, built *Santa Maria*. It's a considerable Town; for when 'twas taken by Capt. *Harris* in 1684, he found in it all Sorts of Tradesmen, a great deal of Flour and Wine, and abundance of Iron Crows and Pickaxes, Instruments to work in the Mines. For besides what Gold and Sand they take up together they often find great Lumps wedged between the Rocks as if they naturally grew there. Capt. *Dampier* says he has seen a Lump as big as a Hen's Egg brought from hence, and there are some a great deal bigger. These are not so solid but that they've Crevices and Pores full of Earth. This Town is not far from the Mines, where are kept a great many Slaves to work in the dry Time of Year; but in the rainy Season, when Rivers overflow, they can't well work. Yet the Mines are so near the Mountains, that as the Rivers soon rise, so are they down again; and presently thereupon is the best searching for Gold in the Sands, the Reason being obvious. The Country all about *Santa Maria* is low and woody, and very unhealthy, the Rivers being so oozy the stinking Mud infects the Air. The Village *Schucadero* lies on the Right Side the River *Santa Maria* near its Mouth, on a rising Ground, open to the Gulph of *St. Michael*; so that it admits fresh Breezes from the Sea, and is pretty healthy. It serves as a Place of Refreshment for the Miners, and has a fine Rivulet of fresh Water, whereas the Rivers here are brackish pretty Way up. To S. of *Santa Maria* River is that call'd the *Golden River*, affording plenteous Gold Dust. All about these Rivers, especially near Sea, the Land is low, of deep black Earth, and the Trees extraordinary tall. The Shore between Port *Garachina* to *Punta Malta*, in N. lat. 7. 20. lon. 81. W. fr. London, makes a very

regular, and semicircular Bay, call'd the Bay of *Panama*. This is a very noble delightful Bay, and as it affords good Anchorage and Shelter, so the Islands in it yield Plenty of Wood, Water, Fruit, Fowl, and Hogs, for the Accommodation of Shipping. These Islands are: The *King's Islands*, or *Pearl-Keys*, which are about 12 leag. fr. Port *Garachina*, between which and them is a small, low, flat, barren Island call'd *Gallera*. *King's Islands* are a great many low woody Islands lying N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. They're about 7 leag. from the Main, 14 long, and about 12 fr. *Panama*. Why they have these Names is unknown. The N. most Isle of all the Range is call'd *Pachea* or *Pacheque*. It's but small. The S. most is call'd *St. Paul's*. The others have no particular Name. Some are planted with Bananas & Plantains, others have Fields of Rice. The Gentlemen of *Panama*, to whom they belong, keep Negroes there to take care of the Plantations. Between these and the Main is a Channel 7 or 8 leag. wide, with good Depth and Anchorage all the Way. They border thick on each other; yet make many small deep Channels fit but for Boats to pass between most of 'em. At the S. End, about a leag. from *St. Paul's* Island, is a good Place for Ships to careen or haul ashore. It's surrounded with the Land, and has a good deep Channel at the N. Side to go in at. The Tide rises here above 10 f. perpendicular. *CHEPELIO* is the pleasantest Island in all the Bay; as see in its own Article. *TABAGO* (not the *Caribbee*) Island is about 6 leag. S. of *Panama*, for which, as well as for the other *TABAGO*, we refer to Articles of their own. We do the like for the River and Town of *CHEPO*, the Mouth of which River is over against the Island *Chepelio*, & no less for *PANAMA* old and new. About a leag. to W. of which is a large River call'd *Rio Grande*, which is a Shoal at the Entrance, runs very swift, & is not fit for Shipping. *Lavelia* is a pretty large Town on the Banks of a River on the N. Side of the Bay of *Panama*, 6 or 7 leag. from Sea. *Nata* is such another, in a Plain near another Branch of the same River. In these they breed Hogs, Fowls, Bulls, Cows, and plant Maize purposely for the Support of *Panama*, which is mostly supply'd from other Towns, and the Islands in the Gulf. --- As to the inland Part of the Country, the Soil is generally very good, mostly black fruitful Mould. From the Gulph of *St. Michael* to the Ridge of Hills lying off *Caret Bay*, it's a Vale Country, well water'd with Rivers that fall into that Gulph; but near the Gulph it's swampy and broken, so that it's scarce possible to travel along Shore. W. ward of the River *Congo* the Country grows more hilly and dry, with pleasant rich Vales intermix'd, till you are past the River *Chepo*; and thus far the Country is as 'twere one continued Wood. The Savannah Country commences here, dry and grassy, with small Hills and Woods intermix'd. The Hills are every where fertile to the Top, tho' more fruitful nearer Bottom; and even the Tops of the main Ridge are cover'd with flourishing Trees. Yet these from which the Gold Rivers fall are barren towards Top, and bear only short Shrubs scatter'd here and there. The Soil seems capable of any Production proper to the Climate. The Woods are not the same on the Tops and Sides of the Hills inland as near the Sea. For in the drier or more rising inland Countries the Woods are rather a large Forest of Timber-Trees, or a delightful Grove of Trees of several Kinds, very large and tall, with little or no Underwood: And they are placed at such a Distance from each other, that a Horse might gallop among them a great Way and decline them with Ease. Their Tops are generally very large and spreading; and 'tis probably the Shade and Droppings of them which hinder any-thing else growing in the rich Ground among them. For in the open Savannahs, or where the Ground is clear'd, smaller Vegetables grow in great Abundance. But on the Sea-Coast, where the Soil is often swampy Land, the Trees are shrubby, not tall, Mangroves, Brambles, Bamboes, &c. in continued Thickets so close that 'tis difficult to work one's Way. Weather is much the same here as in other Places of the Torrid Zone in this Lat. but inclining rather to the wet Extreme. The Rain Season begins in April or May, and during June, July, August, they are very violent. It's very hot also about this Time wherever the Sun breaks out of a Cloud; for then are usually no Breezes, but all is glowing hot. About September the Rains begin to abate; but 'tis November or December, perhaps January, ere they are quite gone. Their first coming is like as of our April Showers, one a day at first, then 2 or 3 a day; then a Shower almost every Hour, oft' accompanied with violent Thunder and Lightning; during which Time the Air has oft' a faint sulphureous Smell where pent up among the Woods. After this various Weather there will be 5 or 6 Weeks

6 Weeks settled continual Rains of several Days and Nights without Thunder, but exceeding vehement: Yet at certain Intervals, even in the wettest Season, will be several fair Days intermix'd, with only Tornados or Thunder Showers, sometimes for a Week together. These Thunder Showers usually cause a sensible Wind, by the Clouds pressing the Atmosphere, which is very refreshing as it moderates the Heat. But then this Wind, shaking the Trees of the continued Forest, their Droppings as troublesome as the Rain itself. When the Shower is over, you'll hear a great Way together the Croaking of Frogs and Toads, the Humming of Muskitoes, and the Hissing or Shrieks of Snakes, and other Insects, loud and unpleasant, some like the Quacking of a Duck. The Muskitoes chiefly infest the low swampy Lands [*where they're bred*]. However, this Country is not so much pester'd with them as many warm ones are. Floods caused by heavy Rains oft' beat down Trees, that they will bar up the Rivers till clear'd away by another Flood, that shall set them all afloat again. Sometimes the Floods run over a broad Plain, making it awhile one great Lake. The coolest Season is about Christmas, when the fair Weather is coming on. --- DARIEN was discover'd by *Hojeda, Nicuesa, and Bastida*, where they endur'd many Calamities. This *Bastida* had been with *Columbus* in all his Voyages. This Province if it be not the richest, is of the most Importance to the *Spaniards*, and has been the Scene of more Action than any Province in *America*. Its Situation both on the N. and S. Seas, the Gold Sands, &c. but above all the Wealth of *Peru* being brought hither, & from hence imported into *Europe*, has induced many enterprising People to attempt *Panama, Porto Bello*, and other Towns of this Province, in order to come in for a Share of these Treasures with the *Spaniards*, or dispossess them of the Country. But the Reader has already seen that it is very far from being a desirable Place to inhabit. Besides the bad Weather, &c. the Mountains are so vastly difficult of Access, that it takes up many Days to pass them, tho' the Isthmus be so narrow. It was from these Mountains the *Spaniards* first discover'd the *Pacific Ocean* in 1513. and gave it the Name of *South Sea* because they cross'd the Isthmus from the North Sea, tho' in Reality the *Pacific Ocean* lies W. of the Continent of *America*. Yet however little deplorable the Country be for Habitation; yet the *Scots* in or about 1698, settled in it, and fortify'd *Golden Island* at the Bottom of the Gulph above spoken of, where the Isthmus between that and the S. Sea is so narrow, that a few Men might defend it against Multitudes, and deny all Passage that Way to the *Indies*. But King *William* being in a strict Alliance with the K. of *Spain* at that Time, this Settlement of the *Scots* was an open Breach of it, and he could not suffer his *English* Subjects to be assisting to the new Colony, without whose Assistance it was impossible for the *Scots* to effect their Design. Orders were sent to the Governor of *Jamaica*, and other Governors in the *W. Indies*, not to let them be supply'd from thence: So, for Want of Provision, the *Scots* were forced to abandon their Settlement: For which their Loss Satisfaction has been since made them, upon the Conclusion of the happy Union between the 2 Nations.

DARIEN in *Georgia*, so call'd by the *Scots Highlanders* who settled there in 1736. The said Settlement is by the Side of the River *Altamaha*, about 12 m. from Sea, where they raised a Fort, &c.

DARKING, in *Surry*, situate on a Branch of the River *Mole*, just before it runs under-ground, 8 m. fr. *Epsom*, 10 E. of *Guildford*, and 24 fr. *London*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51. 18. is the chief Town of its Hundred, noted for its Meal Trade, and its Market for Poultry, particularly the fattest Geese & largest Capons, which are brought hither from *Horsham* in *Sussex*, where 'tis the Business of all the Country for many m. to breed & fatten them. Some are as big as a Turkey-Pout. *Sussex* Wheat is brought from the Wilds of that County; and most Market-days 'tis furnish'd with all Sorts of Sea-fish. It stands on a Rock of soft sandy Stone, in which are dug several convenient Cellars. The best Air in *England* is said to be upon *Cottman Dean* (i. e. the Heath of poor Cottages) belonging to this Town, on which stand their Alms-houses. The great *Roman* Causeway call'd *Stone-street* passes thro' its Church-yard, and is plainly traced 2 m. to S. of *Okeley*. It appears to be made of Flints and Pebbles, like those in the *Beeches* of *Sussex*. 'Tis really a prodigious Work, being from 7 to 10 Yards broad, and near a Yard and half deep; which is the more remarkable for that in some Places is not a Flint to be seen within many Miles of it; therefore the common People think the Devil had a Hand in it.

DARLETON, on the N. E. Side of *Tuxford*, *Nottinghamshire*.

DARLINGTON, or *Darnton*, in *Durham*, on the S. W. of the *Skern*, 8 m. fr. *Stockton*, 20 S. of *Durham*, 243 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 54. 30. has a good long Stone Bridge over the *Skern*, that runs into the *Tees*, is a throng'd Market-Town, tho' the Market-place is spacious and the Town consists of several Streets. 'Tis a Post-Town & great Thoroughfare in the Road from *London* to *Berwick*, and one of the most noted Places in the *North of England* for the Linen Manufacture, particularly *Huckabacks*, so much used for Table-Cloths and Napkins, of which great Quantities, some Ten Quarters wide, are sent yearly to *London*, being made no other where in *England*. Some fine Linnen Cloth is also made, the Water of the *Skern* being so famous for bleaching, that Quantities have been brought hither from *Scotland* for that Purpose. This is one of the 4 Ward Towns of this County, and its Church (which is handsome, with a tall Spire) one of the three appointed to receive the Secular Priests when the Monks enter'd into their Places in the Church of *Durham*. It has still some Remains of an Episcopal House, which being useless to the Bishop now, &c. is suffer'd to decay. At *Oxenball*, a Hamlet of this Town, are 3 great deep Wells, call'd *Hell-Kettles*, much taken Notice of. They're supposed Pits sunk by an Earthquake; for it appears from the Chronicles of *Tinmouth* that in 1179. on *Christmas-Day*, the Earth at this Place raised itself up to a great Height, and remain'd all Day as 'twere fix'd & immoveable till Evening, when it sunk with a horrid Noise, and the Earth sunk it in, and made a deep Pit there, which yet continues. But 'tis romantic that Bishop *Cuthbert Tonstall* mark'd a Goose, and put it into the greater of these Wells for Experiment, which Goose passing the subterraneous Passages was found in the River *Tees*. For a Gentleman having some few Years since fathom'd it, found the deepest of these so profound, these bottomless *Hell-kettles* but 30 Yards. He adds, they look like some of our old-wrought Coal-Pits that are drown'd; being full of cold Water to the Brim, almost the same Level with the *Tees*, which runs near to them, so that they may have some subterraneous Communication with that River; But the Water in the *Kettles* (he says he was inform'd) differs in Kind from that of the River; for it curdles Milk, and will not bear Soap. The River *Skern*, on the W. Side of which these *Kettles* lie, is famous also for its Pikes. Market on Monday. Fair *Whit-Monday*.

DARMSTADT, a small City, but Capital of *Upper Catzenellebogen*, is sit. on the Banks of the River of the same Name, in the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Darmstadt* (which lies on the S. Side of the *Mayne*), 26 m. N. from *Manheim*, 10 E. of the *Rhine*, 16 S. E. fr. *Mentz*, 19 N. E. fr. *Worms*, and 12 S. fr. *Frankfort on the Mayne*, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 49. 45. 'Tis inclosed with Palisadoes, &c. and defended by a strong Castle, which is the Landgrave's Palace; and, for better Security of the Country, there are 2 Forts, one on the *Rhine* nam'd *Markburg* or *Marienburg*, & another on the *Mayne* call'd *Russelheim*. The Palace is a princely Structure, and, had it been finish'd according to its Model, would have been one of the largest and most magnificent in *Europe*, fit for lodging the Emperor and all the 9 Electors, & 'twould actually have been bigger than the Town; but the magnificent Works that were intended have been quite laid aside. However, the Parts that are finish'd make a grand Appearance; and they are beautify'd with a spacious Garden abounding with all Sorts of Fruits, and yielding annually great Quantities of rich Wines. He has, besides, 2 fine Pleasure-houses 2 m. from hence, *Kranckstein* and *Sensfeld*. Tho' the Town's not large, it makes a goodly Appearance, most Houses being Freestone, and very high. Tho' well fortify'd it has several Times been surpriz'd and taken; & the *French* ruin'd the Fortifications in the late (not last) War. 'Twas in this Town the *Germans* first gave over Tilts, on Account that (in 1403) the *Franconians* and *Hessians* having challeng'd one another to this Exercise, several of the *Franconian* Nobility and 9 of the *Hessians* were kill'd on the Spot. The Deer come sometimes close to the Palisadoes of the Town, there being no Province in *Germany* more proper for Hunting, nor in *Europe* where there are more Deer: The great Plenty of which is very troublesome to the poor Peasants, who are abroad Day and Night to watch their Fields, the Prince being so jealous of the Game as to reckon it as bad as Murder for any one to kill a Deer. 'Tis a flat even Country, with a gravelly Soil, which produces excellent Pulse, and is interspersed with Woods, thro' which are cut noble Roads. One from hence to *Heidelberg*, call'd *Berg-street*.

Street (i. e. *Hill-street*), is 40 m. long, planted with Trees on both Sides.

DAROCA, in *Aragon, Spain*, 48 m. S. W. fr. *Saragossa*, is strongly situate on a craggy Ground, between 2 Hills, and fortify'd with strong Walls, with 7 Gates, and 114 Towers, the whole Circumference being 8527 Roman f. The River *Xiloca* runs by it, and waters a most fertile and delicious Plain, which furrounds the City, by means of a Number of Trenches and Canals cut from it across the Fields. The Inhabitants are said to amount to 1000 Families in 7 Parishes, one of them Collegiate, in which they shew 6 Corporals (i. e. small Linen Cloths used at their Masses), pretended to have been stained with the Blood that gushed from so many consecrated Wafers that had been wrapped up in them, just upon the rushing of the Infidels upon them. These, it seems, were laid up for Safety by the officiating Priest, under a Stone (as the Legend goes), and at his Return from the Battle, wherein the Enemy was vanquish'd, upon his taking them up, they were found to be turned into Flesh, and to have stained the Linen with bloody Spots, which continue still as fresh as ever. On this Account the Church is constantly frequented by a vast Concourse of devout Believers from all Parts of the Kingdom. Here are 4 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 8 Chapels, 7 Squares, 7 Conduits, 1 good Hospital. 'Twas a considerable Time in the Hands of the Moors, but retaken at length by *Alfonso I.* King of *Aragon*. Near it is a Cave in a Rock, 8 Yards broad, 8 high, and 70 long, of which they tell us many Wonders --- *nimi m mirabile dictu*, --- too wonderful to be related, but among the wonderfully credulous.

DARODT, a River of *Tingitania, Africa*. *Ptolemy*, it seems, makes *Dorath* (which must be the same with *Darodt*, or *Darodus*) to be a Town upon the *Diur*, a River in the S. Limit of the Kingdom of *Sus*, which is at this Time call'd *Darodt* or *Darodus* by the Moors, so that it must be allow'd that *Ptolemy's Dorath*, not far from the Borders of *Gæsulia*, was a River, and probably that which he calls *Diur*.

DART, (also written *Darant* by some) a River of *Devonshire*, which *Risdon* says took its Name from a *Dart* or Arrow, like as the *Tigris*, & as the *Arrow* in *Warwickshire*, either from the Swiftness or the Straitness of its Current, and also gives its Name to the Forest where it rises, to *Dartinton* by which it flows, to a Bridge or two over it, and to the Port-Town where with full Mouth it makes its Influx into the *English Channel*. It first saluteth the Sun not far from *Gidley* (we may say too not vastly far from *Lydford*, nor from *Okehampton*) passes thro' the Moor by a long solitary Course, until it watereth *Widcombe* in the Moor, *Buckland* in the Moor; *Holme* or *Holeland*, &c. &c. and flows by *Ashburton* and by *Totnes*, in its Course to *Dartmouth*.

DARTFORD, or rather *Darentford*, in *Kent*, so called from its Situation on the River *Darent* which runs thro' it, not far off the *Thames*, 7 m. fr. *Woolwich*, 12 fr. *Deptford*, 11 fr. *Rochester*, & 16 S. E. fr. *London*, E. lon. 16 min. lat. 51. 25. is a handsome large Town, its Market for Corn being much frequented by Corn-dealers and Meal-men; and has good Houses, good Springs, and is full of Inns and other Publick Houses, being a high Road Thoroughfare from *London* to *Gravesend*, *Canterbury*, *Dover*, &c. It has also a Harbour for Barges. Here are also 2 Church-yards, one about the Church, the other on Top the Hill towards *Northfleet*, which is so steep and high, that it overlooks the Tower of the Church. *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw's* Rebellion began in this Town. The first Paper-mill in *England* was built on this River by *Sir John Spilman*, to whom *K. Cha. I.* granted a Patent, with 200 l. a Year to encourage that most useful Manufacture. On it was also the first Mill for slitting Iron Bars to make Wire. *January 1738.* a Powder mill was blown up here (for the 4th Time in 8 Years), when; tho' all the Servants were at their Duty, not one receiv'd any Hurt. This Town gives Title of Viscount. Market Saturday. Fair July 22.

DARTINTON, 1 m. and half to N. of *Totnes, Devon*, which Parish is so denominated from the River *Dart* (which washes the N. and E. Sides thereof), & *Ton*, antiently *Tun*, which with our *Saxon* Ancestors signify'd an Hedge or Fence; as for Example *Cote-tun*, now *Cotton*, for that the Cote or House was tunned or fenced about; so when whole Thorps, Villages, or Burghs, were with such *Tuns* invironed, they came to be call'd Towns. *Dart-in-Ton* is to say, Town in *Dart*, viz.

DARTMOOR has such Name from the River *Dart* above-mention'd springing from it. 'Tis a mountainous Part of *Devon*, between the *North* and the *South Hames*, and between *Tarvisstock* and *Chagford*, the Soil of which is mostly

blackish Earth, rocky, and (*Risdon* observes) healthy, which was made into a Forest by *K. John*, and not only confirm'd by *K. Henry III.* but had Bounds set out by him in a Charter of Perambulation. 'Tis computed at about 100,000 Acres; otherwise 'tis said to be 20 m. long, and 14 or more broad, and in that Extent yields many Advantages to the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns, &c. around it; for it affords Pasture all Summer to near 100,000 Sheep, & a proportionable Number of other Cattle. Yet is it far richer in its Bowels than on its Face, yielding Tin, & great Quantities of Turf for Fuel; which to provide 'tis wonderful, says *Risdon*, to see how busy the By-dwellers in fit Seasons are. From these Hills, or Chain of Mountains, several more Rivers than the *Dart* have their diverse Sources. The Inhabitants of this wild Part, who are by the circumjacent People call'd *Moor-men*, are esteem'd some of the most ignorant and rustick People in the *West of England*; Strangers indeed to Luxury, but as much to Genteelness and Good Manners. *Risdon* gives a Detail of 3 Things remarkable in this Moor, the 1st is CROCKERN TORR, to which we've allow'd its proper Article, and thereto refer. The 2d is *Childe* of *Plymstock's* Tomb, of whom thus the Story is recorded: — 'Mr. *Childe* having no Issue of his own, and being the last of his Family, is said to have made his Will & last Testament; wherein he ordained, That where-ever he should happen to be buried, to that Church should his Lands belong. It so fortun'd a while after, that, riding to Hunt, in the Forest of *Dartmoor*, being in hot Pursuit of his Game, tho' in a cold and sharp Season, he casually lost his Way and his Company in a very bitter Snow. Being thus left in this wild and desolate Place, the poor Gentleman, exceedingly benum'd with the Cold, kill'd his Horse; and having embowelled him; crept into his warm Belly for a little Heat; which not being able to preserve him long, with some of his Blood he thus farther confirm'd his Will;

'He that finds, and brings me to my Tomb,

'The Land of *Plymstock* shall be his Doom.

And soon after, the same Night, he was frozen to Death. Now something in Confirmation hereof I find, says Mr. *Risdon*, That there is a Place in the Forest of *Dartmoor*, near *Crockern-Tor*, which is still call'd *Childe* of *Plymstock's* Tomb; whereon, we are inform'd, these Verses were engraven, and heretofore seen, tho' not now:

'They first that find, and bring me to my Grave,

'My Lands, which are at *Plymstock*, they shall have.

After this sad Accident, the Snows being at length abated, some Passengers coming that Way, found Mr. *Childe* there, thus frozen to Death. Now some Notice of the whole Affair being brought to the Friars of *Tarvisstock*, they come and fetch the Corps; and with all possible Speed hasten to inter him in the Church belonging to their own Abbey. This Business was not so secretly carried, but the Parishioners of *Plymstock* had some Intimation of it also: To prevent therefore the Design of the Monks of *Tarvisstock*, they planted themselves at a certain Bridge, which they conceiv'd the Corpse must necessarily pass, with Resolution to have wrested the Body out of their Hands by Force: But they must rise Be-time, or, rather, not go to Bed at all, that will over-reach Monks in Matters of Profit. The Monks then, apprehending themselves to be in Danger of losing the Precious Relique; what do they but circumvent the *Plymstock* Men with a Guile? For they presently cast a slight Bridge over the River at another Place, and so carried over the Corpse and interr'd it, without ever inviting their *Plymstock* Friends to the Funeral. This thus done without Resistance, these Monks enjoy'd the Lands of *Plymstock* (which is well known to be true) a long while after. In Memory whereof the Bridge, not that extemporate one, but, as *Dr. Fuller* believed, a more premeditate Structure; raised in or near that Place, bears the Name of *Guile-Bridge* unto this Day. The 3d Remarkable in this Wilde is, some Acres of Wood, and Trees that are a fath. about, and yet no taller than a Man may touch the Top with his Hand, which is call'd *Wistman's Wood*. There is yet a 4th Remarkable, & which may be number'd among the Natural Wonders of *England*, for which we refer to its more proper Article *LYDFORD*. Mean Time we shall close this with the following Observations with which (with several others) Mr. *Chapple*, of *Exeter*, a Person of good Judgment as well as Curiosity, very lately made on the Spot by a personal Review. — 'I know nothing of *Childe* of *Plymstock's* Tomb, which *Risdon* says is to be seen on *Dartmoor*, and which is now probably forgot, or undistinguished from other Stone Crosses and Way-marks;

* Way-marks; for I could never get any one that could shew it me, tho' well acquainted with the Moor: However, I dare not affirm it is not now to be seen. As to what he mentions concerning *Wistman's* (now call'd *Welshman's*) *Wood*, this is still to be seen in a deep *Valp* or *Pit*, so that it seems as if the Trees had sunk away by some Earthquake, leaving only their scrubby Heads and a small Part of the Stocks above-ground: For many of them are 3 or 4 f. in Diameter, yet scarce 2 f. high; which occasions a Saying among the *Moor-men*, that here are 100 Trees 100 f. high, meaning the Sum of their several Heights. There's a Tradition among them that this Wood was first planted by the famous *Isabella de Fortibus*, Countess of *Devon*; but whence it had its Name, or why she chose so unfit a Place for the Growth of Woods, and to take so much Care (as they say she did) to prohibit the Trees from being fell'd, I could never learn.

DARTMOUTH, in *Devon*, is sit. on the *English Channel*, between *Berri-Point* and *Start-Point*, 8 m. fr. *Totnes*, about 9 fr. *Kingbridge*, 26 S. fr. *Exeter*, and 192 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. lat. 50. 25. DARTMOUTH singly is the Name by which it generally passes; but as the same is a Conjunction of Three distinct Towns, its connected Name is CLIFTON-DARTMOUTH-HARDNESS. CLIFTON is the most antient of the 3, and derived its Name from the *Cliffs* of the Harbour, on which most of the Houses are founded, and out of which many of them are dug. It's also call'd the *S. Town*, from its S. Situation, and sometimes *St. Petrock* or *St. Patrick*, from a Chapel of Ease in it, contiguous to the Castle, and annex'd to the Church of *Stoke Fleming*, 2 m. off. DARTMOUTH is next in Time, having such Name from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Dart*. It's also call'd *N. Town* from its Situation N. from *Clifton*, and sometimes *St. Saviour's* from its Chapel so call'd, which tho' a Member of *Tonstall*, the Mother Church. HARDNESS was the last built, and is most N. of the three; but whence it had its Name we have not learn'd. The Town in old Records had, before the said mention'd 3, the Name of *Lud-Hill*. It is a large and populous Town, situate on the S. Side of a very steep Hill, which runs from E. to W. a considerable Length, near 1 m. whereby the Houses, as you pass on the Water, seem pensil, and to hang along in Rows, like *Galipot*s in an Apothecary's Shop; for so high and steep is it that you go from the lower to the higher Part thereof by Stairs; and from Bottom to Top requires no less, in some Places many more, than 100. It hath a most convenient Haven, able to receive a great Navy, even 500 Ships, into its Basin, which may ride safe without incommoding one another, and load and unload in the midst of the Town. The Mouth of the River, near 1 m. from Town, is well guarded by 2 Castles, and other Forts and Munitions, standing on the opposite Banks thereof. Heretofore was also a Chain, which reach'd from one Side to the other, which in Time of War was wont to be set up to prevent any Invasion of an Enemy. This Town, then, began to flourish when *Totnes* Haven, by over much Sand, brought down by the Water from the Tin-Works in *Dartmoor*, was choak'd up and spoil'd. Thro' the Safety and convenient Situation of its Port, this Place became much frequented by Merchants, and to be well furnish'd with good Shipping; and so it is still, tho' much short of what it has been heretofore, till *Plsmouth* took away great Share of its Trade, &c. Here is a large Key, and a spacious Street before it, where still live some considerable Merchants, who trade to *Portugal*, *Italy*, & the Plantations, especially *Newfoundland*, and from thence to *Italy* with Fish, &c. A Pilchard-Fishery is carried on hereabouts with the greatest Number of Vessels of any Port in the West except *Falmouth*. Here are 3 Churches (besides the Mother Church *Tonstall*, which is a qr. m. off, on a Hill, whose Tower 69 f. high is a Sea-Mark), and a large Dissenting Meeting-house. This Town was in the Time of *Richard I.* burnt by the *French*; and they attempted it again afterward, but were repulsed, and chiefly by the Bravery of the Women, who fought as desperately as if Amazons; so that, besides the noble Slaughter which they made of the Invaders, they took M. *Castel* the *French* General, 3 Lords, and 23 Knights, Prisoners. In the Reign of *K. Richard II.* 1387. the said constant Enemy of *England* raised a powerful Army, and equipp'd a formidable

Navy of 1200 Sail, with Design to make an entire Conquest of the Kingdom; to repel which threatening Danger the Nation fitted out what Ships they had; and this Town in particular, in Conjunction with *Portsmouth*, (as *Speed* has recorded) mann'd forth Ships at their own Peril and Charge; wherewith entering the River *Sein*, on which the renown'd Cities of *Roan* and *Paris* are situate, they sunk some of their Enemies Ships, and took others, among them one of the goodliest that *France* had. The Success answering their Hopes, and they were enrich'd with the Spoils of their Adversaries, whom they thus compell'd to bear the Charges of their proper Mischief. This famous Exploit probably obtain'd from His Majesty the Noble Coat of Arms which now belongs to this Town's Charter, viz. Gules in a Ship Or, a King in all his Royal Robes standing for the Main-mast, supported by 2 Lions rampant Argent. The K. too enacted that Tin should only be exported fr. this Town. *K. John* made it a Mayor & Borough Town; and *K. Edw. III.* granted that the Burgesies should be Toll-free throughout all *England*; & *Edw. IV.* to reward their Bravery, translated the Port hither from *Fowey*, & gave them 20 l. a Year in Fee-farm; to which *Richard III.* and *Henry VII.* added 20 l. a Year more. That *Dartmouth* had the Character of breeding excellent Mariners, and brave hardy Tars, in antient Times, seems pretty evident from our old *Chaucer's* chusing one of this Town for his *Ship-man*, as he styles him in his *Canterbury Pilgrimage* and *Tales*. And he describes him thus:

* For aught I wote, he was of *Dertmouth*.
 * He rode upon a Rouncie, as he * couthe,
 * In a Gown off falding to the Knee;
 * A Dagger hanging by a Lace had he,
 * About his Neck, under his Arme down.
 * The hot *Somer* had made his Hew all brown.
 * And certainly he was a Good Fellow;
 * Full many a Draught of Wine had he draw
 * From *Bourdeaux Ward* while as the *Chapmen* slepe;
 * Of nice Conscience took he no Kepe.
 * If that he faught, and had the higher Hand,
 * By Water he sent † him home to every Land.
 * But of his Craft, to reckon well his Tides,
 * His Stremes, and his Daungers him besides,
 * His Herbrough, his Mone, and his || *Lodemanage*,
 * There was none such from *Hull* to *Carthage*.
 * Hardy he was, and wise to undertake,
 * With many a Tempest had his Berde be shake.
 * He knew all the Havens as there were
 * Fro *Scotland* to the *Cape de Fenestre*,
 * And every Creek in *Britain* and in *Spain*.
 * His Barge was called the *St. Maudelain*.

The Property of the Manor is vested in the Corporation, & the High-rents belonging to them amount to about 69 l. a Year. It began to send Members to Parliament 26 *Edw. I.* but no more till 14 *Edward III.* In the Civil Wars, this Town was besieg'd and taken by General *Fairfax* for the Parliament; at which Time in it were 12 Guns and proportionable Ammunition, and in the Castle 120 mounted Ordnance. But that being intended as a Defence by Sea was too little serviceable against an Assault from Land. The Corporation now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Masters or Magistrates, hath a Power to make Freemen and elect Officers, viz. 2 Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, and a High Steward. They keep a Court of Sessions, and a Water-Bailiwick Court, by Virtue of a Lease for 3 Lives from the Duke of *Cornwall*, for which they pay a Chief Rent of about 14 l. per Ann. This Town gives Title of Earl. It sends 2 Members to Parliament. Market Friday. No Fair.

DARWENT-COTE, *Durham*, has a great Quantity of Oak, Ash, Birch, and Alder, in a most commodious Situation for the Ship-Trade and Collieries of *Newcastle*, which is but 8 m. off.

DARWENT-FELLS. See CUMBERLAND.

DASCYLOS, a City of *Bithynia*, a small Distance from the *Rhyndacus*.

The DASSARETÆ the Territories of, in *Macedonia*, lay N. of the *Eordians*, & their chief Cities were *Lychnides* & *Evia*.

DASSEN Island, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, lies to N. E. of *Robben-Island*, under 34 degr. 33 min. It has its Name from the vast Numbers of *Dassen* (Does) which formerly were

* i. e. Perfectly well knew how or was skilful to do.

† Him, the old Word also for them. To send 'em home by Water is a proverbial Expression, not yet quite disus'd; it is more over here a Pun.

‡ Harbour or Lodging.

|| Managing the Loadstone, that is the Compass, Art of Navigation.

were found there, but are of late much diminished. It's about 1 leag. in Compass, and produces many Sea Rabbits and Pinguwys. It's inhabited by 4 Families only with their Slaves, whose chief Employment 'tis to breed Pigs & Poultry, and draw Oil from the Sea-Rabbits, which they sell to the Inhabitants dwelling in and near the Fort. Before the Bay of *Soldenka* are several small Islands, where those of *Dassen* have Liberty to fish and hunt; and they catch vast Quantities of Partridges, Mulletts, &c.

DASSET-AVON, near the *Vale-of-Red-Horse*, *Warwickshire*.

DASSET-BURTON, on the N. Side of the foregoing, in the Reign of K. *Henry III.* obtain'd a Market on Fridays, and a Fair at *St. James-tide*.

DATCHFT, *Bucks.* near *Eton & Windsor*, has a Bridge over the *Thames* built in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, and is noted for frequent Horse-races.

DATCHWORTH, *Hertfordsh.* lies between *Knebworth & Watton-Woodhall*, near the Road from *Ware* to *Stevenage*.

DATHEMA is the Name of that Fortrefs, in the Land of *Gilead*, mention'd I. *Maccab. v. 29.* & seq.

DATTEE, a Town in *Persia*.

DAVOS, in the Country of the *Grifons*, *Switzerland*, is the Town of most Note in all the Jurisdictions, the Capital of a Community among the Mountains, about 2 leag. E. of *Coire*. Here the Assemblies of the 3 Leagues of the *Grifons* are held in Turn, and the Archives of this particular one are kept. 'Tis also the Seat of the Regency of the Country; and the particular Assemblies of this League are usually formed here.

DAVENPORT, or *Dan Port*, in *Cheshire* the antient Seat of the Family of that Name.

DAVENTRY, or *DAINTRY*, in *Northamptonshire*, seated on the Rise of a small Hill, 10 m. fr. *Towcester*, 10 W. of *Northampton*, 73 fr. *London*, in the Road to *Chester*, W. lon. 15. lat. 52. 12. a Town of greater Antiquity than Beauty, is a great Thoroughfare to and from the N. W. Counties, and so has many good Inns. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Steward, with 12 Freemen. Roman Coins are often dug up here, and on *Borough-Hill* are still to be seen the Ruins of an old Roman Fortification 3 m. in Compass. The Roman *Watling-street* was turn'd into it, and runs to *Dunsmore Heath*. The Saxons occupied the same Camp. The Town gives Title of Baron. Market Wednesday. Fairs *Easter-Tuesday*, *Whitsun-Tuesday*, July 23. August 4, 28. September 21. chiefly for Horses and Cattle.

DAVID The City of. See CITY OF DAVID.

DAVID'S St. in Latin *Menevia*, in *Pembrokeshire*, *Wales*, 10 m. fr. *Haverfordwest*, 20 N. of *Pembroke*, 263 fr. *London*, stands on the most W. Promontory of all *Wales*, which extends with a prodigious Front into the *Irish Sea*, by *Ptolemy* call'd *Octopitarum*, by the Britons *Pebidrog*, & *Cantrev Dewi*, commonly call'd *St. David's-Head*. The *Welch* call it *Tydweli*, from the Archbishop *Dewi* or *David*, who translated that Archbishopric hither from *Gaeleon*, in the Days of K. *Arthur*, and won a great Victory over the Saxons, having order'd every one of his Soldiers to place a Leek in his Cap for sake of Distinction; in Memory of which the *Welch* to this Day wear the Leek on the 1st of *March*. It long continued the Metropolitan See of all *Wales*, or Supreme Ordinary of the *Welch*, with 7 Suffragans; but on breaking out of a Plague the See was transferr'd to *Dol* in *Bretagne*. Notwithstanding which it in the Reign of K. *Henry I.* contended with the See of *Canterbury*; but was cast, and *Bernard* the 47th Archbishop of this See was made subject to that. In 808 the Town was laid in Ashes by the W. Saxons, and about 100 Years after destroy'd by the Danes, who in 993 again destroyed it, putting the Bishop to the Sword. In 1077 and 1080, foreign Pyrates came and plunder'd & then burnt it. Thus it appears to have been once a City of good Account, and to have had a Castle and Walls; which tho' both long since destroy'd, and the Place so reduced as to have no Market, yet still continues it the See of a Bishop, whose Palace indeed is said to be much out of Repair, and the Town quite decay'd, and almost deserted, by reason of its barren and unhealthy Situation in a Land neither clad with Trees nor adorn'd with Meadows, but continually expos'd to Winds and Storms. Its Cathedral, built in the Reign of K. *John*, and dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *David*, is a venerable old Building, and the W. End is in good Repair; but the E. End has suffer'd much by Time & Neglect, the Roof being quite fallen in. 'Twas very high, the Height of the Middle Isle to the Vaulting being 54 f. and that of the Tower in the Middle 127. In it hang 3 Bells, the 4 biggest having been stolen out of it. The Length of

the whole Fabrick from E. to W. including the Walls, is 300 f. whereof 'tis 124 from the W. Door to the Entrance into the Choir. The Length from the Choir Door to the Altar is 80 f. The Breadth of the Body of the Side-Isles is 72 f. and of the W. Front 76 f. and of the great Cross Isle from N. to S. 130 f. There were once good Houses, inclosed with a strong stately Wall for the Chanter (who is next the Bishop, there being no Dean), Chancellor, Treasurer, and the 4 Archdeacons of *St. David*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Brecknock*, who with the others make up 21 Canons; but they are now ruinous. The Diocese contains the Shires of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, with some Parts of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Glamorgan*, and *Montgomery*, in which 308 Parishes, whereof 120 Improvements. The Town stands but 1 m. from Sea; and in a clear Day *Ireland*, 40 m. distant, may be seen from the Cape call'd *St. David's-Head*. At the extreme Point of the Promontory are the Bishop and Clerks, which see in their own Article.

DAVID St. a Town and Fort sit. on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the *Hither India*, 80 m. S. of *Fort St. George*, E. lon. 79. 40. lat. 11. 45. 'Tis one of the strongest Fortresses the English have in *India*, from whence they import Chints, Callicoes, and Muslins.

DAVIS'S STREIGHT lies between the N. Main and the W. Coast of *Greenland*, taking its Name from Mr. *John Davis*, who first discover'd it: For in 1585. he undertook to search the N. W. Coast, and came to the S. W. Cape of *Greenland*, lat. 62. where the Streight begins, and he call'd that Cape *Cape Desolation*. Here he found Pieces of Fur & Wool like Beavers, and exchanged some Commodities with the Natives, who oft came in Canoes with Stag-skins, White Hares, small Cod, Muscles, &c. Afterwards he arriv'd in lat. 64. 15. where was found a great Quantity of such Sand as *Forbister* had before brought home. He steer'd to 66. 40. and as far as *Mount Rawleigh*. In 1586. he again sail'd this Way, searching out many Places towards W. & next Year in a 3d Voyage came to 72 degr. 12 min. He gave the Name of *London Coast* to the Land on the E. Side, which is the Coast of *Greenland*. DAVIS'S STREIGHT extends to lon. 75. where it communicates with *BAFFIN'S BAY*. But as *Davis's Streight* has not been yet sail'd thro', 'tis therefore doubtful whether it be a Streight or a narrow Sea.

DAULIS, antiently a City of *Phocis*, not so notable for its Bigness or Richness as for the Tallness and Stoutness of its Inhabitants; and it was much more remarkable for the inhuman Repast which was served there to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* by the Women of this City, by whom he was soon after murder'd for the double Injury he had done to his Sister *Philomela*, Daughter of *Pandion* K. of *Athens*. The Fable goes, That *Tereus*, after having married *Progne*, did likewise ravish her Sister *Philomela*, cut out her Tongue, and cast her into Prison, to prevent her discovering his Villany. But she found Means to acquaint *Progne* with her double Misfortune by working the whole Story in a Piece of Embroidery, which she sent to her. *Progne* took the Opportunity of the approaching Feast of *Bacchus*, when they were all to meet together, and when she had got her Sister out of Prison, made her kill her Son *Itis* whom she had by *Tereus*, and, having baked him in a Pie, order'd it to be set before him. When *Tereus* was apprised of this, he endeavour'd to kill both his Wife and her Sister; but they, by the Help of the *Daulian* Women, got the Start of him, & kill'd him. *Ovid*, in his Book of *Transformations*, has poetically fabled *Tereus* into a *Lapwing*, *Itis* into a *Pheasant*, *Progne* into a *Swallow*, and *Philomela* into a *Nightingale*, who he feigns is still in her nightly Notes bewailing the Misfortune of her Family. *Pausanias* adds, that no Swallows do hatch or breed in all that Canton, either in Chimnies or Houses, as they do every where else.

DAUMA, a small Kingdom or Province of *Negroland*, has *Gago* and *Tombuto* on W. *Bito* N. *Biafara* E. and the Mountains of *Guinea* S.

DAUNIA, one of the three Parts of *Apulia*, lying between the *Trento* and the *Aufidus*, now *L'Ofanto*.

DAUPHINE, D'AUVERGNE, in the Province of *Auvergne*, *France*, is a small District near the River *Allier*, and the City *Issoire*, was so call'd because it was the only Part of the Province which was left to one of its Counts call'd *Wm.* the rest having been usurped by his Uncle. The principal Place in it is *Vodable*, a small City containing about 500 Inhabitants, but is the chief Town of a Castle-ward of a very large Extent, which came to the Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Lewis XIV.* with the Duchy of *Montpensier*.

DAUPHINE FORT, a Fort built by the French on the E. Coast of the Island of *Madagascar*, E. lon. 48. S. lat. 24.

DAUPHINE Isle, on the Coast of *Louisiana*, settled on by the French.

DAUPHINE, *Delphinatus* in Latin, is now a Province of France, separated from the *Lyonnois* and *Languedoc* on the W. by the *Rhone*, which also parts it N. from *Bresse* and *Bugey*, on which Side it also borders on *Savoy*; E. it's separated fr. *Piedmont* by the *Alps*, and S. it has *Provence* and the Territory of *Avignon*. It lies between the 44th and half of lat. almost to the 46th, and from the 5th degr. lon. E. of London to the 7th and half. It has been subject to different Princes, according to the Revolutions which the several Parts of France underwent: At last it had particular Princes of its own, who had Title of *Dauphin du Viennois*, but *Dauphin Humbert* being childless and in a bad State of Health, made his Country over to *Philip VI.* of France, on Condition the Privileges of the Subjects should be kept intire, that the Province should ever be incorporated with the Crown of France, and the King's Eldest Son enjoy it with the Arms and Title of *Dauphin*. This was done in 1343, and confirmed in 1349. The Soil is very fruitful in some Places, where it produces Wheat, Wine, Olives, Hemp, Oats, Barley, Salt, Wood, Copperas, Silk, Gum, Crystal, Iron, Brasses, Lead. But 2 Thirds of the Province are barren, because of the Mountains, which abound however with a great Variety of beautiful Flowers, a vast Number of physical Plants, and many curious Things. In those of *Ambrun* and *Die* are *Marcaffites*. Mount *Brefier* near the *Alps* breaks often out into Flames. The golden Mount was so call'd from a Gold Mine discover'd in the Time of the Romans, and it still produces a kind of Diamonds. The Hills between *Briançon*, *Pragelas*, and *Pignerol*, are cover'd with *Larch-trees*, which are much like Fir-trees, but that the Leaves of the *Larch* are much greener and narrower. No Wood lasts longer, and is properer for Building, than this; & it has sometimes been taken for Cedar. It bears neither Fruit nor Blossom; but then it produces Manna, Benzion, and Agarrick, which is a kind of Excrecence that grows on the Bark of this Tree, and is us'd in Physick and Dying Scarlet. Also upon these Mountains are several Kinds of Animals, not to be found in the other French Provinces; viz. a sort of Wild Goats call'd *Bouétains* from *Bouc à Goat*, because they resemble Goats. They are grey, and shap'd like Harts. They keep chiefly upon Rocks, and nimbly leap from one Rock to another at a great Distance. On the Mountains of *Urbion* and *Valoiré*, in the District of *Die*, are many Bears; & on that of *Volui*, near *Rochecourte*, are Herds of *Shamois*; which differ from the *Bouétains* in this, that in Winter they seem red, but in Summer grey; their Horns are shorter, pretty broad, and so crooked that they sometimes hang by them, and keep thus suspended till they fling themselves forward to the Place they want to go to. They are very fearful, and love Salt above any Thing. When they go in Herds, one always walks at the Head of the rest. This Province abounds also in white Hares and Partridges, Pheasants, Eagles, and Goshawks. The principal Rivers are the *Rhône*, *Durance*, *Isere*, *Drome*. Here are several Springs of mineral and other Waters, some good against the Ague, and others for the Cure of Ulcers. In *Gapençois*, on the Road from *Grenoble* to *Vienne*, are 2 Springs, where the Waters seem to follow the Course of the Sun, increasing and decreasing as the Days grow longer or shorter. In the Barony of *Aix* near *Die* are 2, at about 2 f. Distance, yet the Water of one salt, of the other sweet. The Spring of *Monchier d'Ambois* spouts Water now and then 6 f. or more high. The Inhabitants observe, that the higher the Spout the greater Scarcity there will be, but when not very high it forebodes a plentiful Year. They reckon 7 pretended Wonders in *Dauphine*, viz. 1. The Tower without Venom, which was situate on Top of a Rock, of which is nothing left but a small Wall, where there were never seen any venomous Insects, and when any are carried thither, they remove from it as fast as they can. 2. The Inaccessible Mountain, call'd also *l'Aiguille* (the Needle) said to be an inverted Pyramid, broader at Top than Bottom. 'Tis pretended that in the Reign of K. Charles VIII. a Gentleman with much Difficulty, in an Hour and half, by Means of Ladders, got to Top of it, where he found a Plain a qr. leag. long, & 400 Paces broad, and saw a Herd of *Shamois* feeding in a Meadow there; and planted a Cross there, which disappeared long ago. --- But this pretended Wonder of a Pyramid turned upside-down, is found to be nothing else but a steep Rock on a common Hill, and in no manner like an inverted Pyramid. It's 8 or 9 leag. S. of *Grenoble*. 3. The burning

Spring is, properly speaking, no Spring at all, but a small Spot of Ground 6 f. long by 3 or 4 broad, on which appears a small wandering Flame, like as of burning Brandy, on a Rock of rotten Slate. This Spot lies on a very steep Place. From the neighbouring Mountain falls a little Brook, which did perhaps formerly run nearer the burning Spot, and so occasion the saying its Water was burning. The Flame seems not to proceed from any Hole or Slit in the Rock; nor can one see any Matter proper to feed that Flame, which produces no Ashes. There's a kind of white very sharp Saltpetre near where the Flame is, which burns much brisker in Winter and wet Weather than in Summer, decreasing gradually as the Heat increases; and sometimes it goes quite out at Summer's End, and kindles again of itself. It's also easy to light with any other Fire, which is done in a Moment, and with some Noise. 4. 5. The precious Stones and Wells of Sassenage. These Stones are some white, some dark grey, the Size of Lentils, and are found in a Cave where are 2 Wells, which are fill'd with Water from a Spring that comes from under a Rock: But what is remarkable, if but true, that they were fill'd but once a Year, namely on Twelfth-day. 6. The Manna of Briançon is gather'd near that City on the Leaves of the Larch-tree, on which it falls by Night, and melts as soon as the Sun shines on it. It's most plentiful in hottest Seasons. 7. The Grotto of our Lady de la Baume is situate on the Road from *Grenoble* to *Lyons*. Its Opening is about 60 fath. broad, but decreases by Degrees. K. Francis I. (as *Mexeray* tells us) order'd a flat Vessel to be built, on each Side of which were fasten'd several Boards on which were put a great many lighted Torches; providing themselves with Matches, Flints, Steels, and very able Watermen, and so it enter'd with the King. In some Time they found the Lake half a leag. broad. Going near 2 leag. farther they heard a very great Noise, which became more frightful as they advanced, and they perceiv'd the Current prodigious swift. They loosen'd one of the Boards with 3 Links on it, and set it adrift, which being carried with excessive Rapidity was immediately overfet or swallow'd. This struck them with Fear, so that they carried the King back. 'Tis Pity this Story should want the one necessary Circumstance, which is Truth; for this wond'rous Lake is nothing but a small Brook. This Province is divided into Upper and Lower *Dauphiné*. The Upper contains the Countries of *Graisvaudan*, *Briançonnois*, *Ambrunois*, *Gapençois*, *Roiannez*, and the *Baronies*. In the Lower are the Districts of *Viennois*, *Valentinois*, *Diois*, & *Tricastinois*.

DAURIA is a large Province towards the E. Part of Tartary, but reckon'd Part of Siberia. Dauria with the E. Tartars has the same Signification as *Daria* with the Turks and Persians, meaning Water; and these call the Ocean *Dariai Moebit*. This Country therefore being full of Water and Rivers, is call'd Dauria in Comparison with the *Mungales* and *Calmuks* Countries, which are very dry and barren. This Province has been conquer'd by the *Muscovites*, and put under the Vaywode of Siberia in Temporal Affairs, and under its Metropolitan in Spirituals.

DAWLEY, near *Drayton* and *Hounslow*, in *Middlesex*.

DAWLISH, in the Hundred of *Exminster*, *Devon*, is a Village under *Haldown*, on the Sea-Coast, between the Mouths of *Exe* and the *Teign* Rivers, about 2 m. from the latter, and 10 from *Exeter*, where is a Fishery, especially for Pilchards in their Season, (which are esteem'd by far the best brought into *Exeter*) they having the most commodious Strand for drawing their Seins imaginable. The late Bishop of *Exeter*, Dr. *Stephen Weston*, had a Seat here.

DAX or ACQS (in Latin *Aquæ Augustæ*), antiently the Capital of *Aquitain*, and now Capital of the Territory of *Les Landes*, in the Province of *Gascony*, France, is sit. on the River *Adour*, 10 Leagues below *Aire* to W. about 6 above *Bayonne* to N. E. 24 from *Bordeaux* S.; W. lon. 1. lat. 43. 45. It drives a good Trade by means of the River, which falls into Sea but 9 leag. below, and its Neighbourhood to Spain. It has a Castle, flank'd with many large round Towers, with a sufficient Garrison. 'Tis famous for its hot Baths, much esteem'd even in the Roman Times, on which Account it acquired the Name of *Aquæ*, from whence also that of the whole Province of *Aquitania*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Auch*, and a Seneschalship. In the Diocese are 240 Parishes, 63 of which in Lower *Navarre* and *Bearn*, the rest under the Government of *Guienne*.

St. DAYE, on the W. Side of *Truro*, *Cornwall*, had once a Chapel so much resorted to by Pilgrims, that Provisions were brought hither, and so it became then a Market without a Charter.

DAYTAOTOTE,

DAYTAOTOTE, a City of the *Banians*, in *India*.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a Cape or Point of Land near *Tregony* in *Cornwall*, between *St. Marwes* and *Forwey*.

DEAD SEA. See ASPHALTITE-Lake.

DEAL, a Port Town of *Kent*, about 4 m. fr. *Sandwich* (of which it is a Member), 74 E. fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 51. 16. is large and handsome, and where almost all Ships from Foreign Parts to *London*, or from thence to Foreign Parts by Way of the Channel, generally stop, the former to dispatch Letters to notify their Arrival, and set Passengers ashore, the latter to take in fresh Provisions, and receive their last Orders, and Letters from their Friends. But sometimes, when the Wind is fair, Ships pass thro' the Downs at once, without coming to Anchor. At this Place *Julius Caesar*, who call'd it *Dole*, when he invaded *Britain*, being repulsed at *Dover*, landed on an open & plain Shore, and was warmly receiv'd by the *Britons*; but having repulsed them he encamped there until he could make a secure Station for his Ships, as the very Form of the Place seems to confirm; for just upon this Shore are Ridges for a long Way together, like so many Ramparts, which some indeed suppose the Wind has swept together, but may be rather thought a Ship-Camp, which *Caesar* and his whole Army were 10 Days and 10 Nights in making, to draw in their shattered Ships, and secure them against Tempests and the *Britons*, who made some fruitless Attempts upon them. Here too *Perkin Warbeck*, counterfeiting the Duke of *York*, & Heir to the Crown, landed in the Reign of *K. Hen. VII.* The Road is now defended by Two Castles, viz. *Sandown* (i. e. *Sandy-Hill*) on the N. and *Welmar* S. both built by *K. Henry VIII.* when he shook off the Tyranny of the Pope. *Sandown* Castle is composed of 4 Lunettes of very thick arched Work of Stone, with many Port-holes for Great Guns. There's a great round Tower in the Middle, with a Cistern at Top, and underneath an arch'd Cavern Bomb-proof. A Foss encompassed the Whole, to which is a Passage over a Drawbridge. The Town carries on some Foreign Trade, and has of late Years thriven much, especially by the great Resort of Seamen from the Downs. A Ridge of Cliffs runs 7 m. along the Coast hence to *Dover*, which abounds with Samphire. See DOVER and its Cliff, also the DOWNS.

DEAN Forest. See GLOCESTERSHIRE.

DEAN, alias *Michael Dean*, is the principal Town in the Forest of *Dean*, 5 m. fr. *Newen*, 113 meaf. m. fr. *London*. It consists but of one Street, but has a good Church and handsome Spire. Cloth was, but Pins are now, its chief Manufacture. Some are industrious in seeking out the Beds of old Iron Cinders, which having formerly been not quite exhausted of the Metal, are burnt again in the Furnaces, and make the best Iron, and the Land-owners sell these Cinders at a good Price. Market Monday. Fairs Easter-Monday, July 9, and Michaelmas-day. In the Church is an Inscription for *Richard Stringer*, who died in 1674. after having been Rector of the Parish 54 Years.

DEAN, near *Challock*, in *Kent*.

DEAN, 3 m. fr. *Rockingham*, 18 N. E. of *Northampton*, in *Northamptonshire*, stands among Woods, which are therefore call'd Forest of *Dean*, in Imitation of that in *Gloucestershire*.

DEAN-WEST, on the E. Side of *Salisbury*, *Wilts*.

DEBENHAM, in *Suffolk*, 3 m. from *Mendlesham*, 20 E. of *Bury*, 86 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 52. 20. is so call'd from the River *Deben*, which runs by it, or *Deepenham*, as some think, from the Deepness of its Roads. 'Tis a pretty and clean, tho' a mean built Town, on a Hill, in a dirty Country. The Church is a good Building, and Market-place tolerable. Market Friday. Fair June 24.

DEBIR, mention'd *Jos. x. 39.* is call'd by other Names. *Jos. xv. 15.* we are told, its Name before was *Kirjab-sepher*, and 49. it's said to be *Kirjath-sannah*. It seems not improper to observe (as 'tis done in other Articles) that *Kirjab* is an Appellative for City; but we think 'twould be abusing the Reader's Patience to retail what some fancy imply'd by *sepher*, *sannah*, and *Debir*. And as to the Situation of this City, all the Light we have concerning it is from the Texts above quoted; where we have it reckon'd among the Cities given to the Tribe of *Judah*, and more particularly among such as lay in the S. Tract of that Tribe, and probably not far from *Hebron*.

DEBREXIN, or *Debreczen*, in *Upper Hungary*, stands 28 m. S. fr. *Kallo*, 32 N. E. fr. *Great Waradin*, 47 E. fr. *Zolnock* towards *Transylvania*, 42 S. fr. *Tockay*, and 86 E. from *Buda*, E. lon. 21. 10. lat. 47. 45. 'Tis a strong Fortrefs, taken by the *Turks* in 1684, and retaken the same Year by

the Imperialists. 'Tis noted for an illustrious School, and has a small University. The County of *Kalo* which it stands in lies N. from that of *Thurtur*, has Denomination from the River, which runs thro' it, and is 48 m. S. W. & N. E. and 36 from E. to W.

DECAN, in the Hither Peninsula of *India*, The Country which bears the general Name of DECAN; and of which the Kingdom of *Decan*, properly so call'd, is but a small Part, is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of *Guzurat*, S. by *Malabar*, E. by the Kingdom of *Golconda*, & W. by the Ocean; containing according to the *Sanfons* 390 m. fr. S. W. to N. E. and 344 fr. S. E. to N. W. *Ananias* extends it N. and S. above 250 leag. along the Sea from the River *Bate* to that of *Algia*; and *Job. de Baroes* 65 Spanish m. fr. the *Algia* to *Chaul*. It comprehended the Three Kingdoms of DECAN, CUNCAN, and BALAGUATE, with the Country of CANARA, the Islands of SALSET, BOMBAY, GOA, ANCHEDIAVA, and some other smaller Islands. The Country in general bears many and excellent Fruits, and much Cotton, of which the Inhabitants make very fine Cloth; and some Parts yield Diamonds and other Precious Stones, besides excellent Pasture to Variety of Cattle bred in it, and sold to *Goa*, &c.

DECAN PROPER, has *Cambaya* N. the Sea W. *Cuncan* S. *Ballaguete* E. and is extended by the *Sanfons* 210 m. from E. to W. and 90 from N to S.; but *Luyts* makes it no more than 60 broad and 120 long. *Catrou* divides it into 8 Provinces and 79 Governments, all tributary to the Great Mogul, to whom it furnishes 8000 Horse and 16000 Foot, and a Revenue of 2,025,593 l. The Inhabitants are *Mohammedans*, *Banians*, and *Venesars*, the Posterity of the old Pagan Inhabitants, who are chiefly employ'd in carrying Wheat and Rice, in Caravans of 1000 Beasts at a Time, to *Indostan*, and other neighbouring Countries. They always take their Wives with them, who are such expert Archers, that they serve as a Guard against Robbers. The most remarkable Places on the Coast of this Province are the Islands of *Salset* and *Bombay*. There are besides *Versua*, *Bandara*, *Butcher's Island*, *Chaul*, *Danda* or *Banda*. Inland are *Andanagar* or *Danagar*, *Bider* or *Bander*, *Balagna*. The Lords of this Country, *Dr. Fryar* says, tho' a sort of Vassals to the Mogul, are hereditary Princes; and tho' He pretends they are obliged to come and pay him Fealty and Obedience at *Visapour*, they do it very remissly, and make their Acknowledgements at 5 leag. Distance, attended in a manner as if they were to perform not Homage but Hostilities. They fall out with one another, and with their King at Pleasure; --- but when he gets them into his Clutcher he cuts off their Heads, and disposes of their Estates.

N. B. 'Tis a Mistake that there's a Town of this Name. See DANAGAR.

DECAPOLIS, mention'd *Mark vii. 31.* &c. was a Canton in *Palestine*, so call'd from its [*Deca*] Ten Cities, situate some on one, some on the other Side *Jordan*, the Capital of which was *Scythopolis*. It was mostly inhabited by *Gentiles*.

DECISE, or *Desize*, in the *Nivernois* in the Province of *Orleanoise*, *France*, is sit. at the Conflux of the *Airon* & *Loire*, which form here a sort of Island, 7 leag. fr. *Nevers* to S. E. E. lon. 3. 32. lat. 46. 40. Here's a very long Bridge, formerly of Stone, Part of which is fallen in, and the Piles remaining support a Wooden Bridge. The forefaid Island rises in the Middle as a little Mountain, on which are built the Castle of the Duke of *Nevers*, Part of the City of *Decise*, a Priory, and a Nunnery. Several Roman Medals have here been dug up, and it's thought to have been the antient City of the *Vadicasses*. It contains about 500 Souls.

DECKENDORF, a Town in the Circle of *Bavaria*, *Germany*, sit. on the *Danube*, 37 m. S. E. of *Ratisbon*, E. lon. 13. lat. 48. 45.

DEDAN is suppos'd to lie near *Edom*, because *Ezekiel*, Ch. xxv. Ver. 13. joins *Dedan* to it. *Dedan* was a City which had great Dealings with *Tyre*. Some of the Commodities are mention'd, Ebony, Ivory, and fine Cloaths, *Ezek. xxvii. 15, 20.* It seems to have been situate in an Extremity of the Country opposite to *Teman* (*Ezek. xxv. 13.* in the Margin). *Dr. Wells* observes, That as *Jostan*, Son of *Abraham* by *Keturah*, had Two Sons, *Sheba* and *Dedan*, and that as among the Descendants of *Cush*, mention'd *Gen. x. 7.* we find Two exactly of the same Name it has, for Want of this Distinction's being consider'd, occasion'd some Confusion in Writers as to the assigning the first Settlements of these People. Those the Descendants of *Cush* settled in the E. Parts of *Arabia Felix*, near to their Father *Raamah*. Wherefore since we are told the Settlement of *Keturah's* Offspring was Eastward, in the East

East Country, i. e. in the E. Parts of *Arabia*; and since we find, both in the History of *Job*, Mention of *Sabeans*, who most probably liv'd in these Eastern Parts, and also in Hea-then Writers a People of *Arabia Deserta* call'd *Sabæ* or *Sabæi*, it may reasonably be concluded they were the Offspring of *Sheba*, Descendants of *Abraham*. In like manner, whereas in Scripture there's frequent Mention of *Dedan*, whenever the Circumstances of the Sacred Story do not agree to the Habitation of *Dedan* Descendant of *Cush*, then they are reasonably to be understood of the Habitation of *Dedan* the Descendant of *Abraham*. And in this last Sense it seems proper to understand *Dedan* or *Dedanim* in *Isai*. xxi. 13. and *Jer*. xxv. 23. and xlix. 7. because in these Places are mention'd other People, or Parts, of *Arabia*, too remote from *Dedan* in *Arabia Felix* to be so joined together.

DEDDINGTON, in *Oxfordshire*; 4 m. fr. *Banbury*, 9 fr. *Chipping-Norton*, 15 N. of *Oxford*, and 62 from *London*, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 51. 55. was antiently a Town Corporate, and sent Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward I.* & *III.* but never since; yet 'tis a pretty large Town, govern'd by a Bailiff. Market Saturday. Fairs *Whit-Monday*, *August 10.* *November 11.* *D. Plot* mentions an old Custom still retain'd at this Place, chiefly at Marriages, by young Men when they carry home their Bride: They set up a Post perpendicular, and place a slender Piece of Timber on the Top of it, on a Spindle, having a Board at one End and a Bag of Sand hanging at the other; against the Board they ride with Staves, which bringing the Bag about with Violence, it strikes them on the Back or Neck, and sometimes, if they are not nimble enough to get out of the Way, beats them off their Horse. To break this Board is reckon'd a Piece of Bravery, and was antiently rewarded. Near this Town is a Well of medicinal Waters, of a strong sulphureous Scent, highly impregnated with a vitrioline Salt. In the digging of it was found the Stone call'd *Pyrites Argenteus*, and a Bed of *Belemnites*, commonly call'd *Thunder-bolts*; and out of it hath since been taken the *Silver Marchasite*, of a glistering Colour, but of no Use as yet discover'd.

DEDHAM, a Market-Town of *Essex*, 30 m. N. E. of *Chelmsford*, E. lon. 1. 10. lat. 52. 5.

DEE, the River which *Chester* stands upon. See **CHES-TER**.

DEEPDEN, between *Darking* and *Beachworth*, in *Surry*.

DEEPING-MARKET, *Lincolnshire*, sit. among the Fens on the N. Side of *Wayland*, 35 m. S. of *Lincoln*, 87 fr. *London*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 52. 35. is an old, ill built, dirty Town, with a Market Thursday, and a Fair September 29. Below it is a Plain many m. in Compass, the deepest in all this marshy Country. And 'tis remarkable that the Channel of the River *Glen*, which runs from the W. lies much higher than this Plain.

DEER Town and Abbey, 7 m. from *Frazerburg*. See **BAMFF**.

DEERHURST, in *Gloucestershire*, 2 little Miles S. of *Tewksbury*, is a Parish 8 m. in Compass, subject by its low Situation to frequent Innundations from the *Severn*, which runs 2 m. together on its W. It has a Bridge over it.

DEINSE, or *Deynse*, in the Province of *Flanders* in the *Austrian Netherlands*, is sit. on the River *Lys*, about 13 m. fr. *Courtray*, 10 S. W. of *Ghent*, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 51. It has a Parish Church and a Nunnery. It has been often fortify'd on Occasion.

DEIRA, antiently one of the 2 Kingdoms of the *Northumbrians*, lying S. of *Tine*. *Bernicia* was the other.

DEK Island. See **DAMBEA**.

DELA, or **DOLA**, *Deal*. See **DEAL**.

DELA or **DOLA**, on that Part of the Coast of *India* beyond *Ganges* (which from *Syriam* to *Cape Negrais* is in the *Pegu* Dominion) is represented by *Moll* as an Island. *Fytch* says it has a good Harbour, from whence Ships trade to *Malacca*, the *Red Sea*, &c. and that there were about 20 large Houses here, where Elephants, which are very numerous in the adjacent Woods, are kept and tamed for the King's Use. *Hamilton* says the Town stands at one of the Mouths of *Pegu* River, about 50 m. E. of *Cape Negrais*, and that between this and *China Backar*, where, he says, is another Mouth of the *Pegu* River, about 40 m. to E. of the former Opening, is a dangerous Bank of black Sand that runs 4 or 5 leag. out into Sea; where, nevertheless, is about 14 f. Water. *Backar* is about 60 m. W. of the Bar of *Syriam*.

DELACRES, on the N. E. Side of *Leek* in *Staffordshire*.

DELALEY, in *Tindale*, *Northumberland*.

DELAMERE-FOREST, in *Cheshire*, to N. E. of *Chef-*

ter, towards the River *Weever*, is a delightful and comfortable Place to the neighbouring Townships, having Pasture in its Valleys, Wood on its Hills, Fern on its Plains, Fish & Fowl in the Meers, besides Turf for Fuel, &c. It gave Title of Baron at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* to Sir *George Booth*.

DELAWARE River and Bay. See **PENSYLVANIA**.

DELFT, (in Latin *Delphi*) Capital of *Delftland* in the Province of *Holland*, 9 m. from *Leyden* to the S. 4 from the *Hague* to S. E. 12 fr. the *Briel* to N. E. 8 fr. *Rotterdam* to N. W. 13 fr. *Ganda* to W. & 30 S. W. of *Amsterdam*, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 52. 6. is a large, neat, stately City; surrounded with a Wall, and a Ditch full of Water, & is above 2 m. in Circumference. It's longer than broad, and consists chiefly of 2 beautiful Streets that lie parallel, almost 1 m. long, adorn'd with Trees & Canals, over which many handsome Stone Bridges. All here is as calm and still as in midst of the Country, being chiefly inhabited by rich People, who have quitted Business. The most remarkable Buildings are, 1. The old Palace, where *WILLIAM I.* Prince of *Orange*, Founder of the State, and of its Glory, was treacherously murder'd by an emissary of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*. The Remains of this Great Prince were interr'd in the new Church here, and the Republick erected a magnificent Mausoleum over them, to perpetuate the Glory of her Founder, &c. His Effigies is in Marble, with his Statue standing by it in Brass, compleatly arm'd, with the Motto *Te Vindice tuta Libertas* [Under thy Patronage was Liberty secured]; and an Emblem representing the Prince going on steadily in a Storm, which is expressed in these Words, *Sævis tranquillus in Undis* [Calm and composed amidst the raging Waves]. At his Feet lies the Figure of a Dog, which is said to have died with Grief when he was murder'd. This Monument is excellently done, and the whole executed with a masterly Taste. The Inscription (which is very fine, and worthy the Hero it commemorates) is: --- *D. O. M. & æternæ Memoræ Gulielmi Nassovii, supremi Arausionensis Principis, Pat. Patr. qui Belgii Fortunis suas posthabuit, et suorum; validissimos Exercitus Ære plurimum privato bis conscripsit, bis induxit: Ordinum Auspiciis Hispaniæ Tyrannidem propulit; veræ Religionis Cultum, avitas Patriæ Leges, revocavit, restituit; ipsam denique Libertatem tantum non assertam, Mauritio Principi, paternæ Virtutis Heredi, Filio stabiliendam reliquit. Herois vere pii, prudentis, invicti, quem Philip. II. Hisp. R. illa Europæ Timor, timuit, non domuit, non terruit; sed, empto Percussore, fraude nefanda sustulit. Fœderat. Belgii Provinc. perenni Memor. Monum. fec. i. e. 'To the Most Good and Most High God, and to the immortal Memory of William of Nassau, Sovereign Prince of Orange, the Father of his Country; who preferred the Good of the Netherlands to his own and his Family's; twice levied and brought in a strong Army, principally at his own Expence; repelled the Tyranny of Spain, as General for the States; recovered and reinstated true Religion, and the antient Laws of his Country; and lastly, not only asserted publick Liberty himself, but left it to be firmly established by his Son Prince Maurice, the Heir of his Father's Virtues. The United Provinces of the Dutch Netherlands have erected this Monument, to perpetuate the Memory of this truly pious, wise, and invincible Hero, whom Philip II. King of Spain, the Terror of Europe, dreaded, not conquer'd, not terrify'd; but, by the Hand of a hired Assassin, thro' most horrible and detested Treachery, did him murder.' This Church is a very noble Building, its Steeple one of the highest and finest in the Low Countries; and its Chimes, unusually harmonious, play 1 Tune at the first Quarter after every Hour, 2 at the Half-Hour, 3 at 3 Quarters, and 4 before the Hour strikes. The Market-place, a spacious Square, has this lofty Steeple on one Side, and opposite to it the Town-house, an old-fashion'd Gothic Structure; but the Walls being new painted and gilt, it looks as fresh as if erected but Yesterday. 'Tis adorn'd with several Statues, viz. of *Justice*, *Prudence*, *Mercy*, &c. and over the Gate are these two Lines;*

*Hæc Domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiam, Pacem, Crimina, Fura, Bonos.*

i. e. This House hates, loves, punishes, preserves, honours, Wickedness, Peace, Crimes, the Laws, the Good. [Glasgow has the same Distich.] In the old Church, which is a lofty Pile, with a high Steeple, are the Monuments of the Great *Van Tromp* and *Van Heine*, 2 Dutch Admirals kill'd at Sea. The former is represented reposing on a Cannon, surrounded with Arms and Trophies. The principal Magazine and Armoury of the Province of *Holland* is kept here. There's a terrible Display of Cannons and Mortars regularly piled one above another without Doors; among the rest

Two Pieces of Ordnance cast at *Lubeck* 1669, each of which weighs 8000 lb. In 1654. the States Magazine of Powder was blown up here, by unknown Accident, which beat down 200 Houses, kill'd & wounded Numbers, and others were miraculously saved under the Ruins; since which such Magazine has been kept 2 m. off. This City is famous for its fine Earthen Ware call'd *Delft-Ware* from it. Here are many Brewers, who make vast Quantities of excellent Beer, which is sold in the circumjacent Villages. They've also some Woollen Manufactures. Without the Gate, where the Boats for the *Hague* lie, is a fine Grove of Trees, under the Shade of which Passengers generally take a Turn till the Boat goes off. And from the opposite Gate the Canal to *Rotterdam* is very broad, at which is an handsome Key adorn'd with Trees. Here the Yachts which bring the Deputies of the several Provinces to the Assemblies of the *Hague* have Station. These are exquisitely beautiful and rich, the Provinces and Cities vying which shall have the best Accommodation for their Representatives. Their Burthen generally is from 30 to 50 Tons. They are adorn'd with Streamers, carry Guns, Trumpets, and other Musick. Colliers from *Scotland* also unload here, and furnish the Inhabitants of *Delft*, *Hague*, and *Leyden*.

DELFS-HAAVEN, i. e. The Haven of *Delft*, is a beautiful Village, situate on the Right Bank of the *Maes*, about 2 m. below *Rotterdam*, & 8 from *Delft* to S. E. with which it has Communication by a Canal to *Overchie*, a Village about half Way between *Delft* and *Rotterdam*. It sends out Busses, &c. for Fishing.

DELFSZYL, or *Delfzyl-Sehans*, in *Groningen*, stands on the *Dampster-Diep*, 3 m. fr. *Dam* to N. E. at the Mouth of the *Ems*. It has a very good Harbour, which for Situation and other Advantages exceeds that of *Emden*. 'Tis a Place of such Importance, that 'twas always well fortify'd. The Duke of *Alva* design'd to have built a good City here, but was prevented by the Wars to which his bloody Government gave Rise. It has been more fortify'd by the States General, who have taken in as much Ground as makes it equal in Extent to a great Town. 'Tis now a strong Place, surrounded with good Ramparts and 7 Bastions, and defended by a Citadel encompassed by broad and deep Ditches. In 1672. the *Dutch East India Fleet*, of 14 Ships, their Cargo valued at 16,000,000 *Sterl.* escap'd into this Harbour from the *English Fleet*, which pursued them.

DELLY, or DEHLY, Province, in *Indostan*, lies in the Heart of the whole Empire, and has *Jengapor* on N. W. *Labor* N. *Jamba* and *Bacar* E. the *Hendowns* W. *Bando* S. W. and *Agra* S. Its Length is reckon'd fr. N. E. to S. W. 360 m. and Breadth from S. E. to N. W. about 180. It formerly belong'd to the *Patan* Kings. Tho' it's not well cultivated in many Parts, yet others produce Plenty of Wheat, Rice, Millet, excellent Sugar, good Indigo, Pulse, Fruits of all Sorts, especially extraordinary Ananas. Melons are cheap enough in Summer, but not very good except of *Persian* Seed, which none but Quality can purchase. Mutton, Goat, and Ox Flesh are well tasted, but are hot, windy, and of ill Digestion, and seldom keep above a Day. They've Pigeons, Partridges, &c. and Plenty of good Pullets, tender & eat well, tho' their Skins are black. Capons they've none, it being reckon'd a Sin to castrate any Animal but Man. Fish are good but scarce, for none but the Omrahs [*Great Lords*] may catch them when they please. Nor is there Wine but from *Persia* or the *Canaries* for Strangers; the *Mohammedans* and *Gentiles* too here being forbid to drink that or Arrack. Here are Camels of various Kinds, Dromedaries, Rhinoceroses big as the largest Oxen, Mules, Asses, Buffaloes, Deer, Elks, Lions, Leopards, Tygers, Panthers, Dogs, Hawks of all Sorts, a good Breed of Horses, (which are secur'd from Flies by rubbing them with Citrus Flowers) and Elephants of several Kinds, which go mostly in Troops, and then do no Hurt, but when they straggle kill and eat such as fall in their Way. The *Mogul* is chiefly supply'd with his Stock from hence, and they're caught either by Pitfalls, or by being decoy'd by tame alluring and jilting Females, and so entangled by Ropes while coupling. Some are so strong as to carry 3200 lb. Weight. People here are generally healthier than in *Europe*, but not so vigorous; the former of which *Bernier* ascribes to Abstinence & natural Sobriety; the latter to the great Heats of Summer, which exhaust their Spirits, they being then obliged for above 6 Months to lie without Covering, at the Door of their Chambers, as the Rabble do in the Streets; but Merchants & Quality live in some airy Hall, Garden, or Terrass, well water'd at Night. During this Season the Omrahs and the

Emperor himself go bare-legg'd by Day, with thin Slippers, & their Turbants & Garments are exceeding slight. There are a great many Towns in the E. Part of this Province, & its Government is by *Thevenot* reckon'd the 1st in the Empire. Its Quota of Forces is 66,667 Horse and 133,334 Foot, & its yearly Revenue 1,568,750 *l. Sterl.* The River *Gemna*, or *Semana*, rises in this Province, and runs thro' others into the *Ganges*; and the shady Road of that prodigious Length, (mention'd in Article LAHOR, 500 m.) runs by its Capital City, viz.

DELLY, or DEHLY, City, lies in Form of a Crescent on the E. Side of the *Gemna*, which *Bernier* says is as big here as the *Loire* in *France*, and has a Bridge of Boats to pass to the other. It stands about 120 m. N. of *Agra*, in a pleasant fruitful open Country, where the Air is cooler and more wholesome than at *Agra*, which is scorching. 'Tis distinguished into 3 Towns. The *Indians* say the 1st had 9 Castles, and 52 Gates; and by its Ruins it appears to have been a very large City. At some Distance from 'em is a Stone Bridge, and a lovely Walk of Trees, which lead to the 2d Town, which was taken from the *Indians* by the 1st *Mogul* Conqueror. This was beautified with many stately Sepulchres of the *Patan* Kings, and other Monuments, which were demolish'd by *Charles Jehan*, Father of *Aurengzeb*, who built it anew, and call'd it *Jehan-Abad*, (i. e. the Colony of *Jehan*) and transferred the Seat of the Empire hither from *Agra*, where he thought the Heats of Summer too violent. This 3d Town, which was built close by the 2d, and out of its Ruins, was called *Delly* by the *Indians* instead of *Jehan-Abad*, which since *Charles Jehan's* Death it has generally recover'd. 'Tis said its Foundations were, literally speaking, laid in Blood, for that the Throats of several Malefactors were cut, by *Jehan's* Order, the better to cement the Stones. He spar'd no Pains nor Expence to beautify the Palace Gardens, which were formed by a *Venetian* after the *Italian* Models; and because the *Gemna* was too low for his intended Water-works, he turn'd another River into 'em at 30 leag. Distance. The Town has good Brick Walls, but without Ditches, or any Defence, except round Towers at every 10th Battlement, or 100 Paces Distance, the Walls being supported with a Platform of Earth behind, 4 or 5 f. thick. The Walls may be about 3 leag. in Compass, but taking a very long Suburb leading to *Labor*, (being all that remains inhabited of the Old Town) and 3 or 4 other less ones, the present Town would in a direct Line measure above 1 leag. and half; but then the Compass would be vastly larger because of the great Gardens and other void Spaces between the Suburbs. The Fortrefs, which is semicircular, and contains the Palace, with the *Seraglio*, &c. is 2 m. in Circuit, and has good Walls, with abundance of round Towers, partly of Brick and partly of a red Stone like Marble. On all Sides, save towards the Water, it has a Ditch faced with Freestone, full of Fish, and encompassed with lovely Gardens. There's a Square towards the River for military Exercises and the Fights of Elephants; and on the Town Side is another, where the Raja's keep Guard, & muster their Soldiers; and it also serves for a Market, and for Jugglers and Puppet-Shows. Here such Horses also as come from *Turcheestan* and *Tartary*, and are enter'd as fit for the Troops, are marked on the Leg with a hot Iron to denote whom they belong to, whether the King or the Omrahs, by which means the Troopers durst not appear at Reviews without their own Horses. The 2 main Gates of the Fortrefs open to this grand Square, and to the 2 principal Streets of the City, which are 25 or 30 Paces wide, straight, and very long; and on both Sides are Arches of Brick, under which are Shops and Ware-houses for making and shewing Goods, and over 'em a Terrass-Walk to take the Air on; but the Grand Merchants have their Dwelling-Houses elsewhere. There are 5 other Streets not unlike these, only they are not so long, wide, nor straight, which is the Misfortune of other cross Streets, wherein nevertheless several of the Houses are likewise arched. Those of the Great Men, which lie on the River, or in the Suburbs, are spacious & airy, having great Courts, Cellars, Gardens, Groves, Ponds, Water-works, and large Fans on all Sides to move and cool the Air till 5 in the Evening. Tho' the Great Men lie on Terrasses even with their Bed-chambers on Summer-Nights, yet they retire to their Chambers in the Morning, when generally falls a piercing Dew, which occasions Palsies and other Distempers. The common Houses are of Clay and thatched, yet commodious because airy, having Courts and Gardens, and look well within, because, besides the Furniture, the Roof

is supported by handsome strong Canes of good Length, and the Walls plaister'd with a fine white Cement. A vast Number of other little Cottages are run up merely with Clay and Straw, inhabited by Market-people, Sutlers, and Riff-raff. To the Multitude of which Huts is ascrib'd the Frequency of Fires in this City, which, when the Court is here, is near as populous as *Paris*. The Apartments of the Omrahs are very sumptuous. The Floors are cover'd with thick Cotton Mats, under a white Cloth, in Summer, and in Winter with Silk Tapestry embroider'd with Gold and Silver; and for Guests of Distinction they've Brocade Cushions. The Walls are full of Niches of different Figures, either gilt or painted, in which are *China* Jars full of Flowers. The rich Goods are sold in the Ware-houses, and in the common Shops little besides Provisions, Rice, Barley, Grey Pease, Wheat, Oil, Butter, &c. which is the ordinary Food of the meaner Sort, especially the Pagans who eat no Flesh. That dress'd at Cooks Shops appears little better than Carri-on; so that Strangers can have nothing good but what they dearly buy from the Mogul's Butlers in the Palace. Here's a Market for all Sorts of green and dry Fruits from *Persia*, &c. but so dear that a Melon costs 3 Half-crowns. Many, especially the Raja's, are very rich, particularly in Jewels, which they preserve from Father to Son. At the Entry of the Palace, Mr. *Bernier* says, are 2 very large Statues of Elephants, with 2 famous Raja's on 'em, representing 2 Brothers who lost their Lives, with their Mother, in Defence of Towns besieged by *Eckbar*; and for their Bravery even their Enemies thought them worthy of these Statues. The other remarkable Structures are the great Mosque with 3 Domes of white Marble, to which the Mogul himself goes every Friday, their Sabbath; and the great Caravanfera, built by *Charles Jehan's* eldest Daughter, which is a very magnificent Structure in a very large Square, surrounded with Arches that support open Galleries, where the *Persian*, *Usbeck*, and other Foreign Merchants lodge, in very commodious Apartments, which are also Ware-houses for their Goods. *Bernier* says that just before the Mogul repairs to the Mosque the Streets are well watered, because of the Heat and Dust, and lined on both Sides with 5 or 600 Musketeers; that he either rides on an Elephant richly caparison'd, where he sits under a stately Canopy, with Bal-lusters painted and gilt, or else is carried in a Throne shining with Gold and Azure, on a Litter lined with Scarlet or Brocade Silk, which is borne on the Shoulders of Eight Men in fine Liveries; and that he is accompanied by his Omrahs, some on Horseback, some in Palanquins. He thinks it well worth a Stranger's Curiosity to be in the Grand Square before the Fortrefs, at the Hours when the Great Officers come thither to hold Courts and do Duty; to see the *Mansebdars* riding from all Quarters finely dress'd and inounted, with a Couple of Footmen marching before to clear the Way, and as many behind; to see the Numbers of Great Omrahs and Raja's, some on stately Elephants, others finely mounted on Horseback, and many carried on 6 Mens Shoulders, in rich Palanquins, with embroidered Cushions at their Backs, and chewing Betel to sweeten their Breath and give a Cherry-colour to their Lips, while a Servant bears a Spitting-box of China or Silver, and 2 others fan him, to drive away the Flies and Dust, with the Trains of Peacocks, besides 3 or 4 Footmen marching before to make Room, and a Party of Horse, finely accoutred, bringing up the Rear.— This City was the Residence of the present Great Mogul when *Kouli-Kan* invaded *India*; and here he kept the said Mogul Prisoner, with his Nobility and Generals, till he had obliged them to deliver him all the Wealth they had in their Possession or could extort from their Vassals and Dependants: And, not content with this, he put several of the Great Men to the Torture when they answer'd not his Expectations; which occasioning an Insurrection against the said Invader, he plunder'd the City, and massacred great Part of the Natives. After which he released the Mogul, having 1st obliged him to make over several Provinces of *India* which lay next to *Persia* to that Crown; and thereupon carry'd away with him the greatest Treasure that ever was amass'd together by any Conqueror, chiefly in Diamonds, the Produce of *Golconda*, a Province of *India*, which *Aurengzeb*, the Ancestor of this Mogul, had wrested from the King of *Golconda*, and driven him from his Throne about 60 Years before. To conclude our Account of this Town and Province we shall only observe, that in the great Road above just mention'd, so lined with Trees from *Labor* to *Agra*, which we have said runs by this City, and is mark'd at every Half-league with Turrets, there are 70 such Tur-

rets from hence to *Agra*, besides the Caravanferas, at proper Stages, for Accommodation of Travellers.

DELLYS. Two Leagues from the River *Booberak*, the W. Limit, on the Sea Coast, off that Part of the antient *Mauritania Casariensis* and *Numidia*, at present call'd the E. Province of *Algiers*, or Province of *Constantina*, we have the Town of *Dellys* (or *Teddeles*, according to *Leo* and some Sea Charts), built out of the Ruins of a large City, at the Foot of a high Mountain, that looks towards N. E. The antient City spreads quite over the N. E. Side of this Mountain; upon whose Summit to W. is a great Part of the old Wall, besides other Ruins promising at Distance a large Scene of Antiquity. In a Wall just over the Harbour is a small Nich with a defaced Image in it in the Attitude of a *Mado-na*. The Road before this Place, besides the Inconvenience of being small, lies expos'd to N. E. Winds; tho' under the S. E. Shore are Traces of a broad Wall, which formerly perhaps might stretch into Sea and form a *Cotbon*. DELLYS, from lying 12 leag. to E. of *Temendfufe* or *Rusgunia*, will be the *RUSUCURIUM* of the Antients, a noted & considerable City in former Time, as we may collect, not only from the present Remains of it, but from its having the Course of several Roads directed to it in the *Itinerary*. I could meet with no Tokens of that Plenty of Water which *Leo* ascribes to this Place; the Inhabitants when I was there complaining much for the Want of it. *Shaw*.

DELMENHORST, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, *Germany*, situate on the *Dehm*, 10 m. S. W. of *Bremen*, and 16 S. E. of *Oldenburg*, E. lon. 8. 12. lat. 53. 25. is the Capital of its Territory of the same Name, (which lies S. E. of that of *Bremen*, and is 17 m. long and 7 broad) is fortified with a Castle, and with its said Territory now belongs to the King of *Denmark*.

DELMONT, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is a Town in the *Saltsgow*, with a strong Castle, where the Bishop of *Basil* sometimes resides, and where his Chapter has been lately settled.

DELORA, a River of *Chili*, in Degr. 34. 40. which receives those of *Teno*, *Peterroa*, and *Metaquito*, whose Stream is so rapid that many perish in it; but these water most rich Lands, and a delicious Country for breeding and feeding all Sorts of Cattle. *Ovalle*.

DELOS, the chief and middlemost of the *Cyclades*, in the *Archipelago*, was an Island heretofore of great Fame, though at present an inhospitable and abandon'd Rock, serving only for a Retreat to Pirates. It is by *Pliny* placed 15 m. fr. *Myconus*, 18 fr. *Naxus*, and 50 fr. *Icaria*. But he was mistaken in his Measures with regard to *Myconus* and *Naxus*, the former being from *Delos* but 3 m. & the latter 40. *Delos* was known antiently by the Names *Cyncthos* or *Cynthos*, *Asteria*, *Pelafgia*, *Ghlamydias*, *Lagia*, *Pyrpilis*, *Scythias*, *Midia*, and *Ortygia*. 'Twas nam'd *Ortygia* and *Lagia* from the two Greek Words *ortyx* a Quail, and *lagos* a Hare, there being antiently great Store of both in it; or, according to the Scholiast of *Apollonius*, 'twas call'd *Ortygia* from a Sister of *Latona* so nam'd, and *Cyncthos* from the Son of *Apollo*. *Pliny* derives *Pyrpilis* from the Greek Word *pyr*, signifying Fire, which he pretends to have been first found out here. As to *Delos*, Etymologists agree in deriving it from a Greek Verb signifying to appear, but vary as to the Reason of its being appropriated to this Island. *Pliny*, after *Aristotle*, pretends that Name was given it because it rose unexpectedly out of the Sea, and appear'd floating on the Water. *Solinus* thinks it the 1st of the Islands that began to appear, after it had been with the others of the *Archipelago* 9 Months under Water in the Deluge in *Ogyges's* Time. But this is altogether groundless and repugnant to Reason; for allowing all these to have been so drown'd, yet *Delos* could not appear the first after the Waters began to retire, it being much lower than the Islands of *Andros*, *Tinos*, *Myconus*, *Syros*, and *Naxus*. *Stephanus* says 'twas given it on Account of the Oracle, which made Things that were perplexed and obscure clear and apparent. The Poets will have it nam'd *Delos* because *Latona*, being deliver'd of *Apollo* and *Diana*, 1st shew'd herself here, not having dared appear before for Fear of *Juno*. --- It is still by the Greeks call'd *Dili* or *Deli* in the Plural, because under that Name they comprehend another Island known to the Antients by the Name of *Rhenaea*, which at some Distance seems as if join'd to *Delos*. These are distinguish'd by the Epithets little and great; the *Delos* of the Antients they stile *Little Delis*, it being but 7 m. in Compass, whereas the other is 18. *Pliny* ranks *Delos* amongst the floating Islands; and Poets tell us, some that it was fasten'd by *Neptune*, others by *Apollo*, with strong Chains

Chains to the neighbouring Islands *Gyarus* and *Myconus*. This is elegantly express'd by *Petronius Arbitr* in these Lines,

*Delos jam stabili revineta terra,
Olim purpureo mari natabat,
Et moto levis hinc & inde vento
Ibat fluctibus inquieta summis.
Mox illam geminis deus catenis,
Hac alta Gyaro ligavit, illac
Constanti Myconæ dedit tenendam.*

As *Latona* was supposed to have been deliver'd in this Island of *Apollo* and *Diana*, 3 most magnificent Temples were here erected to those Deities. That of *Apollo* was, according to *Strabo*, begun by *Erysichon* the Son of *Cecrops*, but afterwards enlarged and embellish'd at the common Charges of all the States of *Greece*. *Plutarch* tells us 'twas one of the most stately Buildings in the Universe, and speaks of an Altar in it which deserves Place among the 7 Wonders of the World. It was built with the Horns of various Animals, so artificially join'd and adapted to one another, as to hang together without fastening by any Kind of Cement. The Trunk of the famous Statue of *Apollo* mention'd by *Strabo* and *Pliny* is still an Object of great Admiration to all Travellers. It is without Head, Legs, Arms; but, from the Parts that are yet remaining, it plainly appears the Antients did not exaggerate when they commended it as a Wonder of Art. 'Twas of gigantic Size, tho' cut out of one single Block of Marble, the Shoulders being 6 f. broad, and the Thighs 9 f. round. At a small Distance from it lies, among confused Heaps of broken Columns, Architraves, Bases, Chapiters, &c. a square Piece of Marble, 15 f. and half long, 10 f. 9 inch. broad, & 2 f. 3 inch. thick, which doubtless serv'd as Pedestal to this Colossus. It bears, in very fair Characters, this Inscription in Greek, *The Naxians to Apollo*. *Plutarch* says, in his Life of *Nicias*, that he caused to be set up, near the Temple of *Delos*, a huge Palm-tree of Brass, which he consecrated to *Apollo*; and adds, that a violent Storm of Wind threw it down on a colossian Statue rais'd by the Inhabitants of *Naxus*. Round the Temple were magnificent Portico's built by various Princes, as appears from Inscriptions still very plain. The Names of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, *Dionysius Eutyches*, *Mithridates Euergetes*, *Mithridates Eupator*, Kings of *Pontus*, & *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, are found on several Pedestals. Most of our modern Travellers take this *Dionysius* to be one of the Tyrants of *Syracuse*; but more judicious Criticks prove that improbable, and incline to think him *Dionysius* Tyrant of *Heraclæa*, with whom the Surname *Eutyches* (or *happy*) better agrees. To this Temple the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Islands sent yearly a Company of Virgins to celebrate with Dancing the Festival of *Apollo* and *Diana*, and make Offerings in the Name of their respective Cities. As *Delos* was thus reputed the Birth-place of these Two, 'twas highly revered by all Nations, even the *Persians* themselves, who, after having laid waste the other Islands, &c. spared *Delos*; nay *Datis*, who commanded the *Persian* Fleet, would not even permit his Ships to anchor in that Harbour; but from *Naxus* he proceeded to *Rhenæa*. Here he receiv'd Intelligence the *Delians* had abandon'd the Island, and retir'd with their Effects to *Tenos*; whereupon he sent a Herald to them with this Message: --- Sacred Men! On what Account have you abandon'd your Habitations, and by your Flight discovered the ill Opinion you have of me? I am not your Enemy by Inclination: And, besides, I have been commanded by the King to forbear practising any Sort of Hostilities in a Country where Two Gods were born, or using Violence of any Kind against the Inhabitants. Return therefore to your Houses, and resume the Possessions of your Lands. On Return of the Messenger he sent the Wt. of 300 Talents of Frankinsense to be burnt on the Altar of *Apollo*, & set sail with his whole Fleet, without suffering a Soldier to land in the Island. No Hostilities were practis'd here even by Nations that were at War with each other, but they anchor'd peaceably together, and visited the Temple together, as if Friends, the Sanctity of the Place suspending their Anger. The Oracle of *Apollo* here was one of the most famous in the World, as well for Antiquity as the Truth & Perspicuity of its Answers, the Number and Richness of the sacred Presents dedicated to the God, and the Multitudes that from all Parts resorted thither for Advice, in which respect it surpass'd not only all the Oracles of other Gods, but even of *Apollo* himself, that of *Delphos* alone excepted. The Presents which the Votaries offer'd here to *Apollo* were laid on the above-mention'd Altar. 'Twas unlawful to sacrifice any Living Creature on it, *Apollo's* Will being it should be preserved pure from Blood. The Asylum of the Island ex-

tended to all such Creatures, on which Account it abounded with Hares, no Dogs being suffer'd to enter it. The City of *Delos*, as is manifest from the magnificent Ruins still to be seen, [and of which we would, from *Tournefort*, more fully and minutely insert a Description, had we fair Allowance of sufficient Room; but must, for lack thereof, refer the more Curious to that Author] --- took up that spacious Plain which reaches from one Coast to the other, and extends E. as far as the Isthmus. 'Twas well peopled, and the richest of the *Archipelago*, especially after the Destruction of *Corinth*, Merchants flocking thither from all Parts, both in regard of the Immunity they enjoy'd there, and of the convenient Situation of the Place between *Europe* and *Asia*. *Strabo* calls it one of the most frequented Empories of the World; and *Pliny* tells us all the Commodities of *Europe* and *Asia* were sold, bought, or barter'd there. It contain'd many noble and stately Buildings, namely, the Temples of *Apollo*, *Diana*, and *Latona*, the Portico's of *Philip* of *Macedon*, and of *Dionysius*, before spoken of, a *Gymnasium*, an oval Basin made at immense Cost for Representation of Sea-fights, and a most magnificent Theatre; the Ruins of which may be seen described by *Tournefort* abovesaid. *Strabo* and *Callimachus* tell us the Island was antiently water'd by the River *Inopus*; but *Pliny* calls it only a Spring, and adds that its Waters swell'd and abated at the same Time with the *Nile*, as if there had been a Communication between the *Nile* & *Inopus*; which *Strabo* thinks is carrying Prodigies too far. At present is no River in the Island, but one of the noblest Springs in all the *Archipelago*, being 12 Paces over, and inclosed partly by Rocks & partly by a Wall. Mount *CYNTHUS* is spoken of in an Article of its own. The 1st *Delos* was in antient Times govern'd by Kings; for *Virgil* mentions one *Anius* reigning here in the Time of the *Trojan* War, being both King and High-Priest of *Apollo*, and entertain'd *Aeneas* kindly. He was descended from *Cadmus*, and had by his Wife *Dorippe* 3 Daughters, *Oeno*, *Spermo*, and *Elais*, who are feign'd by the Poets to have receiv'd from *Bacchus* the Power of changing whatever they touch'd into *Wine*, *Wheat*, (or *Seed*) and *Oil*, as their Names import, *oinos* in Greek signifying *Wine*, *sperma* *Seed*, and *elaion* *Oil*. The great Quantities of Corn, Wine, and Oil, which accrued to their Father from the Offerings made to *Apollo* gave Rise to this Fable. The *Persians*, 'tis already said, allow'd the *Delians* their antient Liberties. In After-Ages the *Athenians* made themselves Masters of *Delos*, and held it till driven out by *Mithridates the Great*. He was in Turn dispossest by the *Romans*. Finally 'tis at present quite abandon'd, the Lands being so cover'd with Ruins and Rubbish as not to admit of any Sort of Culture. The Inhabitants of *Mycone* hold it now, and pay but 10 Crowns Land-tax to the *Grand Signior* for a whole Island which was once one of the richest Countries in the World.

DELPHOS, or *DELPHI*, the chief City of antient *Phocis*, famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, whose Oracle was resorted to from all Parts of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, was so call'd, as supposed, from the Greek Word *Ἀδελφοί*, *Brethren*, because *Apollo* and *Bacchus*, Brethren, were both worshipp'd there. How *Apollo* came to preside over it is differently reported, and scarce deserves retailing here. Its 1st Discovery is said to be owing to some Goats who were feeding on Mount *Parnassus*, upon which was a miraculous, deep, large Cavern, but with a narrow Entrance. These Goats having been observ'd by the Goatherd, whom *Plutarch* calls *Coretas*, to frisk and leap after a strange and unusual Manner, and to have utter'd strange and unheard-of Sounds immediately on their Approach to the Mouth of the Cavern, had the Curiosity to go and view it, and found himself seiz'd with the same Fit of Madness, Skipping, and Dancing, and foretelling Things to come. At the News of this whole Multitudes flock'd thither, many of whom became possessed with such phrenetic Enthusiasm, that they threw themselves headlong into the Vorago; insomuch that they were forced to issue an Edict to forbid Approach to the Cavern. After this they placed the Tripod (of which we shall speak more anon) at the Mouth of it, on which a Virgin being seated, they pretend, she received and returned the Answers of the Deity; in the Manner we shall shew by and by. This miraculous Place was soon after cover'd with a Kind of Chapel, which *Pausanias* says was originally made of Laurel-boughs, and was more like a large Hut. This, 'tis told, was succeeded with one of Wax, reared up by Bees. Afterwards a 3d was built of solid Copper, said to be the Workmanship of *Vulcan*, which was destroy'd by Earthquake as say some, by Fire which melted it as say others;

thers: And then a sumptuous one of Stone was erected by *Agamedes* and *Trophymus*. *Delphos*, among several other Ci-

* *The Fable is, Jupiter, [who never imagin'd the World to be spherical] desirous to know the exact Middle of the Earth, let loose Two Eagles, Crows, or Swans (tis not agreed which) one from the E. the other from the W. and they met in this Place.*

ties of *Greece* and *Peloponnesus*, contended for being situate in the * Navel, or very Middle, of the World. It had so convenient a Harbour, and was so excellently well situate (being rather in the Heart of *Greece* than of the *World*) that it became in Time a Sessions-Town of all the *Grecian* States. Here sat the Court of the *Amphictyones*, chose out of the prime Cities of *Greece*, and so call'd from *Amphictyon* the 1st Founder of this High Court. The Time of their assembling was in Spring and Autumn. Causes of all Kinds were brought before them from all Parts of *Grecia*, and their Sentence was deem'd definitive. Mention of them is very frequently made in History. Considering therefore the great Concourse which this Court, the Oracle, and the Games celebrated in Honour of *Apollo*, brought into the City, to say nothing of the vast Offerings and Presents which were sent from all Parts of the World, even by the very *Scythians*, unto that Oracle, we need not wonder at its being one of the most opulent, &c. of all *Greece*: Tho' that indeed likewise proved the Occasion of its being so often plunder'd by other Nations, as History shews, and which 'tis not our Business even to specify, much less amply to relate; only, just as a Specimen, it may not be improper to say, that the Gold and Silver of which the Temple was despoiled, (the 4th Year of the 105th Olympiad) on Occasion of the *Grecian* Holy War, as it was call'd, and which was turn'd into current Money, amounted to 10,000 Talents, i. e. above 1,000,000 *English* Money. Yea, some Authors relate, that the Sums which the *Phoceans* took out of it equal'd those which *Alexander* found afterwards in the Exchequer of King *Darius*. *Delphos* is situate in antient *Achaia*, now *Livadia* in *Turky* in *Europe*, on the S. Side of Mount *Parnassus*, 10 m. N. of the Gulph of *Lepanto*, where the Town of *Castri* now stands, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 38. 30. The present Town of *Castri* does not consist of above 200 Houses, and those very ill built. It stands between *Salena* and *Livadia*, about 10 m. fr. the latter. When Mr. *Wheeler* was there, the *Turks* were not above 12 in Number, who yet have a Mosque. The *Greeks* have Churches 5 or 6, and seem a very good People, tho' poor. The little Trade they have consists in Cotton & Tobacco. Their Wine is exceeding good. --- We have promised above (as it else ought indeed to have been expected from us in a Work like this) to say something of the mention'd ORACLE, as it may be of some Use to Numbers of our Readers. Its Origin we have spoken of already; but it remains, according to the Materials I have for the Purpose, to say somewhat of the Manner in which it was wont to be consulted, deliver'd, &c. &c. I. then, Those who consulted this Oracle were to offer some considerable Present to the God; 2dly, They offer'd also some Sacrifice to him, and according as these carried a good or bad Omen, so the *Pythones* consented or refused to consult the Deity; 3dly, The Question to be asked was to be couched in as few Words as possible. II. The Time for consulting the Oracle was only one Month in a Year, and that was in the Spring. The 7th Day of that Month was call'd *Apollo's* Birth-day, because originally the *Pythones* gave no Answers but on that Day; so that they came so thick to her, that they were forced to lengthen the Time. In later Ages it came to be once a Month. III. The Person who deliver'd the Answer was to be a Woman. Originally they were to be *Virgins*: But one of them having been deflowered, they came at length to make choice of Women above 50 Years of Age, that in case the same Misfortune should happen to them, their Shame might be out of Danger of being discover'd by Pregnancy. Yet even these they oblig'd to go apparelled like *Virgins*, but in a plain and homely Dress, that they might give no Temptation to their Customers. *Pythia*, the Name that was given to the Woman that deliver'd the Oracle, is variously deriv'd; by some in Memory of the Serpent *Pytho* kill'd by *Apollo*; but others otherwise, but yet most probably from *Pytho*, which was but another Name for *Delphi*, the Place where this Oracle was given. When all the previous Ceremonies had been perform'd on the Inquirer's Part, this *Pythia*, having wash'd herself in the Fountain *Castalis* at the Foot of *Parnassus*, and shaken the Laurel-tree that grew by it, she crown'd herself with a Garland of those Leaves, and sometimes also eat some; and then ascended the celebrated *Tripod* or *Tripus*, and sitting down upon it

waited for the Impulse of the God. What kind of Machine this wonderful *Tripod* was is variously canvassed, and to little Purpose. Some take it to have been a Brass Pot fill'd with Dust, thro' which a miraculous Vapour was convey'd into the Belly of the *Pythones*, and thence came out of her Mouth. Others say 'twas fill'd with Pebbles, by the Agitation of which she conceiv'd the Mind of the Deity. Others, that 'twas large enough for her to plunge herself into. But the most probable Opinion is, that it was a Table or Seat on which she either lean'd or sat. It was call'd *Tripod* because it had three Feet, alluding according to some to the 3 great Celestial Circles, the 2 Tropics and the Equinoctial Line; but more probably (if they had any original Meaning) from the 3 Periods of Time, past, present, and future. They had more than one of these *Tripods*. The most antient of them was that which the People of that Country caused to be set over the Mouth of the miraculous Cave, after they had found out its prophetic Power. The next is said to have been form'd by *Vulcan*, and presented to *Apollo* by *Pelops* K. of the *Eleans*. But the most famous one was that which the Fishermen drew up with their Nets, and being adjudged by the Oracle to the Worthiest of the Seven Wife Men who flourish'd then in *Greece*, and thro' Modesty refused by him, was dedicated to this *Delphic Apollo*. The two first appear to have been of Brass, but the last was of Gold. Some think there were likewise more than one *Pythia* at the same Time; but without any good Foundation; however, when she who officiated as such had receiv'd the Divine Afflatus in her Belly, fr. whence she was call'd *εγαστριμυθος* and *σπρονμυτις*, she began sometimes to swell, foam at the Mouth, tear her Hair and Flesh like one in the strangest Phrensy; and at other Times her Spirit mov'd her more gently. Sometimes the Paroxysm has been so terrible that it has scar'd away the Priests, as well as the Consulters; and one of them is said to have died by the Violence of it. Some add, that a Dragon or Serpent has been seen to return the Answer from under the *Tripod*, and that the *Pythia* was once kill'd by him. The Answer was return'd *viva voce*, & in Hexameter, or Heroic Verse. *Pausanias* attributes this Form of answering to the famous *Phaemonoe*, the 1st *Delphic Pythia*. But the Hymn of *Beou*, a *Delphic* Lady, attributes it to *Olen*, who with his *Hyperboreans* instructed this Oracle, and changed their rustic Prose into the smooth and heroic Verse. But though this Oracle was the most fam'd for the Clearness and Truth of its Answers, insomuch that it was often apply'd to to explain the more intricate ones of other Places, yet it was not without its Ambiguities, so as to be easily applicable to the Event, let it fall which Way it would. *Herodotus* gives us some Instances of this Kind of amphibolious Answers given to *Craesus*, of which that unfortunate rich King, a munificent Votary to the *Delphic* God, justly complains, as having more than once or twice misled him to his Ruin. A Number of Instances could be given of like Nature, had we sufficient Room, which plainly enough discover the Artifices of the *Pythones*, or of those under whose Management she was. She, or they, used to speak plainly enough with regard to what they knew, particularly of Things past, but were dark and enigmatical when they were to pronounce of Futurity, in order, as we said, that, whatever the Event might be, it might be in their Power craftily to explain their Oracle in what Sense they pleas'd. It's not impossible also, but some pretended Responses that are recorded were framed after the Event was passed & known. It may be fitting however to give a Sample of their amphibologic Way of answering. Of this Nature was that which forewarn'd *Epaminondas* to beware of what the *Greeks* call'd the *Pelagos*; by which he, understanding it to mean the Sea, which they call'd *πelaγος*, forbore to go into any Ship or Gally, whereas it was (as they afterwards explained) the Mantinean Wood of that Name (*Pelagos*) of which the Oracle bid him beware. Much after the same Nature is the *Carthaginian* General said to have been deceiv'd, when he was told by another Oracle that he should be * buried in *Libya*; fr. which he concluded that, after, having beaten the *Romans*, he should return & die in his own Country, whereas the Oracle afterwards pretended to have meant the Town of *Libyssa* in *Boetia*, but, according to our Author, by the *Nicomediens* called *Libya*, in which he died. It was for this Reason that these Predictions, attributed by the Heathens to

* We've a more modern, nearly parallel Instance of Prediction thus fulfill'd in the Person of our King Henry IV. who had been made believe his Fate was to die in Jerusalem; which induced him to bend his Thoughts to a new Holy War; — whereas 'twas afterwards explain'd to have been meant he should depart this Life in the Jerusalem, a Chamber so call'd, of the Abbot of Westminster's. See ECBATA. NA in Syria.

some Godhead, were by the Primitive Fathers ascribed to the Devil, who, tho' incapable to dive into *Futurity*, yet could give a greater Guess into it than any *Mortal*. But later even Eminent Divines have not scrupled to maintain, they were only mere Impostures of crafty and interested Priests. But we leave the Disquisition of such Questions to Divines, as well as the *Times* and *Causes* of these Oracles ceasing in the Heathen World; for it's not unworthy to be noted, there are not wanting Assertors that they were not silenced, as hath been said, by the Christian Religion.

DELPHINIUM, a Criminal Court of *Athens*, so call'd because held in the Temple of *Apollo Delphinus*. It had Cognizance of such Murders as were confessed by the Criminal, but at the same Time justified under some Pretence or other.

DELSBERG, or *Desberg*, a Town in the Bishopric of *Basil*, Switzerland, 17 m. S. W. of *Basil*, and subject to the *Switzers*.

DELTA. The LOWER EGYPT, reaching from *Heptanomis* to the *Mediterranean* Sea, contain'd not only that Part which is encompassed by the Arms of the *Nile*, and from its triangular Figure nam'd (Δ) DELTA, but also *Mareotis*, and *Alexandria* with its Dependencies, to the W. and *Casiotis*, and *Augustamnica*, with some other Territories towards *Arabia* to E. But to speak more confinedly with respect to our proper present Article DELTA. The *Nile* (says Dr. *Prideaux*) a little below *Memphis* parting into 2 Branches, whereof one runs to *Pelusium*, now *Damiata* [See DAMIATA], and the other to *Canopus*, these 2 Branches on each Side with the Shore of the *Mediterranean* at the Bottom, make the Form of the (abovesaid) Greek Capital Letter *Delta*. Hence all that Part of *Egypt* included within these 2 Branches was call'd *Delta*. Thus Dr. *Prideaux*. — Some have imagin'd the DELTA, or the greater Part of it, to have been an Accession of Land to *Egypt*, and that the Plains between the Mountains beyond *Memphis* were formerly a Bay of the Sea, which was at length fill'd up by the Soil brought down by the *Nile*. But this Opinion seems groundless, (tho' even Dr. * *Shaw* himself partly gives it Countenance) considering the little Alteration which has been in this Part of *Egypt* for above 2000 Years past, and the Time allow'd for this Effect by *Herodotus*, which is no less than 20,000 Years, a much longer Space than the World has lasted. Some *Arabs* divide the *Delta* into 2 Parts, *al Rif* and *al Babriya*; of which latter see our Articles AL-BAHRIYA and AL-RIF. The most plentiful Parts of *Egypt* are the *Delta* and that Province which is now call'd *al Feyy'm*, supposed to be the antient *Heracleotic* Nome; the Capital of which, bearing the same Name, is thought to have been either *Heracleopolis*, *Nilopolis*, or *Arfinoe*, and is said by the Natives to have been built by *Joseph*, to whom they own themselves obliged for the Improvements of this Territory, which, being much the lowest Part of *Egypt*, was before nothing but a standing Pool, till that Patriarch, by cutting Canals, and particularly the great one which reaches from the *Nile* to the Lake *Mæris*, drained it of the Water, and, clearing it of the Rushes and marshy Weeds, render'd it fit for Tillage. 'Tis now the most fertile and best cultivated Land in the whole Kingdom, containing above 360 Villages, and yields Linnen, Grapes, and other Fruits, in abundance; and it fails not bearing even in those Years when the *Nile*'s not rising to its usual Height occasions a Scarcity in the other Parts of *Egypt*. We above just mention'd our Great Dr. * *Shaw*; but it seems not only fair to let the Reader more largely see his Opinion with regard to the disputed Case there in Hand, but perhaps not quite improper to transcribe his Account of the *Delta* for the more perfect Illustration of this Article. 'The *Delta* was computed to commence from the *Canopic* Branch of the *Nile*, which hath been supposed to fall in at *Me-dea*. From hence to *Rosetto* the Caravans are guided for the Space of 4 leag. by a Range of Posts that are placed at proper Distances to direct their Marches. The Channel which supplies *Alexandria* with Water lyeth all the Way on the Right Hand, and, for want of being employ'd as in former Time, dischargeth itself chiefly into that of *Medea*. There are few or no Tokens of the *Nile*'s Inundation to be met with from *Alexandria* to *Rosetto*, the whole Tract appearing to have been originally either a Continuation of the Sandy Coast of *Lybia* or else an Island. In sailing likewise to E. we see, besides other smaller ones, a Hillock of sandy Ground to E. of the *Bolbutic* Mouth of the *Nile*, another at *Cape Brullos*, and a 3d to W. of *Damiata*. These may be presumed to have been all of them originally Islands, serving, for their Situation, to give the 1st Check to the Stream, and to have

thereby gradually collected and retained the Mud that might lay the first Foundation of the *Delta*. Before this was form'd it is probable that all or the greatest Part at least of the *Lower Egypt* was nothing more than a large Gulph of the Sea; and consequently the Island of *Pharos*, according to an Observation of *Homer's* (*Odys.* Δ . l. 354.), might lye at the Distance of a good Day's Sail from what was call'd *Egypt* at that Time.

DEMASS, the antient *Thapsus*, on the Sea Coast of the antient *Byzacium*, or the *Winter Circuit* of the present Kingdom of *Tunis*, is situate upon a low Neck of Land 3 m. to E. by S. of *To-bulba*. The great Extent of Ruins maketh it the most considerable City on this Side *Carthage*, tho' by the Taxation it should have been much smaller than *Adrametum* in the Time of *Cæsar*. From these Ruins, and those of *Herkla*, *Susa* and *Monasteer* receiv'd large Contributions in building their Walls, Castles, and Houses of better Fashion. There is still remaining, in Defiance of Time and the Sea, a great Part of the *Cothon*, which was built in Frames, in the same Manner with the Walls of *Tlem-flan* [See its Article]. The Composition likewise is made up of small Pebbles and Mortar, which are so well cemented and knit together that a solid Rock could not be more hard and durable. *Shaw*.

DEMER, a River of the *Austrian Netherlands*, in the Province of *Brabant*, on which the City of *Mechlin* stands.

DEMETÆ. The Principality of *Wales*, formerly comprehending the whole Country beyond the *Severn*, was in the *Roman* Times inhabited by the *Silures*, the *Demetæ*, and the *Ordovices*. To these belong'd not only the 12 Counties of *Wales*, but likewise the 2 others lying beyond the *Severn*, viz. *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*, now reckon'd among the *English* Counties. The *Silures* and *Demetæ*, according to the Description *Ptolemy* gives of 'em, inhabited that Part now known by the Name of *S. Wales*, & comprises these Counties, *Radnorshire*, *Brocknockshire*, *Glamorganshire*, with *Herefordshire* & *Monmouthshire*. *Tacitus* is of Opinion the People came originally from *Spain*, on account of their ruddy Complexion, curled Hair, and Situation over against that Country. They were a warlike People, of great Intrepidity and Resolution, utterly averse to Servitude, and great Sticklers for their Liberties. This was sufficiently made appear in their Wars with the *Romans*; tho' they were in the End subdued.

DEMETRIAS, or *Demetriada*, a City of *Thessaly*, about 30 m. fr. *Lariffa* to S. on the N. Shore of the Gulph of *Volos*, otherwise call'd the Gulph of *Armiro*, and antiently *Sinus Pelasgicus*, or *Pegasicus*. It stands at the Mouth of a little River of the same Name, which the Antients call'd *Anaurus*. It had its own Name from K. *Demetrius*, who built it, and peopled it out of the Villages in the Neighbourhood of *Iolchos*: And here were the Ashes of that unfortunate Prince in a golden Urn deposited by his truly pious Son *Antigonus*. It has been an Archiepiscopal City, and according to *Baudrand* was sometimes the Capital and Arsenal of *Macedonia* (*Regia Macedonum et Navale*).

DEMETRIOWICK, *Demetriowitz*, in the Duchy of *Severia*, in *W. Moscow*, is sit. on the most N. Verge of it, and was formerly in the Palatinate of *Smolensko*, and stands about 40 leag. S. E. of that Capital, on the River *Ugra*, which was then the Boundary between *Lithuania* and *Moscow*, & belong'd then to the former, but since to the latter.

DEMYAT. See DAMIATA.

DEMOCRAT, a City in the *Thebaida*, *Egypt*, built by an antient Philosopher of that Name. At present it's call'd *Demicrat*. *Gemelli Carveri*.

DEMONA Valley, or *Val di Demoni*, the N. E. Province of *Sicily*, of which *Messina* is the Capital. See SICILY.

DENABA, or DINHABAH, mention'd *Gen.* xxxvi. 32. and in *I. Chron.* i. 43. has, in Verse 44. *Jobab* the Son of *Zerah* reigning in it. Whence, in Contradiction to such as assert *Job's* Dwelling to have been in *Ashtaroth Kernaim*, &c. some will have the above *Jobab* to be the very *Job* of the Land of *Uz*. Wherefore, as the following Transcript seems a very useful Piece of Criticism, we hope no Apology need be made for our inserting it in this proper Article, and reserving more on the Occasion to our Article *UZ*. 'The most antient Monument we have concerning the Genealogy of *Job*, and which has been receiv'd and allow'd by *Aristeus*, *Philo*, *Polybistor* [apud *Euseb.*], and several Antient Fathers of the *Greek* and *Latin* Church, is an Addition to that History which 'tis said is to be met with at the End of the *Greek*, *Arabic*, and *Vulgate* Versions, and affirm'd to have been taken from the antient *Syriac* one, to this Purpose: --- That *Job* dwelt upon the Confines of *Livana* and

Arabia; that his first Name was *Jobab*, and that he married an Arabian, by whom he had a Son named *Ennon*. As for *Job*, he was the Son of *Zerah*; and the 5th in Descent from *Abraham* by *Esau*, and reigned in *Idumæa*. The Order of the Kings that reigned before and after him is as follows: *Balac* the Son of *Beor* reigned in the City of *Denabab*; after him reigned *Job*, call'd also *Jobab*, who was succeeded by *Asem* Prince of *Temani*. His Successor *Adad*, the Son of *Barad*, was he who overthrew the *Midianites* in the Plains of *Moab*; the Name of his City was *Jethem*. *Job's* Friends, who came to visit him, were *Eliphaz* King of *Temani*, of *Esau's* Posterity; *Bildad*, King of the *Zeuchians*, and *Zophar*, King of the *Mineans*. --- Thus far the Additions, which have been preserv'd by *Theodotion*, in his Version of the Book of *Job*. If this Genealogy be admitted; and that *Job* is the same with *Jobab*, mention'd *Gen.* xxxvi. 33, 34, and in *Chron.* as at the Beginning of this Article quoted, it follows that he and *Moses* were cotemporary, being both but 3 Generations remov'd from *Isaac*, thus:

| Isaac | |
|--------|--------|
| Jacob, | Esau, |
| Levi, | Reuch, |
| Amram, | Zerah, |
| Moses. | Jobab. |

It will likewise be plain that he reigned in the City of *Denabab* or *Dinhabab*; for so the Author of the *I. Chron.* expressly affirms. But how to find such a City in the Land of *Uz*, seeing *Eusebius* and *St. Jerom* place *Dinabab* in the Land of *Moab*, between *Areopolis* and *Heshbon*, whereas too they both affirm the Land of *Uz*, or the Place where *Job* dwelt, to have been, according to the antient Tradition of the Inhabitants of *Palastine*, the City *Astaroth Kernaim* on the other Side *Jordan*, upon the Brook *Jaabock*, between *Mahanaim* and *Edras*, (*hic labor, hoc opus est*) — is not so easy to determine. — We must therefore let that pass by. — However that be, those who embrace the Notion that *Job* is the *Jobab* mention'd in those 2 Places of Scripture above quoted, and consequently that he was Cotemporary with *Moses*, have, with much Straining, pump'd out 2 Passages in his History, which they pretend do make express Mention of *Pharaoh's* Pride and Overthrow, and of the *Israelites* passing thro' the *Red Sea*. The 1st is where *Eliphaz* says of the Wicked, that *Trouble and Anguish shall make him afraid, and prevail against him as a King ready to Battle*, *Job* xv. 24, 25. Which Words they apply to *Pharaoh's* Pride & Hardness of Heart, tho' 'tis plain by what goes before & after those 2 Verses, that *Job's* Friend speaks only of the Wicked in general, such as he supposed him (*Job*) to be from the Afflictions which had befallen him. The other Text is, where *Job* says, that *God divideth the Sea with his Power, and by his Understanding smiteth thro' the Proud*, ch. xxvi. 12. And this they think to allude to the passing of the *Red Sea*, and to *Pharaoh's* Overthrow in it. But here, besides that the Word in the Original doth more properly signify to *still* than to *divide*, it's plain, from the Tenor of the whole Chapter, that *Job* speaks only of the wonderful Power and Providence of *GOD* in general, and not of this Miracle in particular. Besides, it's hardly probable that had this Conference between *Job* and his Friends happened after so remarkable a Deliverance as that of the *Israelites*, a more ample and express Mention should not have been made throughout the Book than we find in these 2 obscure Passages; especially if we consider that *Job's* Desire of vindicating his own Integrity did not lead him to it, and that the Afflictions, as well as the Deliverance, of the *Israelites* were a full Confutation of what his Friends alledged against him, viz. That if he had not been guilty of some great Crimes *GOD* would never have inflicted such heavy Punishments on him. (See particularly Chap. xxii. 25, & *alibi passim*.) 'Tis by many supposed likewise that *Moses* was the Author, or at least Transcriber, of the Book of *Job*. But there's one main Objection against this Notion, which is, That if *Jobab* be the same with *Job*, and Cotemporary with *Moses*, it will be impossible for *Moses* to have outlived him by so many Years as to be able to give an Account of his Death, and of his numerous Posterity; for it is said that *Job* lived 140 Years after his Sufferings were ended, and that he saw his latter Sons Children to the 4th Generation: Whereas *Moses* lived but 40 in the Land of *Midian*, and 40 more after he was come out of it. This Difficulty therefore cannot be removed but by supposing, that the 3 or 4 last Verses of the Book were added afterwards by some inspired Person, in order to make the History compleat; in the same Manner as *Joshua*, or some other, added the Account of *Moses's* Death and Burial at the End

of *Deuteronomy*. — But how far this Supposition may be allow'd, we (says the Author from whom we transcribe) choose to submit to our Reader's Judgment.

DENBIGHSHIRE, (in Welch *Sir Dhinbeck*) in *N. Wales*, is bounded on the S. with *Montgomeryshire*, W. with those of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvon*, from which last 'tis parted by the River *Conway*, E. with *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and N. with the *Irish Sea* and *Flintshire*. The common Computation of its Length from E. to W. is about 31 m. and of its Breadth fr. N. to S. 17. From N. E. to S. W. it measures 40, according to *Templeman*, &c. and 21 fr. N. to S. being in Circumference near 118, and contains an Area of about 410,000 Acres, or 509 square m. 'Tis divided into 12 Hundreds, in which are reckon'd 57 Parishes, 4 Market Towns, about 6400 Houses, and 38,000 Inhabitants, partly in the Diocese of *Bangor* partly of *St. Asaph*. It enjoys a wholesome Air; but, being expos'd on all Sides, as it were, to the Winds, 'tis sharp: The Hills wherewith 'tis guarded (which towards E. especially look like Battlements of Castles) retaining Snow a long Time. The Soil is various. The W. Part is healthy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except the Tract lying towards the Sea; and the E. Part is almost as sterile, except towards the *Dee*; but the Middle Part (which is a Flat of 17 m. from N. to S. and about 5 m. broad) called the *Vale of Clwyd*, is both pleasant and fruitful, healthy, and much inhabited by Gentry. *Camden* says the Complexion of the People is bright and chearful, their Heads of a sound Constitution, their Sight very lively, and even their Old-Age vigorous and lasting. It lies open to Sea on one Side, and is hemm'd in on t'other with high Hills, from 1 of which, in about the Middle of the Shire, springs the *Clwyd*, that waters this charming Vale; which after fetching a Compass to S. E. runs N. passing by *Ruthin*, and not far from *Denbigh*, in its Way to the *Irish Sea*; tho' before it enters that Sea it enters *Flintshire*. Other Rivers of Note are, 1. the *Elwy*, which rises in the S. W. Side, and runs chiefly to N. and N. E. till it leaves *Denbighshire*, immediately after which it falls into the *Clwyd* near *St. Asaph*; 2. the *Dee*, which enters this Shire from that of *Merioneth*, a little to W. of *Llangollen*, crosses the S. Angle of *Denbighshire*, and after receiving the River *Keirring* becomes the Boundary between this County and *Cheshire*, just as, 3. the *Conway* divides it from *Caernarvonshire*. The chief Commodity, besides Goats and Sheep, and Black Cattle, is Rye, commonly called *Amel-corn*, produced in the healthy Parts by the Manure of Turf-Ashes, tho' there are several Mines that yield great Parcels of Lead Ore, particularly that called the *Marquis of Powis's*. 'Tis surprisingly pleasant to the weary Travellers just descended from the frightful Mountains of *Merionethshire* or *Caernarvonshire*, or from the craggy Rocks of the *Clwyd*, where the green Meadows, yellow Corn-fields, & numerous Villages and Churches, with the same Stream gliding thro' them, afford the most pleasant Prospect for above 20 m. in Length. This County gives Title of Earl to the Noble Family of *Fielding*, and sends 2 Members to Parliament, viz. 1 Knight for the Shire, and 1 Burgess for the Borough of *Denbigh*. Besides which Town there are in this County *Ruthin*, *Wrexham*, *Chirk*, and some inferior Places.

DENBIGH, Capital of the County foregoing, is a handsome large populous Town on the Banks of *Istrod*; 200 m. N. W. from *London*; W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 53. 15. It was first built on a steep Rock, but in Process of Time removed to the Bottom of the Hill. 'Tis by the Welch call'd *Kledwryn yn Rhôs*, i. e. the craggy Hill in *Ross*. It stands on a Branch of the *Clwyd*, about 2 m. from it, has a good Trade, is inhabited by many Glovers and Tanners, and is by some esteem'd the best Town in *S. Wales*, having something in its Countenance resembling *England*. 'Tis governed by 2 Aldermen, a Recorder, 2 Bailiffs chosen annually out of 25 Capital Burgesses, a Town-Clerk, 2 Serjeants at Mace, and other Sub-Officers; has a good Market for Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions; and 2 Churches. Market Wednesday. Fairs Monday before *Lady-day*, May 3. July 7. September 14.

DENCHWORTH, N. & S. Berks, lies between *Abingdon* and the *Vale of White-Horse*.

DENDERMONDE, (by the French generally call'd *Dermonde*, or *Termonde*; *Teneramunda* in Latin) thus call'd from its Situation at the Mouth of the *Dender*, which there falls into the *Scheld*, in the Territory of *Alost*, in the Province of *Flanders*, 7 miles from *Alost* to N. 14 from *Ghent* to E. 16 from *Antwerp* to S. and about as many from *Mechlin* W.; E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 10. This City is strong by Art & Nature. On the Conflux of the *Dender* & the *Scheld* stands a little Fort. The Situation of the City is extremely pleasant,

pleasant, being surrounded with beautiful Meadows, water'd by those 2 Rivers which render the Country very fruitful, and contribute to the Strength of the City, which is very well fortified, for by means of Sluices all the neighbouring Country can be laid under Water. This effectually preserv'd the Town in 1667. when *Lewis XIV.* having taken *Tournay, Courtray, Alost, &c.* came in Person and besieged it with 50000 Men; but was obliged to retire with the utmost Precipitation after a Siege of 15 Days, because the Besieged had open'd all the Sluices. 'Tis said, a great Part of his Army had been drown'd, had not a Miller given him Notice of the Danger. On the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, the *French* took it by Surprise; but in 1706. 'twas besieged by General *Churchill*, Brother to the Duke of *Marlborough*. As the Season had been very dry, the Besiegers found Means to make the Waters run off, after which they attack'd the City, which surrender'd *Sept. 5.* after 6 Days open Trenches. 'Twas after garrison'd by *Dutch*; but by the Barrier-Treaty in 1715. 'twas agreed the Garrison should be half *Dutch* & half *Imperialists*; & that the Governor should be appointed by the Emperor, but also take Oath of Fidelity to the States-General. It belongs now to the Queen of *Hungary*. It has 4 Gates, 26 Bridges (16 of Stone, 10 Timber); and 6 large Market-places, or publick Squares. The Houses are large, beautiful, and convenient, most of 'em having a Canal before, and a Garden behind. The Town drives a pretty good Trade, and the Merchants and Tradesmen enjoy great Privileges, which have been enlarg'd by Emp. *Maximilian I.* one of which is, their Creditors cannot force 'em to make any Payment on *Sundays, Mondays, nor Tuesdays*. Here are 2 Parish Churches, 1 of which dedicated to *Our-Lady*, is also a Collegiate one, whose Chapter consists of 12 Prebendaries, a Dean, a Scholaster, and a Chanter. In 1607. a Countryman found a Treasure between this and *Alost*, in his Garden, where his Spade hit against a Pot wherein 1600 gold Pieces, very old & black, each about the Value of a Guinea; being antient Medals, among which some of *Antoninus Pius, Mar: Aurelius, and Lu. Verus*.

DENGENESS. See *LYD*.

DENGY, in *Essex*, between *St. Osth* Island and the Sea, is the chief Town of the Hundred of its own Name, 1 of the 3 Hundreds which includes the marshy Part of the County. The Grass between *Crouch* and *Blackwater* Bays is excellent for Cattle, with which 'tis well stock'd; but the Air not the healthiest. The only Trade almost is in Cheese; and the Ewes are milked by Men, as elsewhere by Women. Here are made those great Cheese of coarse Quality which are bought up for Husbandmen, &c. both here & abroad.

DENHAM, in *Bucks*, on the River *Coln*, near *Uxbridge*.

DENIA, supposed antiently to have been call'd *Diana*, a City and Seaport of *Valencia, Spain*, situate opposite to the Isle of *Yvica*, on the *Mediterranean*, about 33 m. N. E. from *Alicant*, and 30 S. of *Valencia*, W. lon. 20 min. lat 39. 'Tis sit. at the Foot of a high Hill call'd *Mongon*, is walled, and defended by a good Castle. 'Tis now a Marquisate. It has but 1 Parish, 1 Monastery, 1 Nunnery, and a good Hospital. 'Twas once a Bishopric, but has now but a Collegiate Church. 'Twas taken by the Confederates in 1705. and held till the Peace of *Utrecht*.

DENINGTON, near *Framlingham*, in *Suffolk*.

DENMARK, in Latin *DANIA*, is one of the most antient Kingdoms of *Europe*, and is divided into 2 Parts by the *Baltic Sea*, viz. the Peninsula annex'd to the Continent of *Germany* and the Islands. The former (which is the *Cheronesus Cimbrica* of old) contains the Duchy of *Holstein*, *S. Jutland*, or *Sleswick*, and *N. Jutland*. 'Tis bounded on W. and N. by the *German Ocean*, E. by that Part of the Sea call'd the *Schager Raak* or *Categate*, (*Sinnus Scagensis* or *Danicus*) and by the *Middlefart Sound*, or *Lesser Belt*, S. E. by the Duchy of *Lauenburg*, and S. by the *Elbe*; which parts it from the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*. Its Length from S. to N. i. e. from the *Elbe*, or from *Altena* to *Schagen*, the most N. Point, is about 224 m. but its greatest Breadth, exclusive of the Islands, is not above 74, and in many Places much narrower. It stretches from degr. 53. 40. to 57. 30. N. lat. and from 8. 15. to 12. 50. lon. E. of *London*. The Islands, which make up the other Part of this Kingdom, are *Zeeland* or *Seeland*, *Funen*, *Langeland*, *Laland*, *Falster*, *Bornholm*, and many others of less Note, as *Mena* or *Moon*, *Fermeren*, *Alsen*, *Arroe*, *Samsøe*, &c. The King of *Denmark* has also other Territories, as the Isles of *Iceland*, *Faro*, &c. the Countries of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst* in *Germany*, *Christiansburg* on the Coast of *Guinea*, a Fort call'd *Tranquebar* in the *E. Indies*, and *St. Thomas Islands* in *W. Indies*. The

Duchy of *Holstein* may be strictly reckon'd Part of *Germany*; yet it has been several Times subject to the King of *Denmark*, and great Part of it still belongs to him. The Air, tho' very cold, in *Denmark*, is not so sharp as in some Places of *Germany* sit. much more to S. which may be ascribed to the Sea flowing about it, the Vapours of which dissolve the nitrous Particles that are carried by the Wind from the N. Countries, before they arrive in this (as is the Case in *England*); by which the Sharpness is much abated. The gentle Breezes from the Sea also make it cooler in Summer. However in all *Denmark* are but 2 Seasons of Year, *Winter* and *Summer*; *Spring* and *Autumn* not being commonly known; *Spring* never, *Autumn* seldom. You immediately leap from Extremity of Heat to Extremity of Cold; and so on the contrary from Cold to Heat. *June, July, and August*, the Heat is much intenser than in *England*, and very sultry at Night; but 'tis a gloomy Heat, and thick Vapours are perceiv'd between it and the Sun. During these 3 Months *Copenhagen*'s constantly plagued with Swarms of Flies, which they endeavour to destroy by a poisonous Water laid in their Rooms, & whole Bushels of dead Flies are swept together in one Room. A Winter Description of this Country has been so naturally, as well as elegantly; on the Spot drawn by Mr. *PHILLIPS*, in a poetical Address by him to the late Earl of *Dorset*, that this Article would not, methinks, be perfect, should the same be omitted; and we hope it will, therefore, be candidly accepted.

From frozen Climes, and endless Tracts of Snow,
From Streams that Northern Winds forbid to flow;
What Present shall the Muse to *Dorset* bring,
Or how, so near the Pole, attempt to sing?
The hoary Winter here conceals from Sight
All pleasing Objects that to Verse invite.
The Hills and Dales, and the delightful Woods,
The flow'ry Plains, and Silver-streaming Floods,
By Snow disguis'd in bright Confusion lie,
And with one dazling Waste fatigue the Eye.
No gentle breathing Breeze prepares the Spring;
No Birds within the desert Region sing.
The Ships unmov'd the boist'rous Winds defy,
While rattling Chariots o'er the Ocean fly.
The vast *Leviathan* wants Room to play,
And spout his Waters in the Face of Day.
The starving Wolves along the main Sea prowl;
And to the Moon in icy Valleys howl.
For many a shining League the level Main
Here spreads itself into a glassy Plain:
There solid Billows of enormous Size,
Alpes of green Ice, in wild Disorder rise.
And yet but lately have I seen ev'n here
The Winter in a lovely Dress appear.
Ere yet the Clouds let fall the treasur'd Snow,
Or Winds begun through hazy Skies to blow,
At Ev'ning a keen Eastern Breeze arose,
And the descending Rain unfully'd froze.
Soon as the silent Shades of Night withdrew,
The ruddy Morn diclos'd at once to View
The Face of Nature in a rich Disguise,
And brighten'd ev'ry Object to my Eyes:
For ev'ry Shrub, and ev'ry Blade of Grass,
And ev'ry pointed Thorn, seem'd wrought in Glass.
In Pearls and Rubies rich the Hawthorns show,
While through the Ice the Crimson Berries glow.
The thick sprung Reeds the watry Marshes yield
Seem polish'd Lances in a hostile Field.
The Stag in limpid Currents, with Surprise,
Sees Cryстал Branches on his Forehead rise.
The spreading Oak, the Beech, and tow'ring Pine,
Glaz'd over, in the freezing *Æther* shine.
The frighted Birds the rattling Branches shun,
That wave and glitter in the distant Sun.
When if a sudden Gust of Wind arise,
The brittle Forest into Atoms flies:
The crackling Wood beneath the Tempest bends,
And in a spangled Show'r the Prospect ends.
Or, if a southern Gale the Region warm,
And by Degrees unbind the wintry Charm,
The Traveller a miry Country sees,
And journeys sad beneath the dropping Trees.
Like some deluded Peasant *Merlin* leads
Thro' fragrant Bow'rs and through delicious Meads,
While here enchanted Gardens to him rise,
And airy Fabricks there attract his Eyes,
His wand'ring Feet the magick Paths pursue;
And while he thinks the fair Illusion true,

The

- The trackless Scenes disperse in fluid Air,
- And Woods, and Wilds, and thorny Ways appear :
- A tedious Road the weary Wretch returns,
- And, as he goes, the transient Vision mourns.

Notwithstanding so much Winter's reigning in this Country, the Soil, tho' mostly barren, and beset with Mountains, has good Pasture, where vast Herds of Kine are fed, and an excellent Race of Horses bred; but in general is produced but little Corn. There's not one navigable River for Vessels of considerable Burthen in all the King's Dominions. For the *Eyder* cannot be reckon'd as such, and the *Elbe* is rather to be esteem'd a Boundary of its Territory than belonging to it. There are Lakes, which afford good Quantities of Fish; and the Forests are abundantly stock'd with Venison of all Sorts, Stags, Elks, Wild-Boars, Hares; & Wild-fowl in great Plenty. The Commodities for Export are chiefly Cattle, which they sell to the *Netherlands*. Manufactures they've none. The most antient Inhabitants of whom we have Account were the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, who were also call'd *Dani* and *Codani*, from whom, according to *Cluverius*, the Country derives its Name. This Kingdom is thought to have been established long before the Birth of Christ; but for Want of good Historians it can't be precisely determin'd when it began, &c. The *Cimbri* inhabited *Jutland*, the *Teutones* the Isles. 'Tis uncertain from whence they came into that Country; but, 'tis said, finding it at last too little, about 110 Years before Christ, joining in a Body, they march'd into *Germany*, and, having crossed it, divided into 2 Bodies, and took different Courses. The *Teutones* & *Ambrones* went into *Gaul*, and committed great Ravages. The *Cimbri* march'd against the *Roman Army* commanded *M. Junius Cyllanus*, and both in that and several other Engagements worsted them, till *Maximus* stopp'd the Career of their Victory by routing the *Teutones* and *Ambrones* at *Aix* in *Provence*, as he did the *Cimbri* afterwards at *Verceil* in *Savoy*. After these had left the North, the *Jutæ*, a People originally from *Sarmatia* and *Scythia*, took Possession of the Country, and chose for King *Danus* Son of *Humblus*, who reign'd, they say, about 90 Years before Christ. As to Language, the *Teutonic*, *Danish*, *Norwegian*, *Swedish*, *Low-Dutch*, & *English*, have the same Roots, tho' they differ in Dialect. The *Danish* is mightily chang'd within these 400 Years, as their Monuments evidence. They borrow from the *High-Dutch*, which the Court, Gentry, and Burghers, use in common Discourse; and they speak *French* to Strangers. The Form of antient Government was the same which the *Goths* and *Vandals* establish'd in most Parts whither they carry'd their Conquests, and which is for most Part still retain'd in *England*. *Denmark* therefore was till within these 90 Years govern'd by a King chosen by the People of all Sorts. The Estates of the Kingdom being conven'd were to elect for their Prince such a Person as appear'd to them handsome, valiant, just, merciful, affable, a Maintainer of the Laws, a Lover of the People, prudent, and adorn'd with all other Virtues fit for Government, and requisite for the great Trust reposed in him; yet with a due Regard to the Family of the preceding King; and were pleas'd when they had Reasons to chuse the Eldest. But if, after such a Choice, they found themselves mistaken, and that they had advanc'd a cruel, tyrannous, vicious, covetous, or wasteful Person, they frequently deposed him, oftentimes banish'd, and sometimes destroy'd him; and this either formally by making him answer before the Representative Body of the People; or if by ill Practices he was grown too powerful to be contended with, they without more Ceremony dispatch'd him the best Way they could, and presently elected a better Man, sometimes his next of Kin, sometimes the valiant Man that had expos'd himself to undertake the Expedition, or the killing of a Tyrant; sometimes a private Person of good Reputation who little dreamt of such Advancement. Frequent Meeting of the States was a fundamental Part of the Constitution. In these all Matters relating to good Government were transacted, good Laws enacted, &c. &c. The imposing of Taxes was purely accidental, no constant Tribute being ever paid, nor Money levied on the People, unless to maintain a necessary War with the Consent of the Nation; or now and then by Way of Free-Gift, to help raise a Daughter's Portion; the King's Revenue then consisting only in the Rents of his Lands, his Cattle, Forests, Services of Tenants in cultivating his Grounds, &c. Customs on Merchandizes being an Imposition of late crept into this Part of the World. So that he lived, like 1 of our Noblemen, on the Revenues of his own Estate. Such was the antient Form of Government, which continued with little Variety (except that the Power of the Nobles encreas'd too much)

till 1660. when at one Instant the whole Face of Affairs was changed, the Crown made hereditary, and the King absolute. For, upon finishing the War between *Sweden* and *Denmark*, a large Debt remained on the Nation; wherefore the States assembled to consider of Ways and Means of paying it, &c. But a Difference happen'd between the Nobles & Commons: The former pretended to be privileg'd from Taxes, & would throw the whole Burthen on the latter. The Commons, who had fought well during the War, & were much exhausted by it, alledged it was unjust that they alone should be so much loaded. The Nobility had also exercis'd a kind of despotic Power over their Tenants, & now express'd great Contempt for the Commons. These were so exasperated at it, that, together with the Clergy, (who compos'd the other Estate) they assembled in another Place, and in a few Hours resolv'd to make the King a Present of absolute Power, and render the Crown hereditary in his Family, so as it might descend even to the Females for want of Male Heirs: Which Resolution they executed the same Day; and the Nobility were soon obliged to comply; and in 3 Days Space the whole Alteration was compleated. So that the Kings are now absolute, and the People without the Shadow of Liberty. All Meetings in Parliament are quite abolish'd; nay the very Name of Estates and Liberty is quite forgotten; the 1st and principal Article in the *Danish* Law being, *That the King has the Privilege reserved to himself to explain the Law, nay alter it as he shall think proper*. It's easy for any considering Person to guess the Consequences; viz. frequent and arbitrary Taxes, commonly very excessive, even in Peace; so that the Value of Estates in most Parts is fallen 3 fourths; Poverty in the Gentry, which necessarily causes Extremity of Misery in the Peasants; Partiality in Distribution of Justice; with many other Mischiefs, which are the constant Effects of arbitrary Rule. Yet the *Danish* Laws are excellent for their Brevity and Perspicuity, grounded on Equity, and all contain'd in one 4to Volume written in the vulgar Language with so much Plainness, that no Man who can write and read but may presently understand his own Case, and plead it too if he pleases. A very few Advocates do the Business of all the Litigious, whose Fees are neither arbitrary nor exorbitant. No Suit, of whatsoever Importance, hangs in Suspense longer than 13 Calendar Months. For ordinary Proceedings between Man & Man there are 3 Courts; 1st in Cities & Towns the *Byfoghds* Court, to which in the Country the *Heredsfoghds* Court answers. 2. From thence lies Appeal to the *Landstog*, or general Head Court for the Province. 3. From thence to the Court called the *Right Hand*, in *Copenhagen*, where the King sometime sits in Person, and is always compos'd of the Prime Nobility of the Kingdom. The Salaries of the Judges are but small, and paid out of the Exchequer. Tho' every one might plead his own Cause, yet Advocates are appointed by the Magistrates to plead for the Poor, and such as cannot plead for themselves. The Charges of Law are very easy: A Cause may go thro' all the 3 Courts for less than 12 *l. Sterling*, unless the Sum in Question be very great, &c. The Advocates are not bred, as with us in *England*, in public Societies, such as Inns of Court, &c. nor take they any Degree; but may take up the Profession as they please, according to their Inclinations and Abilities. The King's Revenue amounts to about 2,200,000 *Rixdollars per Annum*, each being somewhat less than an *English* Crown. It arises from Excise, Custom, Tolls, a Poll-Tax, or Fortification-Tax, (these 2 being never laid together) the Revenues of *Norway* and of the Crown-Lands, and the Toll paid by all the Ships that sail thro' the Sound. This Streight, also call'd the *Oresound*, lies between the Isle of *Zeeland*, and the firm Land of *Schonen*. On *Denmark* Side, where 'tis narrowest, stands *Elfsneur*, and the strong Fortrefs of *Cronenburg*, near which is a tolerable good Road for Ships. On *Sweden* Side stands *Helsingburg*, with a demolish'd Castle, whereof only 1 old Tower remains, sufficient to hold 6 Great Guns, to repay Salutes. Between these 2 passs and repasss all Vessels that trade to the *Baltick*, so that next to the Streight of *Gibraltar*, this is justly reckon'd the most important and frequented of any in *Europe*. The Loss of *Schonen* was the more considerable to the *Danes* with regard to the Dominion of this famous Passage: For, tho' they by Treaty have retain'd Title to it, & receive Toll from all Ships that pass except of *Sweden*, yet consider they that Title not so secure as they could wish; for as they are not Masters of the Land on both Sides, they may have Right but not Power to assert it on Occasion, and seem only to enjoy it according to their good Behaviour; their stronger Neighbours the *Swedes* being able use the 1st Opportunity to their Prejudice. We have not Room to give

give the History of the Original of this imposed Toll ; it must suffice us to say that from such History the King of Denmark's Title to it appears but very slightly grounded, which from but an easy Contribution of Merchants towards maintaining Light on certain Places of that Coast, for better Direction of Vessels in the Night; and which they chose to pay but for their own Conveniency, and whereof the *Danish* King was but the Treasurer or Trustee to see it fairly laid out for the common Use, grew up at length to be a heavy Imposition on Trade, as well as a kind of servile Acknowledgment of his Sovereignty of those Seas ; and is purely owing to his taking Advantage of the Difficulties of the *Hollanders* during their Wars with *Spain*, and of the Connivance of K. *James I.* in Prejudice of the *English*, he favouring the *Danes* on Account of his Marriage to a Daughter of that Crown. 'Tis very well known that the Passage of the *Sound* is not the only one into the *Baltick*, there being two others, the *Greater* and the *Lesser Belt*; and that of the *Greater* is so commodious and large, that, during the Wars between the *Danes* and *Swedes*, the whole *Dutch* Fleet chose to pass thro' it, and continued in it 4 or 5 Months together. And the *Danish* Strength at Sea never yet appear'd so formidable as to be able oblige the *English* and *Dutch* to chuse which Passage it pleased. Besides, the Breadth of the *Sound* in the narrowest Part is 4 *English* m. over, and every-where sufficiently deep ; so that the King of Denmark's Castles could not command the Channel when he was Master of both Sides, much less now he has but one. This pretended Sovereignty therefore is very precarious, as well as badly founded. This Toll affords yearly considerable Profit, tho' much less than formerly. About 1640. it produced 240,000 Rixdollars; but since 1645, has not yielded above 190,000, some Years not above 80,000, and in 1691 not full 70000. The King's Land-Forces in *Denmark*, *Holstein*, & *Oldenburg*, consist of 5450 Horse, 1500 Dragoons, and 17000 Foot; and in *Norway* 456 Horse, 800 Dragoons, and 9300 Foot; in all 34506, besides Officers of Foot. He has also in *Norway* 5000 Reserves, which receive no Pay in Peace, but are like our Militia; only they've Cloaths given them once in 2 Years, and are obliged to meet & exercise every *Sunday*. In *Copenhagen* are 3000 Seamen kept in constant Pay, who go not to Sea but in War, and have a small Allowance of Money, with constant weekly Provisions of Salt Flesh, Stockfish, Meal, Grout, &c. out of the publick Stores, for themselves and Families. They have moreover several Streets of small Houses, like Barracks, in one of the Outskirts, within the Works, Rent-free, and where they leave their Families when they go to Sea. Their Business in Peace is to work on the *Holm*, which is a large Yard with Docks for Ship-building, over against the King's Palace. Here they work by Turns on Ships, Guns, Anchors, Cables, drawing of Timber, and in such laborious Things; and so painful is this Toil, that the greatest Criminals are usually condemn'd thereto for a certain Number of Years, or during Life. Once a Year generally to exercise them, some Men of War are rigg'd, &c. &c. and drawn out of Port; to sail up and down between that and *Elfsinore* 3 or 4 Weeks, or more. Their Pay in Money is but 8 Rixdollars yearly for each: And yet, small as 'tis, even this is so ill paid, that they've mutiny'd often for Want of it, and even besieged their despotic King in his Palace, till some signal Severities quelled them. A Year and half's Arrears are usually due, often more; and their Allowance of poor Provisions is very scanty too. Their best Seamen are the *Norwegians*; but these are mostly in *Dutch* Service. All the Fleet Officers are in constant Pay, Peace or War; which makes them less given to Plunder than those who make use of the short Time they are in Commission to enrich themselves as fast as they can. The Number of King's Ships, from 100 Guns and 650 Men to 26 Guns and 120 Men, including small Vessels and Yachts, amount to 32 Ships, 1927 Guns, and 12670 Men. As to Religion, Popery was predominant till the Time of *Frederick I.* who was elected King in 1523, and died in 1533. He introduced the *Augsburg Confession* into all the Churches of his Dominions, and leagued with the Protestant Princes of *Germany*. His Son *Christian III.* continued the Work, and establish'd *Lutheranism* so well that it has been ever since the only one professed, if we except the little Reform'd *French* Church at *Copenhagen*, and one Popish Chapel at *Glucstadt* permitted to a few Roman Catholics in those Parts. The Clergy are intirely dependent on the Crown, and have full Scope to be as bigotted as they please, which they highly are, having no common Charity for any that differ from them but the Church of *England*, often saying, there's no essential Difference between it and theirs, and

wishing a Union of them perfected. But their Design is not to reduce our Ecclesiasticks to the low Estate of theirs, but to raise their own to the Splendor and Revenue of ours, which are the principal Things they envy and admire in us. They have cast off the Supremacy of *Rome*, but wish to have retained the Grandeur and Riches of that Church. On the other Side, the Calvinist is hated by them as much as the Papist; the Reason they give for it being, because he's against absolute Monarchy, & has a Resisting Principle. Notwithstanding their thus flattering the Court, they are not admitted into Civil Affairs, nor have any thing to do with the Government: Neither are they encourag'd to appear about Court or on publick Occasions. The Pulpit is their Province, & is left free to them. Here they take vast Liberties in reprehending not only Vices, but particular Persons of high Quality; which no-body takes Notice of, as long as they keep to their own Trade. The common People admire them for their Boldness; and their best Subsistence in Cities and Towns being voluntary Benevolence, they take care to cultivate the good Opinion of the Mob; whom they also keep in Awe by the Practice of Confession before they administer the Sacrament. And this they retain of the *Roman* Church, as well as Crucifixes, & other Ceremonies. There are 6 Superintendants, who take it kindly to be call'd Lord-Bishops, one in *Zeeland*, one in *Funen*, and four in *Jutland*; and there are four in *Norway*. They've no Temporalities, keep no Ecclesiastical Courts, have no Cathedrals with Prebends, Canons, Deans, &c. but are only *Primi inter Pares*, the First among their Equals; having the Rank above the inferior Clergy of their Province, and the Inspection into their Doctrine and Manners. The yearly Revenue of the Bishop of *Copenhagen* amounts to about 2000 Rixdollars, the other Bishops of *Denmark* having about 1600, and those of *Norway* 1000. They're allow'd 2 or 3 Parishes each. Their Habit is the same with the other Ministers, a plaited black Gown with short Sleeves, a large stiff Ruff about the Neck, and a Cap with Edges like our Masters of Arts, except that theirs is round, the others square. They're constant Preachers, and never read their Sermons, but pronounce them with a great deal of Action. Holidays and Fast-Days are observ'd as solemnly as Sundays; and at *Copenhagen* the Gates are kept shut during Sermon, that no one goes in or out. The Churches are kept much more decently, cleanly, and better adorn'd, than with us, and look almost as gaudy as Popish ones. They've many good Organs, and skilful Players on them, who entertain the Congregation with Music during Half an Hour either before or after Service. *Denmark* has formerly produced very learned Men, particularly *Tycho Brahe*, the *Bartholines*, & *Borrichius*. But Learning is said to be now at a lower Ebb there than heretofore. The Books that come out in Print are few, & those only dull Controversy against Papists and Calvinists. The Belles Letters, &c. they are Strangers to; for Necessity depresses and dulls Mens Spirits. Neither are they good at Invention, nor tolerable at Imitation. There's but one University, which is at *Copenhagen*; and that mean enough in all Respects; neither Building nor Revenue being comparable to those of the worst of our Colleges. The Students wear black Cloaks, and live scatter'd about the Town. There was once a University at *Sora*, about 40 m. fr. *Copenhagen*; but the King had Occasion for the Revenues, so that it is now desolate. Provisions for the Poor are very inconsiderable. Formerly were good Store of Hospitals up and down the Country; but the Revenues of most of them are converted to other Uses. The *Danes* are generally tall and strong-limb'd, their Features and Complexions good, their Hair for the most Part yellow or red, of which Colour neither Men nor Women are asham'd; they have gross *Dutch* Shapes, and their Mien is not to be desired. When you see the *Danish* Ladies sitting in a Couch or Chair, some of them appear exquisitely beautiful, but when they rise to walk they dash all your fine Ideas of them, so sluggish is their Motion, & so gross their Shape. As *Denmark* seldom produces a bright Genius, and they are neither good at Invention or Imitation; so neither are they deeply learn'd, or exquisite Mechanicks. Mr. *Moleworth*, who was very conversant with them, says, 'That he never knew a Country where the Minds of the People are more upon a Level.' As we find none of extraordinary Parts or Qualifications, so we see no Enthusiasts, Madmen, Natural Fools, or whimsical People; but a certain Equality of Understanding reigns amongst them; every one plods on in the beaten Tract of common Sense, without deviating to the Right or to the Left. The common People however, generally, write and read; and the Clergy generally talk *Latin*, but not in the greatest

greatest Purity. The Vices the Gentry are most addicted to are Gluttony and Drunkenness. When they sit down to eat and drink, they never know when to rise; for the Debauch sometimes continues whole Days and Nights. The first Thing a Friend is presented with at his coming into a House is a Dram of Brandy; and no sooner are they set down to Dinner but each Man & Woman hath a Glass set by their Plate, and, on proposing a Health, which is pretty frequent, even at Dinner, all take off their Glasses together. The Women indeed retire soon after Dinner, but the Men sit it out till they've lost that little Sense they have. As to the common People, the same Gentleman says, they are poor, mean-spirited Wretches, inclined to gross Cheating, and very suspicious that others have the like Design upon them. Which indeed may be observ'd to be the Case of most People of but common Understanding. The Danes travel either on Horseback, or Waggon, or in Sledges; and there is an Officer who regulates the Prices of Carriage, & punishes those who extort more than their Due. If any Gentleman can procure a Warrant from Court, when he is about to take a Journey, the Peasants are oblig'd to furnish him with Horses and Carriages, in every Part thro' which he passes, without being allow'd any Thing for them. Of all their Diversions Drinking is the chief; but they not only indulge themselves in Eating and Drinking, but also in Lodging; for as there is no Place where there is a greater Plenty of good Feather-beds, they lay one under and another over them all the Winter. It is computed that there is not the hundredth Part of the ready Cash in Denmark as in England; for, except a very few, none have ready Cash by them; and of this ready Cash a great Part of it is (as it is in Sweden) Copper Money; where, if a Man have but an ordinary Sum to receive, he must take a Wheel-barrow or two with him to bring it home; and 'tis said, in their Merchants Accompts, there is constantly an Article for the Charge of Wheel-barrow for that Purpose. In case of Shipwreck the Danes are obliged to give all Manner of Assistance to those in Distress, and to preserve the Goods for the Owner's Use. The Ships that guard their Coasts are directed to save what Goods they can, for which they have a moderate Reward. If a Ship or Goods are driven on the Coasts, and no body appear to claim them, the King's Officers, or Lord of the Manor (as the Case happen), take care to preserve them, or if perishable Goods to sell them to the best Advantage, and restore them to the Owner; but if not reclaim'd in a Year and a Day, they become the Property of the King or Lord of the Manor. If any one conceal or embezzle such wreck'd Goods, he is to be punished as a Felon: And it is much the same Thing if a Man finds Goods on the Road; he is oblig'd to publish it in the District Court, and can have no Property in the Goods till a Year and a Day is elapsed without being reclaim'd. Their Laws are pretty severe against Gypsies and Fortune-tellers, the first Offence of that Kind being Banishment. A Man is not allow'd to sell or alienate his Lands before he is 25 Years of Age without the Consent of his nearest Relations. And a Woman, whether Maid or Widow, can never part with, but must leave them to descend as the Law directs. An uninterrupted Possession of 20 Years makes a good Title to an Estate. All Obligations and personal Debts are held to be void if not renew'd in 20 Years.

DENNIS Isle. There are several Islands, well peopled, and some of them full of Cocoa-nuts, off the N. E. Coast of New Britain in the S. Countries. One of these is call'd in the Dutch Draughts *Gerret Dennis Isle*. 'Tis about 14 or 15 leag. round, high, mountainous, woody. The Bays by the Sea-side are well-stor'd with Cocoa-nut Trees and some small Houses. The Sides of the Mountains are thick set with Plantations, and the Mould in the new-clear'd Land seems of a brown-reddish Colour. This Island is of no regular Figure, but full of Points shooting into Sea, between are many sandy Bays. The Middle of the Island lies in 3. 10. S. lat. It's very populous. The Natives are very black, strong, well-limb'd, having great round Heads, Hair curl'd and short, which they shave into several Forms and dye of different Colours, red, white, yellow. They have broad round Faces, with great bottle Noses, which they disfigure more by painting, & by wearing great Things thro' them big as one's Thumb and 4 Inches long. These they run thro' both Nostrils, one End coming out by one Cheek-bone, the other End against the other. They've also great Holes in their Ears wherein they wear such Stuff as in their Nostrils. They're very active in their Proes, which are ingeniously built and carv'd with many Devices tho' rudely, with what Instruments is not known. Their Weapons are

Lances, Swords, and Slings, Bows and Arrows, and they have wooden Fissgigs for striking Fish.

St. DENYS, commonly call'd *St. Denys en France*, is sit'd on the little River *Crou* or *Crould*, which a little lower falls into the *Seine*, 2 leag. fr. *Paris* to N. It has Name from a Church dedicated to *St. Denys*, the Tutelar Saint of *France*, who was interr'd therein. But the Church being decay'd was repair'd and enlarg'd at different Times; so that it's no regular Building, yet is very fine tho' in the Gothic Taste. 'Tis now remarkable for the Sepulchres of the French Kings, Princes, &c. of the Blood, and Nobles of prime Rank. The most remarkable Royal Tombs are of *Francis I.* and *Lewis XI.* The famous *M. de Turenne* has a noble Monument here, in a Marble Chapel. His Effigies lies at full Length, surrounded with Laurels and Trophies, and a Roman Eagle retreating backwards at Sight of so formidable an Enemy. Immortality with a radiant Crown on her Head, and holding a Crown of Laurel in one Hand, supports with the other the dying Hero, who looks on her as the sole Reward he ever aim'd at. *Wisdom* and *Valour* are represented in proper Attitudes. The latter appears in a Consternation, & the former astonish'd at the Stroke which deprives *France* of that Great Man. On the Altar of the Abbey here is a Cross of massy Gold 7 f. high, set with Diamonds and rich Pearls, and by it a Table of Gold, the Altar itself plated over with Silver. The Treasure of *St. Denys Church* is inestimably rich. There's a prodigious Number of Reliques, and a great Quantity of Medals and Jewels, some valued at 50,000 Crowns a-piece. The Regalia are here kept, whence they're sent to where the King is crown'd. The Town is noted for its Fairs, and for a Battle, in which the Protestants were routed, 1567.

DENOON. See COWAL.

DENT, in *Craven*, in the W. Riding of *Yorkshire*, stands on the River *Dent*, N. of that call'd the *County Stone*. Two of its Inhabitants, Father and Son, were Witnesses in a Tryal at *York Assizes*, in 1664, the Father near 140, and the Son 100 Years old.

DENTON-HALL, W. Riding, *Yorkshire*, on the N. W. Side of *Otley*, was the Seat of the Parliament General *Fairfax*, which Prince *Rupert* was about to demolish, but, on Sight of a Picture of one of the General's worthy Ancestors, was haply sav'd. 'Twas indeed burnt down afterwards by Accident, but rebuilt, and has this remarkable Motto: *Quod nec Jovis ira nec ignis, nec poterit ferrum.*

DENWIKE, in *Northumberland*, on the other Side the River opposite to *Alnwick*.

DEOLS, *Bourg-Deols*, *Bourg-de-deols*, in *Upper Berry*, *France*, is situate on the River *Indre*, about 1 m. fr. *Chateau-Roux*. 'Twas formerly the chief City, and had 3 Parish Churches, 2 of which are entirely ruin'd; the one remaining dedicated to *St. Germain*. The once famous Abbey of *Deols* is also absolutely destroy'd, but its Chapel still subsists.

DEPEN, to the S. W. of *St. Edmundsbury*.

DEPEHAM, on the S. W. Side of *Windham*, *Norfolk*, is noted for a vast great Linden-Tree, described by Mr. *Evelyn* in his *Sylva*, and for a petrefying Spring at the Foot of it.

DEPTFORD, 4 m. from *London*, & the first Town from that Metropolis in the County of *Kent*, had its Name from the Depth of its Ford over the River *Ravenstourn*, before its Bridges were erected. Tho' it has no Market, yet 'tis divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Towns*, containing above 1900 Houses, and has 2 Churches, the newest of which was 1 of the 50 built by Commissioners pursuant to Act of Parliament. Here's a settled Corporation, for the Use of the Seamen, something like a College, which is call'd *Trinity-House*; for by a Grant in 4 Hen. VIII. to the Shipmen and Mariners of this Realm, they were enabled to begin, to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity* and *St. Clement*, a perpetual Guild concerning the Craft and Cunning of the Mariners, and for the Increase of the Ships thereof; which as the Body Corporate of the Seamen of *England* still continues (and this the Seat of it) under Stile of *The Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond*; but without the least Share of Trust or Authority in the Navy. Here's a Foundation belonging to the said Corporation, and built by them, at different Times, in 2 Places not contiguous. The old Part contains 21 Houses, and the new 38, for decay'd Pilots or Masters of Ships, or their Widows, the Men allow'd 20 s. the Women 16 s. per Month. But what this Place is most noted for is its noble Dock, which is of more than 200 Years standing. Tho' the biggest Ships are built at *Woolwich*, yet here is so much Business that the whole Area of the Yard is lately enlarg'd by more than double than what it

was.

was. It has a Wet Dock of 2 Acres for Ships, and another of an Acre and half for Masts; besides additional Store-houses, Dwelling-houses, Launches, &c. 1 of which (the Victualling-Office) built in 1745, was by Accident burnt down in January 1748-9, with a great Quantity of Provisions and other Stores. Here are the Officers continually residing for the Service of the Navy, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. The little Ship in which Sir *Francis Drake* sail'd round the World was, by *Q. Elizabeth's* Order, laid up in a Dock here for a Monument. The *Red-House* was a noted Collection of Ware-houses & Store-houses built of red Bricks, for many Sorts of Merchandize, till consum'd in July 1739. by such a dreadful Fire that nothing could be saved. This Town, which was once call'd *W. Greenwich*, bids very fair soon to be call'd *E. Rotherbith*; for tho' the Distance from it to *Rotherbith* us'd to be reckon'd at least 2 m. & that over Marshes too, in a Place unlikely ever to be inhabited, yet now, what with the Buildings, Docks, &c. on the *Thames* Side, between both Places, it is, in a manner, join'd to *Rotherbith*.

DERBE, mention'd *Acts* xiv. 20. stood on the S. Limits of *Lycaonia*, and is by some esteem'd to have been the Native-Place of *St. Timothy*. It became an Episcopal See under the Metropolitan of *Iconium* and Patriarchate of *Constantinople*. Modern Authors are divided about it whether it be now ruin'd, or is that which is call'd *Dervas*, which is now a very inconsiderable Place.

DERBENT, in the Province of *Schirwan*, is a City seated at the Foot of Mount *Caucasus*, adjoining the *Caspian Sea* on its W. Shore, in *Parthia* or *Persia*, but bordering on *Georgia*, about 157 m. fr. *Tefflis* to S. E. and not far fr. the River *Kur*, E. lon. 50. 40. lat. 41. 54. 'Tis by the *Turks* call'd *Demir* (or *Temir*) *Capi*, i. e. *The Iron Gates*; not that any Iron Gates are there, but by reason of the Strength & Fortifications of the Place; being formerly so strong, and the Passage there so streight, as to have put a Stop to the greatest Armies. 'Tis said to have been first built by *Alexander the Great*, thereby to stop the Passage of the *Scythians* and *Tartars*; but it seems to have been of greater Antiquity, and to have had its Name *Darabend* from one of the *Darius's*, Kings of *Persia*. It was always a Place of Importance, and is mention'd by *Tacitus*, &c. under the Name of *Caspia Pylæ*, or *Caspia Clausura*; and it is still the Gate from *Persia* into *Muscovy*. It fills up the whole Defile between the *Caspian Sea* and the craggy Mountains on the Frontiers of *Georgia*, and seem'd to *Le Bruyn*, who view'd it from the Sea, to be a League and half in Circumference. On the Side of the Sea, down-hill, it's defended by a Stone Wall, and has 3 Gates, 2 of which only are open'd. The Citadel joins the Town, on the Right Hand of which is a Well, with a subterraneous Spring, which rises up pretty high. Most of the Stones of the Citadel are 7 Palms [*Hands Breadth*] long and 5 and half broad, and are well wrought after the antient Manner. When the *Turks* possessed this City, it was well inhabited by *Greek Merchants*; but when King *Emir Hemse* recover'd it, he so ruin'd it, that the Part of the City towards the Sea has been ever since uninhabited, and chiefly converted into Gardens. The Coast is all Rock, which renders it dangerous for Shipping. On the whole, this City is now considerable only on Account of its Strength, and being the Passage from *Muscovy* & *Tartary* into *Persia*. The *Muscovites* took it in 1723, during *Myrr-Weis's* Rebellion, and have kept it ever since, it being yielded to them by the Treaty of Peace which they concluded in 1735 with the late *Kouli Kan*.

DERBYSHIRE is bounded on E. with *Nottinghamshire* and Part of *Leicestershire*, which also bounds it on S. by *Staffordshire* and Part of *Cheshire* W. and by *Yorkshire* N. The River *Erewash* parts it from *Nottinghamshire*, the *Trent* from *Leicestershire*, the *Trent* and the *Dove* from *Staffordshire*, & the *Goyt* fr. *Cheshire*. 'Tis near 40 m. long from S. to N. about 3 broad on the N. Side, but 6 on the S. Side, and about 130 in Circumference. *Templeman* extends the Length 10 m. more, and gives it an Area of 845 square m. According to others it contains 680000 Acres, 106 Parishes, 53 Vicarages, 6 Hundreds, 500 Villages, 11 Market Towns, about 21,200 Houses, and 127000 Inhabitants. Its Rivers abound with Fish. The chief are the *Dove* and *Derwent*. The *Dove's* so call'd from its blue Transparency, which 'tis fancied resemble the Feathers of that Bird. It rises in the Peak of *Derbyshire* and falls into the *Trent* about 5 m. N. of *Burton*. 'Tis famous for Graylings, & its Trouts are reckon'd the best in *England*. Its Current is thought to run thro' a Bed of Lime-Stone, because when its Waters in Spring overflow they make the Soil over which they spread excee-

*

ding fruitful. It swells sometimes so much in 12 Hours, that it carries away many Sheep & Cattle, for it runs thro' a mountainous Country, which fills it with sudden Shots of Water. The *Derwent* also rises in the Peak, runs thro' the County from N. W. to S. E. & falls into the *Trent* (to which it has been lately made navigable) about 8 m. below *Derby*. Its Waters are black from the Soil it runs thro'. The two Parts into which it divides the Shire differ in Air and Soil. The Air on the E. Side is wholesome and agreeable, but in the Peak, on its W. Side, 'tis sharper and more variable as to its Wind and Rain. The Soil of the E. and S. Parts, which are full of Gentlemens Seats and Parks, are well cultivated, and fruitful in all Kinds of Grain, especially Barley; wherefore many of the Inhabitants are Malsters, who have good Trade both for that and Ale. The W. Part, on the other Side the *Derwent*, is barren, nought but bleak Hills and Mountains, except some Fields of Oats, and is therefore call'd the Peak, from the Saxon Word *Peacland*, which signifies an Eminence. Nevertheless there's some Grass on the Hills, and great Plenty in the Vales, which feed large Flocks of Sheep and Cattle: And by reason of its subterraneous Riches in Mines and Quarries, this Tract is almost as profitable as the other. It yields great Quantities of the best Lead, Antimony, Mill-stones, Scythe-stones, Grind-stones, Marble, Alabaster, a coarse Sort of Chrysal, Azure Spar, green and white Vitriol, Allum, Coal, Iron. For forming which last here are Forges, where such Quantities of Wood are consum'd every Day, as well as at the Lead Mines and Coal Dells, that the Country has very little left. This Peak abounds with Wonders or Curiosities, which are generally reduced to these 7, the 1st of which is artificial, the rest natural; 1. *Chatsworth-House*, 2. *Mam-Tor*, 3. *Eden-Hole*, 4. *Buxton Well*, 5. *Weeding Well*, 6. *Pool's Hole*, 7. *The Devil's A---e*. Besides these, which are to be seen in their own several Articles, see also those of *BIRCHOVER*, *BRUDWALL*, & *MATLOCK*.— At the Bottoms of several Mountains are several Cavities, call'd by the Inhabitants *Swallows*, because several Streams run into them, of which appears no Vent. Dr. *Leigh* thinks, that the subterraneous Rivers in the *Devil's A---e*, and those rapid Springs which come out of the Mountains near *Castleton*, are form'd from the Conflux of Waters in these Cavities. At *Stanley* and *Quarendon*, near *Derby*, are Chalybeat Springs much of the same Nature as those of *Tunbridge* and *Scarborough Spa*. At the latter is also a Cold Bath. Tho' 'tis a little ragged Village, abundance of People resort to it in the Season to drink the Waters. At *Kedleston* near *Derby* is a Well said to be singular in curing old Ulcers, and especially the Leprosy. E. Side the *Derwent*, over against *Matlock Bath*, is a monstrous Pile of Rocks call'd the *Torr*, under which are several little Cottages. Towns of most Note are *Derby*, *Wirksworth*, *Ashborn*, *Bakewell*, *Chesterfield*, *Alfreton*, *Bolsover*, *Dronfield*, *Tideswell*, *Chapel in the Frith*, *Winstre*. This County, which lies altogether in the Diocese of *Litchfield* & *Corweny*, sends but 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 Knights for the Shire, & 2 Burgesses for *Derby*, from which Town it has its Name.

DERBY, the County Town of the foregoing, 122 m. fr. *London*, lon. 1. 29. lat. 52. 58. has its Name from having been a Park for *Deer*, which is partly confirm'd by the Town Arms, a *Buck couchant in a Park*, and stands on the W. Side of the *Derwent*, and its S. Side is water'd by a little Rivulet call'd *Martin-Brook*, which has 9 Bridges before it falls into the *Derwent*. It has a fair Stone-Bridge of 5 Arches over the latter, on which formerly stood a Chapel, now converted into a Dwelling-house. The Town is supposed to be antient, and we read 'twas a Royal Borough in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, exempt from paying Toll in *London*, or any Place but *Winchester* & some few other Towns. In the Times of the Saxons the *Danes* had their Head Quarters here, till the Heroine *Ethelfleda* at the Head of the *Mercian Forces*, took it by Surprise, defeated the *Danish Army*, and put them all to Sword. In the S. E. Corner of the Town was formerly a Castle, of which remain no Tokens but a Hill call'd *Cow-Castle-Hill*, & a Street call'd in antient Deeds *Castle-Gate*. The Town is neat, large, well built, and populous, divided into 5 Parishes, with each their Church. But that of *All-Hallows*, which was once Collegiate, is the most remarkable for its Light and Architecture, having a beautiful Gothic Tower, which appears to have been built about the Reign of *Q. Mary*, and one half of the Expence paid by the Batchelors and Maidens. 'Tis square, and 178 f. high, with 4 Pinnacles, and for the Elegance of its Ornaments, as well as Height, is not equall'd in any adjacent Place or County. The Church was pull'd down some

some Years ago, to be rebuilt; but the Steeple left standing. The Trade of this Town is not very considerable; for tho' 'tis a Staple for Wool, yet depends it chiefly on a Retail Trade in buying Corn, and selling it again to the Highland Countries, and in Malt-making and Ale-brewing, of both which great Quantities are sent to London, the Ale being fine, brisk, and potent; probably very different from what it was when 'twas contemptuously call'd *Barley-gruel*, and when Henry of Avranches, Poet-Laureat to K. Henry III. made a whimsical Remark thereon in the following Verses:

*Nescio quod Stygiæ Monstrum conforme Paludi
Cervisiam plerique vocant; nil spissius illâ
Dum bibitur; nil clarius est dum mingitur; unde
Constat, quod multas fæces in ventre reliquit.* i. e.

- Of this strange Drink, so like the Stygian Lake,
- Men call it Ale, I know not what to make:
- They drink it thick, and piss it wond'rous thin:
- What Store of Dregs must needs remain within!

This Town is now govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, 9 Aldermen, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, 14 Brethren, and 14 Common Council Men. The Assizes and Sessions are usually kept here, in a large Hall of Freestone, as handsome as most in the Kingdom, with a fine Court-Yard, handsomely paved, and planted with Trees. This Town has a Curiosity of a very extraordinary Nature, and the only one of its Kind in England: I mean those Mills on the *Derwent*, which work the three capital *Italian* Engines for making Organzine or Thrown Silk, which, before these Mills were erected, was purchas'd by the *English* Merchants with ready Money in *Italy*; by which Invention one Hand will twist as much Silk as before could be done by 50, and that in a truer and better Manner. This Engine contains 26,586 Wheels, & 97,746 Movements, which work 73,726 Yards of Silk-Thread every Time the Water-Wheel goes round, which is 3 Times in 1 Minute, & 318,504,960 Yds. in one Day and Night. One Water-Wheel gives Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stopt separately. One Fire-Engine likewise conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and the whole Work is govern'd by one Regulator. The House which contains this Engine is of a vast Bulk, & 5 or 6 Stories high. A Patent pass'd 5 George I. to secure to the late Sir Thomas Lombe the sole Property of this Invention for 14 Years; but the requisite Buildings and Engines, and the instructing proper Persons to work them, took up so much Time, and when all was compleated, the King of *Sardinia* prohibiting the Importation of the Raw Silk made by the said Engines, into his Dominions, all which render'd the Undertaking expensive and difficult, and the Term of 14 Years being near elapsed, without any great Benefit accruing from the useful Invention, Sir Thomas applied for a Consideration from the Publick; & the Parliament accordingly, to preserve so useful an Undertaking for the Benefit of the Kingdom in general, allotted 14,000*l.* to be paid to Sir Thomas, on Condition that he should allow a perfect Model to be taken of his new-invented Engines, in order to secure & perpetuate the Art of making the same. The Preamble to this Act sets forth, That Sir Thomas Lombe did with the utmost Difficulty and Hazard, and at a very great Expence, discover the Art of making and working the three capital Engines made Use of by the *Italians* to make their Organzine Silk, and did introduce those Arts and Inventions into this Kingdom. This wonderful Piece of Machinery was under the Direction of Sir Thomas Lombe, or, as some say, of his Brother, erected by one Soracole, a Man expert in making Mill-Work, especially for raising Water to supply Towns, for Family Use. This Town had the Honour of giving Title of Earl to several Noble Families, and has sent 2 Burgesses to Parliament from the 23d of Edward I. The Voters were near 900, 30 Years ago; and the Mayor is the Returning-Officer. This Place was the Extent of the Progress of the *Scotch* Highland Rebels, which was so alarming, in 1745. Market Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs the several Fridays, viz. after *Epiphany*, in *Easter-Week*, after May 1. in *Whitsun-Week*, before *Midsummer*, before *Michaelmas*, and on St. James's Day.

DEREHAM-EAST, or *Market-Dereham*, is a fair large Market-Town, with abundance of Hamlets, in the Hundred of its Name, *Norfolk*, 15 m. W. of *Norwich*, 97 from London, E. lon. 1. lat. 52. 40. Market Friday. Fair June 22.

DEREHAM-WEST, on the E. Side of *Downham*, *Norfolk*.

DERHAM, *Durham*, or *Dyrham*, on the E. Side of *Pucklechurch*, *Gloucestershire*, is full of Springs that supply the River *Boyd*, and famous for Remains of large Ramparts,

and Trenches in the Field of Battle where *Ceaulin*, 1 of the *W. Saxon* Kings, obtain'd a great Victory over the *Britons*.

DERNA, the now only City left on the Coast of *Barca*, *Africa*, stands about 2 m. fr. Sea, is small but well situate, and water'd by fine Springs, one of which runs quite thro' and round the Walls of it. It's said to have been built by the *Moors* driven out of *Andalusia*. The Territory about it, which is not above 5 or 6 m. in Compass, is fertile, & adorn'd with delightful Gardens; but the Haven and Road are very inconvenient, except in best of Weather. The Jurisdiction of its Bey, we are told, extends near 100 leag. in Length and Depth, and in it are computed 30,000 Families or Tents, who have no settled Habitation, besides those who live in Villages and Hamlets, where they sow a little Corn, which with Dates, Honey, and Milk, is the most of their Food, and Part of it they exchange with their Neighbours for Camels, Sheep, &c. they having no proper Pasture to breed them. They live too on Piracy, and robbing Caravans and Passengers. When they've search'd them, they make them drink warm Milk, then shake them with their Head downwards, to make them void their Gold if they have swallow'd any. Most of the Country about *Derna* bears a Shrub by the *Arabs* call'd *Zerra*, or *Celfi*, whose Flowers grow in great Knots, something like our Artichokes, but is green and blossoms all Year round. Their Bees live mostly on it, which gives their Honey excellent Taste and Flavour.

DERNTHOP, a Hamlet of *Collingham*, *Nottinghamshire*.

DERPT, or as the Inhabitants call it *DERPAT*, and the *Muscovites* JUNOGOROD, is a large and antient City of *Livonia*, on the River *Eimbeck*, between the Lakes *Peibus* and *Wortzie*, (which communicate by that River) 60 m. fr. *Narva* to S. & 75 fr. *Parnaw* E.; E. lon. 27. 25. lat. 58. 'Twas formerly a Bishop's See, and was adorn'd with a University, 1632, by *Gustavus Adolphus*, it being a pleasant healthy Place, abounding with all Necessaries; but it has since been remov'd to *Parnaw*. The Buildings of *Derpt* are of Stone and Brick; but 'tis not so populous as 'twas. It has a strong Castle on a Hill. However the *Teutonic* Knights took it from the *Muscovites* in 1280; the *Poles* seized it in 1582; the *Swedes* drove out them; in 1603 they regain'd and kept it till 1625; when the *Swedes* took it again; in 1704 it surrender'd to the *Muscovites*, who have kept it ever since.

DERWENT River. See *DERBYSHIRE*, *KENT*, *YORKSHIRE*.

DERWENT-WATER, *Cumberland*, the Haven at the Mouth of the River *Derwent*, which runs thro' *Cumberland* from S. E. to N. W. and, forming several Lakes in its Passage, falls into the *Irish* Sea below *Cockermouth*; from which *Francis Ratcliff* took the Title of Earl in the Reign of King *James II.* which his Son forfeited, as well as his Head, by Rebellion against King *George I.* in 1715.

DESEADA, or *DESIRADA* (i. e. *The Desirable*) was the 1st of the *Caribbee* Islands discover'd by *Columbus*, in his 2d Voyage, 1493, when he so call'd it. 'Tis 10 leag. N. E. from *Guardaloupe*, lon. 61. 20. lat. 16. 20. 4 and 3 qrs. long, but scarce 2 broad. It looks at Distance like a Galley, with a low Point at N. E. End. In some Parts 'tis fruitful and well cultivated, in others barren, and void of Trees. It breeds *Guanas*, and Multitudes of the Fowls call'd *Frigats*, &c. There's a very deep Cavern in this Island almost full of Bones, with Relicks of Bows and other Arms of the antient *Indians*, being supposed to have been their Burying-place. It belongs to the *French*, and the *Spaniards* sometimes touch here in their Way to *America*.

DESEADA, or *Cape Desire*, the most W. Cape of the Straights of *Magellan*, *America*, at the Entrance of the S. Sea, W. lon. 84. lat. 53. 30.

DESIRE Cape, on the E. Side of *Nova Zembla*, in about lat. 76. 10.

DESSAW, in Latin *Deſſavia*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, in the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, is situate on the *Elbe*, at the Influx of the *Mulda*, 8 m. S. of *Zerbſt*, 20 E. of *Bernberg*, 19 N. W. of *Wittemberg*, 30 S. of *Magdeburg*, 18 N. of *Leipsick*, and 60 N. W. of *Dresden*, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 50. It lies in a pleasant fruitful Country, is well fortified, and adorn'd with the Prince's Palace. In one of the Chapels is the Tomb of *Rehebeck*, an old Miller, who having follow'd *Waldemar*, Marq. of *Brandenburg* to the Wars, where he was slain, personated him so artfully that he was respected as if the Marquis himself. The Trade of this Town is in excellent Beer, which is sent all over the Country. It's fine Bridge over the *Elbe* was burnt by the *Imperialists* in 1631.

DETMOLD,

DETMOLD, *Dietmelle, Diethmold*, in the County of *Lippe, Westphalia*, 15 m. S. E. of *Hervorden*, 20 fr. *Ravenberg*, 25 S. of *Minden*, 15 N. of *Paderborn*, and 30 N. E. of *Lippe*, is supposed the antient *Teutoburgum*, where was worshipped the Idol *Teuto* or *Tuisco*, of whom is deriv'd our *Tuesday*, as if *Tuisco's Day*. It's now the Residence of the Count of *Lippe-Detmold*, by whose Court it chiefly subsists.

DETTINGEN, in the Electorate of *Mentz*, in the Circle of *Upper Rhine, Germany*, is a Village on the E. Side of the *Mayne*, about the Mid-way between *Aschaffenburg* and *Hanau*, about 6 or 7 m. from each, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 8. Here the *Austrians* & their *English* Allies, June 16. 1743. were attack'd and interrupted in their March from *Aschaffenburg* to *Hanau* by the *French* Army under the Marshal *de Noailles* (who cross'd the *Mayne* for that Purpose), but they bravely repulsed and broke thro' the Enemy, and continued their March. In this Engagement His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* was slightly wounded by a Pistol-shot in one of his Legs; and His Majesty K. *George II.* was intrepidly in great Danger, and distinguish'd himself in the Front of the Action, by heading the Right Wing of the *British* Infantry, Sword in Hand, sometimes on Horseback, sometimes on Foot, and stood the Fire of a *French* Battery of 12 Cannon; whilst it providentially happen'd that they were levell'd too high, so that the Balls went hurtless over his Head. The Confederates thought it not adviseable to pursue the Enemy over the *Mayne*; nor had they Time or Conveniencies to carry off the Wounded; whereupon the *French* valiantly return'd ---- next Day ---- to the Field of Battle, and took Prisoners the wounded Men.

DEVA, a Port Town in the Province of *Biscay*, and Territory of *Guipuscoa, Spain*, situate on the Bay of *Biscay*, 40 m. E. of *Bilboa*, W. lon. 2 10. lat. 43. 20.

DEVA, in the County of *Colofwar*, in *Transylvania*, near the River *Weissel*, 28 m. S. fr. *Weissenburg*, noted for excellent Wine and guarding the Passage (call'd the *Iron Gate*) to the *Turkish* Dominions. It was taken by *Michael Abaffi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, 1662.

DEVENTER, Capital of the Country of *Salland*, and of the whole Province of *Overissel* (one of the 7 United) is situate at the Conflux of the little River *Schipbeek* with the *Iffel*, on the E. Bank of the latter, 8 m. fr. *Zutphen* to N. 44 fr. *Utrecht* to E. and about 18 fr. the nearest Shore of *Zuyder-Sea* to S. E.; E. lon. 6. 26. lat. 52. 13. 'Tis a large, populous, neat, antient City, well fortified, its Inhabitants addicted both to Trade and Learning. 'Twas formerly an Imperial and Hans-Town, a Bishopric Suffragan to *Utrecht*, but which was abolished in 1586, when this Province revolted from *Spain*. 'Twas treacherously deliver'd up to them again in 1587, by Sir *William Stanley*, a Papist, made Governor of it by the Earl of *Leicester*; but Prince *Maurice* retook it in 1591, when he augmented its Fortifications. It stands in a pleasant Country, abounding in Pasture and Arable Lands. Here's a large Market-place, with a Guard-house, where some of the Citizens continually keep Guard. They've 3 Churches, one of which was a Cathedral, and a spacious Town-house of antient Architecture. They had 5 Monasteries with a Church each; and have now 5 Hospitals for Aged, Sick, and Strangers, and one for Orphans. They've Power of Coinage, have weekly Markets, and 5 annual Fairs. *Erasmus* had Part of his Education in their Grammar School, which has been since erected into an *Illustrious School*, where are Professors of Philosophy, Divinity, and *Hebrew*. Here's a Bridge over the River, the 2 Ends resting on Wooden Piles; and the Middle on Boats. Along the River's Side is a fine Key, adorn'd with Rows of Trees, a very pleasant Walk. The City has 6 Gates, some of curious Workmanship, especially that call'd the *Brink-Poort*, which is adorn'd with Statues and Inscriptions, particularly of *Charles V.* set up in 1544. as a Monument of his defending the Town. The Tower of *Norenberg*, adjoining the Gate of that Name, is the most remarkable for Strength and Elegance; the Walls being 8 f. thick, the Fabrick exactly round, the lower and upper Parts of Stone, and the Middle of Brick. This City was betray'd to the Bishop of *Munster* in 1672. when were at least 10000 Fighting Men therein, and deliver'd to him at Night, without Consent of Garrison or Burghers, by the Treachery of some Magistrates. It was quitted again in 1674 by the Bishop of *Cologne*, to whose Share it fell, for 42,000 Crowns to save the Fortifications and Guns. The Magistracy is composed of 16 *Scheepens* or Aldermen, 2 of whom are chosen Consuls every Month, who are assisted by a Council of 48 Senators.

DEVIL'S A--SE A' PEAK, one of the 7 Wonders of

the Peak in *Derbyshire*, is a Cavern under a steep Hill near *Castleton*, N. N. W. from *Tiddefwell*. At its Entrance it is large and capacious, but the farther you go in, it is more narrow and contracted. The Top of it is very high, and appears to the Eye to be a most graceful Arch, chequer'd with Diversity of colour'd Stones. From it continually drops a sparry Water, which, like that in *Pool's-Hole*, petrifies. Within the Arch are several small Buildings, where the poorer Sort of People inhabit, who are ready at all Times, with Lanthorns and Candles, to attend such Travellers as are curious to enquire into these Territories of Darkness. These People resemble the *Troglydites*, or *Cunicular Men*, who, as Dr. *Brown* describes them, lived under Ground like Rabbits. This Cave, after you are got in a little Way, is very dark and slippery, by Reason of a Current of Water which runs along it, and you are forced to stoop, because the Rock hangs down sloping so low; but, having passed this Place, and a Brook adjoining, which is not to be waded sometimes, the Arch opens itself again, and brings you to a second Current, with large Banks of Sand in and by it; however, this is passable, and you come in a little Time to a third Current, which is impassable, and then the Rock closes. *Gervase* of *Tilbury*, either out of his own Invention, or from a groundless Report, tells us, that a Shepherd ventur'd over all these Currents, and found a Passage into a delightful, plentiful Country, wherein were vast Pools, and large Rivers, with verdant Meadows and Pastures. But, tho' this Story be accounted fabulous, yet some are of Opinion that, if these Waters could be passed over, some new Discoveries might be made; but such a fruitless Attempt can allure no Adventurers, and so it is like to remain a *Terra incognita*, if any be there, for ever. Mr. *Cotton* thus describes this Wonder:

Now to the Cave we come, wherein is found
A new strange Thing, a Village under Ground;
Houses and Barns for Men, and Beasts behoof,
With Walls distinct, under one solid Roof;
Stacks both of Hay and Turf, which yield a Scent,
Can only fume from Satan's Fundament.
For this black Cave's known in the Voice of Fame
By th' Devil's Arse, which is a coarser Name.
These Subterranean People ready stand
With each a Candle, some two, in their Hand,
To guide such Men who are to Search inclin'd
The Intestinum Rectum of the Fiend.
First in your Way a soft Descent you meet,
Where the Sand takes th' Impression of your Feet;
And after some few Yards you passed have,
Brings you into the Level of the Cave:
Some Paces hence the Roof comes down so low,
The lowest Statues are compell'd to bow;
First low, then lower, 'till at last we go
On four Feet now, who went before on two.
Then strait it lets you rise upright, and then
Forces you to stoop down, and creep agen;
'Till to a silent Brook, at last, you come,
Whose limpid Waves dart Rays about the Room;
But there the Rock its Bosom doth so low
Toward the Surface of the Water bow,
That when you pass it, two Dangers do surround,
Rising you break your Skull, stooping are drown'd.
Being o'er this dang'rous Pass, above you now
Are high roof'd Vaults, a very stately Show;
The handsome Walls of diff'rent Fabrick are,
One sloping; th' other perpendicular.
A curious Portal greets the wand'ring Eye,
Shewing the Architecture's Symmetry;
Two Tuscan Columns jutting from the Wall,
With each its proper Base and Capital,
Support a well-turn'd Arch, and of one Piece,
With all its Mouldings, Frizes, and Cornice.
This leads into a handsome Room, wherein
A Basin stands, with Water Chryselline;
On this there many more small Grotto's are,
Which, were the first away, would all seem rare.
But now you must turn back again, to go
Into the Channel you forsook below,
Squeezing your Guts, bruizing your Flesh and Bones,
To thrust betwixt massy and pointed Stones,
Until you reach a second River's Shore,
Four Times as broad as that you pass'd before,
'Tis middle deep, and Water's something rough,
But every where 'tis fordable enough;
For th' Bottom's stony, but the Stream's so strong,
'Tis hard to keep your Feet, and move along.

And yet there is no Current here, nor Springs,
 To occasion such an unexpected Thing.
 For tho' the People do them Rivers call,
 They're only Pools, made by the Water's Fall.
 When over this you're got, and Cloaths have drain'd,
 A welcome Shower on the thirsty Sand,
 Of which here Mountains are made by the Seas;
 Of Torrents wash'd from distant Provinces.
 Over these Hills we forward still contend,
 'Till now again you see the Rock descend,
 Forming a Roof so even, smooth, and sleek,
 Without a Crack, or Seam, or Chink, or Nick:
 Some twenty Paces long, and ten Feet high,
 As the mechanick Trowel may defy,
 Having a Cupola like a great Bell,
 Which doth in Beauty that of Roan excel.
 Just beyond this a purling Stream we meet,
 A River call'd, tho' 'twill scarce wet your Feet.
 Taking this obvious Stream to be your Guide,
 Sand Hills and Rocks you find on ev'ry Side.
 But leaving them, you go not far, when there
 A sudden Noise will strike th' astonish'd Ear,
 Which really makes so terrible a Sound,
 As ne'er was heard above, or under Ground.
 But 'tis not long before it doth appear,
 What is the Cause of this surprizing Fear:
 A murmuring Fountain doth her Streams distil,
 From th' very Top of an aspiring Hill;
 Which thence descending with an headlong Wave,
 Roars in the distant Windings of the Cave;
 Like a Catarrh, that falling from the Brain,
 Upon his Leathern Lungs, doth thus constrain
 The Fiend to cough so very loud, and tear
 His Marble Throat to fright th' Adventurer.
 Up the Channel still you march, but are not gone
 Far but you come to a large Vault of Stone,
 Curiously arch'd and wall'd on ev'ry Side,
 Some thirty Paces long, and thirteen wide,
 Scarce ten Feet high, which doth deprive the Place
 Of that Proportion that's the greatest Grace.
 This full of Water stands, but yet so clear,
 That thorough it the Bottom doth appear,
 So smooth, and even laid with glitt'ring Sand,
 That it our Observation doth command.
 This the fourth River is, and is one more
 Than ever was discovered before.
 And if it hath a Shore, none can go to't
 With Arms and Legs, Fishes alone can do't.
 The Rock now closes, you return again,
 You've pass'd five hundred Paces by the Chain.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE. At a Place about 5 leag. within the really wonderful Mountain of *St. Gothard* [which curious Article see], in the Canton of *Uri*, *Switzerland*, there's a Stone Bridge of surprizing Height, with only 1 Arch, the 2 Feet of which rest upon 2 Rocks also of prodigious Height, at the Foot of which runs the *Russ*. 'Tis indeed hardly to be imagined how 'twas possible to erect a Bridge here; and therefore the Inhabitants, thinking it must have been done by the DEVIL HIMSELF in propria Persona, call it *Teuffelsbruk* i. e. *The Devil's Bridge*. They make one smile too by giving this Devil of a History of its Construction or Erection. The antient Inhabitants (they gravely tell us) being very much perplexed to know which Way they could build a Bridge there, the Devil --- (so very good-natur'd is he, the Proverb says, *when pleas'd*)-- offer'd 'em his own Service for that good Purpose, on Condition however (for he's generally somewhat selfish too in his Benevolence) that the first Creature that went over it should be his. Now the simple *Belzebub* thought of nothing less than a Man every Inch of him for his reasonable Prey; but the more cunning Folk outwitted him by Odds, for they sent over but a Dog; which the Demon presently destroy'd; he ever chusing to play at small Game rather than quite stand out; but was at the same Time so cursedly enraged at being dishonestly made a Fool of and ingratelously served such a devilish Dog-Trick, that, swearing by all that was Bad to undo what he had done, he actually took up so huge a Piece of Rock upon his Shoulders, as would have sprain'd a 100 *Hectors* of *Troy* themselves but to stir, and with it was just going to demolish the Fabrick at a Cast, when a Holy Man, that was there in the very Nick of Time, timely rebuk'd the Evil Spirit, and made him stop his Hand. Whether we'll believe it or not, they shew you the very Rock at this very Day.

DEVIL'S MOUNT. In the Country of *Agonia* [See

that Article], on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*, is a very high Hill, call'd *Monte de Diable*, or *Devil's Mount*; and to the Devil it often is presented by the Seamen, because, being very high, they often see it at a Distance long ere they can reach it, when the Wind is contrary. It is reported to be enrich'd with vast Quantities of Gold, & that the *Agoniasian* Negroes, after violent Showers, gather it to a considerable Value. *Bosman*.

DEVIL'S MOUNTAIN, one of the Mountains at the Cape of Good Hope.

DEVIL'S MOUTH, a Volcano. See *GRANADA* in *New Spain*.

DEVILSTON. See *DILSTON*.

DEVINGTON, 1 m. from *Faversham*, in *Kent*, had once a Priory.

DEVINGTON-LITTLE, just by the foregoing.

DEVIZES, or the *Vies*, in *Wiltshire*, 18 m. N. W. of *Salisbury*, 89 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 6. lat. 51. 25. is call'd *Divisio* by *Florence of Worcester*, as 'tis thought from its being antiently divided between the King and the Bishop of *Salisbury*. Some imagine it once inhabited by the *Romans*, because on *Roundway-Hill*, which overlooks the Town, is a square Camp with a single Trench; and several Pots with Coin, particularly in 1714, a very large Urn fill'd with Coin, besides a Number of little Brass Statues of Heathen Deities, cover'd with a Roman Brick, have been dug up. Here was once a noble Castle, which *Holinshed* says was one of the strongest in *England*, which was improv'd, if not erected, by *Roger* Bishop of *Sarum*, at vast Expence, that it might excel all the Castles in the Kingdom. That Bishop is said to have been formerly a Mass-Priest only; but was now become the Second Man in the Kingdom. He was a main Instrument of King *Stephen's* Advancement to the Throne; and the Monarch was not ingratelous to him; but he offending him afterwards, the King resolv'd to seize him and his Nephews, of whom one was Bishop of *Ely*, who made his Escape to this Castle, and held it out against the King, who came in Person to reduce it, where the said Bishop of *Salisbury*, his Uncle, had hoarded an immense Treasure. The Bishop of *Ely* refusing to surrender, the King set up a Gallows, and threaten'd to hang *Roger* the Bishop's Son, whom he had in Custody, if the Place was not immediately yielded. The Halter was put about *Roger's* Neck, and the Bishop of *Sarum*, whom the King had also Prisoner, earnestly desir'd his Nephew *Ely* to comply, protesting he'd nor eat nor drink till the Castle was deliver'd. The Execution of the Lad was hereupon respited. Yet *Ely* suffer'd his Uncle to fast 3 Days, which threw him into a mortal Ague. It being surrender'd, 40,000 Marks of Silver (a prodigious Sum in those Days), besides Gold, Plate, Jewels, were found in it. --- The Government of this Castle was thought so honourable, that 'twas accepted by Prime Nobility. In the late Civil Wars 'twas several Times besieged, and being taken by the Parliament's Forces, all its Fortifications were demolish'd. The *Devizes* is a pretty populous Town, on high Ground, fenced from E. Winds by Hills 2 m. off. It consists chiefly of 2 long Streets running parallel, which with other small Streets take up a large Extent of Ground, and are well fill'd with Inhabitants. It has 2 Parish Churches besides a Chapel on the Green. By Charter of *K. Cha. I.* the Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 11 Masters, and 36 Common Council, who are distinguish'd by Name of Chief Burgeses, Counsellors, and Chief Burgeses of the Common Council, and elect the Mayor, and 5 Burgeses chose by the Mayor and Common Council, whose Number is not limited. Its chief Trade, besides Malting, is the Woollen Manufacture, especially Druggets. It's not well supply'd with Water, tho' there's an excellent Spring at the Foot of *Roundway-Hill*. The Buildings are old, and mostly Timber, but look tolerable. Its Market, Thursdays, is much frequented for Corn, Wool, Horses, Cattle. Fairs Feb. 2. Holy Thursday, Trinity-Thursday, June 24. August 29. September 21. and October 9. which holds 6 Days, and is call'd *The Devizes Green* because kept in a pretty Plain so call'd, in the Suburbs just without the Town, where is another handsome Church and Steeple. Members of Parliament 2.

DEVONSHIRE. The Inhabitants of this County and *Cornwall* were call'd *Danmonii* by the *Romans*, & from them was the County call'd *Danmonia*. The present *Devonshire* was call'd *Deunan* by the *Cornish Britons*, and *Duffneynt* by the *Welsh Britons*, meaning deep Valleys, because most Towns and Villages here are situate in low Bottoms. In Time of the *Saxon Heptarchy* it made Part of the Kingdom of the *W. Saxons*, who made *Exeter* for some Time the Seat of their

their *Kings*, and when they remov'd from thence committed it to the Custody of certain *Earls*, who were then *officially* only, a Dignity superior to *honorary* Earls, tho' not equal to those settled in Counties by the *Conqueror*: The *Danes* infested it very much, and have left behind them, on several Hills, a rude Kind of Fortifications call'd *Deans Castles*. *Devon* and *Cornwall*, till the Days of King *Athelstan*, about the Year 930, continu'd one Province under the abovesaid common Name *Danmonia*: The *Saxons* and the *Britons* lived together promiscuously in this Country. But the latter, repining at their living under the Government of Strangers, & the having a Foreign Yoke clapp'd upon their Necks, began to murmur, then to mutiny, & at last to break out into open War. King *Athelstan*, perceiving that no Lenity would reclaim them, came with a mighty Army hither, & at length drove the *Britons* over the *Tamar*, and thereupon appointed that River for dividing the Boundary of each County: And it remains so to this Time, excepting a little belonging to *Devon* (particularly *Mount Edgecomb*, and the Coast Tract home to and partly of *Millbrook*) on the *Cornish* Side. Hereby the Distinction of the *Eastern* & the *Western Danmonii* obtain'd Place. *Devonshire* therefore has the *English Channel* on S. *Bristol Channel* N. is divided on the W. as we have said, from *Cornwall* by the *Tamar*, which runs almost fr. the one Channel to the other; & is bounded on E. by *Somersetshire* & *Dorsetshire*. It lies with *Cornwall* in the Diocese of *Exeter*; and is above 69 m. long and more than 66 broad, and 200 in Circumference: To be more express, it is in Figure somewhat like a Parallelogram, being to a few Miles near so broad as long. From *Thorncombe* in the E. to *Stonehouse* in the S. W. or to *Hartland Point* N. W. are no less than 70 m. And from *Salcomb* S. to *Lymmouth* N. 'twould be found on due Mensuration very few less or more. It contains 2385 square m. according to *Templeman's* Survey, in which are computed about 1,920,000 Acres, 33 Hundreds, 12 Boroughs which continue to send 2 Members each to Parliament, 40 Market Towns, 394 Parishes, 117 Vicarages, 1733 Villages, near 57,000 Houses, & 340,000 Inhabitants. 'Tis, in short, the largest and most populous County in *England*, *Yorkshire* excepted; but *Devonshire* is so full of Great Towns, and those Towns so full of People, & those People so universally employ'd in useful and profitable Trade, that it cannot be equall'd in *England*, --- leaving *London* and its Neighbourhood out of the Question. The Air is mild in the Valleys; and tho' on the Hills and dry Heaths 'tis sharp, yet is it healthful. The W. Parts consist of a coarse, moorish, barren Soil, and generally of a stiff Clay, thro' which the Water cannot soak; so that 'tis bad for Sheep here bred, which are therefore small, and in wet Seasons too subject to the Rot; but to make Amends 'tis very well adapted for breeding those fine Oxen in great Numbers, which being bought up at Fairs by the *Somersetshire* Drovers are fatten'd for *London* Markets. The Soil of the N. Parts is dry and healthy, with Downs of very good Grazing for Sheep, (which are as large and fat as is to be desir'd) which being well dress'd with Lime, Dung, Sand, &c. yield pretty good Crops of Corn, tho' not in such Plenty as the E. and Middle Parts; in the former of which is in some Places a rich Marl for its Manure, and in the other a fertile sandy Soil; the said E. Parts too feed Sheep well where 'tis chalky, tho' where marshy it's too pernicious to them; and the Nature of the Soil is such that in Spring & Autumn, after Rain, it sends up a strong Heat like what arises from a hot Bed: And in the latter, *viz.* the middle Parts, a strong Soil of a deep Red, intermix'd with Loam, produces great Crops of good Corn, and the best Pease in the Island. Nor falls it short in Meadow and Pasture. The most barren Part is render'd fruitful by such shelly Sea Sand as we mention'd in our Article *CORNWALL*: And even in Places too remote from the Shore, where it, by far Carriage, would be dear, the Turf of the Ground is skimm'd off, & burnt to Ashes, which they call *Densfiring* the Land; a Method of Agriculture very agreeable to *Virgil's* Rules; *Geor. 1.*

*Sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros,
Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis, &c.*

- Oft too it has been gainful found to burn
- The barren Fields with Stubble's crackling Flames.
- Whether from thence they secret Strength receive,
- And richer Nourishment: Or by the Fire
- All latent Mischief and redundant Juice
- Oozing sweats off, &c.

The S. Part is, for its Fertility, justly esteem'd the Garden of *Devonshire*. True it is, and to the Credit of the *Devonians* be it spoken, that their Country was heretofore very much of it rough and woody, wild and furzy, &c. as well

as mountainous and rocky. Its Plains were cover'd with Heath and Coppice, its Valleys overgrown with Woods & Brakes. But of later Years, by the matchless Contrivance, Care, and Labour of its Inhabitants, it is become almost every where so cultivated and improv'd, as that it yields a vast Abundance of all Things, which the Air, Earth, Water, can afford for the Use of Man, not only as to *Necessaries* but *Delicacies* also, and most these, the *Necessaries* at least, exceeding cheap: Infomuch that what has been avouch'd of *England* in general may be truly applicable to this County in particular, That *she can live better of herself, without being beholden to the rest of the Kingdom, than that can subsist without being obliged to her.* This County was not only in antient Time wildly over-run with Woods, &c. but probably infested too with several wild Animals, even so lately as the Reign of K. *John*, he giving License, as we find in *Prince*, to the Lord *Brewer*, of *Tor-Brewer*, to hunt the Fox, wild Cat, and Wolf, throughout all *Devonshire*. 'Twould be mispending Time & waiting Room to give a Detail of Particulars of its Produce, Animal or Vegetative, &c. like as we do for most other Countries, since in a Word it has great Plenty of every Thing, (except that it as yet lacks the Discovery of well situated good Coal-Mines in it) and all very good. That Part call'd the *South Hams* is particularly famous for its excellent Cyder, smart and sprightly; beautifully transparent, cordially exhilarating, and healthily potent. It, well made, well preserv'd, and free from Adulteration, is very durable, and has in long Voyages been found infinitely preferable to Beer, one Tun of it going as far in Use as 3 of the Malt-liquor. It in hot Climates is experienced to keep much better, and consequently may be esteem'd much wholesomer. Nor is this Part of the County without its Competitors; for several other Parts vie therewith in bearing and making full as good in most or all Respects, particularly in some Places, within a few Miles, around this City of *Exeter*. In some plentiful Years, Cyder Apples have been sold, sufficient Quantities for yielding a Hogshead of Liquor, for but 1 s. and Cyder itself has been sold at the Pound's Mouth for 4 or 5 s. a Hogshead. So many new Means and Methods have been found for cultivating most Sorts of, before mere useless, Ground, within these 30 Years, as makes it surprizing to behold the prodigious Alteration for the better. In some Parts Mines of Tin heretofore were wrought in such Abundance, that in King *John's* Time the Coinage of Tin in *Devonshire* was set to Farm for 100 l. a Year, when *Cornwall* paid but 66 l. 18 s. 4 d. So that its Mountains themselves, barren as they might seem, have their Bowels far richer than those Countries which may be able shew more painted Faces. And tho' her Silver Mines are not at present regarded, and tho' *Tully* said that *Britain* afforded not [*ne micam quidem Auri vel Argenti*] so much as a Dram of Gold or Silver, yet 'tis known that the Hills of *Devon* are impregnated with rich Mines, of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, with some Mixtures of Gold, and Diamonds too. As to Silver, our Article *COMB-MARTIN* bears Testimonial. In 1293 no less than 370 lb. of fine Silver was extracted; in 1294 we find 521 lb. extracted; and in 1295 no less than 700 lb. *Devon* has still 4 Stannary Towns, with as many Stannary Courts and Towns of Coinage, *Plympton*, *Tavistock*, *Ashburton*, and *Cheggford*; tho' true it is there's but little Tin in Comparison dug in this County now. Veins of Loadstone are found here which a Learned Naturalist says run E. and W. contrary to the receiv'd Opinion that the Loadstone gave a Northerly Direction, because its natural Position in the Mine is supposed to be N. and S. Here are Quarries of good Stone for Building and Slate for Covering Houses, great Quantities of which latter are exported. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Serges, Duroys, Druggets, Perpetuanas, Long-Ells, Shalloons, narrow Cloths, Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. also Bone-lace. The chief Rivers are the *Exe*, *Tamar*, *Tawe*, *Lad*, *Oke*, *Tame*, *Touridge*, *Dart*, *Clist*, *Ken*, *Culumb*, &c. Over which several Rivers are above 150 Bridges, some very considerable ones, for Instance those of *Exeter*, *Bideford*, *Barnstaple*, &c. &c. Of all these Rivers the 2 chieftest are the *Tamar* and the *Exe*. The first has Rise in the Hills near *Welcombe*, and not far from *Hartland*, and runs into the *English Channel* at *Plymouth*. The *Exe* rises in a Moor, from it call'd *Ex-moor*, beyond *Dulverton*, *Somerset*, and passing by *Tiverton* and then *Exeter*, falls into the same Sea over its Bar at *Exmouth*, having in its Course been augmented by several other Rivers. The Salmon of both, for Numbers & Goodness, are remarkable, especially those of the *Exe*; which gave Occasion once for a pleasant Pun even in the Court

Court of Assizes for the County of *Devon*; for His Lordship the Judge having noted to a pleading Barrister, who seem'd to carry his Argument too far, that *nothing was good in Extrems*, the Counsellor return'd, *Yes, my Lord, there are in Ex-Streams the best of Salmon.* At *Cleave* near *Exeter* (vulgarly call'd *Gubbs's Well*); at *Tavistock*, *Lamerton*, *Lifton*, &c. spring Chalybeat Waters. As to the Natives, the Gentry are allow'd to be generally as well bred as any in *England*, of whom *Q. Elizabeth* said, that *they were born Courtiers*: And tho' about the Skirts of *Ex-moor*, on *Dartmoor*, and some other of the wilder Parts, the ordinary People may be truly enough said to be *born Clowns*, their Carriage being very rustic and ungainly, and their Speech so coarse, corrupt, and uncouth; as to be scarce intelligible to Strangers, yet still in and near the Towns, (not to name the Tip-Top Merchant-Adventurers, &c. who may now be justly esteem'd a good *Species of Gentry*) the Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, Clothiers, Dyers, Fullers, and other Artificers, &c. &c. having better Education and better Conversation, are not a Whit, very many of 'em, in Good-Manners, Good-Works, Good-Nature, Good-Behaviour, or Good Language, inferior to the Gentry. As to the natural Genius of the *Devonians*, tho' (as the Rev. Author of *The Worthies of Devon* has observ'd) this Country being mountainous, &c. some perhaps might take Occasion to censure the Natives as less docile and dispos'd to virtuous Achievements, such Calumny is best confuted, beyond Denial, by the approved noble Accomplishments in all Arts and Faculties of its numerous justly celebrated Worthies, whose Histories are extant. *Let it not therefore be stiled our Reproach, but Glory*, (to borrow here the Words of Mr. Carpenter) *to draw our Off-spring from such an Air, which produceth Wits as eminent as the Mountains, approaching far nearer to Heaven in Excellency than the other in Height do transcend the Valleys.* If we look back to our Aborigines (adds Mr. Prince from Mr. Hooke), we shall find in Antient Days the Natives of this County were represented bold, martial, haughty of Heart, prodigal of Life, constant in Affection, courteous to Strangers, and greedy of Glory. Such was the Character that *Diodorus Siculus* long since gave of them, That the *Danmonii* were a civil and courteous People in those barbarous Times; a stout and puissant also; taking Heart of the Soil, as if self-emboldened by the Inlets of the Sea, and the Roughness of the Country: Infomuch they were not wholly subdued by the powerful Saxons until 465 Years after their first Landing in *Britain*. If we draw nearer home, we shall find our Ancestors were bold, hardy, and brave, to the last Degree. Our Gentry were generous and noble; as well in their Hospitality at home, as in their Equipage when they went abroad: Persons of Quality usually keeping their Stables of brave Horses, and would always have 1 or 2 Horses of State led by, when they travelled from home. Their Houses were open to all Comers, where they might meet civil Reception and a frank Entertainment. And their Families were Academies of Virtue, and Schools of Education: And the inferior Gentry were wont to send their Children thither to learn Breeding and Accomplishments. And our Gentry now do not degenerate more than most others of their Quality in *England*, whilst our Yeomanry and Mechanics more and more improve. The Better Sort still maintain their Post of Honour & Reputation, and proceed to improve in Arts and all ingenious Literature now, as well as in that Age when a Learned Person [Mr. Hales], tho' none of this County, gave it this high Character: *DEVONIA si quæ tamen sint apud eruditos locorum privilegia*, &c. If there be any Privileges of Places among the Learned, *DEVON* is that Place, which excels all others in answering best the Wishes of the University in an happy Production of most illustrious Wits. Let others therefore praise their smiling Meadows, their fertile Fields, and their lofty Woods, while she, above all others, can boast such a Fruitfulness of Learning, as renders her more eternally happy. What excellent Men hath she furnish'd the Episcopal Chair withal, and the Judicial Bench and Bar, the Field, the Sea? Persons so every way Great in all Professions, that it may not be easy for any other County of the Kingdom to produce their Superiors.—We are told there were more Parliamentary Boroughs formerly in this County than in any other, except *Cornwall*; but now many of 'em are disused quite; as *Bradninch*, *Crediton*, *Exmouth*, *Fremington*, *Lydford*, *Modbury*, *Teignmouth*, *Southmolton*. There were other Corporations whose Charters, 'tis said, are in Force to this Day, which having pleaded Poverty, or the like, were excus'd from sending Members to Parliament; viz. *Bampton*, *Bideford*, *Denbury*, *Hartland*, *Newton-Abbot*, *Ilfordcomb*, &c. &c.

Those only which still enjoy that Privilege are *Exeter*, *Totnes*, *Plymouth*, *Okehampton*, *Barnstaple*, *Plympton*, *Honiton*, *Tavistock*, *Ashburton*, *Dartmouth*, *Beerston*, *Tiverton*; each of which return 2 Members, and the County 2, in all 26.

DEUTZ, DUITZ. See COLOGNE.

DEUX-PONTS Duchy, in the *Palatinate*, *Germany*, is above 40 m. long and from 8 to 25 broad, & gave Title to its Dukes, a Branch of the *Palatine* Family, 1 of whom was *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*; but it became extinct in 1732. in the Person of *Gustavus Leopold*: Since which it has been in Sequestration. The Duchy, which is supposed to have been an antient Fief of the Bishopric of *Metz*, is divided into 5 Bailiwicks, 1 of which call'd *Bischweiler* lies in *Lower Alsace*. 'Tis bounded with *Lorraine* and County of *Saarbruck* on W. *Alsace* S. and every where else with the other Parts of the *Palatinate*. 'Tis mountainous and barren, yet has some fertile Valleys. Two small Rivers join near its Capital, whence it has its Name, and runs S. to the *Sare*. *Calvinism* was profess'd here, till the *Swedes* became possess'd of it, and then *Lutheranism* began to flourish.

DEUX-PONTS City, so call'd from its Two Bridges over the small Rivers of *Blise* and *Schwoib*, is 32 m. N. W. from *Landau*, 50 S. W. from *Mentz*, 42 W. from *Worms*, 41 from *Spies*, 35 S. E. from *Triers*, *Metz*, and *Strasburg*, and 60 N. E. of *Nancy*, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 49. 25. 'Tis a small neat Town, and was once defended by a good Castle since demolished.

DE WAERT Isles, on the Coast of *Terra Magellanica*, and so called from their first Discoverer, scarce considerable enough to deserve this small Article.

DEWESBURY stands at the Foot of a Hill, to the W. of *Wakefield*, in the W. Riding of *Yorkshire*.

DHAFAR, or Maritime TEHAMAH, in *Arabia Felix*. The Territory and City of *Dhafar* are placed by antient Geographers in the same Division as *Hagiaz* and *Tehamah*, in which latter the Capital stands from which it has its Name. The Country is divided into Maritime and Inland *Tehamah*. We are now speaking of the Maritime, which hath the Principality of *Mecca* on the N. the Kingdom of *Moca* S. the *Red Sea* W. and *Yemen* Proper E. Its Coasts are computed 200 leag. tho' its Breadth extends not above 30. Its chief Cities are *Dhafar*, *Jasuf*, *Adiud*, and *Traxa*, the 2 last of which are scarce known to us but by the Maps. DHAFAR stands on the River *Nagaran*, *Baudrand* says 12, others say 60, leag. from the *Red Sea*, and about mid-way between *Jodda* on N. and *Zibeth* S.; E. lon. 42. 5. lat. 19. 3. and is a City of some considerable Trade. Antient Writers tell us 'twas situate on a Mountain the most beautiful of all *Arabia*, and 1 of the richest in its Nature and Soil. Its Territory hath several Sorts of Fruits not elsewhere found, such as those especially which are call'd the *Nargil* and *Tambul*; but *D'Herbelot* says they are the *Cocoa* and *Betel*. *Frankincense* is peculiar to this Province; it growing in a Wood which is computed 100 m. in Length.

DIA Island. See CANDIA.

DIA, in the Island of *Eubœa*. On the N. Side of this Island over against *Thessaly*, and extending from *Cenæum* to *Artemisium*, stood *Dia*, or *Athenæ Diades*, founded by *Dias* an *Athenian*, who called it after his own Name. The Inhabitants of *Dia* peopled the City *Canæ* in *Æolis*: *Ptolemy* calls *Dia* or *Dium* only a Promontory.

DIANA, now *Tagouzainah*, in the Inland Country of the present E. Province of *Algiers*.

DIANA'S Forest. See RICCIA.

DIANA'S Temple, one of the Wonders of the World. See EPHEBUS.

DIARBECK (in the *Turkish Empire* in *Asia*) in general, in its largest Extent, comprehends the Provinces of *DIARBECK* properly so called, *YERACK*, and *CURDISTAN*, which were the antient *MESOPOTAMIA*, *CHALDEA*, and *ASSYRIA*; with *BABYLONIA*. It's call'd *Diarbeck*, *Diarbeker*, or *Diarbeker*, as signifying the Duke's Country, from *Dhyar* a Duke and *Bekr* Country. It extends itself along the Banks of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* fr. N. N. W. to S. E. i. e. from *Mount Taurus*, which divides it from *Turcomania* on N. to the inmost Recess of the *Persian* Gulph S. about 600 m. and from *Persia* on E. to *Syria* and *Arabia Deserta* W. in some Places 200 and in others about 300 m. but in the S. or lower Parts not above 150. It extends from 30 to 38 Degrees lat. and so lies under Part of the 5th and 6th Climates, whose longest Day is 14 Hours and half, and so in Proportion, and consequently enjoys a good Temperature of Air, as well as in the greatest Part a rich fertile Soil. Some large Deserts there are indeed in it, as in all these hot Countries, which bear neither Sustenance for Men nor Cattle, nor have Inhabitants.

Inhabitants. But the Parts inhabited are generally very fertile, producing great Quantities & Variety of Grain, Herbs, Fruits, Pasture, &c. but being inland Provinces drive not such a brisk Trade as those which are nearer Coasts, &c. The Commodities they barter with their Neighbours are chiefly Pitch, Fruits, Silk, and such like. The *Euphrates* and *Tigris* have almost their whole Course thro' this Country, which with some other Rivers of less Note do so effectually water the greatest Part, and did render it so very fertile and delightful, that many Learned Writers are agreed that the Garden of *Eden* was situate in it. See *EDEN*. But, at present, thro' the Iniquity of the *Turkish* Tyranny, and the natural Indolence of the Inhabitants, this Country is neither well cultivated nor peopled. Indeed, as 'tis a considerable Frontier towards *Persia*, 'tis very well fortified and guarded; but most of its great & renown'd antient Cities are almost dwindled into Heaps of Ruins. *Bagdad*, *Mosul*, or *Mousoul*, and *Caramed*, and some few others, continue populous and wealthy; but the rest deserve no better Name than sorry Towns. As to the two Provinces of *CHALDEA* now *YERACK*, and *ASSYRIA* or *CURDISTAN*, they're spoken of in their own Articles. That to be now spoken of being the antient *MESOPOTAMIA* (as just above hinted), and the same that was by *Moses* named *PADAN ARAM*, we refer for the Antient Account of it to the proper Articles. For it's our Business here to speak of its modern State, seeing we do it under its modern Name, viz.

DIARBECK *PROPER* lies in the N. W. Part of the extended *Diarbek* foregoing, between the two Rivers therein mention'd. It is indifferently written *Diarbec*, *Diarbeck*, *Diarbekir*, *Diarbeker*, *Diarbekr*, and is bounded on N. by *Turcomania*, W. by *Syria*, S. by Part of *Arabia Deserta* and *Yerack Proper*, and E. by *Curdistan*. It's a Beglebergate, under which are reckon'd 12 Sangiacs, besides that of *Curdistan* or *Gurdia*, according to *Ricaut*, 9 of which are, *Amed*, *Charpurt*, *Ezani*, *Sipureck*, *Nisibin*, *Chasengif*, *Tebemeskerech*, *Galeb*, and *Sangiar*. This Country is in *Arabick* stiled *Al Giezirah*, or the *Island* [See *ALGIERS*], on Account of its being seated between the above 2 Rivers, tho' properly speaking it's altogether an inland Country. *Baudrand* divides it into these 4 Districts, 1. *Diar-Bekr*, or Territory of that Capital, which extends along the W. Side of the *Tigris* & the Mountains of *Nisibin*; 2. *Diar-Modzar*, mostly champain Country, whose Metropolis formerly was *Raka*; 3. *Diar-Rabea*, which extends between *Mousoul*, *Chabour*, & *Rasolin*, and whose Capital is *Nisibin*; 4. *Diar al Giezirah*, whose Metropolis is *Mousoul*. ---- This antient idolotrous Country, 'tis said, receiv'd the Gospel from St. *Thaddæus*, sent thither by St. *Thomas*, at the Request of *Agbarus* King of *Edeffa*, whose pretended Letter to *Jesus Christ* we have in *Eusebius*, by some heretofore esteem'd genuine, but now condemn'd as spurious. See *EDESSA*. Be this as it may, it plainly appears Christianity eminently flourish'd here, till its Purity was sullied about the Beginning of the 6th Century by the complicated Heresy of one *Jacobus* a *Syrian*, from whom started up the Sect of the *Jacobites*, which may be seen spoken of in Article *SYRIA*, whose Patriarch still resides here, with Jurisdiction over all that Sect in the *Turkish* Dominions, & reckon'd to have near 100,000 Families under his Obedience.

DIARBECK, *Diarbeckr*, alias *Amed*, *Caremid*, * *Karah-med*, and *Caraemit*, now Capital of the foregoing District, is situate in a delightful Plain, on the Right Bank and near the Head of the *Tigris*, about 155 m. (or 15 Caravan Days Journey) N. E. from *Aleppo*, E. lon. 40. 50. lat. 37. 35. and is one of the richest and most trading Cities in all the *Asiatic Turkey*. 'Tis very strong and populous, encompassed with a double Wall, the outermost of which flank'd with 72 Towers, said to have been rear'd in Memory of our Saviour's 72 Disciples. The City has but 3 Gates. Over one of them, which faces W. are still seen some *Greek* and *Latin* Inscriptions mentioning *Constantine*; so that the Whole is supposed to have been rear'd or repair'd by that Emperor. The *Tigris* forms a kind of Half-moon before it, and from its Walls to the Water's Side is a kind of steep Precipice. The River is pretty rapid here; but about 3 m. above is a Canal cut out of it which supplies the Town plentifully with Water. It has 2 or 3 stately Piazzas or Market-places, well stor'd with all Kinds of rich Merchandizes, and a large magnificent Mosque, which was formerly a Christian Temple. It's still surrounded with handsome Cloisters, in which the *Moulhahs*, *Dervises*, Bookfellers, & Stationers, selling

such Books as relate to their Law, live or keep their Shops. The chief Manufacture is the Tanning, Dressing, and Dyeing of Goat-skins, (which we call *Turky* or *Morocco Leather*) which is vented hence in such vast Quantities into *Hungary*, *Poland*, *Muscovy*, &c. &c. as is almost incredible. They also weave and dye fine Linnen and Cotton Cloths, which are in near the same Request. For the *Tigris* Water is reckon'd extraordinary fit for those 2 Branches of Trade, and give the Red Leather a finer Grain and Colour than any other. The Town's so full of Inhabitants that, we are told, here are 20,000 Christians, 2 Thirds being *Armenians*, the rest *Nestorians* or *Jacobites*, whose Patriarch resides here. Some few here are of the Church of *Rome*, serv'd by a small Number of Capuchins, who have no Monastery, but are obliged to lodge in a common Inn, where however they're much in Request in their Practice of Physick, in which they far excel the *Turks*. Here are numerous large Inns on both Sides the River for the Caravans that go to and from *Persia*: And on the Road near the Town is a Chapel with a Cupola, where, they tell you, holy *Job* lies buried [Compare this with Articles *DENABA* & *ASHTAROTH-KERNAIM*]; which is much frequented by holy Pilgrims of all Nations and Religions. The Fair Sex, who, in most other Parts of the *Turkish* Empire are kept quite immured, and look'd on as mere Slaves, enjoy here Liberty extraordinary, being commonly seen on the publick Walks here in Company with the Christian Women, &c. The Men too are polite, affable, courteous, and very different from what the *Turks* in other Cities affect to be. The City is under the Government of a *Basha*, who is always a Visier of the Empire, & has great Power as well as Dominions. He has but a small Number of Infantry, but can raise a great Number on Occasion. But these are less useful here than Cavalry, the Business being to repel the frequent Incurfions of the *Curdes* & *Tartars*, who always go on Horseback and rob Caravans. Wherefore he's always provided against them with a good Number of Horsemen, and can raise 20,000 on every Occasion. The Territory about *Diarbeck* is very rich and fertile; the Bread, Wine, and Flesh, are excellent, the Fruits exquisite, the Pigeons larger and better than in *Europe*. The *Tigris* is fordable here, except when swell'd by excessive Rains or melted Snow, when they are forced to pass it about 3 m. higher, over a Stone Bridge. Most of the Caravans that go thro' this City chuse to lodge at the Inns, or Caravanfairs, out of it, because those within are much dearer.

DIBLATHAIM, antiently a City of *Arabia Petraea*, appears from the Old Testament to have been a Place of some Note, tho' its Situation cannot from thence be ascertain'd.

DIBO, another City of the same Country.

DICÆPOLIS. See *EGESTA*.

DICKRICH, in *Luxemburg*, *Austrian Netherlands*, is situate in a large Plain, on the *Sour* or *Sure*, 9 m. from *Echternach* to W. and 15 from *Luxemburg* to N. 'Tis chief Place of a Provostship, under the Jurisdiction of which are 26 Hamlets. In Spirituals 'tis under the Archbishop of *Treves*, who keeps here an Archdeacon. They've 4 Fairs here yearly.

DICTE, now call'd *Sethia* and also *Lasthi*, a Mountain in *Crete*, is the next in Height to *Ida*, and covered great Part of the Year with Snow, whence by *Strabo*, &c. it is call'd the white Mountain; yet Cypress Trees grew there antiently amidst the Snow, and thrive as well as in the Vallies. It was call'd *Dicte* from *Dictymna*, a Nymph of *Crete*, who is supposed to have invented Hunting-nets, & to have had such Name from thence, having before been call'd *Britomartis*.

DICTYMNA (The Temple of) in *Crete*.

DIDITHORP, in the Parish of *Awthorp*, *Lincolnshire*, on the N. Side of *Butterwick*, has 2 famous Sluices of Stone into the *Trent*, at the Head of 2 fine Canals cut by the Drains of the Level of *Hatfield-Chace*.

DIDMERTON, a small Parish in *Gloucestershire*, borders on *Wilts*; thro' which lies the Road from *Cirencester* to *Bath* and *Bristol*.

DIE, in the District of *Diois*, in Lower *Dauphiné*, *France*, is situate on the *Drome* (over which is here a Bridge) 9 leag. from *Valence*, 10 from *Gap*, and 10 from *Grenoble*, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 44. 50. It has now a Bishop of its own, who is Lord of his Episcopal See of 95 Parishes and 24 Castles. Here were fine Churches and Monuments, which were ruined during the Civil Wars occasioned by the Persecution of the Reformed, of whom was a vast Number in all *Dauphine*, till the Recall of the Edict of *Nantes*. Here also was a famous University.

DIEGEM, a Town of *Austrian Brabant*, 3 m. N. E. of *Brussels*, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 51.

DIEPPE, in the Diocese of *Rouen*, *Normandy*, *France*, is a noted Seaport Town on the Shore of the *British Channel*, (opposite to our Port of *Rye*) 10 leag. from *Rouen* to N. and 14 from *Havre-de-Grace* N. E.; E. lon. 1. 18. 45. lat. 49. 56. 40. 'Tis situate on even Ground between 2 Rocks at the Mouth of the *Betune*, which falling into the Sea makes the Harbour. It's fortified with Bulwarks to the Sea, with a Fortrefs at the Suburb call'd *Pollet*, and a Castle, which together with the craggy Mountains on the S. make it a Place of good Strength. It's large, well-built, and inhabited by Merchants, expert Seamen, and Mechanicks; which latter make curious Works in Ivory. The Inhabitants were mostly Protestants till the Persecution. It has often been taken and retaken in the Wars between the *English* and *French*; and, being a Station of *French Privateers*, was in 1694 almost totally destroyed by the Bombs thrown into it by the Fleet commanded by Lord *Berkeley*. The King sent an Architect to rebuild it; which he did in a regular Manner, which indeed gives an outward Beauty to the Town, but great Inconvenience to the Inhabitants, since none could have above 1 Room of a Floor; wherefore they've given the Architect the Name of *Gâtevillè*, i. e. *Spoiltown*. Tho' the Fronts of the Streets are rebuilt, yet this City is still far from being quite repair'd. The chief Trade is in Herrings, with which they furnish *Paris*, and all *Normandy*; they also fish for Whittings, Mackerel, and Oysters, which they sell in the neighbouring Provinces. Some 100 Hands are daily employ'd in making Tobacco-rolls, others in Laces. Their Sea-Compasses were formerly much esteem'd. The Haven is very long, and can receive Ships of great Barthen, but being narrow is difficult of Access. The Archbishop of *Rouen* is Lord both Spiritual and Temporal of this City.

DIEPHOLT County, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, lies S. of *Delmenhorst*, between *Hoye* on E. and the Bishopric of *Osnabrug* W. belonging to His Majesty of *Great Britain* as Elector of *Hanover*.

DIEPHOLT City, Capital of the foregoing, stands at the N. End of the Lake, 35 m. S. of *Bremen*, 27 m. W. of *Hoye*, 35 W. of *Weser*, and 40 S. of *Oldenburg*, on the River *Hunte*, which rises out of the Lake, viz. of *Dummer*, E. lon. 8. lat. 53. It had Lords of its own, whose Descendants failing in 1587, it came to the Duke of *Lunenbug*. It was almost ruin'd during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, but is since rebuilt and defended by a Fort.

DIESSENHOFEN, or *Diffenhowe*, in the County of *Thurgaw*, *Switzerland*, 4 m. E. from *Schaffhausen* in the Road to *Stein*, subject partly to the 7 antient Cantons and partly to *Berne* and *Schaffhausen*. The Citizens have considerable Privileges, chuse their own Magistrates and Senate, and have Jurisdiction over some Villages. It has good spacious Streets, well-built Houses, and a fine Bridge over the *Rhins*.

DIEST, in *Austrian Brabant*, is a little City on the *Demer* 13 m. fr *Louvain* to N. E. 30 from *Liege* to N. W. 27 from *Antwerp* to S. E. and 40 from *Boisleduc* to S.; E. lon. 5. lat. 51. 5. It's noted for Cloths, Hosiery, other Manufactures, excellent Beer, and a famous Horse-Fair on Ash-Wednesday. The City and Territory has Title of a Barony, which belong'd to our late K. *William*, & is claim'd now by many, but 'tis not determined yet who shall carry it. The *French* Lines in *Brabant* running along by it, it surrendered to the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1705, when he had forced the Lines. The *French* retook it afterwards and dismantled it. But the Allies again got Possession, and it remain'd to the House of *Austria* by the Peace of *Utrecht*. To this Barony belongs the little Town of *Sichem*, between *Alost* and *Diest*.

DIETZ, in *Wetteraw*, *Germany*, the Capital of a County belonging to a Branch of the *Nassau* Family, of which the Prince of *Orange* is the Head, stands pleasantly on the River *Lohn*, 9 m. E. from *Nassau*, 20 N. of *Mentz*, and 19 S. E. from *Coblentz*, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. 28. 'Tis walled, and has 2 fine Castles on 2 Hills in the Town, and a Bridge over the River communicating with *Fregen-Dietz*. Its County is about 14 m. long and 10 broad, stony and hilly, with Plenty of Venison and Sheep, and in the Vallies Corn and Wine enough for the Inhabitants. It lies between the Archbishopric of *Treves*, Lordships of *Idstein* and *Wissbaden*, and the lower County of *Catzenellabogen*.

DIGGE'S Island, an Island of *Greenland*.

DIGNE is situate on the *Bleone*, at Foot of the Mountain in Upper-Provence, *France*, 6 leag. from *Sisteron*, 7 or 8 from *Riez*, and 55 m. N. of *Toulon*, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 44. 6. It was formerly Capital of the *Sentii*. Its Bishop is Suffragan of *Ambrun*: His Diocese is very small.

DIGSWELL, in *Hartfordshire*, near *Welling*, 4 m. from

Hatfield in the Road to *Stevenage*, stands on the S. Side of the River *Mimeram*. It had a Market and Fair. — There's another **DIGSWELL** in the same County, on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*.

DIJON, Capital of the Duchy of *Burgundy*, *France*, 140 m. S. E. of *Paris*, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 47. 18. tho' no Episcopal City, is now 1 of the chief Cities in *France*, and Seat of a Parliament. It's built in Form of an almost perfect Oval, and its Circumference is an Hour's Walk. The *Ouche* washes its Walls on the S. and the *Suzon* N. which falls into the former near the Ditch of the Place; which is pretty well fortified tho' after the antient Manner. 'Tis surrounded with the said Ditch and 12 Bastions, and an Horse-Shoe defends the S. Gate. The Walls are strong, and flank'd here and there with round Towers, and interrupted only by the Castle, which is a square Building, with 4 large round Towers at each Angle, & flank'd with 2 Horse-Shoes, 1 on N. pretty large, 1 lesser S. Here are 7 Parishes, a great many Convents of Friars and Nuns, and a College of Jesuits, which is 1 of the finest in *France*, where they teach *Latin*, *Greek*, Philosophy, and Divinity. The Castle of the Antient Dukes of *Burgundy*, now call'd *Le Logis du Roi*, the King's Habitation, is a stately Building, with fine large Apartments. The Hall where the States of the Province open their Meetings is very noble, & was built when the late Prince of *Conde* was Governor of *Burgundy*. The Mayor is Commander of the *Militia*, and has under him 7 Captains of the 7 Wards of the City, 7 Lieutenants, and 7 Ensigns. He is chosen every Year by the Inhabitants of the 7 Parishes, and governs the City together with 7 Echevins or Aldermen.

DIKLAH, supposed so nam'd from *Diklah* Son of *Joktan*, a City antiently of *Arabia*.

DILLEMBERG, in the County of *Nassau*, in *Wetteraw*, *Germany*, is a City on the River *Dilla*, 16 m. W. from *Marburg*, 40 N. of *Frankfort*, and 32 N. E. from *Nassau*, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 50. 45. and gives Name to a County. It has good Trade in Cattle and Woollen Goods, and has 2 yearly Fairs. The Counts of that Branch of the *Nassau* Family call'd *Nassau Dillemburg* had their Seat in a fine strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill, where is a large Arsenal furnish'd with Arms and Ammunition for several 1000 Horse and Foot, and the Jaw-bone of a monstrous Whale caught near *Catwick* in 1598. The Castle is, as 'twere, surrounded with the Town, which is built in a Semicircle to W. N. & E. & there's a fine Church. The Court Guard is on S. Side the Castle, and adorn'd with Pavillions, Walks, and other Embellishments.

DILLINGEN, in Lower *Bavaria*, stands on the S. Side of the *Danube*, 3 m. below *Larwigen* towards *Hochstet*, 10 N. of *Burgaw*, 23 N. E. of *Ulm*, 21 N. W. of *Augsbουργ*, and 37 S. W. of *Newburg*, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 48. 40. [But *Martiniere* places it in *Swabia*, 4 German m. above *Donaumwert*.] It's a neat little City, with Title of a County, belonging to the Bishop of *Augsbουργ*, who has a fine Palace here, his usual Residence. Here's a University, and a stately College of Jesuits. It was seiz'd by the Elector of *Bavaria* in 1703. Between it and *Larwigen* was his strong Camp; where he was posted, when the Duke of *Marlborough* forced the Intrenchments at *Schellemburg*, which was the Forerunner of the Battle of *Hochstet* (or *Blenheim*).

DILSTON, *Northumberland*, on the S. Side of the *Tyne*, where a little Brook runs into it, 2 m. from *Hexham*, is in Old Records call'd *Devilston*. The late E. of *Derwentwater*, who built a fine House here, had his Title of Baron from hence, his Father Sir *Francis* having been created Baron of *Dilston*, Viscount *Ratcliff*, and Earl of *Derwentwater* in *Cumberland*, by King *James II.* But he madly (as he himself as good as own'd) lost it with his Head by his Rebellion in 1715.

DIMCHURCH, in *Kent*, 3 m. & half N. E. of *Romney*, has a Place call'd *New-Hall*, built 330 Years ago, wherein are kept the Records of *Romney-Marsh*, and a Court is held by the Lords of the Marsh, &c. to regulate Differences, make new Laws for better Management of the Marsh Lands, &c. &c.

DINAN [not *DINANT*] is 1 of the most considerable Cities of *Britany*, sit. near the River *Rance*, 4 leag. from *St. Malo* to S.; W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 48. 30. It's very strong on Account of its Walls flank'd with high Towers, and its taking up the whole Top of a Hill very steep on every Side. Near it also is a large Meadow, watered by a Brook that can easily be made to overflow it on 1 Side, and on the other the *Rance* is instead of a Ditch. This River runs round the greatest Part of the City, then joins the Brook, making there

there a Harbour into which pretty large Vessels can come, for the Channel is pretty deep, and the Tide flows into it about 5 f. high. On the River Bank is the Suburb call'd *Jargia*, on the Side of which is a fine Key.

DINANT, in the Bishopric of *Liege*, in the *Austrian Netherlands*, is situate in the Country of *Condros*, on the Right Bank of the *Maes*, 10 m. from *Namur* to S. 17 from *Charleroy* to S. E. 30 from *Maubeuge* to E. 42 from *Sedan* to N. and 34 from *Liege* to S. W.; E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 18. It's an antient Town, and did belong to the Bishop of *Tongeren*, who gave it to its Church, whence it fell to the Bishops of *Liege*, the Sec of *Tongeren* being remov'd to that City. 'Tis of oblong Figure, being seated between a steep Rock and the *Maes*, which washes its Ramparts, and makes it enjoy a pretty good Trade, particularly in Manufactures of Brasses & Iron. It had a strong Citadel on a steep Rock; but the destroying *French* having taken it in 1554, 1675, 1690, from Time to Time, more and more, demolish'd it. They restor'd it again in 1697 by the Treaty of *Ryswick*; and the Fortifications being afterwards repaired were again demolish'd in 1703. The chief Church is Collegiate, the 9 Parish Churches being properly but Chapels of Ease belonging to it. Here are several Convents of Men and Maidens.

DINCKELSPIL, *Dunkelspiel*, or *Duckelsbuch*, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is a small Imperial City on the Borders of *Franconia*, 45 m. S. W. of *Nuremberg*, 42 N. W. of *Newburg*, & 35 N. E. of *Ulm*, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 49. 'Tis water'd on W. and S. by 2 Arms of the *Wernitz*. Its Territory is by some call'd *Virngrund*, by others *Feichtengrund*, or *Forengrund*, from a Forest of Fir-trees formerly extending 7 m. It extends in Breadth from *Dinckelspil* to the Forest of *Hofst*, and in Length from *Baldern* Castle to that of *Tammenberg*. Others derive the Name and Origin of the Town from a Farm-house call'd *Dinggellhoff* and 3 Hills which produced that Kind of Corn call'd *Spelt*. The Word *Dinkel* signifying *Spelt* and *Bubel*, a Hill, it came to be in *Latin* call'd *Tricollis*; and hence came it that the City Arms, besides the German Eagle, are 3 Sheaves of *Spelt* Or on 3 Hills. The Friars of *Wurtzburg* often lodging at this Farm-house, the Owner at length made them a Present of it, and they built a Monastery. In 928, being yet but a Country Village, 'twas encompassed with a Wall; in 1126 with a double one; to which were added Ditches and 12 Towers; and this Town with *Hall* became the Bulwark of *Swabia* on the Side of *Franconia*. In 1351. the Emperor mortgaged it to the Counts of *Oetingen*, Landgraves of *Alsace*; but the City redeem'd it. It has 16 Magistrates, 8 *Romanists*, and 8 *Lutherans*, as settled by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. 'Tis a great Thoroughfare, and is supply'd with abundance of Fish from the River, and all Sorts of Corn, &c. from the Neighbourhood. The Parish Church is a fine Building of Free-stone. The *Swedes* took this Town, and burnt Part, in the 15th Century, a little before the Battle of *Nordlingen*, from the *Imperialists*.

DINDER, 1 m. fr. *Hereford*, in that Shire, has a Hill on which the *Romans* had a Camp under the General *Ostorius*; whence the Vulgar call'd it *Oister* Hill.

DINGDING, an Island, about 30 leag. to N. of *Malacca*, in the *E. Indies*, is uninhabited by Human Creatures, but the fresh Water (says *Nieuhoff*) which runs down from the Rocks claims Preference to any in the *Indies*. It has likewise several good Bays where Ships may safely ride. Wild Boars swim over hither from the Continent to feed on a certain Root which grows here. Here's a Kind of Birds by the *Dutch* call'd *Shuies* Birds, the Bigness of a *Storex*, the Head being without Feathers. Here are also great Quantities of Tortoises and Oysters, the last of which are often seen fasten'd to the Branches of Trees, which hang sometimes above sometimes under Water.

DINGLEFING, in *Bavaria*, is situate on the *Isar*, 20 m. E. of *Landshut*, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 48. 30.

DINGHISLY, in *Lydia* (alias *Mæonia*), *Asia*, is a handsome *Turkish* Town, about 8 m. S. of *Laodicea*, and 10 E. fr. *Mæander*. It is large, well peopled, and drives a considerable Trade.

DINGLE, in the County of *Kerry*, Province of *Munster*, *Ireland*, 30 m. fr. *Trailey*, 160 fr. *Dublin*, stands almost at the End of a Peninsula, near a Bay of its own Name, with a good Harbour, very convenient for Trade, is walled, the chief Market Town of the County, and the most W. Town of Note in the Kingdom. The Bay, which is one of the largest of *Ireland*, runs 28 m. up the Country, is 15 m. broad at the Mouth, and has several Harbours.

DINGLEY, 2 m. fr. *Market-Harborough*, *Northamptonshire*.

DINGO, or *Dingy*, an Inland Country of *Lower Ethiopia*,

borders on the Kingdoms of *Loango* and *Vanquy*, & is large, full of Towns and Villages, tributary to the King of *Loango*, but has its peculiar Lords, who rule by Succession.

DINGWELL, in the Shire of *Rosse*, *Scotland*, 10 m. fr. *Chanonrie*, at the Bottom of the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, is a Market Town, Royal Burgh, and Seat of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes. This *Frith* is capacious enough to contain all the Fleets in *Europe* Land-lock'd; so that 'twould be of great Advantage to us for victualling and cleaning our Ships, in Case of War with any Prince in the *Baltick*.

DINHABAH. See **DENHABAH**.

DINKIRA, or *Dunkira*, on the *Gold Coast*, or Coast of *South-Guinea*, *Africa*, is a Country lying above Ten Days Journey by Land from *Axim*, and 5 from *Mira* N. having *Cabesterra* E. *Adom* W. and *Accary* N. The Roads to it from *Axim* are very bad and winding. It was a Country of small Compass, and not populous; but the Valour of the Natives enlarged its Borders, and rais'd its Power so high, that they were fear'd and respected by all the Nations round about but of *Affiante* and *Akim*. The *Dinkirans* were vastly rich in Gold, as well brought from other Parts as yielded by their own Mines. Which Gold is naturally very fine, but too often mix'd with *Fetich* Gold; which is a sort of artificial Gold compos'd of several Ingredients. These *Fetiches* are some very oddly shap'd, cast in Moulds made of a black and very heavy Sort of Earth. This artificial Gold is frequently mix'd with a 3d, and sometimes with half, Silver and Copper; yet are we (says *Bosman*) pester'd with it at all Parts of the Coast; & if we refuse to receive it, some Blacks will certainly take back all their pure Gold; so that we are obliged sometimes to let them shuffle in some of it. There are also *Fetiches* cast of unalloy'd Mountain Gold, which very seldom come to our Hands, because they keep those to adorn themselves, and they never part therewith till forced by Necessity, or till they've mix'd them with the mention'd black heavy Earth, with which the Unskilful are liable to be basely cheated, receiving half Wt. of this Earth instead of Gold. Hence you may imagine how rich and potent the Kingdom of *Dinkira* was. But a few Months ago [i. e. before *Bosman* wrote this], it was so entirely destroy'd that it lies at [that] present desolate and waste. Elevated by such great Riches and Power, it became so arrogant, that it look'd on all other Blacks with a contemptuous Eye; which render'd it the Object of their common Hatred, each impatiently wishing its Downfall, tho' no Nation was so hardy as to attack it, till the King of *Affiante*, grossly injur'd and provok'd, took Occasion to revenge himself. *Bosante*, King of *Dinkira*, a young Prince, whose Valour was become the Admiration of all the Blacks of the Coast, sent some of his Wives to compliment *Zay* King of *Affiante*; who not only receiv'd and entertain'd them very civilly, but sent them back with very considerable Presents, to express his Sense of that grateful Embassy; and, being resolv'd to return the Favour, he a while after sent some of his Wives to compliment the King of *Dinkira*, and assure him of the great Esteem he had for his Person. Those Ambassadors were no less splendidly treated at *Dinkira* Capital, being loaded with Presents. But the King cast a wanton Eye on one of them, and, hurried on by exorbitant Lust, gratified his brutal Appetite: After satiating of which he suffer'd her, together with the rest, to return to their Country and the injur'd Husband. He was inform'd of the Abuse, and took Care to make the gross Injurer sensible that he'd not rest till he wash'd away the Scandal in his Blood. *Bosante*, knowing well whom he had to deal with, heartily wish'd he had not been guilty of the Crime, and offer'd him several hundred Marks of Gold to put up the Injury. The enrag'd *Zay*, deaf to all such Offers, prepar'd for a vigorous War, raising a strong Army, to invade *Dinkira*. Whilst he was making these Preparations *Bosante* died; yet he immovably persisted in his Purpose of utterly extirpating the *Dinkirans*; and, about the Beginning of 1701 or 1702, I am not positive which, he came with a terrible Army into the Field, and engaging the *Dinkirans*, who expected him, worsted them, and in a 2d Engagement entirely defeated them. In these 2 Battles, they say, were above 100,000 Men slain. Of the Blacks of *Akim* only, who came to the Assistance of the *Dinkirans*, were about 30,000 kill'd, besides a Great Caboceiro of *Akim* with all his Men cut off. The Plunder after Victory took up the *Affiantines* 15 Days; *Zay's* Booty alone amounted to several thousand Marks of Gold. Thus you see the towering Pride of *Dinkira* in Ashes, they being forced to fly before those whom they not long before thought no better than their Slaves, and are themselves now sold as such.

DINNIBERSEL,

DINNIBERSEL, in *Fife-shire*, Scotland, 2 m. fr. *Aberdour*, is a fine Seat built by that Earl of *Murray* who was Regent in the Minority of King *James VI.* (our *James I.*) and has been much enlarged with 2 Wings, and Terras-Walks down to the Sea-side. 'Tis richly furnish'd, and adorn'd with the best old Tapestry any where to be seen.

DIOCÆSAREA is placed by *Pliny* in *Cappadocia*, by others in *Phrygia*, and, as we read in *Strabo*, was antiently call'd *Cabria*. There was another City of this Name in *Cilicia*, which was razed to the Ground A. D. 352 by *Gallus Cæsar*, who put all the *Jews* he found in it to the Sword, because their Revolt began there; for they had taken up Arms, and, cutting the Throats of the Soldiers in the Night, set up one *Patricius* for their Prince, and committed most dreadful Disorders and Cruelties all over *Palestine*, &c.

DIOMEDES's Temple, &c. See *S. MARIA*, and *TREMITTI*.

DIOSCURIAS, or *Dioscurias*, a City of *Colchis*, on the *Euxine* Sea, built either by *Castor* and *Pollux*, 2 of the *Argonauts*, as *Mela* will have it, or by *Anphitus* and *Cercius* their Charioteers, as we read in *Ammianus Marcel.* and *Isidorus*. It was nam'd *Dioscurias* from *Castor* and *Pollux*, whom the *Greeks* call'd *Dioscuroi* [Sons of *Jupiter*]. This Name was, according to *Arrian* and *Ptolemy*, in Process of Time changed into that of *Sebastopolis*; but *Pliny* will have *Dioscurias* & *Sebastopolis* to be 2 different Cities. Be that as 'twill, *Dioscurias* was antiently a Place of great Trade, and resorted to by Merchants from most Parts of the World; for *Pliny* tells us that 300 different Languages were there spoke, and that the *Romans*, who traded to *Colchis*, were obliged to maintain constantly 130 Interpreters. It is at present known by the Name of *Savatopoli*.

DIOSPOLIS, antiently a City in Lesser *Thebais*, *Egypt*. There was another Town of this Name in *Palestine*, vulgarly *Rhama*, which *Gallus* destroy'd at the same Time and for the same Cause as *Diocæsarea* above. A 3d *Diospolis* was in *Bithynia*.

DISNE, a Town in *Upper Egypt*, according to the Account given *Gemelli* by certain travelling Fathers.

DIRG Lake, or LOUGH-DIRG, in the County of *Dounegal*, Province of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, is noted for an Island and an artificial Cave in it, where the Popish Friars used to make their very believing wise Votaries believe *St. Patrick* had his Purgatory, and that he obtain'd it of God by his Prayers, to convince *Unbelievers* of the Immortality of the Soul and future Torments. It us'd to be much frequented by *Romanists*, as well Foreigners as Natives, who came hither in Pilgrimage to do Penance, and perform other Religious Ceremonies, to qualify them for being frighted out of their Wits; --- tho' the Fable was devised some Years after *St. Patrick's* Death. Certain Friars resided in the Island for this very Purpose, who, after having made the honest Pilgrims, stupidly credulous, watch and fast, and amused or rather amazed them before-hand with astonishing Stories of the Apparitions, & such Stuff, they would see in this Purgatory, shut them up in it for many Hours in the Dark, in which Apparitions are ever most visible; so that when they were let out again, full of operative Wind, and mechanic Amusement, that is to say, having quite bewilder'd and forc'd Imaginations, they incontinently fell to telling more strange Stories than the Story-telling Friars themselves had told them of what incredible Things and Chimeras dire they had seen, and what purgatorial horrid Pains they had there, both Stitches and Itch, endur'd. And the Devil was in them if they believed not such sensible Demonstrations of a real Purgatory to the Purpose, if their Fear had deorsum operated. The Right Rev. Editor of *Camden* informs us that this goodly Purgatory was demolish'd as a fictitious Thing, on *St. Patrick's* Day, in 1497, by Authority of Pope *Alexander VI.* in the Reign of *Henry VII.* but it was afterwards restor'd, and frequently visited by Pilgrims: Nor was it fully suppress'd till the latter End of King *James I.* when some Gentlemen, sent by the Government to enquire & search into the Matter, found that this pretended Entry into Purgatory was only a little Cell hewed out of a Rock without any Holes, and so shallow that a tall Man could but just stand upright in it, nor was it capable of containing above 6 or 8 Persons; and when the Door was shut it was quite dark: So that the Pilgrims that went into it, prepar'd as above-mention'd by excessive Watching and Fasting, had their Brains perfectly turn'd. Upon this Discovery the Lords Justices order'd the Friars Houses to be demolish'd, commanded them to quit the Island, and the Cell to be broke open and exposed to the Air, as it has been ever since. Which put a Period to *St. Patrick's* Purgatory.

DIS, or *Disce*, is a Market Town in *Norfolk*, 16 m. S. of

Norwich, 93 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 16. lat. 52. 25. which gives Name to its Hundred, and is situate by the River *Waveney*, on Side of a Hill, on the utmost Confines of this County S. The Market, Fridays, is well stor'd with Yarn, Linnen Cloth, and other Goods. The Fair is on the Eve, Day, and Morrow, of *St. Simon and Jude*, and 3 Days following. *John Skelton*, the celebrated Poet-Laureat to King *Henry VIII.* is an Honour to this Town, having been the Minister of it.

DISENTIS, in the *Grisons* Country, on the *Rhine*, 10 m. E. from the Frontiers of *Uri*, *Switzerland*, between *Tarvetsch* and *Tron*, has a very old rich Abbey, whose Abbot has great Authority in the Country and Liberty of Coinage. See *URSEREN*.

DISTINGTON, is in a low wet Situation on the S. Side of *Workington*, near the Sea-Coast, *Cumberland*.

DITMANING. See *TITMONING*.

DITMARSH Canton, in the Duchy of *Holstein*, has the *German* Sea on W. and *Holstein Proper* S. and E. having the *Elb* for its S. and the *Eyder* for its N. Boundary. Some write it *Teutsmarsh*, from the antient *Teutones*, Part of whom dwelt here; whose Valour the late Inhabitants seem to have retained by refusing to submit to the *Holstein* Family. But *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, assisted by the Duke of *Holstein*, in 1559, entirely subdued it; and it was shared between the King and the Duke, the N. Part to the Duke and the S. to the King. 'Tis fruitful in all Sorts of Grain, with excellent Pasture Ground that feeds Cattle of all Kinds; and 'tis well watered and populous. The Peasants here live well, are very laborious, and are accounted very strong. The chief Towns are *Lunden*, *Heyde*, *Meldorp*.

DITTON, near *Eton*, in *Buckinghamshire*.

DITTON, between *Liverpool* and *Warrington*, in *Lancashire*.

DITTON-FENN, near *Cambridge*, in that Shire.

DITTON-LONG, 2 m. from *Kingston*, in *Surry*.

DIU, *Dio*, or *Dew*, an Island 3 m. long and 2 broad, is the S. most Land on *Guzaratte*, or *Cambaya*, in the Hither *India*, having a City of the same Name, *Diu*, at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Cambaya*, about 200 m. W. of *Surat*, E. lon. 70. 12. lat. 21. 37. 'Tis separated from the Main by a narrow Channel, over which is a Stone Bridge, and is the strongest Place belonging to the *Portuguese* in the *E. Indies*. *Alexander* is supposed to have embark'd here for *Cambaya*; and it was by *Arrian*, *Pliny*, and *Strabo*, call'd *Nambatar*, *Delta*, *Patala*, *Patalena*, and *Hydaspæ*. *Herbert* places it 60 leag. S. of *Ormuz*, 200 N. W. from *Cape Comerin*; and *Bouffingault* makes it 70 leag. from the *Indies*, and 30 from the Town of *Cambaya*. It was fortify'd by *Albuquerque*, the famous *Portuguese* General, in 1515, and has been besieged in vain by the *Indians*, *Arabs*, and *Turks*, who were obliged to retire with great Loss. It has a good safe Harbour, and had formerly a good Trade; but since the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, settled in *Surat*, and *Cambaya*, it is much decay'd. *Hamilton* says, the City is pretty large, fortified by a high Stone Wall, with Bastions, well furnish'd with Cannon to flank it and a deep Moat hewn out of a hard Rock on the Land Side, which is 1/3d of the City. The other 2 Parts are fortified by Nature, having the Ocean thick set with dangerous Rocks and high Cliffs, which hinder any Approaches on that Side, and a rapid tho' deep River, that affords a good Harbour on the N. E. Side towards the Main in 3 fath. and half Water. The Harbour is secured by 2 Castles, 1 so large that it can bring 100 great Cannon to bear upon its Mouth, the other small and irregular, on a Rock in the Middle of the River; and there are Channels for Shipping to pass by it within 10 Yards of its Wall. So that it's 1 of the best built and fortified Cities he ever saw in *India*; and, tho' not above 1 Quarter of it is inhabited, its stately Buildings of Free-stone and Marble testify its antient Wealth and Grandeur. It stands on an easy Ascent from the great Castle, and has 5 or 6 fine Churches, besides Pagods and Convents, nobly decorated with Images and fine Paintings within, which being built wide from one another form a charming Visto from the Sea, towards which they turn all their beautiful Fronts. The City has not recovered its Loss from the *Muscat Arabs*, who plundered it about 1670; so that our Author says, about 1718, when he was here, there were not above 200 *Portuguese* in City & Castle; the other Inhabitants being computed about 40,000 *Banians*, but few of any Fortune because of the *Portuguese* Insolence. The King of *Portugal* has about 12000*l.* a Year Poll-Money from hence, and about half as much from Customs and Land-Tax. *Thevenot* says, they've none but Rain-Water, which is kept in Cisterns in every House. The famous

famous Stones called *Cobra*, celebrated as Antidotes against Poison, are made here of the Ashes of Roots burnt twice together with a sort of Earth, and so made into a Paste. The Method of its taking-Effect is, by letting a little Blood out of the Wound with a Needle, and applying the Stone to it till it fall off of its own accord; after which it must be put into Woman's or Cow's Milk, where it leaves all the Venom it has imbibed, or else 'twill burst. *Diu* is the 1st Place the *Portuguese* have in the *Indies*, as they come from *Ormus*. The Air is good to such as are once us'd to it; but tho' the Days are very hot, the Nights are as cold. The Inhabitants are of an olive Complexion, generally lean, but long liv'd; for tho' they live daintily, they live sparingly. They make a Drink of Nutmegs, Rice, Dates, and Raisins of the Sun. The Island bears little Fruit, but great Quantity of Beans, Cucumbers, Horse-radish, Garlick, & Ginger. Here are also Cattle and Sheep. They smok Salt-Fish as we do Neats Tongues. All the Country between *Diu* and *Dood* or *Dand* Point at *Gundek*, the W. most Point of the Gulph of *Cambaya*, which is 30 leag. along Shore, admits no Trade, having only small Villages of *Warrels*, or Freebooters, who together with the *Sanganians* commit Pyracies. As soon as they get aboard their Prizes they throw Showers of Stones on their Decks to sink 'em if they yield not; and they've Earthen Pots big as a 6 lb. Granado Shell, full of sifted unslack'd Lime, which they throw in also, and on the Pots breaking arises such a Dust that the Defendants can neither see nor breathe well. They also fire Ships by throwing burning Wicks of Cotton dipt in combustible Oil. Their best Village is *Chance*, 60 m. E. of *Diu*, about 1 leag. within the Mouth of a River, which has a small Island lying athwart it, about 2 m. into the Sea. In 1716, the *English* attempted to burn this Village and the Pirate Vessels, but in vain. The *Warrels* occupy all the Sea-Coast, which is very dangerous, as high as *Goga*, which is a Trading Town 10 leag. within the Gulph, on the W. Side, 90 m. E. of *Diu*, and 60 S. W. fr. *Cambaya*, having a safe Harbour for the largest Ships, which, tho' they lie dry on soft Mud at Low Water, the Tide raises here 4 or 5 fath. perpendicular. It has Mud Wall Fortifications to defend them from the *Coulies* on the N. E. Side of *Guzuratte*, who are as great Thieves by Land as the former are by Sea; and the Town is govern'd by an Officer from the Mogul, that commands 200 Men for a Guard to it, and is subordinate to the Governor of *Cambaya*. *Goga* is a little open Place, full of *Banians* and Seamen, and is the Rendezvous of the *Portuguese* Ships in their Passage to *Goa*. Strangers have free Commerce here in Merchandize proper for Importation to or Exportation from *Guzuratte*.

DIVIDURUM, now **METZ**; which Article see.

DIUL, in the Province of *Tatta*, or *Sinda*, in the Hither *India*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Indus*, on a small River which takes Name from the Town, 50 m. S. W. of *Tatta* according to *Sanfon*, E. lon. 67. lat. 25. 15. It's reckon'd the most commodious and celebrated Harbour in the Kingdom, and is the Place where Ships usually touch that sail from *India* to *Ormus*. The Country of *Tatta* is by some of the Inhabitants call'd *the Kingdom of Diul*. It was lately transferred by the *Mogul* to *Persia*.

DIXCOVE. See **ANTE**.

DIXMUYDE, or *Dixmude*, in *Austrian Flanders*, is a small City situate on the River *Iperlee*, 7 m. fr. *Newport* to S. E. 8 fr. *Ipres* to N. W. 10 fr. *Ostend* to S. and 33 W. of *Ghent*, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 25. 15. The Pastures about it are exceeding good, whence this Place is famous for its excellent Butter. This City and *Newport* are within the Liberty of *Bruges*. Here's a yearly free Fair for Horses and other Merchandizes. The Magistrates are 2 Burgomasters, 13 *Echevins*, & 13 Counsellors. Its 1 Parochial Church is very fine. Here are several Religious Houses and 2 good Hospitals. It is reckon'd pretty strong; yet has often been taken by the *French* & *Spaniards*. In 1694 *K. William* considerably improv'd its Fortifications, put a strong Garrison in it, well provided, &c. for sustaining a long and vigorous Siege, & made *J. Anth. Ellemberger*, Major-General of the *Danish* Forces, Governor, who either treacherously or cowardly surrender'd it to the *French* in 1695. tho' he sustain'd no Assault, nor was there so much as a Breach made: For which, as sentenced by a Court-Martial, he was beheaded, without one of the Gates of *Ghent*, Nov. 30, 1695. It was yielded to the late Emperor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

DIZIER St. in the Province of *Champagne*, *France*, sit. on the River *Marne*, 45 m. N. E. of *Troyes*, E. lon. 5. lat. 48. 32.

DOARNES, a little City or Village in the most W. Part

of the small Territory call'd *Cornouailles*, in *Britany*, 4 leag. fr. *Quimper-Corentin* to N. W. 9 fr. *Cape St. Mabé* to S. W. and 9 fr. *Brest* to S. It has a good Port, and lies at the Upper End of a Bay, to which it gives Name, and which adjoins to that of *Brest*.

DOBELIN, a Town of *Poland*, in *Courland*, 40 m. W. of *Mittau*, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 57.

DOBOKA. See **ENNIED**.

DOBRIN, in Lower or Great *Poland*, is by some made a distinct Palatinate of the Province of *Masovia*, and by others a Territory belonging to that of *Brezesly*. It lies on the E. of the *Weissel*, between *Cujavia* and *Prussia*, abounds with Fruit and Fish of all Sorts, was formerly the Occasion of many Quarrels between the *Teutonic Knights*, *Prussia*, & *Poland*, and is divided into 3 Districts. Its Senators are the 3 Castellans of *Dobrin*, *Ripin*, and *Sloufsk*.

DOBRIN Town is built of Timber on a Rock, near the *Weissel*, over against *Uladislaw*, 73 m. N. W. of *Warsaw*, E. lon. 19. lat. 52. 45. It had a strong Castle, till 'twas demolish'd by the *Teutonic Knights*.

DOBUNI. See **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**.

DOCKUM, in *Oostergow* Division, in *Friesland*, 11 m. fr. *Leeuwarden* to N. E.; E. lon. 6. lat. 53. 25. stands in a Country abounding with Corn and Pasture, good Villages, and Gentlemens Seats, on the *Aa*, which coming from *Leeuwarden* falls about 4 m. below *Dockum* into a Gulph of the *German Ocean*, where it makes a pretty good Harbour for small Vessels, which come from the *Baltick*, and sail thro' up to *Leeuwarden*. The Buildings are more neat than stately, and the Houses well furnish'd. The Town-house is a handsome Structure. The Stone Bridge near it is so broad that it serves for a Market, and its Arches so high & large that Vessels pass under them; and one of the two others is drawn up with Chains to let Vessels pass with Masts up. In 1582. this Town was fortified with a large Ditch, Ramparts, and Bulwarks. The River, where it comes into and goes out of Town, is commanded by good Block-houses, and a strong Boom in the Middle, left open by Day for Passage of Ships, but let down nightly. Each Side the Channel is a fair Street, with Banks to keep in the River, neatly pav'd with Flint, and faced with Stone. There's but one Parish Church, and had a handsome Cemetery, of which nothing now remains but a stately high Tower.

DODANIM, Descendants of *Javan*, The Country of the, is not easy to be found, except we admit the Change of the *D* into *R*, and call him *Rodanim* (which Letters in the *Hebrew* are scarce to be distinguish'd), as the *Septuagint* have done, in order to settle the Island of *Rhodes* upon him; which, for aught we know, is not a worse Shift than to extract the Name of *Doris*, and the *Dorians*, in *Peloponnesus*, from *Dodanim*. See further at Article **EPHROS**.

DODBRÖOK, on the River *Salcomb*, in the Hundred of *Cobridge*, in the *S. Hams*, *Devon*, about 2 m. S. of *Kingsbridge*, about 5 from *Dartmouth*, 198 fr. *London*, is a small Market Town, and has a Harbour for Boats. It has a particular Custom of paying the Parson Tythe of *White-Ale*. Market Wednesday. Fair Wednesday before *Palm-Sunday*.

DODDINGHURST, between *Burntwood* and *Billerica*, *Essex*.

DODFORD, *Northamptonshire*, stands on a Branch of the *Avon*, where is a Ford, a little to S. E. of *Daventry*. Fuller thinks it deriv'd from the Ford and the *Dods* (or, as they vulgarly call them, *Cats-tails*) growing in or near it.

DODONA is placed by some Writers in *Thesprotia*, and by others in *Molossis*, Province, in *Epirus*; but *Strabo* reconciles these two opposite Opinions by telling us that antiently it belong'd to *Thesprotia*, and afterwards to *Molossis*; for it stood on the Confines of both Provinces. This City was once famous for the TEMPLE and ORACLE of *Jupiter Dodonæus*, as also a sacred Grove, much spoke of by all the antient Writers. The City of *Dodona* is said to have been built by *Deucalion*, who, in that universal Deluge, retreated to this Place, which by reason of its Height secured him from the Waters. Hither resorted to him all those that had escaped from the Inundation. With these he peopled his new-built City, calling it *Dodona*, according to some from a Sea-Nymph of that Name, according to others from *Dodon* the Son, or *Dodone* the Daughter, of *Jupiter* & *Europa*. At the same Time *Deucalion* is said to have founded the Temple, which he consecrated to *Jupiter*, who is from thence styl'd *Dodonæus*. This was the 1st Temple of *Greece*; for the *Epirots* were antiently reckon'd among the *Greeks*. But the Oracle seems to have been a considerable Time before it; for *Herodotus* tells us that it was the most antient of all the Oracles of *Greece*, which could not be true if it had not

not been before *Deucalion's* Time; for he, having escaped the Deluge, advised with the Oracle of *Themis* on Mount *Parnassus* about the Means he should use to re-people the Country; and the same Oracle is said to have belong'd to the *Earth* and *Neptune* before it was possessed by *Themis*. *Herodotus* gives us two Accounts of the Origin of this Oracle. In the 1st, which he receiv'd from the Priests of *Jupiter* at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, he tells us, that the *Phœnicians* having carried away two Priestesses from that Place, and sold one of them in *Libya* the other in *Greece*, each of them established the first Oracle in those Nations, one of *Jupiter Hammon*, one of *Jupiter Dodonæus*. The other Account was given him by the Priestesses of *Dodona*, and confirm'd by all those who minister'd in the Temple, viz. That 2 black Pigeons taking their Flight from *Thebes* in *Egypt*, one of them arrived in *Libya*, where she commanded an Oracle to be erected to *Jupiter Hammon*. The other came to *Dodona*, where she perched on an Oak, and admonished the Inhabitants with an articulate Voice to found an Oracle in that Place in Honour of the same *Jupiter*. Afterwards *Herodotus* delivers his own Opinion, viz. That if the *Phœnicians* did really carry away 2 Women from *Thebes*, and sell one in *Libya* the other in *Greece*, the latter was in all Likelihood bought by the *Thesprotians*, who inhabited that Country which in his Time was call'd *Hellas*, but formerly nam'd *Pelasgia*, where during her Servitude she consecrated an Altar to *Jupiter* under an Oak; nothing being more natural than to suppose, that she who had been a Priestess of that God in *Thebes* would not be unmindful of his Worship in another Place. To confirm this Conjecture he adds, These 2 Oracles had a near Resemblance to each other; and in his Opinion the 2 Pigeons, or rather Women, were said to be black because they were Barbarians, or Foreigners, and their Speech no more understood than the Chattering of Birds; but as soon as they learn'd the Greek Tongue they were said to speak with a human Voice. *Eustathius* gives 2 Reasons more for this Appellation, viz. that they were call'd Πελαιαι or Doves, because they made their Prediction by the Observation of those Birds; as those who used Crows in Divination were named Κροκομάντις; and 2dly, because in the *Molossian* Language Old Women were styled Πελαιαι and Old Men Πελαιοι; and those Prophetesses being Old Women, either by a Mistake of the Word, or a poetical Equivocation, were call'd Doves. Why Old Persons should be thus term'd the old Scholiast upon *Sophocles* informs us; for the old Prophetesses, says he, were called Πελαιαι because of their grey Hairs. *Servius* gives another Reason for this Appellation, viz. that in the *Thessalian* Tongue the Word Πελαιαι signified both a Dove and a Prophetess. Others tell us that in the Hieroglyphical Way of Writing by a black Pigeon was signified a Widow who remain'd unmarried till Death. Some Writers say this Oracle was founded by the *Pelasgians*, who were the most antient of all the Nations that inhabited *Greece*. Of this Opinion is *Strabo*, being led hereunto by *Homer*, who bestows upon the same *Jupiter* the Names of *Dodonæus* and *Pelasgicus*. — The Persons who deliver'd the Oracles were at first Men, as *Strabo* and *Eustathius* observe out of *Homer*, who calls them in the masculine Gender πρῶτος and δεύτερος. *Strabo*, in his Description of *Bœotia*, tells us, that in After-Ages all those who consulted the Oracle receiv'd their Answers from Women: And of this Custom he gives the following Reason: --- 'In a War between the *Bœotians* and *Pelasgians*, the former consulting the Oracle of *Dodona* about the Event of the War, receiv'd for Answer, That their Enterprize should be crowned with Success if they acted wickedly. Hereupon the *Bœotians*, suspecting that Prophetess spoke in Favour of the *Pelasgians*, seiz'd and threw her into Fire. Those who minister'd in the Temple immediately apprehended them; but not thinking it lawful to put them to Death in so sacred a Place, before they were try'd and juridically condemn'd, advised them to refer the Matter to the 2 surviving Prophetesses. On the other hand, the *Bœotians* alledging, that no Laws in the World allow'd Women to sit upon Life and Death, it was agreed that 2 Men should judge them jointly with the 2 Prophetesses. When they came to give Sentence, the *Bœotians* were found guilty by the Women, and cleared by the Men; whereupon they were dismissed without any Punishment, as was usual when the Number of Voices was equal on both Sides: But on that Occasion it was established that Men only should give Answers to the *Bœotians*. --- The Prophets of this Temple were commonly call'd *Tomuri*, and the Prophetesses *Tomuræ*, from *Tomurus* a Mountain in *Thesprotia*, at the Foot of which stood the Temple. In Process of Time this Word came to be a general Name for any

Prophet. For thus *Hesychius* expounds it, and in this Sense *Lycophron* applies it to *Prylis* Son of *Mercury*. Near the Temple was a sacred Grove of Oaks and Beeches, which was supposed to be inhabited by the *Dryades*, *Fauni*, and *Satyri*, who, we are told, were often seen dancing under the Shades of the Trees. Before Sowing was invented, when Men lived upon Acorns, those of this Wood were in great Request, as appears from the following Verses of *VIRGIL* [*Geor.* l. i. ver. 7.]

Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista. i. e.
' Bacchus and foodful Ceres, if the Earth
' By your Indulgence chang'd Chaonian Maist
' For Corn. —

And again in the same Book;

Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram
Instituit; cum jam glandes atque arbuta sacra
Deficerent sylva, & victum Dodona negaret. i. e.
' 'Twas Ceres first taught Mortals with the Share
' To cut the Ground; when now the sacred Grove
' For Human Use no longer yielded Maist,
' Nor Cherries; and Dodona Food deny'd.

These Oaks and Beeches were said to be endued with a human Voice and prophetic Spirit; for which Reason they are called speaking and prophesying Oaks. *Argo*, the Ship of the *Argonauts*, which was built with the Timber of this Wood, is feigned to have been endued with the same Power of Speech; whence *Lycophron* calls it λαλῶντις νίσσαν, a chattering Magpye. What gave Occasion to this Fiction was, as some Writers tell us, that the Prophets, when they gave Answers, placed themselves in one of these Trees, so that the Oracle was thought to be utter'd by the Oak, which was only pronounced out of its hollow Stock, or from among its hollow Branches. Some are of Opinion the Oracles were delivered from the Branches of the Tree, because the prophetic Pigeons are reported by *Herodotus* to have perched upon a Tree; and the Scholiast upon *Sophocles* tells us, that above the Oracle there were 2 Pigeons. Others incline to believe they were utter'd from the hollow Stock, because the Prophetesses could best be concealed there. The Brazen Kettles of this Place were no less famous than the Speaking Oaks. Some affirm, and others deny, they were made Use of in delivering the Oracles. However that be, *Demon* in *Suidas* says, they were so artificially placed about the Temple, that by striking one of them the Sound was communicated to all the rest. These Kettles were consecrated by the *Corcyraeans* to *Jupiter Dodonæus*, as *Strabo* informs. About what Time, or on what Account, this Oracle ceased is uncertain; but *Strabo* (who flourish'd under *Augustus*) tells us, that in his Time the Gods had deserted that and most other Oracles. This stately Temple was laid in Ashes by *Dorimachus*, Prætor of the *Ætolians*, who carry'd off all its rich Furniture, near about Year of the Flood 2784, before Christ 219.

DOE, or Doué, in the Province of *Anjou*, *France*, a pretty little City of only 364 Families, 9 m. from *Saumur* to W. It was one of the chief Castles of the antient Kings of *Aquitania*. It has one Collegiate and one Parochial Church, one Convent, one Hospital. The Fairs here kept for Sale of Cattle are the most considerable in the Province. Here's one of the finest Fountains in *France*. It's in Form of a Horse-Shoe, and is 72 f. in Circuit, & 2 and qr. in Depth. The Water runs into a Basen 7 or 8 f. lower, 150 f. long, at the End of which is a Stone Bridge, under which it runs, setting several Mills a going, and watering afterwards some beautiful Meadows, where they bleach Linnen.

DOEL, in *Dutch Brabant*, on the W. Side of the *Scheld*, opposite to *Lillo*, 9 m. N. W. of *Antwerp*, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 51. 20.

DOESBURG, in *Gelderland*, is by some call'd *Drusburgum*, because they suppose it built by *Drusus*, it lying near where he cut his Canal to bring the *Rhine* into the *Yssel*, by which that River is much swell'd, so that it may be reckon'd from hence to the *Zuyder-Sea*, into which it runs, as a Branch of the *Rhine*. But the said Name is not found in any antient Author. This City is situate near the Conflux of the *Yssel* and the Canal just mention'd, 6 m. fr. *Zutphen* to S. and about 10 fr. *Arnhem* to N. E. It was fortified by the States during the War with *Spain*, and is defended on one Side by the *Yssel*, on the other by a great Marsh, so that it's only accessible by a Neck of Land, and might have made good Resistance when the *French* attack'd it in 1672. but 'twas basely surrender'd, they losing 3 Men only in the Attack. In 1674 they dismantled it and left it. See DRUSIANA FOSSA.

DOFAR. See SEGER.

DOGADO,

DOGADO, or **THE DUTCHY OF VENICE**, a Prov. of the *Venetian Dominions*, extends along Shore fr. the Mouth of the *Lifonzo* to that of the *Adige*, and comprehends (besides the Cities & Towns along that Coast on each Side the Capital) the Island of the *Lagunæ*, call'd the *Lagunæ of Venice and Marano*, & all that Part which lies towards the Coast of the Gulf from *Carvasere* to *Grado*, & some smaller Islands which lie about the Metropolis. This Territory has gained much upon the Sea by the Mud that hath been continually pouring into it by the Rivers *Adige, Brenta, Baciglone, Piave, Livenza, Tayamento*, and *Lifonzo*. Its Length is computed 34 m. and Breadth 7 or 8. The 9 principal Islands are *Lido, Marano, Torcello, Caorle, Grado, Malamocco, Chiozza, Brondolo*, and *Loredo*. The 13 most considerable Towns, *Venetia, Murano, Torcello, Caorle, Grado, Chiozza, Malamocco, Brondolo, Loredo, Fusine, Marghera, Ledo*, and *Mestre*. The 4 last are smaller Places giving Name to so many Islands, & are not worth particular Articles, any more than are the *Lagunes*. Wherefore we here in general only observe, that these small Islands were formerly join'd together, and form'd a kind of Rampart against the Fury of the Waves, which extended from N. to S. more than 35 m. in Length, and about 5 or 600 Yards in Breadth, so that they then cover'd all that Territory which has been since laid under Water: For the Sea, having undermined the Land between 1 Island and the other, made way thro' that Bank at 6 different Breaches, and overflowed all the lower Grounds, so that there's nothing left of it but these many *Lagunes*, a great Number of which do just rear their Heads above the Level of the Water. They form a kind of half oval Figure; and the 6 Breaches or Overtures by which the Sea enters among those Islands are the only Ports which lead up to *Venice*; and these are *Brondolo, Malamocco, Chiozza*, and *Lido*, and the Mouths of the 3 Ports and of *St. Erasmo*. As the Shallowness of these Islands contributes much to the Strength of that Metropolis, so 'tis fear'd 'twill one Day prove its Ruin: For, as the Sand and Ground under the Water rises so considerably every where about 'em, and in the Manner to be seen in our Article *Malamocco*, there's great Reason to apprehend, not only that all those Ports will in Time be dried up, so that no Ships will be able to come up to them, but that the whole Tract will become a marshy, damp, unhealthy Quagmire, fit for neither Man nor Beast to inhabit, as some of those *Lagunes* now are which were formerly healthy and well inhabited. To prevent such a dreadful Misfortune, the States of *Venice* have for near 50 Years past spar'd neither Cost, Advice, nor Pains. They keep constantly a Number of Men and huge Machines employ'd to keep those Canals from being choak'd up with the Mud, &c. which the Rivers disgorge into 'em, and another Set to turn the Current some other Way.

DOGS Island, or the *Isle of Dogs*, near the *Land of the Holy-Ghost*, according to *Le Maire's* Account lies about lat. 15. 925 leag. W. of the Coast of *Peru*, about 148 of lon. W. from *London*. 'Tis small and low. *Schouten's* People, who went ashore, could find nothing but some Herbs, which tasted almost like Garden-Cresses. They saw 3 Dogs, which barked not, and thence it had its Name *Honden-Eylant*, or *Dogs-Island*.

DOIER, or **DORE**, a River of *Herefordshire*.

DOL, in *Britany*, is situate near the *English Channel*, in a marshy Plain, 2 leag. from Sea to S. between 3 and 4 from *St. Malo* to S. E. and 10 from *Rennes* to N.; W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 48. 35. It's but little in Compass, but defended by a strong Fort. 'Twas but a Castle, near which they built an Abbey, and by Degrees a sufficient Number of Houses about the Abbey to make it a City, of which the Bishop is Lord and Count. Some of its Bishops assum'd Title of Metropolitan of the Prov. but, after Tryal, 'twas granted by the Court of *Rome* to the Archbishop of *Tours*. The Diocese is the smallest in *Britany*, its whole Extent but 5 leag. nor is any City in it but *Dol*, which is very thinly peopled because of the Marshes about it, which render the Air unwholesome. The Land in the Neighbourhood produces much Hemp, of which they make coarse Cloth.

DOLCIGNO, or *Dulcigno*, a Port Town in the Province of *Albania*, and was most antiently call'd *Cholchinium*, is seated on the *Gulph of Venice*, 20 m. from *Scutari* to S. W. and 50 S. E. of *Ragusa*, E. lon. 19. lat. 42. 5. It contains 7 or 8000 Souls, and is a City of good Traffick. The *Franks* have here a Consul. 'Tis defended by a Castle. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan of *Antivari*. — N. B. There's another Town call'd *Dulcigno Vecchio*, a Sea-port Town more to N. near the Borders of *Dalmatia*.

DOLE, a City in the Province of *Franche Compté*, sit. on the River *Doux*, 8 leag. S. W. from *Besançon*, E. lon. 5.

25. lat. 47. 10. was formerly Capital of this Province. It's situate in a Vale formerly call'd the *Vale of Love* because of its Beauty and Fertility. 'Twas formerly the Seat of a Parliament, an University, and Chamber of Accounts, and a long Time the Residence of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and called then *Dole the merry*; but after the *French* had taken and ruined it, in 1479, 'twas call'd *Dole the sad*. The Emperor *Charles V.* fortified it in 1530; but the *French* again taking it demolish'd its Fortifications, and restor'd it to the King of *Spain* that Year. The *Spaniards* began to raise new Fortifications, when the *French* took it again in 1674, and finish'd the Fortifications, but demolish'd 'em again. Here are several fine Streets adorn'd with noble Buildings, particularly where the Parliament us'd to meet, Chamber of Accounts, University House, Convents, Churches, Colleges. The Chamber of Accounts is still kept; and the Civil Government is like that of *Besançon*. Here's a Chapter of a Dean and 12 Canons, all King's Gift, under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Besançon*. Here are 5 Convents of Monks, 6 of Nuns, and a Hospital for Sick. They reckon about 4000 Inhabitants.

DOLGELLY, in *Meryonethshire, N. Wales*, 36 m. from *Welch-pool*, 187 from *London*, is so called from its Situation in a woody Vale by the *Avon*, at the Foot of the great Mountain *Idris*, said to be above 3 m. high, and supposed 1. of the highest in *Great Britain*. 'Tis an ordinary Country Town, but of good Account for Sale of *Welsh* Cottons, & has an indifferent Market Tuesdays. We've no Account of its Church; but 'tis said its Steeple, in which hangs a Bell, is but a Yew-tree growing in the Mountain; yet here are commodious Inns for Travellers.

DOLICHE, or *Delica*, in *Comagene*, was an antient Episcopal See under that of *Antioch*, situate on the River *Martyas*, which falls into the *Euphrates*. It's now but a poor Town, ill built and peopled.

DOLLART BAY, a large Gulph which separates *E. Friesland* in *Germany* from *Groningen*.

DOLONCI, one of different Nations antiently of *Thrace*.

DOLOPES. On the S. Borders of *Thrace* were seated the *Dolopes* and *Myrmidons*, whom *Achilles* led to the *Trojan War*. The latter were so called from *μυρμιδῆς*, a Pismire; not, as the Poets feign, because *Æacus* Son of *Jupiter*, seeing his Country dispeopled by a grievous Plague, obtain'd a fresh Supply of Subjects from his Father by turning Ants into Men; but because, as *Strabo* says, this People were very excellent in cultivating the Ground, and imitated the Pismires in Diligence and Oeconomy, or took the Hint of digging, tilling, and other Husbandry, from that Insect.

DOLTABAD, *Dultabad*, or *Daulat-Abad*, in the Province of *Balaguate*, in *Hither India*, was its Capital before conquered by the *Mogul*, situate 240 m. S. E. of *Surat*, E. lon. 75. 30 lat. 19. 30. It's reckon'd 1. of the strongest of the *Mogul's* Places, by reason of a Hill in the Middle, on which is the Palace, with a good Citadel and 3 other Forts, and a Free-stone Wall surrounding the Town and Palace, with Battlements and Towers mounted with Cannon.

DOMBES, in *Burgundy*, is a Principality bounded on E. by *Bresse*, N. by *Mâconnois*, W. by *Beaujolois*, and S. by *Lyonnois*, being 9 leag. long and almost 9 broad. It's a very fine and fruitful Country, divided into 12 *Castle-wards*, viz. *Trevoux, Beauregard, Monmerle, Toissey, Lent, Chalamont, Chatelard, Marlieu, St. Trivier, Villeneuve, Ambrieux*, and *Ligneux*. It's in *Latin* called *Pagus Dombensis*. This Principality belong'd formerly to the Duke of *Bourbon*, till forfeited to the King of *France*. The Property of the Territories of *Dombes* with all the Sovereign Rights were after given up to the House of *Montpensier*, the King reserving to himself the bare Homage only, without any Kind of Vassalage: So that the Sovereign Princes of *Dombes* administer Justice to their Subjects by a Supreme Court of Parliament, which has been long kept at *Lyons*. The Prince has Right of Coining Money in his own Name, to condemn Criminals to Death or pardon 'em, to create Noblemen, and lay such Taxes on his Subjects as he pleases. His Income, from several Duties, Aids, Subsidies, &c. amounts to above 110,000 Livres a Year besides what the Coinage produces; which Article alone is said to have amounted to 100,000 Livres. The Capital City is *Trevoux*.

DOMBO, the truer Name of *Angola*. See **ANGOLA**.

DOMBURG, in the Island of *Walcheren*, of the Province of *Zealand*, stands about 6 m. to N. W. of *Middelburg*, formerly a rich and populous Town, with large Privileges.

DOMEA, a great River of *Tonquin, East Indies*, sometimes called *Chaule*, upon which the Capital City of *Keccio* and

and most of their Towns stand. It rises in the Province of *Yunan* in *China*, and running S. thro' the Kingdom of *Tonquin* discharges into the Gulph of *Cochinchina*, in 106 degrees E. lon. and 21 of N. lat.

DOMME, in the Province of *Perigord*, *France*, is situate on a Hill, on the Banks of the *Dordogne*, near the Borders of *Quercy*, 1 leag. from *Sarlat* to S. It has about 500 Houses.

DOMFRONT, in the Province of *Maine*, *France*, is sit. on the River *Mayenne*, 5 or 6 leag. above the City of that Name. It's an antient Town, built on Top of a rocky Hill, and had once a Castle. It has Title of Viscounty, is the Seat of a Castleward and an Election. Its chief Church is Parochial, and here are several Convents.

DOMINGO Island. See HISPANIOLA.

DOMINGO ST. on the E. Part of *Hispaniola*, being that Part in Possession of the *Spaniards* (which is the largest, & has most Towns), & their Capital thereof, is sit. on the S. Side of the Island, W. lon. 69. 27. lat. 18. 7. having a pleasant fruitful Country on N. and E. the Ocean S. & the *Hayna*, or *Isabella*, a large navigable River, W. It was 1st built by *Columbus*, said to be founded by *Barth. Columbus*, Brother to the Admiral, in 1494, & that he gave it the Name of *Domingo*, or *Dominic*, in Honour of their Father, who had that Name. It was taken by Sir *Francis Drake*, who held it a Month, and then burnt Part, but spared the rest for a Ransom of 60,000 Pieces of Eight. It quickly recovered its Lustre and greater Strength. And the Approaches to it are so difficult, that they baffled the most formidable Force that ever was sent to *America* by the *English*, tho' commanded by the experienced Generals *Pen* and *Venables*, in 1655. However, they made Conquest of the Island of *Jamaica*, after they retired from hence. But the Trade of *Domingo*, which was a great one in Sugar, Hides, Tallow, Horses, Hogs, Cassia, has decay'd since the *Spaniards* have been tempted by later Discoveries to *Havanna*, &c. Nevertheless it still makes a good Figure; and its Inhabitants, including Negroes, &c. are thought to exceed 25,000. They are *Spaniards*, *Mestices*, *Mulattos*, and *Albatraces*, of whom but about a 6th Part are supposed to be genuine *Spaniards*. 'Tis a large City well built of Stone after the *Spanish* Model, having a large square Market-Place in the Middle, about which are a fine Cathedral & other public Buildings, from which Square the principal Streets run in a direct Line, crossed by others at right Angles, so that the Town's Form is almost quadrangular. Several of its Structures are more magnificent than usual in the *W. Indies*. Here's a Hospital endow'd with 20,000 Ducats a Year, a University, 7 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, a Mint, and a College with a Revenue of 4000 Ducats. It's the Seat of an Archbishop, whose Suffragans are the Bishop of *La Concepcion* in this Island, *St. John's* in *Porto Rico*, *St. Iago* in *Cuba*, *Venezuela* in *New Castille*, and the City of *Honduras*. 'Tis also the Residence of the Governor-General of the *Spanish Indies*, and of the Judges of the Royal Courts; which makes it the Supreme Seat of Justice, as it is the most eminent Royal Audience of the *Spaniards* in *America*, so that the Lawyers and Clergy keep this City from utter Decay since the Diminution of its Trade. The greatest Part of what is carried on by the *Spaniards* of this Island is, however, from this Port, which has 15 fath. Water at the Bar, is good, safe, large, and defended by several Batteries, and a Castle at the Pier's End, which has 2 Half-moons within it, and reaches with 2 Bulwarks to the River; and on the utmost Shore, near the S. Bulwark, stands a round Tower. The President from *Spain* lives in a House here said to have been built and occupied by *Christ. Columbus* himself. To this Officer, on Account of its prior Settlement, Appeals come from all the *Spanish W. Indian* Islands (as they did formerly from every Province of *Spanish America*), and his Sentence is definitive, unless 'tis carried by a particular Commission into *Spain*. 'Tis said he purchases his Place, consequently executes it with Oppression.

DOMINGO St. a River, by the *Portuguese* so call'd, by others *Laitomba*, in *S. Guinea*, which falls into the *Aethiopian* Gulph, about 5 leag. E. of *Bandy Point*, which is at the Mouth of *Rio-Real*.

DOMINICA, or *Dominico*, may be call'd the last of the *Leeward Caribbee Islands* according to our Map, taking 'em from N. W. to S. E.; but the *Spaniards* call it the last of the *Windward Islands*. It lies much about half Way between *Guadaloupe* on N. W. and *Martinico* on S. E. 15 leag. from each, extends from N. W. to S. E. and is about 13 leag. long and near as much where broadest, and suppos'd 30 or 35 in Compass, lon. 61. 24. lat. 15. 20. It was so call'd

because discovered on (*Dies Dominica*) the Lord's Day, or Sunday. 'Tis divided like *Guadaloupe*, *Martinico*, &c. into the *Cabes Terre* and *Basse-Terre*. To explain which Terms, thus: — The *Cabes-Terre* is that Part of the Island which looks towards the E. and is always refresh'd by the Trade-Winds that blow from N. to E. S. E. The *Basse-Terre* is the part directly opposite, where the Trade-winds are not so much perceiv'd, and by Consequence 'tis hotter, and the same while the Sea calmer, and therefore fitter for the Anchorage and Lading of Ships. The Coasts also of *Basse-Terre* are commonly lower, and contrary to the *Cabes-Terre*, where they are high, and consist for most part of steep Precipices, against which the Sea beats with the utmost Violence, being continually compelled by the Wind. The Soil of this Island is much of the same Nature with *Guadaloupe*, &c. but 'tis in general such high Land, that *Labat* questions whether, in that Part call'd the *Cabes-Terre*, there are 3 leag. of level Country, put all together. Yet the Soil is good, he says, and the Slopes of the Hills, which bear the finest Trees in the World, are proper for producing our Plants; so that it has been reported 1 of the best of the *Caribbees*, for fruitful Valleys, fine Plains, and Rivulets. *M. Rochefort* says here are several high Rocks which encompass an inaccessible Bottom, from the Tops of which may be seen an infinite Number of Reptiles of prodigious and dreadful Bulk and Length; and that the Natives tell all Strangers who visit this Island a strange Tale of a vast monstrous Serpent that had its Abode in that Bottom, & affirm there was in its Head a very sparkling Stone like a Carbuncle, of inestimable Price; that the Monster commonly veiled that rich Jewel with a thin moving Skin like that of a Man's Eye-lid; and when it went to drink or sported itself in this deep Bottom, it fully discovered it, and the Rocks all about receiv'd a wonderful Lustre from the Fire issuing out of that precious Gem. This Story is so fine a Subject for Romance, that we admire the ingenious *French* have not yet made some *St. George*-like, or *Moor of Moor-Hall*-like, Hero of their own most Valorous and most Amorous Nation, to combat with and kill this Jewel-headed fiery Dragon. The *Cabes-Terre* is water'd with a good Number of fresh Rivers abounding with choice Fish. It has a Sulphur-mountain like *Guadaloupe*, but not so high. There are but 2 or 3 Places in the *Basse-Terre* tolerable, the most considerable being the *Great Savanna* in the Middle of it, i. e. the Tract from the Point facing *Martinico* to that which is opposite to the *Saints*. It produces Mandioca, Cassava, Bananas, and the finest Figs, which they let rot on the Ground, all but what they eat with their Food, gather'd before ripe. They've Potatoes and Ignamas in abundance, with great deal of Millet and Cotton. Here are great Numbers of Ring-doves, Partridges, and Ortolans. They breed Hogs and Poultry, and of the former 2 Sorts of Wild-ones descended from such as first came from *France* and *Spain*. Here are the finest and largest Eels in the World; for the *Caribbees* never eat 'em. These People retiring, for most Part, as they were drove out of the other Islands by the *Europeans*, are therefore more numerous here than in any of the rest; but in 1700 *Labat* computed 'em not much above 2000, including Women and Children. The *French*, having frequented this Island more than the *English*, are best belov'd by the Natives; but neither dar'd make any Settlement on it for a long Time. The *French* always oppos'd the Attempts of the *English* to settle here, because it would enable 'em in War to cut off Communication between *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*: So that, tho' the Island is claim'd by the *English*, and express'd as its Property in the Commission of the Governor of *Barbados*, yet appears it not we have any Settlement there, or make use of it but to wood and water; they having been also frequently annoy'd by the Natives, who made a League with the *French* in 1640, which they never did with the *English*. 'There is, says the Author of the *British Empire in America*, 'one remarkable Passage in the History of the *Caribbee* Islands, 'written in *French*, and done into *English* by Mr. *Davies* of *Kidwelly*, whereby we may perceive what Right Princes & States have to the Countries they seize in *America*; and if his Assertion is true, the Title of the *English* to *Dominico* will not appear very plain: It is a general Rule, (says the Author) that a COUNTRY DESTITUTE OF INHABITANTS belongs to him who first possesses himself of it; so that neither the King of *France's* Grant, nor yet that of the Company, does any Thing more than secure these Gentlemen against the Pretensions of such of their own Nation as might oppose their Designs. Which Observation may be made use of in all Cases wherein the Nations of *Europe* contend for any Part of *America*; and since all Countries must be destitute of Inhabitants

tants to give any People a Right to possess them, such as are inhabited should be bought of the Possessor. It's likely the Caribbeans will never part with the Possession of this Isle; and it may as well be left out of the Governor of Barbados's Commission, as the Kingdom of Jerusalem out of the King of Spain's Titles. ---- Indeed the Caribbees hate the English worse than any other Nation except the Arowages, because some English formerly got great Numbers of them aboard their Ships, on Pretence of Friendship, and carry'd them into Slavery; which the Caribbees have taken all Opportunities to revenge. Labat says, there are Stones to be found on the Sands in all these Islands, call'd Eye-stones; but those of this are reckon'd the best. Their Name is from the Use made of them to clear the Eyes of any Dirt, which is ascribed merely to their Form, which is that of a Lentil, but much smaller, extremely smooth and sleek, and of a greyish Colour. When the Eye is troubled with any Dirt, they slip one or two of these little Pebbles under the Lid, and the Motion of the Eye turns it all round its Ball, where it pushes the Dirt before it, and then falls out of itself. --- We being now, as we may say, here almost in the Centre of the Caribbee Islands, and in that very one where the Caribbeans have the greatest Numbers and Power, we think it the properest Place to give Account of some of their remarkable Customs at Dominica, as we in our Article CARIBBEES engaged to do, as a Specimen of the Notions and Manners of those People in general. ---- These are said by some to be the Descendants of a People of Guiana, who, rebelling against a Tyrant of the Arowages, were forced to fly from the Continent to the Islands, which were till then uninhabited. Their Complexion is naturally of an Olive Colour, and their Eyes, which are little, are black and very piercing. They're well proportioned, have broad Shoulders and Hips, round Faces without Beards (for they pluck 'em up by the Roots as fast as they grow); wide Mouths, dimpled Cheeks, flat Foreheads and Noses (made so by their Mothers, who crush them at their Birth and at the Nipple), large and thick Feet, which are never shod, and so hard that they are in a Manner impenetrable; and very few of 'em deform'd. They've black Hair, kept nicely comb'd, & when they meet with any Lice they crack them with their Teeth, as if, *Lege Talionis*, to be revenged of 'em in Kind, by biting the Biters. Both Sexes go stark naked, only some of the Men wear a little Hat of Birds Feathers of divers Colours, and others a sort of Coronet of Plumes. They sometimes bore Holes through their Lips, Ears, and Noses, in which they wear the Bones or Scales of Fish, and Pieces of Chrystal, Amber, Coral, Tortoise-shell, or Buckles and Rings of Gold, Silver, Tin, & little Bits of Copper in their Ears. The Men wear Armlets near their Shoulders, and the Women about their Wrists. Instead of Garters they wear Strings of a Seed call'd Rossada. Some Men wear Whistles about their Necks made of the Bones of their Enemies, with Teeth of Fish and Wild Beasts, and Cockle-shells. The Women, who are painted all over their Bodies, as well as the Men, wear a kind of Buskins, neatly made of Rushes and Cotton, which reach no lower than the Ankle, but no Crowns on their Heads. Men at their great Solemnities wear Scarves of Feathers, hung over Shoulders or girt about their Waists, so as 1 End touches their Thighs. Some anoint their Bodies with glutinous Stuff, in which they stick all Sorts of Feathers and Flowers. But their most considerable Ornament, and the Badge by which their Captains & their Children are distinguish'd; is a large Copper Medal, well polish'd, in Form of a Crescent, incased in some precious Kind of Wood, and worn at Breast as a Proof of Valour, it being fetch'd from the Country of the Arowages their Enemies. They rise a little before Sun, and having bathed in some River, Spring, or the Sea, return home & dry themselves on a Stool for that Purpose. Then the Wife, or other Woman of the House, combs and oils the Man's Hair, ties it up in a Tuft upon his Head, and takes a Gourd full of a certain rich Composition call'd Roucou from the Name of the Tree that produces it, mixt with Oil, and therewith besmears his whole Body, beginning at the Face, with a Bundle of Feathers. When his Upper Part's done, he stands for having his Legs and Thighs served the same; then sits down and paints his Middle Parts himself. As soon as they're painted they fall to eating, without speaking a Word, Grace, or Ceremony, Old Men & Boys all together. When they've done, some go to Hammock, some to Fire-side, where they sit round it on their Heels like Monkeys, leaning their Cheeks on their Hands, and continue Hours together in such a silent Posture as if in profound Meditation, or else they whistle with their Mouths,

and play upon a kind of Flute, or Reed, *most inharmoniously*. Others make Baskets, Bows, Arrows, every one according to his Fancy, without being commanded or controuled; and when weary of it leave off. Their Conversation about indifferent Things is modest and peaceable, one at a Time speaking, all the rest hearing with Attention, or answering but by an approving Hum. And the next that speaks, whether he agrees with or contradicts the former, is sure of being applauded by a Hum. They've an antient and natural, and also a bastard, Speech, in which are introduced several European, especially Spanish, Words; & in this they converse with Europeans. But they can't endure English. Their old Language is very smooth, with few or no Gutturals; and one Word has various Meanings according as variously pronounced. Those who've been baptized, &c. are very shy of teaching their Language to Europeans. Tho' naturally pensive and melancholy, they laugh aloud on the least Occasion. They take Affront at being thought Savages or call'd Canibals; for they eat not their Enemies *now*, whatever they might do formerly. Labat owns indeed that even *now* when they kill an Enemy they broil his Members, and put his Fat in Gourds; but he says they only carry it home as a Trophy of Victory, not to eat it: A Piece of Delicacy which perhaps they've learn'd of our French Author's Countrymen, with whom they've convers'd more than with other Europeans. He adds, that when they take any Women, they're as civil to them as if of their own Country, and even marry them; and if they happen to take Children, they breed them up, or at worst sell them to Europeans. They're tractable, and compassionate to one another. As curious as they are to see every Thing that Strangers bring, they're averse to Travelling. In Traffick they are apt to fall from their Bargains, yet Theft is thought so heinous by them, that they leave their Houses and Plantations with nobody looking after them. Yet as friendly as they are, they never forgive Injuries; and if but a Knife be taken from them they are eager for Revenge. Though they allow Polygamy, their Young Men have no Conversation with Females, and are not so amorous as Women, tho' both Sexes are naturally chaste; and they were, 'tis said, Strangers to Lying, Treachery, Luxury, and several other Vices, till they had Commerce with Europeans. They are never heard to wrangle or quarrel; but when they've a private Grudge satiate it at their publick Entertainments. To these, tho' all are welcome, none are forced to go; nor do any chuse to go but such as have Inclination to be drunk, or do some bad Act. For at these Feasts some Murder or other is generally committed without much Ceremony. If one Guest, when heated, but calls to Mind that any one present kill'd his Friend or Relation, he goes behind & knocks him down or stabs him, without Interruption in the Fact, or being apprehended, by any one, save (what seldom is the Case) when the Murder'd has Relations present, who then fall on and kill the Assassin on the Spot. Otherwise he's hereafter sure to suffer for it, unless he makes off; and if so, yet it often falls on somebody belonging to him; for they've no Notion of Pardon or Accommodation. To this it's owing the Country's not peopled 1 5th Part so much as it might be, considering how many Women are here, and the Toleration of Polygamy. The common Provision at these Entertainments is Ignamas, Potatoes, Bananas, Figs, and Cassavi. They generally broil all they catch in Fishing or Hunting, seldom eating any Thing boil'd, but Crabs. These and white Fish are at other Times the ordinary Fare: For tho' they've Plenty of Swine and Poultry, Wood-pigeons, Parrots, Thrushes, &c. which they dexterously kill with Arrows, and with these their Feasts are always crowned, yet they carry their Poultry, and the other Animals which they take, to the French Islands, & barter for Necessaries. If War be propos'd at the Feast, some Old Woman stands up and harangues, to spirit them up to Vengeance by a long Detail of Injuries receiv'd from their Enemies, &c. And when she finds it operates on the Company, by Liquor heated, she throws amongst them some of the broiled Members of those Enemies formerly kill'd in Battle, which they outrageously fall to cutting and hacking, biting and scratching, and vow Destruction, and with loud Shouts resolve upon the Day for marching to extirpate all their Enemies. But they keep not this Promise unless they've a Mind to it; for they're uncontrollable, and upon a Par even with their Captain, paying him no more Respect nor Obedience than to any other Person. None but their Women are subject; and of these the Husbands are absolute Sovereigns. And such Superiority they carry to such Excess, that they sometimes kill them for mere Trifles, whilst, being used to Obedience

from their Childhood, they pay it with such Meekness and Respect, that Husbands seldom need remind them of their Duty. 'A noble Pattern this, says the Missionary, for the Wives of Christendom, who have been preach'd to in vain ever since the Death of SARAH — [i. e. however 1861 Years before any Part of the World could possibly be Christendom], — the Wife of Abraham; and to whom if we preach till Doomsday, 'tis to be fear'd, 'twill be as little to the Purpose as preaching the Gospel to the Caribbees.' --- [Is it not pleasant here, by the By, to observe the pious and learn'd Missionary honestly confessing their Preachings are LITTLE TO THE PURPOSE? For if they preach not TO THE PURPOSE, I pray, TO WHAT PURPOSE SHOULD THEY PREACH?] --- But he goes on to tell us, the Women are, in short, perfect Drudges to their Husbands, and do all the slavish Work, both at Home and Abroad, without repining. When the Husbands return from Hunting or Fishing, they leave what they've taken at the Door, or in the Boat, and go to Bed, while the Wives carry it home and dress it. Their Children are train'd to Archery almost from their Cradle, and 'tis surprizing to see how nicely they'll hit a Mark. They lie in Ambush for their Enemy near the Road Side, by planting themselves close to some Tree or Thicket, where they cover themselves from Head to Foot with Branches of Trees, only making Peep-holes thro' the Leaves; and, as soon as the Enemy has pass'd, they either knock 'em down with a Bludgeon, or shoot at them with an Arrow; which is no sooner dispatch'd but they fall squat to the Ground like a Hare in her Form. They burn Houses cover'd with Canes, or Palmettoes, in the Night, by fixing lighted Matches of Cotton to the Beards of their Arrows; and, concealing themselves in Bushes, they let fly at the People as fast as they come out, who can't revenge the Attack because they can't see from whence it comes. They'll discharge 10 or 12 Arrows while a Man is loading a Musket; but can only let off one at a Time, tho' they generally hold 3 at once between their Fingers on the String of the Bow for quicker Dispatch. They who fight with them always take care to break their Arrows as they fall, lest they should be forced to retreat and leave their Enemy fresh Ammunition. When they've Fire-Arms, they use them as dexterously as their Bows; and there are few so good Marksmen. They are such excellent Swimmers, Men and Women, as if born in and for the Water; so that when a Boat overturns, as is often the Case, by too tight a Sail, or their going home drunk from the French Islands, they lose not an Ounce of their Baggage, 'tis so well lash'd. And on these Occasions (says Labat) the Children swim like little Fish about their Mothers, who also keep themselves above Water with Infants sucking at their Breast, while the Men right the Vessel and throw out the Water. Religion they've none, nor any determinate Object of Worship. They seem to know no Beings but what are material, and have no Term in their Language for God or a Spirit. They indeed have confused Notions of Two Principles, good and bad; to the latter of which call'd Manitou they impute all the Evil that happens to them; and therefore to this they pray, tho' without any Rule or distinct Idea of it, or any Pains to acquire it, purely that it may do them no Hurt; whereas the former of these being good and beneficent of itself, 'tis needless to pray to or thank it; because it gives all that is necessary without ceasing, and without asking it. They marry in all Degrees of Consanguinity except the first. The Cousin-Germans claim Right to one another without asking Consent; and 1 Man has often 3 or 4 Sisters at a Time for Wives; and where one is too young for Marriage, she's yet look'd on as a Wife, and used to paint the Husband as well as she's able, to accustom her betimes to the Service she must pay him all her Life. When the Master of a House dies, they don't bury him at one Corner of it, as they do the rest of the Family, but in the Middle; after which they abandon it for ever, and chuse another Spot. On the Birth of the first Child, if a Son, the Father retires from Company to Bed, where he acts the Part of the Lying-in Woman, and keeps a strict Fast for 30 or 40 Days, with many Ceremonies which we have not Room to relate here. 'Tis allow'd that many of those Ceremonies and Customs have been left off by the more modern Caribbees, since their Acquaintance with Europeans. Most of them now make no Scruple to eat the Diet they had formerly the greatest Abhorrence of, Swines Flesh, Tortoise, and the Lamantin, &c. Nor are they near so severe to their Wives; and Husbands & Wives mess together. Nor feed they on any Christians at all; whereas formerly they are said to have tasted the Flesh of all Nations that frequented them. Nay, if we may believe

Monf. de Rochefort, they found a great Difference between a Ragout made of a Frenchman and one made of a Spaniard, saying that the latter was tough, but the former most delicate. Ha ha he! -- It has, we know, been a common Boast of the French, that they are the best Soldiers, Orators, Poets, Painters, Barbers, Dancers, Fiddlers, &c. in the World; and we fashionably seem to own them the most exquisite fine Cooks; nay that they're almost a Nation of Cooks, choice Cooks; --- but that Frenchmens Flesh eats more tenderly and deliciously than the Flesh of their Neighbours, is a Praise that we never heard them usurp or affect before. --- If it be true that a Joint of Frenchman was really found so very tender, short, and relishing, a natural Cause may possibly be well enough admitted, by supposing the pickling Goddess Venus to have had a Hand in softening, seasoning, and giving it, a la mode de Paris, such a charming Hautgoût. But another Monsieur, de Montel, tells us the Caribbees confess themselves alter'd much for the worse; and that 2 antient Caribbees entertain'd him with a Discourse once to this Purpose: 'Our People are become, in a manner, like yours, since they became acquainted with you: And so different are we grown from what we were heretofore, that we scarce know ourselves. To this Alteration our People impute it that Hurricanes happen more frequently than in the Days of Old, and that *Maboya (i. e. the

* This seems to contradict what was said above of their having no Terms, &c. for a Spirit.

evil Spirit) has reduced us under the Power of the French, English, and Spaniards, who have driven us out of most of the best Part of our Country.' Some of the Caribbees, both in this and the Island St. Vincent, have many Negroes their Slaves, whom they took partly from the English Plantations, partly from Spanish Ships cast away on their Coasts. And 'tis reported they serve the Caribbees with as much Obedience and Respect as if they were the most civilized People in the World. Mean time, tho' 'tis said they have left off eating the Flesh of Christians, yet many of them, according to some Authors, indulge themselves still both in the Flesh and Blood of their mortal Enemies the Arowages; of whom, 'tis said, whenever they take them Prisoners, they boil one Part, & broil the other; that the Women lick the very Sticks on which their Fat drops; that the rest of the Grease produced by this diabolical Cookery is distributed amongst their chief Families, and carefully preserv'd in Gourds, to relish their Sauces; and that to entail their Hatred of the Arowages on their Posterity, they chafe their Childrens Bodies with the Blood of those Victims, to animate them to the like Cruelty. — But the above-mention'd French Author does his utmost to excuse these Canibals by Examples of others more inhuman than they: An Instance of his Courtesy; which cannot appear strange, after his having a little before so highly extoll'd the savoury Dish of a dress'd Monsieur, nicely serv'd up in his own Gravy-sauce.

DOMITZ, in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, Germany, 27 m. S. of Saverin, and 48 E. of Lauenburgh, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 53. 27. stands in an Island made by the Conflux of the Elbe and Elda, with a Castle on the former, where the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Saverin obliges Ships to pay Toll. This Fort, said to be the strongest, if not the only one, in this Duchy, is accessible but by a Timber Bridge. The Country for most Part is return'd to the Brandenburg Family by Marriage, but the Castle remains in the Hands of the Duke of Mecklenburg, together with the Customs, which are said to amount yearly to 80,000 Rixdollars. Prisoners design'd for long Confinement are generally sent hither.

DON or TANAI'S River rises in the Province of Rezan in Russia, and running S. E. passes by Woronets, and continuing its Course still S. E. approaches near the River Wolga, where Peter the Great was cutting a Canal for a Communication between the 2 Rivers. The River Don turns to S. W. and dividing Asia from Europe falls into the Palus Meotis a little below the City of Asoph. But tho' Czar Peter lived not to finish the last Canal, he made one between the River Woronets and another which falls into the Wolga, whereby the Don had a Communication with it; and both these Rivers are deep enough to carry Ships of good Burthen down to the Euxine and Caspian Seas. But the losing of Asoph has made the Navigation of the Russians to the Euxine impracticable.

DON River in England. See DAN.

DONAGHADEE, 14 m. fr. Portaferry, and 5 leag. fr. Port-Patrick in Scotland, in the County of Down, Ulster Province, Ireland, has always been the Port where the Scotch Pacquets land. It hath by the Confluence of Travellers some Share of Trade; and a Collector of His Majesty's Customs and Excise resides here.

DONAWERT, or *Thonawert*, in Latin *Danubii Insula*, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, has its Name from the *Danube*, on the N. Side of which it stands, near the Conflux of the *Wernitz* with it, 10 English m. N. E. of *Hochstet*, 16 E. of *Lauringen* and W. of *Newburg*, 18 W. of *Ingolstadt*, 25 N. of *Augsborg*, 35 N. E. of *Ulm*, 3 German m. fr. *Nordlingen*, 5 fr. *Weissenbourg*, 12 fr. *Nuremberg*, 14 fr. *Munich*, and 15 fr. *Ratisbon*, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 48. 40. Tho' the Town is small and ill built, yet, being near the Road to *Augsborg*, 'tis pretty much frequented by Travellers; and all that go up and down the *Danube* are obliged to land here, and pay a small Toll, which brings the Town a great deal of Money; as does also the Passage of their Bridge over that River, where it receives the *Wernitz*, because of the many great Towns in its Neighbourhood. 'Tis a strong Place, which, revolting from the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1420, was made Imperial by Emperor *Sigismund*, and so continued till 1607, that 'twas put under the Ban by Emp. *Rodolph II.* for embracing the Protestant Religion, and afterwards obliged to submit to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who invested it with 12,000 Soldiers, took it by Capitulation, but contrary to it disarm'd the Citizens, and put the Jesuits in Possession of the chief Protestant Church. By the *Munster Treaty* 'twas reinstated in its Privileges, to the great Joy of the Protestant Princes, tho' 'twas restor'd to *Bavaria* in 1648. The Forcing the Intrenchments at *Schellinburg*, near this Place, by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1704, was one of the warmest Actions in *Q. Anne's War*. The River *Wernitz*, which falls into the *Danube* here after receiving the *Eger*, rises near a Town of the same Name in *Franconia*.

DONCASTER, in the *W. Riding, Yorkshire*, 30 m. S. of *York*, 155 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. lat. 53. 37. has a ruinous Castle, and is situate on the *Don*, or *Dan*, from which two Words it has its composed Name. 'Tis a very antient Town, which both in the *Itinerary* and *Notitia* is call'd *Danum*, and the Britons call it *Caer-daun*. About Anno 760 it was burnt to Ground by Lightning; but is now a noble, spacious, and populous Town, and has a neat Church with an admirable Steeple, and the Monuments of two remarkable Benefactors to the Town, *Tho. Ellis*, who had been five Times Mayor, and founded *St. Thomas's Hospital* here, and *Robert Byrks*, who gave *Refington Wood* to the Public, and has this very odd Inscription on his Tomb ---[*As there's one much like it at Tiverton.*]:

'Howe, Howe! Who is heare?

'I Robin of Doncastere,

* Rather, perhaps, it was first written Deare, and the D by some Wag form'd into F.

'And Margaret my * Feare.

'That I spent that I had,

'That I gave that I have,

'That I left that I lost. A. D. 1579.

'Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this World did reign three-score Years and seven, and yet lived not one.'

This Town, which sent Representatives to one of our Conventions, is a Corporation and Borough, govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 6 Aldermen, & Common Council. King *James II.* gave them a new Charter, which was brought to the Town-Hall in great Pomp, 1685, with a Train of 300 Horsemen. It granted 2 Fairs a Year, on *Candlemas-day* & *November 15*, for 3 Days each, besides those *July 25*, and *August 10*, which it had before, and a Market Tuesday for Cattle, Corn, &c. The Town stands in the Road from *York* to *London*, and has 2 strong and lofty Stone Bridges over the *Don*, besides a long Causey beyond, because 'tis apt to overflow its Banks, and the Remains of a great Roman Highway. The old Horse-course in the Neighbourhood is still noted for Races. The Manufactures are knit Waistcoats and Petticoats, Gloves, and Stockings. This Town gave Title of Earl to the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, and, tho' it sends no Members to Parliament, has much larger Estates than many that do. At the Town's End is an old Column, with a Norman Inscription.

DONETZ, or little *Tanais*, a River of *Scythia*.

DONGOLA, *Dangala*; or *Doncala*, Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Nubia, Africa*, and supposed the antient *Tenupsis* of *Pliny*, is situate on the E. Bank of the *Nile*, near the Confines of *Gaoga*, E. lon. 27. 20. lat. 19. 10. It's said to be very populous, and to contain about 10,000 Houses, tho' mostly mean and built only of Wood and Mud. The Inhabitants are rich, and drive considerable Commerce with *Cairo* and other Parts of *Egypt*, where they exchange the Commodities of *Nubia*, especially Sanders and Musk, for Arms, Linnen-Cloth, &c.

DONY, or *Bony*, in *S. Guinea*, stands on the E. Side of *S. Domingo River*, and is large, well peopled, and trades in Slaves and Teeth with the Europeans by means of Bandy Ri-

ver, which has a Communication with it, and by Means of those Rivers the *Dony* People drive their Trade up the Land, to purchase Slaves and Teeth.

DONNEGAL or *Dunnegal*, (or *Dungal*, or *Tyrconnel*, and sometimes *Conallea*) County, in the Province of *Ulster, Ireland*, has the Counties of *Londonderry, Tyrone*, and Part of *Fermanagh S.* and the Sea N. and W. 'Tis 64 m. fr. S. E. to N. W. and 35 fr. E. to W.; but unequal both Ways, and contains 630,157 Acres in the Whole, which are well stock'd with British Inhabitants. This County had its Share in the Massacre 1641. It has some Mountains and a coarse Soil, but is generally plain, and fertile where it has been improv'd by Shells brought from the Shore, and laid on the boggy heathy Ground. It abounds with Harbours, has 5 Baronies, gives Title of Viscount *Tyrconnel* to the *Brownlowes*, an eminent Family in *England*, and sends 12 Members to Parliament, 2 for the Shire, and 2 for each of the Boroughs of *St. Johnston, Donnegal, Ballyshannon, Kilbeg, Lifford*.

DONNEGAL Town, from whence the County has its Name, 23 m. from *Lifford*, 9 N. from *Ballyshannon*; W. lon. 8. 22. lat. 54. 35. stands at the Bottom of a great Bay, full of good Roads and Harbours; but has no Trade, nor is there any Thing considerable in the Town itself, which lies in from *Cape Telling* near 30 m. The Harbour is capacious; but the Entrance has such dangerous Shelves and Rocks, that it requires a Pilot.

DONZY, in the Territory of *Nivernois, France*, on the Rivulet *Noeyen*, 3 leag. from the *Loire* and from *Cosne* to the E. and about 9 from *Nevers* to N.; E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 47. 17. It has a Collegiate Church, and had a large Castle, now in Ruins. It's the chief Place of the Barony *Donziois*.

DOR (mention'd *Josh. xi. 2. xvii. 11. Judg. i. 27. I Kings iv. 11. I Chron. vii. 29.*), or **DORA**, was a Maritime Town & considerable City, strongly situate near Mount *Carmel* on the *Mediterranean Sea*, whence it gave Name to the Country round about it. It was given to the Half Tribe of *Manasseh* on this Side (i. e. the W. Side) of *Jordan*. *Eusebius*, and *Jerom* tell us that it lay between *Cæsarea of Palestine* (which is simply call'd *Cæsarea* in the New Testament) and *Tyre*, and *Jerom* adds that it lay 9 m. from it, and was gone quite to Decay in his Time so as to be uninhabited. *Wells* and *Prideaux*.

DORAC. See **TEDLA**.

DORAT, in the Territory of *La Marche* (of which, tho' so small a City as to contain but 1800 Inhabitants, it's the Capital), in the Province of *Orleanois, France*, is situate on the River *Sevre* a little below its Conflux with the *Gartempe*, between *Limoges* and *Poitiers*, 8 leag. from the former and about 12 from the latter, E. lon. 1. 12. lat. 46. 10. 'Tis the Seat of a Seneschalship and of a Royal Castleward, and has a Chapter of an Abbot, Dean, Chanter, and 12 Canons or Prebendaries.

DORCHESTER, Capital of *Dorsetshire*, lies on the Banks of the River *Frome*, in *Ugscumb Hundred*, 6 m. from Sea, 6 N. of *Weymouth*, 23 fr. *Lyme-Regis*, 12 E. of *Bridport*, 123 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 50. 40. It was the most considerable Station of the Romans in these Parts, who had a Camp with 5 Trenches, inclosing 10 Acres, about 1 m. off, now call'd *Maiden-Castle*; whereby it came to be walled in. *Antoninus* calls it *Durnovaria*, i. e. a Passage over a River, and *Ptolemy* in some Copies *Durnium*, in others erroneously *Dunium*. It had 2 Mints in the Time of the Saxons, when it suffer'd very much by the Ravages of the Danes, especially the Invasion by their King *Swain*, who demolished its Castle, &c. and made that terrible Massacre to be seen mention'd in our Article **EXETER**. It revived after the Norman Conquest, and a new Castle was erected, of which the greatest of the Barons were at several Times Governors. In Year 29 of *K. Henry VIII.* it contained 349 Houses; but in 1613 it was destroy'd by accidental Fire, which consum'd all the Houses and Goods, except the great Church and a few Houses by it, to the Loss of 200,000 l. but no Man, Woman, or Child perish'd. The *Isenings-Street* enters it by the N. of *Winterborn* at the W. Gate. This, by the ignorant Country-People, (who are very prone to compliment the great Adversary of God and Man as being the Doer of many Things in their Opinion most Mighty) is still reported to be the Work of *The Devil*, who, they say, cast it up in a Night's Time. The Foundation of the antient Roman Wall appears quite round the Town; but Eastward a Street is built upon it and the Ditch fill'd, which is still call'd *The Walls*. That Way the Town is swell'd out into a considerable Village, with a Church and handsome Tower, nam'd *Fordington* or *Farington*. The Town is situ-

ate on an Ascent with steep Banks down to the River above-said, by which 'tis bounded N. and beyond it are fine Meadows and warm sandy Lands, whilst S. W. are pleasant chalky Downs. The Romans had an Amphitheatre in the Neighbourhood, which is now call'd *Maumbury*; and the Terrace on Top, on the S. and W. is a pleasant circular Walk, with a Prospect of the Town and Country round, handsomely planted with Trees; but, being commonly Sycamores, they inconveniently harbour Flies. The Town now consists chiefly of 3 spacious clean Streets, well paved, which meet towards the Middle. *St. Peter's Church* and *Town-hall* stand in one Street, and in the other two *Trinity Church*, near which is the *Shire Hall*, and *All Saints*, below which is the *County Goal* with its Chapel. Tradition makes one *Geoffery Van* Founder of *St. Peter's*, the common Saying being, '*Geoffery Van*, with his Wife *Ann*, and his Maid *Nan*, built this Church: But, from a large Seal, with all Marks of Antiquity, dug up in a Garden above 70 Years since, inscrib'd *Sigillum Galfridi de Ann*, 'tis supposed the Founder's true Name was *Ann*. This Church, which is a very handsome Structure, and that of *Fordington* above-said, present themselves to View of Strangers, as they approach from all Sides. The present Houses are mostly old and low, but regularly built of Stone. The Streets are wide, Inns large, Markets and Fairs well frequented; the Toll of both which being vested in the Corporation, who hold the Manor of the Borough at a Fee-Farm Rent from the Crown. This Corporation consists of a Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, 6 Aldermen, and 6 Capital Burgeses, besides whom is a Governor annually chosen by 24 Common Council Men, whose Office chiefly is to look after the Trade of the Town, according to a Charter of *K. Charles I.* still in Force; and a Court of Common Council, assisted by 5 Capital Burgeses, determines all Matters belonging to the Privileges of the Free-Men. *K. James* before gave them Power to chuse a Recorder. Many Roman Coins have been dug up here, and many of those here call'd *Dorn-Money*, or *K. Dor's Money*. This being the Shire Town, the Assizes for *Dorset* are here held. And hereupon we must not forget to mention, That 'twas here the infamous Judge *Jeffreys*, after *Monmouth's* Rout at *Sedgemoor*, near *Bridge-water*, 1685, held that bloody Assize, as it's too justly term'd, which ought never to be forgotten, when several Hundreds were condemn'd by the Lump, and hurried away by whole Cart-loads to *Lynne*, *Taunton*, &c. to be forthwith drawn, hang'd, and quarter'd, without any Mercy. And at this Time was it that the noted *John Tutchin* (who afterwards in *Q. Anne's* Reign wrote *The Observer*) had that mild Sentence to be whipp'd once a Year, only thro' every Market Town in the whole County; which occasioned his earnestly and humbly petitioning that most humane and clement Judge to be hang'd; the singular Novelty of which induced him --- for once --- (perhaps for the Humour's sake) --- to give him a Reprieve. And he was afterwards pardon'd. The Quarter Sessions and Election for Shire-Knights are here likewise held. The Town is now noted for incomparable Beer, and some add Cakes. It has almost lost the Broad-cloth Manufacture, for which 'twas once so famous, nor is its Serge-Trade considerable. But they make great Profit by Sheep, of which no fewer than 600000 are said to be fed within 6 m. every Way of the Town. Their Downs abound with Thyme and other aromatic Herbage, so nourishing, that the Ewes generally bring two Lambs; wherefore they're bought up by all the Farmers of the E. Part of England, who carry them to the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Oxford*, *Kent*, *Surry*; and even the famous *Banstead* Downs themselves are hence furnished. Sir *Josiah Child*, in his Book of Trade, recommends the Example of the Inhabitants of this Place. It has sent two Members to Parliament ever since the original Demand of Burgeses, in the Reign of *Edward I.* Market Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs February 2. May 2. Trinity-Monday, June 24, July 25. The three last for Sheep.

DORCHESTER, in the Hundred of *Dorchester*, *Oxfordshire*, 6 m. fr. *Abingdon*, 10 fr. *Oxford*, and 49 from *London*, was an antient City of the Britons, called by them *Caer-Dauri*, as *Huntington* and *Ninnius* tell us; *Caer-Dorin* by *Alfred* of *Beverley*; *Civitas Doriniæ* by *Bede*; and *Hydropolis* by *Leland*; for *Dour* in British signifies *Water*; and *Cester* a Town or City as well as a Castle or Fortification, says the same Historian. That 'twas a Roman Station several of their Coins and Medals (not accidentally dropp'd, but buried on Purpose before a Fight, or when they left the Island; to find it again at their Return) frequently dug up, do sufficiently prove. On the S. and by the W. Side of the Town, there are also 2 Banks, with a Trench between them, cal-

led *Dike-Hills*, which *Dr. Plot* is of Opinion can't be Part of any Roman Highway, because they are extended only as a String to the great Bow of the *Thames*; but are rather a Fortification, such as *P. Ostorius* is said by *Tacitus* to have raised upon the Rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*; or else some of the Outworks of the Fortification on *Long-Witenham-Hill*, on the other Side the *Iss*; which was perhaps the *Sinnodunum* of the antient Britons. In the Days of the Saxons it became of great Note. It had the Honour of an Episcopal See near 500 Years, till, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, 'twas translated to *Lincoln*. The Beauty and State-liness of its Churches were particularly remarkable, as well for the antient Work as the Care then taken of them. *William of Malmesbury* says it had no less than 5. Yet it's now become but a small and scarce frequented Village; for, as *Camden* says, it deserves not the Name of a Town. The Loss of its See, and the turning the High-road to *London* another Way, so hurted the Town, that scarce any Image is left of its pristine Grandeur; and it was of so small Account with some, that they left it out of their Catalogue of Market-Towns. It has a large Stone Bridge over the *Thames*. There's a vulgar Tradition that no Snakes will live in this Parish; and the oldest Men say they never saw any venomous Creature in its District; and they've heard their Fathers say the same.

DORCHESTER, on the Borders of *Colleton County*, in *Carolina*, is a small Town, containing about 350 Souls. Here's an Independent Meeting-house.

DORCHESTER, in *Dorchester County*, in *Maryland*, is a small Place of about 10 Houses, where the County Court is kept. There are more Indian Towns in this than any other County.

DORCHESTER, in *Suffolk County*, in *Massachusetts Province*, *New England*, is the next Town to *Boston* for Bigness in this County; built at the Mouths of 2 little Rivers, near the Seaside. It sends 4 Members to the Assembly, and has yearly 2 Fairs, 1 the 4th Tuesday in March, and 1 the last Wednesday in October.

DORDON, originally a Member of *Polesworth*, *Warwickshire*.

DORDONNE, a River of France, which rises in the Mountain of *Auvergne*, and running W. thro' the Province of *Güienne*, falls into the River *Garonne*, 12 m. below *Bordeaux*.

DORIS, an antient Kingdom or Province of *Græcia Propria*, was situate on the S. of *Thessaly*, being parted from it by Mount *Oeta* and a Ridge of other Hills. It had on the S. *Phocis* and Part of *Ætolia*. On E. it was parted from the *Locri Epicnemidæ* by the River *Pindus*, and W. from *Epirus* by that of *Achelous*. Other Rivers of Note they had not. Mountains had they in great Numbers, and not inconsiderable. The most fam'd were *Oeta* and *Pindus*, which with some of less Note surrounded 'em on the N. as the *Callidromians* did on the W. Yet they abounded with spacious and very fruitful Plains. The Air was sweet and healthy, and their Soil capable of being improved to all the Advantages of Husbandry. Their Territories were not large, extending at most about 40 m. in Length (*i. e.* fr. 39. 10. to 39. 50.) and about 20 in Breadth at widest, or from 23. 10. to 33. 30. E. lon. This Country was called *Doris*, and the People *Dores*, from *Dorus* Son of *Hellen*, and Grandson of *Deucalion*, who 1st peopled or rather conquer'd it, at least that Part of it which lies below the Mountains *Oeta* and *Pindus*. They were afterwards driven from it by the *Cadmeans*, and forced to inhabit for some Time about *Macedonum*, and the Neighbourhood of *Pindus*, but return'd soon after to *Dryopis*, and the Country about *Oeta*, where they continued till they made that famous Descent into *Peloponnesus* with the *Heracidae* mentioned in History, and whether they carried their Dialect, called from them the *Doric*. The said *Dores* or *Dorians* gave their Name, 1. to this their said Dialect, which became much in Vogue among the Greeks, but was preserved most pure by the *Messenians*, even thro' all their various Transmigrations; 2. to the *Doric Order*, 1. of the 5 in Architecture; and 3. to the *Doric Musick*, in Opposition to that of the *Lydians* and *Phrygians*. These 3 Kinds of Musick used to be play'd upon 3 different Kinds of Flutes, particularly adapted to each of them, till the celebrated *Pronomus* invented a 4th Sort, upon which he could play them all, indifferently. What Energy this *Doric Musick* is said to have had for inspiring an Army with deliberate and steady Valour, &c. is so elegantly and charmingly set forth by our *Milton*, that I can't forbear to grace this Article therewith, when, speaking of the Infernal Legions marching to the Fight, thus melodiously he sings:

— 'Anon

- ' Anon they move
 * In perfect Phalanx to the *Dorian* Mood
 * Of Flutes and soft Recorders; such as rais'd
 * To Height of noblest Temper Heroes old
 * Arming to Battle; and, instead of Rage,
 * Deliberate Valour breath'd, firm, and unmov'd
 * With Dread of Death to Flight or foul Retreat;
 * Nor wanting Power to mitigate and swage,
 * With solemn Touches, troubled Thoughts, and chase
 * Anguish, & Doubt, and Fear, and Sorrow, & Pain,
 * From mortal or immortal Minds. Thus they
 * Breathing united Force, with fixed Thought,
 * Mov'd on in Silence to soft Pipes, that charm'd
 * Their painful Steps o'er the burnt Soil'. —

The chief City of this Country was also named *DORIS*, from the abovesaid Founder of the Kingdom. We find this Metropolis mentioned by *Homer*, *Herodotus*, and others. The *Dorians* transmigrating into *Asia Minor*, and there settling, a Province there from them obtain'd also the Name of *Doris*, which is the Subject of the subsequent Article.

DORIS, in *Asia Minor*, is the last Province on the *W.* Coast; and contiguous to (as 'twas once a Part of) *Caria*. It projects into the Sea and is surrounded by it on all 3 Sides; being join'd to *Caria* only on the *N.* It hath the Islands of *Chios* or *Scio* and that of *Rhodes* on *S.* and *S. W.* Its 2 farthestmost Promontories on the *S.* of it were those of *Cnidus* and *Cressa*. The *Dorians* having formed themselves into 6 Independent States or small Republicks, these were confined within the narrow Bounds of so many Cities, *Mindus*, *Jalissus*, *Camirus*, *Cos*, *Cnidus*, and *Halicarnassus*. But the latter was in Time excluded from the *Dorian* Confederacy; so that the *Dorians* were thenceforth known by the Name of *The Five Cities*.

DORMANS, in *Champagne, France*, is a Town on the River *Marne*, 6 leag. from *Espenay*, and 12 from *Chaalons* to *W.* The Manor of *Dormans*, worth 24000 Livres a Year, is situate partly in *Champagne proper*, and partly in *Brie*, and is made a County.

DORMEGEL. See *ZONS*.

DORN, in *Worcestershire*, in the Parish of *Blockley*, on the Borders of *Glostershire*, from which the *Roman* Fosseway runs thro' it; and the People have a Tradition it was once a City. At least here are plain Tokens of its Antiquity and of its having been a *Roman* Colony; abundance of Coins, *Roman* and *British*, having been found here by the Husbandmen.

DORNSBERG, a Bailiwick of *Saxe-Weymar, Saxony*.

DORNECK, a Town of the Canton of *Solothurn, Switzerland*, has a magnificent Stone Bridge over the *Aar*, 50 Paces long. Here it was that in 1499, the *Swiss* defeated the *Germans* after a great Slaughter, and thereby oblig'd the Emperor *Maximilian* to sue for Peace, which was granted; so that the same Campaign began and ended that War.

DORNEY, a Village on the *Thames* Banks, in *Burnham Hundred, Bucks*, where the Learned *Montague*, late Bishop of *Chichester*, was born.

DORNFORD, in *Huntingdonshire*, was once a City, and of great Antiquity, called *Caer-Dorn*, or *Dornceaster*, by *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, who says 'twas utterly ruined before his Time. Undoubtedly, says *Camden*, this is the *Durobrivæ* of *Antonine*; for, besides the many old Coins, here are apparent Marks of a ruinous City. A *Roman* Port-way led from hence directly to *Huntingdon*, and a little above *Stilton*, or *Stichilton*, as formerly called, it appears with a very high Bank, and in an old *Saxon* Charter 'tis called *Erminstreet*. Here it runs thro' the Middle of a square Fort, defended on *N.* Side with Walls, on t'other with Earth Ramparts, near which have been dug up Stone Coffins. Some think this City stood on both Banks of the River *Nen*, others that the little Village *Caster*, which stands on the other Side, was a Part of it; and antient History seems to justify this Conjecture, as there was a Place called *Durmondceaster* by the *Nen*, where the Princess *Kinneburga* founded a Nunnery, 1st called *Kinnaburg-caster*, and after for Shortness *Caster*. But this Place was levell'd to the Ground by the *Danes* about Year 1010.

DORNOCH, the chief Town of *Sutherlandshire*, (or Shire of *Dornoch*) *Scotland*, stands on the Bank of the *Frith*, opposite to and 4 m. from *Tayn*, 6 from *Dornoch*, 128 from *Edinburgh*, and 428 from *London*. It was formerly the See of a Bishop and had a Cathedral for the Diocese of *Caithness*, where the Earls of *Sutherland* have their Sepulchre. 'Tis a Royal Borough, and Seat of a Presbytery, containing 9 Parishes. It has 4 Fairs a Year well frequented.

DORO Cape, in the Island of *Eubæa* or *Negropont*, in

the *Ægean Sea*, 4 or 5 m. to *N. E.* of *Caristo*, is otherwise call'd *del Oro* or *Figera*, antiently *Caphareum* or *Caphireum Promontorium*. It is so surrounded with Rocks that 'tis dangerous for Ships to come near it. 'Tis reported that *Nauplius*, an antient King of *Negropont*, artfully made use of this Cape to revenge the Death of his Son *Palamedes*, whom *Ulysses* had treacherously killed. For *Nauplius* caus'd a Light to be set upon it in the Night. The *Greeks*, coming back by Sea from the Siege of *Troy*, took this Light to be a Sign there was a good Harbour, so steer'd thither and were wreck'd.

DORPT, or *DORPAT*. See *DERPT*.

DORSETSHIRE. The Inhabitants of this County were by the *Romans* called *Durotriges*, which seems borrow'd from that given 'em by the antient *Britons*, viz. *Dour-Trig*, meaning *Dwellers by the Water Side*. During the *Saxon* Hierarchy, it was Part of the Kingdom of the *W. Saxons*. It has *Somersetshire* & *Wiltshire* on *N.* *Devon* and some Part of *Somerset W.* *Hampshire E.* and the *English-Channel S.* 'Tis 50 m. on the Coast, but inland not more than 40 long, from *E.* to *W.* and but 34 where broadest. Its whole Circumference is about 150 m. and the square Miles, according to *Templeman*, about 959. It contains 34 Hundreds, 22 Market-Towns, 248 Parishes, 6 Castles, about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses by the Accounts of the Chimney-Tax, since which their Number has been computed 25000, and the Inhabitants 132000. Whoever has travell'd *England* must allow this to be, both for Rider and Abider, one of the pleasantest Countries in the Kingdom for the charming Prospect of the Sea from the Hills on 1 Side, and the fruitful Plains, tufted Woods, & winding Rivers, on the other, at once please the Eye and flatter the Fancy. Many of the Successors of *Egbert*, the *Saxon* King of *England*, chose this Shire for their Residence, and had vast large Palaces in it; which Taste is still kept up by some of the Gentry here, whose Houses are like Palaces. The Air is somewhat sharp on the Hills, mild and pleasant near the Coast, and healthy in almost all Parts of it. The Soil is rich and fertile. The *N.* Part, divided by a Range of Hills from the *S.* was formerly overspread with Forests, but now affords good Pasture. The Vallies are rich in both Pasture and Arable; and here graze the Black Cattle, while the Downs and Hills feed an incredible Number of Sheep, some of the largest that are driven to *Smithfield* Market, whose Flesh and Wool are very fine. It produces not only Corn, but Hemp and Flax; and great Quantities of Cloth, Woollen and Linnen, are here made. No Shire can match its Plenty of excellent Stone in the Quarries at *Portland* & *Purbeck* (in which last Marble has been sometimes dug); & from *Blackmore* Forest may be brought sufficient Timber to serve the County. And what Convenience 'tis to the Inhabitants appears from the Elegance of Buildings, in Towns as well as Gentlemens Seats. Many useful Kinds of Earth are dispers'd up & down the County, particularly the best Tobaccopipe Clay, dug about *Pool* & *Wareham*, & exported to *London*, *Chester*, &c. and in *K. Charles II.*'s Time fetch'd 30 s. a Tun; for 'tis sometimes us'd for Ballast. It burns white, whereas most others are apt to turn red. Its principal Rivers are the *Stour*, *Frome*, *Piddle*, *Lyddon*, *Dulish*, *Allen*. The *Stour* rises in *Somerset*, but presently enters this County and runs due *S.* to *Sturminster*, where making an Angle it forms a Course near *W. S. W.* and leaves *Dorset* about 5 m. below *Winborn*, falling soon into Sea at *Christchurch*, in *Hampshire*. The *Frome* takes Rise in the *E.* End of the County, & runs mostly *W.* to *Wareham*, a little below which it falls into the Bay call'd *Pool Harbour*, which contrary to all other Ports in *England* has 4 Tides in 24 Hours. These Rivers afford Plenty of all Sorts of River Fish; but the Tench and Eels of the *Stour* are particularly famous; and from the Ports the Inhabitants are supply'd with all Sorts of Sea Fish; and the Coast Rocks abounds with Samphire and Eringo. This County has such a Number of Swans, Geese, Ducks, &c. that it furnishes others from their Decoys and Ponds; and Sportsmen seldom fail here of Woodcocks, Pigeons, Pheasants, Partridges, Fieldfares, Sparhawks, and many other Kinds of Game. In short, this County has been often stiled *the Garden of England*. 'Tis of special Note for its fine Beer, which Lovers of October prefer to *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, and *Nottinghamshire* Ale, and of which vast Quantities are drank daily in *London* & *Westminster*. This County gives Title of Duke & Earl, as it did formerly of Duke alone, to the Family of *Cranfield Sackville*. The present Church Government stands thus. The County lies entirely in the Diocese of *Bristol*. It's divided into 5 Deanries, viz. of *Bridport* containing 48 Parishes, of *Dorchester* 45, of *Whitchurch* 55, of *Pimperm* 32, and of *Shafton* 56. The Archdeacon

of *Dorset* has the Jurisdiction of the whole Diocese. This County sends 20 Members to Parliament, *viz.* 2 Knights for the Shire, & 2 each for *Dorchester*, *Lime-Regis*, *Bridport*, *Weymouth*, *Melcombe-Regis*, *Wareham*, *Cerfe-Castle*, *Pool*, *Shaftsbury*. The other Market Towns are *Abbotbury*, *Frampton*, *Beminsier*, *Everstot*, *Cern*, *Bere*, *Winborn*, *Milton*, *Blandford*, *Sturminster*, *Cranborn*, *Sherborn*. As to Antient Account of it, the *Durnovaria* of *Antonine* can be no other than the present *Dorchester*; *Vindogladia* discovers itself in *Winborn*, the 1st Syllable of which is manifestly a Relick of the old Denomination, and the 2d (which implies a River) well answers the *Gladi*, deriv'd from *Glediau*, which is *British* for Swords, by which Expression they sometimes denoted Rivers. For *Maiden Castle* see **DORCHESTER**. Near *Winford-Eagle*, digging a Barrow, some Years ago, the Workmen came to an Oven with an Urn in it; and 1 of 'em putting forward his Hand in Hopes of farther Discoveries, found it too hot to hold it there; probably owing to some Mineral, the same natural Heat being often discovered by Miners.

DORSINGTON, in *Warwickshire*.

DORSTEN, now in the Electorate of *Cologne*, in the Barony of *Recklenhausen*, fr. the Town of which Name it's 10 m. to W. stands on the River *Lippe*, which parts this Territory fr. *Munster*. It was very well fortified by the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* in 1639, but taken from him 2 Years after, by the Elector of *Cologne's* Forces, after a sharp Siege of two Months.

DORT (as commonly call'd, which is but a Contraction of **DORDRECHT**), in Latin *Dordracum*, in *Holland*, is situate on the *Maes*, about 9 m. fr. *Rotterdam* to S. E. 11 fr. *Gauda* S. 34 fr. *Amsterdam* almost to S. 10 from *Gorcum* W. about 14 fr. *Breda* N. and 21 fr. the *Briel* E.; E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 47. 'Tis the Capital of its Bailiwick, and the first in Rank amongst the Cities that send Deputies to the States of *Holland*. This Bailiwick was made an Island 1421, when a Tempest drove the Waters up the *Maes* and the *Meruwe* with such Violence that they overflowed the Banks, and swallow'd up a large Tract of Land between *Dort* and *Brabant*, 70 Villages, and 100,000 People. 'Tis said, a wicked Boor, bearing a Grudge to one of his Neighbours, made a Hole in the Bank, to let in the Water, but just to drown him and his Family by Night, and purposing then to have stopp'd the Inlet: But the Wind being high, the impetuous Waves so forcibly broke in, that it made the said miserable Desolation, the Villain himself perishing with the rest. This City is very antient, and was so considerable in 898, that it held out a Siege against one of the Counts of *Holland*. It stands on that Branch of the *Maes* call'd the *Meruwe*, which being made up of the *Maes*, the *Rhine*, and the *Ling*, gave Occasion for some Geographers to say it stood upon 4 Rivers. 'Tis so strong naturally, since made an Island, that Art is but little needful. 'Twas formerly the Seat of the Earls of *Holland*, and where they and their Subjects took mutual Oaths, on the Earl's Inauguration. The Name *Dordrecht* signifies a Ferry on the River *Dort*, on which formerly it stood; but that River is now swallow'd up by the Channel of the *Maes*. The City is large, populous, rich, the Houses high and of Brick, the Street neat and clean, paved in the Middle with Stone, and on the Sides with Bricks Edgeways. From the Steeple of the principal Church (which has 312 Steps) is so large a Prospect, that one may see as far as *Breda*. 'Twas formerly famous for the *English* Trade, as 'tis now for *Rhenish* Wine, which is brought down the *Rhine* by very cheap and commodious Transportation. Vast Quantities of Timber are sent down the same River from *Germany*, in Floats, directly to the City, from whence 'tis afterwards distributed to *Sardam*, *Rotterdam*, &c. The best Linnen Thread is here spun. They've several Refiners of Salt. Now and then an *English* Ship unloads here, and the Magistrates omit nothing that may possibly encourage us to return thither. But there's at present no Appearance of recovering that Trade from *Rotterdam*. In one of the upper Rooms of the Gunner's Hall sate the famous Synod (call'd the *Synod of Dort*) which condemn'd the *Arminians*. That Apartment is very large and fair, in which the Seats of the Assembly are still preserv'd for *Shew*. The Government of this City differing from the rest in *Holland*, we'll give a short Account of it. 'Tis managed by a *Schout*, a Consul or Burgomaster, Senators, *Scheepens*, Ex-Senators, and a Council of 8. The *Schout* represents the Governor of the Province, by whom he was formerly chosen out of 3 presented by the Magistrates; but he's now appointed by the Magistrates themselves. He votes after all the other Senators, his Business being chiefly

for the Province. The Burgomaster is chosen every four Months by the Senators, Ex-Senators, and Council of 8. He is chosen out of the Ex-Senators, has a Sort of Supreme Authority, and 3 Halberdiers constantly to attend him, which is peculiar to him. There's also a Sort of Proconsul, who supplies the Burgomaster's Place in Case of Absence. Justice is administer'd by the Burgomaster or Consul, nine *Scheepens* and five Senators, who are all chang'd once in two Years. In the 1st Year 4 *Scheepens* and 3 Senators, and in the 2d 5 *Scheepens* and 2 Senators, go out of Office; and these are call'd *Ex-Senators*. The *Scheepens* differ from the Senators only in this, that 'tis chiefly their Business to examine the Pleas of those who have Law-suits. The Council of 8 was chosen formerly by the Stadtholder of the Province, and now by the Court of *Holland*, out of 24 presented by the 4 Guilds of Tradesmen, each of whom names 6. The Business of that Council is to assist the Ex-Senators in the Election of a Consul, and to inform the Magistrates of what is amiss in the City.

DORTMUND, in Latin *Tremonia*, in the County of *Marck*, in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, 13 m. S. W. of *Hamm*, 26 W. of *Soest*, 34 S. of *Munster*, 26 N. E. of *Dusseldorp*, and 37 N. of *Cologne*, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 51. 25. was one of the Hans Towns, and reckon'd Capital of the County of *Marck*, as 'twas of its Bailiwick, which the Lords of it sold to the Inhabitants. Whereupon, with the Emperor's Consent, they took Title of an Imperial City [or Sovereign State], which the Elector of *Brandenburg* disputes with them. The Establish'd Religion is *Lutheranism*. 'Tis a rich and populous, though small, Place, having pretty good Trade, and Communication with the *Rhine* by the *Empfer*, almost in the Middle, between the *Lippe* and the *Roer*, scarce 6 m. from each. It has a sort of University.

DOSMERY Pool, *Cornwall*, 5 m. N. of *Lestard*, is on the Top of a Hill about 1 m. in Circumference, and, tho' fed by no visible Means, decreases with Drought, or increases with Rain, very little. It's no where above a fath. and half deep, and breeds no Fish but Eels.

DOTECOM, in the County of *Zutphen*, *Gelderland*, stands on the E. Banks of the *Yssel*, 6 m. above *Doesburg* to S. E. and 15 fr. *Arnhem* to E. 'Tis a walled small Town, not over strong.

DOTHAM, mention'd *Gen.* xxxvii. 17, &c. was seated about 12 m. to N. of *Samaria*, as says *Eusebius*. In the Neighbourhood of it was *Joseph* sold by his Brethren to the *Ishmaelites*.

DOUAY (in Latin *Duacum*), in *French Flanders*, is situate on the River *Scarpe*, on the Borders of *Artois*, 13 m. fr. *Arras* to E. 16 fr. *Lisle* to S. 18 fr. *Valenciennes* to W. and 14 fr. *Cambray* to N., E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 25. 'Tis of oval Figure, larger than *Lisle*, but not so populous by a 3d. 'Tis very well fortified, and defended by Fort *Scarpe*, which stands about 1 m. below the City. The Town is situate amongst Marshes; and by Sluices the whole Country round can be laid under Water. The chief Trade is making and vending Worsted Camblets, which are bought by all the neighbouring People, especially at the Fair in *September*. The Body of Magistrates is compos'd of 12 Echevins, the 1st of whom stiled the Chief, 2 Councillors-Pensionaries, 2 Attorneys-General, 2 Recorders, 1 Treasurer or Chamberlain. The Echevins (or Aldermen) are chosen every 13 Months by 8 Electors appointed both by the Magistrates who come out of Employment, and those who came out the 2 preceding Years. These Electors are sworn by the Governor of the City, and by the Intendant, who afterwards lock them up in a Room till the new Magistrates be nam'd. The Parliament of *Douay* has under its Jurisdiction all the Countries the *French* have conquer'd in *Flanders*, *Hainaut*, and *Cambresis*, except *Gravelines* and *Bourbourg*. The University was founded by *Philip II.* King of *Spain* about Year 1562. The famous Seminary for *English Roman Catholics*, founded also by him in 1569, was afterwards remov'd to *Rheims* in *Champagne*, where it continued 20 Years, during which they publish'd an *English* Translation of the Bible. This Seminary then return'd to *Douay*, where it still continues. For Military Government, here's a Governor, a King's Lieutenant, a Major, 2 Aid-Majors, and 2 Captains of the Gates. There's also a particular Governor and a Major for Fort *Scarpe*. *Douay* was taken by the Allies June 26. 1710. after the Loss of several thousand Men before it; and retaken by the *French* in 1712, after the Suspension of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France*.

DOVE, in the Territory of *Anjou*, in the Province of *Orleanois*, *France*, is situate 20 m. S. E. of *Angers*, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 47. 15.

DOVEBRIDGE

DOVEBRIDGE, in *Warwickshire*, situate upon the *Avon*, where it runs by *Rugby* to *Warwick*, was antiently a Roman Station, call'd *Tripontium*. The Stream here divides into 2, with a Bridge over each.

DOVER, the *Dubris* of *Antoninus*, and by the *Britons* called *Difpyrra*, i. e. a steep Place, in *Kent*, 6 m. from *Deal*, 30 fr. *Calais*, 15 S. E. of *Canterbury*, 71 fr. *London*, and 285 from the *Land's End*, *Cornwall*, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 51. 5. is one of the Cinque-Ports, which was formerly bound to find 21 Ships for War. It lies in the Lathe of *St. Augustine*, under a Ridge of Hills somewhat like a Semicircle, and had once 7 Churches, tho' but 2 remain. It was formerly walled, and had 9 Gates; and the Passage hence to *France* being the nearest of any Port in *England*, there was a Law that none should take Passage to it but from hence. Its Situation is perfectly romantic, being in a great Valley, the only one about the Coast, where Water is admitted inwards of the Cliff, which is here dreadfully high. [See the Conclusion of this Article.] The *Watling-Street* enters it at *Big-gingate*, coming very strait from *Canterbury* over *Barham-Down*, where 'tis very perfect. 'Tis a large populous Place, and noted for its Tide-Harbour, and for being the Station of our Pacquet-boats, which go twice a Week to *France* and *Flanders*. In *Edward the Confessor's* Days, it was incorporated by the Stile of Mayor and Commonalty, & the Townsmen were call'd Burgesses. From these the Mayor chose Assistants for his Year, who, being sworn to faithful Service, were therefore call'd *Jurats*, which Name and Office is now common to all the Cinque Ports. The Members belonging to this Port are *Folkstone*, *Feverham*, *St. John's*, *St. Peter's*, *Birchington*, *Kingsdown*, and *Ringswold*. The Courts of Chancery, Admiralty, &c. relating to the Cinque Ports are kept here, as also a Custom-house and Victualling-Office. This consists of one Street, 1 m. long, very ill pav'd, with some Houses. One of the Streets is call'd *Snare-gate*, from the dreadful Rocks of Chalk that hang over it. Its chief Glory is its lofty Castle, on a neighbouring rugged steep Rock, which in the *Saxon* Times was reckon'd the Lock and Key of the whole Realm of *England*; but 'tis too high to hurt any Ship at Sea, and by Land could not stand a formal Siege half a Day. The Area of this Fortification takes up 30 Acres. *Julius Cæsar* founded it, and *Claudius* finished it. When *William the Conqueror* had an Eye upon this Kingdom he made *Harold* swear to deliver up this Castle to him, with the Well which is 60 fath. deep, said to be the Work of *Julius Cæsar*. 'Tis call'd by the Name of *Mr. Watson's Cellar*. 'Tis round, large, and all lin'd to the Bottom with Freestone. The Water is drawn up by a Wheel, wherein Men walk; and it's a noble Piece of Antiquity. The Remains of the Royal Palace, the Chapel, Stables, and Offices here, shew the Whole to have been prodigious Grand, tho' now all decay'd except the Walls, which still hold very good. In a late (i. e. *Q. Anne's*) War with *France*, 1500 Prisoners were confin'd in the Castle at one Time. Here's a great Curiosity, a Brass Gun of excellent Workmanship, the longest in the World, being no less than 22 f. presented by the States of *Utrecht* to *Q. Elizabeth*, and is call'd her *Pocket-Pistol*. It requires 15 lb. of Powder; and 'tis said 'twill throw a Ball 7 m. Here are 2 very old Keys, and a *Chinese* Brass Trumpet like a Horn, which they pretend has been kept here ever since *Julius Cæsar*, --- tho' it seems to be the Ensign of Authority belonging to the Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports. One Part of the Fortification is a circular Work, in which stands an old Church, said to have been built by *Lucius*, the 1st Christian King in *Britain*, out of some of the *Roman* Ruins. 'Tis in Form of a Cross, with a square Tower in Middle. But the Stone Windows are more modern. The greatest Curiosity is the *Roman* Pharos, or Watch-tower, at the W. End of it, wherein was a Ring of Bells, which *Sir George Rook* got remov'd to *Portsmouth*. In this Castle also were antiently many Things remarkable, viz. (besides *Cæsar's* Tower, of excellent Workmanship) what was call'd *King Arthur's* great Hall, with a fair Entry, great Casks of Wine as thick as Treacle thro' Age, Salt petrefied, Cross-bows, Long Bows, and Arrows of such Bigness as not to be used by Men of these later Ages. On another Rock, over against the Castle, and almost as high, are Remains of another old Watch-tower, call'd *Bredenstone*, and by the Vulgar *Devil's Drop*, from the Strength of the Mortar. Here the Constable of the Castle is sworn. *Q. Elizabeth*, on Complaint of the great Decay of this important Fortrefs and Harbour, (which *K. Henry* had endeavour'd to restore, by repairing one of the Piers, at the Expence of 60,000*l.* in vain) got her Parliament to give such Relief as that the

Harbour was made navigable for Ships of some 100 Tuns, whereas it was before so choak'd up there was not 4 f. Water. But, tho' the Parliament in *King William's* Reign gave 10,000*l.* to improve it, 'tis now but a poor Harbour, fit but for small Ships at High-water. The Mayor of this Town is chosen yearly, *September* 9. Afternoon, in *St. Mary's* Church; as he antiently was in *St. Peter's*. Soon after the Conquest great Part of it was destroy'd by Fire; and it had not been long rebuilt but, in the Days of *K. Edward I.* great Part of it was treacherously burnt by the *French*, who landed here in the Night, even while 2 Cardinals were treating of a Peace between *England* and *France*; which Misfortunes it never recover'd from, before the Haven began to decay. The Ships which carry Freight from *Virginia* and *New-York* to *Holland* generally come hither, unlade their Goods, enter them with and shew them to the Custom-house Officers, pay the Duties; and then enter them again by Certificate, reload them, draw back the Duty by Debenture, and then proceed for *Holland*. When *Dover* was in Height of Prosperity it had 21 Wards, of which each furnish'd a Ship of War, and maintain'd it 40 Days at its own Expence: In Consideration of which each Ward had a licensed Packet-boat; and the Fare was, according to the Tower Records, thus settled in the Reign of *K. Richard II.* viz. for a single Person in Summer 6*d.* in Winter 1*s.*; for a Horse in Summer 1*s.* 6*d.* in Winter 2*s.* This Town long gave Title of Earl, as it does now of Duke. Market Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs *August* 24. *September* 21. *November* 11. for 9 Days. Members of Parliament 2, still'd Barons of the Cinque Ports. We cannot leave this Place without taking Notice, that the broad Beach, which lies at the Mouth of the Haven, and was the Harbour in *Cæsar's* Time, is very delightful, as the Sight of the Bottom from the adjacent Cliffs is dreadful. This Prospect is by our inimitable and unrivall'd *Shakespeare* (in his affecting Tragedy of *K. Lear*) drawn with such proper Incidents, that (as a very ingenious Author well concludes) whoever can read it without growing giddy must have a good Head, or a very bad one.

'Come on, Sir, here's the Place: Stand still! How fearful

'And dizzy 'tis to cast one's Eyes so low!

'The Crows and Choughs that wing the midway Air

'Show scarce as grofs as Beetles. Half Way down

'Hangs one that gathers Samphire. Dreadful Trade!

'Methinks he seems no bigger than his Head.

'The Fishermen that walk upon the Beach

'Appear like Mice, and yond' tall anchoring Bark

'Diminish'd to her Boat; her Boat a Buoy

'Almost too small for Sight. The murmuring Surge

'(That on the unnumber'd idle Pebble beats)

'Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more

'Left my Brain turn.

DOVER in *Pensylvania*. See KENT County.

DOVERCOURT, in *Essex*, is the Mother Church of *Harwich*.

DOUGLAS, a Port Town on the Coast of the *Isle of Man*, equally distant from the *English*, *Scotch*, & *Irish* Shores. W. lon. 4. 25. lat. 54. 7. has the best Harbour in the Island, and is the most frequented by the Foreign Traders, who bring Bay Salt, and carry back Leather, Wool, and salt Beef. The Houses are very uniform, 3 Stories high, and cover'd with Tiles.

DOUGLAS-House. See ABERCORN.

DOURDAN, in the Province of *Hurepoix*, in the *Isle of France*, is situate on the little River *Orge*, 2 or 3 leag. fr. *Estampes* to W. It has an antient Castle, and is the Seat of a Royal Bailiwick and an Election, the District of which produces a great deal of Corn. Here are 2 Parish Churches, Nunnery, and Hospital, and without the City a Priory. They knit great Quantities of Silk and Woollen Hose.

DOURLACH. See DURLACH.

DOURLENS, in the *Amienois*, *Middle Picardy*, *France*, is situate on the River *Anthie*, near the Borders of *Artois*, 6 leag. fr. *Amiens* to N. and 7 fr. *Arras* to S. W.; E. lon. 2. 22. lat. 50. 12. It is strong, and divided into Upper and Lower City, and was reckon'd one of the Bulwarks of *Picardy* before the *French* conquer'd *Artois*. It's Seat of a Provostship, has 3 Parishes, an Abbey of Maidens, and an Hospital for Sick.

DOWARD-HILL, *Herefordshire*, in the S. Borders of it, in the Parish of *Whitchurch*, where, in digging for Iron-Ore and Lime-Stone, broad Arrow Heads and Gigantic Bones have been found. By the Ditches there it's supposed to have been a Fortification.

DOWN County, in the Province of *Ulster*, *Ireland*, is in *Latin* call'd *Dunum*, which signifies a Hill, or hilly Country,

try, from the many Hills in most Parts of it. Its other Names are *Ullagh, Ulidia, & Ullagh*. And *John de Courcey*, who conquer'd it in 1177, was stiled Prince and Conqueror of *Ulidia*, or *Ullagh*. 'Tis bounded on E. and S. by *St. George's Channel*, W. by the County of *Armagh*, and N. by the County of *Antrim*. It lies opposite to the *Isle of Man*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*, and the N. Part of it fronts the *Mull of Galway* in *Scotland*, which is visible from it at about 5 leag. Distance. It's about 44 *English* m. long, upwards of 50 broad, and divided into 7 Baronies, *Lecale, Ards, Castlereagh, Kinelearty* and *Dufferin*, upper *Eveagh*, lower *Eveagh*, and *Newry* and *Mourne*; containing 344,658 *Irish* Plantation Acres (558,289 *English* Acres), 19270 Houses, 72 Parishes, and sends 14 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the County, and 12 for these 6 Boroughs, *Downpatrick, Newry, Newtown, Killeleagh, Bangor, Hillsborough*.

DOWNHAM, in *Norfolk*, 5 m. fr. *Seeby*, 10 S. of *Lynn*, 33 W. of *Norwich*, and 89 fr. *London*, E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 40. has its Name from its billy Situation, tho' the common Name is *Downham-Market*, from its being a Market, which is on Saturday, and of so antient a Date that 'twas confirm'd by *Edward the Confessor*. Here every Monday Morning 1000, sometimes 2000, Firkins of Butter are bought & sent up the River *Ouse* to *Cambridge*, from whence 'tis convey'd to *London* in the *Cambridge* Waggon, and gets the Name of *Cambridge Butter*, tho' very little of it is the Produce of that County. It has an ugly Bridge over the *Great-Ouse*, where it crosses from out of *Marshland-Ouse*, & is a Port for Barges. Fair June 22.

DOWNHAM, a Village in *Cambridgeshire*, remarkable for the Seat of the Bp. of *Ely* there, with a Park adjoining.

DOWN-PATRICK, (i. e. *Patrick's Mount*) in the above County of *Down*, was also call'd *Dundaletghlass*, and more antiently *Aras-Keltair*, and *Rath-Keltair Mic-Duach*, which signifies the Fortification of Keltair the Son of Duach. 'Twas reckon'd one of the most antient Towns in the Kingdom. It's a Market-Town and Bishopric, erected in the 5th Century by *St. Patrick*, and is now united to the See of *C Connor*. Within 200 Paces of the Town, on an Ascent of a Hill, are the Ruins of an old Cathedral, remarkable for one Tomb containing *St. Patrick* its Founder, *St. Bridgit*, and *St. Columb*. But this Church and Monument were destroy'd by *Leonard Lord Grey*, Lord-Deputy, 1538. The Church had been long before miserably harrafs'd and destroy'd by *Edward Bruce*, 1316, who caused himself to be crown'd King of *Ireland*. Antiently 4 Religious Houses were in and near this Town besides the Cathedral. This Town, which lies on a Branch of *Lough-Coin* to S. now call'd the Lake of *Strangford*, is adorn'd with several handsome Publick Buildings: The Parish Church lately rebuilt, Session-house, Diocese-house, Alms-house for old and decay'd Protestants, and an *English* School for 40 Children, who are cloathed and educated in the Protestant Religion, Alms-house for 3 Clergymens Widows with good Gardens, and 20 l. a Year for each; a Barrack for a Troop of Dragoons, and a large Market-house. This Place gives Title of Viscount to the *Darweny* Family. Here's Variety of fine Prospects from the Sea, or S. Branch of *Strangford* Lake. Amongst these Hills and many Islands are Flights of Swans and other Waterfowl; and the Lough abounds with good Salmon, Mullet, and other Sea-Fish. Over a Branch of it, on the Road to *Killeleagh* and *Saint-Field*, is a handsome Stone Bridge of 6 Arches; and the River *Anacloy* falls into it S. W. of it. About 1 m. from Town is *St. Patrick's Well*, to which at certain Seasons of the Year many thousand superstitious People resort, some in Expectation of receiving Benefit from the blessed Water, others to perform Pennance enjoined by the Priests.

DOWNS. Near the Coast of *Deal* in *Kent* is the famous Road for Shipping, so well known over the Trading World by the Name of **THE DOWNS**, and where almost all Ships which arrive from Abroad for *London*, or go from it to Foreign Parts, and pass the Channel, generally stop, the homeward bound to dispatch Letters, send their Merchants and Friends the good News of their Arrival, and set their Passengers ashore at *Deal*, & the Outward bound to take in fresh Provisions, receive their last Orders, Letters, Farewells from Owners, Friends, &c. Sometimes indeed, when the Wind presents fair, Ships pass thro' at once without coming to an Anchor; not being obliged to stop, but for Convenience. The *Downs* would be a very wild and dangerous Road for Ships were it not for the *South-Foreland*, a Head of Land forming the East Point of the *Kentish* Shore, and is called the *South*, as its Situation respects the *North-Foreland*; and which breaks the Sea off, which would otherwise come

rolling up from the West, to the Flats, or Bank of Sands, which for three Leagues together, and at about a League, or League and half Distance, run parallel with the Shore, and are dry at low Water; so that these two, breaking all the Force of the Sea, on the East, South, and South-West, make the *Downs* accounted a very good Road. And yet on some particular Winds, and especially if they overblow, the *Downs* prove such a wild Road, that Ships are driven from their Anchors, and often run on Shore, or are forced on the said Sands, or into *Sandwich-Bay*, or *Ramsgate-Pier*, in great Distress; this is particularly when the Wind blows hard at South-East, or East-by-North, or East, North East, and some other Points; and terrible Havock has been made in the *Downs* at such Times. In the Great Storm which happened on the 27th of November, 1703, a great Part of the Royal Navy was come into the *Downs*, in their Way to *Chatham*, to be laid up. Five of the largest Ships had the good Fortune to push thro' the *Downs* the Day before, finding the Wind then blew very hard, and were come to an Anchor at the *Gunfleet*; and had they but one fair Day more, they had been all safe at the *Nore*, or in the River *Medway* at *Black-Stakes*. There remained in the *Downs* about 12 Sail, when this terrible Storm began, at which Time *England* may be said to have received the greatest Loss that ever happened to her Royal Navy at one Time, either by foul Weather, by Enemies, or any Accident whatsoever. Of which the following is a short Account. 'The *Nor-thumberland*, a Third Rate, carrying 70 Guns, and 353 Men; the *Restoration*, a Second Rate, carrying 76 Guns, and 386 Men; the *Sterling Castle*, a Second Rate, carrying 80 Guns, and 400 Men, but had only 349 Men on board; and the *Mary*, a Third Rate, of 64 Guns, having 273 Men on Board. These were all lost, with all their Men, except one Man out of the *Mary*, and 70 Men out of the *Sterling-Castle*, who were taken up by the Boats from *Deal*. All this was besides the Loss of Merchant-Ships, which was exceeding great, not only here, but in almost all the Ports in the South and West of *England*, and also in *Ireland*.'

DOWNTON, alias *Donketon*, or *Dunckton*, in *Wilts*, 5 m. S. of *Salisbury*, 84 from *London*, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 51. 5. is an antient Borough Town by Prescription, governed by a Mayor chose yearly at the Court-Leet of *Sir James Asbe*, Lord of the Manor, under the Bishop of *Winchester*, and sends 2 Members to Parliament. 'Tis pleasantly situate on the *Avon*. Here was the Seat of that Hero *Beauvois* of *Southampton*, and this was the Birth-place of *Sir Walter Raleigh's* Elder Brother, and Author of *Reliquiae Raleighanae*.

DOWRE, in *Herefordshire*, on the River *Droyer*, between the *Golden-Vale* and *Monmouthshire*, had formerly an Abbey, and has now a Charity School.

DRACONTIA, an Island on the Coast of *Africa Propria*, to N. of *Hippo Diarrhytus*, according to *Ptolemy*. Two little flat contiguous Islands call'd the *Cani*, not far from *Cape Blanco*, seem at this Day to bid fair for the same Situation that he assigns to his *Insula Dracontia*.

DRACOTT, *Warwickshire*, lies on the W. Side of *Dun-church*.

DRACOTT, *Staffordshire*, between *Cheadle* and *Uttoxeter*. In its Church-yard is 1 of the pyramidal Stones which the *Danes* used to set up over the Graves of Great Men.

DRACANON, a City of *Icaria*.

DRAGOBUSA, in the Palatinate of *Smolensko*, in *W. Moscow*, is situate on the River *Niepper*, and about 15 leag. from *Smolensko*.

DRAGONERA. See **FERMENTERA** and **MAJOR-CA**.

DRAKE'S PORT, in *California*, once so call'd because *Sir Francis Drake* landed there in 1578, and took Possession of *California* for *Q. Elizabeth*, by Name of *New Albion*; the King of the Country actually investing him with its Sovereignty, and presenting him with his own Crown of beautiful Feathers; and the People, thinking the *English* (like as *Shakespeare's Caliban* is made to do by the Drunken Sailors on his *Inchanted Island*) to be more than Men, began to sacrifice to them; — but were by *Sir Francis*, &c. restrain'd.

DRAKENEDGE, a Hamlet originally in *Nether-Whitacre*, *Worcestershire*.

DRAKENSTEIN Colony, in that Part of *Casreria* call'd The Country of the *HOTTENTOTS*, lies to E. of *Stellenbosch*. This Colony 1st began in 1675, under the Government of *Simon Vander Stel*. Great Number of French Protestants, in that Time of Persecution in *France*, having taken Sanctuary in *Holland*, the States General recommended them to the Care of their *East India* Company, judging

the Refugees might do well at the *Cape of Good Hope*. Numbers of 'em with their Families were transported thither at the Company's Expence; and there being at that Time no Room left for Planters in the Colonies near the *Cape* and at *Stellenbosch*, the Government granted 'em Lands in *Drakenstein*, where accordingly they all settled. But the Refugees were not the 1st Settlers there. Certain Artificers, &c. whose Times were out in the Company's Service, had already planted several Tracts of it: And several others before the Arrival of the *French* had also made good Beginnings there. But the much greater Part of the present Inhabitants are of *French* Descent, and several of *German* Extraction. This Colony is as large as all the *Europe Low Countries*; Yet there's as yet neither Village nor Council-house. The Farms and Houses are mostly at considerable Distance from one another; and all the Publick Buildings are a Church and a Water-Mill, the former nearly in the Middle of the Colony, about 14 *German m.* or about 56 *English m.* from the *Cape* to N. E.

DRAMANET, in the Kingdom of *Galam* in *Guinea*, *Negroland*, is situate on the River *Sanaga*, about 5 leag. above *Tafalifga*. 'Tis a large and populous Village, with about 4000 Inhabitants, most of whom are *Marabouts* (or *Mohammedan Teachers*), with whom it is easy to trade, and who are as honest as any Negroes of their Religion. They go and trade as far as the Kingdom of *Tombuto*, according to their Reckoning 500 m. It is from thence they get the Gold which they sell to the *French*. But they carry the greatest Part to the *English* on the River *Gambia*. The *French* had once a Fort at *Dramanet*; but were obliged to leave it in *December 1702*. by the Insurrection of the Negroes.

DRANGIANA, a Province of antient *Persia*, bounded on S. by *Gedrosia*, E. by *Arachosia*, N. by *Aria*, W. by *Carmania* the desert, derived its Name, as some say, from the River *Drangius*, and by the modern *Persians* is called *Sicistan*. It was antiently peopled by the *Darandæ* and the *Batrii*. *Ptolemy* reckoned 10 considerable Cities in this Province, the most famous of which were *Ariaspe* and *Prophthasia*. The Towns now of Note are *Sistan*, (supposed by some to be the antient City last mention'd) *Chalak*, and *Kets*. Some Authors speak of a certain Valley in it call'd *Mulebet*, improv'd by a Prince call'd *Aladin* into a Paradise, for very bad Purposes, as will by and by be shewn. *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pliny*, agree in calling this Province *Drangiana*. *Diodorus* calls it *Drangina* and its Inhabitants *Drangi*. A Ridge of Mountains, the chief of which is call'd *Bagous*, runs thro' this Country; and from thence some have fancied that there ran a River call'd (as above said) *Drangius*, from whence this Country took its Name. But of this is no Certainty. The Province is not large, and every where hilly, far from abounding with any rich Commodities, and therefore never very famous either in antient or modern Times; and is chiefly so at present from its being reported to have been the Birth-place of *Rustan*, the celebrated Hero of *Oriental Romances*. As to the Valley of *Mulebet*, its History runs thus: *Aladin*, a petty Prince, caused it to be adorn'd in the most elegant Manner he could contrive, furnishing it especially with airy Pavilions, fine Women, rich Sherbets, and delicate Provisions. He then shut up its Entrance with a strong Fort. And when he had any dangerous Exploit to be perform'd (for he was a kind of Free-booter) he chose out some strong able Youngman, and having first got him to drink to such a Degree as to lose his Senses, he caus'd him in that Condition to be removed into this Paradise of his, where having suffer'd him to remain 2 or 3 Days, he then directed his being lulled asleep in the same Manner, and so carried home to his own House: Then, under Promise of sending him for ever to dwell in that delicious *Paradise*, the Joys of which he had but just tasted, he drew the deluded Wretch to perpetrate the most barbarous and bloody Fact that could be thought of. — We could, without wresting, draw much of a Parallel in certain People at this Day, nearer home.

DRAVE, a large navigable River, which rises in the Archbishopric of *Salzburg*, *Germany*, runs S. E. thro' *Styria*, and continues its Course S. E. divides *Hungary* from *Sclavonia*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Esseck*. See *CARINTHIA*, *STYRIA*, &c.

DRAWDIKES, on the *Piſts-Wall*, between *Stanwicke* and *Ravcliff*, in *Cumberland*. Here's a *Roman Altar* inscribed.

DRAX, by the *Ouse*, a little to S. E. of *Barnesley*, in the W. Riding *Yorkshire*. Here was antiently a Castle and a Monastery.

DRAYCOT, between *Pewsey* and *Martensall-Hill*, *Wiltshire*.

DRAYTON, in *Shropshire*, 14 m. N. E. of *Shrewsbury*, 149 from *London*, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 52. 50. has a Market Wednesday, and Fairs the Wednesday before *Palm-Sunday*, and on *October 13*. This Town is suppos'd by some Antiquaries the *Caer-Darithou*, which *Ninnius* mentions among the 20 Cities of antient *Britain*, which *Henry of Huntingdon* calls *Draiton*. 'Tis memorable for the Battle fought near it, upon *Bloré Heath*, between the Adherents to the *York* and *Lancastrian* Title to the Crown; in the 37th of King *Henry VI.* *Nevil Earl of Salisbury* being the Leader of the *York Party*, and *James Lord Audley* of the *Lancastrians*, the 1st having but about 5000 Men, and the latter 10000, and those mostly *Cheeshire-Men*; yet the smaller Party prov'd victorious; and thenceforth the Duke of *York* aim'd at obtaining the Crown.

DRAYTON-BASSET, near *Tamworth*, in *Staffordshire*, had formerly a Nunnery.

DRAYTON-WEST, near *Cowley* in *Middlesex*.

DREPANE, or *Drepanum*, a Town of *Bithynia*, spoke of by *Livy*, *Florus*, &c. stood on the *Propontis*, now the Sea of *Marmora*. *Constantine* made it a City, and new named it *Helenopolis*, from that of *Helena* his Mother. He did this Honour to it out of Respect to the holy Martyr *Lucianus*, who had suffer'd under *Maximin* in 312, and was interred there. N. B. *Constantine* also gave the same Name of *Helenopolis* to a City of *Palestine*.

DREPANUM, antiently a City of *Sicily*, now called *Trapani*, antiently a famous Mart, with a safe Harbour, was so called from the Greek Word *drepanos*, a Scythe, such being the Shape of the Shore on which it stood. It was inclos'd with strong Walls, and fortified by *Hamilcar*. See *ERYX*.

DRESDEN, in Latin *Dresda*, is a large City on the *Elbe*, the Metropolis of the Marquisate of *Misnia*, and indeed of all *Saxony*, and the Seat of the Elector, 12 m. S. E. of *Meissen*, 25 N. of *Bohemia*, 40 E. of *Leipsic*, 56 S. E. of *Wittenberg*, 85 S. of *Berlin*, 67 N. of *Prague*, and 210 N. W. of *Vienna*; E. lon. 13. 49. lat. 51. 8. The Name is supposed deriv'd from three Lakes in the Neighbourhood, which in the Country Language are call'd *Dreyen-seen*. This City both for its Situation and Structure is one of the finest in all *Germany*. 'Twas possess'd by the Bishops of *Meissen* from 952 to 1274, when one of them sold it to the Marquis of *Misnia*. *Charlemagne* first fortified it, since whom the Works have been so augmented by the Dukes and Electors of *Saxony*, that 'tis now a very strong Place; and 'tis notable that this was the only Place which was not reduced by *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*, when he laid *Saxony* under Contribution, in 1706. For here the Elector, then King of *Poland*, residing, determin'd to defend it to the last Extremity. Nor is it less remarkable that the said (sort of *Quixotic*) King romantically ventur'd to come hither in Person, in a Kind of Bravery, to take Leave of His *Polish Majesty*, after he had drain'd his Hereditary Country of all its Treasure. Nor did the latter think fit to detain his Person, but let him return peaceably to his Camp. — But to proceed in describing the Place. The Bastions are faced with Stone, and in some Places 'tis defended by a double Ditch. Its Houses, all built of Freestone, are high and substantial, the Streets broad, strait, well paved, neat, and at Night well lighted. The chief Church, which was the Cathedral, is a very fair Structure. In the City are great Squares, and the Whole is so well laid out that it may be ranked amongst the finest in the World. Its stately Stone Bridge over the *Elbe*, of 17 Arches, divides it into the old and new Towns, and is scarce parallel'd for Length, Curiosity, and Substance; it being adorn'd with Barriers of Stone well wrought, and an Equestrian Statue of the present Elector (1752). At the Entrance of the new *Dresden* is a great Fabrick, which the late Elector bought of his Prime Minister the Marquis *de Fleming*, and call'd *The Palace of the Indies*, or *Holland House*, because all the Rooms, 3 Stories, are so many Closets of *Japan* and *China Wares*: So that it has been question'd whether all the Warehouses in *Amsterdam* put together could furnish such a Quantity of uncommon Porcellane as is here kept, it having been valued at 1,000,000 Crowns: For the Household Goods are all *Indian*; and there's one Set of Furniture scarce to be parallel'd, which consists of Feathers of various Colours, all natural, but inlaid with so much Art, that it might be taken for a fine flower'd Sattin. A very pleasant Garden belongs to this magnificent Palace, which runs down to the *Elbe*, and is adorn'd with Statues of white Marble, which were purchased for the late Elector at *Rome*, besides 2 noble Obelisks, and 2 very fine Fountains. Near the *Palace of the Indies* stands a magnificent Structure, built by

by the States of *Saxony*, for maintaining 2 Companies of Cadets, all Gentlemen of the Country, who are here instructed in all the Sciences fit for Persons of Quality. In the same Street is an Amphitheatre for Battles of Lions, Tigers, Bears, and all the fiercest Wild Beasts from all the 4 Quarters of the World, of which great Numbers are kept for the Purpose. Here's also a Hunting-house, where Bears are kept, with Fountains and Ponds in which they wash, and ragged Posts around by which they climb up to Scaffolds on the Top, where they dry themselves. Here's a Place call'd the *Horn-Gallery*, which has several Apartments, well painted with all Sorts of Hunting of Wild Beasts and Fowls. In the *old Town's* a large Castle, and some of the Fortifications still to be seen which were made by *Charlemagne*. In this Quarter stood also that call'd the *Prince's Palace*, which was formerly a very fine Building; but all of it has been consum'd by Fire, except one Part, which has very fine Apartments, nobly furnish'd and accommodated by the Elector to the modern Taste; but they belong to only the Elector and Electores; for the Electoral Prince and Princess live in a separate Palace, which communicates with it by Galleries, where the Rooms are somewhat too small, but perfectly well disposed, adorn'd with fine Paintings, and most richly furnish'd. The Elector's Palace, or Castle, joins to the Bridge, at the Entrance of the *new Town*. It's an ancient Structure, and makes so mean an Appearance, that 'tis said, the late King, had he liv'd, purpos'd to pull it down, having set apart 8,000,000 Crowns to build a new one. But the Inside has noble Apartments splendidly furnish'd. Its great Gallery contains antique Busts, Vessels, Pictures, and several other Curiosities. A spacious Hall is adorn'd with fine Draughts of Cities, Pictures of Giants, and the Habits of many Nations. Here are divers large Chambers full of a surprizing Collection of Rarities, and the greatest Curiosities both of Art and Nature, especially Pictures of immense Value, and wonderful Performances in Clockwork. In this Palace are 2 Chapels, one for *Roman Catholics*, one for the *Lutherans*. The first was a Theatre for Opera's, but the late Elector turn'd it into a Chapel, on Account of the Marriage of his Son (the present Elector) with the Eldest Daughter of the late Emperor *Joseph*. The 2d, which was always the Chapel of the Protestant Electors of *Saxony*, he left for the Use of his Wife, who constantly adhered to that Religion. The Treasure of it is extremely rich, being Vessels, Chasubles, [i. e. *Priests Copes*] and other Moveables, of Gold and Silver, heretofore consecrated and given to it by the Electors. In this Palace is also the Regal Treasury, commonly call'd the *Grüne Gewölbe*, or the *green Vault*, of 3 arched Rooms, containing prodigious Riches, & shining all over with Gold and Precious Stones; so that 'tis one of the finest Places in the World. Here are several Sets of brilliant Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Sapphires, and other Precious Stones. Every Set's compleat, and consists of Buttons, Buckles, Loops for Hats, &c. Swords, Hangers, Sword-belts, Canes, Muffs, Snuff-boxes, Watches, Tweezer-cases, Pocket-books; in short, all the Jewels that can possibly be imagined, even to the very Furniture of a Horse: And they're ranged with admirable Nicety in Cases of Chrystal. Near this Palace is a very fine Garden, call'd *Zwinger-Garten*, which is reckon'd the *Thuileries* of *Dresden*, tho' not large enough to deserve the Name in that Respect. It's semicircled in Shape of a Horse-shoe, with magnificent Buildings of Freestone, that form Arches, over which runs an open Gallery which unites 3 large Pavilions, and has Balustrades adorn'd with Statues. In the middlemost is a fine Grotto; and here are Green-houses for Orange-trees, &c. The upper Story contains a very beautiful Saloon, faced with Marble, with gilded Ornaments. The Cieling is magnificent, the Windows of large Plate-glass, and the rest of the Building, which joins to this Garden, is of the same Magnificence; but seems a little too much encumber'd with Coverings of the *Gothic* Taste. Next to the Garden there's nothing finer to be seen here than the Elector's Stables and Riding-houses. Here's a great Number of exceeding fine Horses, of all Sorts of the rarest Breeds, which have Iron Racks and Copper Mangers. There's a curious Fountain and Pond near, surrounded with Balusters, for the Horses to water and wash; and before the Stables is a long arched Walk, painted with curious Horses; over which is a Gallery with the Pictures of all the Dukes, &c. of *Saxony* in their Robes and military Habits; particularly the 2 Generals *Hengist* and *Horsa*, under whom the *Saxons* invaded *England*, are here depicted after the romantic Manner they are described by our Monkish Historians. In the Chambers over the Stables are rich Harnesses

and other sumptuous Equipages, many of the *Turkish* Mode, plated with massy Silver, and adorn'd with Precious Stones. Here are likewise a great many Curiosities; particularly a Gun which discharges 40 times successively without Intermission; a Silver Equestrian Statue, which, moved by a Spring, carries a Cup of Wine, &c. The Arsenal has great Quantities of all Sorts of Arms, several Suits of Armour and Coats of Mail, Silver and Steel, that were used by the Electors in War; with Representations of *Turkish* & *Hungarian* Parties of Horse and Foot, with the Commanders at their Head, and so contrived as to turn round. There are 5 or 6 Houses call'd *Hotels*, which in *Italy* would pass for Palaces: But that call'd *Hotel de Hoym* from its present Owner (who is the 4th in 6 Years Time) is reckon'd the most considerable. The Suburbs are very extensive; but have no Buildings of Consequence, except the Palace in the Elector's great Garden, and that call'd the *Turkish Palace* from being furnish'd entirely after the *Turkish* Manner. The late Elector had other Seats. The present has built a very handsome one at *Warmstorf*, or *Hubertsburg*, 5 m. from *Leipsick*, where he hunts in Spring and Autumn. Within 3 m. of the City is a Bed or Quarry of Stones, which, according to the Description, somewhat resemble the *Giants Causeway* which we have given Account of in our Article ANTRIM. They rise about 7 Ells above-ground, represent Columns with several Corners, and are so joined as if done by Art. They have from 4 to 7 Columns apiece, are smooth on the Outside, look as if they were mix'd with Iron, are very weighty, and hard as Adamant. The People of *Dresden* contend with those of *Halle* for speaking the best *High Dutch*. It has been observ'd of them in the general, There are none more devoted to Pleasures, Plays, Masquerades, Balls, Feasts, Running at the Ring, Races on Sleds, Tournaments, Hunting-matches, &c. of all which they have abundance, except when the Elector is in *Poland*: And then Foreigners complain they've but a melancholy Time for want of Company, as well as the usual Entertainment; because nobody keeps open House, and they are all select Societies to which 'tis difficult to gain Admittance: But when the Elector is here, the People partake in most of the Pleasures of his Court, the Generality of the Entertainments which he gives being publick; so that Plays and Masquerades are free for all People of Fashion, without any thing to pay. The *Citizens Wives* are said to be more sociable here than in any Town of *Germany*, and fondly give themselves the *Airs* of *Quality*, especially in the Article of Dress, a Luxury which has infected the *Wives* of the *Mechanicks*, and even of the *Livery-gentry*, to such a Degree, that Baron de *Pollnitz* tells us, were a Stranger to come hither on a *Sunday*, or *Holiday*, he'd think that here was the Devil-and-all of Money.

DREUX, in the Province of *Vexin, Francois*, in the *Isle of France*, is situate on the little River *Blaise*, at the Foot of a Hill, on Top of which are the Ruins of an old Castle, about 6 leag. fr. *Chartres* to N. and 13 or 14 fr. *Paris* W.; W. lon. 1. 25. lat. 48. 45. 'Tis reckon'd one of the most antient Cities of *Gaul*, and to have given Name to, or borrow'd it from, the *Druids*. It has 2 Parish Churches, in 1 of which Divine Service is perform'd by 12 Canons. 'Tis Seat of a Royal Bailiwick, Election, is a Granary for Salt, Court of Justice in Eyre, and a particular Court which inspects over Manufactories in, & 7 or 8 leag. from, it. The Woollen Cloths here made clothe the Army. In Peace they send to *Rouen*, and thence to *Holland* and *England*, Corn & Wine of its Neighbourhood. This City is famous for the Battle fought near it December 18. 1562, between the *Roman Catholic* Army commanded by the Constable de *Montmorency*, Marshal de *St. Andre*, and the Duke of *Guise*, and the Protestants under the Prince of *Condé*, Admiral *Coligni*, and his Brother d' *Andelot*, wherein the Protestants were routed, and the Prince of *Condé* taken Prisoner.

DRIESSEN, or *Dresen*, in the *New-March, Brandenburg*, is a Town with a Fortrefs reckon'd impregnable, near the *Polish* Frontier, at the Conflux of the *Netze* and the *Trage*, 80 m. N. E. of *Berlin*. On the *Polish* Side it's defended by a large Marsh, which reaches almost a Musquet-shot from the Town; and its 2 Rivers part at the Entrance of the Place, and inclose it. The Fortification is a regular Pentagon, with Ditches.

DRIFFIELD, to the S. E. of *Cirencester, Gloucestershire*.

DRINO, a Port Town of *Turky*, situate on a Bay of the *Gulph of Venice*, to which it gives Name, 60 m. S. E. of *Ragusa*, E. lon. 20. lat. 42.

DRIONS Streights are between *Sumatra* and the *Isle of Lingen*, which Ships generally pass from *Malacca* to *Batavia*. See PATTAPAN. DROE

DROE and NIFFO, are 2 Villages between *Wappo* and *Grand Sefiro*, on the *Malaguetto Coast*, *S. Guinea*. They produce abundance of *Maniguetto* [or *Pepper*], and so cheap that *Barbot* says he purchased at *Droe* 350 lb. wt. for but 1 Bar of Iron.

DROFFIELD, *Great and Little*, near *Kilham*, *E. Riding, Yorkshire*, in the Road from *Beverley*. The River *Hull* rises between them, which passes to the *Humber*.

DROGHEDA, or *Tredgab*, is the chief Town of the County of *Louth*, Province of *Leinster, Ireland*, situate on a Bank of its own Name, 5 m. W. of the *Irish Channel*, 7 fr. *Dundalk* and *Dualdere*, 20 fr. *Dublin*, and 12 fr. *Atherdee*, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 53. 45. It was honoured with a Mint and other Privileges by *K. Edward II. of England*, and has a Market, a Fair, and a good Harbour, but difficult of Entrance, and requires Pilots. The Town's old, nor very well built, but strong and populous, and has some Trade. 'Tis divided into 2 Parts by the *Boyn*, which are joined again by a good Bridge, from whence *Sir James Ware* denominates this Place *Pontana*. They've a good Trade here to the N. Parts of *England*, and are supply'd with a great Quantity of Coals from *Whitehaven*, which they again send by Land to all the Country round, as well as up the *Boyn*. By a Parliament here in 1365, an Academy was erected and endow'd with the Privileges of the University of *Oxford*; but it soon expir'd. It gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Moor*. It was bravely defended against the Rebels in 1641, by the present Lord's Noble Ancestor & *Sir Henry Tichburn*. After Cessation of Arms with the Rebels, 'twas taken by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Earl of *Inchequin*; but retaken by *Cromwell* in 1649, after a Storm and a stout Resistance, in which above 4000 Men found in Arms were put to the Sword. 'Twas garrison'd by King *James II.* in 1689, but surrender'd to King *William* after his Victory at the *Boyn*.

DROITWICH, or *Durtwich*, in *Worcestershire*, on the River *Salway*, (for making which navigable, together with the neighbouring *Stour*, an Act of Parliament was obtained in the Reign of *K. Charles II.*) 5 m. fr. the *Severn*, 5 N. fr. *Worcester*, 6 fr. *Bewdley*, 95 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 52. 20. has its Name, as *Camden* says, from its wet and dirty Situation, as *Hyetus* in *Bæotia* is said to do from its dirty Soil. 'Tis noted for its Salt Springs; and is a Corporate Bailiwick, with about 400 Houses, and 4 Churches. It has been much enrich'd by its Salt-Works, which were made here even before the Conquest; and the Taxes annually paid for it hence to the Crown amount to about 50,000l. at the Rate of 3 s. 6 d. a Bushel. 'Tis made only from the Summer Solstice, for fear of overstocking the Market. The Proprietors of its Salt-pits are a Corporation, and none else can be a Burgefs here, to have a Vote in the Election of the 2 Members which it sends to Parliament. 'Tis govern'd by a Bailiff and Burgeffes. The Bailiff is a Justice of the *Quorum*, and a Justice of the Peace next Year. Its Recorder also is a Justice. Market Friday. Fairs Good-Friday. *St. Simon and Jude*, and *St. Thomas's Day*.

DROMORE, in the County of *Down*, Province of *Ulster, Ireland*, 4 m. fr. *Noyrab*, 16 fr. *Newry*, and 12 fr. *Belfast*, takes Name from its Situation, and signifies the Back of a great Hill, *Druim* importing the Side or Back, and *mor* great. 'Tis a Market Town and a Bishopric, of which the Cathedral was founded by *St. Coleman*, who flourish'd in Century 6. Here's a decent Church and Steeple, but no Revenue, &c. for Support of Cathedral Service; the Minister of the Parish, who is Treasurer of *Dromore*, discharging the Duties of it. The Diocese School is here kept, and near it 2 Acres are set apart for an *English* Protestant School, where poor Children are trained up in the Protestant Religion, & some of 'em set to work, 12 of 'em being clothed at the Parish Expence. The River *Lagan* divides the Town; at the End of which is a *Danilb* Mount, always green. The Circumference of it at the Base is about 630 f. its conic Height 80, the Diameter of the Top 60, with a large Battlement. 'Tis incircled with a Rampart between 80 and 90 f. over, having a strong Battlement and spacious Parapet. The Trench is between 10 and 12 f. wide, terminating on a Precipice, with 2 Arms embracing a square Fort about 100 f. Diameter, whose Rampart is 40 f. high, with a large Battlement. From the *Lagan* Water to the Fortification, upon the easiest Ascent of the Precipice, is a Cover'd-Way about 260 f. long, 7 wide, 9 deep. — There are many Linnen-weavers in and near this Town, & good Turberrys and Marle in many Places. The Turnpike Road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* passes here. Near it the 1st Protestant Blood was shed in the memorable Year 1688. See DUNGANNON.

DRONFIELD, *Derbyshire*, 4 m. W. of *Balfour*, 10 to E. of *Tidefwel*, 24 fr. *London*, stands among the Mountains at the Edge of the Peak, in so wholesome an Air that the Natives commonly live to a very great Age, and 'tis therefore so resorted to that it abounds with Gentry and fine Buildings. Besides a Charter School, here's a Free Grammar one. Here was a Chantry, which is now an Ale-house (where jovial Toppers oft still chant). Market Thursday: Fairs January 10. April 14. July 15. and September 1.

DRONTHEIM, *Trontheim*, or *Dronthem*, Prefectureship, (in Latin *Nidrosiana Præfectura*) is the largest of the 4 Governments in *Norway*. It lies along the Coast of the N. Sea, about 500 m. long from S. to N. It has the N. Sea W. the Government of *Wardbus* N. that of *Bergben* S. and on E. 'tis separated from *Sweden* by a long Ridge of Mountains. It extends from the 61st to 69th degr. lat. Its greatest Breadth from E. to W. is not above 120 m. and in many Places 'tis much less. The Country is mountainous; woody, cold, barren; so that the Towns are not very considerable. 'Tis divided into 2 Parts, the Government of *Drontheim* properly so called, (where is the City of that Name and 7 small Bailiwicks) and the Sub-Government of *Salten*, which contain 7 other finaller Districts or Valleys on the Sea-coast. This whole Province was yielded to the *Swedes* in 1658, but recovered by the King of *Denmark* by the Treaty of *Copenhagen* in 1660. The Valleys of *Nemendall*, *Heligeland*, *Frosten*, *Hinder*, *Hero*, and others, belong'd formerly to this Province, but were given up to the *Swedes* in 1645, together with the Province of *Jemmland*, or *Jemterland*. This whole Country is very thinly peopled, and not cultivated but along the Shore till within 25 or 30 m. from it.

DRONTHEIM, Capital of the foregoing, and formerly of all *Norway*, is sit. on the Coast of the N. Ocean, on a little Gulph at the Mouth of the *Nider* (from which 'twas formerly called *Nidrosia*), about 220 m. from *Bergben* to N. E.; E. lon. 10. 26. lat. 63. Its Harbour is pretty well frequented by small Vessels, tho' very incommodious for large ones; the Entrance being obstructed by Rocks. 'Twas once the Residence of the Kings of *Norway*; but, being only built with Timber, was several times burnt down, and is very much decay'd from its antient Splendor. It has neither Ditches nor Fortification, being only inclosed by a single Wall. Its Castle is not strong, and sustained but a few Days Siege when the Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1658. 'Tis the Seat of an Archbishop, the only 1 in *Norway*. The Cathedral was a stately Building, and reckon'd 1 of the most magnificent in the N. Countries; but it lies now in Ruins, destroyed by Fire in 1522. This Town has a pretty considerable Trade, consisting in small Mafts and Fir-deals. They also ship off here a large Quantity of Copper, the Mines of which are 18 or 20 m. from Town, near the Village of *Steckby*. Six m. from these is a Silver one belonging to the King. Other Merchandizes exported are Iron, Tar, Furs, Ashes, Goat-skins, &c. And they import Spices, Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, Cheese, Tobacco, coarse Cloths, and old Rixdollars. 'Tis Seat of the Governor of the Province, generally in the Castle. The Town is almost intirely surrounded by the Sea and the *Nider*, being joined to the Continent only by a small Neck of Land; & it's encompassed by high Mountains, which command it on every Side. The Country about is very barren, and even Wood so scarce that a little beyond the Town People are forced to use Fish-bones for Fuel, and for several Utensils.

DRUMBUGH-CASTLE, *Cumberland*, 6 m. fr. *Carlisle*, stands on the *Pitts-Wall*, near the River *Ellen*, in the Parish of *Boalness*, and was formerly a Roman Station, and some will have it to be the *Castra Exploratorum*; but the Distances will by no Means allow it.

DRUMLANERK, in the *Nithisdale* Part of *Dumfries-shire, Scotland*, 13 m. fr. *Dumfries*, 52 fr. *Edinburgh*, has a weekly Market, and gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Queensberry*, who has a noble large Palace here, with 28 Turrets, grand Avenues, Gardens, and Terrace-walks, besides a stately Stone Bridge over the River *Nith*. But, like a fine Picture in a Barn, or Statue in a Cellar, it stands on a Rock, in a coarse Country, environ'd on every Side with Mountains. 'Tis a square Building of fine Free-stone, and has Hanging-Gardens cut out of the Rock down to the River, with Water-works and Grottoes; and there's a vast Plantation of Oaks here 6 m. long.

DRURIA River, *Italy*, has its Rise in the *Alps*.

DRUSENHEIM, a Town of *Alsace*, on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, 4 m. S. E. of *Hagenau*, 2 S. W. of *Fort-Louis*, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 40.

DRUSIANA

DRUSIANA FOSSA, or THE CANAL OF DRUSUS, was one cut by him to convey the Waters of the *Rhine* into the *Sala*, now the *Sale*, and from thence thro' the Lake *Flevus* into the Ocean. It extended 8 m. from the present Village of *Ipsloort* to the Town of *Doeftburg*, and was very convenient for conveying Roman Troops by Water to the Countries of the *Friffii* and the *Chauci*. 'Twas this Convenience that put *Drusus* on such an Undertaking. By means of this new Canal the *Rhine* came to have 3 Branches, and to discharge itself into the Ocean by 3 separate and distinct Mouths, of which the Northern was called *Ostium Flevum*, the W. *Ostium Helium*, and the middle *Ostium Medium* or *Ostium Rheni*. *Cæsar*, in describing the Course of the *Rhine*, says, that it discharges itself into the Ocean by many Mouths; but he was therein mistaken, depending probably on the Accounts of others, or taking the Canals which were cut for draining the neighbouring Lands for Mouths of the *Rhine*. It was well known to the Geographers of his Time that the *Rhine* emptied itself into the Ocean by 2 Mouths only; for *Strabo*, who maintains this Opinion, confirms it with the Authority of *Asinius Pollio*, who was Contemporary with *Cæsar*. Hence *Virgil* gives the *Rhine* the Epithet of *bicornis*, or two-horned. By means of the Canal cut by *Drusus* between the N. Branch of the *Rhine* and the *Sala*, these 2 Rivers ran in 1 Channel to the Lake *Flevus*, and from thence emptied themselves into the Ocean. This was the Mouth called *Ostium Flevum*. *Tacitus*, and *Mela*, who wrote after *Drusus's* Time, mention only 2 Mouths, viz. the *Flevum* & the *Helium*, the middle 1 being very inconsiderable, and almost quite choaked up, after the Stream was by the *Fossa Drusiana* convey'd into the *Sala*.

DRUWIN, on the Ivory Coast, *Guinea*. The Coast fr. *Cape Palm* to *Druwin* bears E. and by N. and W. and by S. about 26 m. all high and flat Land. *Bosman*.

DRYOPIS, mention'd in our Article DORIS, was a Country situate in the Neighbourhood of the Mountains *Oeta* and *Parnassus*, and called so from *Dryope* the Daughter of *Eurypylos*, or, as the Poets feign, a Nymph ravished by *Apollo*; but more probably from *δρυς*, an Oak, and *οψ*, a Voice, from the great Quantity of Oaks that grew about the Mountains and the Rustling of their Leaves.

DRYPHIS, a Mountain of *Eubœa*, whereon was a famous Temple dedicated to *Diana*, there worshipped under the Name of *Dryphas*.

DUBIL, a Village in *Persia*, near the Coast of the *Caspian* Sea, which [according to the Account given us by *Crusius* and *Bruyman*, the *Holstein* Ambassadors in 1633.] had been so remarkably infamous for the Debauchery of its Inhabitants, that *Shah Abbas* extirpated them, and sent a new Colony to the Place. It is said of them, that they had Night Entertainments, where, having eaten and drank plentifully, the Candles were put out, and then every one join'd himself to the first Woman that he could lay his Hands on, perhaps his Mother, Sister, or Daughter; nor did the Women shun the Encounter. — [We have heard and read of some call'd Christians, viz. by the Denomination of Adamites, who have been so lost to Grace and Shame as to have such Night Meetings, and, which made it worse of their Side, sanctified their Beastliness with the Name of Devotion and Religion.] *Barclay*.

DUBLIN, or DEVELIN, County, in the Province of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, is wash'd on E. by the *Irish* Sea, has the County of *Kildare* on W. that of *E. Meath* and the River *Nanny* N. and the River *Bray*, which parts it from the County of *Wicklow*, S. Its greatest Extent N. and S. is 26 m. and from E. to W. 15; but 'tis much indented. Acres 123,784. The S. Parts are little cultivated, being somewhat mountainous; but the rest is level and fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Fish, Fowl tame and wild, and Deer in Noblemens Parks; but the Wood is so cut down that the Firing is Turf or Coal. These Parts are well inhabited, and noted for a peculiar Neatness and Elegance, and Improvements of all Sorts beyond other Provinces. 'Tis divided into 6 Baronies, and sends 10 Members to Parliament, 2 Knights for the Shire, 2 for *Dublin* City, 2 for its University, 2 for *Swords*, 2 for *Newcastle*. The chief Places, as they lie on the Coast, are *Lush*, *Swords*, *Dublin*, *Rathmines*, *Lambay*, *Fingall*, *Glandilagh*, *Newcastle*.

DUBLIN, or *Develin*, City, Capital of all *Ireland*, 7 m. from the Mouth of the *Liffey*, 60 W. fr. *Holyhead* in *Wales*, 270 N. W. fr. *London*, lon. 6. 20. lat. 53. 14. call'd *Duflin* by the Saxons, *Dinas-Dulin* by the Welch, and *Balacleigh* (i. e. a Town upon Hurdles; for on such the People thought it founded, the Ground being quaggy) by the *Irish*, is a very antient Place, as appears from *Ptolemy*, tho' we meet

with no certain History of it till the *Danish* Wars. After these it became subject to *Edgar* King of *England*. Next the *Norwegians* got Possession; and 'tis written that *Harald* the first King of *Norway*, after subduing the greatest Part of *Ireland*, built [or rather rebuilt or enlarged] *Dublin*. On the first Arrival of the *English* in *Ireland*, they soon took *Dublin*, and gallantly defended it when vigorously attack'd by *Ausculph* Prince of *Dublin*, and afterwards by *Gothred* King of the *Isles*. A little after an *English* Colony was transplanted hither from *Bristol*, by *K. Henry II.* who gave them this City, with all the Liberties and Free Customs which those of *Bristol* enjoy'd from the King. From this Time it flourished more and more, and in Times of greatest Difficulty has given many and ample Proofs of its Loyalty to the Kings of *England*; and if we except some Part of the Years 1689 & 1690, when the Earl of *Tyrconnel* had Possession of it for the abdicated *K. James II.* it always held out and remain'd faithful to the *English*. And as *Ireland* had been very liable to domestic Troubles and Rebellions, as well as foreign Invasions, the late Earl of *Wharton*, when Lord Lieutenant, obtain'd 31,000 *l. Sterl.* of *Q. Anne* to be apply'd for building and furnishing one Arsenal near this City, with sufficient Provision of Arms and Stores of War, to be in Readiness for opposing all future Attempts to disturb the Tranquility of this Island. The Situation of this City is particularly pleasant and wholesome, having Hills on the S. Plains W. and a navigable River running thro' it to *Dublin-Haven*, in the Sea hard by it, on E. This is the *Liffey*, the noblest in the whole County; and tho' its Spring is but 15 m. from its Mouth, it first goes S. by that call'd *St. Patrick's Land*; then W.; afterwards N. watering the County of *Kildare*; then E. by *Castle-Knoc* & *Kilmainham*, with Banks erected on it to break the Violence of the Water, which are call'd *Kays*, from the old *Latin* Word *coiare*, which signified to restrain, check, or hinder. This is indeed a royal City & most noble Emporium, without Dispute the largest, best built, & most populous, of all in the King's Dominions, except *London* only; far beyond *Bristol* or *Edinburgh*, or both put together, as well for Extent of Ground as Wealth and Number of Inhabitants, which is by some computed at 300,000; which may not be thought extravagant, if it be indeed true, as has been credibly asserted, that they were full 200,000 in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* For they are multiply'd since to a very great Degree; and the Suburbs are yet so increasing on every Side in new Buildings, besides Alterations, that like *London*, which it resembles in Manner of Building and Names of Streets, it might require a new Description every Year. 'Tis the Centre of Commerce for the whole Kingdom, especially for Communication of Trade with *England*: And tho' *Cork* is the chief Port for Trade to Foreign Parts and Exportation of Provisions to the *W. Indies*, yet the Trade of *Dublin* is infinitely beyond it in this Respect, viz. that by its great Import of all Kinds of Merchandize from all Countries, directly or by Way of *England*, it has the chief Part of *Inland* Trade. For from hence those Goods are again convey'd, in the ordinary Method of Trade, to all the *Inland* Cities & Towns. The only Misfortune is the Deficiency of its Harbour, occasion'd by the Bar at the Mouth of the *Liffey*, where are such Heaps of Sand brought in by Tides, that 'tis difficult for laden Ships to come in, the Bar being so shoal that at Low-water 'tis but 6 f. and at High-water not above 16 or 18, except in extraordinary high Tides. Nor when they are in can any Ship come to the Kay, if they draw above 7 or 8. All the rest are oblig'd to lie below in the River, and deliver their Goods by Lighters, &c. at *Ringend*, about 3 m. from the Bar. At Ebb the Haven falls dry, as well below *Ringend* as above it, so as one may go round the Ships at Anchor on Foot, except at 2 Creeks, 1 on the N. the other on S. Side, where Ships at Low-water ride in 9 or 10 f. Depth. There's good Riding, in short, in all Parts of the Bay, on N. Side for some Winds, S. for others. Moreover, on N. Side the *Hoath*, which is a Promontory which forms the N. Point of the Bay; is a very convenient Road for large Ships near an Island call'd *Ireland's Eye*. So that the Merchants are not without a secure Retreat for their great Ships on all Occasions, unless in violent Storms of Wind from S. W. which often drive them from Anchor out to Sea. This City is supply'd with Coals from *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland* and *Swansey* in *Wales*, in such great Fleets that 'tis common to see 200 Sail of Colliers in the Road at a Time: For they cannot always come over the Bar. — On the Spot where *Alballows* Monastery stood heretofore, now stands *Trinity-College*, founded 1591, and made a University by *Q. Elizabeth*, which with its Library has been

been since increased in Proportion with the City, and are in a very flourishing Condition, K. William having given it 3000 *l.* As *Dublin* is the See of an Archbishop, he has a very handsome Palace, call'd *St. Sepulchre*, in the Suburbs of *St. Patrick*, so denominated from the Cathedral dedicated to that Saint, which is a fine old Building, famous for the curious Workmanship within, Stone Pavements, Arched Roof, and High Steeple. It at present is govern'd by a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, 2 Arch Deacons, and 22 Prebendaries. In the Heart of the City is the Collegiate Church call'd *Christ's*, tho' dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. And here are not less than 13 Parochial Churches. *Christ's* is that to which the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, &c. always go in State. As this City is also the Seat of the Government of *Ireland*, the Lord Lieutenant resides in the Castle. Here are also the Chamber of the Privy-Council, Courts of Judicature, Secretary's Office, Treasury, Parliament-House, &c. And 2 or 300 Hackney-Coaches ply here as in *London*. Here is a Guildhall built of square Stone, where Causes are try'd before the Mayor, &c.; and adjoining is the Exchange, call'd the *Tholsel*, from the old Word *Toll-Stall*, i. e. a *Stall*, or Seat, where the Officers stood or sat to receive the *Toll*, or Custom, for such Goods as paid a Duty to the City. 'Tis a handsome Pile, built in 1683. Besides here's a Custom-house. The City has 6 Gates, besides a large Stone Bridge over the *Liffey*. The Entrance of the City E. is by *Dammer-Gate*, near which stands the King's-Castle on a Rising-Ground, which, having receiv'd Damage by Time and Accidents, has been beautifully repair'd, as have likewise several other the most decay'd Buildings of the City. The N. Gate opens towards the Bridge, which is arch'd, and was built of Free-stone by K. John, who join'd *Oustman-Town* (or, as 'tis commonly call'd, *Oxman-town*) to the City; for here the *Oustmanni*, from *Norway* and the N. Islands, settled about Year 1050. The Courts of Judicature are remov'd to a sumptuous Fabrick, erected for the Purpose, near *Christ-Church*. On the W. Side of the City are 2 Gates, *Ormond's-Gate* and *New-gate*, which is the common Goal, both leading to *St. Thomas* the longest Suburb. The Entrance on the S. Side is by *St. Paul's Gate*, and *St. Nicholas's*, which opens into the Suburbs of *St. Patrick*. The other chief Bridges are, that call'd *Essex* in Honour of the Earl of *Essex* when Lord Lieutenant, and *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges in Honour of the last Duke of *Ormond*, deceased, and his Son the Earl of *Arran*. As for *Essex* Bridge, according to Accounts from *Dublin*, June 8. 1751. they have Thoughts of rebuilding it; and 'tis' averr'd that, when finish'd, at the Breadth of 41 f. for Passengers, it will be made one of the most commodious in *Europe*, and much wider than that of *London* or *Westminster*, the former being but 25 f. broad, & the latter 45, out of which 7 are allow'd for Foot-Passengers on each Side, so that there's Room only for 3 Carriages and 2 Horses to pass over; whereas, they say, *Essex* Bridge will afford Passage for 6 Wheel Carriages. *Dublin* was formerly govern'd by a *Provost*; but in 1409, K. Henry IV. gave it Privilege of chusing every Year a *Mayor*, with 2 *Bailiffs*, & carrying a gilt Sword before him. K. Edward VI. chang'd the *Bailiffs* into *Sheriffs*. K. Charles II. in 1665, allow'd the *Mayor* Title of *Lord*, and gave 500 *l.* to support the Dignity, and a Collar of SS as a Badge of it; which being lost while K. James II. was there, K. William gave another of near 1000 *l.* Value. Every 3d Year the City & Suburbs are survey'd by the Lord Mayor and its 24 Trading-Companies, viz. 1. The Merchants, 2. Taylors, 3. Smiths, 4. Barber-Surgeons, 5. Bakers, 6. Butchers, 7. Carpenters, 8. Shoemakers, 9. Sadlers, 10. Cooks, 11. Tanners, 12. Tallow-Chandlers, 13. Skinners and Glovers, 14. Weavers, 15. Sheer-men and Dyers, 16. Goldsmiths, 17. Coopers, 18. Felt-makers, 19. Stationers, Cutlers, and Painter-Stainers, 20. Bricklayers and Plaisterers, 21. Curriers, 22. Hofiers, 23. Brewers and Maltsters, 24. Joiners and Wainscoters. The Charitable Foundations are, particularly, 1. the Hospital and School of K. Charles II. call'd the *Blue-coat* Hospital, erected 1680, for educating, maintaining, &c. &c. the Sons of reduced Citizens, about 160. 2. The Royal Hospital of *Kilmmainham* near the *Liffey*, built in 1685, for maim'd and superannuated Soldiers; of whom about 500 are here maintain'd, and the Officers have handsome Salaries, much after the Manner of *Chelsea*. 3. A Work-house, founded in 1703. for employing, &c. the *Dublin* Poor. 4. Dr. Stevens's Hospital for sick or wounded Objects of Charity. 5. Mercer's, another such Charitable Hospital. 6. The charitable Infirmary on the *Inns Kay*, open'd 1728, where Numbers of wounded, maimed, and diseased Poor, are main-

tain'd for Cure.--- This City narrowly escap'd being seiz'd by the Rebels in 1641. the Plot being discover'd but the Day before it was to have been executed. The Citizens were also in daily Dread, and in great Danger of being massacred by K. James's Friends; his dear *Joy Irish* Troops, in 1690; till their Deliverance was wrought, July 1. that Year, by the Victory at the *Boyn*: In Remembrance of which they erected a Statue of their glorious Deliverer K. William on Horse-back in *College-Green*, which was begun in 1700, and finish'd in 1701, and with great Solemnity open'd that Year on the Anniversary of that important Victory.

DUBRIS *Portus*, DÖVER. See CANTII.

DUDERSTADT (or, as in the Map, *Dunderstat*) we perceive to be a Town of *Saxony*, 35 m. S. W. of *Northhausen*; but cannot as yet meet with any better Account of it, and suppose it therefore not of any considerable Note.

DUDLEY, in *Worcestershire*, 119 m. fr. *London*, lies on the Bodrers of *Staffordshire*, and is a Place of good Resort, being in the Road from *Birmingham* to *Bridgenorth*, 10 m. from the former and 16 from the latter; and from hence to *Bromsgrove*, 18 m. is a Turnpike-Road, near which in this Parish of *Dudley* is a Ten-yard Coal-mine of at least 10 Acres. It has a Charity School. Market Saturday. Fair July 25.

DUDLEY-CASTLE, though in the Neighbourhood of *Dudley* Town foregoing, stands on a high Mountain, in *Staffordshire*, 4 m. fr. *Wolverhampton*, 5 fr. *Walsal*, being a good old spacious Building, cut out of a Rock, and having a high Tower on it, whence is a Prospect into 5 Shires and a great Part of *Wales*. It is said to have been built by *Dudo* or *Dodo*, a *Saxon*, about Ann. 700. One Part of it is in Ruins, but the other was not long ago repair'd. In the Hall is a Table, all of one entire Plank of Oak, 51 f. long and 3 f. broad; and the Plank measur'd 21 f. 9 Inch. more (near 73 in the Whole), which was cut off to adapt it to the Hall. The entire Tree contain'd 100 Tun, at least, of neat Timber. It grew in the new Park at *Dudley*.

DUDMASTON, *Salop*, on the E. Side of the *Severn*, a little to S. of *Bridgenorth*, stands on a Rising Ground, that gives a delightful Prospect. Here was formerly a Chantry.

DUDSTON, *Warwickshire*, near *Birmingham*, in the Road to *Staffordshire*, is an antient Village, that took Name from *Dudo* above-mention'd, its original Lord. It's most noted now for its Cockpit.

DUERO, or *Duro*, a River of *Portugal*, which rising in the N. E. of *Old Castille*, *Spain*, runs from E. to W. thro' that Province by *Valladolid*, then crosses the Province of *Leon*, passing by *Toro* and *Zamora*, and entering *Portugal* at *Miranda*, runs S. dividing the Kingdoms *Spain* & *Portugal*; then turning W. crosses *Portugal* and falls into the *Atlantic* Ocean at *Porto Port*.

DUERSTEDE, or *Wyck-te-Duerstede*, in the Province of *Utrecht*, *United Netherlands*, 12 m. fr. *Utrecht* to S. E. near 12 fr. *Amsterdam* to W.; E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 52. 10. It has been supposed by some to have been the famous *Batavodurum* of Old: But that City stood at some small Distance from the *Rhine* & the *Lech*, in the Island of *Batavi*, whereas this is situate on the *Rhine* where the *Lech* begins to part from it. *John Trethemius* relates, this City was formerly 9 m. in Circumference, and had 55 Parish Churches; but 'twas thrice ruin'd by the *Normans*. Here's a strong Castle, said to have been built by *Drusus*; but it falls to Decay: This is a pretty, neat, wall'd Town, pleasantly situate, and is indifferently wealthy.

DUGDALE, *Warwickshire*, not far fr. *Nuneaton*, stands high, and is supposed to have been antiently some Castle or notable Fort, Foundations of Buildings having been dug up, &c.

DUISBURG, in the Territory of *Cleve*, *Westphalia*, is situate on the *Roer*, (which falls into the *Rhine* a little below) on the Borders of the Duchy of *Berg*, 15 m. S. E. fr. *Wesel*, 8 fr. *Dusseldorp*, 25 N. W. of *Cologne*, and 31 S. E. of *Cleve*; E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 51. 22. 'Twas Imperial once; but is subject now to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, though the Burghers still claim their former Liberty. An University was here establish'd in 1655. Fairs were also held here, very beneficial to the Place; but they are remov'd to *Frankfort*. 'Tis well fortify'd, populous, and has several fair Churches, with Monasteries of both Sexes. It stands at the End of a Forest, where are caught wild Horses, which tho' small have the natural Property of never tiring.

DUITZ, or *Deutz*. See COLOGNE.

DULICHA. See the following

DULICHIUM, a small inconsiderable Island on the *Ionian*

ian Sea, near that of *Cephalonia*, now call'd *Dulichia* and *Iziakki*. It formerly belong'd to *Ulysses*, and is counted by *Strabo* among the *Echinades*.

DULIN, a pretty Town in *Philadelphia* County, *Pensylvania*.

DULTABAD. See DOLTABAD.

DULVERTON, *Somerset*, stands in a hilly Moor, on the Borders of *Devon*, having a small Bridge on the *Dunbrook*, near its Fall into the *Exe*, 169 m. fr. *London*. 'Tis a pretty Town, a Place of good Accommodation, having a good Market Saturdays, and Fairs *October* 28. *June* 29. chiefly for Sheep and Cattle. Near it are Lead-Mines, but the Ore is hard and barren, and the Metal that comes from it harder than that of *Mendip-Hills*.

DULWICH, in *Surry*, on the Borders of *Kent*, 5 m. fr. *London*, is notable for the medicinal Waters near it call'd *Sidnam Wells*, which are, in Seasons proper for Purgation, much resorted to by the lower Class of People. But it's to be reckon'd much more notable for its Hospital call'd *The College of God's Gift*, if it should be true that the Occasion of its being founded was owing to the Devil himself, as the Story has been handed down. For thus it runs. Mr. *William Allen*, being a principal Actor in many of *Shakespeare's* Plays, and in one of them personating the Devil, --- [which seems not to be a principal Actor's Part] --- the very Devil himself justly took in Dudgeon his presuming thus to counterfeit his own proper Likeness, & therefore came himself in propria Persona (as the Story expresses it), to assert his sole Right, Time out of Mind, of making fearful Appearances; which unexpected Visit so frightened the poor Devil-Actor, that he incontinently vow'd to erect this very Hospital, (a Sort of worshipping the Devil for Fear, as done by *Indians*); whereupon the real Devil left him a clear Stage and much Favour. But one Mischief seems here to be, that 'twill be difficult perhaps to find THE DEVIL personally introduced by *Shakespeare* in either of his Plays; tho' he has aerial Spirits, Ghosts, Witches, Fairies, Conjurers, Inchantments, and such Trade, sure enough; and yet hardly to be said too much neither, he being charmingly inimitable in such fantastic Representations,

For SHAKESPEAR'S Magick ne'er could copied be;

Within that Circle none durst walk but He.

We must moreover query, What is this *Propria Persona*, this real proper Person of THE DEVIL? If HE be a Spirit only, and so by Consequence really invisible, it seems contradictory to Sense & Reason that he can Appear to mortal Eyes but in an assum'd or borrow'd Shape, not in his real own, or propria Persona. But we'll suppose, for the Credit of the Story, this imaginary propria Persona to be the odd, quite untempting, Form in which fanciful Painters have licentiously dress'd up The Devil in their Pieces; which is so ludicrously horrible sometimes, that it's to be admir'd HE appears not to them as well as to Mr. Allen, they in Effect personating him as bad as could he for Life. We need make no Excuse for our well-meaning Jocularly on this Occasion, since no Notion seems more justly to deserve being exploded, and to call for Ridicule, than this of the Devil (whose proper Business, it's own'd, is to tempt and allure Men into Sins)'s appearing to wicked People in a most frightful Shape, to scare them into Repentance, Reformation, Piety, &c. For in such Cases Satan would be divided against himself (*MAT.* xii. 26.). And this Hospital might then, in some Sense, be call'd *The Devil's Gift*, if it should possibly be true, that the Devil, in his propria Persona, was the real Cause of this College's being erected and endow'd. --- But be the absurd Story as true or false as it may, it is recorded certain that Mr. Allen, on some Occasion or other, made a Vow, or took a Resolution, to erect this Hospital, and accordingly sign'd the proper Deeds. The Devil sure can hardly be suspected to have fore-known that his Stage Mummery would have had so godly an Effect. But the traditional Story goes on to say, that Mr. Allen afterwards changed his Mind, --- [that is, in other Words, repented of his Repentance,] --- and would gladly have recalled his Charity; but it was too late. --- If so, it possibly may be, the Devil, --- (for that Money's the Devil is allow'd by Proverb) --- less absurdly, appear'd to him again off the Stage, in his proprio Persona, in his much more proper, his enticing, his bewitching Form of Mammon, or perhaps Part of a Legion of Angels of Light, i. e. Gold Angels dazzling as from the Mint. --- But to be serious: --- This Mr. Allen lived to be several Years Master of his said College, which he founded for a Master and Warden, who were to be always of the Name of Allen, or Alleyn, (as 'tis differently spelt) and Batchelors; with 4 Fellows (of whom 3 were to be Divines, and the other an Organist), 6 poor Men, 6 poor

Women, with a School for Education of 12 poor Boys. By his Endowment he excluded all Augmentations of it by future Benefactions. He himself, with his Wife, lies in a fair Chapel here, little dreaming his Charity would ever be so ungratefully treated as to be ascribed to but a filly Prank of the Devil. But he (this Mr. Allen) having proved himself by this good Work to have been a Person of beneficent Disposition, who would not wish his having been possessed of equal Riches to those of the famous Tragedian, *Aesop*, of antient *Rome*, who left to his Son no less than 150,000 *l.* Sterling, tho' he had in his Time been so extravagantly frolicksome as ostentatiously to expend, in but one Platter of Meat, more than 4687 *l.* the said single Platter consisting of the rarest Singing-Birds, even such only as imitated the Human Voice, and cost him no less than 46 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* each single Bird?

DUMAH. *Isaiah* v. 11. we have the Burden of DUMAH; whereby is probably denoted the Nation or Family of *Dumah*, one of the Sons of *Ismael* mention'd by *Moses*, *Gen.* xxv. 14. as he is also *I. Chron.* i. In *Josh.* xv. 52. we see *Dumah* reckon'd in *Judah's* Inheritance. *Stephanus* mentions a City in *Arabia* call'd *Dumatba*; likely enough from the above Son of *Ismael*.

DUMBAR. See DUNBAR.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, *Scotland*, lies above *Glasgow* on the other Side of the *Clyde*, & runs out a long Way N. amongst a Cluster of Hills. 'Tis bounded on S. with the River *Clyde* and its Firth, with *Argyleshire* N. W.; on W. it has *Loch-Lung*, and a Water of the same Name that falls into it; N. are the *Grampian Hills*; E. *Monteith* and *Stirlingshire*, being divided from the latter by the Water of *Blane*. The Editor of *Camden* makes it only 24 m. long, and 20 broad: But *Templeman* extends the former to 41 m. and the latter to 27, with an Area of 308 square m. Its Bounds indeed were larger formerly than now, especially on E. It now contains but 12 Parishes. The lower Part, which lies to E. is fruitful in Corn, especially towards the Rivers. The upper, which is hilly, is fitter for Pasture, especially at the Beginning of the *Grampian Mountains*, and breeds numerous Flocks of Sheep. It has a noble Herring-Fishery in 2 Bays that break into it from the Mouth of the *Clyde*, called *Loch-long* and *Loch-fyn*. *Levinia*, the Latin Name for *Lennox*, is deriv'd from the River *Levin*, *Ptolemy's* *Lelantoinus*, which falls into the *Clyde* out of *Loch-Lomond*, a Lake that spreads itself under the Mountains 24 m. in Length, & 8 in Breadth, tho' at the narrowest Part but 2. It abounds with Fish, particularly 1 delicious Sort call'd *Pollac*, of the Eel-Kind, that's peculiar to it; & the Banks are lin'd with Fishermens Cottages. There are in it 30 Islands, 3 of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, particularly *Inchmurin*, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounding with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* used to hunt there. Several Forts are on those call'd *Floating Islands*, which are only Beams fasten'd together and cover'd with Turf, into which the Natives used to retire in Time of War. The Earls of *Lennox* were a long Time hereditary Sheriffs of *Dumbartonshire*, as is now the Duke of *Montrose*. K. *Cha.* II. erected it into an Earldom, in Favour of *George Douglas*, 1 of the Sons of *William Marquis of Douglas*. *Lennox* gave Title of Earl to a Branch of the *Stewarts* descended from *Walter the Great Steward of Scotland*, 'till changed by King *James VI.* into that of Duke, in Favour of *Ejme Stewart*, Son of *John Lord Aubigny in France*. But his Race being extinct, & the Estate falling to K. *Charles II.* he conferr'd the Title, together with the other Ducal Title of *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, on *Charles* his Natural Son, Father to the late most noble Duke. This County boasts of many Families of Note, particularly the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the Birth of that learned Poet and Historian *George Buchanan*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this Country, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on the *Clyde*.

DUMBARTON, chief Town of the foregoing, 16 m. fr. *Glasgow*, and 53. fr. *Edinburg*, is a Royal Burgh at the Influx of the *Leven* out of the *Loch* into the *Clyde*. 'Twas by the Antients called *Al-Cluyd*, which *Bede* interprets *Rock-Cluyd*, tho' it should seem to be rather *Ar-Cluid*, which in *British* signified Upon a Rock. Succeeding Ages gave it the Name of *Dunbritton*, i. e. the Britons Town (and by Corruption it came to be called *Dumbarton*), because the Britons held it longer than any other Place against the Scots, Picts, and Saxons: For, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Town, it has a Castle, which tho' small in Circumference is, says *Camden*, both by Art and Nature, the strongest in all *Scotland*, being situate on a craggy 2-headed Rock, very steep on all Sides except towards

towards the *Clyde*, with a high Watch-tower on 1 of its Heads, and on t'other, which is somewhat lower, many strong Towers. It has but 1 narrow steep Ascent to it between the 2 Heads, where Steps are cut out of the Rock passable only by one at a Time. 'Tis one of the great strong Passes between the Low Country and the Highlands, and the very Gate of the W. Highlands. The *Leven W.* and the *Clyde S.* serve it for Ditches; and E. lies a Morass, which at every Tide is wholly under Water. The same while, a constant Garrison is kept in it, with a Governor. *Buchanan* says, when any Part of the Rock is cut, or falls off, it emits a sulphurous Smell; and that at the upper Part of the Castle is a Rock of Loadstone. He adds, that between the 2 Rocks is an Inclosure, containing many Houses, which makes a safe Harbour for Ships under Protection of the Castle, & opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate; that on the Ascent in the Middle are Houses, which look like another Castle separated from the former; and there are 3 Wells in the Castle always flowing, besides many Springs: So that 'tis impregnable. Here a Remnant of the *Britons* defended themselves, after Departure of the *Romans*, for 300 Years according to *Gildas*, tho' in the very midst of their Enemies; for *Beide* writes that in his Time 'twas the best fortified City that the *Britons* had. But *Hoveden* says, *An. 756*, *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* and *Oang* King of the *Picts* blocked it up till 'twas forced by Extremity to surrender upon Articles. 'Tis known to have been of great Service to the *Scots*. It held out long against *Edward I.* King of *England*. And when *David II.* fled for Refuge to the Governor of this Castle, he convey'd him safe to *France*. 'Twas from it also *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was shipped off for *France*, when the *English* Army came to *Edinburgh* to demand her for their *Edward VI.* *Maximus* reports this for Ages a flourishing City, and a noble Emporium: But the Trade is since mostly removed to *Glasgow*, tho' it still retains its old Privileges. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery of 17 Parishes.

DUMBLAIN, in the Division of *Menteith*, in the Shire of *Perth*, *Scotland*, 6 m. N. fr. *Stirling*, 33 fr. *Edinburgh*, 320 from *London*, W. lon 3. 45. lat. 56. 17. is a pleasant little Town on the W. Side of the River *Allan*, where King *David I.* erected a Bishopric, and the Ruins of the Bishop's and Canons Houses are still seen. Its Church was of most excellent Workmanship, Part of which still remains entire. The Town is a perfect Amphitheatre, in a fine Bottom surrounded with Hills. It gives Title of Viscount to the Duke of *Leeds* in *England*. 'Tis now of Note for the late Duke of *Argyle's* defeating the Rebels under the Earl of *Mar*, at *Sheriffmuir* in its Neighbourhood, *Nov. 13. 1715*, remarkably that very same Day that their Friends in *England* under Lord *Derwentwater*, General *Foster*, &c. received Defeat also by General *Wills*. Lord *Drummond* Viscount of *Strath-Allan* has a fine Seat, and considerable Estate, in the Neighbourhood.

DUMBLETON, *Glostershire*, near *Bekeford* and the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Parish is 9 m. in Compass, with a Brook call'd *Isborn* running thro' it.

DUMFERMLING, in the Shire of *Fife*, *Scotland*, 8 m. fr. *Kinross*, 14 fr. *Edinburgh*, is a pretty Town and Royal Burgh, at the W. End of this Shire, and is the Seat of a Presbytery containing 20 Parishes, and is chiefly supported by a Manufacture of Diaper, and the better Sort of Linnen, which employs abundance of Hands here, as it does in neighbouring Towns. It was of Old the King's Seat. On a little Hill, near the Bridge over the *Edin*, are the Ruins of an old Castle, supposed to have been the Palace of *Malcolm Canmoir*. Here are the Ruins of a stately Monastery founded in 1130 by King *David I.* and finish'd by *Malcolm III.* 'Tis famous for the Residence of King *James VI.* (our *James I.*), the Birth of Prince *Henry*, King *Charles I.* and his Sister *Elizabeth* Princess *Palatine*, and gave Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of the *Seatons*. Tho' the Palace is decaying, the Marquis of *Tweeddale* has Title of hereditary House-keeper or Chamberlain. Part of the Monastery still serves for a Church, which is very large and handsome, said to be as long as the Cathedral of *Carlisle*, and has a Gallery belonging to the Crown, where the King &c. us'd to attend Divine Service. Tho' the Town also is much decay'd, yet it still retains the Air of having been a Place of Note. The Tombs of King *Malcolm* and his Son Prince *Edward*, who were killed at the Siege of *Alnwick*, are still here seen, as is that of *Margaret* King *Malcolm's* Queen, who broke her Heart for their Loss. They're only large, plain, coarse, Marble Grave-Stones, in a small Church-yard at the End of the Monastery appropriated to

the Royal Family; which shews the Simplicity of those Times; and yet *Malcolm* had a Claim by his Wife (Sister of King *Edgar Atheling*) to the Kingdom of *England* as well as of *Scotland*. The *Seaton* Family; Earls of *Dumfermling*, being extinct, one Mr. *Seaton* either assum'd, or had by the Pretender, during the Rebellion 1715, that Title given him; when a Party of the Rebels possess'd themselves of this Place, where they were attack'd, and several of 'em kill'd and taken by a Detachment from the Duke of *Argyle's* Camp at *Stirling*, &c.

DUMFRIES, *Scotland*, contains *Annandale*, *Wachopdale*, and *Nidisdale*, or *Nithisdale* according to *Camden*, & is bounded on W. with *Galloway* and *Kyle*, E. with *Solway Firth* and the Marshes of *Scotland* and *England*, N. with Part of *Clidisdale*, *Tweeddale*, and *Tewiotdale*, and S. with the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about 50 m. long from W. to S. E. & 34 broad. Mr. *Templeman*, who includes only *Annandale* and *Nidisdale* in this Shire, makes the Length of the former 23 m. and Breadth 19; and the Length of the latter 37, and Breadth 20; giving an Area of 260 square m. to the former, and of 360 to the latter. Others reckon the Shire of *Dumfries* as divided into *Annandale* and *Nithisdale*, 35 m. long and 34 broad. The Soil in general is better for Pasturage than Corn, so that they deal most in, and get most by, Cows and Sheep; yet the Mountains with which it is encompassed are fruitful in Corn. The antient Inhabitants were a stout warlike People, and look'd on as the Bulwark of *Scotland* before its Union with *England*. This Shire has 4 Presbyteries, which make the Provincial Synod of *Dumfries*, and have under 'em 54 Parishes. The Duke of *Queensberry* is hereditary Sheriff.

DUMFRIES, 6 m. N. of *Solway Frith*, 15 from *Annan*, 64 from *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 54. 45. is the chief Town of *Nithisdale* just above mentioned, and indeed the Capital of the S. W. Part of this Kingdom, and is a pleasant, increasing, thriving Place, which some therefore call the *Liverpool* of *Scotland*. 'Twas even in *Camden's* Time the most flourishing Town of this Tract, and famous for the Woollen Manufacture. It stands near the Mouth of the *Nid* or *Nith*; and has spacious Streets, stately Church, and a Castle, which, tho' old, is still pretty good and strong, 4 Gates, and an Exchange for Merchants, who had always a good Share of Trade here, which since the Union is wonderfully increased. The Tide, which flows 6 m. up the River, brings small Vessels close to its Key; & at *Keltern*, and about 4 m. below it, the biggest may ride secure. It has a large Market-place, with a noble Cross, its Markets and Fairs for Cattle being the best in all the S. of *Scotland*. There is a Free-stone Bridge over the River leading to *Galloway*, which has 13 large Arches, the finest in *Great-Britain*, next to *Westminster*, *London*, and *Rocheſter*. In the Middle of it is a Gate, which is the Limit between the Shire of *Dumfries* and Stewartry of *Galloway*. A Street leads from it by an easy Ascent to the Castle, which is on the E. Side of the Town, and has a commanding Prospect of it and adjacent Country: And from the Castle is a spacious high Street by an easy Descent to the Church half m. distant. Good Stone Buildings grace each Side of the High Street, those on the N. Side having their hanging Gardens to the River; and the Exchange and Town-house are about the Middle of it. Here's likewise a Tolbooth and Prison. *Lockmaber-street* has also very good Houses. The Zeal of this Town for the Protestant Religion has been remarkable ever since the Reformation, particularly at the late Rebellion of the E. of *Nithisdale*, &c. when the Inhabitants at great Expence fortified the Place, and provided themselves with Arms and Ammunition against the Rebels. The Town hereby contracted such a Debt, that in 1716 an Act of Parliament passed, which, on the Expiration of it in the 10th of the present Reign, was renewed, to continue 25 Years longer, laying a Duty of 2d *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town and its Privileges, and an additional Duty on the Tonnage of Shipping, and on Goods imported into and exported from *Dumfries*, for paying the said Debt, and for building a new Church, the other not being large enough; and also for making a convenient Harbour there for the Preservation of Ships and Improvement of their Trade. During this they've been forced to rebuild Part of its old Church together with the Council-house and Prison, which were become ruinous; and they hope to compleat all the other intended Improvements. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Antient Family of *Crichton*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 18 Parishes, and the Place where the Provincial Synod meets, consisting of 4 Presbyteries, that have

54 Parishes. The Country round is very pleasant, adorn'd with many Gentlemens Seats, all finely planted with Trees. That called *Bridge-End*, over against the Town on the River's other Side, is a Regality which belong'd to the Family of *Nithsdale* before their Forfeiture of it by the Rebellion. Beyond the *Nith*, about 1 m. and half from *Dumfries*, is the College of *Lincluden*, formerly a magnificent Collegiate Church, from whence, Tradition says, there was a subterraneous Passage to *New-Abby*, 6 m. off. Near this Place is a Bridge over the River *Cluden*, which is remarkable for Salmon-fishing; and here are several Cataracts which they call Salmon-Leaps. *Cluden-Lake*, in the Neighbourhood, which runs into the *Nith*, is about 1 m. round, and has Fish of several Sorts. Market Wednesdays for Cattle. Fairs *Candlemas*, *Holy-Rood*, and *Martin-Mass* Days, each a Week.

DUMIETTA, in *Egypt*. See DAMIETTA.

DUN Loch. See AIRE (The Shire of).

DUNA, DUINA, or DWINA, River. See LIVONIA, and DWINA.

DUNAMOND Fort, or DUNAMUNDER-SCHANS, a Fortrefs of *Livonia*, at the Mouth of the *Dawina*, 6 m. below *Riga*, E. lon. 24. lat. 57. 12. 'Tis a Fortrefs of great Importance. See RIGA.

DUNBAR, or *Dumbar*, in the Shire of *Haddington*, *Scotland*, 7 m. fr. *Haddington*, is an antient Town, Royal Burgh, and famous Sea-port, at the Mouth of the *Firth of Forth*, on the S. Side, towards the *German Ocean*. Its upper Part and the Church stand very pleasantly, and 'tis a handsome well-built Town. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, consisting of 10 Parishes, has a good Market, several good Houses by the Sea-side, a Pier, and generally a noble Herring-Fishery at the Season, which is their chief Trade, tho' of late Years much decay'd. They cure Herrings as they do at *Yarmouth*, but they are larger and fatter than those. This Town is remarkable for the Defeat of K. *Charles II.*'s Army near it by O. *Cromwell* in 1650. It gave Surname, and Title of Earl, to the numerous Family of *Dunbar*. The Title is extinct; but there are many considerable Gentlemen still of the Name. It had formerly a Castle, which held out many a Siege from the *English*, and was reckon'd of such Consequence that the *French* demanded it as a Pledge for the Troops they sent to *Scotland* in Q. *Mary's* Time; but 'twas entirely demolish'd during the Minority of K. *James VI.* The Port is vastly advantageous to all Ships in the River in Strefs of Weather; but the Entrance was so difficult, by reason of steep Rocks at the Mouth of the Harbour, that the Corporation, after having exhausted itself to cut thro' them, was not able to proceed without an Act of Parliament, which it procur'd in 1718, and is to continue till 1763, for laying a Duty of 2 d. Scots [i. e. one sixth of our Penny] on every Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town of *Dunbar*, for improving and preserving the Harbour, repairing the Town-house, & building a School, and other Publick Structures, and for supplying the Town with Fresh Water. By this Help they are endeavouring to dig up Part of a Rock at the Bottom of the Harbour, to carry out the great Pier to the Rock call'd *Beacon-Rock*, and to cut the Slope of the Island down to a Perpendicular.

DUNBARTON. See DUMBARTON.

DUNCALA. See DONGOLA.

DUNCANNON, in the County of *Wexford*, and Province of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, is a Fort S. of *Ross* on the same River, which is form'd by the Conjunction of the *Nure* and *Barrow*, 5 m. fr. *Bannow*, and 8 fr. *Waterford*, and so commands that River that no Ship can pass to *Waterford* or *Ross* without its Leave; wherefore 'twas fortified in 1588, when the *Spaniards* made a Descent into *Ireland*. Here are Barracks for 3 Companies of Foot. From hence to the very Mouth of the River shoots out a very narrow Neck of Land, whereon stands a high Tower, call'd *Hook-Tower*, built formerly by the Citizens of *Ross*, and now augmented with a Light-house, for Direction of Sailors into the River's Mouth.

DUNCHSTEIN, in the Neighbourhood of *Andernach*, *Cologne*, is very much frequented for its Mineral Waters, which are often drank with Wine. Whereby there's great Vent of Stone Jugs and Pitchers; and the Town is also a considerable Gainer by their Floats of great Timber brought hither, and sent hence to *Holland*.

DUNCHURCH, 3 m. fr. *Hillmorton*, in *Warwickshire*.

DUNDENE, near *Sedgemoor*, *Somerset*.

DUNDALK, in the County of *Louth* and Province of *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 7 m. fr. *Louth*, 8 fr. *Carlingford*, 18 N. of *Drogheda*, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 54. 5. has an open Bay of its own Name, but a very mean Harbour, it being so shallow

at Low-Water that People walk over it dry-shod, and 'tis very little used but by Fisher-boats. 'Twas formerly wall'd and fortify'd, though now an open Place. 'Tis the Shire-Town, and has a good Market. 'Twas betray'd to the Popish Rebels in 1641, but retaken next Year by Lord *Moor* and Sir *Henry Tichburn*, who after Defeat of 1500 of the Rebels in the Neighbourhood storm'd the Town, tho' it had a double Wall and Ditch, with a Morass, on one Side, the Sea on the other, and a strong Castle. After the Cessation of Arms with the Rebels 'twas garrison'd by the Marquis of *Ormond* and them; but in 1649, after O. *Cromwel* had storm'd *Drogheda*, the Garrison abandon'd the Place, leaving the Great Guns behind. King *James II.* in 1689, put a strong Garrison into it, which, on Duke *Schomberg's* Approach with K. *William's* Army, quitted it.

DUNDEE is the Town of the greatest Note in the Shire of *Forfar* (or *Angus*), 7 m. fr. *St. Andrew's*, 32 fr. *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 56. 32. The Antients call'd it *Alectum*, and others *Toodunum*, from *Dun* and *Tay*, the former in old Language signifying a Hill (and is still preserv'd by us in our Word *Down*) and the latter, *Tay*, being the Name of the River, on the N. Side of which, at the Foot of a Hill, 'tis seated, near where that River enters the Ocean. 'Tis a pretty Town, a Royal Burgh, in a very pleasant Plain, and Seat of a Presbytery of 17 Parishes, has a Harbour, and is reckon'd the best Town in the Shire for Strength, Situation, and Trade. It has been famous on many Accounts in the History of *Scotland*, the Particulars of most which we have not Room for. The Earl of *Montrose* attack'd it in the Civil Wars, but was vigorously repulsed by the Inhabitants; who afterward fortified it with Ditches; yet General *Monk* took it by Storm, tho' defended by 11,000 Soldiers, besides Inhabitants, put all that he found in Arms to the Sword, and carried off a vast Booty, it being then the richest Town in *Scotland*, because the Neighbourhood had sent their best Effects thither for Security; and there were then 60 Sail of Ships in the Harbour, which also yielded. 'This Place was 'possessed by the Rebels in 1715; and the Pretender was 'brought into it with all the Pomp that his Followers could 'contrive. But he made so mean a Figure in Comparison to 'the beautiful and heroic Character with which he had by 'them been before set off, that the People heartily despised 'him; so that he appear'd but little abroad, and kept himself immur'd at *Scoon*, where, till he fled away crying (for 'he wept at his going off), he was always guarded by Men 'with drawn Swords in his Apartments.'--- The Inhabitants, who have Trade with Foreigners, are generally rich; & for such as are fallen to Decay is a large handsome Hospital on W. Side of the Town, with Gardens that run down to the River, near which is a good House & Garden, where the Pretender, while he stay'd here, kept his Court. The Town, which is 2 m. in Compass, is better built than most in *Scotland*. Its Market-Place, from whence the City runs in 4 large fine Streets, inhabited by many Merchants, is almost as spacious as that of *Nottingham*, being the largest and finest in *Scotland*, except that of *Aberdeen*, and is adorn'd with a Town-house of Freestone, which is spacious and convenient, but so old that 'tis not reckon'd among the Ornaments of the City. Here's a great Church, formerly Collegiate, which is an exact Cross, larger than that of *St. Giles* at *Edinburgh*, and a high square Building, which is a great Ornament. The W. End next the Steeple was beat down by *Cromwell*, and the other 3 Parts are now divided into 3 separate Churches. The Steeple has a fine Tower like to that at *Wrexham* in *Wales*, and higher than that of the *Brill* in *Holland*. The Church-yard is without the Town, and adorn'd with fine Monuments round the Walls, like the *Gray-Fryars* at *Edinburgh*. Meeting-houses for Episcopalians are also here. There are 3 Entrances into the Harbour, which stands 2 or 3 leag. within the Mouth of the *Tay*. It has 2 or 3 small Piers, and is capable of 100 Sail of Ships, but not of great Burthen. From the Harbour to the Town is a pleasant Walk paved with Flag-stones, and shaded with Rows of Trees on each Side; which serves for an Exchange to Merchants and Ship-masters; and on one Side are large Store-houses for Goods, and Granaries for Corn. The River itself is a good Harbour, with safe Riding, good Ground, and deep Water, besides the Port at the Town, which was formerly very safe, and would contain Ships of Burden; but of late Years 'tis become so ruinous and choak'd up with Sand, and its Piles so much out of Repair, that it is only fit for small Vessels. The Town is populous, and one of the gayest in *Scotland*. The Houses are not high, but well built, and chiefly of Stone, very beautiful and ornamental; and this, together with its fine Situation and splendid Living, has

has procured it the Name of *Bonny Dundee*. Tho' 'tis 1 of the best Ports for Trade in all *Scotland*, particularly the Foreign, yet has it considerable Inland Business also, especially for Corn and Linnen Cloth, which makes the Country round populous and rich, being maintain'd by the great Quantities of those Goods which the Merchants of *Dundee* buy for Exportation. It ships off particularly large Quantities of Corn, brought from the Country behind, called the *Carse of Gowry*, as also from the Vale of *Strathmore*, for *London* and *Amsterdam*. The Port is full of Ships, often almost as many as at *Leith*; and there are the more here because the Merchantmen of *St. Johnstoun* or *Perth* often ride here, waiting for a Wind, as well as to load and unload, &c. To repair the Harbour, and rebuild the *Tolbooth* and Goal, pave the Streets, and discharge Town-Debts, &c. an Act passed in 1731, for continuing the Duties imposed by a former Act, then near expired, of 2 d. Scots upon every Pint of Ale and Beer sold within the Town and its Privileges for 25 Years longer. 'Tis a pleasant Road (a Thing not to be despised in *Scotland*) from hence to *Montrose*, in a pleasant Country full of Gentlemens Houses.

DUNDONALD, in the Shire of *Aire*. See UCHILTRE. In *Renfrew*, see PASLEY.

DUNDRUM, in *Down* County, *Ulster* Province, *Ireland*, 11 m. fr. *Rathfriland*, is situate on a Bay of the same Name, in which good flat Fish and Trouts are taken and in the River which falls into it. Here are Remains of a Castle, which when in Repair was a good Guard to this Pass in the Time of the great Rebellion. It stands on a Rock commanding a View of the whole Bay and Harbour within it, of a great Part of *Locale* on 1 Side, and the high Mountains of *Dundrum* and *Mourne* on the other. The Bay is spacious, but one of the most dangerous for Shipping in *Ireland*, there being but a Tide-Harbour, for small Vessels, in the Middle of the Bay. It's about 3 leag. long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The towering Mountains near *Dundrum* are a good Mark in a clear Day, otherwise generally cover'd with Clouds and hid from Sight. Ships sailing near this Coast ought therefore to keep a good Offing, especially in hazy Weather. Here is very good Fishing throughout the whole Bay, particularly with a Seyne, it being generally a clear Sand. And here are good Rock-Fish along the *Mourne* Coast, and at *St. John's* Point to the N. as also Lobsters, &c. This Harbour and the Lough of *Strangford* form the Peninsula of *Isle Lecale*, sometimes call'd *Marle-Isle* from the abundance of its Marle.

DUNDRY, between *Pensford* and *Keynsham*, in *Somerset*, where, in February 1742, died *Sarah Keedwell*, who lived to be 107, and left Grand-children and Great-grand-children, living and well, to the Number of 73.

DUNEBURG, in *Samogitia*, *Poland*, is a strong Town on the N. Side of the *Dwina*, 28 m. N. of *Breslaw*, 60 E. of *Birze*, 150 S. E. of *Riga*, E. lon. 26. 20. lat. 56. 36. But, as it now belongs to the *Muscovites*, it is by *Salmon* & others reckon'd a Town of *Livonia*. It has 3 Senators.

DUNGANNON, in the County of *Tyrone*, *Ulster* Province, *Ireland*, 6 m. fr. *Mountjoy*, 4 fr. *Charlemont*, and 72 fr. *Dublin*, is a Borough reckon'd the Capital of the County, and a Place of some Strength, situate on a Hill. The Forts here were seiz'd by the Rebels in 1641, when many Hundreds of the Protestants were drown'd, and otherwise murder'd, in this Town and Neighbourhood. Among others, 18 Infants, of *Scottish* Parents, were hang'd on Clothiers Tenter-hooks; and, having ripp'd up the Belly of a *Scottsman*, they fasten'd one End of his Guts to a Tree, and made him run round it till they were drawn out of his Body. At the Parish of *Killamen*, near this Town, they drowned 300 Protestants in 1 Day, and murder'd 1200 afterwards. They likewise massacred Man, Woman, and Child, in the Barony of *Munterlong*, in this County, and about 12,000 were murder'd in the Neighbourhood of *Dromore*, 6 m. from *Omagh*, as they were escaping to the County of *Down*. See more of their bloody Barbarity at Article AUGHER, and others (as the *Index* will direct) *passim*. But O. *Cromwel* took this Place from these inhuman blood-thirsty Miscreants in 1649.

DUNGARVAN, in *Waterford* County, *Munster* Province, *Ireland*, 21 m. fr. *Waterford*, 92 fr. *Dublin*, stands on a Bay of its Name, with a narrow Tide-Haven, but a commodious Road for Ships, and is a wall'd Town, with a Castle. Its Barony is annex'd to the Crown of *England*. 'Tis otherwise a Town of little Consequence or Business; yet gives Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Cork*.

DUNGENESS, a Cape, or Point of Land, on the Coast of *Kent*, 5 m. S. of *Romney*.

DUNHAM, *Nottinghamshire*, stands on the *Trent*, near *Normanton*.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, *Cheshire*, on the River *Mersey*, in *Bowden* Parish, 3 m. fr. *Warrington*, belongs to the Earl of *Warrington*.

DUNHAVAND, *Dunbavand*, or *Damavand*, is that remarkable Mountain in *Persia*, to which (as *Persian* Historians relate) King GUSHTASP (suppos'd to be the HYSTASPES of the *Greeks*) or as some say his Son BASHUTEN, addicting himself to Divine Meditations, was, in Conformity to the Prophet *Zerdusht*, or *Zoroaster*'s Promise to fulfil his extraordinary Requests, (I say it is the Mountain to which they say *Gushtasp*) was transported, or translated, with 30 of his Guards, and where they yet live in the most quiet & happy Manner, the Approach of all Living Creatures to their sacred Retreat being prevented by thick Steams of *Sal-Armoniac* issuing from all Sides of the Mountain. [Hydz.] Our famous Traveller Sir Tho. Herbert ascended this Mountain, and passed directly over it, without meeting any such Steams. He acknowledges however there are vast Quantities of Sulphur thereon, and that in the Night some luminous Vapours are seen thereabouts, which he thinks proceed from the Sulphur. But the Learned Dr. Hyde is for the old Opinion, and is for attributing them rather to *Sal-Armoniac*. Yet he confesses not only that the History of BASHUTEN is fabulous, but that some Stories of the same Sort related of GUSHTASP are likewise unworthy of Belief.----- Thus far our undertaken Business of *Topography* not only well admits, but may be own'd to well enough require. But as something more than mere *Topography* is the profess'd Design of this many Ways useful WORK, and as we introduce not a few Articles, seemingly barren in themselves, chiefly for the sake of such either informing, curious, entertaining, diverting, or amusing Matters, as we can contrive to bitch in therewith, we proceed to transplant hither from Learned Writers the following Extracts,--- to good Purpose,--- as in the latter Part of this Article will be seen.---- 'We may, says a Great Author, with tolerable Certainty affirm, that the Reign of GUSHTASP above named was the Reign of Learning in *Persia*. Now, in his Time flourish'd a celebrated Astrologer, whose Name was GJAMASP, surnamed, according to the Oriental Custom, *Al'Hakim*, i. e. the wise, or the sage. That such a Person there was, and that he flourish'd about the said Time, is pretty clear; but who he was is very far from being certain. Some have made him the Son of *Daniel* the Prophet; others the Counsellor of King GUSHTASP; but the greater Number, and those too the most credible Writers, say, that he was the Brother of that Prince, and not only so but his Confident and Chief Minister. The Science for which he was particularly famous was *Astrology*; and, from his Skill therein, he is said to have predicted the Coming of the MESSIAH. Some Treatises under his Name are yet current in the East, of which the Reader will here following meet some Account. Dr. Hyde, speaking of this Philosopher, cites a Passage from a very antient Author, having before told us that this Author asserted there had been among the *Persians* 10 Doctors of such consummate Wisdom as the whole World could not boast the like. Then he gives the Author's Words, to the Sense following: "Of these the 6th was GJAMASP, an Astrologer, who was Counsellor to *Hystaspes*. He is the Author of a Book entitled *Judicia Gjamaspis*, in which is contain'd his Judgment on the Planetary Conjunctions. And therein he gave Notice that JESUS shoul appear, that MOHAMMED should be born, that the *Magian* Religion should be abolished, &c. Nor did any Astrologer ever come up to him." Of this Book there is an *Arabian* Version, the Title of which runs thus: *The Book of the Philosopher Gjamasp, containing Judgments on the Grand Conjunctions of the Planets, and on the Events produced by them*. This Version was made by *Lali*; the Title he gave it in *Arabic* was *Al Keranat*; and he publish'd it A. D. 1280. In the Preface of his Version it is said, that after the Times of *Zoroaster* or *Zerdusht*, reign'd *Gushtasp* Son of *Lobrasp*, a very powerful Prince, who possessed not only *Iran*, but *Touran* and *Habascchia*, i. e. *Ethiopia*; that in his Reign flourish'd in the City of *Balch* on the Borders of *Chorassan*, a most excellent Philosopher, whose Name was GJAMASP, Author of this Book, wherein was contain'd an Account of all the great Conjunctions of the Planets which had happen'd before the Time of this Astrologer, and which were to happen in succeeding Ages, and wherein the Appearances of new Religions, and the Rise of new Monarchies, were exactly set down. This Author stiles *Zerdusht*, or *Zoroaster*, throughout his whole Piece, our Prophet.--- That *Astrology*, by which we mean foretelling future

future Events (or rather pretending to foretel them) by contemplating the heavenly Orbs, was a Science, if we may be allow'd so to call it, very early in Vogue among the Persians, might be easily prov'd. The very Terms in Use among Astrologers are irrefragable Proofs of it, they being most of them either Arabic or Persic: And for this Reason Chaldaea, the Mistress of our Western Astrology, was in Antient Times always in Possession either of the one or the other of these Nations. The Notion of predicting the Rise and Progress of Religions from the grand Conjunctions of the Planets has been likewise propagated in our W. Parts. Cardan was a bold Asserter of this Doctrine; and if he did not intend it himself, we are pretty certain that his Scholar Vaninus actually thought of subverting the Belief of the Gospel Dispensation, by pretending that all Religions owed their Force and Predominancy to the Influence of the Stars. The modern Persians are still great Votaries to this Sort of Knowledge. But they distinguish between Astronomy and Astrology. They stile the former *Elm-nejoun*, i. e. the Science of the Stars, and the latter *Effe-Krag*, i. e. the Revelation of the Stars. They have however but one Word to express Astronomer and Astrologer, viz. *Manegjim*, which is exactly equivalent to the Greek Word *Astrologos*. Of all the Persian Provinces Chorasian is the most famous for producing Great Men in that Art, and in Chorasian is a little Town call'd *Genebed*, & in that Town a certain Family which for 6 or 700 Years past has produced the most famous Astrologers in Persia: And the King's Astrologer is always either a Native of *Genebed*, or one brought up there.--- As to the Notions they have of the transcendent Skill of the antient Professors of that Art, Sir John Chardin [Voyag. tom. iii. p. 203] gives us a singular Instance in the History of *Alkendi*, a Jew, who was Professor of Judicial Astrology at Bagdad, in the Caliphate of *Almamoun*. 'Tis recorded that against this Jewish Astrologer all the Mohammedans had a very great Spleen. One more hardy than the rest resolv'd to attack his Reputation, and endeavour to dispossess him of the Caliph's Esteem. To this End he repair'd to Bagdad, and finding him in the Caliph's Presence, he asked him why he took upon himself to know more in Astrology than other People? *Because I know*, reply'd *Alkendi*, *what you know not, and you know not what I know*. This provok'd the Mohammedan Doctor so much, that he would needs make a Trial of his boasted Knowledge in the Sight of the Caliph. In order to this, each drew a Circle about himself, and fate down therein, with his Books and Instruments. The Mohammedan Doctor at last took a Piece of Paper and a Pen, and, after seeming to write a good deal, fold'd it up, and gave it to the Caliph, desiring *Alkendi* to give a Proof of his Skill by telling what was written in his Paper. To which the other, after a little while, answer'd, *You have wrote but 2 Words in your Paper; one the Name of a Plant, the other of an Animal*. The Caliph opening the Paper found this to be true. And this Adventure spread the Fame of *Alkendi* throughout the East. It happen'd there was then resident in the Collège at Balch a young Student of bright Parts, who had been Scholar to the Mohammedan Sage over whom *Alkendi* had triumph'd. He was so much piqued at the Dishonour done his Master, that, as soon as he heard this Story, he bought himself a Poignard, and took a Journey of 1200 m. from Balch to Bagdad on Purpose to murder *Alkendi*. When he arriv'd at this last mention'd City, he enquir'd the Time when *Alkendi* taught in the public Schools; which when he had learn'd, he went thither with his Poignard under his Gown, as if he had been a Student come to hear him. *Alkendi* was in the midst of his Lecture when he enter'd the Room; but he immediately made a full Stop, and turning his Eyes on this Stranger address'd him thus; *I know who you are, and to what Purpose you come. Your Name is Albumazar, --- [The true Orthography is Abu Ma Shar]--- and you will become one of the greatest Astrologers of your Time; --- but then you must lay aside the bloody Design which brought you hither, and you must throw into the midst of the School that Poignard which you carried on Purpose to kill me*. Albumazar, struck at this Speech, first threw down his Poignard, and then himself, at the Feet of *Alkendi*. Thenceforward he apply'd himself strictly to the Study of Astrology, and became, as that Sage had predicted, wonderfully famous, being known to the Learned World by the Name of Albumazar of Balch.--- Some Readers may perhaps think this a long and impertinent Digression: But we had our Reasons for inserting it. And we beg they'll please to call to Mind that we were speaking of GJAMASP's predicting the Coming of CHRIST. Now, Mr. John Gregory, a very Learn'd Countryman of our own, in his Notes on various Passages of Scripture, p. 152. has repor-

ted the same Thing as of ALBUMAZAR. His Words are these: "In the Sphere of Persia; saith *Aben Ezra*, there ariseth upon the Face of the Sign *Virgo*, a beautiful Maiden, she holding two Ears of Corn in her Hand, & a Child in her Arms; she feedeth him, and giveth him suck, &c. This Maiden, saith Albumazar, we call *A-drenedefa*, the pure Virgin. She bringeth up a Child in a Place which is call'd *Abrie* [the Hebrew Land]; and the Child's Name is call'd *Eifi* [Jesus]. This was enough to make *Albertus Magnus* believe that our Saviour Christ was born in *Virgo*; and therefore Cardinal *Alliac* erecting our Lord's Nativity by his Description, casteth this Sign into the Horoscope.--- But that was not the Meaning of Albumazar. His Meaning was (saith Fryar Bacon) *Quod beata Virgo nata fuit, quando Sol fuit in Virgine, & ita habetur signatum in Calendario, & quod nutriet filium suum in terra Hebraeorum; i. e. That the said Virgin was born the Sun being then in that Sign, as also we have it set down in the Calendar, and that she was to bring up her Son in the Hebrew Land*.--- The Reader is to observe, that Albumazar wrote expressly from the antient Persic Astrologers; it may be from the very Works of Gjamasp which induced this Note. But as to the Story of *Alkendi* and the Mohammedan Doctor, &c. if, upon the Credit of the Persian Histories, we can admit the said Story's being really true, we ought to conclude there was Confederacy in the Case, that both old and modern Bite on the unthinking Credulous, and that the pretended Animosity, &c. was concerted, and the Whole of both Transactions mere Collusion, to build up and better establish the Reputation of the pretended divine Art of Astrology.--- Having wander'd, or made Excursion rather, thus far out of our direct Path, we may be the more readily perhaps excus'd if we told somewhat to the present Purpose facetious and diverting in our Return to it. We could, were it necessary, say much to explode and ridicule the Presumption & Vanity of predicting as by the Stars, &c. and might give a pleasant new Turn or two to the Story of the old Woman's justly laughing at *Thales's* falling into a Ditch whilst he was staring at the Stars, as also to Sir *Tho. Moor's* jocular Epigram on that Cuckold Astrologer who was so observant of the Horns of the Moon, and could so plainly see those on the Heads of *Aries*, *Capricorn*, and *Taurus*, but was quite blind to those large and branchy ones, to all others most conspicuous, on his own Brows. But these and others we premit: Nor shall we meddle with the trite Story of *Partridge* and the Cowherd; but better relate what follows.--- Lewis XI. King of France, 'tis said, was very credulous with regard to Astrology. He had a very famous Astrologer at Court; and, considering one Day whether he should go a hunting, ask'd him, the Astrologer, whether the Weather would be fair, or whether he suspected it would rain? The Sage, having first look'd upon his unerring Astrolabe, answer'd, that it would be a clear and fine Day; whereupon the King resolv'd to perform his Design: But being set out from Paris, and arriv'd near the Forest, he met with a Collier, who was driving his Ass before him loaded with Coals. The Fellow said, that the King would do well to return home, for that within a few Hours there would be a terrible Storm. But as the Sayings of such poor Men are generally despised, the King, who was told thereof, made no Account of it, & enter'd the Forest. He had not been long there when the Weather began to be cloudy, & soon after there came such a terrible Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain, that all the King's Attendants made Haste to go and shelter themselves, leaving him to shift for himself; Number One in such Circumstances being generally a more respected one than that of Ten or Fifty; and he had no other Recourse but to his own Horse, which carried him out of Danger. Next Day the King, having sent for the Collier, asked him where he learn'd Astrology, and how he came to foretel so exactly how the Weather would be? Sir, answered the Collier, I never was at School, and indeed I can neither read nor write; but I keep a very good Astrologer, who is never mistaken. The King, surpriz'd at this, ask'd him the Astrologer's Name. To which the poor Man, being asham'd, answer'd, Sir, it is the Ass which Your Majesty saw me drive Yesterday loaded with Coals. As soon as the Weather inclines to be stormy he stoops his Ears forwards, walks slower than he uses to do, and rubs himself against the Walls. By these Signs, Sir, I foresee the Rain; and these very Signs made me advise Yesterday that Your Majesty returned home.--- The King, on hearing this, dismissed his Astrologer, and gave a small Salary to the Collier, that he might have wherewithal to maintain his better Prognosticator; and said, As true as there is a God, I will never more employ any other Astrologer but the Collier's Ass.--- But,

But, now Hand is in, be so good as to accept one little Joke more on the like Occasion, and we for this Bout have done. The celebrated Father Paul, the *Venetian*, justly shew'd the utmost Contempt for *Judicial Astrology*. A little while before he left *Mantua*, there happen'd the following Incident. Duke *William*, who was fond of softening the Cares of Government with pleasant Sallies of Humour, having a Mare that was ready to foal a Mule, he engag'd Father *Paul* to bestow some Study in drawing up the Horoscope of the Animal. This being done, and the Scheme taken, the Duke caused Copies of it to be sent to all the Eminent Astrologers in *Europe*, with this Note, *That at such an Instant of Time a Bastard was born in the Duke's Palace*. Some of the Astrologers answer'd, That this Bastard would be a Cardinal; others a Great General; and others even a Pope.

DUNHIVED. See LAUNCESTON.

DUNINGTON, or *Donington*, in *Berkshire*, N. of *Spinham-Land*, is watered by the little Trout-Stream called *Lambourn*, which runs into the *Kenet* near *Thatcham*. Here's a Castle on the Brow of a Hill which was the Seat of the celebrated Poet *Chaucer*, who, as Tradition says, used to compose his Poems under an Oak, remaining there not long ago, which was called *Chaucer's Oak*. This Castle was garrison'd in the Civil Wars for King *Charles I.* and held out bravely against the Earl of *Essex* till relieved by the King, who rais'd the Siege.

DUNKELD, in that Division of *Perthshire* call'd *Perth proper*, *Scotland*, stands on the N. Side of the *Tay* after it has receiv'd the *Almund*, 12 m. N. fr. *Perth*, 40 fr. *Edinburgh*, 340 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. 36. 'Twas a Bishopric, and the Ruins of its Cathedral are yet visible. 'Tis surrounded with pleasant Woods at the Foot of the *Grampian Hills*. 'Tis the chief Market Town of the Highlands, and has of late been much adorn'd with stately Buildings by the Duke of *Atbol*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 20 Parishes, and is noted for a remarkable Defeat given to the Highlanders that took Arms for the late King *James* by the late Earl of *Angus's* Regiment. They made it a Place of Arms also in 1716, and laid up Part of their Magazines here, it being a Pass on this Side of the *Tay* towards the Highlands, as *Inverness* is on the other. It is suppos'd to have been formerly the chief Town of *Caledonia*.

DUNKIRA. See DINKIRA.

DUNKIRK, in *French Flanders*, is situate at the Mouth of the River *Colme*, on the Coast of the N. Sea, 10 leag. fr. *Gravelines* to E. 21 fr. *Ostend* to W. 36 fr. *Lille* to N. W. about 16 from *St. Omer* to N. 20 m. E. of *Calais*, and 50 E. of *Dover* in *England*, E. lon. 2. 26. lat. 51. 1. 'Twas 1st but a small Hamlet of a few Fishermens Huts on the sandy Hills which the *Flemish* and *Dutch* call *Duynen*; and a *Kirk*, *Kerk*, or *Kurk* [A], being erected there, it gave Rise to the Name of *Duyn* or *Dun Kirk*. The advantageous Situation of this Hamlet engaged *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, to make a small City of it, in 960, by surrounding it with Walls. In 1322, *Robert* Earl of *Flanders* built a Castle here, which was soon demolished by the Rebels of *Flanders*. *Robert de Bas*, to whom this Town came by Marriage, surrounded it with a new Enclosure, some Remains of which are still to be seen towards the Harbour. The Emp. *Charles V.* built a Castle there in 1538 which has also been demolished, except a single Tower, which is still standing. The *English* having taken this City, *M. de Termes* drove 'em out An. 1558; but the *French* yielded it back to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Chateau Cambresis*. The Duke of *Enghien*, afterwards Prince of *Conde*, besieged it in 1646, and took it Oct. 7. But the *French* kept it not long ere it fell again to the *Spaniards*. *M. de Turenne* had it surrender'd to him June 23. 1658 after 18 Days open Trenches; and 'twas thereupon deliver'd up into the Hands of the *English* by the *French* King and Cardinal *Mazarine* in Person, pursuant to the Treaty between that King and the Lord Protector *Cromwell*. Dr. *Wellwood*, in his *Memoirs*, tells us, That when the *French* Army, being joined by the *English* Auxiliaries, was on its March to invest the Town, *Cromwell* sent one Morning for the *French* Ambassador to *Whitehall*, and upbraided him publickly for his Master's designed Breach of Promise, in giving secret Orders to the *French* General to keep Possession of *Dunkirk*, in Case it was taken, contrary to the Treaty between them. The Ambassador protested he knew nothing

of the Matter, (as indeed he did not) and begg'd Leave to assure him there was no such Thing thought of. On which *Cromwell* pulled a Paper out of his Pocket, Here, says he, is a Copy of the Cardinal's Order: And I desire you to dispatch immediately an Express to let him know, that I am not to be imposed upon; and that if he deliver not up the Keys of the Town of *Dunkirk* to *Lockhart* within an Hour after it shall be taken, I'll come in Person, and demand them at the Gates of *Paris*. There were but 4 Persons said to be privy to this Order, the Queen-Mother, the Cardinal, *Turenne*, and a Secretary. The Cardinal for a long Time blamed the Queen, as if she might possibly have blabbed it out to some of her Women; whereas it was found after the Secretary's Death, that he had kept a secret Correspondence with *Cromwell* for several Years. The Message had its Effect; for *Dunkirk* was put in the Possession of the *English*; and to palliate the Matter the D. and M. of *Crequi* was dispatch'd into *England* Ambassador Extraordinary to compliment *Oliver*, attended with a numerous and splendid Train of Persons of Quality; among whom a Prince of the Blood, and *Marcini*, *Mazarine's* Nephew, who brought a Letter from his Uncle to the Protector full of the highest Expressions of Respect, and assuring His Highness, That being within View of the *English* Shore, nothing but the King's Indisposition — [who then lay ill of the Small-pocks at *Calais*] — could have hinder'd him from coming over to *England*, that he might enjoy the Honour OF WAITING ON ONE OF THE GREATEST MEN THAT EVER WAS, and whom, next to his Master, his greatest Ambition was to serve. But, being deprived of so great a Happiness, he had sent the Person that was nearest to him in Blood, to assure him of the profound Veneration he had for his Person, and how much he was resolved, to the Utmost of his Power, to cultivate a perpetual Amity and Friendship betwixt his Master and him. Thus the *English* became Masters of this most important Place, which after they had lost, became so formidable, so galling, so mischievous to them. For 4 Years after, viz. in 1662, *K. Charles II.* actually sold it to the *French* for but 5,000,000 of Livres, according to *La Martiniere*. The best poor Excuse I ever yet met with for him, is, That he was reduced to great Straights for Want of Money, unable to bear the Expence of the Garrison of that Place out of the Revenue of the Civil-List, and unwilling to apply to Parliament for a Supply, lest it should fall into the Hands of a Power, which the late Troubles had taught him to dread. — The *French* now having *Dunkirk* as their own, *Lewis XIV.* having visited it, observed so many Defects in the Fortifications, that he judged it absolutely necessary to rebuild them almost entirely. The very next Year, 1665, they began with the Castle, all the Outworks of which were alter'd. This Labour was continued till 1671, during all which 30,000 Men were constantly employ'd. They rais'd a vast Number of new Works, both towards Sea and towards Land, and a great many Bastions were lined, repaired, or rebuilt. They levell'd with the Ground several Downs, or sandy Hills, which commanded the Place, and the Sands of which were sometimes carried by the Wind into the Ditches and Canals. The Citadel was compleated, and *Fort-Lewis* finished. It stood on the Canal of *Bergue* 1 m. and $\frac{1}{2}$ from *Dunkirk*. In order to restore the Harbour, which was obstructed by a Sand-bank, they cut through it the Length of near 400 * Perches. Instead of the Canal of *Mardyke*, which the Sands from the Sea filled up, they made a new Canal, thro' which Ships of War of 70 Guns could come in and go out at all Times. This Canal was formed by 2 Moles of Timber, carried out very far into Sea, being each about 360 Perches. At the Head of each of these Moles they built a Castle of Timber, 1 call'd the *Green Castle*, 1 the *Castle of Good Hope*. These were 2 good Batteries, in which they could place 50 Guns, to prevent an Enemy from coming near enough to bombard the Town. On the Sides of those Moles going towards the City, they built 2 Forts of Brick-work, call'd *Risbans* or *Rise-banks*. One was on W. and by a Wooden Bridge had Communication with the Mole on the Side of the Citadel. On that Fort they could place a Battery of 46 Guns. The new *Risban* on the E. Mole, built 1701, was not so large. Going towards the Port, there was on this last Mole a small Fort, which was properly nothing but a Battery of Guns: But over against it, on the W. Mole, they built a considera-

* A Perch is 16 f. and a half.

[A] Which is their true Way of spelling what we now pronounce Church; and the Old English did, as the Scots still do, pronounce it the same Way, how much soever we now laugh at the Scot for more rightly so doing; and that Ch may be yet pronounced like K, we daily own in the Words Arch, Arch-angel, Mon-arch, Herefi-arch, An-archy, Anti-och, &c. &c. so that Church or Chirch, is but our own antient Kurk or Kirk, form'd by different Letters.

ble Fort in Form of a Triangle, which towards the Sea had a Front of strong Fortifications. Beyond it was the Harbour, with a Basin capable of several Men of War, &c. The City was fortified after the Manner of the Chevalier *de Ville*, flank'd with 10 large Bastions, surrounded with Half-moons, a broad deep Ditch, and other Works. On the Side of the Country several new Works were rais'd; as, a new Suburb to lodge Seamen in, very fine Cafes, an Arsenal for Naval Stores, a Rope-Yard, several noble Sluices, &c. The Citadel was a kind of very irregular Pentagon, situate beyond the Port, facing Part of the City, and terminating the Enclosure of it. This small Place was compos'd of several very irregular Buildings, and no Ditch nor Covert-Way but towards Sea. The Road was defended by several Cavaliers, built one upon another. All these Fortifications, together with the Moles and *Fort-Lewis*, have been demolish'd, and the Harbour filled up, by virtue of the Treaty of *Utrecht*. Yet the *French* since unfaithfully began to fortify it again, &c. &c. However, they have not been able restore the Harbour so as to make it capable of Men of War of any considerable Rate, tho' we've been told Ships of 20 Guns can easily enter it at High Tide. In 1697, it appear'd there were 1640 Houses at *Dunkirk*, and 13200 Inhabitants; but this Number is considerably decreased since the abovesaid Peace of *Utrecht*. *Dunkirk* was the Station of the *French* Privateers, which did us infinite Mischief, during the last 2 Wars, and grew rich by our Spoils; wherefore the *English* insisted on the Works being demolish'd as said above, tho' they cost *France* more Money than any Fortrefs of that Kingdom.— But how they would have eluded the Stipulation, &c. See Article *MARDYCK*.

DUNLARY, a Village and Fishing-Town 7 m. fr. *Dublin*. Aug. 5. 1751. a prodigious Shark was, by the Fishermen near it, hauled up, intangled in a Net; said to be the first ever known to be caught here.

DUNLAVEN is a fine *English* Plantation, and a good Market, 10 m. from *Blessington*, in *Wicklow* County, *Leinster* Province.

DUN-LE-ROI, in Latin *Regiodunum* or *Dunum Regis*, in *Upper-Berry*, *France*, is situate on the River *Auron* towards the Borders of *Bourbonnois*, 17 m. S. of *Bourges*, E. lon. 2. 46. lat. 46. 48. 'Twas formerly 1 of the most celebrated Cities of *Aquitania*, and subject to its own Lords, but became united with the Dominions of the Crown. Hence its Name.

DUNLUCE, or *Donluce*, 4 m. from *Giant's-Causey*, in *Antrim* County, *Ulster* Province, *Ireland*, is a Castle strongly situate on a Rock projecting into the N. Ocean, which is parted from the Land by a very deep Ditch.

DUNMOW, *Magna* and *Parva*, in *Essex*, 11 m. N. of *Chelmsford*, 38 from *London*, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 51. 45. *Dunmow Magna*, or *Dunmague*, is a Name from 2 Old *Gaulish* or *British* Words, *Dunum* a dry gravelly Hill and *Magus* a Town, which answers exactly to its Situation, which is on Top of a moderately steep and gravelly Hill, which renders it delightful and pleasant. 'Tis of great Antiquity; and tho' *Camden* seems to believe *Bruntwood* or *Burghsted* to be the *Cæsaromagus* of the *Romans*, yet there's much clearer Evidence it was this *Dunmague*; 1. Because there is Part of the Name in it; and nothing was more usual with the *Saxons*, when they changed the Names of Towns, than to retain Part of the old *Roman* Name, & put in *Dun*, *Burgh*, or *Cæster*, instead. 2. Because the Distance between this Place and the next Station, which is *Colonia*, i. e. *Colchester*, (and is said to be distant from *Cæsaromagus* 20 m.) does very well agree, if we reckon according to the *Saxon* Leagues, which consisted of 1500 Paces. 3. Because in the Road from *Dunmow* to *Colchester*, which is very direct, are still in some Places to be seen the Remains of an old *Roman* Way, which the Country People who live on it to this Day call *The Street*, and particularly at *Rain*, which is the very Word almost by which *Bede* calls a *Romish* Road, viz. *Strata*; and which we also find in an old Perambulation, where 'tis said to be bounded on N. *super Stratum ducentem a Dunmow versus Colchester*; i. e. upon the Street leading from *Dunmow* to *Colchester*, meaning this Road. *Dunmow Parva*, or *Little Dunmow*, adjoins *Great Dunmow* E. It gives Name to its Hundred. 'Tis govern'd by 12 Headboroughs, out of whom the Bailiff is chose yearly. Here's a good Market, for Corn especially, on Saturdays. Fairs April 25. and Oct. 28. Here's a good Manufacture of Bays. In the Priory here began the Custom, instituted by *Robert* Earl of *Clare*, or one of his Successors, That he that repented him not of his Marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a Year and a Day, nor had had any Brawls and Contentions with his Wife, nor

made any nuptial Transgression within that Time, and would take Oath of the same before the Prior and Convent, and the whole Town, kneeling on 2 hard pointed Stones (which are yet seen, they say, in the Priory Church-yard), should have a Gammon of Bacon deliver'd to him with great Solemnity; after which he was wont to be taken up on Mens Shoulders, and carried 1st about that Church-Yard, and after thro' the Town, with all the Friars and Brethren, and all the Town's-Folk, young and old, following him with Shouts and Acclamations, with his Bacon borne before him, and in such Manner sent home. We find some had a Gammon and others a Fleek or Flitch; for Proof whereof are found the Names of 3 several Persons who at different Times had it, viz. *Richard Wright* of *Bladsworth* in *Norfolk* the 23d of *Henry VI.* *Stephen Samuel* of *Little Easton*, in *Essex*, the 17th of *Edward IV.* and *Thomas Lee* of *Coggeshall*, in the 2d of *Henry VIII.* This Custom went not only on till the Dissolution of the House, but still goes, 'tis said, with the Manor, & the Bacon was not only claim'd 50 Years since, but, as all our printed News-Papers gave Account, no longer ago than June 26. last [1751.] by 'John Shakesbanks, Woolcomber, and Anne his Wife, of the Parish of *Wetherfield*, in the County of *Essex*, who appear'd at the Customary Court of the Manor of *Dunmow-Parva*, and claimed the Bacon according to the Custom of the Manor, which was delivered to 'em with the usual Formalities. This, they say, is the only Claim made since 1701. There were computed to be 5000 People from all Parts to see the Ceremony. The Man was examined by a Jury of Men, and the Woman by a Jury of Women. She declared that she never repented but once, & that was that she had not married sooner. We have it from undoubted Authority that the happy Couple made upwards of 50*l.* by selling Slices of it to Gentlemen and Ladies present, who were 'whimsically merry on the Occasion.' The old Form of the Oath was:

*You shall swear by Custom and Confession,
If ever you made nuptial Transgression,
Be you either married Man or Wife,
By household Brawls or contentious Strife,
Or otherwise, in Bed or at Board,
Offend each other in Deed or Word,
Or since the Parish Clerk said Amen,
You wish'd yourselves unmarried again,
Or in a Twelvemonth's Time and a Day,
Repented not in Thought any Way;
But continu'd true, and just in Desire,
As when you join'd Hands in the holy Quire,
If to these Conditions, without all Fear,
Of your own Accord, you will freely swear,
A whole Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with Love and good Leave:
For this is our Custom of Dunmow well known:
Tho' the Pleasure be ours, the Bacon's your own.*

DUNNEGAL. See *DONNEGAL*.

DUNNOT-HEAD, in the Shire of *Caitbness*, *Scotland*, which stretches out into *Pentland* or *Pightland Frith*, is about 1 m. in Breadth, and 7 in Compass. It has several Lochs and some good Pasture for Cattle, but no Inhabitants. In it are good Mill-stones, and 'tis thought to have a Lead-Mine.

DUNNINGTON, in *Holland*, *Lincolnshire*, 7 m. from *Boston*, 23 S. E. of *Lincoln*, 99 from *London*, W. lon. 5 min. lat. 52. 55. is noted for a large Sale of Hemp and Hemp-feed, it having a good Market Saturdays, and a Fair May 15. It has a Port for Barges, by which goods are convey'd to and from *Boston* and the *Washes*.

DUNNINGTON CASTLE and *PARK*, *Leicestershire*, stands by the *Trent*, & in the most N. Borders of the County, being but 7 m. fr. *Darby*, and is so call'd from a Castle here. Here was once also a Monastery; and both a Fair and Market was here held, but have been long since disus'd.

DUNNY-PACE. See *LINLITHGOW*.

DUNNOSE, a Cape or Point of Land on the S. Coast of the Isle of *Wight*.

DUNOIS, a little Province in *France*, in Latin called *Dunenſis Tractus*, is bounded on E. by *Orleanois*, S. by *Blaisois*, W. by *Vendomois*, and N. by the *Leffer-Perche*. 'Tis about 10 leag. long and 7 or 8 broad, and has Title of a County or Earldom. 'Tis water'd by 4 Rivers, viz. the *Loire*, which passing by *Chateau-Dun*, divides into 2 Branches, forming an Island call'd *Champ de Mars*, or vulgarly *Chemars*, where the Inhabitants used formerly to exercise in Wrestling, Running, Shooting; the *Convoys*, which springs in the Forest of *Orleans*, and has the remarkable Property that

that it never overflows, nor ever grow its Waters muddy, tho' the Rain be ever so heavy; the *Egre*; and the *Hierre*, which last runs only after heavy Rains. The most considerable Cities are *Chateau-Dun* and *Marchevair*.

DUNOTRE, or **DUNNOTYR**, in *Kincardineshire, Scotland*, 67 m. fr. *Edinburgh*, 347 fr. *London*, is the most memorable Place in the said Shire, where once stood a Castle fortified with strong Walls, and Towers at certain Distances, on a high inaccessible Rock wash'd by the Sea on 3 Sides, and join'd to the Land only by a narrow Isthmus: Towards the Entrance of the Gate is a huge Rock, near 40 Ells high, which seems every Moment ready to tumble down. The old Buildings 7 Stories high had exceeding thick Walls. It had a Church, which the late Civil Wars demolish'd. Within the Clofe is a Cistern 30 Cubits in Circumference. Not far from this Place is a dropping Cave where the Water petrefies. The Castle was long the Seat of the *Keiths*, late hereditary Marshals of *Scotland*, but, with the Title, &c. forfeited by the Rebellion of the last Earl in 1615. In a Porch here is a Stone with the Inscription of a Company of the 20th *Roman* Legion call'd *Vidtrix*. It appears from the Stone, which was taken out of the *Roman* Wall between *Forth* and *Clyde*, that the Quarters of their Horse extended 3 m. along the Wall.

DUNROBIN, the principal Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, stands in a Mole hard by the Sea, 6 m. fr. *Dornoch*, in the Shire of *Sutherland, Scotland*, and is remarkable for its fine Gardens, where Saffron is produced to Maturity.

DUNS, in the *Mers*, or *Berwickshire, Scotland*, 9 m. W. fr. *Berwick*; and 23 fr. *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 55. 42. is a Burgh of Barony, a pretty large populous Town, 1 of the best in the County, with a handsome Castle & Parish Church. It stands on a rising Ground, in the Centre of the Shire. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 11 Parishes, and was, after the Taking of *Berwick* by the *English*, the Place where the Courts of Justice were kept for the Shire, till the Revolution. It gave Birth in 1274, to that famous Schoolman *Johannes* who had from hence the Surname *Duns-Scotus*; but 'tis more remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scottish* Army under General *Lesley*, on a neighbouring Mountain call'd *Duns-Law*, when *K. Charles I.* march'd with his Army to oblige the *Scots* to receive the *English* Liturgy and Ceremonies. Market Wednesdays for Corn and Cattle, for which latter 'tis said to be the best in all *Scotland*. Fair *Trinity-Monday* for Corn, Cattle, Linnen Cloth, &c.

DUNSBY, or **DUNCAN'S-BAY HEAD**. See **CAITHNESS**.

DUNSBY-HALL, 3 m. N. W. of *Sleaford, Lincolnshire*. 'Tis said here are Chalybeat Springs.

DUNSTABLE, *Bedfordshire*, 15 m. S. of *Bedford*, and 34 S. of *London*, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 51. 50. is a populous Town in the Hundred of *Manshead*, on a chalky Hill, at the Entrance of that long Ridge of Hills call'd the *Chiltern*. *Camden* makes no Doubt this was the Station mention'd in the *Itinerary* by Name of *Magiovinium*. It stands on the old *Roman* Way call'd *Watling-street*, in the very Place where 'tis cross'd by the *Icknild-street*. Not far from Town, on the very Descent of the *Chiltern Hills*, is a large round Area of 9 Acres, surrounded with a deep Ditch and Ramparts, which the Inhabitants call *Maidin Bour*. This Town was ruin'd by the *Danes*; and after it had lain many Years in that Condition, 'twas rebuilt by King *Henry I.* in order to curb and repress the Insolence of a Gang of Robbers under one *Dun* or *Dunning*, who infested that Part of the Country. From this Villain *Camden* supposes the Town had its Name; which seems the most unlikely Thing imaginable; nor is there the least Necessity to have Recourse to his Name for the Etymon of that of the Town, seeing that the *Saxon* Word *Dun*, or the *Gaulish* and *British* Word *Dunyn*, is very well answer'd to, by the hilly Situation of the Place. The said King made it a Royal Burgh; but it never sent Members to Parliament, tho' in the Reign of *Edward II.* it had once a Summons. At this Place, in the Reigns of *Henry V.* and *VII.* several of those call'd *Lollards* (the Disciples of *Wickliffe*) suffer'd Martyrdom. *Dr. Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* hang'd one of them, *Tho. Chace*, in his Prison of *Woburn*, and order'd *William Tillworth*, another, to be burnt, with this remarkable Circumstance of unnatural Cruelty, that his own Daughter was forced to set Fire to the Faggots. Here too Queen *Catherine* had Sentence of Divorce pronounced against her by Archbishop *Cranmer*. And it ought to be remember'd that one of the Commissioners in that Cause was *Stokesley* Bishop of *London*, that very Man who had horribly made it his Boast

that he had burn'd 50 Protestants. Our Learned Countryman [of *Devon*] *Dr. Hakewill*, in his *Apology*, p. 253. writes; 'Neither can I call to Mind any Example in all Antiquity parallel to that of a Woman buried in the Church at *Dunstable*, who (as her *Epitaph* testifies) bore at 3 several Times 3 Children at a Birth, and 5 at a Birth 2 other Times; that is, 19 Children at but 5 Births. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, says, that the Larks taken in this Neighbourhood are the largest & best in the Kingdom. The Proverbs *As plain as Dunstable Road*, and *plain Dunstable*, had Rise from the Road hereabouts being broad, well beaten, and plain, by reason of the Confluence (if it may be so expressed) of many Roads here leading to *London*. There are 4 Streets in the Town answering the 4 Quarters of the World, with a publick Pond to each, fed with Rain; for here are no Springs to be found without digging an infinite Depth, some having dug more than 25 fath. without finding any; however the Ponds are never dry. This Place was in former Times famous for Brewing. At this Time the Women here and hereabouts carry on a great Manufacture of Hats, and other Utensils and Conveniencies, made of Straw; in which, 'tis said, they excel all the World. Here are many good Inns, some of them like Palaces; for this Town is a great Thoroughfare to the N. and N. W. Counties, & consequently to *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Market Wednesdays. Fairs *Asb-Wednesday*, May 1. *August 1*.

DUNSTABURG-CASTLE, in *Northumberland*, on the Sea-side between the *Coquet* and *Fearn-Islands*, or between *Aylmouth* and *Bamburgh-Castle*, 5 m. fr. *Alnick*, belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*, it having heretofore been the Property of *John of Gaunt*. This Place is noted for a Sort of fine Spar Stones like those of *St. Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*. And the Soil here is so fertile, that, according to the *Addenda* to *Camden*, 240 Bushels of Corn, besides several Cart-loads of Hay, were produced within its small Circuit not long ago.

DUNSTAFAGE Castle, in *Argyleshire, Scotland*, 95 m. fr. *Edinburgh*, which formerly belong'd to the Kings of *Scotland*, many of whom were buried here, is now the Duke of *Argyle's*.

DUNSTER, *Somerset*, 2 m. fr. *Minehead*, 18 N. W. of *Taunton*, 164 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 36. lat. 51. 15. is an antient Town and Castle on the Shore of the *Severn Sea*, encompassed on all Sides but Seaward with Hills. The Castle consists of 2 Wings and 3 Towers, and has a fine Prospect of a Vale 2 m. long, bounded by the *Severn*; but it's difficult of Access. It was garrison'd for *K. Charles I.* but taken by General *B'ake*, in the Civil War. 'Twas the Prison of the famous *William Prynne* for refusing to pay Taxes in *Oliver's* Time, he being then as great an Enemy to him as he had been to King *Charles*. The Fortifications are now in Ruins. The Town, which lies under it, has about 400 Houses. Its only Manufacture is a few Kerseys. The Church is large, and has a handsome Tower. 'Twas call'd a Borough in old Writings, and once sent Members to Parliament. Market Fridays. Fair *Whit-Monday*.

DUNSTEIN. See **DUNCHSTEIN**.

DUNSTON, in *Staffordshire*, on the N. Side of *Penkridge*, is noted for an Echo in a Field on the W. Side of its Chapel, which distinctly repeats 7 or 8 Syllables.

DUNWICH, in *Suffolk*, on the *German Sea*, 10 m. fr. *Aldborough*, 40 E. of *Bury*, 95 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. 25. is of the most early Note of any Town in the County. In the *Saxon Annals* it was call'd *Domuc*, and *Bede* calls it *Dommoc* and *Dunmuc*; and 'tis supposed to have been a *Roman* Station. In the Reign of *Henry II.* we are told, by *William of Newburrow*, that 'twas a famous Village, well stored with Riches of all Sorts; at which Time it was fortified; and there's still a square Ditch-bank or Town-wall. 'Tis credibly reported there had been 50 Churches, besides Monasteries, here; but the Sea has swallow'd up all of them except that of *All-Saints*. It was an Episcopal See *An. 630*, but not long after divided into 2 Sees, one kept here, the other at *N. Etbam*: And *William the Conqueror* transferr'd the See from hence to *Thetford*, thence to *Norwich*. It was still a populous Place, however, in the 16th Century, according to *Camden*, and had a Mint. The free Burgesses gave *K. John* 300 Marks of Silver, 10 Falcons, and 5 Garfalcons, for his Charter, and 200 Marks and 500 Eels for the Grant of Wrecks. 'Tis now a Town Corporate, govern'd by 2 Bailiffs & inferior Officers, and has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 1st Settlement of that Constitution. But tho' 'tis a poor Place, with only a Parcel of sorry Cottages, yet is it chargeable with 80 l. a Year Fee-farm Rent to the Crown, which is twice as much as any o-

ther Coast Town pays, in this County or *Norfolk*. Sprats are cured here, in the same Manner as are Herrings at *Yarmouth*. Market Saturdays.

DUPLIN-CASTLE, in *Perthshire, Scotland*, 3 m. from the Duke of *Arbol's* Seat at *Huntingtower*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Kinnoules*, to whom it gives Title of Viscount. He has a Park here finely wooded and walled round, and a House adorned with the finest Pictures and Carvings, particularly a Picture of *K. Charles I.* giving a Letter to his Son the Duke of *York* to carry to *France*; an Equestrian Statue of that King in Brass; and a Half-Length of *Oliver Cromwell* & of General *Monk*; an Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* on a fine Pedestal of Oak. This is the Place memorable for the greatest Defeat that the *Scots* ever receiv'd from the *English*; which was when they, the *English*, went to assist the *Scotish* King, *Edward Baliol*, in the Reign of our *Edward III.* 1332. which the *English* Writers of that Time ascrib'd wholly to the Providence of God, and not to the Prowess of Man. 'As soon as *Baliol* was ready, he embark'd his little Army, consisting of but 2500 *Englishmen*, and landed at *Kinghorn* near *Perth* [the Beginning of *March*]; 'from whence he sent back [to *England*] his Ships. He was willing by that to shew his Troops they had nothing to trust to but their Valour. Hardly were his Men landed when he heard that *Alexander Seaton* was coming to give him Battle at the Head of 10,000 *Scots*. All Means of Retreat being taken from the *English*, they had no Hopes of Safety but in Victory. Accordingly expecting their Enemies with a noble Resolution, they fought with such uncommon Bravery, that the *Scotch* General with his so much superior Army were shamefully and entirely routed. The Earl of *Fife*, who followed *Seaton* with a still more numerous Army, ambitious to revenge their Disgrace, had no better Success. *Baliol*, advancing farther into the Country, met with another Body of *Scotch* Troops, whom the *English* likewise defeated. And but 5 Days after he fought *Nigel Bruce*, who came to attack him with 10,000 Men more. In this last Action *Baliol* gave no Quarter, because he would not be incumber'd with Prisoners. He afterwards did Homage to our King *Edward* for *Scotland*.

DURA was a City in the Province of *Affyria* by *Ptolemy* call'd *Apolloniatis*, no Doubt from the City of *Apollonia* its Metropolis. But some place *Dura* in *Mesopotamia*.

DURANCE, a River of *France*, which, rising in the *Alps*, runs W. along the Confines of *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, then running S. by *Sisteron*, and afterwards W. through *Provence*, falls into the *Rhone*, a little below *Avignon*.

DURANGO, is a Town in the Lordship of *Biscay, Spain*, 17. or 18 m. to S. E. fr. *Bilboa*; W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 43. on a small River which descends from the Mountains with which 'tis surrounded on the Land Side. 'Tis inhabited by 1400 Families, most of them employ'd in the Iron Manufacture of Sword-blades, Hilts, &c.

DURANGO, in the Province of *Zacatecas*, Kingdom of *New Galicia*, in *New Spain*, 10 leag. to N. W. of *Nombre de Dios*, is a Bishop's See, at the Conflux of several Rivers, which make it a very convenient Situation for Trade.

DURAS. See **DURAZZO**.

DURAZZO, (by the *French* call'd *Duras* or *Duraz*, and by the *Turks*, *Drazzi*) in the present *European Albania*, is the *Dyrrachium* of the *Romans*, and was more antiently nam'd *Epidamnus*. This *Macedonian* City *Epidamnus* was seated on the Entrance of the *Ionian* Gulph. It was a Colony of the *Corcyrians*, but settled under the Command of *Phalius* the Son of *Heratocidas*, a *Corinthian* by Birth, and as to Family descended from *Hercules*. At the Time of their Settlement here, the *Taulantii* look'd on the Territory they seiz'd as justly belonging to them; on which Account the rising City and its Inhabitants were frequently disturbed by them; but by Degrees the *Epidamnians* grew powerful, and stood in little Awe of their Neighbours, till their own Seditions furnish'd the *Taulantii*, their antient Enemies, both with Opportunity and Force. This happen'd about the 2d Year of the 85th Olympiad, when the Commons having expell'd the Nobility constrain'd them to fly to the *Barbarians*. These, excited by the Exiles, presently invaded the Territories of the *Greeks*, and shortly after besieged this City, which they reduced to great Streights. The *Epidamnians* in great Distress apply'd for Assistance to the *Corcyrians*, but were refused. They then, at the Instance of the Oracle, made suit to the *Corinthians*, who furnished them speedily and effectually with all Things they desired. This terribly incens'd the *Corcyrians*, who thought the *Corinthians*, in relieving their Colony, had meddled where they had no

thing to do, notwithstanding that they themselves were a Colony from *Corinth*, and that Part of the original Colony settled at *Epidamnus* were *Corinthians* also. The next Year therefore the *Corcyrians* fitted out a great Fleet, attack'd the *Corinthians* and their Allies, and besieged *Epidamnus*; which Proceeding induced what was call'd the *Corinthian War*, and laid the Foundation of the great *Peloponnesian War*, so famous in the *Greek History*, and in divers Articles of this Dictionary mentioned. --- In succeeding Times, this, like the rest of the *Macedonian* Cities, laid hold of every Opportunity of asserting its Freedom; and tho' we cannot, were it properly our Office, be very particular as to the Accidents which beset it in so long a Series, yet we know that the Fact was so; for we find *Diodorus Siculus* setting down the Reduction of this Place by *Cassander*, who left a Garrison therein; however, in a short Time the City dismissed the Garrison, and sided with *Glaucias* King of the *Illyrians*. --- After *Epidamnus* fell under the Jurisdiction of the *Romans*, they are said to have changed its Name into *Dyrrachium*, on Account of the Unluckiness of its former Appellation, as *Pliny* tells us, as if deriv'd from *Damnium*, i. e. Hurt, Loss, or Damage, &c.; tho' *Appian* says that the *Corcyrians* made this Change, who, holding its antient Name *Dyrrachium* to be ominous, call'd it *Epidamnus*. However, the former seems the more probable Opinion, since *Plautus* gives us the Reason why the last mention'd Name was thought unlucky, it being expressive of the Nature of the Inhabitants, who were, generally speaking, Knaves, Sycophants, and Prostitutes, and scarce any Person came from it without suffering some Mischiefe or other. His Words are these;

*Nunc ita est hæc hominum natio Epidamnia;
Vcluptarii atque potatores maximi;
Tum sycophantæ & palpatores plurimi
In urbe hæc habitant; tum meretrices mulieres
Nusquam perhibentur blandiores gentium.
Propterea huic urbi nomen Epidamnò inditum est:
Quia nemo ferme huc sine Damno divortitur.*

Some have thought that *Dyrrachium* was rather the Name of the Port than the City; and others again have suggested that the antient City *Epidamnus* stood on the Continent, whereas *Dyrrachium* was seated in a Peninsula. Maugre all such Diversity of Opinions, 'tis without Dispute or Doubt now call'd *Durazzo*; under which Name we shall speak of it by & by. This is the Place where *Cicero* resided for some Time during his Exile, and where, he tells us, he receiv'd much Kindness from the Citizens. It is also noted for the Retreat of *Pompey*, who fled thither before *Cæsar* from *Brundisium* in *Italy*; and near which the latter receiv'd so great a Defeat, that he acknowledged he must then have been utterly undone, had *Pompey* seen his Advantage, and pursued it. Two Circumstances contributed to make this City flourish; the one was [Which from a true Spirit of Patriotism we wish more sedately consider'd by some who so hastily clamour against the Project for our alike more flourishing], that the Inhabitants gave every one a full Liberty to settle there; the other, that most Foreigners who failed up and down the *Adriatic* Sea used by the Way to put into this Harbour. --- This Harbour of *Dyrrachium* lay to the N. E. of *Brundisium*, now *Brindizzi*. This **DURAZZO**, as 'tis called now, is still a Port of considerable Note, that is, considering the Condition of other maritime Places on this Coast, which once made a considerable Figure in Story. It is situate on the E. Side of the Gulph of *Venice*, 35 m. from *Scutari* to S. 20 S. of *Drino*, and 39. or 40 N. of *Valona*, E. lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 37. *Baudrand*, *Maty*, and *Corneille* say, That this is still a pretty large Town, well fortified, &c. and that it is the See of an Archbishop; whereas *Spon* and *Wheeler* assert that it's now but a Village with a ruin'd Fort; which latter is the most likely, if we grant it had been also call'd *Duras*, as well as *Dyrrachium*, since we read in the *Roman History*, that the said City *Duras*, an important Place on the Coast of *Greece* on the *Adriatic* Sea, was about A. D. 345. swallowed up with all the Inhabitants by an Earthquake, at the same Time that 12 Cities in *Campania* were overturned. --- **DURAZZO** has been subject to the *Turks* ever since the Time of *Bajazet II.* Near the Town, or Village, stands Mount *Durazzo*, which the Antients call'd *Pylartes*.

DURBUY, or *Durbu*, in *Luxemburgh, Austrian Netherlands*, is situate on the River *Ourte*, 24 m. from *Limburg* to S. W. 18 from *St. Hubert* to N. 21 S. of *Liege*, and 23 S. E. of *Namur*, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 50. 23. 'Tis a small City, Seat of a Provostship, under which 76 Villages. Here's a Convent of *Recollets*, where they teach polite Literature, another of Penitent Nuns, and a Hospital.

DURDUS,

DURDUS, a Mountain, according to *Ptolemy*, in *Numidia Masæfylorum*, the present Inland Parts of the W. Province of *Algiers* lying between the Mountains of *El Callab* and *Trara*.

DUREN, in the Duchy of *Juliers, Westphalia, Germany*, is situate on the River *Roer*, 9 m. S. E. of *Juliers*, and 15 E. of *Aix la Chapelle*, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 50. 45. *Cluverius* thinks it to be the antient *Marcodurum* or *Marcomagum*. 'Tis a little, uniform, well-built Town, with Water streaming thro' the Streets. 'Twas an Imperial City, but was subdued by the Duke of *Juliers* in 1407. *Charles V.* took it by Storm, and burnt it, in 1543; but 'twas rebuilt and restored to the Duchy. In *St. Martin's* Church here, they pretend to have the Head of *St. Anne*, Mother of the *Virgin Mary*, which formerly lured hither abundance of *Pilgrims*, fraught with *Penitence, Piety*, --- and *Pence*.

DURESTAL, or *Duretail*, in the Province of *Anjou, France*, stands on the *Loir*, over which is here a Bridge, 3 leag. below *La Fleche*, and 6 or 7 from *Angers*. It has a fine large Castle, and most Houses are built of Free-stone and cover'd with Slate. The chief Trade is Leather here tanned. The neighbouring Country produces pretty good Wine and Corn, and some Pasture.

DURHAM County Palatine, or Bishopric. The Inhabitants, in the Time of the *Romans*, were called *Brigantes*; with the People of *Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire*, and *Westmoreland*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, S. of the *Tine*, call'd *Deira*, and the Inhabitants were thence called *Deiri*. The *Saxons* called it *Deorham*; in *Latin* 'tis term'd *Ager Dunelmensis*, and in common Speech 'tis now call'd *The Bishopric*, as being a County Palatine under Jurisdiction of the *Bishop*. In the Days of *Popery* *St. Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Landisfarne*, now *Holy Island*, was so much respected by our Kings and Nobility, that he was *kalendar'd* for their titular Saint; and the Lands belonging to the See of *Durham* were by the Monkish Writers call'd *The Patrimony of St. Cuthbert*, in the same Sense as the *Roman Ecclesiastical State* is to this Day call'd *The Patrimony of St. Peter*; for their Bishops were absolute Lords in *Temporals* as well as *Spirituals*, *Princes* as well as *Prelates*; for which Reason we find this County so often mention'd by the Name of *The Bishopric of Durham*: And so they called all the other Lands belonging to this Church in other Counties, as *Creke* in *Yorkshire*, *Bedlington*, *Northam*, and *Holy Island*, in *Northumberland*. The 1st of its Lordly Prelates we read of was *Walcher* a *Lorrainer*, made Bishop of *Durham* by *William the Conqueror*. He, having the Things of this World much more at Heart than the Care of his Flock, bought the Earldom of *Northumberland* of the King; then, making himself a secular Judge, took on him to sit in Court and determine Causes at Pleasure. This is suppos'd the Origin of the temporal Power of the Bishops of *Durham*, and that 'twas erected into a County Palatine on Purchase of that Earldom. These Bishops, as Counts Palatine, have borne in their Seals a Knight arm'd, sitting upon a Horse with *Trappings*, brandishing a Sword with 1 Hand; and in the other holding out the Arms of the Bishopric. They also have had their *Royalties*. The Goods of Outlaws were forfeited to them, not to the King: Nay, the Common People of the County, insisting on their Privileges, have refus'd to march into *Scotland* in Time of War, pretending they were *Halwerk* [Holy-Work] Men, and bound to do nothing but *holy Works*; that they held their Lands to defend the Body of *St. Cuthbert*, and that they were not to serve out of the Confines of the Bishopric, or beyond the *Tine* or the *Tees*. King *Edward I.* seiz'd the Prerogatives of 1 of the Bishops, and took away many Privileges; some of which however the succeeding Bishops recover'd. And so great was their Power that 'twas a common Saying, 'Whatever the King has without the County of *Durham*, the Bishop has it within, unless there be any Concession or Prescription to the contrary.' They had Power to make Barons, who as well as their Vassals were bound to come to their Palace, to advise them and give them Observance. Of these there were generally 3 stated Barons of their Creation, tho' sometimes more or less were summon'd by the Bishops to their Parliament. Tho' the Canons forbid any Clergyman to be present when Judgment of Blood was given, the Bishops of *Durham* might on these Occasions sit in Court in their purple Robes, whence came the Saying *Solum Dunelmense Stola jus dicit et Ense*. They had Power to lay Taxes, and coin Money. The Courts were held in their Name till *Henry VIII.*'s Time; and they could till then make Judges, Justices of the Peace, and all Writs ran in their Name. All Recognizances enter'd upon the Bishop's Close Rolls in his

Chancery, and made to him or in his Name, were as valid within the County as those made to the King without. They who alienated Freehold Lands without his Leave were obliged to sue to him for Pardon; which he likewise granted not only for Intrusions and Trespasses, but *Felonies, Rapes*, &c. He gave License to build Chapels, &c. &c. made Boroughs, &c. granted Markets, &c. created Officers by Patent; but which were valid no longer than his Life who granted 'em. He had Forests, Chaces, &c. was Lord Admiral of the Seas and Waters within the County, and had his Vice-Admirals and Courts of Admiralty, &c. cum multis aliis. — He is still Earl of *Sadberge*, a Place in this Bishopric, which he holds by Barony. The Bishops were abridg'd of many of those Privileges by the Statute of 27 *Henry VIII.* which in Effect stripped them of the essential Branches of their Palatine Power, particularly those of granting Pardons, creating Judges, making out Judicial Writs & Indictments; but the Bishops and their Temporal Chancellors were to be Justices of the Peace within the said County. In King *Edward VI.*'s Time this Bishopric was dissolved, and the Parliament gave all its Revenues and Immunities to the Crown. Queen *Mary* repealed that Act, but restor'd the See to the State in which King *Henry* left it. As this County was a Sort of Principality distinct from the Kingdom, it never sent Representatives to Parliament till the Reign of King *Charles II.* — The Bishopric of *Durham* (or *Duresme*) has *Yorkshire* on S. and is shaped like a Triangle, the utmost Angle of which lies to W. and is formed by the joining of the N. Boundary and the Head of the *Tees*, by the Course of which River 'tis bounded all along towards the S. The other Angle, which lies N. is at first marked out by a short Line from the outmost Point to the River *Derwent*, & thence by the *Derwent* itself, for it receives the little River *Chopwell*, and after that by the River *Tine*. The Base of this Triangle lies E. and is formed by the Sea-Coast, which is washed by the *German Ocean*. 'Tis bounded by *Yorkshire* S. by *Northumberland* N. W. and by *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* W. 'Tis 39 m. long, 35 broad, and 107 in Circumference, containing an Area of 958 square m. in which are 4 Wakes, 1 City, & 8 Market-Towns, whereof 4 are Boroughs and the 3 first Mayor Towns, *Durham, Hartle-poole, Stockton, Sunderland*. It has 52 Parishes, of which 31 are Rectories and 21 Vicarages, besides 28 Chapels almost all as large and beneficial as Churches. *Camden* reckons 118 Parishes; but then he reckons the whole Diocese, taking in Part of *Northumberland*. The Houses are computed about 16000, the Acres 610,000, and the Inhabitants 97,000. It has 16 Rivers, 21 Parks, 4 Castles. They who delight in good sharp Air will probably take Pleasure in that of this Bishopric, which is colder in the W. than E. Parts, where the warm Breezes from the Sea dissolve both Ice and Snow. In the W. Parts of it the Fields are barren and naked, the Woods thin, and the Hills bald; but the Iron Mines make some Amends for the Sterility of the Soil. The E. S. and N. Parts are more fruitful, especially where the Husbandman has bestow'd due Labour on it. Upon the Whole, tho' we meet here Variety of Meadows, Pastures, and Corn-fields, the Soil is not to be reckon'd in general among the most fruitful. Yet 'tis thick set with Towns, and very rich in Mines of Coal, which is exported from *Tinmouth, Sunderland, and Hartle-poole*, to *London* and other Places, all under the Name of *Newcastle Coal*. In most Parts here Coal lies so near the Surface of the Earth, that the Waggon and Cart Wheels often turn it up in the beaten Road, whereby the Veins are discovered. Not to enter here into the Discussion of Naturalists upon COAL, [reserving it for MEN-DIP and other Articles], we shall now but just make use of *Camden's* Words: — 'Some would have this Sea-Coal to be a black earthy Bitumen, others to be Jet, and others to be *Lapis Thracius*; all which that great Master of Mineral Learning *Georgius Agricola* proves to be the very same. For certain this of ours is nothing but Bitumen harden'd and concreted by Heat under Ground; for it casts the same Smell that Bitumen does, and if Water be sprinkled on it, it burns the hotter and clearer; but whether or no 'tis quenched with Oil I have not try'd. If the *Lapis Obsidianus* be in *England*, I should take it for that which is found in other Parts of this Kingdom, & commonly goes by the Name of *Cannel* or *Canole-Coal*, for that is hard, shining, light, apt to cleave into thin Flakes, and to burn out as soon as it is kindled.' Later Enquirers into the Nature of this Mineral assert, that besides the bituminous Part, easily discerned in the burning, there are sometimes vitriolic and ferruginous, with a Mixture of Ocre and terrene, Parts. Indeed Vitriol is frequently found in the Mines, and Ocre often

often adheres to it. The abundance of this Product in the *Bishopric* is the Reason that the Inhabitants apply little to any other Traffick or Manufacture. The Soil also yields Lead as well as Iron. This County is well supply'd with Rivers, the chief of which are, 1. the *Tees* (into which run the *Laden*, *Hude*, *Lune*, *Bauder*, and *Skern*, &c.) rises in the Point of *Cumberland*, on that stony Ground call'd *Staremore*, and flows thro' Rocks out of which, at *Eggleson* in *Richmondshire*, they hew Marble. 2. The *Were* is formed by the *Kellop*, *Wellop*, and *Burdop*, 3 little Streams rising in the W. Side of the County, and runs across it to *Sunderland*, near which it falls into the Ocean, after having received the *Gaunlefs* at *Bishop's-Aukland*, besides several others. Most abound with Salmon, and other Fish. To these Rivers belong several considerable Ports, well frequented by Colliers of the greatest Burden, and huge Pinks built on Purpose for the Coal-Trade, of which one of 4 or 500 Ton shall be navigated with 8 Hands. Seamen are bred in this Trade more than any other, the Navy Royal is more furnish'd by it with Sailors than by any other, and *London* could not subsist without it, for Fuel there would be wanting, and it be starved, but for the Supplies it receives for Firing from this Bishopric, in which most of the Coal Mines lie. The other chief Towns besides the fore-mentioned are *Wolsingham*, *Stanhope*, *Auckland*, *Bernard-Castle*, *Slainthorpe*, and *Darlington*; other Places are *Marwood*, *Sadberg*, *South-Shields*, *Jarrow*, *Gate-side*, *Sedgfield*, *Lauchester*, *Winstan*, &c. This County sends but 4 Members to Parliament, 2 for itself, and 2 for the subsequent City of *Durham*.

DURHAM was by the *Saxons* call'd *Dunholme* from its Situation on [a *Dun*] a Hill surrounded with a River, viz. the *Were*, [*Holm* signifying a River-Island] 14 m. S. of *Newcastle*, and 262 N. from *London*, W. lon. 1. 12. lat. 54. 50. 'Tis about 70 Years older than the *Conquest*, and owes its Rise to the Translation of the Body of *St. Cuthbert* hither in 995, when Bishop *Aldwin* founded a Cathedral for Secular Priests, who in 1083 were removed, and replaced with Monks, by Bishop *Carilepho*, who began a new Cathedral. King *Henry VIII.* establish'd the present Endowment for a Deanry here, with 12 Prebendaries, 12 Minor Canons, a Deacon, Sub-deacon, 16 Lay Singing-men, a School-master, Usher, Master of the Choristers, a Divinity-Reader, 8 Alms-men, 18 Scholars, 10 Choristers, 2 Vergers, 2 Porters, 2 Cooks, 2 Butlers, and 2 Sacristaries. *Leland*, speaking of this Church, writes, 'It stands on a rocky Hill, as you come to it from *York*, and the Water so windeth about from *Elvet*, a great Stone Bridge of 3 Arches, to *Framgate-Bridge*, that within an Arrow Shot 'tis brought in *Insulam*; and the Minister Close and highest Part of the Hill is well walled, and hath divers fair Gates; and the Church itself and Cloyster is fair and strong.' 'Tis a large magnificent Pile of Buildings, adorn'd with a fine Cloyster on the S. Side, formerly glazed with painted Glass; with the old Library & Chapter-house, and Part of the Deanry, on the E. Side; the Dormitory on the W. Side, under which are the Treasury and Song-house; and on N. with the new Library. The Church itself is 411 f. long and 80 broad, having in the Middle a spacious cross Isle 170 f. long, and 2 smaller ones at each End. In that at the W. End was the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, called *Galilee*, the Outside of which was adorn'd with 2 handsome leaden Spire Steeples, whose Towers still remain. In the N. Tower were 4 large Bells, 3 of which were, soon after the Reformation, hung up in the Great Tower in the Middle, and added to 3 other Bells formerly belonging to that Steeple: But about 55 Years ago these Bells were cast into 8. The lower Cross-Isle is about 100 f. long and that at the End 132, and the middle Tower 212 f. high. The whole Building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large Pillars, and has several curious Windows. The Wainscot of the Choir is well wrought, the Organ large & good, the Font of Marble, and there's a handsome Screen at the Entrance into the Choir, which is 117 f. long and 33 broad. The Isle beyond it is placed at the Extremity of the Church, in which respect 'tis not to be match'd in any other Cathedral. In the Middle of this Building was a most curious East Window, call'd the *Catherine-wheel*, comprehending all the Breadth of the Choir, compos'd of 24 Lights; and at the S. End was painted in another Window, call'd *St. Cuthbert's*, his Life and Miracles. Opposite to this, on the N. Side, was a third fair Window, called *Joseph's*, because it had all his History painted in the Glass. The Chapter-house, in which 16 Bishops are interred, is a stately Room arched over with Stone, 75 f. long and 33 broad, and has a fair Seat at the upper End for the Instal-

ment of the Bishops. In *St. Mary's Chapel*, at the West End of the Church, lie the Bones of venerable *Bede*. The Ornaments and Decorations for Administration of Divine Offices, as Tapestry, Plate, Copes, &c. are said to be richer than those of any other Church in *England*, it having escap'd the Alienation of its Revenues the best of any of our Cathedrals. The rich old Vestments which the Clergy wore before the Reformation are still worn by the Rev. Residents on Sundays and other Holy-Days. This is said to be one of the best Bishoprics in *England*, and the Livings in the Bishop's Gift the richest, there being at least a Dozen of them from 300*l.* to 800*l.* a Year each. Besides the Cathedral, here are, as *Leland* says, above 6 Parish-Churches, 3 of which stand in the principal or middle Part of the Town, and the other 3 in the Suburbs. S. from the Cathedral is the College, a spacious Court, about which are the Prebendaries Houses. On the N. Side of the Cathedral is the College-School, with a House for the Master. On the E. is a Hospital. On the N. Side is the Castle, the outer Gate of which is now the County Goal. The Tolbooth, and the Cross and the Conduit in the Market Place, with 2 Bridges over the *Elvet*, are the other principal Buildings. The Form of this City is not improperly compared to a Crab, the Market-place resembling the Body, and the Streets the Claws; for the Streets, following the Course of the *Were*, which runs almost round that Part of the City where the Cathedral and Bishop's Castle stand, are scarce 2 of 'em joined together. 'Tis about 1 m. long, and as much broad. In this City are 3 Manors, the Bishop's containing the City Liberties and the Bailey; the Dean and Chapter's; and *Gilligate* Manor. 'Tis said to have been first incorporated by *Richard I.* 'Twas antiently govern'd by Bailiffs appointed by the Bishop. Queen *Elizabeth* gave it a Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; and according to a Charter, 1684, 'tis govern'd now by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 12 Common Council Men, a Recorder, and inferior Officers; which Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, by their Recorder and Town-Clerk, can hold a Court-Leet and Court-Baron within the City, under the Seal of the Bishop for the Time being. They keep a Pypowder-Court also at their Fairs, and they pay about 20*l.* a Year Toll to the Bishop, or to whom he demises the same by Lease for 3 Lives. The Bishop, as absolute Lord of the Town and Count Palatine, appoints all Officers of Justice, viz. a Judge, Steward, Sheriffs, and other inferior Magistrates. The Situation of this City is so pleasant, and healthy, and plentifully furnish'd, that 'tis much frequented by the neighbouring Gentry. Here are a great Number of Roman Catholicks. Market Saturdays. Fairs March 20. Whit-Tuesday, and *St. Cuthbert's Day*. The 1st Time this City or County sent Members to Parliament was in 1673. Those for the City are chose by the Corporation, Citizens, and Freemen, who at a Poll in 1710 were above 1000. Near this City are seen the Remains of the Roman Military-Way call'd *Ikenild-street*; and at *Newil's Cross*, in its Neighbourhood, was that famous Battle in 1346, wherein the Scotch Army was destroy'd, and their King *David* taken Prisoner.

DURHAMS, *Middlesex*, 2 m. N. of *Chipping-Barnet*, where the Earl of *Albemarle* has a Seat with a Park.

DURIUS, a River in *Lusitania*, now the *Duro*, or *Duero*, in *Portugal*.

DURLACH, or *Dourlach*, the Capital of *Baden-Dourlach*, in *Savabia*, *Germany*, is a pretty large Town, 2 leag. E. fr. the *Rhine*, 21 m. N. E. fr. *Baden*, 8 S. E. from *Philipsburg*, and 20 S. fr. *Heidelberg*, E. lon. 8. 26. lat. 49. 3. It lies on the Banks of the *Pfintz* [pronounced *Phintz*], at the Foot of a Mountain, on Top of which is a strong Tower with a constant Guard. The Streets are strait and fair, the Houses uniform and stately. The Marquis [viz. of *Baden-Durlach*] has a magnificent Palace here, far exceeding that of *Baden*, nor unworthy the Greatest Monarch, with a good Library, and a fine Collection of antient Coins and Medals. Here's also a *Gymnasium*, with Professors of the several Faculties. The Town and Palace suffer'd much in the late Wars by the *French*, who in 1689 burnt them; so that the Protestant Cantons thought fit to assist its Prince, who was a *Lutheran*, with Contributions for repairing the Churches which the *French* ruin'd in this Country; and he himself gave large Immunities to such Foreign Protestants as would come and settle in this Capital, which (as is ever the Case) has greatly help'd to enrich the same.

DURNIUM, the Roman Name of the present *Dorchester*.

DURO. See **DURIUS** or **DUERO**.

DUROCORNIVM. See **CIRENCESTER**.

DUOTRIGES. See **DORSETSHIRE**.

DURSENREUTH

DURSENREUTH. See WALDASSEN.

DURSLEY, in *Glostershire*, 15 m. S. W. of *Glocester*, 5 fr. *Berkeley*, 97 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 18. lat. 51. 40. had antiently a Castle, which, tho' quite gone, has its Remembrance still kept up by an adjacent Field call'd *Castle-Field*. It gives Title of Viscount to the Earls of the Family of *Berkeley*. Tho' it sends no Members to Parliament, 'tis a Corporation, govern'd by a Bailiff and 4 Constables. Its chief Manufacture is Woollen Cloth. 'Tis said the Inhabitants were heretofore remarkable for being over-reaching; whence the Proverb in this Country a *Man of Dursley* to signify a *Sharper*. But the Character of the present Generation is quite the Reverse. Market *Thursdays*. Fairs *April 25. St. Clement's Day, November 23.* 'Tis said there's a Rock of Stone here without any Chop or Slit, which, tho' soft in hewing, and therefore call'd *Puff-stone*, is exceeding durable. *Berkeley-Castle Walls* are built with it, and shew very little Decay, tho' above 600 Years old.

DUSSELDORP, or *Dusseldorff*, Capital of the Duchy of *Bergue*, in *Westphalia*, Germany, on the E. Side of the *Rhine*, 4 m. from *Keyserfwaert* to S. E. 20 below *Cologne* to N. W. 23 N. E. of *Juliers*, and 57 S. W. of *Munster*, E. lon. 6. 58. lat. 51. 13. It has its Name from the little River *Dussel*, that here falls into the *Rhine*. It stands in midst of a fine fruitful Plain. The *Rhine* runs at it with such Violence, that they have been obliged to make great Works to break the Current. 'Twas an Imperial City, and had good Trade before the Removal of its Fairs to *Franckfort*, when the *Rhine* is said to have run by its Walls; and it had a small University. 'Tis large, pleasant, well built, and defended by a Citadel, which is separated from it by a small Harbour form'd by the *Rhine*, and consists of 2 Royal Bastions, faced with Brick; and in the other Parts 'tis fortify'd by 5 Bastions, and Cavaliers on them. The Publick Buildings towards the River make a fine Appearance; particularly its stately Palace, an old Gothic Building, (with Painting by *Van Dyck*, *Raphael*, *Paul Veronese*, *Reubens*, *Julio Romain*, *Titian*, &c. Brass Antiques, Statues of Marble, portable Cabinets, &c.) which was the Elector *Palatine's* chief Residence during the Devastations of the Palatinate by the *French* towards the End of last Century. In the Market-place, over against the Palace, is an Equestrian Statue, in Brass, on a Pedestal of grey Marble, of the Elector *John William*, in Armour, with the Electoral Bonnet on his Head. Here are 3 weekly Markets for Corn, which is imported hither from the *Low Countries*, and exported in great Quantities to *Cologne*, and other Parts of *Germany*. The Elector's Residence being fix'd at *Manheim*, a Regency is establish'd here: For the Countries of *Berg* and *Juliers*, which bring in 1,000,000 Crowns a Year to the Elector, are govern'd by States, without whose Consent he can lay no Taxes. All Religions are here tolerated; but the Catholicks alone admitted to Civil Employments. Tho' the Possession be the Elector's, yet the Title is disputed by those of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*.

DUTCH BRABANT. See the latter Part of Article BRABANT.

DUTCH FLANDERS. See Article FLANDERS, at the End.

DUTLINGEN, in *Swabia*, Germany, 5 m. W. of *Mulheim*, on the E. Side of the *Black Forest*, not far from the Source of the *Danube*, over which River it has a Bridge, belongs to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, tho' separated from his Dominions. There's a Castle on a high Hill without the Town, built in 1400. The neighbouring Territory is very fruitful; but the Soil is said to be difficult to cultivate. This Place is famous for a Battle between the Imperialists and *French*, 1643, and for the Junction of the *French Marshal Villeroy* with the Elector of *Bavaria* in 1704.

DUTTON, in *Cheshire*, on the *Weever*, N. W. of *Northwich*, was the Manor Seat of the *Duttons*, who had a Park here. 'Tis remarkable of the antient Family of these *Cheshire Duttons*, that no Fidler, or other Musician, is suffer'd to play in this County without Licence of the Lord of *Dutton*, who keeps a Court for the same, on *Midsummer-day*, at *Chester*; and, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* a *Quo warranto* was brought against *Lawrence Dutton*, of *Dutton*, Esq; to shew why he claimed all the Fidlers, &c. of *Cheshire*, to attend him at the Time and Place aforesaid, and then and there to give him 4 Bottles of Wine and a Lance; and also every Musician to pay him 4 d. half-penny, & every Whore, following her Calling, to pay him 4 d. To which he pleaded & Prescription; & those Minstrels licensed by the Heirs of *Dutton* are exempted out of the *Statute of Rogues*, 39th *Eliz.* This has been the Custom of the Family above 500 Years,

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ever since *Ralph Dutton*, joining his Rabble of Fidlers, Pipers, and other Minstrels, with *Roger de Lacy* his Father-in-law, who was Constable of *Chester*, frighted the *Welshmen* from besieging *Ranulph II.* Earl of *Chester*, in the Castle of *Ruthlan*, where he would probably have been taken Prisoner.

DUYVELAND, an Island of *Zealand*, in the *United Provinces*, has its Name from the Multitude of Doves [call'd *Duyven* in *Dutch*] here bred. It lies to S. E. of *Scowen*, from which 'tis divided by only a narrow Canal, with which 'tis even joined by a Bank. Most of it belongs to the City of *Zirick Zee*, the Magistrates of which have divided it into several Jurisdictions. Here are no Cities or walled Towns, but several Villages, as *Oosduyveland* in the E. Part, *Oudekerke*, *Nieuwekerk*, *Vianen*, *Capelle*, *Swanenburg*, &c. 'Tis noted for a bold Attempt of the *Spaniards* in wading from this Island to that of *Scowen* during the Siege of *Zirick-Zee*, in 1576, being often to the Neck in the Water, and having the Enemy against them on the opposite Shore.

DWINA, a River which rises in *Lithuania* in *Poland*, & running N. W. divides *Livonia* from *Courland*, and falls into the *Baltic* at the *Dunamunder Fort*, a little below *Riga*.

DWINA, a River which gives Name to the following Province, and runs thro' it from S. to N. discharging itself into the *White Sea* a little below *Archangel*.

DWINA Province, in *Moscowy*, is of large Extent, being computed near 100 Leagues long, in Form of a Lozenge. 'Tis bounded on N. and N. W. by the *White Sea* and Part of *Ingria*, W. by the Provinces of *Vaga* and *Orega*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Dwina*, S. by that of *Zirania*. 'Tis water'd by several Rivers besides the *Dwina*, some of which, particularly the *Pikega*, fall into it a little above the Town of *Uspnaga*, and runs with it into the *White Sea* at the City of *Archangel*. This last is the Capital of the Province; besides which it has a considerable Number of others, large, and well inhabited. Among 'em are *Arfinca*, *Colmogorod*, *Calunsko*, *Velika*, *Nova Dwinka*, *Irtba*, *Koulay*, *Malespinoski*, *S. Nicolai* on the *Pinega*, *S. Nicolai* on the Sea-Coast, *Ufiorga*, *Uspnaga*, *Rakola*, *Peremegori*, *Saoforia*, and *Sotolitza*, besides others along the *Vitzoga*. Here are also several Lakes, particularly those of *Culvio*, *Onozero*, and *Sgolmgova*: But the Country is, however, so full of Forests and barren Lands that the Inhabitants are forced to live mostly on Fish, especially dry'd, the Land producing no Corn, nor breeding many Cattle. The chief Commodity is Salt, the Vent whereof was their only Commerce before the *English* came to traffick at *Archangel*, from which the whole Province has received considerable Benefit.

DYA, or *Titterie Gewle*, a large Pond and Morass, formed by the *Skelliff*, inland the S. Province of *Algiers*. *Shaw.*

DYLE, a River of the *Austrian Netherlands*, which rising in *Brabant* runs N. by *Louvain*, and having received the *Demer* runs W. by *Mechlin*, and falls into the *Scheld* at *Rupplemond*.

DYRRACHIUM. See DURAZZO.

DYSERT, on the N. Side of the Firth of *Forth*, in *Fife-shire*, *Scotland*, 2 m. from *Kirkclady*, is a Market-Town and Royal Burgh. 'Tis situate on a rising Ground, with an open Heath of the same Name extended before it, where is a large Place abounding with an earthy Bitumen, called the *Coal-Plat*. It has an Harbour, and a good Trade in Coal and Salt, and is the Residence of Lord *Sinclair*. This appears by its Buildings to have been once a celebrated Town. The Structures remain; but hardly a Glass Window or any Furniture in 'em (or in any of the Royal Burghs on the Coast to the Mouth of the *Firth*): So that tho' a Ship coming up the *Firth*, without going ashore, must have a fine Idea of these Towns at a Distance, yet there's nothing to be seen but Poverty in Palaces; justly to be ascribed to the Removal of so many of the *Scots* Nobility, as well as of the Court, &c. to *England* since the Union. The only Support of this Town, besides a few Nail-makers and Workers in Hard-ware, is the Lord *Dysert's* Salt-works here and the *Scotch* Coal, of which there's an excellent Vein in the adjacent Lands; both of which are easily shipped off at a neighbouring Warf.

DYSPARGUM is the present DUISBURG.

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EAGLE (Ἐἰς), according to *Diodorus Siculus*, p. 11. was antiently the Name of the River Nile.

EARSBY-PLACE, lies near *Spilsby*, in *Lincolnshire*.

EARNE or ERNE Lake, or *Lough-Erne*, fills a third Part

Part of *Fermannagh* County, in *Ulster* Province, *Ireland*, runs into *Donnegal-Bay* near *Ballyshannon*, & is the greatest Lake of all this Part of *Ireland*. 'Tis said to extend 40 m. in Length, and is in some Places from 10 to 14 broad. 'Tis full of all well-inhabited Islands, shaded with thick Woods, and so abounds with Fish, says *Camden*, especially Salmon, Trout, and Pike, some of them incredibly large, that the Fishermens Nets are not able to hold the Draughts which they sometimes take. In the Middle of the Lake the Waters are contracted into the Breadth of an ordinary River, and so continue 6 m. by which the *Lough* is divided into 2 Parts. On this narrow Part stands a very strong Fort, it being a Pass, of the greatest Importance, from the N. Part of *Ireland* to the S.; for the *Lough* being of this great Extent, there's no Way to go from one Part of the Kingdom to the other, or from *Ulster* to *Connaught*, but by this Pass. The Fort with its Town is call'd *INNISKILLING* or *ENNISKILLING*, 20 m. E. of *Ballyshannon*, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 45. 20. and is famous for many brave Actions of its Possessors, especially for 2 obstinate Defences of it by the Rebels against *Q. Elizabeth's* Protestant Army in 1595, but still much more celebrated for the heroic Bravery and Success of its Protestant Inhabitants in 1689. against the Popish Army of King *James II.*

EARSHAM lies in *Norfolk*, near *Bungay*.

EAST-ANGLES. See *CAMBRIDGESHIRE*.

EASTBERRY House, in the Parish of *Gunfield*, 6 m. fr. *Shaftsbury*, between *Blandford* and *Cramborn Chace*, is the Seat of the Hon. *Doddington*, Esq;

EASTBORN, in *Suffex*, lying under *Beachy-Head*, is the chief Place for *Wheat-ears*, that delicious Bird, so called, like the *Ortolans* of *France*.

EASTBORN, also in *Suffex*, lying on the N. Side of *Midhurst*.

EASTBRIDGE, in *Kent*, on the N. Side of *Romney-Marsh*.

EAST *The Children of the*. By the *Children of the East* spoken of in *Judg.* vi. 3, 33, may be denoted the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, as lying to E. of the Land of *Israel*, if not some of the *Ismaelites* and others that inhabited the Parts of *Arabia* lying Eastward in respect of the *Israelites*. 'Tis evident that by the *Children* or *People of the East* in *Gen.* xxix. 1. are understood the Inhabitants of *Mesopotamia*; but these seem to lie too far off to be concern'd in these Incursions into the Land of *Israel*. And therefore, since we read *Gen.* xxv. 6. that *Abraham* sent away the Sons of his Concubines (particularly the Sons of *Keturah*, one whereof was *Midian*, the Father of the *Midianites*) Eastward, unto the E. Country, it may be probably inferr'd, that by *Children of the East* in the History of *Gideon* are denoted the Descendents of the other Sons of *Keturah*, and of the Brothers of *Midian*, who had settled in the E. Parts adjoining to *Midian*. *Wells*.

EAST COUNTRY in *Gen.* xxv. 6. means the Parts of *Arabia* lying Eastward. *Wells*.

EAST *The Land of the People of the*, in *Gen.* xxix. means *Karan* in *Mesopotamia*. *Wells*.

EASTER Island. See *PASCH* Island.

EAST-FRIESLAND, or *Oost-Friesland*, otherwise called the Earldom of *Emden*, in Latin *Frisia Orientalis*, or *Comitatus Emdanus*, properly belongs to *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, and has the German Ocean N. the Gulph of *Dollert* with the Mouth of the *Ems* W. which parts it from the Province of *Groningen*, the Bishopric of *Munster* S. and the County of *Oldenburg* E. It was subject to its own Lord, stiled Count of *E. Friesland*, who had been a Prince of the Empire ever since 1624. Count *Emmo II.* established the *Augsburg* Confession here. He was succeeded by his Son *Rodolphus Christianus*, who, being a zealous *Lutheran*, & falling into Controversy with the Citizens of *Emden*, who were *Calvinists*, they dispossessed him in 1595, wherein they were assisted by the *States General*, under whose Protection they put themselves, and have ever since consented to a Garrison being by them kept in it. The last Count of *E. Friesland* dying without Issue, the King of *Prussia* claim'd the Country, and accordingly took Possession of it, tho' the *Dutch*, and others, have also some Pretensions to the same. The most considerable Places are *Emden*, *Norden*, *Aurich*, *Efens*, *Witmund*.

EASTHAM, a Town in *Barnstable County*, *New England*, is situate in the Isle of *Namset*, where are about 500 *Christian Indians*, 4 Schools, and 6 Justices of the Peace of their own Nation.

EAST HENDRED, (formerly written *East Hendreth*) in *Berks*, 3 m. E. of *Wantage*, tho' now but a small Village, was, at the Suppression of the Monasteries, a considerable

Market Town. It stands on the Borders of the Vale of *White Horse*, at the Foot of the Downs under *Cuckamsley-Hill*. 'Tis but a single Parish, tho' situate in 2 different Hundreds, *Wantage* and *Reading*.

EAST HERLING, in *Norfolk*, is seated on a Rivulet, and has a Market Thursdays, chiefly for Linnen-Yarn and Linnen-Cloth. Fair April 23.

EAST-INDIES. See *INDIA* in general.

EASTINGTON, or *Eafington*, in *Glocestershire*, lies upon the *Stroud*, which grows wider at this Place, where it empties itself into the *Severn*, near the *Framelode* Passage.

EAST-LOW, (antiently *Loo* or *Port-Loo*) *Cornwall*, on the E. Side of the River *Low*, on the Coast of the *English Channel*, between *Plymouth* and *Forwey*, 12 m. W. of the former and 8 E. of the latter, about 22 S. of *Launceston*, 232 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 46. lat. 50. 23. is an antient Borough by Prescription, & was made a Corporation by Charter of *Q. Elizabeth*, consisting of 9 Burgeffes, one of whom is yearly chosen Mayor, who have Power to chuse a Recorder, &c. And the Mayor, Magistrates, and Free-men, who are said to be about 68, chuse their 2 Members of Parliament. Here's a poor Battery of 4 Guns, and a small Chapel of Ease, kept up by 4 Buttreffes, in which the Minister of *St. Martin's* (the Mother-Church and Burial-place) is obliged to preach once in 3 Weeks. It's a Fishing-Town, chiefly in the Season for Pilchards; and consists of about 200 Houses. Market Saturdays. Fairs February 2. and September 29. It's parted from *West-Low* but by the River, over which is a good Stone Bridge.

EAST NEW-JERSEY. See *NEW-JERSEY*.

EASTON, 6 m. fr. *Woodbridge*, in *Suffolk*, Seat of the Earl of *Rochford*.

EASTON-GRAY, in *Wilts*, lies on the *Lower-Avon*, near *Sopworth* and *Tedbury*.

EASTON Magna (or *Great*, or *Much*, *Easton*), in *Essex*, on the E. Side of the River *Chelmer*, 2 m. fr. *Dunmow*. Its Church is a Rectory appendant to the Manor.

EASTON Parva, or *Little Easton*, in *Essex*, on the W. of the *Chelmer*, over against the preceding. It gives Title of Baron to *Grey Lord Maynard*.

EAST MAIN is the Country of *LABRADOR* [which see]; and that of *New Wales* is called the *West Main*.

EASTONNESS is the most Westerly Cape, or Point, on the Coast of *Suffolk*, N. of *Southwold Bay*.

EAST-REDFORD, or *Retford*, in *Nottinghamshire*, 26 m. fr. *Nottingham*, 135 fr. *London*, W. lon. 48 min. lat. 53. 23. is a Royal Demesne, and antient Borough, situate on the W. Side of the River *Idel*, in the Midst of large Plantations of Hops, in which and in Barley it drives a great Trade, tho' not so considerable as formerly, because *Workshop* has got much of it away. King *Edward* granted this Town in Fee-farm to the Burgeffes, with a Power to chuse Bailiffs for its Government. King *James I.* incorporated it anew by Name of Bailiffs and Burgeffes, and appointed it to be govern'd by 2 Bailiffs, a Steward, and likewise 12 Aldermen, to make a Common Council for the Town. The Bailiffs for the Time being, and the Learned Steward, are to be Justices of the Peace and of the *Quorum* within the Borough. Several Nobles of the 1st Rank have been High Stewards, and Men of great Learning their Learned Stewards. They've 2 Chamberlains, Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants at Mace. The Bailiffs, distinguished into Senior and Junior, are elected August 1. and enter into Office on *Michaelmas-Day*, the Senior being chose out of the Aldermen, & the Junior out of the Freemen, who have Chamberlains. Here's a Free Grammar School. Under the Town-hall, in which the Sessions both for Town and County are held, are the best Shambles in the County. Here's a handsome Church, every Year visited by the Bishop of *York* or his Archdeacon of *Nottingham*. The Market, which is Saturdays, is well stored with Hops, Barley, Malt, Fish, Meat, and Fowl; as are the 3 Days Fairs, March 12. September 21. with Black Cattle and Hogs. Members of Parliament 2. --- This Place bears the Name of *East Retford*, as standing on the E. Side of the River, being join'd to another Town on the W. Side, by a Stone Bridge, which is for Distinction's sake call'd *West Retford*, which tho' seeming a Part of the same Town is another Parish, and has nothing remarkable in it but a fine Hospital, founded An. 1666, by Dr. *John Dorrell*.

EASTWELL, in *Kent*, lies on S. W. Side of the *Wye*, near *Ashford*.

EASTWICK, in *Hertfordshire* on the *Stour*, 1 m. from *Goldesdon*, in the Road from thence to *London*. It had a Market and Fair; but they're both disused.

EATINGDON,

EATINGDON Upper and Lower, in *Warwickshire*, lies in the Road from *Banbury* to *Stratford upon Avon*. The latter, notwithstanding its Name, lies on a Hill.

EATON, in *Nottinghamshire*, on the River *Idel*, (from whence 'tis also call'd *Idelton*) is on the S. Side of *E. Redford*.

EATON, in *Salop*, stands near *Pitchford*, and 4 m. from *Ercall*.

EATON-BISHOPS, or *Eaton Wall*, in *Herefordshire*, stands near the *Wye*, 2 m. S. W. of *Hereford*, to whose Bishop it belongs. Here was a Camp of above 30 Acres.

EATON-FORD, or **SOCON**, in *Bedfordshire*, near the *Ouse*, a little to S. W. of *St. Neot*, had once a Castle, the Seat of the *Beauchamps*.

EATON College, &c. See **ETON**.

EBAL Mount, in the Land of *Canaan*, tho' of itself inconsiderable, is to be esteem'd occasionally very remarkable, and yields Matter for an Article which may be of good Use to Numbers, who delight to be inform'd in *Scripture* Cases, but who may not have Learning, Time, nor Books, enough, of themselves to be so thoroughly acquainted therewith as they ought to wish. Wherefore the following deserves at least their Acceptance, as it may serve somewhat to illustrate some Passages of the Bible, &c. One of the notorious Differences between the *Jews* and the *Samaritans* was about the Place of Worship appointed by God. The Woman of *Samarina*, to our Saviour, states the Affair very justly, *John* iv. 20. The Occasion of which Difference was deriv'd from the ensuing Facts. — 'Moses had enjoin'd, that, when the Children of *Israel* had pass'd over *Jordan*, they should set up on Mount **EBAL** great Stones, and plaister them with Plaister, and write the Law upon them, *Deut.* xxvii. 2, 3, 4. and they were to build an Altar there unto the Lord their God, and to offer Burnt-Offerings and Peace-Offerings, and to celebrate a Feast unto the Lord, *ver.* 5, 6, 7; and they were to divide the People, and to place 6 of the Tribes on *Gerizim* (a Mountain opposite to *Ebal*), and 6 on Mount *Ebal*; and then the *Levites* from Mount *Ebal* were to read with a loud Voice the Curfes set down by *Moses* for the Transgressions of the Law, *ver.* 12, 13. unto each of which the People were to answer *Amen*, *ver.* 14, &c. Then the Blessings promised to the Observance of the Law were to be pronounced from Mount *Gerizim*, *chap.* xxviii. and hereby the *Israelites* were to make Acknowledgement of their Covenant with God, and their Obligation to keep his Commandments, xxvii. 9, 10. And *Joshua*, being afterwards come to the Place where these Two Mountains were situate, took care to have every Part of what God had commanded herein punctually performed. — It may not seem at first Sight easy to determine what it was that *Joshua* here wrote upon the Stones which he set up on Mount *Ebal*. The *Samaritans* indeed (if what they offer might be admitted) determine the Question very clearly; for in their *Pentateuch*, in the 20th Chap. of *Exodus*, after the 10th Commandment, they add these, with other, Words; *And it shall be when the Lord thy God shall cause thee to enter the Land of the Canaanites which thou goest unto, to possess it, that thou shalt set up great Stones, and shalt plaister them with Plaister, and shalt write upon the Stones all the Words of this Law, &c.* So that, according to this Account, the Command for what was here to be done was originally given in an audible Voice by God himself from Mount *Sinai* to all the People, and what *Moses* directed about it afterwards must be understood in reference and agreeably to what God himself here first commanded about it; and accordingly the Command here given being that the *Israelites* should write upon the Stones all the Words of this Law, namely of the Law just then published (for there had been no other as yet given), it will follow that the Decalogue, or X Commandments, was what they were to inscribe upon the Stones to be erected. This would unquestionably be the Fact, if what the *Samaritans* here insert in their *Pentateuch* ought indeed to be inserted; but that it ought not is most evident; for *Moses* himself expressly testifies, that when God spake the X Commandments out of the midst of the Fire (*Deut.* v. 22.) from Mount *Sinai* unto the Assembly of the *Israelites*, that he spoke only the X Commandments, and added no more; and consequently all that the *Samaritans* add here is a manifest Interpolation. And 'tis a known Imputation which the *Jews* have ever charged them with, that they have tampered with this Place, as well as changed the Two Mountains *Ebal* and *Gerizim*, putting *Gerizim* where *Moses* wrote *Ebal*, and *Ebal* where he wrote *Gerizim*, in order to procure a Veneration for Mount *Gerizim*, such as might favour their chusing it in Opposition to the *Jews* for their Place of Worship. — Thus we have no Information from the *Samaritan Pentateuch* about what *Joshua*

inscribed, &c. The *Jewish* Writers too abound in Fictions on the Point. Some of 'em say he inscribed the whole 5 Books of *Moses*; nay, they add, that he did it 70 times over, in 70 different Languages, in order to leave Monuments, such as might instruct all the Nations upon Earth in the Law, and that in their own Tongue. And thus these Writers were so far from seeing any Difficulty in the Query, which to others has seem'd considerable, namely, whether *Joshua* could find either Stones enough to contain, or had Time enough to inscribe, so large a Transcript as a Copy of the whole 5 Books of *Moses*, that they shew evidently that nothing can be so marvellous but that their Imagination can surmount. If 700, or 7000, had been as favourite a Number with them as 70, they would have had no Scruple of multiplying the Copies up to their Humour. But 70 being the Number of the Elders chosen by *Moses*, and appointed by God, to assist in the Government of his People, *Num.* xi. they hence imagined that there were originally from the Dispersion of Mankind but 70 Nations, and 70 different Languages in the World; tho', considering that *Moses* and the High-Priest, joined with the 70, made 2 more, they should have made 72 their darling Number, as it was afterwards when *Aristeas's* Fiction about the *Septuagint* Translation obtain'd amongst 'em. — In the Command which *Moses* gave about what was to be done at Mount *Ebal*, I have often thought (says Mr. *Shuckford*) that all the Words of this Law might be the Words of the Law he then, at that Time, gave them, namely the Words which *Moses* has set down in the 27th and 28th Chapters of *Deuteronomy*, beginning at the 15th Verse of the 27th Chapter, *Cursed be the Man*, and so on to the End of the 28th Chapter. — But, not to overburthen the Work, this must suffice for this Article.

EBCHESTER, in *Durham*, on the *Darwent*, lies near *Darwentcote*, where not many Years ago were discovered the Traces of a Roman Station, with large Suburbs, and antient Monuments.

EBELSTOT, in the Diocese of *Arhusen*, in *Jutland*, *Denmark*, is seated on the Bottom of a Bay of the *Categate*, about 18 m. from *Aarhus* to N. W.

EBENEZER. In II. *Sam.* vii. 11. We read that *Samuel* took a Stone, and set it between *Mizpeh* and *Shen*, and called the Name of it *Eben-ezer* [i. e. the Stone of Help], saying, *Hitherto hath the Lord helped us*. Now this Stone lay near *Bethshemesh*, as *Eusebius* and *Jerom* inform us; and it being plain from Scripture that *Bethshemesh* lay in the N. Border of *Judah*, it will follow that this *Eben-ezer* did so likewise.

EBENEZER, in *American Georgia*, a Place 10 m. from *Savannah Town*, on a River which runs into the *Savannah* River, where a Colony of *Salzburgers* having settled have by their Sobriety and Industry thrive exceeding well.

EBER. In *Numbers* xxiv. 24. *Balaam* prophesies, that Ships should come from the Coasts of *Chittim*, and should afflict *Ashur*, and should afflict *Eber*. The Common Opinion is that by *Eber* in this Place is to be understood the *Hebrews* or *Jews*; but the Learned *Hyde* has offered Reasons which seem to prove the contrary. He observes, that to take it in that Sense is repugnant to the Design of the Passage, and makes *Balaam* bless and curse the Children of *Israel* in the same Breath, by prophesying of their Destruction: And therefore he will have it that *Eber* has not Respect to Persons, but to Place, and signifies beyond the River, in which Sense that Word is often us'd in Scripture. On this Occasion the same Author proposes to amend our Translation of the above Text by reading it thus: *And they shall go forth from the Coast of Chittim, and shall afflict Ashur, and shall afflict the other Side of the River*, that is, the Countries beyond *Euphrates*. A later Learned Commentator adds, There seems to be no Need of supposing the last *and* to be taken conjunctively, or the Words following to be a Repetition, or explanatory, of the first, as Dr *Hyde* thinks; for *Ashur*, strictly speaking lay beyond the *Tigris*; Neither in *Balaam's* Time had the *Assyrian* Empire extended itself Westward so far as the *Euphrates*: And when that Prophecy was to be fulfilled *Ashur* was reduced to its primitive Bounds, and in Subjection to *Elam* or the *Persians*, as were also the *Babylonians*, and the Inhabitants of *Aram* or *Mesopotamia*: Who we think are to be understood by *Eber*, or the other Side of the River, that is, the *Euphrates*.

EBERENBERG, in the *Palatinate*, *Germany*, is a strong Castle at the Conflux of the River *Nabe* and *Altzey*, 7 m. W. of *Bingen* and 4 S. W. of *Creutznach*, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 49. 40. seiz'd by the *French* in 1689. and besieged a long Time by the Landgrave of *Hesse* in 1692, when, on the Approach of the *French* Army, he was forced to retire. Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden* retook it in 1657, and added new Works to it; but they

they were demolished, and the Place restored, by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, to the Baron of *Seckingen*.

EBERSDORF, a Town of *Austria*, situate on the *Danube*; 8 m. E. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 16. 25. lat 48. 25.

EBERSTEIN, a County, and also a Town, in the Circle of *Saxonia*, Germany, 6 m. S. of *Baden*, E. lon. 8. 12. lat. 48. 40.

EBERSTEIN, a Town in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and Landgravate of *Alsace*, 11 m. S. W. of *Strasbourg*, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 48. 25.

EBESTORT, in *Brunswick*, is a Hunting Seat where the late Duke of *Zell* entertain'd King *William* in 1698.

EBORA, call'd *Liberalitas Julia* by the Romans, in antient *Lusitania*, was seated between the *Tagus* and the *Anas*, tho' it approached nearer the latter than former River. The same Spot is at present occupied by EVORA, which see.

EBORACUM, or *Eburacum*, now YORK, was the Metropolis of the antient *Brigantes*.

EBURODUNUM } Two Cities of the *Quadi*, or *Quadi-*
EBURUM } *dians*, an old German Nation inhabiting that Country now call'd *Moravia*, and according to *Cluverius* were the present BRIN and OLMUTZ.

EBUSUS, or ERESUS, is the Island at present call'd YVICA, which see. The *Carthaginians* planted here a Colony 160 Years after the Foundation of their City. *Ere-*
sus, the Capital, built by this Colony, was surrounded with a good Wall, and had a commodious Harbour for Ships. The Houses in it were for most Part built in an elegant Taste, and inhabited by a Variety of Barbarous Nations, as *Diodorus* after the Greek Style calls 'em; but the most numerous of these were the *Phanicians*, or *Carthaginians*.

EBRO, antiently *Iberus*, is a River of *Spain*, which rises in the N. W. Part of *Old Castile*, upon the Confines of *Asturias*, runs S. E. thro' *Old Castile* and *Biscay*, then dividing *Old Castile* and *Navarre* continues its Course thro' *Arragon*, visiting the Capital City of *Saragossa*, from whence it runs S. E. to the Confines of *Catalonia*, where it receives the *Cinca* and *Segra*, and then crossing the S. W. Part of *Catalonia*, passes by the City of *Tortosa*, discharging itself with great Rapidity into the *Mediterranean*, 20 m. below that City. This River is at present almost the only navigable one in *Spain*; and in this Navigation is very difficult, except between *Tortosa* and the Sea; for tho' it will carry Vessels 250 m. down the Stream, it runs with that rapid Force that a Boat cannot go up the Stream higher than *Tortosa*; and it is very dangerous going down on Account of the Rocks, which lie in the Channel for 50 or 60 m. below *Saragossa*. See IBERIA and IBERUS.

ECBATANA. See ACMETHA. To which we are here to add, that as there are now no Monuments remaining either of the magnificent Mausoleum ascrib'd to *Daniel*, or the proud Palace where the Monarchs of *Asia* were wont to pass the Summer, there is a great Disagreement among our modern Travellers about the Place where this stately Metropolis stood. The Opinion of *Molet*, who translated and wrote a Comment upon *Ptolemy*, seems to Sir *John Chardin* the most probable, viz. that *Tauris* is the antient and famous *Ecbatan*; and this Opinion is confirmed by *Ortelius*, *Goltz*, *Teixera*, *Andrea della wall*, &c. *Josephus* assures us that the Palace built by *Daniel* was entire in his Time. But at present not even the Ruins of any magnificent Building are to be seen either at *Tauris* or in that Neighbourhood, for in all the Ruins there the Materials, as *Chardin* judiciously observes, are only Earth, Brick, and Pebbles, which in antient Times were never used in *Media* for building of Palaces. Some Writers confound *Ecbatana* with *Batana*, which is evidently *Ptolemy's* *Batina*, and placed by him to N. of Mount *Orontes* near the River *Straton*. See TAURIS. See also the following Article.

ECBATANA, a Town in *Syria*, is remarkable for the notable Death of *Cambyzes*, King of *Persia*, there, in the Year of the World 3784, of the Flood 2477, before Christ 522. This *Cambyzes*, Son of *Cyrus*, is the *Abasuerus* of our Bible. In the 5th Year of his Reign (for he reigned 8) he march'd with a great Army against *Ethiopia*, and was so distressed for Food, that every 10th Man in his Army was slain by Lot to feed the other 9. On his Return from thence to *Thebes* he caus'd all the Temples to be pillaged and burnt to

Ground; but saved 300 Talents of Gold and 2300 Talents of Silver (estimated worth about 2,201,400 l. Sterl.) out of the Flames. He likewise carried away the famous Gold Circle that encompassed the Tomb of King *Ozymandias*, which was 365 Cubits in Circumference, and had upon it the Representation of the Motions of the several Constellations, the Value of which inestimable. Among other remarkable Frolicks he stab'd the *Egyptians* God *Apis*. He also first married and then most unnaturally murdered his own Sister *Meroe*, by kicking her on the Belly while great with Child by him. He from her gave Name to the Island in the *Nile*, between *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, which in all our Maps of the old Geography it still bears. He caus'd also several of the Principal of his Followers to be buried alive without any Cause deserving it, and daily sacrificed some or other of 'em to his wild Fury. And when *Craesus* advis'd him against these Proceedings, and laid before him the ill Consequences they would lead to, he order'd him to be put to Death. And when those who received his Orders, knowing he would repent of it the next Day, did therefore defer the Execution, he caus'd 'em all to be executed for it, tho' at the same Time he express'd great Joy that *Craesus* was not put to Death. And, out of mere Humour only, to shew his Skill in Archery, he shot to Death a Son of *Prexaspes*, who was the chief of his Favourites; and in such wild Actions he wore out the 7th Year of his Reign; and in the Beginning of his 8th Year he left *Egypt*, in his Return towards *Persia*. On his coming into *Syria* he met a Herald, who being sent from *Shushan* came into the Army, and there proclaimed *Smerdis*, a pretended Son of *Cyrus*, King; for *Cambyzes* had order'd the true Son of *Cyrus*, named *Smerdis*, to be murdered privately, and which accordingly had been done. Whereupon he gave Orders for his Army to set forward to suppress the Usurper; but as he mounted his Horse for the March, his Sword, falling out of the Scabbard, gave him such a Wound in the Thigh, that he died thereof in a few Days. The *Egyptians*, remarking that it was in the same Part of the Body where he had wounded *Apis*, reckon'd it as an especial Judgment from Heaven upon him for that Fact; and per chance (*says Dr. Prideaux*) they were not much out in it: 'For it seldom happens in an Affront given to any particular Mode of Worship, how erroneous so ever it may be, but that RELIGION is in general wounded thereby. There are many Instances in History, wherein God hath signally punished the Prophanations of Religion in the Worst of Times, and under the worst Modes of Heathen Idolatry.' But to return more near to the Purpose as to this present Article. *Cambyzes*, or *Abasuerus*, while he was in *Egypt*, having consulted the Oracle of *Butus* in that Country, he was told that he should die at ECBATANA; which understanding of ECBATANA in *Media*, he resolv'd to preserve his Life by never going thither. But alas! what he thought to avoid in *Media* he found in *Syria*: For the Town where he lay sick of this his mortal Wound was of the same Name, being also call'd ECBATANA [A].

ECCLESHAL, in *Staffordshire*, 4 m. fr. *Stone*, 5 N. W. of *Stafford*, 136 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 13. lat. 52. 48. is situate near the River *Sow*, and is a pretty Town, noted for Pedlars Wares, and has a Market Tuesdays, and a Fair on *Holy-Thurs*day. It has a Charity-School, in which 20 Boys and 20 Girls are taught, the former to read and write, the latter to knit and spin, and are all clothed with the Cloth made of their Yarn. Six or 8 of them are yearly put out to Farmers. Here was a Castle built, or at least repaired, (for Historians differ) in the Reign of *Edward I.* by *Walter de Longton*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, then Lord High-treasurer of *England*, and Lord of the Manor; and the present Bishop has a Seat at that call'd *Eccleshal-Hall*. The said Castle deserves especial Mention in this Work, and this Article is its proper Place, for its having had the Honour of being the Spot where was detected one of the most notoriously impudent, and was like to have been as pernicious, Impostures, that we think can be practis'd: A faithful Account whereof, we hope, may be yet of some good Service, and therefore as such accepted. This Impostor was the famous Boy of *Bilsen*, in this County, named *Edward Perry*. He had such strange, sudden, violent, distorting Fits, as appear'd to all who saw him contrary to Nature, and being not

[A] There are many Instances of such, who, on their over-curious Inquiry into their future Fate, have been in the same Manner deceived. See our Article DELPHOS, and the Note for a more modern Instance in our King *Henry IV.* To which we may add that of *Ferdinand the Catholic*, King of *Spain*, who, being foretold that he should die at MADRIGAL, carefully avoided going thither. But while he was thus, as he thought, avoiding his Death, he found it at *Madrigalajo*, or little *Madrigal*, a poor little Village he had never before heard of. For as he was accidentally passing thro' it, he was suddenly taken ill, and being carried into a poor Cottage, the best Reception the Place could afford him, he died there in a Hole scarce large enough to receive his Bed.

not full 15 Years old, it could not be imagin'd that there was any Imposture in the Affair. The *Jesuits* visited him, in order to *exorcise* him; but *in vain*. The Boy accusing an Old Woman, who lived near his Father, of being a Witch, and Author of all his Misery, she was sent to the Bishop's Chancellor at *Litchfield* to be examined. The Boy was brought thither to confront her, and, having his Back towards her at her coming into the Room, where the Chancellor was, before she yet entered or appeared, he fell into a bitter Agony, crying out, *Now she comes! Now my Tormentor comes!* This, with some other Circumstances, induced the Chancellor to send the Woman to *Stafford Goal*. At the next Assizes for that County, August 10. 1620. the Boy and his Parents appeared as *Witnesses* against the Witch. The Boy was placed in a conspicuous Part of the Court, with his Face to the Bench, eying the Judge continually in a very quiet Posture. But, as the Woman was coming in, when the Court thought impossible that the Boy should be sensible of her Appearance, he fell into a more raging Fit than ever he was possess'd with before, so stupendously unnatural, that it was thought by All who saw it that nothing but a *Diabolical Spirit* could work such horrid Effects. This thus openly acted, and the Relation of what was done at *Litchfield*, and other Probabilities, concurring, the Old Woman, who had an ill Reputation among her Neighbours, being of a sour morose Disposition, incident to Old-Age, found few Friends to plead her Cause; so that, being indicted for *Witchcraft*, she was found guilty by the Jury, and condemned to die. Bishop Morton being upon the Bench, and hearing that some *Romish Priests* had been tampering with their *Exorcisms* in order to *dispossess* the Boy, and finding little Reason produced why the Witch should use him so ill, was persuaded that this might be some *Contrivance* of theirs for effecting their pretended miraculous Ends. He therefore desired the Judge to reprieve the Woman 'till the next Assizes, and said that he would take the Boy home with him, and have him carefully watched, not doubting before that Time to find out the Bottom of some secret *Contrivance*. The Judge consented to the Bishop's Request: And so the Boy was carried to *Eccleshal Castle*, the Bishop's House; where he was still troubled with his Fits with great Violence. For being put out of his Road, having formerly all Sorts of People coming to admire him, and being now strictly looked to, he grew fullen, and would not eat sometimes in two or three Days, so that his Belly was almost grown to his Back, and he had a new Swelling about his Throat, which never appeared before. He lay in his Bed, sometimes, as it were senseless, sometimes staring with his Eyes, and foaming at the Mouth, sometimes striking those who stood near him; and never spoke but in his Fits, and then a strange Jargon; at other times he only mutter'd and made Signs. The Bishop visited him often, striving sometimes to soften him with Gentleness, at other Times handling him roughly with Reproofs and Threatnings; — but to no Purpose. He repeated to the Boy one time some Part of the *Greek Testament*, to see how that would work; and it brought him into his Fit. At another time he uttered some Verses out of the *Greek Poets*, which the pretended Devil was not so learned as to distinguish, so that it put the Boy into a Fit again; by which the Bishop was confirm'd that he was an Impostor of a most pernicious and obstinate Spirit; but how to expel it was the Difficulty. And finding Words and Menaces ineffectual, he made use of a Rod; which made no Impression upon him. They also thrust Needles into his Toes and Fingers between the Nails, and clapped burning Candles to his Eyelids, 'till they singed the Hair off, to divert him when he was in his Fits. But with all their Persecutions he was not the least moved. He continued in this State almost a Quarter of a Year. At last his Urine grew so black, that the Physicians thought Nature had left her usual Operations. This struck the Bishop very sensibly, who resolved, if the Boy's Water continued black, to sift the Matter no further. To find out this, he set a Servant to watch him through a Hole in the Chamber. And the Bishop going that Morning with his Family to a Lecture, and all Things being very still in the House, the Boy lifts himself up, — stares, — listens, — and at length rises out of Bed; — and in the Straw or Mat under it takes out an Inkhorn, and makes water in the Chamber-pot through a Piece of Cotton in his Hand; putting another Piece of the inked Cotton into his Prepuce, covering it with the Skin; and that was for a Reserve, if he should be forced to make water when Company was present. He then hides the Inkhorn again, and returns to his Bed. The Man who watched him, seeing all this, informed the Bishop of it at his coming home, who came

to the Boy immediately, and asked him how he did? He, according to his Custom, pointed to his Water, looking ghastly on it, and muttered in his usual howling Tone. The Bishop told him that his Knavery was discovered, and called in his Man who took out the Inkhorn where the Boy had hid it, and affirmed that he saw him make Water thro' the Cotton. This, with the Bishop's threatening to send him to the House of Correction, struck the Boy with such a sudden Terror, that he rose from his Bed, fell upon his Knees, and humbly besought the Bishop to pardon him, and he would discover the whole Truth. He confessed, That a Pedlar with a Pack on his Back met him, when he was going to School, and persuaded him to go to Mr. Giffard's House; where he found four *Romish Priests*, who gave him Money, promising great Matters if he would be conformable to their Instructions. They were three Days teaching him how to act. And after he was well instructed, and had practised his Tricks privately, they sent him home to exercise them in a more public Way. He came home in a very distracted Manner, to the Amazement of his Parents; and in a short Time drew much Company to visit him: And his Parents, being poor, got Money from many charitable Persons; which encourag'd him to persist in that Way. When the Report of his being possessed with an Evil Spirit was sufficiently spread abroad, the Priests came to dispossess him. But he found so much Pleasure in the Ease and Profit of that Manner of Life, that he would not be exorcised by them, though they beat, and pinched, and used him very severely. The Bishop asked him, why he accused the poor Old Woman of *Witchcraft*? He answered, that the Priests told him that he must lay the Cause of his being possessed upon some Old Woman; and she being known to him, and of a scolding Humour, he fix'd upon her. The Bishop ask'd him, how he came to fall into Fits a little before the Woman appear'd in the Room, both at her Examination & Arraignment, his Back being turn'd towards her? For the 1st, at *Litchfield*, he said, that he heard some about him mutter, *She is here*, which made him cry out *She comes! She comes!*; and for the 2d, at *Stafford*, he heard the People remove, and her Chains rattle as she came, which gave him the Sign. Lastly he was asked, how he made his Throat swell? and he shewed that it was by thrusting his Tongue, which was very long, down his Throat: Which Trick he found out himself, the rest being taught him by the Priests. Thus the Bishop preserved an innocent Old Woman, condemned by a foolish and abominable Law to die, discovered the Imposture of the *Romish Priests*, and converted a wicked Boy, whom he afterwards bound Apprentice to a Shoemaker in *Bristol*, and who was living in the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields* in the Year 1660, when Dr. Barwick wrote his Life of the Bishop. The Reader may have a full Account of this Affair in a Book written upon this Subject by Mr. Richard Baddeley the Bishop's Secretary, and in *Arthur Wilson's Life of King James I.* who tells us that he had heard the Story from the Bishop's own Mouth, almost thirty Years before he inserted it in his Book.

ECCLESTON, in *Lancashire*, 20 m. S. of *Lancaster*, 192 from *London*, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 53. 40. stands on the *Darwent*, and has a Market Saturdays, and a Fair; the Time of which we find not.

ECHALENS, a little Town in the Canton of *Berne*, which has but 1 Church for both Catholics and Protestants, the Ministers of each performing Service in it alternately; but each has a particular Pulpit.

ECHINADES. The *Echinades* were 5 small Islands on the Coast of *Acarmania*, over against the Mouth of the River *Achelous*, from which the farthest distant is but 15 furl. and the nearest only 5. They were thought to have been form'd by the Mud which this River carried into the Sea: Whence arose the Fable of their having been once *Sea-nymphs*, but afterward by the God *Achelous* changed into Islands. Some Writers tell us that they were call'd *Echinades* from the *Greek Word Echinus* [a Sea-Urchin], because that Part of *Ionia* abounded with Sea-hogs. They are now known by the Name of the *Curzolari*. See DULICHIMUM.

ECHINHAM, in *Essex*, lies not far from *Rotherfield*.

ECHTERNACH, *Epternach*, or *Echter*, in *Luxemburg Province*, in *Austrian Netherlands*, is seated on the *Sour*, which there receives the Rivulet *Our*, 12 m. fr. *Treves* to W. & 16 fr. *Luxemburg* to N. E.; E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 49. 55. It has a considerable Abbey of *Benedictine Monks*, a Parochial Church, a Nunnery, and a Hospital. In the Provostship of *Echternach* are comprehended the City and 33 Villages.

ECKEREN, in *Brabant*, 4 m. N. of *Antwerp*, and 6 E. of *Lillo*, E. lon. 4. 14. lat. 51. 23. is a little Place, but render'd

der'd memorable by an obstinate Battle fought there between the *French* and *Dutch* in 1703; where the *Dutch* General, *Opdam*, being separated from his Army, inform'd the States they were entirely defeated; but the *Dutch* maintained their Ground, being commanded by General *Slaugenburg*, and repulsed the *French*. Whereupon *Opdam* was broke and disgraced.

ECKLESFIELD, in the West Riding, *Yorkshire*, near *Sheffield*, has so large a Parish that the *Dou* passeth thro' it at some Distance from the Town.

ECKRENFORD, or *Ekelenford*, in *Sleswick*, *Denmark*, 9 m. E. fr. *Sleswick*, about 12 fr. *Gottorp* to E. and 6 from *Kiel* to N., E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 50. stands on a little Gulph of the *Baltick*, which makes a very commodious Haven, and affords it a pretty considerable Trade, it being one of the safest Ports on that Shore. It most probably had its Name from an old Castle, out of the Ruins of which it rose.

ECLUSE, in *Artois*, *French Flanders*, is situate on the River *Cognewl*, 12 m. E. of *Arras*, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 20.

ECOUY, or *Écouis*, in the Diocese of *Rouen*, *Normandy*, *France*, is a large Town in the Middle of large ploughed Lands, in the High Road from *Roan* to *Paris*, 7 leag. from the former, and 15 from the latter. Here is a Collegiate Church and a Hospital; and a Market is kept every Friday, in which are vast Quantities of Corn sold. It has in its Neighbourhood several fine Seats.

ECYA, more properly EZIJA or ECIJA, antiently *Augusta firma*, an antient City of *Andalusia*, *Spain*, 50 m. E. of *Seville*, W. lon. 5. lat. 37. 25. is pleasantly seated on the *Xenil*, a little above where that River falls into the *Guadalquivir*, and on a fertile and delightful Plain, producing immense Quantities of Corn, Wine, Oil, Silk, Cotton, and fine Horses. 'Tis encompass'd by a handsome Wall, with 9 Gates, inhabited by 8000 Families, in 6 Parishes, with 10 Monasteries, 6 Nunneries, 5 Hospitals, 9 Chapels. It must have been considerable in the *Roman* Times, since they gave it the above Name. The *Moors* gave it that of *Ezija* (i. e. a little Frying-pan), probably on Account of its round Figure.

EDAM, in *N. Holland*, is situate 4 m. from *Monikendam*, to N. 12 N. E. of *Amsterdam*, a small Distance from the *Zuyder-Sea*, to which it has a Channel, which makes a pretty good Haven. On the other Side lies a very rich Country, formerly a great Lake, about 5 m. long, and above 2 broad, now call'd the *Purmer*. The chief Trade at *Edam* is Ship-building, and making of excellent Cheefe, with a red Rind, much like our *Cheshire*. It's remarkable that several grave Authors seriously relate as very an odd Story, taking it altogether, as one would desire in *Pleasantry* to read, viz. That in 1430, after a violent Tempest, which broke down the Dikes in *Holland*, some Milkmaids of this Place going from thence in a Boat to *Purmerend*, found a *Mermaid*, or *Sea-Nymph*, left in the Mud with a very little Water. They took her, 'tis said, into their Boat, wash'd her clean, and brought her to *Edam*, where they dress'd her in Woman's Apparel, taught her to spin, and fed her in the same Manner as themselves. Some Time afterwards, 'tis related, she was sent to *Haerlem*, where she liv'd several Years; but could never be brought to speak, or even to attempt it, and always shew'd an Inclination to return to the Water. They taught her, they say, however, to make the Sign of the Cross, and to pay a sort of Reverence to a Crucifix; which made *Parisians* imagine she had obtain'd some Notion of a Deity, so that she had at last a sort of Christian Burial in a Church-yard. Before we make any Reflections on this very odd Story, we ought to acknowledge this of the *Edam Mermaid* is not the only Instance on Record, and that others are attested by what have been look'd on as good Authorities. *Larry* informs us, that such a Creature was fish'd up in 1187 on the Coast of *Suffolk*, which was kept 6 Months, and seem'd only to want Speech to render it a Human Creature; but one Day it took Opportunity of making its Escape, & plunging into the Sea was never heard of more.

Another of the same Species was taken in the *Baltick* in 1531, and sent as a Present to *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, with whom it liv'd 3 Days, and was seen by all the Court.

Again, 'tis history'd, that in 1560, near the Island of *Manar*, which lies a little W. of *Ceylon*, some Fishermen brought up, at one Draught, no less than 7 of these Creatures, whereof several Jesuits, particularly Father *Henriques*, and *Dimas Bosquez*, Physician to the Viceroy of *Goa*, were Witnesses. The Physician, who examin'd and dissected them, asserts, that all the Parts, both internal and external, were perfectly conformable to those of a Human Body. There's also an Account of a *Merman* seen on the Coast of

Martinico, by Persons who gave an exact Description of it before a Notary, and affirm'd they saw it wipe its Hand over its Face, and even heard it blow its Nose.--- Now, that there is really a Fish several of whose Parts pretty much resemble in Shape those of the Human, is not at all to be doubted, being as authentickly confirm'd as that there are Beasts which do so resemble Man. Of this Fish we shall speak by and by. But the absurd Trash of the *Edam Mermaid*, that was taught to spin, make the Sign of the Cross, and so supposed to have been brought to know somewhat of Christ crucified, and the like, it cannot pass with thinking People; record and aver it whosoever might, but for an arrant Fable. They go off from the constant old Description of such a Creature, the old *Desinens in piscem mulier formosa superne*, and represent her rather as a *marine Woman*, than but a *Sea-Animal* half Fish half Flesh. The Picture of a *Triton* is thus drawn by *Virgil*, *Æn.* 10.

Hunc vebit immanis Triton, & cærulea concha

Exterrens freta: cui laterum tenuis hispida nanti

Frons hominem præfert, in pristina desinit abuss,

Spumæa semifero sub pectore murmurat unda. i. e.

Him the vast *Triton* bears, and with his Conch

Frights the green Waves: His shaggy Upper Parts;

Down to his Sides, a Human Shape expresse;

His Belly in a * *Pristis* ends: The Sea

Murmurs and foams beneath the Monster's Breast.

[* A Kind of Whale.]

We well know that this Form of a *Triton*, or *Merman*, strictly as thus describ'd, and blowing a Shell, &c. is as much a Fiction as that of the above spinning, crossing, dress'd up, *Edam Mermaid*. The Truth is, there is undoubtedly a Fish, but no more than a very Fish, which, as we above said, bears some Likeness to some Parts of Man; and such an one was shewn in *London*, and elsewhere in *England*, no longer since than the Year 1748. Several Lakes, particularly of *Angola*, &c. yield this Species of Fish, which (says *Barbot*) is by the Inhabitants call'd *Ambisargalo* and *Pescongoni*, *Peixe Molher* or Woman-Fish by the *Portuguese*, *Syrene* by the *French*; and this both Male and Female; some 8 f. long, with short Arms and Hands, and long Fingers, which they cannot close together, because of a Skin growing between them, as is in the Feet of *Geese* and *Ducks* [form'd for Swimming, not for Spinning]. They feed upon Grass on the Sides of Lakes and Rivers, and only hold their Heads out of the Water. Their Heads and Eyes are oval, the Forehead high, the Nose flat, and the Mouth wide, without any Chin or Ears. The Males have Genitals like Horses, and the Females 2 strutting Breasts; but in the Water there is no distinguishing the one from the other, being both of a dark grey. They do no Harm, nor go ashore. The Flesh of the upper Part of their Body tastes like Pork; the lower Part is somewhat leaner, but all reckon'd good Food by the Natives, especially boil'd. They take them in Nets, and then kill them with Harpoon-Irons. In their Heads are certain little Bones, which beaten small & taken in Wine are said to be an excellent Remedy against the Gravel in the Reins or Bladder; but those of the Males are best. Of the Ribs they make Bracelets in *Angola*, and reckon them to have a Virtue to stop bleeding, especially those of the Left Rib next the Heart. See more, and more perfect, of these and other strange Fishes, &c. in our Article *ZAIR*, as described by *Merolla*. We might indeed insert it here, were it fair and expedient to rob that entertaining Article of Part of its Due. And the above from *Barbot* suffices our Purpose for the present.

EDAR. In *Gen.* xxxv. 1. we read that *Israel* journeyed, and spread his Tent beyond the Tower of *Edar*. By this Tower of *Edar* here some understand the Field near *Bethlehem*, where those Shepherds were keeping their Flock to whom the Angel appeared, and gave Information of the Birth of our Saviour. And, among others, one Reason that inclines them so to understand it is, because the Word *Eder* or *Edar* does in *Hebrew* denote a Flock: Whence the same which is here rendered the Tower of *Edar* is in *Mitch* iv. 8. render'd the Tower of the Flock. But, from this last very Text, others suppose that by the Tower of *Edar* is to be understood some Place near *Jerusalem*; forasmuch as the Tower of *Edar* is here spoken of by the Prophet as being the Strong-hold of the Daughter of *Sion*. Wells.

EDDYSTONE is a Rock, and was a most dangerous one, situate in the *English Channel*, on the Coasts of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, from which 'tis equally distant, 16 m. S. of *Plymouth*, W. lon. 4. 35. lat. 50. 13. it being covered at High-water, tho' bare at Ebb, on which the ingenious Mr. *Winstanley* built a beautiful Light-house, for Direction of Ships.

Ships going in or out of *Plymouth Sound*, the *Channel*, &c. But this too ostentatious and adorn'd Lighthouse was blown down by that very dreadful Hurricane Nov. 27. 1703. whereby and wherein the worthy Architect of it himself perish'd. But another has been since built, after a more sturdy and secure Model, in Form of a Sugar-loaf, and which has bid Defiance to all the most dreadful Storms ever since, by the Corporation of Trinity House, pursuant to an Act in the 5th of Queen Anne.

EDE TEPELAAR. Twelve leag. beyond BOO-SHA-ADAH [See the Article], in the same Direction, are the [Theneate el Gannim] *Sheep-Cliffs*, called likewise [Ede Tepe-laar] *The 7 Hills* by the *Turks*. These are situate over against the *Burgh Savaary* and the *Titterie Dosh*, at 40 m. Distance. *Shaw*.

EDEN-HOLE, 1 of the 7 Wonders of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, is a frightful Chasm in a Rock, in the midst of an open Field that has a gentle Descent to S. The Mouth of it is about 7 Yards over one Way, and 18 or 20 the other; but downwards, as far as can be perceiv'd, its Dimensions grow less and less. Its Depth could never yet be discover'd, tho' various Attempts have been made for that Purpose. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth the Earl of Leicester hired a poor Man to venture down in a Basket; which he accordingly did to the Depth of more than 200 Yards; but, being drawn up again, he had lost his Senses, and died a few Days after frantic. Mr. Cotton, Author of the *Wonders of the Peak*, let down 884 Yards of Line (whereof 80 were wet, without being able find a Bottom; but, the Descent not being every where perpendicular, on a second Trial the Plummet stopt before it reached half so much. When Strangers go to see this Hole, 'tis usual to throw in large Stones, which are heard to rebound from Side to Side, till the Sound, rattling like Thunder, grows weaker and weaker, and is at length entirely lost. Water trickles down from its Top, which presently congeals into Icicles. Some, who will have the Winds begotten in the Bowels of the Earth [like as in the Bowels of a Bottle of Small-beer], boldly assert this Hole to be that by which the said Earth, after several Colic Pangs and Gripes perhaps, breaks up Wind. And others most judiciously, alias most fancifully, have discover'd this very Hole to be the Mouth of Hell, or the cold *Acapulco* of Great Britain. But Mr. Charles Cotton, above-named, makes Amends for such childish and wild Conjectures by his poetic Description of it as follows: —

Near *Tidewell* doth another Wonder lie,
Worthy the greatest Curiosity,
Call'd EDEN-HOLE; but such a dreadful Place
As raiseth Blushing in my Muse's Face.
Betwixt a verdant Mountain's falling Flanks,
And within Bounds of easy swelling Banks,
That hem the Wonder in on either Side,
A formidable Scissure gapes so wide,
Steep, black, and full of Horror, that none dare
Look down into the Chasm but big with Fear.
This yawning Mouth is Thirty Paces long,
Scarce half so wide, and lined thro' with strong
And upright Walls of very solid Stone:
A Gulph wide, steep, black, and a dreadful one.
Critical Passengers usually found
How deep this horrid Pit goes under Ground,
By tumbling down Stones sought throughout the
Field,
As great as the officious Boors can wield.
When one's turn'd off, it, as it parts the Air,
A kind of Sighing makes, as if it were
Capable of the trembling Passion, Fear,
'Till the first Hit strikes the astonish'd Ear,
Like Thunder under Ground; thence it invades,
With louder Thunders, those *Tartarian* Shades,
Which groan forth Horror at each pond'rous Stroke
Th' unnatural Issue gives the Parent Rock;
Whilst as it strikes, the Sound by Turns we note,
When nearer, flat; sharper, when more remote,
As the hard Walls on which it strikes are found,
Fit to reverberate the bellowing Sound.
When, after falling long, it seems to hiss,
Like the old Serpent in the dark Abyss:
And there ends our Intelligence: How far
It travels farther, no Man can declare.

Though once a mercenary Fool expos'd
His Life for Gold, to find what lies inclos'd
In this obscure Vacuity, and tell
Of stranger Sights than *Theseus* saw in Hell.
But the poor Wretch paid for his Thirst of Gain,
For being cran'd up with distemper'd Brain,
A faulting Tongue, and a wild staring Look,
He liv'd eight Days, and then the World forsook.
How deep this Gulph does travel under Ground,
Tho' there have been Attempts, was never found,
But I myself, with half the *Peak* surrounded,
Eight hundred fourscore and four Yards have found,
ded,
And ev'n of these, fourscore return'd back wet,
The Plummet drew, and found no Bottom yet.
Tho' when I went to make a new Essay,
I could not get the Lead down half the Way.

EDEN River. See CUMBERLAND, but more and better in WESTMORELAND.

EDEN, the Garden of, &c. Several of the Primitive Fathers believed that there never was a local Paradise, and all that which is spoken of it in Scripture is to be understood in an allegorical Sense. Others, who allow'd the Reality of Paradise, have swerv'd so far from the Letter as to suppose it not to be situated on any Part of this Terrestrial Globe. They have placed it in the *Third Heaven*, within the Orb of the Moon, in the Moon itself, in the middle Region of the Air, above the Earth, under the Earth, in a recess hidden and remov'd from the Knowledge of Men, in the Place possessed at present by the *Cassian Sea*, under the *Arctic Pole*, and under the *Equator*, with many more such Extravagancies, which have been collected by several Authors. On the other hand, many of those who have allow'd a Terrestrial Paradise have fallen into no less Extravagances. There is scarce a Corner of the [A] Earth which has not been ransack'd in Search of it. They have look'd for it in *Africa*, in *Europe*, in *America*, in *Tartary*, upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and the *Ganges*, in the Isle of *Ceylon*, in *Persia*, in *Armenia*, in *Mesopotamia*, in *Chaldea*, in *Arabia*, in *Palestine*, in *Syria*, about the Mountains of *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, near the Cities of *Damascus* and *Tripoli*, in *Ethiopia*, towards the Mountains of the Moon, and (which will doubtless be thought as much out of the Way) in *Sweden*. But if I (says a vaunting French Virtuoso) should be required to assign a particular Place to this Paradise, leaving the Description of Places I never saw to the Belief of Geographers, I find none more fit for it than France. Its Climate is temperate, especially towards the East and South. It hath Four Rivers, which bring into it Gold, and all the other Commodities attributed unto Paradise by the first Historian. It so abounds with all Sorts of Flowers, that it hath taken Three Lillies for its Arms, and with Fruits that it hath for itself and its Neighbours; yea, above any other, it produces every Tree fair to look upon, and good for Food (to use the Scripture Words). Another French Braggadocio has declared, That he should think 'twas *Normandy*, so fruitful of goodly Apples, were it not that no Vines grow there, whose Fruit is so pleasant to behold. Is not this ridiculous enough? This Diversity of Opinions proceeds partly from that Humour which prevailed in the early Ages of Christianity of allegorizing all Passages of Scripture which had the least Difficulty in them, and partly from the little Agreement to be found betwixt the Geography of *Moses* and that of the Heathen Authors, whose Imperfections are not yet perhaps sufficiently supplied to resolve this difficult Problem. As for the Jews, from whom we might have expected some Light into Matters which concern their own Antiquities, they are perfectly ignorant of the Geography of their Bible, & have run as much astray as other Nations in their Descriptions of Paradise, supposing, as *Josephus* and all the rest of their Authors have done, the *Ganges* and the *Nile* to be Two of the Four Rivers, in which the Christian Fathers have almost unanimously followed them. There are several Places which bear the Name of Eden. We find Two mention'd in Scripture, besides that in the *Mosaical* Description, if it be not one of them, viz. one near *Damascus* in *Syria*, (See *Amos* i. 5.) & the other in or about *Thelassar* in *Chaldea* (See *II. Kings* xix. 12. and *Isaiah* xxxvii. 12.). *Ptolemy* places an *Addan* in this last Country, and another on the *Euphrates*. There is also another

[A] Some (particularly Dr. Burnet) have imagined that the whole Earth was Paradise, it being all supposed very fertile and delightful before the Curse pronounced by God upon it. But from Gen. iii. 23. it's plain 'twas otherwise. For as Adam was led into Paradise by God, Chap. ii. ver. 8. (who was made by him of the Dust of the Ground before he was put therein, ver. 7.) so he was driven out again. But surely none will pretend that he was driven out of the World, or whole Earth.

another on the *Euphrates*. There is also another *Eden* in *Syria* near *Tripoli*, in the Road to *Damascus*, as the former seems likewise to be (See *Maundrel's Travels*, p. 135.). *Cartwright*, in his *Travels*, gives an Account of an Island in the *Tigris* call'd *Eden*, as he informs us, (in *the Preacher's Travels*, p. 91, 95.) by the People of the Country, and about 12 m. above *Mausell*. There is a City near *Tarsus* in *Cilicia*, still call'd *Adena*; and *Aden* is a very noted one on the Coast of *Yaman*, or *Arabia Felix*, a little without the Straights of *Babel Mondab*; for *Eden* or *Aden* signifying *Pleasure*, that Name was given to Places remarkable for the *Delightfulness* of their Situation, consider'd either in *themselves*, or *comparatively with the adjacent Country*; and the last seems to be the Case of *Aden* in *Arabia*, which has nothing more than ordinary to deserve that Name but the Barrenness of the neighbouring Soil. But the *Eden* of *Amos* was (as the Learned Bishop of *Soissons*, *P. D. Huet*, thinks) a Valley situated between the Mountains of *Libanus* and *Anti-Libanus*, and so in that Part of *Syria* whereof *Damascus* was the Metropolis. This Valley, adds he, deserved the Name of *Eden*, or rather of *Beth-Eden*, that is to say, *House of Pleasure*, by reason of its Fertility and *Pleasantness*.----- This seems to be the Place Mr. *Maundrel* takes Notice of. 'Here, says he, we enter'd into a narrow Gut, between two steep rocky Mountains, the River *Barrady* running at the Bottom. On the other Side of the River were several tall Pillars, which excited our Curiosity to go and take a nearer View of them. We found them Part of the Front of some antient and very magnificent Edifice, but of what Kind we could not conjecture.' The two Accounts of the fore-mention'd ingenious Writers, laid together, will, I think, afford great Light for understanding the *Eden* mention'd by the fore-cited Prophet. For 'tis not unlikely that this whole little Valley, lying thus between two steep rocky Mountains, and having the River *Barrady* running along the Bottom of it, might formerly have the Name of *Eden* given to it. But however this was, whether it had the very Name of *Eden* or no, 'tis not to be doubted but it was esteem'd a *pleasant Place*, and that this was the Inducement to build here the fore-mention'd Edifice, which by reason of such its *pleasant Situation* was call'd *Beth-Eden*. And since this Edifice appears by its present Ruins to have been so very magnificent, 'tis most highly probable that it was a *Royal Structure*, and no other than a *Pleasure-House* (or *Buen Retiro*, as the King of *Spain* has a Seat named) of the Kings of *Syria*, being at the Distance of four or five Hours Riding from *Damascus*, the Capital City of that Kingdom; and so at a very convenient Distance for such a Seat of *Pleasure* and Retirement. Hence the Ruin of the King of *Syria* is elegantly as well as appositely expressed by God's cutting off him that holds the Scepter from *Beth-Eden*, this being the Place where the Kings of *Syria* were wont chiefly to please and recreate themselves. It is not to be questioned but from the *Hebrew Word Eden* has been derived the Word *Adena* or *Adana*, which we find in *Greek* and *Latin* Authors given as a proper Name to several Towns. But 'tis certain that none of the fore-mention'd Places was the *Eden* wherein the Earthly Paradise was seated, because the Marks whereby *Moses* describes its Situation are not to be found therein. We are therefore to proceed and enquire where the said Marks are to be found. These Marks, in short, amount to this, that *Eden* lay on a River or single Channel, which out of *Eden* was parted into four Heads or Rivers, by Name *Pison*, *Gihon*, *Hiddekel*, and *Phrath* (or *Euphrates*). If therefore these Four Rivers can be found, having somewhere a single Channel common to them all, then we may rest assured that on that single Channel or River lay the Country of *Eden* wherein was seated the Earthly Paradise. We are therefore, in the first Place, to find out the Situation of the Four Rivers here specified by *Moses*. I shall take them in the same Order they are mentioned by *Moses*, and therefore begin with *Pison*. The Name of the first (River) is *Pison*: That is it which compasseth the whole Land of *Havilah*, where there is Gold, and the Gold of that Land is good: There is *Bdellium* and the *Onyx-stone*. We read of a Country called *Havilah* in Two other Places of Scripture, viz. *Gen. xxv. 18.* and *I. Sam. xv. 7.* In the former of which two Places *Moses* informs us, the *Ishmaelites dwell from Havilah unto Shur that is before Egypt*, &c. In the latter we are informed that *Saul smote the Amalekites from Havilah until thou comest unto Shur; that is before Egypt*. By the Expression from *Havilah unto Shur* is probably meant the whole Extent of that Part of *Arabia* which lies between *Egypt* to the West, and a certain Channel or River (which empties itself into the *Persian Gulf*) to the East. For that *Shur* was the West-

tern Extremity of this Part of *Arabia* which came up to the Bottom of the Red Sea, or *Arabian Gulph*, and so joined on to *Egypt*. It seems no less clear that *Havilah* was the Eastern Extremity of the same *Arabia*; and that not only from the Import of the before-quoted Expression, but also forasmuch as in common Authors we find here placed a People, whose Name, tho' somewhat varied by various Authors, yet in all the several Variations of it retains visible Footsteps of the Name of their Forefather *Havilah*, or, as it is written, more agreeably to the Original *Hebrew Word*, *Chavilah*. Thus by *Eratosthenes* are placed in these Parts the *Chaulothæi*, by *Festus Anienus* the *Chaulosii*, and by *Pliny* the *Chavelæi*; all retaining in their Name most of the Radical Letters of the Word *Chavilah*. But we must be assured also that there is, or at least formerly was, therein Gold, and that Gold good, as also *Bdellium* and the *Onyx-stone*.—Authors both Sacred and Prophane do very much commend the Gold of *Arabia*. *Diodorus* (lib. 2. & 3.) writes that in *Arabia* was found Natural Gold, of so lively a Colour, that it was very much like the Brightness of the Fire, and so fixed that it wanted neither Fire nor Refining to purify it. It appears *Ezekiel* had Regard to these Parts, when he says to the City of *Tyre*; The Merchants of *Sheba* and *Raamah* they were thy Merchants: They traded in thy Fairs with the Chief of all Spices and with all Precious Stones, and Gold. *Haran* and *Cannech*, and *Eden*, the Merchants of *Sheba*, *Assur*, and *Chilmed*, were thy Merchants, &c. *Ezek. xxvii. 22. 23.* There was a great Communication between all these Nations thro' the *Euphrates* and the *Persian Gulph*. And we must particularly observe, that the Prophet expressly names *Eden* among the Countries or Places lying in these Eastern Parts, & some of which lay in the Neighbourhood of *Havilah*. So that there being both an *Eden* and an *Havilah* situated in these Eastern Parts, there are further Grounds to conceive that these were no other than those mentioned by *Moses*. *Bdellium*, or *Bedolach*, is a Word variously translated by Interpreters. The Opinions most probable are, that which takes it for an *Aromatical Gum*, and that which takes it to be *Pearls*. *Num. xi. 7.* [which see] seems to be so plain and decisive for this last Opinion, as no good Exception can be made against it. Now, it is evident from *Exod. xvi. 14. & 31.* that *Manna* was white, which is apposite to *Pearls*, as is also the Roundness, but in no wise so to the *Bdellium-Gum*. Hence the *Talmudists*, mentioning this Description of *Manna*, as it is in the Book of *Numbers*, instead of saying that it was of the Colour of *Bdellium*, said, that it was of the Colour of *Pearls*.—But both are found in *Havilah*. As for *Pearls*, there is no Place in the World that produceth so fine ones, and in so great a Quantity, as the Sea about *Babaren*, an Isle in the *Persian Gulf*, ten Leagues off from *Catif*; that is to say, the Sea that lies next to the Land of *Havilah*. A great Variety of Opinions might be produced to shew, that nothing certain can be affirm'd of the *Schobam*, render'd the *Onyx-stone*; and so it will be enough to make it evident that *Arabia* was formerly abounding in *Precious Stones* [Which our Author, from various Authors, does]. But, after all, if any one will restrain the *Hebrew Word Schobam* to signify in this Place the *Onyx-stone*, he will have *Pliny* on his Side, who says the Antients are persuaded, that the *Onyx-stone* was no where else to be found but in the Mountains of *Arabia*. If therefore there can be further found a River which encompasses (i. e. with a winding Stream washes) All one Side of the Land of *Havilah*, and also hath Communication with three other Rivers by one common Channel, we shall then have found concurring in this Place all the Marks whereby *Moses* describes the River *Pison*, and therefore need not question but the River thus washing this Land of *Havilah* is the very River to which *Moses* gives the Name of *Pison* in his Description of the Garden of *Eden*. Now 'tis evident from the Map that the Channel or River bounding *Havilah* E. ward, and emptying itself into the *Persian Gulph*, is such a River, having all the Particulars concurring in it. It must be remember'd too, that *Moses* wrote his History in *Arabia Petraea*, or some Place near adjoining; and consequently, of the Four Rivers he mentions, this Channel was the nearest him: So that natural Order required that he should name this first. And by the same Consideration may the Method observed by *Moses* in mentioning the other Three be accounted for. Of the second River *Moses* says: And the Name of the second River is *Gihon*: The same is it that compasses the whole Land of *Cush*. Here he has not fixed so many Marks as on the *Pison*; and that probably because the *Pison* being known, the Situation of the *Gihon* would be much more easily discovered. It's but natural to suppose (as before hinted) the *Gihon* being the second mention-

ned, was the River next to it, and consequently is the Easterly Channel of the Two into which the *Euphrates*, after its Conjunction with the *Tigris*, is again divided. It *encompasses*, says *Moses*, the whole Land of *Cush*. If then it can be shewn that the Name of *Cush* did formerly belong to the Country washed by the said Easterly Channel, it will (at least in Conjunction with what is else offered) amount to a reasonable Proof that the said Channel is the very *Gibon* mentioned by *Moses*. Now the Country adjoining the said Easterly Mouth of *Euphrates*, by the *Greeks* and *Latins* called *Susiana*, had formerly the Name of *Cush*, and hath it still at present. All the Journals of Travellers inform us that *Susiana* is now called *Chuzestan*, which carries in it plain Foot-steps of the Original Word *Cush*, or as it is written by some *Chus* or *Chuz*. [Our Author produces many undeniable Instances; which for Brevity's sake we omit.] Since then (says he) the Easterly Mouth of the *Euphrates* does thus agree to the Description given by *Moses* of the *Gibon*; since it lies exactly the second in Order, according to the Method taken by *Moses* for mentioning the Four Rivers, and since the Province it washes was formerly called *Cush*, we may rest satisfied the said Easterly Channel or Mouth of the *Euphrates* (or, which comes to the same, the *Tigris*) is the very *Gibon* described by *Moses*. The Name of the third River is *Hiddekel*: That is it which goes before *Affyria*. Now the Hebrew Word *Hiddekel* is by the Seventy Interpreters render'd the *Tigris*. And that it is no other than that River will appear. The Name *Hiddekel*, which *Moses* gives this River, that of *Diglat* which they give it in the *Levant* or East, and that of *Tigris*, which the *Europeans* give it, are one and the same, varied by different Nations. Taking away the Aspiration [Hi] of the Word *Hiddekel*, *Dekel* remained, which the *Syrians* made *Diglat*. *Josephus*, &c. &c. turned it to *Diglat*; modern Orientals into *Degil* and *Degola*; *Pliny*; or those who inform'd him into *Diglito*; and the *Greeks*, who gave to all strange Words the Turn and Genius of their own Tongue, instead of *Diglis* called it *Tigris*; induced probably so to do by the Information they had received of the Swiftness of this River, which was aptly denoted by the Name *Tigris*. We meet other Instances of the same Nature, as will appear in reference to the Name of the River *Euphrates*. But that the *Diglito* and *Tygris* is but one and the same River is clear from *Pliny*, lib. 6. c. 27. only he is mistaken when he says that the *Tigris* is called *Diglito* at the Beginning of its Stream, when it runs slowly, but *Tigris* when it becomes swifter. For it is call'd *Tigris* at the very Head, as *Strabo* assures us, &c. The Method observed by *Moses* in reckoning up the Four Rivers further proves, that the *Hiddekel* is no other than the *Tigris*. For as, in respect of the Place where *Moses* was writing, the *Pison* was nearest to him, and so in natural Order was to be named first, and then the *Gibon* second, as being the Channel that presented itself next; so having passed over this Channel, or River, and turning to the Left-hand, to come back to the Place where he was writing, we meet with the *Tigris* in the third Place; which therefore it was but natural for him to mention third. Lastly, the Mark whereby *Moses* describes the Situation of the *Hiddekel* does plainly confirm it the same with *Tigris*. Says he, That is it which goeth before *Affyria*. The Word *Affyria* may be taken either properly to denote only that Province which was first so called, and whereof *Nineveh* was the Capital City, or else in a larger Sense, so as to comprehend many great Provinces belonging to the Kings of *Affyria*, and which made up the *Affyrian* Empire. The Word was not taken in the latter Sense till long after *Moses*, who therefore could understand by *Affyria* only a small Province about *Nineveh*. Now, the *Tigris* does run along before *Affyria* so taken, and consider'd in respect to the Place where *Moses* was writing: Inasmuch that, going from the Place where *Moses* was directly to *Affyria*, there is no coming into it without crossing first the *Tigris*, as running along before it, or running along on that Side of *Affyria* which lay next to the Parts where *Moses* writ. 'Tis true, the Clause in our Bible Translation is otherwise than I have render'd it, thus, That is it which goes towards the East of *Affyria*. And tho' even in this Sense the Description may be capable of being somewhat tolerably accommodated to the *Tigris*, yet the other Sense is much to be prefer'd, as being more agreeable to the plain or primary Import of the Hebrew Word, and so followed by that great Hebrician *Arias Montanus*: And not only so, but the 70 Interpreters also, and the *Vulgar La-*

tin and *Syriac* Translations, render the Hebrew Word over-against or along the Side of *Affyria*, not restraining it to the Eastern Side. *Moses* only tells us in short that the Fourth River is *Perath*, or *Euphrates*. For the *Grecians* changed *Perath* into *Euphrates*, adjusting this Word, as well as other strange Words, to the Genius of their own Tongue; and at the same Time probably alluding to the Pleasantness, or at least [B] Fruitfulness of the adjacent Country washed by the said River, and thought to be render'd so pleasant or fruitful by the Waters thereof. Or, possibly, not minding any such Thing, they made *Euphrates* out of *Perath*, as out of *Tabor* they made *Atabyrius*. This River was naturally the fourth in Order, according to the Method follow'd. This River and the *Tigris* join together into one Channel, which is afterwards divided again into two Channels; the Westerly One of the Two being the *Pison*, the Easterly One the *Gibon*. Hence it's evident *Paradise* lay on the single Channel which is common to all the Four Rivers: For the Text says a River went out of *Eden* to water the Garden; and from thence it was parted and became into Four Heads. Which Words manifestly imply, that in *Eden* the River was but one (that is, but a single Channel), but from thence (i. e. out of *Eden*) it was parted, and became Four Heads. The Hebrew Word *Raschim*, render'd in our Translation Heads, is by the 70 Interpreters render'd *archai*, Beginnings; and so the Word is elsewhere used in Holy Writ. Either Signification is applicable enough to the Subject before us. For if it be taken in the former Sense, then it may denote that the single River which was in *Eden*, out of it was divided into Four Heads, or principal Channels; by this Expression excluding some smaller, or otherwise less considerable, Channels, as being not the old, main, natural Streams, but made afterwards by the Industry of Man. For that there were such made Canals in these Parts is certain; and 'tis not certain but some of them might be made afore the Time of *Moses*. If the Original Word be taken in its other Sense, then the great River, or single common Channel, with its four Branches, must be consider'd not in respect to the running of its Waters, but in respect to its own Disposition. And it would be very properly spoken to say of one, who, coming out of the Garden, had taken Boat on this River, that, having sailed awhile, he came to the Beginning or Entry of the *Euphrates*, or *Tigris*, or (on the other Side) of the *Pison* or *Gibon*. The River or single Channel must be look'd upon as an Highway crossing over a Forest, and which may be said from thence to divide itself into four Ways, whether the Division be made above or below the Forest. Further; we read in II. Kings xix. 12. and *Isaiah* xxxvii. 12. that *Sennacherib* King of *Affyria*, designing to terrify *Hezekiah*, who had rebelled against him, boasts that he had destroy'd the Countries of *Gozan*, of *Haran*, of *Rezep*, and of the Children of *Eden* which were in *Telassar*. The Learned agree, that *Gozan* is the *Gauzanitis*, a Province in *Mesopotamia*; that *Haran* and *Rezep* are *Charrae* and *Rescipha*, two Cities in the same Land of *Mesopotamia*; that *Telassar* is *Talatha*, a City in *Babylonia*, placed by *Ptolemy* at the Bottom of the common Channel above-mentioned; and consequently that the *Eden* here mentioned is the same Country where *Moses* placed *Paradise*; extending itself from *Mesopotamia*, or the joining of the *Euphrates* or *Tigris*, as far as to *Telassar*, or the Parting of the foresaid united Streams again into two other Streams, called the Rivers of *Pison* and *Gibon*. For when it is said that *Sennacherib* destroy'd the Children of *Eden* that were in *Telassar*, thereby is plainly denoted that *Telassar* lay within the Borders of *Eden*. And therefore *Telassar* or *Talatha*, being placed by *Ptolemy* just above the Parting of the *Pison* and *Gibon*, the Province of *Eden* must extend likewise as low as that. It is next to be consider'd whether *Moses* has not given us some Intimation in what Part of the said Country of *Eden* the Terrestrial *Paradise* was planted. And this he may be probably thought to have done by his telling us that God planted the Garden Eastward in *Eden*. 'Tis true indeed that 'tis not certainly to be determin'd whether *Moses* would, by the Expression *Eastward*, only give us to understand that *Paradise* was Easterly in respect to himself when he was writing, and in respect to the Promised Land, or whether he meant that it was in the Easterly Part of the Land of *Eden*. But *Moses* having said *Paradise* was planted in the Land of *Eden*, and this being so near *Arabia Petraea*, where probably the *Israelites* then were, as they could not be well ignorant of its Situation, it seems to have been sufficient

[B] The Greek Word *euphranein* signifies to-rejoice or make fruitful, agreeable to the Latin Expression *lætum facere*; whence *Virgil* in his first Book of *Georgicks*, — *Quid lætus faciat segetes*;

sufficient to have said that *Paradise was in the Land of Eden*, to let them know that it was *Easterly* in regard to the Place they were in, and to the Promised Land. Wherefore it remains that *Moses* by saying the Garden was planted Eastward in *Eden*, designed to mark out to them in *what Part* or *Place* of the Land of *Eden* *Paradise* was seated. And indeed it seems not likely that *Moses* having undertaken to describe *exactly* the Situation of this Garden (of which he in the Series of his Narrative gives so *precise* and *uniform* Marks) after he had said that it stood *in the Land of Eden*, should neglect to express the *Part* of that Land wherein it stood. Seeing then that *Paradise* lay in the *Easterly Part* of the Land of *Eden*, and the River that water'd it ran through that Province before it enter'd into *Paradise*, it must necessarily follow, that *Paradise* was situated on one of the Turnings of this River that goes from West to East, and probably at the Easterly End of the Southerly Branch of the lowest great Turning taken Notice of in *Ptolemy*. According to the foregoing Scheme, *Eden* is placed upon the united Stream of the *Dijlat*, or *Hiddekel*, and *Frat*, called by the *Arabs*, *Shat al Arab*, that is the River of the *Arabs*; which begins Two Days Journey above *Basrah*, and about five Leagues below divides again into two or three Channels, which empty themselves into the *Persian Gulf*. By this Hypothesis the *Shat al Arab* is the River passing out of *Eden*, which River considered according to the Disposition of its Channel, and not according to the Course of its Stream, divides into 4 *Heads*, or different Branches which make the 4 Rivers; 2 below *viz.* the 2 Branches of the *Shat* which serve for the *Pison* & *Gibon*, & 2 above, *viz.* the *Frat* & *Dijlat*, or the *Euphrates* and *Hiddekel*. According to this Disposition, the W. Branch of the *Shat* will be *Pison*, and the adjoining Part of *Arabia*, bordering on the *Persian Gulf*, will be *Havilah*; and the Eastern Branch will be the *Gibon*, encompassing the Country of *Cush* or *Khuzestan*, a Province of *Iran*, as it is still named by the *Persians*. This Opinion was first started by *Calvin*, and is with some little Variation followed by *Stephanus*, *Morinus*, *Bochart*, and *Huet*; and indeed all the Passages of Scripture where *Eden* is mentioned concur to establish it somewhere hereabouts.--- But tho' this Hypothesis seems the best of any that hath been yet advanced, and to account tolerably well for the *Mosaic* Description, yet it is liable to Exception; for the two Branches of the *Shat al Arab*, which by this Scheme represent the *Pison* and the *Gibon*, seem not considerable enough to deserve the Name of *Rivers*, nor are of sufficient Length to encompass Countries of any Extent; the Place where the *Shat al Arab* divides below *Basrah* being not above eighteen Leagues distant from the Places where those two Branches fall into the Sea. Indeed, if we could be sure there was a third Branch, which according to some Accounts and Maps, parting from the *Shat* about *Basrah*, falls into the Sea, at *al Katif*, it might serve tolerably well for the *Pison*; and for the *Gibon* we should chuse to substitute either the River *Karon*, or the River *Karba*; the first of which falls into the *Shat al Arab*, the other into the *Tigris*, and may much more properly be said to encompass the whole Land of *Cush*, as running through *Khuzestan*; whereas the Eastern Branch of the *Shat* washes only a Corner of that Country, or rather one Side of an Island made by it and the *Caron*. Or suppose we should alter this Scheme a little, and situate *Eden* above the Confluence of the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*, we shall find one or two large Arms crossing the intermediate Country from one River to the other, which would much better supply the Place of the *Pison* and *Gibon* than the Branches of the *Shat al Arab*, provided other Circumstances agreed with this Alteration. If these Branches of the *Tigris* had been known to *Grotius* and others, they would not perhaps have fallen into so gross a Mistake as to make the *Nabar Malca*, or *Royal River*, which passes from *Euphrates* to *Tigris*, the *Gibon*. It would better have suited with the *Mosaic* Description to have supposed it to be the River of *Eden*, which was divided into four *Heads*; in which Case the Parts of those Rivers to S. of the *Nabar Malca* would serve for the *Pison* and *Gibon*; and indeed that would answer the *Mosaic* Description, as to the *Rivers*, almost without Exception. But, the Truth is, such an Hypothesis cannot be admitted without overthrowing the Credibility of the Scripture, and allowing the most antient Books in it were written *after*, or in the Times of the *Babylonish* Captivity: For the *Nabar Malca*, or *Basilicos Potamos*, as the *Greeks* called it, is an artificial Canal, still in Being, cut from *Euphrates* to *Tigris*, a little above *Babylon*, in the latter Times of the *Babylonian* Empire. The Oriental Authors attribute this Work to *Nimrod*. (See *Hyde* of the Relig. of the antient *Persians*.) Perhaps it may be the same with the River *Cutha*,

which a *Persian* Author says was dug by a King of *Babel*, of the same Name, and supposed to be *Cush* the Father of *Nimrod*. But tho' it must be own'd that there is no Draught of the Country which makes the Rivers exactly answer the Description that *Moses* has given us of them, yet it is reasonable to suppose that he wrote according to the then known Geography of the Country; that, if the Site or Number of Rivers about *Babylon* have been greatly altered since, this, in all Probability, has been occasioned by the Cuts and Canals which the Monarchs of that great Empire were remarkable for making; and that all modern Observations find greater Variations in the Situation of Places, and make greater Corrections in all their Charts and Maps than need to be made in the Description of *Moses* to bring it to an Agreement even with our latest Accounts of the present Country and Rivers near *Chaldea*. But I espouse this Opinion without any formal Opposition to the Sentiments of other Learned Men, who doubtless, in this Case, are left to their own Choice, since the Situation of *Paradise* (as the Learned Bishop *Huet* concludes), whether it be in one Part of the World, or in another, can never be esteem'd as an Article of our *Christian Faith*. This Article is extracted and compiled, with necessary Modifications by Way of Connection, from a Number of the most Learned and Ingenious Authors.

EDENHALL, or *Ednal*, lies on the *Eden*, N. E. of *Penrith*, *Cumberland*.

EDENSTOW, in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Forest of *Sherwood*, was once Part of the Royalty of *Mansfield*, and had a Fair.

EDESSA. This antient City is placed by Geographers in *Mesopotamia*, on the Banks of the *Scirtus*, between Mount *Mafius* and the *Euphrates*, into which the *Scirtus* empties itself. It was once a Place of great Note, and famous for a Temple of the Syrian Goddess, which was reckon'd one of the richest in the World, Nations and Princes sending thither Presents & Offerings from all Parts of the East. From this Temple *Edeffa* was styled *Hieropolis*, i. e. the holy City. During the intestine Broils, which greatly weaken'd the Kingdom of *Syria*, one *Augarus*, or *Abgarus*, seized on the City *Edeffa* and its fruitful Territory, which he erected into a new Kingdom, styling himself King of *Edeffa*, and transmitting the same Title to his Posterity. Under which of the Syrian Kings this Revolution happen'd we find no where recorded. All we know of the Founder of this new Kingdom is, that he often defeated the *Syrians*, and left at his Death his small Principality (as *Egnatius* and *Xylander* style it) in a very flourishing Condition. He was succeeded by his Son *Ariamnes*, or *Abgarus* II.--- for that Name was common to most or all the Kings of *Edeffa*. He left the Kingdom to his Son *Uchanias*, mention'd by *Eusebius*, who was succeeded by his Son *Abgarus* III. a Prince much spoken of on Account of the Letters which he is by some supposed, or rather pretended, to have wrote to our Saviour, and our Saviour to him, who at the same Time sent him (they tell you) a Handkerchief whereon was impress'd the Figure of his Divine Face. This Story we have in *Eusebius*, which he relates (or is made to relate) thus:--- 'The Fame of Christ's Miracles in curing Diseases had drawn to *Judæa* vast Numbers of People from far distant Countries, to be cured of their Distempers: And *Abgarus*, a certain King, that then reigned beyond the *Euphrates*, labouring under a Distemper in the Feet, hearing of *Jesus's* miraculous Cures, requested him by Letters to come and cure him. *Jesus*, tho' not then yielding to his Request, yet wrote him an Answer, wherein he promised that he would shortly send him one of his Disciples, who should not only cure his Distemper, but also of all those that belong'd to him: Which Promise he perform'd after his Ascension; when *Thomas* the Apostle, mov'd by a Divine Impulse, sent his Brother *Thaddæus* (whom some name *Addæus*), one of the 70 Disciples, to the City of *Edeffa* to preach the Gospel.' Thus *Eusebius*, or some Interpolator for him.--- From other Hands we have it tradition'd, That *Abgarus* made *Thaddæus* Bishop of *Edeffa*; but that his Son and Successor being [very strangely after what, 'tis said, had pass'd] an Idolater, put *Thaddæus* to Death. We have, moreover, the Censure of the Translator of *Eusebius* both of the Letters and the holy Face, who says, That tho' *Eusebius* and *Jerom* thought (or are made to think) those Letters genuine, yet *Isidore*, and *Gelasius* Bishop of *Rome* about An. 494, together with 70 other Bishops, decreed That the Church should receive them for no other than *Apocrypha*; and then he desires the Reader to observe, that later Writers, as *Damasenus*, and that known fabulous Historiographer *Nicephorus*, have added divers more fabulous Particulars to the Story, viz. How *Abgarus*, at the same

same Time he sent his Letter, sent also a Painter to *Jesus*, in order to view him well, and to take his Picture after the Life; but that the Painter was hinder'd from his Purpose by the glorious Brightness that appeared in the Countenance of *Jesus*; whereupon *Jesus* himself taking a Handkerchief impresses it on his Face, and on his taking it thence there appeared imprinted on the Handkerchief the express Representation of his Divine Countenance, which he sent to *Abgarus*. To this Account *Nicophorus* hath also added other Fables; for he saith, The King of *Persia* sent a Painter to *Jesus*, who brought him back the Pictures both of *Jesus* and his Mother: Also that the *Edeffians*, in the Time of the Emperor *Justinian*, being besieged and reduced to great Extremities, so that present Destruction was look'd for, at last ran to the Picture, and from it receiv'd Protection and Deliverance. But certainly *Eusebius*, had such an Incident appeared, would with *Over-Joy* have inserted it. This last named Author (or others for him, in his Name) hath furnished the World with Copies of the pretended Letters; and we must own 'tis well he has done so, could we but be sure they were genuine, for *Nicetas* informs us that our Saviour's original Letter was stolen in the Reign of *Andronicus Comnenus*, and never after heard of. But the said Copies are in English worded thus: '*Abgarus*, Prince of *Edeffa*, to *Jesus* the holy Saviour, who hath appeared in the Flesh in the Confines of *Jerusalem*, Greeting. I have heard of thee, and of the Cures thou hast wrought without Medicines or Herbs. For 'tis reported thou makest the Blind to see, the Lame to walk, Lepers to be clean, Devils and unclean Spirits to be expell'd, such as have been long diseased to be healed, and the Dead to be raised; all which when I heard concerning thee, I concluded with myself, That either thou wast a God [or, according to the pretended Greek of *Eusebius*, GOD] come down from Heaven, or the Son of God sent to do these Things. I have therefore written to thee, beseeching thee to vouchsafe to come unto me and cure my Disease. For I have also heard that the Jews use thee ill, and lay Snares to destroy thee. I have here a little City, pleasantly situated, and sufficient for us both. *ABGARUS*.---- A mighty Compliment truly to that Person whom he had concluded to be either A GOD, or THE SON OF THE GOD, (the Greek as in *Eusebius* being *Ὁν οὐ εἶ ὁ Θεός, --- ἢ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Θεοῦ*) the Creator and Owner of HEAVEN and EARTH, &c. &c. And this proposed Refuge in his little City, pleasantly situated, being to protect A GOD, whom he could not but have concluded with himself to be no other than Omnipotent, magnifies the Compliment indeed! ---- But to this so inconsistent Stuff they have made *Jesus* to have return'd this Answer, by the Courier *Ananias*; 'Blessed art thou, *Abgarus*! who hast believed in me whom thou hast not seen; for the Scriptures say of me, They who have seen me have not believed in me, that they who have not seen may, by believing, have Life. But whereas thou writest to have me come to thee, 'tis of Necessity that I must fulfil all Things here for which I am sent; and having finish'd them, to return to him that sent me: But when I am return'd to him, I will then send one of my Disciples to thee, who shall cure thy Malady, and give Life to thee and thine. *JESUS*.---- It seems somewhat strange that these Letters, which by the candid Writers even of the Church of *Rome* are acknowledg'd to be spurious, should be maintain'd as genuine by some Protestant Authors. This nevertheless is Fact. Father *Simon* and *Du Pin* scruple not at all to own these Epistles are forged, whilst on the contrary Drs. *Parker*, *Carve*, and *Grabe*, pretend they ought not to be rejected. Strange, we say, is this, or else nothing is so. The last named Author, indeed, does not seem so positive; *I don't own*, says he, *that they are undoubtedly genuine*; but yet he urges several Arguments for the Epistle of Christ.---- 'Now it does not evidently appear that *Eusebius* was at *Edeffa*, &c. as it has been presum'd; nay, 'tis most probable that he himself never was there, because he does not assert it, as he would probably have done had he been really there. 'Tis to be regarded, that these Epistles and Story of *Abgarus* and our Saviour are not referr'd to, or at all mention'd, either in the now receiv'd Gospels, or by any one Writer of the three first Centuries after Christ. True indeed there were many Transactions in the Life of Christ not mention'd in our present Gospels; nor was it the Intention of the Authors to publish every Thing he said or did. But it is, on the other hand, as disagreeable to their Design to omit a HISTORY SO VERY REMARKABLE as this: Nay, there was the most urgent Necessity for the Apostles to have publish'd it, because a Controversy arose not only between them and the believing Jews, but

even between themselves, *Whether the Gospel was to be preached to the GENTILES AT ALL, or whether it was to be confined ONLY TO THE JEWS*. Now, if this Story were true, and known to the Apostles, as there could not be any Foundation for this Controversy, so if it had arose, this very Epistle (pretended) of CHRIST HIMSELF must soon have ended it, seeing HE there expressly appoints the Preaching of the Gospel to this *Gentile King* and his City. Moreover this Epistle passing under the Name of Christ's makes him defer curing the rack'd and tormented poor *Abgarus*, till, after his Ascension, one of his Apostles should come and perform it. But, we know, Christ always cured those who made Applications (with Belief) here to him, as *Abgarus* is pretended to have done, instantly. Alas! it would be poor Satisfaction to him, groaning and roaring under a Malady so excruciating, and complain'd of as next to intolerable, as the Gout is, to be told of a Cure, the Lord only knew how long first, in some uncertain Time hereafter this. Surely 'tis to be imagin'd it must have shock'd the Faith he profess'd to have in Christ to have receiv'd so terrible a Put-off; nor can we credulously admit that the known tender Mercy of our Saviour, who could with a Word have effected a Cure at the greatest Distance, or without a Word or Syllable have will'd it to Perfection, would thus have serv'd him. Surely, as he cured the Daughter of the *Cananean*, or *Syrophœnician*, Woman, *Mat. xv. 28.* he could also, and would, cure the King of *Edeffa*. Again, as we but just hinted or alluded to above, 'tis very improbable that a Heathen Prince should so readily acknowledge the Divinity of our Saviour as *Abgarus* is made to do in his Letter. The above Greek Article (ὁ) shews that by ὁ Θεός is here meant THE FATHER by Way of Eminence. This Way of speaking is peculiar to them that acknowledge but One God; but the Heathens were Polytheists profess'd, and believed there were Gods many and Lords many. A Heathen, 'tis justly remark'd, would have said Θεός τις, *Deus quispiam*, that is, you are some God, or a Son of A God. And whatever Opinion some People may entertain of *Eusebius* himself, judicious Criticks, we perceive, look on him as an Author who is very credulous and careless, and not much to be depended upon. No one, says *Scaliger*, has contributed more to the Christian History, and no one is guilty of more Mistakes: And, in another Place, *If a Person's Learning is to be judged of by his Reading, no-body can deny Eusebius the Character of a Learned Man; but if he is to be esteem'd Learned who has shewn Judgment together with Reading, Eusebius is not such*. It's certain, notwithstanding all that can be said in his Favour, there are too many Instances in his Works both of Partiality and Credulity, to say no worse.---- But, after all, *Eusebius* may possibly be innocent in this Case. For *Jeremiah Jones* (from whom some Parts of the foregoing Remarks are borrow'd) thinks this Story of *Abgarus*, &c. is interpolated. It could easily be done, he says, because it was the End of the Book; and what renders this Supposition very probable, according to the same Author, is, that when *Eusebius* is relating in the next Book, ch. i. what happen'd to, and was done by, the Apostles, after our Saviour's Ascension, he relates this History very succinctly, but without so much as one of these Circumstances, by which we (says my Author) have proved the History to be spurious and supposititious. It is true indeed he is made to refer to the former Place; but 'twas necessary this should be interpolated, upon the Supposition of the former being so.---- 'Tis hoped I shall be rather applauded than reprov'd for the Length of this Article; seeing it appear'd to me very necessary to thus display the Matter before the World, in as much as you shall scarce go into a Country Ale-house, &c. but you'll find these pretended Letters, with Variations, stuck up against the Wall among Ballads of all Sorts, and look'd upon more than is the Bible.---- We conclude with adding, That the Dominions of the Kings of *Edeffa* were confin'd within the narrow Bounds of *Osrœne*, or, as others call it, *Osdroëne*, a Province of *Mesopotamia*, bounded on the W. and S. by the *Euphrates*; on the E. by the *Chaboras* or *Aborras*; and on N. by Mount *Taurus*, dividing it from the *Greater Armenia*.

EDGEcombe Mount stands within the Compass of *Devonshire*, tho' on the *Cornish* Side of the *Tamar*, and even in the *Cornish* Parish *Maker*. On it is a very good Seat of Lord EDGEcombe, built by Sir *Richard Edgecombe*, one of His Lordship's Ancestors. And tho' we dare not compare the Structure itself with *Cannons*, *Chatsworth*, &c. &c. yet its Situation for Health, Pleasure, Commodities, and a delightful Prospect, may perhaps vie with any in the Kingdom. 'Tis seated against the N. on the Declivity of a Hill, in midst of a Deer Park, near a narrow Entrance, through which

which the Salt Water breaketh up into the Country to shape the greatest Part of *Plymouth* Haven. The House is built square, with a round Turret at each End, garretted on the Top; and the Hall, rising in the midst above the rest, yields a stately Sound as you enter it. In Summer the open Casements admit a refreshing Coolness; in Winter the 2 closed Doors exclude over-offensive Coldness. The Parlour and Dining-room give you a large, clear, diversified Prospect of both Land and Sea, overlooking *St. Nicholas* Island, the Royal Citadel of *Plymouth*, *Plymouth* Town, the Dock, &c. with the Shipping, &c. &c. (a charming View indeed) *Stone-house*, *Salt-Ash*, *Milbrook*, *Anthony*, *Plymouth* Sound, *Hambooz*, &c. &c. and a very spacious Rural Landskip both in *Devon* and in *Cornwall*, as well as a far Sea-Prospect beyond *Eddystone*, &c. 'Tis well supply'd with a never-failing Spring of Water, stored with Timber, Wood, Fruit, Deer, Rabbits; nor wants it Game, in the Seasons, of the Wing. The Ground abundantly supplies the Kitchen, it being Arable, Pasture, and Meadow; and has a beautiful Garden at one Foot of the Mount along the Water-side. The said Mount is also replenish'd with a Kind of Stone, serving for Building, for Lime to make Mortar, and also serves for Marle to manure the Soil. Nay, at low Water, beneath it, are (we are credibly inform'd) dug or cut out Blocks of Marble, beautiful of Colour and curiously vein'd. On the Sea-Cliffs grow Plenty of Ore-wood, much more than is needed for the Use of the House. The Reader cannot but form to his own Mind the Pleasures to be here taken by Fishing and Sailing to and fro, in the warm & calm Times of the Year; which makes it needless to be describ'd. In short it is, take it for all in all, so curious and noble a Mansion, that 'tis not to be admired that the Duke de *Medina Sidonia*, Admiral of the *Spanish Armada*, in 1588, (as *Fuller* relates) should be so affected with the Sight thereof, tho' beholding it at a Distance off at Sea, as to mark it out for his own Possession, in the design'd and expected Partition of this Kingdom, which in Heart they had had already conquer'd. It was made a Garrison of for *K. Charles I.* in the Civil War.

EDGE COTT, in *Northamptonshire*, near *Banbury* and the Valley of *Danefmoor*, which last is noted in History for 2 great Battles in it, one between the *Danes* and *Saxons*, and the other between the *Lancastrians* and the Adherents of *Edward IV.* There are 3 little Hills about it, forming a kind of Triangle, where the Battle was fought.

EDGEFIELD, in *Norfolk*, stands on the S. Side of *Holt*:

EDGEHILL, in *Warwickshire*, near *Keynton*, 12 m. S. of *Warwick*, and 10 N. W. of *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*, W. lon. 1. 26. lat. 52. 9. lies at the W. End of the *Vale of Red-Horse*, which is so call'd because the Country People cut out the Shape of a Horse on the Side of a Hill, on a red Soil, near *Tysoe*: And some neighbouring Freeholders are oblig'd by their Tenures to keep it clean and in Shape. 'Tis render'd memorable by the first Battle which was fought in the Civil War between the Royalists and the Parliament Forces, in which *K. Charles I.* was himself in Person, Oct. 23, 1642. 'Tis steep to N. and has a strong large Intrenchment on the Top, from whence is a most extensive Prospect. This Battle was fought on the Descent of the Hill, between *Radway* and *Keynton*. The Number of Slain has been vulgarly exaggerated up to 5,000; whereas by a just Computation by *Sir William Dugdale* on the Spot, it amounted not to full 1000; --- though a Number, it must be owned, much too great.

EDGEWARE, or EDGEWORTH, in *Middlesex*, 10 m. N. W. of *London*, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 51. 35. stands in the Road to *St. Albans*, *Watford*, and *Harrow on the Hill*, being on the very Edge of the Shire. It's the only Market Town in its Hundred (of *Goare*), and consists chiefly but of one Street, of which the E. Side, where stands the Church, is properly call'd *Edgware*, and the W. Part, which belongs to *Little Stanmore*, is call'd *Whitchurch*. The Market is on Thursdays. No Fair. The Roman Military Way call'd *Watling-street*, which comes over *Hampsted-Heath* from *St. Albans*, passes by this Place. But 'tis of much more Note for the (lately) very magnificent Palace call'd *CANNONS*, which is described in its proper Article.

EDGEWORTH, in *Glostershire*, lies to N. E. of *Stroud*. Its Parish is 6 m. in Compass, containing Part of *Pinbury-Park*, and a Brook runs thro' it into *Stroud*.

EDINBURGH-SHIRE, or *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*, and the Sheriffalty is in the Gift of the King. 'Tis bounded E. with that of *Haddington* or *E. Lothian* for 13 m. together, S. with *Selkirk* and *Tweeddale* for 13 m. and S. W. with *Lanerick* for 6 or 7, N. W. with that of *Linlithgow* or *W. Lothian* for 14 m. S. E. with the Bailia-

ry of *Lauderdale* for about 4, and N. with the *Frith of Forth* for 8. 'Tis about 21 in Length, and the Breadth in some Places 16 or 17; in others but 5 or 6 m. It yields a great deal of Corn of all Sorts, with good Pasture, and is abundantly furnish'd with all Necessaries, particularly Coal and Lime-Stone, and a soft Sort of black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, is a Copper-Mine. It boasts of a Town which is not only a City, but a County of itself, viz:

EDINBURGH, Capital of *Scotland*, is situate 2 m. N. of *Leith* and of the *Frith of Forth*, 38 from *Glasgow*, 40 from *Berwick*, 82 N. W. of *Newcastle*, 70 from *Carlisle*, 300 N. W. from *London*, W. lon. 2. 55. lat. 55. 56. It had its present Name from the *Saxons*; but the antient *Irish* or *North-Scots* call'd it *Duned* or *Dun-Eden*, meaning the City of the *Edeni* on a Hill; which *Edeni* were those whom in *Ptolemy* are written *Ottodeni*, instead of *Scottodeni*, the *Sc* being left out by the Carelessness of Transcribers. 'This City is the Seat of the Supreme Courts of Judicature, as 'twas once those of the King and Parliament. The Castle was built before the City, either to protect or be protected by it. It commands a most delightful and extensive Prospect, not only of all the City, but of the whole Course of the *Firth* from the *Bass* to *Stirling*, the Coast of *Fife* on the other Side, and many Score m. into the Country. There are 2 Mountains on each Side of the *Canon Gate* below it, *Salisbury Crags* on S. and *Caulton Crags* N. which from the Top of the Castle look like Wings; and this seems all the Foundation for the *Castrum alatum*, or winged Castle, mentioned in some Histories of this Country. One of these Hills, which is a steep Rock on the S. Side of the Castle, is call'd *Arthuri sedes*, or *Arthur's Chair*. This Castle is said to have been built above 2000 Years, and is perhaps one of the strongest both by Art and Nature in the World. 'Tis properly a Citadel; for it both hangs over and commands the Town, it being about a Musket-shot from the High-Street. On S. and N. Sides 'tis inaccessible, the only Entrance being on the Side of the Town (where the Rock is also very high) and defended by a round Battery, Half-Moons, (1 of 'em 200 f. perpendicularly high) Ramparts, and Out-works at the Foot of it, all well mounted with Cannon; besides a wide Trench and a Draw-bridge. There's a Royal Palace in it, a uniform stately Structure of hewn Stone, with very noble Apartments, in 1. of which was born our King *James I.* Here resides the Governor, and here the *Regalia* and chief Records of State for above 2000 Years have been kept, as also the National Magazine of Arms and Ammunition. Here's also a Chapel for the Garrison; and this Castle is supply'd with Water from 2 Wells in the Rock. The Duke of *Gordon* held it a while for late King *James II.* against King *William*; at which Time 'twas so batter'd by Bombs, that, with the Fall of the Walls, it was so weaken'd, the Soldiers might easily have scaled it, but on June 13. 1689, he surrender'd it. Some of the Pretender's Friends at the Rebellion in 1715, laid a Plot with some Traytors in it to betray it into his Hands: But 'twas discover'd opportunely, and a Fellow taken in the Fact of laying the Rope-Ladders by which the Plotters without were to have been drawn up by those within. This Castle is saluted by every Man of War that comes to Anchor in *Leith* Road. — The City is 1 m. from the Port of *Leith* S. within the Shore upon a high Hill, or narrow Ridge, of gradual Ascent, so that no River or navigable Stream can come near. It consists chiefly of 1 Street, but the noblest in the World. 'Tis broad enough for 5 Coaches to pass abreast, is half m. easy Ascent from the *Netherbow* to the Castle, and about 1 m. in Length from the Castle in the W. to the Palace and Park of *Haly*-(or *Holy*)-*Road*-House in the E. including *Canie*-(or *Canon*)-*Gate*; which was so called from a Society of the *Canons* who 1st founded the Abbey; which, however, is a distinct Corporation, and rather a Suburb than any Part of the City. This Street is exceedingly well paved with Stones not half a f. square, and rises in the Middle, with Canals on each Side. The City's Breadth from N. to S. is about half a m. and taking in the Suburbs, called the *W. Port*, *Bristol*, *Potterrow*, *Pleasants*, *Canon-Gate*, and *Caulton*, 'tis 4 m. in Compass, and is as populous as any City in *Europe* of its Bigness; nay, it may be said there's not a City in the World where so many People live in so little Room. Their old Houses are cas'd with Boards, and have Oval Windows, without Casement or Glass, which they open or shut as they please. They now have good Windows, framed and glazed fashionably, and are built of Stone, especially those of some of the Nobility, who have them cover'd with Slate blue or grey, and the Fronts to the Street generally of Free-stone. They are very

Very large, and so lofty, especially in the High Street, that 5 or 6 Stories is but an ordinary Height: And there's a Row of Buildings near the *Parliament-Close* where there are some not less than 14 Stories. The Reason of this is their being streightened for Want of Room, which being too small for great Foundations, they are forced to make up for that Scantiness by the Superstructure, in order to entertain all Comers who are desirous to be in or near the City. Most of their Houses being parted into Tenements, they have as many Landlords as Stories, independent one of another, like the Chambers at our Inns of Court. The Stairs of the old Houses are both unsightly and inconvenient, because, being built out of the Street for the Service of every Story, they are sometimes steep, narrow, and fenceless; and therefore very dangerous to pass; but in the new Houses the Stair-case is made within the Yard or Foundation of the Building, without incumbering the Street, and more easy to ascend and descend on. Between the High Street and *Cow-Gate*, (a narrow Street on the S. Side of the City, and running parallel with it, where once was a Lake) are many little Lanes of Communication, call'd *Wynds*; but so steep, troublesome, and withal *so nasty* (for lack of Bog-houses), that *Edinburgh* has been compar'd to an *Ivory-Comb* uncleans'd after being us'd on a Head foul enough; the *Teeth* of which are the *dirty Lanes*, and the *broad Ivory* in the middle the *High-Street*. The fronting any more Houses with Timber is prohibited by a late Act of the Town-Council, on account of the many Fires that have happened. For this Reason also the Magistrates were at great Expence about 60 Years since to bring one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City, by Leaden Pipes laid from a Hill at 3 m. Distance, and have erected several stately Fountains in the Middle of the High Street. The excessive Height of future Buildings has also been prohibited. The City is inclos'd with a sort of old *Roman Wall* on every Side except to N. where it's secured by that call'd the *N. Lock*; and it has Seven Gates, the chief to the Eastward, called the *Netherbow*, finer than *Ludgate, London*, built 1606, and magnificently rebuilt in 1716, is adorn'd on both Sides with Towers, and a Spire a top. 'Tis call'd the *Nether Bow* because there's an *Upper-Bow*, or Descent from the Castle-Hill to the *Grass-Market*. There's another Gate on the same Side called the *Cowgate Port*, through which is an Entry into the *Nether-Street*, of the Length of the whole City, called the *Cow-Gate*, because the Cattle are drove thro' it to and from the *Grass-Market*. It has 2 Gates also to the S. The Eastmost, which leads into the City from *Dalkeith, Kelfo, &c.* is called *Pater-noster Port* from the Suburb of that Name. The W. most is called the *Society-Port*, properly the *Brewers Port*, they having a great Square near it, with fine Buildings about it, to the very Walls of the City. The W. Gate at the other End of it, lies beneath the Castle, and enters the Town from the Suburb call'd the *West-Port*, which leads to *Glasgow, Sterling, Queen's-Ferry*, and from thence to the W. and N. Highlands. The N. Gate, at the lower End of the *N. Lock*, consists of the *Inner* and the *Outer Port*, thro' which is an Entrance into the City from the Suburb called *Mutter's* or *Mouter's-Hill*, and *Leith*; and there's the *Colloge-Kirk Port* which leads likewise to *Leith*. The *Netherbow-Port* is that famous Gate whose Doors were like to have been taken away by Order of Parliament on Account of the Affair of Capt. *Porteous*; — which ugly Story is too disagreeable to be related; and we therefore *hush* it. — 'Tis the Entrance from the Palace and Suburb of *Canon-Gate*. Without this Gate are two Streets, *St. Mary-Wynd*, and *Leith-Wynd*. The 1st leads out of the City S. into the Great Road for *England* by Way of *Kelfo*; and at the Foot of it is a Gate turning W. into the Cow Street *Cow-Gate*. The 2d leads N. into the Suburb *Calton*, from whence is a handsome Gravel-Walk 20 f. broad to *Leith*, on which is no Horse admitted. In the *Canon-Gate* are several very magnificent Houses. The great Avenue into this for Coaches is at the N. End Corner, near which is the *Market-Cross*, where all their Proclamations and Publick Acts are read, &c. and the Citizens and Gentlemen meet daily from 11 to 1, as they do at our Exchanges. The Markets are very well supply'd, and kept mostly in distinct Places walled in for the particular Commodities there sold. In the *Westbow Street*, which turns S. W. from the High Street, and is mostly inhabited by Wholesale Dealers in heavy Goods, is a Space of Ground within the W. Port, just under the Castle, call'd the *Grass-Market*, a Place as large as and in all other Respects like *Smithfield* at *London*, for Sale of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Corn, and Hay. As for Churches; — the Great High Kirk, its antient Ca-

thedral, built of hewn Stone in Form of a Cross, in the Centre of the City and the High Street, is adorn'd with Stone Pillars, Arches, and a stately high Tower, with a large open Cupola of curious Workmanship, representing an Imperial Crown. It was antiently Collegiate; but made a Cathedral by K. *Charles I.* when he erected a new Bishopric in this City which before was in the Diocese of *St. Andrews*. 'Twas afterwards divided into 4 convenient Churches, the High-Kirk, Old-Kirk; Tolbooth-Kirk; and *Haddo's Hole*, to each of which was allotted a Parochial District in the City. Here's a noble Gallery for the King; or his Commissioner representing him in the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, who hold their Sessions in a large Chapel in the S. W. Part of this Church; as does also the Commission of the Assembly in the Interval between the General Meetings. In the Steeple is a Set of Bells, which are not rung, but all manner of Tunes are play'd on them by the Hand, with Keys; like a Harpsichord, every Day except Sundays and Holy-Days, from Half an Hour after 11 to Half an Hour after 12, by a Man who has a yearly Salary. The *Gray-Fryars Church* stands in the middle of its Cœmtery, or common Burial Yard. — [Note. The Scots very rarely bury in the Church, as 'tis more proper for the Living than the Dead.] The *Trone Church*, built in 1641. of square Free-stone, after the Model of that in *Covent-Garden*, stands a little below the High Kirk; and near it, in the middle of the Street, is the Guard-house; where 2 Companies of Disciplined Men, cloath'd and arm'd like Grenadiers, at the City's Charge, do nightly Duty. The *Holy Trinity*, a Collegiate Church, is a very handsome Fabrick, at the E. End of the Lake. Lady *Yester's* is a handsome new Church in the middle of the *Canon-Gate*. About the Middle of *Canon-Gate*, on the N. Side, is another handsome Church. In short, the Churches, including the Castle Chapel, are reckon'd not less than 12, all large and magnificent; and the Ministers not less than 23, who with some neighbouring Parishes form the Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, consisting of 31, who meet in the Great Church, as does the Gen. Assembly. There are also 2 Chapels, but converted into Halls for Trades. Here are likewise Meeting-houses where Service is perform'd as in the *Church of England*. The Mint is in the *Grass-Close*, near the *Nether-Bow*. But the Pride of *Edinburgh* is the *Parliament Yard* or *Close*; as they call it, on S. of the Cathedral. 'Tis a great Court; inclosed on the S. E. Side with the upper and lower Exchanges, and other stately Buildings, 1 of 'em as high a House perhaps as any in the World; for it mounts 7 Stories above the Court, & being built on the Descent of a Hill, the back Part is as much below it; so that from the Bottom to the Top the Stair-Case ascends 14 Stories. In the Middle of the Court is a curious Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* in Brass, erected on a stately Pedestal, at the City Charge; a Figure so exceedingly well proportioned, that 'tis reckon'd the finest of the Kind in Europe. At the S. E. Part of the Parliament-House is a Door from what call'd the *Outer-house* (where the Lord Ordinary sits) into the *Inner*, where sit the other 14 Lords of Session, which is the Supreme Civil Judicature of *Scotland*. Over these are the Privy-Council and Exchequer Chambers. The Parliament-House is a stately, large, convenient Structure of Free-stone, over the Entrance of which are the Arms of Scotland, and MERCY and TRUTH for their Supporters, with this Inscription, STANT HIS FÆLICIA REGNA, and under the Arms UNIO UNIONUM. The Room where the Parliament did meet is high roofed, like *Westminster Hall*, and much more curious, tho' not so large. In the Middle of it is a high Throne for the Sovereign or Commissioner, with Benches on each Side for the Nobility and Bishops, one above another, so as the uppermost is level with the Throne, and the lowest with the Pit, where are Forms in the Middle for the Commons: Without the Area, opposite to the Throne, is a Pulpit for Sermons on special Occasions, with a Partition behind for Strangers to stand. Near the Council-Chamber stands the *Royal Exchange*, a stately Structure of hewn Stone, with a double Row of small Shops; and there's another Exchange under it. Underneath the Parliament-House is the Post-Office, and the Lawyers Library; where is also the finest Parcel of Medals, and the largest old *English* and *Scotch* Coins, any where to be seen. Near the W. End of the Great Church stands the *Tolbooth*, or common Prison both for Debtors and Criminals. The Royal Palace was always called *Holy-Rood* from its Situation at the lower End of the *Canon-Gate*, just by the Shell of the Abbey of that Name, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustine*, but so consumed by Fire, that nothing remains.

of it but the Church. This Abbey was first converted into a Palace by King *James V.* which King *Charles II.* pulled down, all but 2 Towers on N. Side the Entry, and nobly rebuilt, Sir *William Bruce* being Architect. 'Tis a grand Building of Stone, well carved, and beautified, in Form of a Square, supported by Pillars like the *Royal Exchange London*, and adorn'd with several Orders of Architecture. There are 4 Courts, the outermost of which, as big as all the rest, (where the Soldiers are drawn up when they relieve Guard) has 4 principal Entries, 3 on W. 1 on E. besides several Inlets to the adjacent Gardens. It has a majestic Entrance, adorned with Pillars of Stone, and a balustraded Cupola over it in Form of a Crown. It consists of 2 noble Stories, besides Garrets above and Offices below. The Fore-part is terminated by 4 high Towers, viz. 2 erected by King *James V.* 2 by King *Charles II.* The inner Court is very stately, and has Piazza's round it all of Free-stone, from which is Access to Apartments truly Royal; and there's a long Gallery adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus* their King 320 Years before Christ, to the Revolution; of which those that were eminent, and all the *Stuarts*, are full Lengths. The Lodgings are stately and richly furnish'd. It has lovely Gardens on all Sides, and on the S. to the Mountain call'd *Arthur's Chair* is the King's Park, 4 m. in Compass; but it has now neither Deer nor Tree in it; but great Variety of medicinal Plants, and a Fountain whence the City is supply'd with Water; yet 'tis walled round with Stone. This Palace and Park is such a Sanctuary for Debtors, that nothing can take 'em from either but the King's express Order, unless when a Man carries off with him the Goods of another and shelters here, and then the Lords of Session may exert their Authority. The Entrance into the outer Court of this Palace is by a large Arch, over which is the Apartment of the Porter or House keeper of 8 Rooms, where the Dukes of *Hamilton*, hereditary Keepers, used to reside; but since the Union they've an Apartment in the Palace. The Outer-Court has Coach-houses and Stables like the *Mews* in *London*. N. of it is a curious Garden, now a Physic one, where *Mary Queen of Scots* erected a fine Dial, which King *Charles I.* repaired. And on S. Side of this Court is another large Garden, which Duke *Hamilton* lets to Gardeners. The Stair-case and Rooms of State here run exactly like those of *St. James's*, only the Guard-Room of this is near twice as big as that at *St. James's*, and the State-Rooms higher and larger. The Chimnies of this Palace are all of Marble. The Apartments 2 Pair of Stairs, for the Officers of State, are now lent for the Residence of many of the Nobility. The Chapel behind it makes a Wing to N. the Laundry another Wing to S. and there's a Bowling-green between them walled in. It has a prodigious high Roof, with as curious Pillars as those of *St. George's Chapel Windsor*, and above 'em 2 Rows of Stone Galleries. K. *James I.* & *Charles I.* were both crowned in this Chapel. K. *James VII.* (our *James II.*) erected a magnificent Throne here for the Sovereign, and 12 Stalls for the 12 Knights of the Thistle, or *St. Andrew*, all of Oak; and the finest Carvers in *Europe* were employ'd in it. The Floor was beautifully paved with Marble, & a fine Organ was also erected: But at the Revolution the Populace carried away every Pipe, nor left so much as a Stone in the Pavement; so that it hath been left ever since a declining Fabrick. On a rising Ground to the S. of the *Cow-Gate* stands the College, or University. It has spacious Precincts, high Walls, and 3 Courts encompassed with neat Buildings; and there's a high Tower over the Great Gate, which looks towards the City. There's great Accommodation for the Students, with handsome Dwellings and fine Gardens for the Professors. The Students eat not in common, but lodge and diet in the Town, as Collegians do in *Holland*; nor have they a distinct Habit as in other Universities of *Scotland*, where they wear red Gowns. No Test or Subscription is offer'd to a Student at Admission, every one that will being free to come; but all the Professors and Officers swear to the Government as now established Civil and Ecclesiastical, subscribe the Confession of Faith of, and declare Conformity to, the Kirk Government, &c. Four Years Study intitles to the Commencement of M. A. They have a good Library. The Books given by sundry Benefactors are kept in several Apartments, and the Donors Names set over 'em in Gold Letters. Near the Library is kept the Skull of *BUCHANAN*, the Glory of *Scotland*, which is so thin that one may see the Light thro' it; — an evident Proof that the God of Nature design'd him for the Great Wit, &c. which his celebrated Works still demonstrate him to have been, and not for a lubberly Cudgel-player, or Log-

gerhead Boxer, whose Skull ought to be of impregnable Thickness. 'Twas lodg'd there by Mr. *Adamson*, formerly Principal, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some Latin Verses to it in Commendation of that Great Author. In their Common Hall are several Rarities, particularly a crooked Horn cut out of a Woman's Head of 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. 'Tis several Inches long, and was cut out by a Surgeon May 4. 1671. [We have had another Instance of the very like preternatural Production, very lately: For in September 1751. Mr. Hall, Surgeon in Goswell-street, London, took a Horn from the Forepart of a Woman's Head, in Shape like a Ram's Horn, about 3 Inches long, in the Presence of several Physicians, &c. &c.] The Cap with which they graduate their Scholars is round, and made of Velvet. Under the Library, and of the same Dimensions, is the Royal Printing-House, where they are chiefly employ'd in printing Bibles. S. from the *Cow-Gate* lies the High-School for Latin. King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians here, which is near the *Nether-Bow* in the *Fountain-Close*. Here is a noble Musæum, commonly called *Musæum Balfourianum*, from its Founder Sir *Andrew Balfour*, M. D. It contains a Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, foreign and domestic. On the N. Side of the City, in a Bottom, is an excellent Physic-Garden, with near 3000 different Sorts of Plants. Here are some Hospitals; the chief being *Herriot's*, for Maintenance and Education of Boys, on the S. Side of the City, and to W. of the *Grey-Fryars Church-yard*; a large, beautiful, stately Fabrick, exceeding any Thing of the Kind in *Europe*, being like a Palace. 'Tis an exact Square, piazza'd within like the *Royal Exchange, London*, built all of Free-stone; but 'tis too much embellish'd with carved Work over the Windows and Doors for an Hospital. There's an high Tower over the Gate, with a Clock and Bells; and on each Corner of the Building a square Tower floor'd with Lead, and little Turrets of Stone cover'd with Lead at each Corner of every Tower; which Towers are 4 Stories high, and within each is a winding Stair-case to the Upper Apartments. The House and Gardens take up 9 or 10 Acres of rising Ground, which is a much finer Situation than *Holyrood House*. The Entry, by an easy Ascent, thro' 3 spacious Courts, more resembles an Avenue to a Royal Palace than to an Hospital. *St. Thomas's* is an Hospital near the Collegiate Church of the *Holy Trinity*, wherein old decay'd Citizens and their Widows are liberally maintain'd. Over-against that Church is the *Correction-House* call'd *Paul's Work*, in which are divers Linnen, Woollen, and Silk Manufactures, where those who have been loose People are made get their Living by their Labour. There's an Apartment for Lunatics and Distracted Persons. Close to the College is the Maidens Hospitals, a neat Building, with a Garden and Bowling-Green, for Education of Female Orphans of decay'd Freemen. In 1738, an Infirmary was also here erected, like those at *London, Winchester, Exeter*, &c. to which Proprietors of Quarries contributed Stone and Lime; Merchants Timber, &c. and even the very Journeymen Masons; yea and the very Labourers (we may well say, like as of the poor Widow's generous Contribution of her Two Mites, most nobly of all) gave a Portion of their Labour gratis. --- This City is govern'd by a Lord-Provost, (whose Office is much the same with that of Lord Mayor of *London*) and 4 Bailiffs, who besides the Power common to Aldermen, have that of Sheriffs. They have also a Common-Council of 25. All are chosen annually; and the Provost, Dean of Gild, and Treasurer, must be MERCHANTS; or, if any Tradesman is to be chosen to those Offices for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without Leave of the Magistrates and Town-Council: And no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bailiff, Dean of Gild, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two a Member of the Common-Council. No Person is to continue in that Council above 2 Years at a Time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bailiffs are to be chosen indifferently out of 12 Candidates propos'd; and none is to be elected Deacon of the 14 incorporated Trades unless he has been Master of his Trade at least 2 Years; and none is to continue Deacon above 2 Years at a Time. The said 14 Corporations are Surgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammer-Men, Wrights (or Carpenters), Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cordwainers, Weavers, Fullers, and Bonnet-makers. Magistrates are annually chosen the Tuesday after *Michaelmas*, by 38 Citizens, whereof 20 are to be Merchants and 18 Tradesmen. They are to chuse such as they in their Conscience think best qualified. The Magistrates with the Town-Council

Council are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases (as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of Gild, and Treasurer; setting of Fee-farm Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other public Matters); in which Cases they are to take Advice of the 14 Deacons of Trades. One of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. Auditors of Accounts are chosen by an equal Number of Merchants and Tradesmen. The Lord Provost, Dean of Gild, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than 1 or 2 Years at a Time; and the Bailiff is to be but 1 Year Bailiff, 1 Year old Bailiff, and 1 Year free of Office. The Lord Provost for the Time being was always 1 of the Privy-Council. The Train'd-Bands consist of 16 Companies; --- besides which they have a standing Company of Town-Guards, as before observ'd. By the easy Tax of 2d. Scots on every Scotch Pint of Ale and Beer sold in *Edinburgh*, and by the Discontinuance of those there call'd the petty Port-Customs, many great Works have been done for the Benefit of the City, &c. Springs have been collected, and Pipes renew'd, for supplying the Town with Water, the Fountains rebuilt, the Harbour of *Leith* enlarged, and its Channel deepened, several 100 f. added to the Key; 2 new Churches built; the High-Roads leading to the City paved with Causey-Stone, and a large Work-house built for the Poor, and endowed with 300 l. a Year. The Magistrates have also settled Salaries on the Law-Professor at *Edinburgh*, and Stipends on the Ministers of the 2 new Churches; rebuilt the City Walls, and laudably taken Measures for paying their old Debts, as well as those incurred on Account of the Rebellion. 'Tis said they propose to undertake and accomplish other great and useful Matters. Great Mischief was done this City and at *Leith*, by a Storm, Jan. 14. 1739. of which the like was scarce ever known. The Leads of the stately Building in the Parliament-Close were carried off of the Roofs, some of 'em more than 40 Feet in Dimensions, and other Great Edifices were great Sufferers. A Fire happen'd at the same Time, to increase the Consternation, by which a Brew-house, &c. were reduced to Ashes. Particulars are too numerous to be related. *Leith* suffered by the Storm, in like Manner, at the same Time. *Salmon* takes Notice, that the Scots proudly boast *Edinburgh's* being the prettiest Town in Europe; --- but tho' 'tis own'd a pretty enough, yea and a very good Town indeed, were it not for its nocturnal Nastiness, &c. yet the Scots will scarce get any one Nation in Europe to back their Opinion absolutely. For the Port of *Edinburgh* see LEITH.

EDIWESTON, in *Rutlandshire*, to the S. E. of *Okeham*.

EDLINGALL, or *Eddingall*, in *Staffordshire*, stands on the N. E. Side of *Litchfield*. There's a raised Way here, pointing towards *Lullington*, which is thought to be one of the *Vie vicinales*, or By-roads, of the Romans; for such they had besides their great Roads between the Towns. And here is one of those Barrows they used to raise over the Bodies of their eminent Captains.

EDMOND'S (ST.) CHAPEL and CAPE, in *Norfolk*, in the N. W. Angle of the Coast. The Coast here is secured against the Incurfions of the Sea by Sand-heaps, commonly call'd *Meales*.

EDMONTON, in *Middlesex*, stands in *Ware Road*, 7 m. and half from *London*.

EDOM (The Land of). This Country was originally, as far as we know, inhabited by a People call'd *Horites* or *Horim*, whether so named from one *Hor* or *Hori*, mention'd *Gen.* xxxvi. 22, 30. as a Name amongst them, is what we know no more than whether Mount *Hor* was so denominated from him, as some think. We read of this Mountain, on the Coasts of *Edom*, as that on which *Aaron* died, *Numb.* xx. 22--28. It is therefore likely, says *Dr. Wells*, that the whole Tract was formerly call'd Mount *Hor*, since we find that the Inhabitants of all the said mountainous Tract were formerly call'd *Horims*, *Deut.* ii. 12. It was call'd the Mount or Land of *Seir* from one *Seir* a *Horite*, [See *Gen.* xxxvi. 30, &c.] and not from the Hairiness of [A] *Esau*, (who came there long after) as *Josephus* [*Antiq.* lib. 1. c. 20.] dreams. In the Samaritan Version it is call'd *Gablah*; *Gabal* by *Jona-*

than's Targum; and *Gobolitis* by *Josephus*; which several Appellations are deriv'd from *Geboul*, signifying a Border; for it did border on the Land of *Canaan* on the S. But the Extent of the antient Country of *Seir* we take not upon us to say; and therefore can mention no other Boundary. When the Children of *Edom* [*Esau*] seized on this Country, it grew to be univerfally known under the Name of *Edom*; but we cannot gather that they extended their Limits till the Time they erected their Monarchy, when they built *Elath* & *Esfiongeber*, as is likely on the E. Shore of the *Arabian Gulph*; but in the Days of *Moses* no Part of their Dominion abutted upon that Gulph, as is plain from *Num.* xx. 17--21: *Deut.* ii. 1. & seq.--- When the antient Kingdom of *Edom* was in its Meridian, it was, 'tis thought, bounded on N. by *Canaan* and the Lake *Asphaltites*, E. by *Midian*, S. by the *Arabian Gulf*, or *Red Sea*, W. by *Amalekitis*. This Tract is very hilly and mountainous, and great Part of it desert. It has few or no open Streams, but latent Springs of Water sufficient for the Use of the Inhabitants, who, *Thevenot* informs us, know where to find them. Corn and Wine, nevertheless, it seems to have antiently abounded with in some Degree, from *Numbers* above quoted, &c. So that *Esau* [i. e. the Posterity of *Esau* or *Edom*] may antiently have enjoy'd the Fatness of the Earth, &c. according to his Father's prophetic Blessing, *Gen.* xxvii. 39. tho' by modern Travellers we are told that this Country is at present nothing less than a fertile Spot. It is natural that it should bear a widely different Face now that it's only frequented by the *Bedouins*, or wandering Arabs [See both Articles]; from what it did when occupied by a settled Nation, who doubtless must with great Pains and Industry have prepared the Soil for Propagation. As to what *Malachi*, chap. 1. ver. 3. says of the Desolation of the Land of *Edom*, That the Lord laid his Mountains and his Heritage waste for the Dragons of the Wilderness, that must, 'tis thought, be rather attributed to the cruel Effects of their unfortunate Wars, than to any Failure in the usual Product of the Soil. Besides, the *Edomites* by their Situation were able supply and enrich themselves with the Produce of some of the finest and most fruitful Soils on Earth, by means of their Commerce with Foreigners by the *Red Sea*, in those Days the most considerable Trading Water in the World. *Amalekitis* is by some reckon'd to have been a Part, or Province, of *Edom*. Thus *Josephus* divides *Edom* into *Gobolitis* and *Amalekitis*. But this is a Division which cannot be accurately spoken of, while the *Edomites* and *Amalekites* were independent States. The Habitation of the *Edomites* is also frequently call'd *Gabalene* in *Stephanus*; and especially by *Eusebius*, who uses the Appellations *Gabalene* and *Idumæa* indifferently to denote the same Place. But however it was consider'd in later Days, it certainly was not so when the Kingdom of *Amalek* flourish'd. The Cities and most remarkable Places of *Edom* were *Teman*, *Dedan*, *Bozrah*, *Selah* or *Petra*, *Elath*, *Esfiongeber*, Mount *Hor*, and the Valley of Salt. Now, tho' the Name of this Kingdom is frequently render'd *Idumæa*, and *Idumæa* [for *Edomæa*] as in our Version of the Bible, yet when that Name occurs in the prophane and more modern Writers, it must not be understood of the antient *Edom*, which losing its old Name was comprehended under the general Appellation of *Arabia Petræa*, and the third *Palestine*. The S. Part of *Canaan* came to be call'd *Idumæa*, and the whole Nation of the Jews sometimes *Idumæans*. How *Edom* was in its more early Times govern'd is a Matter of Doubt; and being so we can only embrace the more likely Opinion. The *Horites* were at first ruled by Patriarchs, or Heads of Families, & after that by Kings which were elected into the Regal Office. This Elective Kingdom was some how or other interrupted and dissolved, and the antient Form took Place again, the Governors being stiled Dukes, who seem to have succeeded in Right of Birth. Perceiving the Imperfections of this Kind of Administration, they coalesced under one King, thereby to be the better enabled to withstand an Invasion from the *Israelites* when they came out of *Egypt*. It was govern'd afterwards by *Edomitish* Kings quite down to the Days of *K. David*, who conquer'd the Country, *II. Sam.* viii. 14. From which Time they were kept under Subjection to the Kings

* [A] *ESAU*, we know from Scripture, was born with red Hair all over him. Now, much is said about this extraordinary Hairiness of this new-born Child. 'Tis generally thought that he had not only Hair upon his Head, but all over his Body, and that this Hair was as strong as Bristles; in short, that he was rough and shaggy as a Satyr. [Patrick.] And this indeed seems to be the Meaning of the Text, which says he was red all over like an hairy Garment. This Expression has given Birth to a Conjecture, that the Hair-Garments they wore in those Days were of a reddish Colour, like the Hair of *Esau* [Clerc]. Instead of Garment the LXX render it *δογά σαρούς*, a bristly shaggy Skin, and the Vulgate has the same Interpretation [Rufus erat, et totus in morem pellis hispida]. It is thought that each Interpretation has an Eye to the Fashion among the Arabs of wearing Skins, as some of them do at this Day; but they are Sheep-skins, warm and soft, sewn together, the Wool being worn innermost.

Kings of *Judah*, though always impatient under the Yoke; and only waiting for a favourable Opportunity of shaking it off. And this was brought to pass in the Reign of *Jehoram*, II. *Chron.* xxi. 8. and they had a King of their own again. The Character we have of the *Edomites*, from *Josephus*, is, that they were a bold and daring People, fond of Broils & Tumults, which they as much delighted in as others in the softening Pleasures of Luxury. But this is peculiarly the Character of the later *Edomites*, who migrated into *Judaea*; nor should we have inserted it here, but that it seems to be of a Piece with the Genius of the People as their Great Ancestor *Isaac* foretold it. However, tho' Courage was to be one of their Characteristicks, and perhaps the chief, yet we are under no Necessity to believe it so brutal as *Josephus* represents; for, as they were doubtless a *Trading Nation*, it is incompatible to suppose they were a Nest of Robbers and Incendiaries, fewer such being for ever found among those that are addicted to *Commerce*, and consequently enjoy all the World can afford them, than among lazy and slothful Nations, and such as condemn Industry out of a vain and ridiculous Notion of Honour. 'Tis Pity we should have Reason to say, Witness *too many* in a neighbouring Nation under the same Dominion with ourselves. For these last are sure to be mean and beggarly, rude, ignorant, and base, now cringing and fawning, now insolent and domineering,--- to say no more;--- whilst the former are the quite reverse; flourish in Plenty and Ease, are Learned, Ingenious, and truly Brave. What therefore their Ancestor foretold of them, that they should *live by the Sword*, perhaps imports no more than that they should maintain their Rights with a high Hand and a jealous Eye; as all those who have claimed THE EMPIRE OF THE SEA, as they did, have for ever done. Those *Edomites* whose Character *Josephus* draws as above were A DEGENERATE RACE, quite Aliens to the LIBERTIES and NOBLE SPIRIT of their FOREFATHERS, as we may not unjustly suppose. Their Arts and Sciences were doubtless great, considering the Time; many, and well perfected, and tho' perhaps there may be no Necessity to suppose, as the excellent Sir *Isaac Newton* has done, that they were the Parents of those amiable Sisters, yet may we safely pronounce that they were not much, if any thing at all, behind hand with the most antient Learned Nations. The Invention & Use of Constellations appear by the Book of *Job* [Chap. ix. and xxxviii.] to have been known among the *Edomites*, among whom he dwelt: A rare Instance of the early Progress of ASTRONOMY,--- if we suppose *Job* to have ever existed, or the Book itself of such antient Date as many think. WRITING is there mentioned [of which Art expect somewhat more fully in our Article MIDIAN], and SHIPS, *Job*. ch. ix. 26, and many Hints given sufficient to confirm us in a Belief that the Secrets and Beauties of Nature, Morality, and such sublime and truly useful Knowledge, were cultivated among them. Concerning their Religion we are much in the Dark. They at first were right in their Belief and Practice, as they were descended from *Isaac*, and used Circumcision; but they by Degrees forgot all, erred into Idolatry (for Idols, it appears from II. *Chron.* xxv. 14. &c. they had) and disused Circumcision. But in the End they coalesced with the *Jews*, and were ever after considered as but one Nation with them in Divine Matters. For being conquer'd by *John Hyrcanus*, Brother of *Judas Maccabeus*, and reduced to the sore Necessity of embracing the *Jewish* Religion or of quitting their Country, they [i. e. the Remainder of them, for they had been before partly swallow'd up by the *Nabateans* and *Arabians*] chose the former, and submitting to be circumcised became incorporated with the *Jews* [*Josephus*, l. 13. c. 17.]; and considering their Descent as well as their Conversion, they were upon a double Account reckon'd as natural *Jews*; and accordingly, in the 1st Century after Christ, the Name of *Idumean* was quite lost and disused. The Name *Edomite* indeed is not so wholly lost, but the *Jews* make Use of it still. 'The *Rabbins*, says Dr. *Prideaux*, 'speak of *Edom* and *Edomites* long after this; but thereby they do not mean *Idumæa*, or the Sons of *Edom*, but *Rome*, and the Christians of the *Roman* Empire. 'For, fearing the Displeasure of the Christians among whom they live, for avoiding it whenever they speak any reproachful Thing of Christians, or of their Religion, they usually blend it under feign'd Names; sometimes calling us *Cuthæans*, i. e. *Samaritans*, sometimes *Epicureans*, and sometimes *Edomites*. And this last is the vilest Appellation they give us.' The *Romans* conquer'd this Country after the Reduction of *Judæa*, and made it the 6th District in the Division of *Syria*. The *Turks* are now in Possession of it; tho' it appears not that they maintain much,

if any, Government in it, except on the Sea-coast for securing the Road from *Egypt* to *Judæa*, where stand some Castles and Villages, *Arissa*, *Dinhabah*, &c. it being now inhabited by a wild roving Kind of *Arabs*, as above observed; but who are not all entirely so barbarous and rude as some represent them. See our Articles ARABIA, BEDOUINS, and KABYLES.

EDONI. The *Edoni* or *Edonés*, possessed that Country of antient *Thrace* which lay between the *Strymon* and the famous City *Philippi*, and are mention'd by *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Pliny*, &c. *Thamyris* the celebrated Musician, was a Native of this Country, being said to be the Disciple of *Linus*, and Cotemporary with *Hercules* and *Orpheus*. The *Edoni* were govern'd by Kings, like the other *Thracian* Nations.

EDONIA, a Region of antient *Macedonia*, lay N. W. fr. *Eupora*, *Ossa*, and *Calitera*, on the Confines of which ran the *Strymon*.

EDREI, mention'd *Deut.* iii. 1. probably lay in the S. Part of the Kingdom of *Bashan*; and this is confirm'd in that 'tis join'd, *ver.* 10. with *Salchah*, which plainly lay there, as appears from I. *Chron.* v. 11. For the S. Part of the Kingdom of *Og* was that which was next to the *Gadites*. *Eusebius* and *Jerom* suppose it to be the same that was in their Time call'd *Adara*, and was then a considerable City of (what was then call'd) *Arabia*, lying 24 m. fr. *Basra*; whereby may be understood either *Basra*, a City of *Arabia* mention'd by *Ptolemy* and others, or else *Ashtaroth-Carnaim*. For whereas *Josh.* xxi. 27. Mention is made of *Beesh-terah* as a Levitical City in *Bashan*, instead thereof, I. *Chron.* vi. *Ashtaroth* is mention'd. And the Words, setting *B* aside, are writ both much alike in the *Hebrew*; and *Beesh-terah* may be easily moulded by the *Greeks* into *Besra* or *Bostra*, *Wells*. See more of EDREI in our Article BASHAN.

EDSON, or *Edson*, in *Warwickshire*, stands on the S. E. Side of *Henley*.

EDWALTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, stands near *Plumtree*, in the Road to *Nottingham*.

EDWARDSTON, in *Suffolk*, on the N. Side of *Nayland*, had a Monastery which was a Cell to *Abingdon-Abbey*.

EFFERDING, or *Everding*, in *Upper Austria*, about a League S. of the *Danube*, 12 m. W. of *Lintz*, and 24 S. E. of *Passau*, E. lon. 13. 50. lat. 48. 20. is a Town strongly fortified, and defended with a Castle within the Walls, and another without, which is call'd *Schamberg*. It fell to the Counts of *Staremburg* by Marriage in 1560.

EFFINGHAM, in *Surry*, between *Horsley* and *Cookhams*, in the Road fr. *Leatherhead* to *Guildford*, was, according to Tradition, formerly a large Place, and had 16 Churches, tho' now but a small Village.

EGE, or more properly *ÆGE*, was the Royal Seat of the later Kings of *Macedon* before *Pyrrhus* master'd *Macedonia*.

EGEAN Sea. See *ÆGEAN*.

EGERMONT. See *EGREMONT*.

EGERTON, in *Kent*, in *Godmersham* Parish, on the other Side of the *Stour*.

EGESTA or SEGESTA, stood at a small Distance from Mount *Eryx*, in *Sicily*, and according to antient Tradition was built by *Æneas*, when he was by a Storm driven on the Coast of *Sicily*. Some Writers add, that *Egestes*, or, as *Virgil* calls him, *Acestes*, was left in Possession of the City, by the Founder, on his setting sail for *Italy*, and that from him it was call'd *Egesta* till it became subject to the *Romans*, who out of mere Superstition changed the Name of *Egesta* into that of *Segesta*, by prefixing the Letter *S*. For the Word *Egesta* is the same all but one Letter as *Egestas*, which in *Latin* signifies *Poverty* or *Want*: And such Names as imported any thing bad alarm'd the superstitious *Romans*, who thought them Omens of the Dangers that threatened the Person who pronounced them. On these groundless Prejudices they thus changed the Name of the City which was first called *Maleventum* into that of *Beneventum*. See BENEVENTO. Others say this City was built by *Egestus* before *Æneas* came into *Italy*, and some are of Opinion that 'twas founded by one *Elymus*, a *Trojan*, whence the Inhabitants of this District were call'd *Elymi*. Their Territory was water'd by the *Scamander* and the *Simois*, Names given those Rivers by the *Trojans* in Memory of those in their Native Country. The former is now *Il fiume di San Bartolomeo*, and the latter a Rivulet without Name. This City was taken by *Agathocles* Tyrant of *Syracuse*, by whose cruel Command all the Inhabitants were put to the Sword, and even the antient Name of the Place changed into that of *Dicæpolis*, which it did not long retain. *Tully* tells us it was ruined by the *Carthaginians* before the Reign of

of *Agathocles*; if therefore *Diodorus's* Account be true, it must have been rebuilt. According to *Strabo's* Description, it stood near the Place where the Town of *Barbara* was built many Ages after, at a small Distance from *Castel a Mare*.

EGGLESTON, in the N. Riding, *Yorkshire*, on the *Tees*, near *Barnard-Castle*, had formerly a Monastery, and has now a good Quarry of Marble.

EGHAM, in *Surry*, 3 m. fr. *Windsor*, and near 20 from *London*, stands on the *Thames*, over against *Stanes*, and has as many good Inns as any on the W. Road. *Sir John Denham* the Poet, who lived here, took great Delight in *Prunewell Hill*, and also in *Cowper's Hill*, the sweet Prospect of which he has celebrated in what is reckon'd one of the finest Poems in our Language. At *Rumney-mead*, on the N. Side of the Town, (call'd by our Historians *Running-mead*, and sometimes *Council-mead*) which is now divided into Inclosures, King *John*, frighted with the numerous Army of Barons who met him there, sign'd the *Magna Charta*, or Great Charter of the Liberties of England.

EGHAM-FOSTERS, 1 m. from the preceding, was the Seat of Lord Chief Justice *Foster*, and his Heirs.

EGISFORD, *Devon*, near *Chumleigh*, stands on the *Tarw*, and has a Ford over it, a little above its Junction with the *Dart*. 'Tis said Eagles us'd formerly to breed hereabout.

EGLETON, in the Parish of *Okeham*, in *Rutlandshire*.

EGLINTON, in the Shire of *Aire*, *Scotland*, 1 m. fr. *Irwin*, the Seat of the antient noble Family of *Montgomery*, heredit. Bailiffs of *Cunningham*, to whom it gives Title of Earl.

EGLISAW, in the Canton of *Zurich*, *Savitzerland*, is a small City, with the Face of Antiquity, built, as supposed by Emperor *Conrade II.* It lies about 16 m. N. of *Zurich*, on a very steep Hill, at the Foot of which the *Rhine* passes with a pretty broad and deep Channel. There's a wooden Bridge over it, which is cover'd over Head, and fortify'd with a thick old Tower on that Side next *Zurich*, which is Part of a Castle, the Residence of the Bailiff. 'Tis reckon'd an important Passage; but the Town and neighbouring Country is very liable to Earthquakes. The City of *Zurich* bought it with its Territory in 1496.

EGMANTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, lies on the South Side of *Tuxford*.

EGMOND, in *North Holland*, 6 m. W. fr. *Alcmaer*, is a noble and well built Village, which gave Title to the Counts of *Egmond*. It had a fine Castle and large Monastery.

EGRA, or EGER, (by the *Bohemians* call'd *Chelbe*, *E-heb*, or *Heb*.) in *Bohemia*, situate on the River *Eger*, on the Borders towards the *Palatinate*, 36 m. E. of *Eulembach*, & 90 W. of *Prague*, E. lon. 12. 22. lat. 50. 4. is a great Town, Capital of its Circle, and of the greatest Consequence of any in *Bohemia* next to *Prague*. It formerly belonged to the *Upper Palatinate*. It stands at the Foot of the Mountains which inclose *Bohemia*, on the W. in a fruitful and pleasant Situation, on the Declivity of a Rock. It is fortified with a double Wall towards the River, and in other Parts with a triple one, and a very strong Castle. It is full of antient and stately Structures. *Frederick I.* made it an Imperial City in 1179. May 1270 'twas burnt, when 150 Persons perish'd in the Flames, with all its Records. In 1350 was a sad Slaughter of the *Jews* here. It was taken by the *French* in March 1742, but in September 1743, surrender'd to the Forces of the Q. of *Hungary*, to whom it belong'd. Near it are Mines of Silver and Copper, and about 2 m. off is a Spaw, whose Water is very cool and clear, but brinish, purgative, and famous for curing Distempers in the Eyes, Ears, or other Parts of the Head. The Magistracy consists of a great Council of 100 Persons, of whom 19 are to be taken out of the most antient Families of the Place; and out of these they chuse 4 Burgomasters, who serve throughout the Year, each Man in his Quarter. Besides, there are 13 Echevins, and the rest are call'd Jurats. From their Judgment is no Appeal but to the King himself. The Language here is *High Dutch*. The River here is broad and deep, bears large Vessels, and abounds with Fish. According to a Description of it 200 Years ago it was then a rich magnificent City, surrounded with beautiful Gardens, and noted for making the best Mead in *Germany*. The Walls were fortified with Towers and Bastions, as was also the Royal Castle. Within the City is *St. Nicholas's* Church, a stately Fabrick, with 2 high Spires, and several other very handsome Churches, Abbey, Monastery, Hospitals, publick Baths, Courts for trying Causes, &c. It has a spacious Market-place, encompassed with fine Buildings, particularly the Town-house, a neat Building. It has also an Arsenal of Arms and all Sorts of Warlike Implements. It has 3 great Gates, and 3 less at which Car-

riages can't enter. Before the great Gate at the Bridge is a very fine Fountain of excellent Water; and without this Gate, as well as the 2 others, are large Suburbs, with handsome Houses, and a great Number of Tanners, who send Skins all over *Hungary* and *Austria*. There are Two Mills within and Two without the City.

EGREMONT, in *Cumberland*, 9 m. fr. *Ravenglass*, 10 S. of *Cockermouth*, 287 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 54. 26. stands on the Banks of a little River that falls into the Sea near the Promontory of *St. Bees*, and at a small Distance from the Sea, where it has an Harbour for Boats. It had a Castle formerly, seated on a sharp-topt Hill, was a Borough before King *Edward I.*'s Time, and sent 2 Members to Parliament; but lost that Privilege; but has a Market on Saturdays and a yearly Fair. It has 2 Bridges over the River *Broadwater*.

EGRIPUS. See EUBŒA, and NEGROPONT.

EGUIRA, a Country on the *Rio de Cobre*, on the Gold Coast of *Guinea*. Several Years past, says *Bosman*, we [the Dutch] had a Fort, and drove a very considerable Trade, there; for besides the Afflux of Gold thither from all foreign Parts, the Country itself affords some Gold Mines. But we lost our Footing in a very tragical Manner: For the Commander in Chief of the Negroes, being closely besieg'd by our Men, shot Gold instead of Bullets, hinting by Signs that he was ready to treat, and afterwards trade with the Besiegers. But in the midst of their Negotiation he blew up himself and all his Enemies at once, as unfortunately as bravely, putting an End to our Siege and his Life, and like *Sampson* revenging his Death upon his Enemies. He had engag'd a Slave to stand ready with a lighted Match, with which he was to touch the Powder when he saw him stamp with his Foot. This was punctually perform'd, unobserv'd by any but one of our Company's Slaves, who, observing it, withdrew as silently as timely.

EGYPT, call'd by its antient Inhabitants *Chemia*, and by the *Copts* at present *Chemi*, was so nam'd, as suppos'd, from *Ham* or *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, being more than once in the *Psalms* stiled the Land of *Ham*. But the Name by which 'tis generally denoted in Scripture is the Land of *Mizraim*; from whence the *Arabians*, &c. still call it *Mesr*, which the *Greeks* write *Mesre* and *Mesræa*. *Mizraim* is a Word of a dual (or two) Termination, and is therefore by some thought to have been used in that Number (two), because of the two-fold Division of *Egypt*, and thence given to its first Planter the Son of *Ham*. The singular *Masor* signifies a Fortress, and, according to some, is in II. Kings xix. 24. Isa. xix. 6. Micah vii. 12. used as a proper Name of that Country. But this Country is best known to us by its Greek Name *Ægypt*, the Original of which is variously suppos'd by various Authors. *Bochart* thinks it receiv'd this Name from the natural Strength of its Situation. Dr. *Wells's* Opinion is to be seen in our Article CAPHTOR. But the most probable Opinion is reckon'd to be, that this Region was so call'd from the Blackness of its Soil, and the dark Colour both of its Rivers and Inhabitants; for such blackish Colour is by the *Greeks* call'd *ægyptios*, from *gyps* and *ægypts*, a Vultur, a Bird of that Hue, and *subvulterinus* by the *Latins*. This is corroborated by other Reasons, which we must omit. *Egypt* is situate between 48 and 53 degr. lon. and 24 and 33 N. lat. Its Length from N. to S. about 600 m. and the Breadth of its Coast on the *Mediterranean* from E. to W. near 300; but above the Division of the Nile it grows much narrower, so that in some Places the 2 Chains of Mountains which rise on each Side of that River leave a Plain behind them of less than a Day's Journey to cross. 'Tis bounded S. by the Kingdom of *Sennar*, which is tributary to the King of *Ethiopia*, and the Cataracts of Nile; N. by the *Mediterranean*; E. by the *Arabian Gulf* and the *Isthmus of Suez*; W. by a Region of *Libya* call'd *Marmarica*. The old Geographers differ as to the antient Bounds. Some thought the Delta only was properly to be call'd *Egypt*; others make it reach W. to the greater *Catabathmus*, or Valley which divides it from *Cyrenaica*. But the true Limits on that Side seem rather to be from *Plinthine*, a Town beyond the Lake *Mareotis*, and to extend E. as far as the Lake *Serbonis*, or more exactly to *Ostracine* on the *Mediterranean* and *Heroopolis* at the Head of the *Arabian Gulph*. The S. Bounds were *Syene*, (a City situate almost under the Tropic of Cancer) and *Elephantine* and *Philæ* (two others which lie something farther). Antient *Egypt* is divided by some into 2 Parts, the upper and the lower *Egypt*; by others into 3, the upper properly so call'd, or THEBAÏS, the middle or HEPTANOMIS, and the lower the best Part of which was the DELTA. THEBAÏS is in the Scripture call'd Pa-

thros, and is the present *al Saïd*. 'Tis the most S. Part of Egypt next to *Ethiopia*, and is near as big as all the rest, including the Country on both Sides the Nile down to *Heptanomis*, its last City having been *Lycopolis* on the W. and *Antæopolis* on the E. Side of the River; which agrees with the present Extent of *al Saïd*, the most N. City of which is *Manfalût*. There were formerly in this Part of Egypt a great Number of large and magnificent Cities, with Temples of several Deities, and Tombs of their antient Princes; and 'tis said there are not only several Obelisks and Colosses still remaining, more beautiful than in *lower Egypt*, but Pyramids higher than those near *al Kabira*, or *Cairo*, with other stupendous Works. Its Metropolis THEBES, called afterwards *Diospolis* [i. e. City of Jupiter], was situate on the Nile, and deservedly reckon'd one of the finest Cities in the World. Its 100 Gates are mention'd by *Homer*, whence it had the Surname of [A] *Hecatompolis*. It was so incredibly populous, that 'tis said it could send out of each Gate, at one and the same Time, 200 Chariots and 10000 Fighting-Men. Its Length in *Strabo's* Time was 10 m. But this was nothing in Comparison of its antient Extent before it was ruin'd by *Cambyses* [*Abasuerus*], which we are told was no less than 52 m. and half. But its Length is supposed to have much exceeded its Breadth, it being probably built chiefly on the Banks of the Nile. The Riches of this City were so great, that, after it had been plunder'd by the *Persians*, as related in our Article ECBATANA, what was found on burning the Remains of the Pillage amounted to above 300 Talents of Gold and 2300 of Silver. Who was its Founder is uncertain. As the Name *Thebes* was formerly given to all Egypt, its great Power is the more credible. Other antient Cities of great Note in *Thebaïs* were the lesser *Diospolis*, *This*, *Abydos*, *Tentyris*, *Hermômbis*, *Latopolis*, *Syene*, *Coptos*, &c. all which are now quite ruin'd or become small Towns and Villages. HEPTANOMIS was so called from the 7 *Nomes* or *Præfectures* into which it was divided. It comprehended all the Country on each Side of the Nile from *Thebaïs* to the Point of *Delta*, where that River divides itself into those Branches by which it enters the Sea. It was also very full of large and noble Cities, the principal of which was *Memphis*, built by *Menes* their first King, and for many Ages Capital of the whole Kingdom. Here also was the Lake of *Mæris*, the Labyrinths, and the Pyramids. The DELTA is set forth in its own Article, to which be pleas'd here now to turn. The chief Cities in it were *Tanis*, *Sais*, and *Xôis*, and in later Times *Alexandria*. Egypt was also distributed into several *Præfectures*, call'd *Tabir* by the Egyptians, and *Nomes* by the Greeks, whence that Passage in *Isa.* xix. 2. which our Version renders *I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians*, in the *Septuagint* is rightly translated *Nome against Nome*. The Number of these is uncertain, being sometimes more, sometimes less, at the Pleasure of the Prince; but they were about 36, and generally named from the chief City of each Nome. The Climate of Egypt must needs be very warm, from its near Situation to the Tropic. Tho' the Air is generally dry, yet there fall great Dews after the swelling of the Nile, which continue for several Months. In the Delta it sometimes rains a little in the Winter, notwithstanding what some Antients say to the contrary; and even Snow, 'tis said, has been observ'd to fall at *Alexandria*. In Upper Egypt indeed, towards the Cataracts, it rains very seldom. The first Summer (for they reckon 2), which is in *March*, *April*, and *May*, is the most inconvenient and sickly Season, because the unequal Weather, excessive Heats, and hot Winds, cause Distempers; but in the 2d, *June*, *July*, *August*, and in Autumn and Winter, one breathes a much cooler Air, the Weather is more constant, and 'tis most delightful living; except from the 7th to the 14th of *February*, when Cold is so felt that the Rich wear Furs. The Fertility of Egypt and the Excellencè of its Productions and Fruits are greatly celebrated by the Antients, and by *Moses* himself in *Gen.* xiii. 10. It was the Granary of old Rome, &c. as 'tis now of *Constantinople*. The most plentiful Parts are the Delta and the Province now call'd *al Feyyûm* [See DELTA]. For this great Fertility the Land is indebted to the River NILE. The Sources of this celebrated River were unknown to the Antients; but they are now well known to be in *Ethiopia*. It enters Egypt almost under the Tropic of Cancer, violently pouring itself, as it passes, down no less than 7 Cataracts, from a very considerable Height, between rugged Rocks and Precipices, with so great a Noise as may be

heard several Miles off. The People of those Parts used formerly to entertain Strangers with a surprizing Spectacle, which some say is still continued. Two of them get into a small Boat, one to guide it, the other to keep it clear of Water. After having borne the Violence of the agitated Waves for some Time, they dexterously steer their Boat through the narrow Channel, thereby avoiding the Rocks, and letting themselves be carried down by the falling River, direct their little Vessel with their Hands, and rushing headlong, to the great Terror of the Spectators, who think them utterly lost and swallow'd up, they appear again on the Water far from the Place from which they fell, as if they had been shot out of an Engine. The Nile, having pass'd thro' upper and middle Egypt, a little below the antient *Memphis*, divided itself into 2 large Arms, which afterwards, forming 7 Channels, emptied themselves into the Mediterranean by as many Mouths. These 7 Mouths were (to begin from the W.) the *Canopic* or *Heracleotic*, *Bolbitic*, *Sebennytic*, *Phatnic* or *Pathmetic*, *Mendesian*, *Tanitic* or *Saitic*, and *Pelusian*, which had their Names from so many Cities on these several Branches. Besides there were the 2 *Pseudo-stomata* as they call'd them, or false Mouths, *Pineptimi* and *Diolcos*, too small for larger Vessels. But the greater Part of these Mouths have been since stopp'd up, and others form'd, so that there are now reckon'd above 30 Channels which carry the Waters of the Nile into the Sea; especially at the Time of its overflowing, the greater Part of them becoming dry when the Waters retire. The 2 only considerable Arms at present being that of *Rôsetta* or *Rashid* to W. and of *Damietta* to E. The annual Inundation of the Nile has been look'd on as one of the greatest Wonders of the Country. Antient Writers tell us, it begins to rise in Egypt about the Summer Solstice, and continues so to do till after the Autumnal Equinox for about 100 Days; and then it decreases as many, till it retires within its Banks, and overflows no more till next Year. If the River did not rise to 15 or 16 Cubits, the Country was not cover'd with its Water, and Dearth ensued. This Account comes very near to those of modern Travellers. Though the River begins to swell in May, yet no public Notice is taken of it till June 28. by which Time it is usually risen to the Height of 6 or 8 Pikes (a Turkish Measure of about 26 Inches); and then the publick Criers proclaim it thro' the Cities, and continue to publish its Growth daily, till it rises to 16 Pikes, and then they cut the Dam of the *Khalij*, which pass'd thro' the midst of *Kâhira*, and let in the Water on their Lands, as more fully set forth in our Article CAIRO, to which we here refer for the Particulars. If the River want but an Inch of this Height, they will not cut the Dam, because in such Case no Tribute is due to the Prince for the Lands which should be water'd by them, the Produce being then scarce sufficient to maintain the Tillers. If it encrease to 23 or 24 Pikes, it is judg'd most favourable; but if it exceed that, it does a great deal of Mischief, not only by overthrowing Houses, and drowning Cattle, but also by engendering a great Number of Insects which destroy the Fruits of the Earth. The Measure of the River's Rise is made either by Wells sunk, or Pillars erected, for that Purpose. See CAIRO for a Description of a Nilometer. As these Nilometers serv'd to measure the Overflowing, the *Sphinxes* (of which were many) shew'd the Beginning of the Water's Rising; for they being a symbolic Figure, with the Head of a Woman and Body of a Lion, thereby was represented that the Nile began to swell when the Sun pass'd thro' the Signs of *Leo* and *Virgo* (the Lion and the Virgin), viz. in the Months of *July* and *August*. There are several of these *Sphinxes* to be still seen; one in particular near the Pyramids, of prodigious Size, cut out of the Rock itself. The Head and Neck only appear at this Time, the Body being hid in the Sand. It is now, according to *Thevenot*, 26 f. high, and 15 f. from the Ear to the Chin: But *Pliny* avers the said Head was no less than 140. f. about, and 62 f. high from the Belly, and that the Body was 143 f. long, and was thought to be the Sepulchre of King *Amasis*. As this River could not of itself overflow the Lands every where in the necessary Proportion, they have cut a vast Number of Canals, &c. as shewn in our Article CAIRO. However, as some Places lie too high to be water'd by the Canals, they are oblig'd to raise the Water to cover them by Engines. Formerly they made use of *Archimedes's* Screw, thence named the Egyptian Pump; but they now generally use Wheels, which carry a Rope or Chain of Earthen Pots, of about 7 or 8 Quarts each, and draw

[A] Others indeed say this is not the Number of the Gates of the City itself; but the Temples within it having many large Porches, the City had thence the Name, expressing a definite for an indefinite Number.

draw the Water from the Canals. There are, besides, a vast Number of Wells, from which the Water is drawn in the same Manner to water the Gardens and Fruit-trees: So that it's no Exaggeration of the Matter to say there are in *Egypt* above 200,000 Oxen daily employ'd in this single Labour; to say nothing of the Men who draw Water in Wicker Baskets, so close and well made that not a Drop runs thro'. As the Land lies perfectly even, they cut their Gardens into little square Beds, which are all surrounded with Trenches higher than the Level of the Gardens; so that when they want to water one of these Beds, they open one of the Trenches, which immediately furnishes as much Water as is necessary; after which they stop it up again; & thus they manage the rest; by which Means they have the finest and most fertile Gardens in the World. Pomegranates, Oranges, and several Sorts of Trees, afford a Shade and Coolness, which, notwithstanding the Heat of the Climate, make it delightful Walking. When a Tree is wanting in any Place, they only cut down a Branch, which they plant by the Side of a little Trench, and in 2 or 3 Years it grows a Tree big enough to transplant. Other Rivers carry off the Heart of the Lands they overflow; but the *Nile*, by the Mud or Slime it brings down with it, fattens the Earth, and makes it exceeding fruitful without any other Manure. The *Egyptians* have not the laborious Task of ploughing, digging, or breaking the Clods; but, when the River is retired, they have no more to do than to mingle a little Sand with the Earth to *abate its Strength*; after which they sow with as little Pains, and almost without Charge. Antiently they used to put in their Hogs to tread the Seed into Ground, expecting the Harvest without any further Care; and when that Season came, they let in their Hogs again to shake the Grain out of the Ear, and had no other Trouble than to gather and lay up their Corn. They sow ordinarily in *October* and *November*, as the Waters fall; within 2 Months the Ground is cover'd with all Sorts of Grain and Pulse; and their Harvest is in *March* or *April*. The same Piece of Ground produces, the same Year, 3 or 4 different Sorts of Fruits and Garden-stuff; 1st they sow Lettice and Cucumbers, then Corn, and after Harvest Melons, and those Sorts of Pulse which are peculiar to *Egypt*. This surprizing Fecundity caused by the *Nile* reaches to Animals, and even Mankind, as well as to the Earth. 'Tis by constant Experience found that the new Waters make the Women fruitful, whether they bath in them, or only drink them. They usually conceive in *July* and *August*, and are deliver'd in *April* and *May*. Cows almost always bring 2 Calves at a Time; Sheep year twice a Year, having two Lambs the first Time and one the second; and a Goat is often seen follow'd by 4 Kids which she has brought in six Months. The Pastures are most excellent, the Grass generally growing to the Height of the Cattle. On this they feed in Winter, during which Season great Numbers are driven thither from about the *Euphrates*; in Summer, the Grounds being either burnt up by the Sun, or overflowed by the *Nile*, they are taken up, and fed with Hay, Beans, and Barley. There's not a more pleasant Sight in the World than *Egypt* in 2 Seasons. If you ascend some Mountains or a Pyramid of *al Kabira*, about *July* or *August*, you see a wide Sea, out of which arises a vast Number of Villages, Turrets, and Spires, appearing like the Isles of the *Aegean* Sea, with some Causeways for Communication, intermixed with Groves and a great Number of Fruit-trees, whose Tops only are seen; all which affords a most enchanting Prospect. This View is terminated with Mountains and Woods, which at a Distance forms the most agreeable Perspective in the World. In the Winter (*January* and *February*) all the Country is like a fine Meadow, whose Verdure, enamell'd with Flowers, charms the Eye. You see on every Side Herds and Flocks of Cattle scatter'd over the Plain, with an infinite Number of Husbandmen & Gardeners. The Air is then embalm'd by the prodigious Quantity of Flowers furnish'd by the Orange, Lemon, and other Trees; and is so pure that a Man cannot breath one more wholesome or agreeable: So that Nature, which is then as it were dead in so many other Climates, seems to revive only for the sake of so delightful an Abode. If there be any Places left not quite dried, they are cover'd with Water-fowl in great Plenty, of which Sportsmen kill as many as

they please. The Cities, Towns, and Villages, to secure them from the Inundation, are all built either on some rising Ground form'd by Nature; or else, which is generally the Case, on Mounds raised by infinite Labour: The Communication between them, while the Country is under Water, being carried on, either by the above mention'd Causeways or Boats. When the River is retired within its Banks, the Canals serve for the same Purpose, & to furnish People and Cattle with Water, which Maidens are continually to be seen fetching thence, according to the antient Custom so often taken Notice of in Scripture. The Antients were ignorant of the true Cause of this Inundation: But it has been now long since well known to be occasion'd by the great Rains which fall in *Ethiopia*, about the Springs of the *Nile*, and swell that River into a Sea, which first lays *Ethiopia* almost entirely under Water, as it afterwards does *Egypt*. It has been thought that this Piece of Natural History was not unknown to *Homer* himself, and that he alludes to it when he says the *Nile* came down from Heaven. These Rains constantly fall in *Ethiopia* during *April* and *May*: --- At which Time it also rains with the same Regularity in the *Indies*, causing the *Indus* and the *Ganges* to overflow in the same Manner. Divine Providence is justly to be admir'd in sending these Rains so very punctually for the Supply of *Egypt*, where it rains so very seldom, and thereby rendering a most dry & sandy Soil one of the fruitfulest in the World. Nor must it be omitted, that in the Beginning of *June* and the 4 Months following, the [A] *Etesian* Winds constantly blow from the N. E. and keep back the Water from flowing down and emptying itself into the Sea too fast. As the Fertility of *Canaan* was owing to a very different Method of Providence, i. e. to the former and latter Rains, which heretofore regularly fell at 2 appointed Seasons of the Year, *Moses* acquainted the *Israelites* before-hand with so material a Difference between that Land and that they had lately left. The Reader is here requested to see *Deut.* xi. 10, 11, 12. As to the Animal and Vegetable Productions, the CROCODILE shall be the first by us spoken of. This amphibious Creature is not inded peculiar to the *Nile*, it being frequent enough in the *Ganges*, and other large Rivers of *India*. It is shap'd like a Lizard, has 4 short thick Legs, and its Feet are arm'd with Claws. Its Back is cover'd with impenetrable Scales, like some old Pieces of Armour, and resembling, according to Mr. *Thevenot*, the Heads of the Nails in an old Court-Gate; but its Belly is soft, and easily wounded. It has a broad flat Head, and a Snout almost like a Hog, and the Opening of its Mouth reaches to its Ears. Its Teeth are white, long, sharp, and somewhat crooked, and its upper Jaw is moveable, which can be said of few other [B] Creatures. It has no Tongue; but there is a fleshy Substance lies along its lower Jaw, which perhaps may serve to turn its Food. It has pretty large Eyes, and is very quick-sighted, which is partly owing to a Sort of Channel at the Back of each Eye, whereby it can see behind as well as before. 'Tis said Crocodiles can run pretty fast; but as they cannot easily turn their long unweildy Bodies, their Prey has the greater Opportunity of escaping. Some are 25 or 30 f. in Length; see in our Article (CO-REA) some near double that Length; but tho' they are very cruel & voracious, they seldom venture to attack Men in Companies, nor even a single Person unless they can do it by Surprise. It has been said, they cannot take a Man swimming in the [C] Water, but, if a Man or Beast stand near the River, they jump out suddenly, and seize him with their fore Claws, or beat him down with their Tails, wherein their Strength chiefly consists. They seldom go above 20 or 30 Yards from the River, but lie basking in the Winter upon Banks of Sand, and in the Heat of Summer they generally keep under Water. When they are disturbed they do not seem to be much afraid, but walk away slowly, and hide themselves gradually in the River. Their Manner of Propagation is by Eggs, which they lay to the Number of 50 or 60, covering them about 2 f. deep in the Sand, where they're hatch'd in 20 or 30 Days. People search for these with an Iron Pike in order to destroy them; for as soon as the Young-ones are hatch'd they crawl into the River. The Flesh of the Crocodile is, according to *Thevenot*, very good Food, and not poisonous as some have imagined. It is white and fat, and is reckon'd even

[A] These Winds are spoken of in their proper Article.

[B] The same is observable in Parrots, and in the *Acus vulgaris* or Gar-Fish; and perhaps in no other Animal. Ray's Syn.

[C] This seems to be a Mistake, for Mr. Moore tells us of one of the African Company's Slaves who was carried away by a Crocodile as he was washing himself in the River Gambia, and *Thevenot* says that nobody cares to swim in the Nile, for fear of being seized.

a delicious Dish when young. The *Arabs* of upper *Egypt* are very fond of it. Whether the *Egyptians* eat the Eggs or not Travellers have not inform'd us; but Mr. Moore says, he has seen the Natives about the River *Gambia* eat them, even when they had Young-ones in them long as his Finger. The Eggs are about the Size of Geese-Eggs. As to the Tears of this Animal, and his alluring Cries like those of a Child, or Person in Distress, to draw People near him, it's nothing but a Fiction. One Way of killing Crocodiles is shooting 'em in the Belly. One Way of taking them is by a Piece of Flesh stuck on an Iron Hook, and let down into the River by a Rope, the other End of which is fasten'd to a Stake: When he has seiz'd the Bait, he's drawn to Land and knocked in the Head. *Herodotus* describes it with very little Variation. Another more dangerous Way is sometimes practis'd, by striking them, as they sleep, under the Belly, with a Stake armed with a bearded Point of Iron, and also fasten'd to a Rope. A still more extraordinary Method was made use of to catch one of these Creatures which had done much Mischief. The Person who, for a Reward, undertook it bound his own Son, a young Lad, to a Stake in the Place where the Crocodile used to come, and laid himself flat on his Belly with 2 short Clubs in his Hand, one of which was wound round at the End with a very large Ball of coarse Thread dipped in Pitch, and so waited for the Crocodile; who coming out of the River and smelling the Boy, made directly towards him; but as he opened his Mouth to seize him, the Father thrust the staff with the pitched Ball into his Jaws, which sticking in his Teeth and entangling them as he bit it, the Man broke his Back and killed him with the other. The Inhabitants of *Tentyris* have been reported very bold and dexterous in hunting these Creatures, and that they would leap on their Backs in the Water, and clapping a Stick across their Mouths, as they opened them to bite, manage them as with a Bridle, and bring them to Land; so that these Creatures were terrified even by their Voice and Smell. But Man is not the sole Enemy to the Crocodile, providential Nature having rais'd him up an industrious Foe in the Animal called by the Antients the *Ichneumon*, or the *Egyptian* Rat, tho' 'tis of the Size of a Cat, of Make much like the *Stote* or *Polecat*, with very rough Hair, spotted with White, Yellow and Ash-colour, it's Nose like that of a Hog, with which it digs up the Earth; its Legs short and black, and Tail like a Fox. It lives on Lizards, Serpents, Snails, Camelions, Rats, and other Animals, and is of great Service, by its natural Instinct hunting out and breaking the Eggs of the Crocodile, and thereby preventing too excessive Increase of that destructive Creature. Naturalists also tell us, that it is so greedy after the Crocodile's Liver, that, rowling itself in Mud, it slips down his Throat, while he sleeps with his Mouth open, and gnaws its Way out again. This Animal is easily tamed, but must not be kept where Cats are, they being at perpetual Enmity. Here's also an Animal call'd the little or Land Crocodile (suppos'd the *Scincus* of *Pliny*) about the Bigness of a Lizard, and has a round Tail covered with Scales. 'Tis found near the Nile and the Red Sea, and usually feeds on the most odoriferous Flowers. The Flesh is of Use in Physick. The *Hippopotamus*, or River-Horse, is common in Upper *Egypt*, especially near the Cataracts, but is scarce to be met with in any Part of Lower *Egypt*. These Creatures never go in Herds, and it is rare to see 2 of them together. They are so distrustful, and fly with that Swift-ness from their Pursuers, that they are very seldom taken. This amphibious huge Animal seems to be a Native of *Ethiopia*: And Mr. Moore and other Gentlemen in the Service of the *African* Company inform us they are common in the River *Gambia*; and Mr. *Stibbs* in particular observ'd, that the higher they went up that River they found 'em the more bold and numerous. He often shot them so as to stain the Water with their Blood; but they always got away, rising afterwards at some Distance, blowing up the Water, grating their Teeth, and roaring with great Anger. He adds, that *Lemery* is mistaken in affirming they eat Men, &c. their Food being only Grass, as is evident from their Excrements. It's not easy to apprehend how this Water-Beast came to be call'd a Horse, as it has scarce any such Resemblance, but having a Body like an Ox, Legs like a Bear, large round Feet with 4 Claws on each, a Tail like an Elephant, and no more Hair upon its Body than there is upon that Creature. In the lower Jaw it has 4 large Teeth, 2 of 'em crooked, the other straight, but standing forwards, and all of them as thick as the Horns of an Ox. Its Eyes and Ears are small, considering the Bulk of the Animal; but it has a wide Mouth, great open Nostrils, and an upper

Lip like a Lion's on which grows a bristly Beard. There's not saw one of these in *Egypt*, which some *Janizaries* had shot as it was grazing near the Nile, and his Description agrees pretty well with the above. The Teeth of the *Hippopotamus* are said to exceed all other Bones in Solidity and Whiteness, which Colour they always retain, whereas Ivory is apt in Time to grow yellow. Rings made of these are said to be of great Virtue against the Cramp, and that the Testicles of this Animal dried and pounded are drank, as an Antidote against the Bites of Serpents. As to what has been said of this Creature's bleeding himself with a sharp-pointed Reed, when out of Order, we shall only say that 'tis difficult to conceive how any one should have Opportunity of making the Observation. *Bochart* gives very strong Arguments to prove that this Beast, not the Elephant, is the *Behemoth* in *Job*. With regard to the other Beasts of *Egypt*, besides wild and tame Oxen, Camels, Asses, Goats, and Sheep, of which there is great Plenty, and the Mutton very delicate indeed, there are a vast Number of Antelopes and a large kind of Ape, with a Head somewhat like a Dog's, whence it was called *Cynocephalus*. The old *Egyptians* often us'd its Figure as a Hieroglyphic. And 'tis said it gave the first Hint to the Division of the Days and Nights into 24 Hours, it having been observed to urinate 12 Times, regularly at equal Distance, every Day, and every Night, when the Sun is in the Equinox. On which Account they used to carve or paint that Animal on the Top of their Clepsydra, or Hour-glasses. The Camelion is also common in the Hedges near *al Kabira*. Of Birds here are great Numbers, particularly Ostriches, Eagles, Hawks, and a prodigious Number of Water-fowl, as Pelicans, Flamingo's or *Phœnicopteri*, wild Geese, Herons, Ducks, and various other Sorts. Those which are proper to the Nile are the *Ibis*, the Goose with golden Feathers, the Rice-hen or Hen of *Dimyat*, and the *Saksak*, which last is the *Trochilus* of the Antients, observed by them to be the only Creature with which the Crocodile is in Friendship, because this Bird (they say) picks and clears his Mouth of the Leaches which infest it. But a certain Modern, I find, esteems this as fabulous; but as he produces no Reason for it, 'tis questionable if his mere *ipse dixit* ought to be sufficient for our entirely disbelieving what others have as peremptorily asserted. The *Ibis* deserves particular Notice, not only because it is so peculiar to *Egypt* that it pines away & dies if carried elsewhere, but for the great Use it is of in that Country, by destroying the Flying Serpents which the S. Winds bring from the Deserts of *Libya* (and are shaped like Water-Snakes, with Wings like a Bat). In the proper Season these Birds in vast Numbers, by a peculiar Instinct, go and wait on the Frontiers for these Serpents, and devour them as they fly, before they enter *Egypt*. There are 2 Species of the *Ibis*. One is of a deep black, and about the Bigness of a Heron; and this is the *Ibis* that kills the Serpents, & is seldom found except only in the lower *Egypt*. The other is white; but has the Head, Neck, and Ends of the Wings and Tail, as black as the former; & is so common that one often sees vast Numbers of them. The Bill and Legs of the *Ibis* resemble those of a Stork. Its usual Food (besides the above-mention'd) are Snails, Locusts, and other Insects. 'Tis said, the *Ibis* is not so common in *Egypt* as heretofore; but the Want of it is, however, supply'd by the Stork, a Bird almost as much esteem'd and revered by the present *Mohammedans* there as was the *Ibis* by the old Inhabitants; to kill a Stork, or even to molest it, being accounted a Prophaneness. The Hawk here is large, of a brownish Colour, with a very fine Eye, & may be look'd on as a domestic Animal, as it frequents the Tops of Houses, so that one may often see Hawks and Pigeons sitting quietly together. This may seem strange; but it is to be observ'd these Hawks are not Birds of Prey, tho' they'll eat Flesh when they happen to find it. The wild Geese too are different in Kind from ours. Their Partridges are likewise very different from those of other Countries, being about the Size of a small Dove. The Cock is a beautiful brown Bird, adorn'd with large Spots of a lighter Colour; and the Feathers of the Hen are like those of a Woodcock. There's a Kind of Hen little inferior to a Goose in Bigness. Of the serpentine Kinds frequent in the sandy and mountainous Tracts each Side the fertile Parts of *Egypt*, we chuse particularly to mention the horned Viper first, the *Cerafles* of the Antients, of which great Numbers are taken, being reckon'd of excellent Use in Medicine. They are of a yellowish Colour, like that of the Sand in which they are found, and have a Sort of Horns somewhat resembling those of Snails, but of a real horny Substance. They are remarkable for living a long Time.

Time without any manner of Sustenance, as has been proved by Experience; for Dr. Shaw tells us he saw a Couple of these Vipers, which an Apothecary of Cairo had kept 5 Years in a Bottle, without any Sort of Food, unless a little Sand may be reckon'd as such [And that it may be so our Article AUTOMOLÆ makes probable], in which they coil'd themselves up at the Bottom of the Bottle. When the Doctor saw them, they had just cast their Skins, and were as brisk and lively as if but newly taken. A Serpent of great Bulk call'd *Thaibanne* (perhaps the *Thebanus Ophites* of the Antients) is found in *Egypt*, tho' not frequently. Some of them are said to be 3 or 4 Yards long, and as thick as a Man's Arm. We find no particular Description of this Serpent; but 'tis said to have a fleshy Substance reaching on each Side of its Neck from its Jaw to about a third Part of its Body, which it can extend or contract at Pleasure, and thereby it throws itself forward surprisngly. Here are several Sorts of Asps, whose Poisons have different Effects, tho' finally all mortal. That Species which *Cleopatra* is supposed to have used to put an End to her Life, is of a singular Nature, being very poisonous, and yet supposed to eject a less Quantity of Venom than any other of the Kind. This is certain, the Punctures made by its Teeth are hardly perceptible, but the Effects of it are very surprizing; for after a Person has been bitten about an Hour, he finds himself heavy and inclin'd to sleep, without any Pain or Disorder of Mind; his Limbs gradually lose their Strength, a pleasing Stupidity succeeds, and at length he dies quietly without a Groan. Thus Queen *Cleopatra*, having dressed herself in her Royal Robes, lay down on her Bed, and asked for a Basket of Figs, which one of her faithful Servants, in the Disguise of a Peasant, had brought her. Among these Figs was concealed an Asp; and this she apply'd to her Left Arm, and that very Instant falling, as it were, asleep, expired in the Arms of *Nairas* and *Charmion*, her 2 Maids. This Sort of Asp has very red Eyes, and 2 of its longest Teeth are hollow, from whence its Poison proceeds. Its Scales are hard, dry, and reddish, and its Neck swells considerably when it is provok'd. Another Species of Asps, which seem to be what we call *Darts*, have their Holes in the Banks of the Nile, from whence they spring out suddenly upon the unwary Passenger; and their Bite is so venomous, that Amputation is the only Cure, without which the Patient dies in terrible Agonies. The Belly of this is white, Back of a deep blue, and on each Side he has a black Line from Head to Tail. His Body is of an Ash-colour, full of round black Spots no bigger than Lentils, each of which is encompass'd with a Circle. The Lizard call'd *Worral*, which sometimes is 3 f. or more, in Length, and 6 or 7 Inches broad, also deserves Mention for its different Quality. It's usually of a bright-reddish Colour with dark Spots intermix'd. It has no Teeth, but a forked Tongue, which it puts out like a Serpent, and feeds upon Flies and the smaller Lizards. Holes and Caves in the Mountains are the Places it frequents, where it sleeps in Winter, and only appears in the Heat of Summer. 'Tis a harmless Creature, of great Docility, and particularly remarkable for its being affected with Musick. Dr. Shaw says he has seen several of these Lizards keep exact Time and Motion with the *Dervises* in their circulatory Dances, turning when they turn'd, and stopping when they stopp'd; and this the Doctor supposes may have some Relation to the Quality which the Serpent is imagined to have of being naturally affected with Musick. But Dr. Poccoke, who procured a *Worral* alive, could not perceive that Musick had any Influence upon that Animal. Besides the Lakes which are in other Parts of *Egypt*, those in the Delta near the Sea (of which are 3 pretty large between *Alexandria* and *Tinah*, the antient *Pelufium*) afford great Numbers of Fish, tho' not of above 7 or 8 Sorts; 2 of which they salt, and send large Quantities to *Syria*, *Cyprus*, and *Constantinople*. The Revenues of 1 of those Lakes alone, called *Manzalab*, bring into the *Turkish* Emperor's Treasury no less than 40,000 Crowns a Year. Those who live near these Lakes eat a great deal of fresh, and very cheap, as the *Israelites* formerly did, *Num. xi. 5.* but the Heat of the Climate will not suffer these to be carried far; for which Reason the Inhabitants of *Al Kâbira* are obliged to content themselves with the Fish which the Nile affords them. The Bed of that River being very full of Mud and Slime communicates a muddy Taste to all the Fish fed in it, except 4 Sorts which are very excellent. These are the *Keshor* or *Lates* (the *Latos* of the Antients), which is often so large as to weigh 2 or 300 lb. The *Casibouc*, formerly called *Oxyrinchus* from the Sharpness of its Nose. The *Bonni*, which weighs sometimes 20 or 30 lb.

and is the *Lepidatus* so much esteemed by the Old *Egyptians*: And the *Karmûd*, known in antient Writers by the Name of *Phagrus*. This last is black, and grows to the same Size as the *Bonni*, and is a very voracious Fish. These Fishes are found in the Nile at all Seasons, and are very easily taken. Tho' Woods are very rare in *Egypt*, yet are there some Forests of Palm-trees towards the Deserts of *Libya*; and near *Dandera*, the antient *Tentyra*, is one of *Doms* or wild Date-trees, whose Fruit is excessive hard, but much admired. Palm-trees are the most common of all others; besides which are several Sorts of Fruit-trees, and some Cedars, tho' not large; and a great thorny Tree called *al Hilaji*, out of which perhaps the old *Egyptians* made those Boats mention'd by *Herodotus*, lib. 2. However, *Egypt* is not a Country proper for Trees. The Case is different as to Plants. Of these we shall mention but a few, and those chiefly which may give some Light into antient History. 1. The Reed *Papyrus* or *Byblus*, called by the Natives now *al Berdi*. It grows on the Banks of the Nile, and shoots out a Stalk of 9 or 10 f. high; the Trunk compos'd of a great Number of long strait Fibres, which produce small Flowers; the Leaves like the Blade of a Sword, and us'd to keep Wounds open, whilst the Ashes of the Stalk will cure such as are inveterate. This is that Plant whereof the Antients made their Writing-Paper, which thence took its Name *Papyrus*. The Way of making it was by taking out the Pith of the Stalk, which they worked into a white Paste or Glew, and of that made the Paper, almost in the same Manner as we do our Linnen Rags. [See Article BUCKINGHAM.] But others say 'twas made of the inner Rind of the Plant. Before Agriculture was improv'd here, this Reed was not only us'd as Food, but served to make Cloaths, Boats, and domestic Utensils, Crowns for their Gods, and Shoes for their Priests. This Plant is now entirely neglected as of no longer Use. The Flax, one Sort, was so exceeding fine, and they dress'd and spun it so curiously, that the Threads could scarce be seen. It grew in so great Plenty, that they'd not only enough to cloath their Priests (who wore nothing else) and People of Condition (even Pharaoh himself, *Gen. xli. 42.*), and to make Shrouds for their Dead, but to drive a very great Trade with it into Foreign Parts. The fine Linen of *Egypt* was in great Request all over the East, as appears from *Prov. vii. 16. Ezek. xxvii. 7.* That superfine Sort of it called *Byssus* was often dyed in Purple, and was so dear that none but rich People could afford to wear it. 2. The Lotus, which grows plentifully in lower *Egypt*, especially near *Rasbîd* or *Rosetta*, is called by the Inhabitants *al bashnîn*, and is a Species of *Nenuphar*, *Nymphaea*, or Water-lilly. Its Leaves float on the Water, and cover the Surface of it, producing many Flowers, which were formerly wove into the Crowns of Conquerors. The antient *Egyptians* made Bread of the Middle, or Pulp of this Plant, dried; and the Root of it, which is round and big as an Apple, was also eaten by them. There's a different Fruit of the same Name whereon the *Lotophagi* lived. The *Arabs* at this Time make a Drink of the *Egyptian Lotus*, which is good for inward Heat; and they eat the Stalk and Heads of them raw, which are very moist and cooling. 3. The *Henna*, call'd *Alcanna* by the Botanists, is a Shrub which shoots forth many Branches, with Leaves like those of an Olive-tree, but shorter, broader, and of a more pleasant green. The Flowers are like those of the Elder, and have an agreeable Smell. The Women dye their Nails and other Parts with a reddish Colour extracted from this Plant. Other Plants, the Fruits and Roots of which are eaten by the Inhabitants, are so abundant and so excellent, that 'tis not surprizing the *Israelites* in the Wilderness regretted the Cucumbers, and the Melons, and the Leeks, and the Onions, and the Garlick (*Numb. xi. 5.*) which they used to eat so freely in *Egypt*. Having thus described the Animals, and some of the Vegetables, we ought next to speak of the Buildings and other artificial Curiosities of this Country. And here first present themselves to View the PYRAMIDS, those stupendous Structures, which were deservedly reckon'd by the Antients among the Wonders of the World. But as a just and satisfactory Account of them must be pretty extensive, and this present Article is necessarily of great Length without them, we must omit them here, and make of them an Article by itself; and therefore refer to our said Article PYRAMIDS. We will not, however, rob this present Article also of those grand Curiosities the LABYRINTH & the Lake MOERIS, &c. The *Egyptian LABYRINTH*, from whence *Dædalus* is supposed to have taken the Model of that which he afterwards built in *Crete*, tho' he therein imitated but the hundredth Part of it, was a celebrated Structure; and *Herodotus*,

ius, who saw it, says, that it *far surpassed the Report of Fame*, being in his Judgment even more admirable than the Pyramids. As there were at least 3 Buildings of this Kind, ancient Writers, not distinguishing them, generally speak but of one, and consequently with great Confusion and Disagreement. They tell us it stood in the *Heracleotic Nome*, near the City of *Crocodiles*, or *Arfinoe*, a little above the Lake *Maris*. *Pliny* says it was built by *Petefuccus*, or *Tithoes*, one of the Demi-Gods, 4600 Years before his Time; but that *Demoteles* would have it to be the Palace of *Mothurides*; *Lyceas* the Sepulchre of *Maris*; and others the Temple of the Sun. It is recorded by *Manetho*, that *Lachares* or *Labares*, the Successor of *Sesoftris*, provided a Labyrinth for his Monument. And *Diodorus* writes, that *Mendes* or *Marus* also built one for the same Purpose, which was not so considerable on account of its Magnitude as for the artificial Contrivance of it. But this seems to be a different Building from that described by him a little after, which is in all Probability the same with the Labyrinth of *Herodotus*; for they both agree in the Situation, that it was the Work of 12 Kings, among whom *Egypt* was at one Time divided, and that they built it at their common Charge, and were buried there. This Structure seems designed as a *Pantheon*, or universal Temple of all the *Egyptian* Deities which were separately worshipped in the Provinces. It was also the Place of the General Assembly of the Magistracy of the whole Nation, those of all the *Nomes* meeting here to feast and sacrifice, &c. Every *Nome* had a Hall or Palace appropriate to it, the whole Edifice, according to *Herodotus*, containing 12; but *Pliny* makes them 16, and *Strabo* 27. *Herodotus*, tells us, that the Halls were vaulted, and had an equal Number of Doors opposite to one another, 6 opening to N. 6 to S. all encompassed by the same Wall; that there were 3000 Chambers in this Edifice, 1500 in the Upper Part, 1500 under Ground; that he viewed every Room in the upper, but was not permitted to go into the subterraneous Part, because the Sepulchres of the *holy Crocodiles* and of the 15 Kings were there. He says, what he saw seemed to surpass the Art of Man: So many Ways out by various Passages, and infinite Returns, afforded 1000 Occasions of Wonder, as he passed from a spacious Hall to a Chamber, from thence to a private Cabinet, then again into other Passages out of the Cabinets, and out of the Chambers into more spacious Rooms. All the Roofs and Walls within were incrusted with Marble, and the Walls more adorn'd with Figures of Sculpture. The Halls were surrounded with Pillars of white Stone finely polished, and at the Angle, where the Labyrinth ends, stood the large Pyramid, which *Strabo* will have to be the Sepulchre of the Prince who built the Labyrinth. To this Description of *Herodotus* do *Pliny* and *Strabo* add, that it stood in the midst of an immense Square, surrounded with Buildings at a great Distance; that the Porch was of *Parian* Marble, and all the other Pillars Marble of *Syene*; that within it were the Temples of their several Deities, and Galleries to which one ascended by 90 Steps, adorned with many Columns of *Porphyry*, Images of their Gods, and Statues of their Kings, of monstrous Size; that the whole Edifice consisted of Stone, the Floors being laid with vast Tables, and the Roof appearing like a Field of Stone; that the Passages met, and crossed each other with so much Intricacy, that 'twas impossible for a Stranger to find his Way either in or out without a Guide; and several of the Apartments were so contrived, that, on opening of the Doors, there was heard within a terrible Noise of Thunder. We shall subjoin Part of the Description given by *Diodorus* of a Fabrick, which, tho' he does not call it a Labyrinth, but a Sepulchre, yet appears to be the same we are now speaking of. He says it was of a square Form, each Side being a Furlong in Length, built of most beautiful Stone, the Sculpture, &c. of which Posterity could not exceed; that when one had passed the outer Enclosure, a Building presented itself to View, surrounded by a Piazza, every Side consisting of 400 Pillars; that it contain'd the Memorials of the Country of each King; and was in all Respects a Work so sumptuous, and of such vast Dimensions, that if the 12 Princes who began it had not been dethroned before it was finished, the Magnificence of it could never have been surpassed. Whence it seems that *Psammetichus*, 1 of the 12, who, expelling his Associates, made himself Master of all *Egypt*, finished the Design, but not with a Grandeur answerable to the rest of the Structure. The Solidity of this wonderful Building was such, that it withstood for many Ages not only the Rage of Time, but that of the Inhabitants of *Heracleopolis*, who, worshipping the *Ichneumon* (the mortal Enemy of the *Crocodile*, which was the peculiar Deity

of *Arfinoe*), bore an irreconcilable Hatred to the Labyrinth, as it served for a Sepulchre to the sacred *Crocodiles*, and therefore assisted to demolish it. *Pliny* says 'twas remaining in his Days, and that, about 500 Years before *Alexander*, *Circummon*, Eunuch to King *Nectabis*, was reported to have bestowed some small Reparations on it, supporting the Building with Beams of *Acacia* (or the *Egyptian* Thorn) boiled in Oil, while the Arches of square Stone were erecting. Tho' the *Arabs*, also since the Days of *Pliny*, have helped to ruin this Structure, yet a considerable Part of it is still standing almost to the South End of the Lake *Maris*, a little to E. and about 10 leagues from the Ruins of *Arfinoe*. The People call it the Palace of *Charon*. These Remains retain yet some Marks of the ancient Splendor of the whole. The 1st Thing one sees is a large Portico of Marble, facing the Rising Sun, and sustained by 4 great Pillars of Marble also, but composed of several Pieces. Three of these Pillars are still standing, and one of the two middle ones is half-fallen. In the middle is a Door, whose Sides and Entablature are very massy; and above is a Frize, whereon is represented a Head with Wings stretched out along the Frize, and several Hieroglyphicks underneath. This Head is cover'd with a kind of Veil, and surrounded with 4 Points of Marble like Rays. Over this Entablature runs a Frize, the Stones of which are cut into Figures of Serpents, very big below the Head, but growing insensibly less to the Tail. On this Frize are the Ruins of several Doors, in different Stories, by which probably they enter'd into the Apartments that were above; but they're at present entirely ruin'd. On each Side of that in the Middle is an *Anubis* full of Hieroglyphicks. This Edifice resembles none of the 4 Orders of Architecture we receiv'd from the Antients. Having pass'd thro' the Portico, one enters into a fine large Hall, all of Marble, the Roof consisting of 12 Tables of Marble exquisitely joined, each 25 f. long and 3 broad, which cross the Room from one End to the other. The Roof being not arched (as *Herodotus* says), but flat, strikes one with Admiration at the Boldness of its Architecture, it being scarce conceivable how it could continue so many Ages in a Position so improper to support so prodigious a Weight. This Hall is at present 40 f. high, without making any Allowance for the Dust and Rubbish with which the Floor is cover'd. At the End of this Hall, over against the first Door, is a 2d Portico, with the same Ornaments as the 1st, but less, by which one enters into a 2d Hall not so big as the 1st, which is cover'd with 8 Stones. At the End of this Room, strait forward, is a 3d Portico, still less than the 2d, as well as the Hall into which it leads, tho' it has 14 Stones to roof it. At the End of this 3d Hall is a 4th Portico, set against the Wall, and placed there for Symmetry only, to answer the rest. The Length of these 3 Halls is the whole Depth of the Building in its present Condition. It was on the 2 Sides, and especially under Ground, that the prodigious Number of Rooms and Avenues mentioned by the Antients were built; the Halls we have described having several Openings made in them, thro' which one may go into other Rooms on the same Level, from whence there are Stair-cases to go up into those above, and down into those under Ground. Our Author (*Mr. Lucas*) having first taken the Precaution which *Ariadne* taught *Theseus* [i. e. using a Clew of Twine or Thread], and provided himself with above 2000 Fathom of Thread, and some chopped Straw to strew in his Way, went into above 150 of these Chambers; but was often obliged either to creep on his Belly, or to remove the Rubbish which choak'd up the Passages; but with all his Endeavours he was not able to go very far. To have a perfect Idea of the Construction of this Edifice, you must imagine that you go from one Chamber into another, sometimes into an Alley, which has Apertures in several Places answering to other Avenues, from which often, without perceiving it, you come to the Place from whence you set out. All these Chambers and Passages, where a perfect Obscurity reigns, are not of equal Dimensions, nor of the same Figure, some being long, some square, and others triangular. The Disagreement which may be found between this Relation and the Accounts of the Antients, and even among the several Descriptions of the Antients themselves, in a Building of so great Variety and Extent, need not be wonder'd at. What is now remaining of it is no more than a 4th Part of but the inner Edifice, which in all Probability had 4 Fronts, and 12 Halls answering to them; the rest being decay'd by Time or demolish'd by Design, as appears by the prodigious Ruins which are to be seen all round it.--- But how admirable soever the Labyrinth was, yet the Lake *MOERIS*, by which

it stood, is said to be yet more wonderful. The Antients make it no less than 3600 Stadia [above 450 m.] in Circumference, which seems not so credible; yet we must not, says our Author, dissemble the Tradition of the People of the Country, who say the Lake was formerly much larger than it is now; and one Place in particular, which the Water has left, is indeed become a dangerous Quicksand; wherein Men and Cattle are sometimes lost. Later Relations assure us it is now not above Half a League broad, and a Day's Journey in Length, being in Circuit about 12 or 15 leag. And even this is prodigious enough, if we consider that it was the Work of Mens Hands, as appears from the 2 Pyramids built in the midst of it, which were standing in the Time of *Herodotus*. In the deepest Parts it has 50 fath. Water. It stretches from N. to S. and is not fed by the Sea, the adjacent Country being excessively dry, but by Water from the Nile by a Channel cut for that Purpose, 80 furl. long and 300 f. broad, thro' which the Water flowed into it 6 Months of the Year, and back again to the River the other 6. Yet *Lucas* tells us there are 2 considerable Springs in the Lake, which keep it from becoming ever quite dry; though in those Years that the Nile encreases but little it has not much Water, and then several fine Ruins are discover'd. This Lake was dug by a King of Egypt by *Herodotus* call'd *Mæris*, and by *Diodorus Myris*, (whose Name it receiv'd) to correct the Irregularities of the Nile, by receiving the superfluous Waters when that River rose too high, and thereby prevent their Stagnation in other Places to the Detriment of the Land, and to supply Water for the Lands when the River failed; which was effected by many Canals and Ditches cut from the main Channel. These Canals are still subsisting, and almost entire at this Day, their Number and Structure being worthy Admiration. And as they were of the greatest Benefit to the antient Inhabitants, so are they no less serviceable to the present. The Canal of Communication between the Nile and the Lake had antiently large Sluices to let the Water in or out as Occasion required; and whenever they were either to be opened or shut, the Charge of doing it was no less than 12016 l. 13 s. 4 d. of our Money. On the other hand, the Lake brought in a very considerable Revenue to the Prince, the Fishery during the River's Retreat yielding about 258 l. 6 s. 8 d. every Day to the Royal Treasury; and the rest of the Time daily a 4th of such Sum; about 58932 l. 5 s. 10 d. yearly, there being 22 Sorts of Fish in this Lake, in such Plenty that tho' a great Number of People were employ'd in salting them, yet wanted there Hands for the Work. *Mæris*, 'tis said, gave these Revenues to his Wife to buy her Ointments, --- or as we express it for Pin-money. The Earth dug for making this Lake was carried to the Nile and disperfed by the Current of it. There's an Isle in the Middle of this Lake of about a League in Circumference. But nothing is now to be seen of the 2 Pyramids, tho' they say there are several Ruins of Temples and Tombs in the Isle, with large Figures of Men and Animals. On the farther Side of the Lake are some little Mountains with Grottos in them, which were formerly used for Sepulchres. The Inhabitants at present call this Lake, the Lake of *Charon*, concerning whom they tell a Story, which being contain'd in our Article *CHARON*, the Reader is here desired to turn back thereto. We have not Quarter Room enough to go thro' an exact Description of the other Buildings and admirable Works of the antient Egyptians, tho' they perhaps deserve it equally with what we have already mention'd; the very Spoils of them making the principal Ornaments of Rome at this Day, where is scarce a Column or an Obelisk worthy of Note, but what was carried thither out of Egypt. We shall only take Notice, as briefly as we can, of 2 or 3 Things more, which we judge extraordinary. One is a most magnificent Palace in the Upper Egypt, not far from *Afwân*, the antient *Syene*; the very Ruins whereof are enough to strike a Spectator with Astonishment. It is as large as a little City, having 4 Avenues of Columns leading to as many Porticos. At each Gate, between 2 Pillars of Porphyry, stand 2 Gigantic Figures of fine black Marble armed with Maces. The Avenues consist of Columns set 3 and 3 together in a Triangle on 1 Pedestal. On the Chapter of each Triangle is a Sphinx and a Tomb alternately. Every Column is 70 f. high, all of one Stone. There are in the Whole, in all the 4 Avenues, above 5 or 6000 of these Columns, a great many of which are fallen down. The first Hall of this Palace is painted with fine Pieces of History; and it seems as if the Painting had not been long finished. In some Places are represented the hunting of Antelopes, in others Feasts, and a great many young Children playing

with all Kinds of Animals. From hence you go into other Apartments encrusted with Marble, the Roofs supported by Pillars of Porphyry & black Marble. Notwithstanding the vast Quantity of Rubbish, our before-named Author made shift to get up to the Top of this Building, from whence he had a Prospect of the Ruins of the greatest City that had ever been, as he thought, in the World. He supposes it might be the antient *Thebes*; --- though that City probably stood much lower. The Grotts near *Ofût* ought not to be neglected. One of them is large enough to contain above 600 Horse in Battle-array. It is cut out of the Rock by the Chissel, and supported by vast square Pillars of the same Rock. In this Grotto several little Seats are made to rest on; and it seems, by some Footsteps which still remain of them, that formerly the Figures of several Deities were painted there; but they are now almost entirely defaced. There are a great many other Grotts in the same Mountain more beautiful than this. They're rang'd in Order, the Doors answering one another, on which are several Images of the antient Gods of Egypt in *basso relievo*; some having a Staff in their Hand, as if guarding the Entrance. In these Grottos various Apartments have been made, and some Wells sunk. But, what is most wonderful of all; at the further End are Catacombs hollowed in the Rock, where are a great Number of Mummies, and Tombs adorn'd with Sculptures in *basso relievo*, which have been almost all disfigur'd by the Arabs. Our Author went into above 200 of these Grotts, each of them more singular than the other; and he assures us there are above 1000 of them. It is surprizing to consider the Time and Number of Men that must have been employ'd in a Work of such Difficulty, there being scarce a Monument in any other Part of the World which carries such Evidence of the Power of those who executed it; for which Reason the present People of the Country sillily enough believe these Grotts the Work of Demons, who have hid immense Treasures in them. As to the Time when they were cut, and for what Purpose, 'tis in vain to expect any Light from History. For one surprizing Antiquity more in Egypt we refer to our Article *DANDERA*, and for others to *ALEXANDRIA*, *CAIRO*, &c. --- We must now say something, but have Room for very little (in Comparison) of the Government, Laws, Religion, Customs, &c. &c. of the antient Egyptians. They are indeed said to have been the first who found out the Rules of Government, and the Art of making Life easy, and a People happy; the true End of Politicks. Other Nations, particularly the Grecians, borrow'd the best Part of those which they establish'd at home, of this Nation. The Crown was hereditary: Yet their first Kings were obliged to conform themselves to the establish'd Laws of the Land, even in their private Way of Life. They were constantly attended by the Sons of the Priests of most distinguished Birth, who, having had suitable Education, were, at the Age of Twenty; placed about his Person, that being constantly waited on by Men of such extraordinary Merit, he might learn nothing unworthy of Royal Majesty, &c. He was so little Master of himself even in private, that he could not take the Air, lie with his Queen, bathe, or do the most indifferent Thing, but at certain appointed Times. He was not permitted to chuse what he would eat, but his Table was furnish'd with the most simple Food, generally Veal or Goose; and he was allow'd but a certain Quantity of Wine. He could not punish any Person out of Passion or Caprice, nor give Judgment but as Law prescribed. And all this was so far from being thought hard or dishonourable by the Kings, that they esteem'd it a singular Blessing that, while other Men were subject to the ill Consequence of indulging their natural Passions, they were exempt from such Dangers, by living up to a Rule of Life approved by the most prudent Persons. While they behaved thus, they were infinitely dear to their People; the State was flourishing, the People happy, and they extended Dominion, became exceeding rich and populous; and enabled to adorn the Kingdom with Works of inimitable Magnificence. The King, Priests, and Soldiery, made as it were the Three Estates of the Nation. The Priests were held in the more Reverence because by their great Learning and Prudence they were of great Service to the State. They wore Linnen Garments and Shoes, as we said above, and by washing kept them always clean. They shaved all Parts of their Bodies once in 3 Days, and bathed constantly twice by Day and twice by Night in cold Water. They were never disturbed by domestic Cares; for they eat the consecrated Bread, and were daily furnish'd with Beef and Geese in abundance, and an Allowance of Wine; but might not taste Fish. Beans (which were never indeed eaten

eaten by the other *Egyptians*) they abhorred the very Sight of, accounting them impure and abominable. Hence *Pythagoras* took his Aversion to Beans. The Soldiers were not permitted to learn any mechanic Art, but were obliged, from Father to Son, to apply themselves to the Art of War only; wherein it may be supposed they made therefore a more than ordinary Proficiency; but their great Excellency seems to have been in Horsemanship, and the Skill of guiding Chariots, for which they were particularly and early famous, as appears from *Exod. xiv. 7*, &c. *Cant. i. 9*. *Isa. xxxvi. 9*. For Neglect of Duty, Flying in Battle, or Cowardice, they were punished with Marks of Infamy. The Lands conferred on the Militia, viz. about 9 Acres, were exempt from Taxes. And the King's Guard was changed every Year, that all in their Turn might have such Honour and Advantage; for while on Duty at Court, each had a daily Allowance of 5 lb. of Bread, 2 of Beef, and 2 Pints of Wine, besides the Revenue of their Land. This encouraged them to marry, help people the Country, and leave behind them a Succession of Troops sufficient for Defence of the Kingdom. Yet still they can't be said to be a *warlike Nation*; and they extended their Dominions more by sending out Colonies than by Arms; tho' they had some Conquerors of great Fame. The Husbandmen employ'd themselves wholly in Tillage, and the Son continually succeeded his Father in the same Occupation. The Shepherds in like Manner were Shepherds from Generation to Generation; and by this Means arriv'd at great Skill in their Way. Those whose Business it properly was to feed Hens and Geese, raised prodigious Flocks of Fowls by artificial Fecundation; as to which see our Article *CAIRO*. The same Law of the Son's following the Occupation of his Father extended to all Arts and Trades; and a Man was under an indispensable Necessity of taking up his Father's Employment, and applying wholly thereto alone. The *Egyptians* were very careful in the Administration of Justice; for they rightly judged the Sentences pronounced from the Tribunals to be of the greatest Consequence to the Publick. Perjury was punish'd with Death. He that saw a Man killed, or violently assaulted on the Highway, and not endeavoured to rescue him if he could, was punished with Death. False Accusers underwent the same Punishment as the Accused should have done if proved guilty. He who wilfully killed a Man, tho' but a Slave, was condemn'd to die. Parents who kill'd their Children were not adjudg'd to die, but were obliged to embrace their dead Bodies for 3 Days and Nights together, under a Guard: But Parricides were put to a most cruel Death. First they had their Limbs mangled, and their Flesh cut into small Pieces with sharp Reeds; and then they were laid upon Thorns and burn'd alive. Coining false Money, using false Weights, and Forgery of all Sorts, were punish'd by cutting off both Hands. Adultery was punish'd by giving the Man One Thousand Lashes with Rods, and cutting off the Woman's Nose. He that committed a Rape on a Free Woman had his Privities cut off; for they held the Ravisher guilty of 3 most enormous Crimes, the Injustice of the Act, bringing Infamy on the Woman, and basterdizing her Issue. To help Circulation of Money *Ajyebis* made a Law that a Man might borrow on the Pledge of his Father's dead Body in the Creditor's Hands; and if he redeemed it not, he was to be deprived of a Funeral himself, and of burying any descended from him, which was the greatest Ignominy. The Priests were allowed but one Wife, tho' all others as many as they pleased. Brothers might marry their Sisters, because they had an Instance of the Happiness of such Marriages in that of *Isis* with her own Brother *Osiris*. But as much as the *Egyptians* seem'd to excel other Nations in the Wisdom of their Laws and Constitutions, yet they surpassed them more in Bigotry and Superstition. They are said to have been the first who erected idolatrous Altars, Images, and Temples, and the first Inventers of Festivals, Ceremonies, and Transactions with the Gods by the Mediation of others, and to have first given Names to the 12 Gods. They had a great many Deities of different Ranks and Orders. Those who were chiefly honour'd were *Osiris* and *Isis*; by which it's most probable they originally meant the Sun and Moon [See our Article *CARTHAGE*.], whose Influences governed and preserved the World. The Name *OSIRIS* in the *Egyptian* Tongue, we are told, signified *many-eyed*, an Epithet very proper for the Sun, and *Isis* *antient*. These 2 Planets were consider'd by them as the great Causes of Nutrition and Generation, and as it were the Sources from whence the other Parts of Nature, which also they look'd upon as Gods, and to which they gave distinct Names,

were derived. These were *Jupiter*, or Spirit, the *Vis vivifica* of living Creatures; *Vulcan*, or Fire; *Ceres*, or the Earth; *Oceanus* (by which they meant their *Nile*), or Moisture; and *Neith* (*Minerva*), or Air. They had also terrestrial and mortal Deities, which had, they thought, merited the Honours paid them by the Benefits they conferred on Man in their Life-time, several of them having been good Kings of *Egypt*. Some of these bore the same Names with the Celestial Gods, and others had Proper Names of their own. Such were the *Sun*, *Cronus* or *Saturn*, *Rhea*, *Jupiter* (called by them *Ammon*), *Juno*, *Vesta*, *Hermes* or *Mercury*, *Orus*, *Venus*, *Pan*, *Arueris*, *Nephthys*, *Harpocrates*, and others. As *Osiris* was supposed to be of a good and beneficent Nature, so his Brother *Typhon* was esteem'd the Reverse, and detested for the Evils brought by him on his Family and Nation. Now, tho' the *Bodies* of these mortal Deities remained in their Sepulchres on *Earth*, yet they believed their *Souls* shone in the *Stars* in Heaven; that of *Isis* in the *Dog-star*, call'd by them *Sothis*, of *Orus* in *Orion*, and of *Typhon* in the Bear. Notwithstanding this Polytheism, they are yet said in Reality to have acknowledged ONE SUPREME GOD, the Maker and Ruler of the World, whom they sometimes denoted by the Name of *Osiris* or *Serapis*, sometimes by that of *Isis*, and other whiles by that of *Neith*, on whose Temple at *Sais* was the following remarkable Inscription: I AM ALL THAT HATH BEEN, IS, AND SHALL BE; AND MY VEIL HATH NO MORTAL YET UNCOVERED. [Plutarch.] There is also an Inscription to *Isis* still remaining at *Capua*, to this Effect: TO THEE WHO, BEING ONE, ART ALL THINGS, THE GODDESS *ISIS*. [Cudworth.] The Inhabitants of *Thebais* are reported to have worshipped ONLY THE IMMORTAL AND UNBEGOTTEN GOD, to whom they gave the Name of *Cneph* or *Emeph*. However, the idolatrous Humour became so general at last, that they gave divine Honours to several Animals, nay even to Vegetables, as Leeks and Onions;

(' Which savoury Deities must needs be good,

' That serv'd at once for Worship and for Food !)

and that with so great Variety and Disagreement, that except of some of the principal Gods, the Worship of every Deity was confined to 1 or 2 Cities or Provinces; which was sometimes attended with ill Consequences, especially as above observ'd in the Destruction of the Labyrinth, &c. if their Deities happened to be such as were naturally Enemies to one another; the Inhabitants of one Place often adoring that Animal which was most abhorr'd by their Neighbours. Thus for Instance in the before mention'd Case of the *Ichneumon* and the *Crocodile*. Of the sacred Animals none was held in so great Reverence as the Bull, by which they represented *Osiris*. There were 2 of this Kind kept, 1 at *Memphis* called *Apis*, 1 at *Heliopolis* called *Mnevis*. This last was black, and the Honours paid to him were inferiour to those due to *Apis*. But nothing was so remarkable in the *Egyptian* Religion as the preposterous Worship paid to the Cat, Dog, Wolf, Crocodile, &c. which they had in high Veneration as well dead as living. If a Person kill'd any of these sacred Animals designedly, he was punished with Death; but if either a Cat, a Hawk, or an *Ibis*, whether with Design or not, die must he without Mercy. The extravagant Worship which the *Egyptians* paid to the Bulls at *Memphis* and *Heliopolis*, the Goat at *Meudes*, the Lion at *Leontopolis*, & the *Crocodile* at the Lake *Maris*, &c. &c. exceeds all Belief. For they were kept in consecrated Inclosures, and well attended on by Men of high Rank, who at a great Expence provided Viſuals for them, which consisted of the greatest Dainties, such as the finest Flour boil'd in Milk, Cakes of several Sorts made with Honey, and the Flesh of Geese boil'd or roasted. Those who fed on raw Meat were supply'd with several Sorts of Birds. And not this only, but they were washed in hot Baths, anointed with most precious Ointments, and perfum'd with the most odoriferous Scents. They lay on the richest Carpets and other costly Furniture; and that they might want nothing to make their Life happy as possible, they had the most beautiful Females of their several Kinds provided for them, to which they gave Title of their Concubines, bestowing extravagant Attendance & Expence upon them. The Crocodile, one would think, should seem the last Animal to which Mankind could be tempted to pay Divine Adoration. That this might be done with Safety, one of these Creatures was trained up to be tame and familiar for the Purpose, and had his Ears adorned with Strings of Jewels and Gold, and his Fore-feet with Chains. He was fed with consecrated Provisions at the Public Charge; and when Strangers went to see him, which often happen'd

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but of Curiosity, they also carried him a Present of a Cake, dressed Meat, and Wine, or a Drink made with Honey, which was offered to him by the Priests; one opening his Mouth, and the other feeding him. When he died, his Body was embalmed and buried in a sacred Coffin at *Arfinoe*. They often laid out more Money than they were worth in the Funeral of these Animals. Thus in the Beginning of the Reign of *Ptolemy* the Son of *Lagus*, the *Apis* at *Memphis* dying, his Keeper bestow'd no less than 13,000 *l.* over and above all his Substance in the burying of him. Some Keepers, we read, squander'd away 100,000 Talents of Silver, a most immense Sum! in the Maintenance of them. In whatever House a Cat died, all the Family shav'd their Eye-brows; if a Dog, their whole Body. In Case of Fire there was great Lamentation on Account of their Cats, which they took greater Care, if they could, to preserve, than their Houses. We forbear an Enumeration of other worshipp'd Animals; but ought not, however, omit *Herodotus's* Account of their *Phœnix*, which Fable of theirs has given Rise to whatever has been since related of that imaginary Bird. He tells us, the *Phœnix* was one of the sacred Birds, which himself had never seen but in Effigy, for he appeared in *Egypt* but once in 500 Years, immediately after the Death of his Father, as those of *Heliopolis* affirmed. Their Painters represented him with a Plumage of Crimson and Gold, and of the Shape and Size of an Eagle. They pretended he came from *Arabia*, bringing the Body of his Father embalmed, which he buried in the Temple of the Sun. And this, they said, he performed thus: First he moulded as much Myrrh as he could carry into the Shape of an Egg; and, having tried its Weight, hollowed the Egg, and put his Father into it: He then stopp'd up the Aperture again with Myrrh, in such Proportion that the Weight of the whole might equal that of the Egg before the Body was put in, and carried it to *Heliopolis*. There were several Oracles in *Egypt*, which we will not specify; but must not omit to say something of the Human Sacrifices said to have been offered by the antient *Egyptians*. As red Oxen were allowed to be sacrificed, because of their Resemblance to *Typhon*, who was said to be red-haired, so Men of that Complexion were reported to have been slain in former Times at the Tomb of *Osiris*: But few of the *Egyptians* having red Hair, Strangers were the usual Victims. Men were also in Old Times sacrificed at *Heliopolis* to *Juno* or *Lucina*. Three a-day were sacrificed at a certain Season in the Dog-days, being burnt alive, and their Ashes scatter'd abroad. But this barbarous Custom was abolish'd by *Amosis*, who order'd that so many Images of Wax should be offered in their stead: We have mention'd the Human Sacrifices said to have been offered to the Nile in Article CAIRO. The *Egyptians* were remarkably very careful in the Education of their Children, whom they brought up with such Frugality, feeding them with cheap Broths made of common Things, &c. that the whole Expence of a Child from his Birth till he arriv'd to the State of Manhood, 'tis said, did not exceed above 13 *s.* which is esteem'd one great Cause *Egypt* was so exceeding populous. As to Diet, they abstain'd from divers Sorts of Animals, differently in divers Parts (some of which are before mentioned); but they all agreed in Aversion to *Swine's Flesh*, which was accounted so impure, that if a Man but touched one of those Animals, by Accident, he went immediately and plunged himself in the River with Cloaths on. They were very cleanly in all Respects, and scoured their Drinking-vessels, which were of Brass, every Day, and using frequent Ablutions and Purifications. That they scrupulously avoided eating with Strangers, as unclean, *Gen. xliii. 32*, witnesseth. 'Twas for Neatness chiefly that they circumcised themselves, which was a Custom among them from Time immemorial, and esteemed by them so necessary, that *Pythagoras*, to have Liberty of conversing with their Priests, and entering into their Temples, was obliged to submit to this Operation. We ought to say something of their Funerals, &c. They are said to have been the first who asserted the Immortality of the Soul, which, according to their Doctrine, when the Body was corrupted, enter'd into some other Animal, and passing by a continual Metempsychosis thro' the different Kinds of Animals of the Air, Earth, and Water, returned again into a Human Body, after the Revolution of 3000 Years. For this Reason they endeavoured by Art to preserve the Body as long as possible, that the Soul might be obliged to continue with it, and not soon pass into a Brute, &c. When a Man of Consideration died, all the Women of his Family besmear'd their Heads and Faces with Dirt; then making bare their Breasts, and girding their Waists,

they marched thro' the Streets, lamenting and beating themselves as they went. The Men in another Company mourned in the same Manner &c. &c. The Body next was carried to those who professed the Art of Embalming. These shew'd several Models in Wood, and painted, with a Bill of the Charges of each Manner of Preparation. One was very exquisite, and, as Authors aver, came to a Talent of Silver. The 2d was inferior at a 4th Part of such Charge. The 3d cost but little. The 1st Way was: The Embalmers took the Body, and 1st drew out the Brains thro' the Nostrils with a crooked Instrument of Iron, and filled the Vacancy with certain Medicaments. Then one, whom they called the Scribe, marked out on the Left Side of the Belly how far the Incision was to be made. Then he whose Office it was to make the Incision, with a sharp *Ethiopic* Stone, cut open the Body, and immediately ran away as fast as he could, all present pursuing him, throwing Stones, and cursing him. But the Embalmers were highly esteemed. One of them thrust his Hand into the Body by the Wound, and drew out all the Intestines, except the Heart and Kidneys. Another cleansed them, washing them with Wine of Palms and aromatic Odours. Then was the Belly filled with pounded Myrrh, Cassia, and other odoriferous Drugs; and the Incision being sewed up, the Body was carefully anointed with the Oil of Cedar, &c. for above 30 Days, or else laid in Nitre for 70 Days. At the Expiration of which Term they washed the whole Body, and bound Fillets of fine Linnen round every Part, covering it with Gum, which the *Egyptians* used instead of Glue. And all this was done without disfiguring the Body; so that the very Hairs remained on the Brows and Eye-lids, and the Resemblance of the Countenance was preserv'd, and easy to be known. This indeed may be thought extraordinary, considering how the Face of Flesh may be supposed to have been dried by the Salt; but *M. de Brevès*, an Eye-witness, assures us he saw some embalmed Bodies with the Hair, Beard, and Nails, the Fillets which cover'd the Head being rotted off. — The Relations, having received the Corps, put it into a Wooden Coffin, shaped like a Man, which they set upright against the Wall of the Edifice designed for that Purpose. For several kept their Dead with them at home above Ground, in magnificent Apartments; having by this Means the Pleasure of seeing the Lineaments of their Ancestors who died many Ages before they were born; and they often brought the dried Corps of a Friend as a Guest to their Feasts. The 2d Way of Embalming was thus: They injected a Clyster of the Oil of Cedar by the common Way, without opening the Belly or taking out the Bowels, and laid the Body in Nitre 70 Days; at the End of which, they let out the Oil by the Fundament, which, by a peculiar Efficacy, brought away the whole Paunch and Intrails shrunk and putrified; the Nitre having consumed the Flesh, and left nothing but the Skin and Bones. The 3d Way, for poor Persons, was by cleansing the Belly by injecting Lotions, and salting the Body 70 Days. All Women who had been beautiful, and dear to their Relations, were not deliver'd to the Embalmers presently after Death, to prevent those Artists from abusing their Bodies; for one was caught in such an unnatural Act. It seems proper now, here, to add, to the above Descriptions of *Herodotus* and *Diodorus*, some Observations as to those embalmed Bodies, or as they are now call'd Mummies, which are frequently taken up and brought from *Egypt*. The Coffins in which they lie are very thick, and generally of Sycamore, which in *Egypt* they call *Pharaoh's* Fig-tree, and does not rot so soon as other Wood; tho' some are of Stone, and others of Cloths pasted together, and very strong. The Top of a Coffin is usually cut into the Shape of a Head, with a Face painted on it, resembling a Woman. The rest is one continued Trunk, and at the End of it is a broad Pedestal to set it upright upon in the Reconditory. Some of these Coffins are handsomely painted with several Hieroglyphics. The Bodies appear in this Manner: They are wrapped up in a Shroud of Linnen, upon which are fastened divers Scrolls, of Linnen also, painted with sacred Characters. These Scrolls generally run down the Belly and Sides, or else are placed on the Knees and Legs. The Face is cover'd with a Kind of Head-piece of Linnen Cloth fitted with Plaster, on which the Countenance of the Person is represented in Gold; and the Feet have also a Cover of the same, painted with Hieroglyphics, and fashion'd like a high Slipper. The whole Body is swathed with Fillets, or narrow Bands of Linnen, beginning with the Head and ending with the Feet, so artificially, and in so inimitable a Manner, wound round with so many Casts and Turnings, and so often one upon another

another, that there cannot be less than 1000 Ells of Fillet-ing upon one Body; those upon the Head and Face being so neatly done, that they hinder not but one may see the Shape of the Eyes, Nose, and Mouth. On the Breast is a Sort of Breast-plate made with Folds of Linnen, cut scollop-wise, richly painted and gilt; on which is usually the Face of a Woman with her Arms expanded. The Inside of the Body is filled with Medicaments of the Consistence, Colour, and Scent of Pitch or Bitumen, which by the Heat of the Sun waxes soft. In a Scull of one of these was found the Quantity of 2 lb. of this Preparation, which could not be infused any other Way than by the Nostrils, as *Herodotus* intimates. And the Tongue of one, being weighed, was less than 7 Grains *English*. Some curious Persons in vain searched one of these Mummies for the Piece of Money which was said to be put in the Mouth of the Dead to pay *Charon* his Fare. We are told however that the greater Part of these embalmed Bodies have under the Tongue a small Plate of Gold worth about 2 Pistoles. --- When the Corps of the Deceased was prepared for the Sepulchre, his nearest Relations gave public Notice of the Day when such an one, by Name, was to *pass the Lake*, in order for his Interment. At the Time, above 40 Judges assembled, and sat in a Semicircle in a certain Place by the Lake (which we suppose to be that of *Mæris*). The Vessel, whose Pilot was in the *Egyptian* Tongue called *Charon*, being ready hauled up to the Shore, before the Coffin was suffer'd to embark, every one was at Liberty to accuse the Deceased. If an Accuser appear'd, and made good his Charge that the Deceased had led an ill Life, the Judges gave Sentence accordingly, and the Body was denied the usual Burial. But if the Accuser was convicted of having accused him unjustly he incurred a severe Punishment. If no Accuser appeared, or was proved false, then the Relations, laying aside Laments, proceeded to recite the Praises of the Deceased. In which they took not the least Notice of his *Descent*, (which they thought merited no Praise to the *Descendant*, and all the *Egyptians* being held *equally noble*) but *how he had lived and behaved* after he became a Man, enlarging on his Piety, Justice, Temperance, and other Virtues; and beseeching the Infernal Gods to give him a favourable Reception among the Pious. The Assistants joined their Acclaims. After this the Body was deposited in the Sepulchre of the Family, if they had one. This Treatment of the Dead was excellently contrived for the Encouragement of Virtue, and Discouragement of Vice. Their Sepulchres were variously built according to a Family or Person's Condition. Those who have the Curiosity to visit those Pits, and Catacombs, where these embalmed Bodies are deposited, are, 'tis said, let down by Ropes, the Holes in the Walls made to descend by being so worn away, that it's dangerous, if not impracticable, to go down by them. Some of the Pits are 20 or 25 f. others 30 f. deep. Could we dare take up so much Room, we would speak next severally of the *Egyptians* many Arts and Sciences, for which they were early famous; but we must be contented with but just very slightly touching on that Science for which they were so particularly famous, *Magick*. To whomsoever the Invention may justly be ascribed, 'tis certain the Art was very antient here. They had Magicians who pretended to the Interpretation of Dreams, and a Way of divining by a Cup, in the Time of *Joseph*, *Genesis* xvi. 8. xlv. 5, 15. and very extraordinary Instances were given of the Power of Incantments in the Days of *Moses*, *Exodus* vii. 11, &c. The Professors of *Magick* were the Priests and Sacred Scribes, 2 of which Order *Jannes* and *Jambres*, were pitched upon to withstand that Prophet, *II. Tim.* iii. 8. What were the real Grounds of this Science is not for us to say. There's indeed an innocent and laudable Kind of *Magick*, which consists only in an excellling Knowledge of Nature, and its various Powers and Qualities in its several Productions, and the Application of certain *Agents* to certain *Patients*, which, by Force of some peculiar Qualities, produce Effects very different from what fall under vulgar Observation and Comprehension. But the Magical Wisdom of the *Egyptians* must have been something very different from this, or have gone beyond what we are now Masters of, notwithstanding those vast & various Discoveries which have been lately made in the Properties of natural Bodies; there being no one, we presume, who will now pretend to do those wonderful Things which *Pharaoh's* Magicians did when they contended with *Moses*. *How* or by *what Means* they did them is a Question which we leave to be disputed by Divines and Philosophers, not caring to intermeddle in the Case. We wave entering

upon the *Egyptian* Chronology, or so much as a List of their Kings, and a large *Et cætera* of divers Matters; --- it being more than high Time we should come upon the *modern State of Egypt*. And in this Part of the Article we may be the more concise, inasmuch as a good deal of it is interwoven with the foregoing Part, and our Articles *ALEXANDRIA*, *CAIRO*; and several others, contain a Number of Particulars which may serve as Illustrations to this of the *LAND OF EGYPT* in the *general*. Its present Situation and Extent have been set forth at the Beginning of this Article. An unwary Reader may be apt to infer, that so small a Country, comparatively speaking, is no Way answerable to the Idea which the Antients have given us of it: For who could think that so small a Spot should have 2000 Walled Cities, 20,000 Towns, bring above 400,000 Fighting Men into the Field; and furnish *Rome*, &c. with such vast Supplies of Corn. But as the like Objections have been raised with regard to the Land of *CANAAN*, we need only refer our Readers to that Article for clearing the Matter. What this Country wanted in Extent it made up with extraordinary Fecundity. But this Land, tho' once so populous, and full of noble and opulent Cities, is so far decay'd and fallen from its pristine Splendor, that it hath now not very many Places deserving to be call'd Cities, either for Largeness, Strength, Beauty, or Populousness. Scarce any are inclosed with Walls; and many formerly celebrated for Wealth and Beauty are now no other than overgrown Villages, wit' out Ramparts or Walls. It's still plain, however, that the vast Number of Ruins met with, on each Side the *Nile*, from *Alexandria* quite up to the farthest Part of *Upper Egypt*, that there must have been a vast Number of them, and very magnificent. And yet, tho' *Egypt* is now nothing so populous as it has formerly been, yet these huge Villages, or unwalled Towns, are still very numerous, & so near to each other in some Parts that they appear almost contiguous, especially from *Cairo* to *Rosetta*, as well as along the Canal of *Damietta*; and much more so in the Heart of the *Delta*. *Lucas* computes 'em 16 or 18,000. *Egypt* is now inhabited not only by the *Copti*, the antient Natives, but by *Arabs*, *Moors*, *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Franks*, and others. The *Copti*, from Idolaters, became some of the most zealous Professors of *Xtianity* soon after its Promulgation. They were once so numerous, that in the Reign of *Amru Ibn' il-afis*, who conquer'd this Country, were found 600,000 of them who paid Tribute to him. At present are scarce 15,000 left; some Millions of them, at different Times, having been massacred by the Pagan *Romans*, 'tis said, for their Steadiness to their Religion. Their Records mention 80,000 butcher'd in one Night by *Dioclesian*; who another Time made such horrid Slaughter of them that their Bodies cover'd several Acres of Ground. They suffer'd as badly under the very Christian Emperors, if *Persecutors* deserve the Title *Christian*, 'tis said, for their Adherence to the Herefy of *Dioscorus*, one of their Patriarchs, especially under *Justinian*, who put Two Thousand to Death on a Sunday in *Alexandria*: Which obliged the Remainder to seek Shelter in the Deserts of *Thebais*. They fared no better under the *Mohammedans*, who massacred one Part, sold another, and forced all they could to apostatize. So that we need not wonder there's so small a Number left. The *Coptic* was the antient Language. *Greek* being introduced by *Alexander*, &c. that continued to be also spoken above 900 Years, till the *Greeks* were driven out by the *Arabs*; since which the *Arabesk* hath continued the common Language of the Country, as they are the most numerous. However they are kept severely under by the *Turks*, scarcely any of 'em being admitted into Offices. Both Men & Women are stout & tawny; the former very laborious, given to Agriculture & Pasturage; the latter very fruitful, having frequently 2 or 3 Children at a Birth. But both Sexes (contrary to the antient *Egyptians*, who were the most cleanly Persons in the World) are commonly very nasty, as well as rude & ignorant. And as these have not only embraced the Doctrine of *Mohammed*, but are even more zealous Observers of it than the *Turks*, so that has continued the principal Religion of the Country. As to its present Produce, &c. (exclusive of others before described, &c.) it still supplies *Arabia Deserta*, *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Constantinople*, &c. with Corn, Sugar, Cassia, Senna, aromatic Gums and Physical Drugs, many of which being not common in *Europe*, we shall just mention but the Names of some of the principal, as the *Datura*, *Colocassia*, *Elhanne*, *Sesban*, *Sofera*, *Abusi*, *Semsem*, *Berd*, *Abdelavi*, *Batechia*, *Nesdrivel*, *Jalib*, *Tamind*, *Macez*, *Sant*, *Palm-tree*, *Cassia*, &c. Great Numbers of others

thers are unknown to us. It breeds likewise a great Variety of Animals, such as Buffaloes, Camels, Dromedaries, Horses, Sheep with large Tails [*such as mention'd in our Article ANATOLIA, &c.*], Hogs, Goats, Deer. The Climate, as said before, is naturally so excessive hot, especially the farther one goes S. as to occasion a great Variety of Diseases extremely dangerous, such as the Small-pocks, malignant (to say nothing of the other) Fevers, dry Gripes, Ruptures, Scurvy, Leprosy, Gout, Stone, Colic, Weakness in the Nerves, and what is far worse of all the Plague, which often rages and sweeps off Myriads in a Year in the whole Country. See a Specimen in CAIRO. Mean while, sometimes Musketoos and Gnats so plague People in their Beds that they can scarce get a Wink of Sleep. The hot Sands also are extremely troublesome, insinuating themselves into the very Closets, nay Chests and Cabinets therein, and even into the very Bed-cloaths, making them as hot as if they had been warm'd with Coals. And these Sands are probably the Cause of sore Eyes, with which People are almost universally afflicted in Summer. Fevers and Fluxes are most frequent in Autumn, and so is the Swelling of the Scrotum. They are very sparing in Diet, especially of Flesh and Fish, tho' they generally make 3 or 4 Meals in a Day; and what Flesh they eat is commonly boiled with a good deal of Rice, Millet, Pease, Beans, Lentils, and Kidney-beans in Winter, and in Summer Roots & Greens, such as Turnips, Parsnips, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlick, Radishes, Melons, and all other Sorts of Fruit. As for Flesh, the poorer Sort are contented with a little Beef, Mutton, Goat, or Camel's; but the rich have Plenty of Fowl and Venison, and Fish. The common Drink is either Water or Sherbet at Meals, but Coffee plentifully between them. The Christians and Jews get Plenty of excellent Wines from Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, &c. The Dress here is very decent and agreeable. They wear fine Callico Shirts, and over them a long Robe of some fine light Cloth or Silk, narrow above and wide below, with straight Sleeves. The Men wear long wide Breeches, and the Women something like Petticoats under their Gowns. Those of Quality are generally clad in White, and veiled, & have a kind of neat Slipper with high Heels. Their Heads are adorn'd with a kind of Wreath of Silk, $\frac{1}{2}$ f. or more high, and ending in a Point, with some Jewels before it, & round the Bottom of it, and their Necks, Wrists, and Small of the Leg, with rich Collars, Bracelets, Rings, and such-like Embellishments. Next to their Bodies they wear silken Smocks curiously wrought, and over all the rest a fine Robe of several Colours, and button'd down before. The Men wear Turbans on their Heads of different Colours, according to their Religion: Christians of red or blue, Jews of yellow, Turks white; and those who are of Mohammed's Race are alone permitted to wear theirs green. 'Tis very needful e'er we quite close up this long (but we hope not tedious and irksome) Article, to say some little, tho' but a very little, as to the Egyptian Government. Otherwise this Article would be imperfect. We say nothing of the PHAROAHs here; as we have lightly touch'd on it before, but that Psameticus II. reckon'd the 63d in Descent, being overthrown by the Persian Monarch Cambyzes, Egypt was added to his Empire, and continued so till the Reign of Darius, 6th Emperor of the Medes and Persians; when the Egyptians revolted under Amyrteus, who became their first KING. He was succeeded by 7 others, the last of whom Nechanebus II. being subdued by Ochus the 8th Persian Emperor, Egypt was again annexed to that Crown, till the Defeat of Darius Codomannus by Alexander, who made himself Master of Egypt. Of him see somewhat more in Article ALEXANDRIA, &c. On his Death this Country fell to the Share of Ptolemy, from whom all his Successors joined the general Name of PTOLEMY to their own particular Appellatives. There were 10 in Number; and Cleopatra Sister of the last of 'em, after his Death, reign'd Queen alone, having the Crown bestow'd on her by Julius Cæsar. In her ended the PTOLEMAIC Succession. Egypt, being now become a Roman Province, continued under that Yoke till the Reign of Heraclius, Emperor of Constantinople, when the Egyptians shook it off, and submitted to Omar, the 2d Arab CALIPH, about A. D. 640. His Successors held it till Abou Mohammed Obeidalla, or Abdalla, who, being descended from Mohammed's Daughter, set up himself for a Prophet of the Sword, and subdued all the African Coast along the Mediterranean; and his Successor Obeidalla soon after his Death subdued Egypt, and took the Title of CALIPH, which descended to his Posterity down to the 13th Generation; when Abbed, the last of 'em, finding himself

pressed hard by the Christians, had Recourse to Nouredin Prince of Aleppo, and obtain'd a powerful Army under Command of Salaheddin (vulgo Saladin). But this General, instead of assisting, oppressed him so far that Abbed soon died; on which he seiz'd on the Egyptian Throne, at first for his Master, but after the Death of him also for himself, and became absolute Lord of Egypt about 1174. His Son succeeded him, and 6 of his Descendants, till the Reign of Elmutan, the 7th from Saladin; at which Time the Mamalukes of his Guards, who had just before murdered his Father, dispatch'd him also, and erected a Kingdom of their own in Egypt. Now this Word Mamaluke in Arabic signifies a Slave. And such these were, being bought up by the Egyptian Monarchs out of Georgia, particularly the Province of it call'd Circassia, and brought up and trained by them in all martial Discipline in order to be their Guard; the Egyptians being then grown too effeminate to be made serviceable in War. Neither Jew nor Mohammedan, nor indeed any but Sons of such wretched Christians, could be admitted into their Body: Which became at length so numerous, that all the Garrisons throughout Egypt were in their Hands, and no Forces to draw into the Field. Being thus possess'd of the whole Strength of the Kingdom, 'twas not difficult to seize on it, which they did by the Murder of Melech al Saleh and his Son Touranabah, the 2 last of Saladinian Race; after which they set one Ibeck, a Turk, upon the Throne, who thereby became the first King of the Mamaluke Race. His Successors, who took upon them the Title of SULTANS or SOLDANS, held Egypt under Subjection 275 Years, i. e. from 1250 to 1525, when Toman Bai, the last of that Race, was defeated, dethroned, and killed, by Selim I. Emperor of the Turks. Since that Time it hath been under the Turkish Yoke, govern'd by a Bascha, with Title of Beglerberg, as being Chief over a great Number of Sangiaks, Beys, &c. as well as over the Arab Sheiks; and 'tis the most considerable Baschaship under the Turkish Empire, and is commonly given to Men of the greatest Merit, or most in Favour. But Salmon tells us the Grand Signior's Authority is extremely limited by the Egyptian Princes, who are all of them absolute in their respective Territories, and assemble at Cairo in a Kind of Parliament or Great Council, which submits to the said Bascha no farther than they see fit, and sometimes depose him, and demand another of the Grand Signior. However they suffer him to collect a Revenue in their several Districts, but no more than what the Country is able to pay; and if more is demanded, or any Innovations attempted, it endangers a Revolt. They come to Cairo with such Bodies of Troops as protect them against the arbitrary Administration of the Bascha. The only Way he has to manage them is to divide them into Parties and to side with that Party most devoted to the Grand Signior. These Egyptian Princes are not Natives of the Country, neither are they ever succeeded by their Children in their Governments, but by some Slave whom they appoint their Successor; and these are, usually, Slaves purchased from Georgia, particularly Circassia. This is their Constitution, as it was of the above-said Mamalukes: No Man could be a Sovereign who had not been a Slave, and purchased in some foreign Country. Out of these must be excepted the above Arab Sheiks, who are Proprietors of Villages, or small Districts in the Country; for these are succeeded by their Children on paying a Fine or small Rent to the Government. The principal Towns now of Egypt in its largest Sense may be conveniently divided into the following Order, 1. On the Mediterranean, Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, Borles, alias Brule, Tenezza, Faramida. 2. On the Red Sea, Cofir, Calzem, Libelezaita, Suez, Libith, and Bugi. 3. In the Inland, Cairo, Zaid, Ebenfuef, Mansoura, Menoufia, Minio, Benesuet, El Fium, Mauselout, Girgio, Asna, and Asuana.

EICHFELD is a small District of 20 m. Extent, beyond the Weser, between Brunswick to N. and Hesse on S. belonging to the Electorate of Mentz, Germany. In it is Heylingenslat, built by King Dagobert of France, who kept his Court here. 'Tis not very considerable.

EKENES (i. e. the Peninsula of Oaks) in Nyland Prov. Sweden, stands on the Gulph of Finland, about 6 m. from Raseburg to S. W. Rocks and Shelves before it make Access dangerous.

EKESIO, in E. Gothland, Sweden, lies 45 m. fr. Calmar to W. and 18 from the Lake Vetter to E.

EKKE-TOKKI. See COMMANY.

EKRENFORD. See ECKRENFORD.

EKRON, corruptedly ACCARON, N. W. of Gath in Palestine, was the N. most of all the Five Cities which gave Name

Name to the Five Lordships of the *Philistines*, and lay in the N. Border of *Judah*, as appears from *Josh. xv. 11.* and so consequently a Frontier Town. It was once a Place of great Wealth and Power, and is much spoken of in Scripture; But it faded away to a great Degree of Obscurity; and altho' the Name, and even considerable Vestiges of what it had once been, subsisted for many Ages, it happens that no Mention is made of it in Prophane Authors. It was famous for its Idol *Baalzebub*, call'd the God of *Ekron*, which was next in Repute and Dignity to that of *Dagon*. His Name rightly render'd is Lord of Flies, which on the one hand is held to be a mock Appellation bestow'd on him by the scoffing *Jews* [See the like in BAAL PEOR], but, on the other, it is more rationally supposed he was so stiled by his Votaries, as *Hercules*, *Aponyos*, and others among the Heathens, from driving away Flies; and he, it is not unlikely, may have been the Parent of the other Pagan Deities famed for the same pretended Power. This is certainly the Truth of the Matter; for *Ahaziah*, II. Kings i. 2. in his Sickness had never sent to consult him under that Name if it had carried any Reproach along with it. How, or under what Form, he was represented is uncertain. Some place him on a Throne, and attire him like a King; others paint him as a Fly; a wide Difference. To have done with this Obscurity, it appears that he became an Oracle of highest Repute for Omniscience and Veracity; that he had Priests of his own; and that he (in the middle Times at least) was much sought after by those who were anxious about Futurity, or solicitous concerning other hidden Matters. Hence it possibly might be that he obtain'd at length the Title among the *Jews* of *The Prince of the Devils*.

ELAH. The Valley of *Elah*, or of the *Terebinth*, mentioned II. Sam. xvii. 2. lay in the Road from *Eleutheropolis* to *Jerusalem*. Here it was that *David* flew *Goliath*. As to the Height of this gigantic *Philistine*, according to the English Standard it was 12 Foot 8 Inches and somewhat better than 3 Tenths. His Coat of Mail alone weighed 5000 Shekels of Brass, or upwards of 189 of our Pounds Troy; and by the same Rule the Head of his Spear, which weighed 600 Shekels of Iron, exceeded 22 of the same Pounds. The Weight of these and the other Parts of his Armour and Arms was not, we ought to believe, too heavy for so huge a Person, his Strength doubtless being in Proportion to his Stature. Concerning Giants, see a Marginal Note in our Article COPENHAGEN.

ELAM, mention'd in several Parts of Scripture, particularly in *Jerem. xlix. 35,--38*, was a Kingdom on the River *Ulai*, to Eastward of the *Tigris*. It was the *Susiana* of the Greeks, and lay so opportunely for *Nebuchadnezzar*, King of *Babylon*, (who was, according to *Jeremiah's* Prophecy, to subdue it) being as it were a Borderer on him, that he can have been no very great while in the Completion of its Reduction; tho' by the Words of the Prophecy (which the Reader, for saving Room, is desired to see in the quoted Text) *Elam* must have been a great and potent Kingdom: And it seems to have waged War with the King of *Touran* or *Scythia* beyond the River *Oxus* with various Success. *Cbedorlasmor* was the first King of *Elam* mention'd in Scripture, and he extended his Conquests over many Provinces of *Asia*, as appears from *Gen. xix. 4.* and *Josephus*, Antiq. lib. i. cap. 10. Dr. Wells observes, That the Name *Elam* is taken sometimes in a strict Sense, wherein it is distinguished from *Susiana* and the adjoining Provinces, and sometimes in a larger Sense so as to include *Susiana* and other adjacent Provinces. Hence *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* mention the *Elemæi* as a People inhabiting on the *Persian* Gulph; and hence *Daniel* the Prophet speaks of *Shushan*, the chief City of *Susiana*, as lying in the Province of *Elam*, chap. viii. 2. For more see PERSIA and SUSIANA.

ELATEA, a City of *Phocis*, situate on the River *Cephisus*, and said to have been built by *Elatus* the Son of *Arcus* the 4th King of *Arcadia*, and to have been peopled by a Colony of that antient Nation, which came with him into *Phocis*.

ELATH, mention'd *Deut. ii. 8.* was a fair and commodious Haven on the *Arabian* Gulph, or Red Sea, adjoining to the S. S. E. Part of Mount *Seir*, or Land of *Edom*, and for a long Time was a Station for the Shipping which was sent from these Parts into the *Indies*. It is also called *Eloth*, *Aela*, *Ailat*, *Elat*, *Elana*, (from whence you have the *Elanitic* Gulph wherein it stood) and by the *Arabians* *Ailah* to this Day. 'Tis near the Road the *Egyptian* Pilgrims take when they go to *Mecca*. In the 14th Century there were considerable Remains of it standing. At that Time, *Abulfeda* tells us, an *Egyptian* Governor resided in a Tower there; but there were no Fields about it. There was formerly a

Castle, which stood out in the Sea; but that is destroy'd. Our said Author calls it a small City, and adds, that it had belong'd to those *Jews* who were turned (no otherwise, can we suppose, than as *Ulysses's* Companions are poetically said to have been by the Cups, &c. of *Circe*) into Apes, and Swine. This *Elath* was so considerable a Place as to give Name to the Eastermost of the Gulfs which terminate the *Red Sea*, and had the famous Metropolis of *Petra*, 10 m. to the W. of it, as is said by *Eusebius*, who has been follow'd by some Geographers of First Note. This is one of the Places (*Esi-ongeber* being the other) whence the *Jews* traded for Gold to *Ophir*, II. Chron. viii. 17. It was also a great Mart of the *Tyrians*. See EZION-GEBER.

ELBA, *Elva*, in Latin *Ilva*, and antiently *Æthalia*, is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, lying along the *Tuscan* W. Coast, over-against *Piombino*, from which it is severed only by a Channel of about 10 m. broad, and reaching from 42. 30. to 42. 48. lat. and from 10. 40. to 10. 56. E. lon. 'Tis about 40 m. in Circuit, reckoning the Capes, Gulphs, &c. and belongs to the Principality of *Piombino*, and is no inconsiderable Part of it, having 2 Ports; one on the N. W. called *Porto Ferraro*, which belongs to the Duke of *Tuscany*, the other on the S. E. called *Porto Longone*, which was kept by the *Spaniards*, under whose Protection both the Island and Principality are. Besides these it has 5 Parishes, which belong to the Princes of *Piombino*, but mostly inhabited by Fishermen and ordinary People, who work at the Iron Mines and Marble Quarries. Here's likewise one in which they dig up Loadstones. The rest of the Island is barren, rocky, mountainous. It did once belong to the State of *Pisa*.

ELBASSANO, a City of *Albania*, in *Turky* in *Europe*, 42 m. S. E. of *Durazzo*, E. lon. 21. lat. 41. 20.

ELBE River rises in the Confines of *Silesia*, and running S. to *Königsgratz* in *Bohemia*, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the *Mulchau* at *Malnick*, below *Prague*, and then continuing its Course N. passes thro' the Duchy of *Saxony*, visiting *Dresden*, *Meissen*, and *Wittenburg*, and afterwards *Magdeburg*; then, running N. E. through *Brandenburgh*, receives the *Havel*; after which it divides the Duchy of *Lunenburgh* from *Mecklenburgh*; and then, running between the Duchy of *Bremen* and *Holftein*, visits *Hamburg*; and passing on still N. W. by the Fortrefs of *Gluckstat*, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below it. It is navigable for great Ships, higher than any River in *Europe*, Ships of 3 or 400 Tons coming up as high as *Hamburg*, which is 70 m. from Sea; and by this River is imported and exported to and from *Germany* an incredible Quantity of Merchandize of almost every Kind. More of this famous River is said in various Articles, particularly that of GLUCKSTADT.

ELBENIANI, a Town in *Egypt*, on the *Nile*. *Gemelli*.

ELBEUF, in *Normandy*, *France*, sit. on the *Seine*, 10 m. S. of *Rouen*, E. lon. 1. 15. lat. 49. 18. stands at the Foot of a Mountain cover'd with Woods, and is a large well peopled Town, famous for the Manufacture of Cloths, set up in 1667. The Country about it produces abundance of Corn. A Boat sets out every Day for *Rouen*, which much facilitates the Trade of this large Borough.

ELBING, in *Polish* *Prussia*, stands (on a River of the same Name that rises out of the Lake *Drausen*, and falls here into a Bay of the *Baltic* call'd the *Frisch-Haff*) 4 or 5 m. from the *Weissel*, 18 to N. E. of *Marienburgh*, 35 E. of *Dantzick*, 95 N. of *Uladslaw*, and 133 N. W. of *Warsaw*, E. lon. 20. 3. lat. 54. 15. 'Tis the Metropolis of the Palatinate of *Marienburgh*, the chief Town of *Hockerland*, and the only Port except *Dantzick* in all *Polish* *Prussia*. 'Twas built in 1239 by the Burghers of *Lubeck*; had the same Laws, Privileges, and Arms, as their City, and was one of the *Hans* Towns, as well as a Free and Imperial City, one of the most considerable Towns on the *Baltick*; but fell into the Hands of the *Teutonic* Knights, whose oppressive Yoke it shook off in 1454, and submitted conditionally to the King of *Poland*, and in 1525 to *Albert* the first Duke of *Prussia*. In 1542, when *Stephen* King of *Poland* besieged *Dantzick*, he made *Elbing* the Staple of Trade, and so did the *English* for their Cloth, since removed to *Dantzick*. The *Swedes* took it in 1629; but restor'd it in 1636. In 1698 the *Brandenburgh* Forces came to put a Garrison into it, in Security of Payment of the Debt of 400,000 Dollars due for the Assistance given *Poland* in the War against *Sweden*; and they kept Possession of it till 1700, when, the Crown-Jewels of *Poland* being put into the Elector's Hands till the Money should be raised, they quitted the Place; and it remains in its former State. In 1703 'twas taken by the *Prussians*; and the same Year *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* demanded

demanded 300,000 Dollars of it, forced the Magistrates to lay a Bridge of Boats for his Troops to march over against the *Prussians*, who appeared for Defence of the City; and *Charles* himself being admitted into the Town, he disarm'd the Garrison and Burghers, quarter'd 2000 Soldiers on them, made Stables of their Shops and Parlours, and demanded 100,000 Rixdollars more of 'em to save the Town from being destroy'd. In vain were all Remonstrances of the Magistrates: They were obliged to pay the Money; and so the Town was again deliver'd to the *Poles*. In 1710 the *Muscovites* took it by Storm, and made the then *Swedish* Garrison Prisoners of War, &c. &c. It is at present a fair, neat, rich, strong, well-built, and populous City, in a delightful Situation, and a Place of great Trade; the Inhabitants being wholly addicted to Business and Commerce. It's divided into the Old and New, or rather Upper and Lower, Towns, which are both fortified, and with *Thoru* and *Dantzick* is a Repository for the Archives and Treasure of *Polish Prussia*. Its Streets are broad and strait, and the Fortifications very regular. Its principal Commerce is in Sturgeon, Butter, Cheese, Mead, and Corn. The Catholic & the Lutheran are the 2 Religions of the Place. 'Tis situate in a champaign Level, like *Holland*, and is as fruitful and populous as any Part of that Province, *Amsterdam* excepted. The Boors in the Neighbourhood have as good Houses and Apparel almost as the Noblemen in *Courland*; so that a Boor is hardly to be distinguished by his Habit from a Burgher.

ELBINGRODT, or *Elbigerode*, in the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, *Brunswick*, about 18 m. S. W. of *Andreasberg*, 26 fr. *Goslar*, and near 60 S. E. fr. *Hanover*, though a small Town, deserves Mention for the sake of its Bailiff, who in *December*, 1744, arrested the French General M. *Belleisle* & his Brother, with their Retinue, travelling thro' this Domain of the Elector, without due Passports, in their Way, as pretended, from *Cassel* to *Berlin*. And they were brought over to *London*. N. B. *Moll* sets down another Town of this Name in the same Road, 4 m. S. W. of *Blankenburg*, and 5 or 6 m. to S. E. of *Goslar*, now belonging also to the *Hanover* Family.

ELBURG, in the Quarter of *Arnheim*, *Gelderland*, stands on the *Zuyder-Sea*, 10 m. fr. *Harderwyk* to N. E. and 30 fr. *Arnheim* N. It's an antient Town, and was walled in 1400, and was also one of the Hans Towns. 'Tis of a square Figure, has 3 Gates, and a small River runs thro' it, and falls into a Creek of the *Zuyder-Sea*, making there the Port of the Town. Over this River are 5 Stone Bridges, in one of which they keep the Fish-market.

ELCATIF, or *El Katif*, in the Kingdom of *Oman*, in the Inland of *Arabia Felix*, is seated at the Bottom of a small Bay on the W. Shore of the *Persic* Gulph, and gives Name to a large Principality now belonging to the *Turk*, and is a Place of Trade. 'Twas the Country of *Ptolemy's Leaitæ*. It stands on the S. of the Isle of *Chader*, from which 'tis parted by a Channel form'd by the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates*, a little above the Mouth of those 2 Rivers. The City is fenced with a Wall with 4 Gates, and surrounded with a Ditch. The Sea at High-water comes up to the Foot of the Walls, but at Low-water leaves a great Space of Ground uncover'd. It's about 6 Days Journey from *Bofrah*, 4 from *Cademab*, and a whole Month from *Oman*, E. lon. 49. lat. 25. The Gulf or Channel (in which is a rich Pearl-Fishery) was not unknown to the Antients by the Name of *Sinus Gerraicus*, or Gulph of *Gerra*, out of whose Ruins this *El Katif* arose. Some at present call it also the Bay of *Balsora*, on Account of its Vicinity to that City, which is more known to Travellers, especially Merchants.

ELCOMB, *Wilts*, to the S. E. of *Wotton-Basset*.

ELEPHANT River. See HOTTENTOTS (The Country of the).

ELEPHANTINE Island, over against *Siena*, in *Upper Egypt*, is about 1 m. long, and a qr. m. broad on the S. and ending in a Point on the N. It had a small City, and is supposed to have had its Name on Account of the Elephants found on it. The Romans terminated their Empire here, and so do the Egyptians their Navigation on the Nile. This small Territory is pleasant and fruitful tho' hot, and the Trees and Vines cover'd with Leaves all the Year round. Most Geographers have placed it over-against *Asna*; and Mr. *Pococke* only places both it and *Siena* higher up that River. This Island is allow'd the last Place belonging to *Egypt* on this Side.

ELEPHANTO Island, to the S. E. of *Bombay*, nearer the main Land than *Butcher's* Island, is about 10 m. round, and is suppos'd to have taken Name from the Figure of an

Elephant there, carv'd out of a great black Stone, with a young one on its Back; not far from which stands that of a Horse. In the Middle of the Island is a pretty high Mountain, with a Pagod on the Top, hew'd out of solid Rock, supported by 42 large *Corinthian* Pillars curiously carved. Here are Figures of Giants in several Postures, one in particular sitting on his Legs, with 4 Heads join'd, and their Faces looking from each other: But these Figures are much defaced by the *Portuguese*, Masters of the Island. The *English* farm it of them to breed and feed Cattle for *Bombay*. Here are 2 Trees in which the Toddy-bird takes Sanctuary, viz. the Toddy-tree, so call'd from thence, and the Brabb-tree. On both these Birds build Nests, and hang them to the Boughs by such slender Threads, that the Squirrels can't get at them. The Brabb-tree is much like the Cocoa, with a Tuft on the Top of it, which boil'd eats like a Collyflower. The fruit of it is less than that of the Cocoa, but the Wine made of it is better.

ELEUSIS, in antient *Attica*, was a Port-City of greatest Note next to *Athens*, and situate 13 m. S. E. from it, on the same Gulph, near the Coasts of *Megara*, on which Account it had been once so strongly fortified as to be reckon'd impregnable. 'Tis said to have been built by one *Eleusius*, who having entertain'd *Ceres* there when she went in Search of her Daughter, she taught him Agriculture as an Acknowledgment for his Hospitality. Hence that Goddess is sometimes by the Poets call'd *Eleusiana*. Her stately Temple, & the Celebration of her Mysteries here, made this City much resorted to. But it has been so often pillag'd by Pyrates, that it's now reduced to a poor Village, & very poorly inhabited, called *Lepfina*, or *Lephfina*. The Ruins of the Temple, however, still invite Travellers to visit it, where they find visible Marks of a most superb Structure, all of very fine white Marble, adorn'd with excellent Carvings and Statues.

ELEUTHERA, call'd also *Saorus* and *Aorus*, was an Inland City of *Crete*, and in the Roman Times a Place of great Strength well peopled. 'Tis asserted by *Dio* that the Walls, or at least a strong Tower of this City, after a continued Operation for several Nights, were thrown down by the Force of Vinegar. That this may not be pronounced utterly incredible, suffer me to add, that *Pliny* also mentions one extraordinary Quality of Vinegar, viz. its being able break Rocks and Stones, after that Fire had been apply'd to them, and found ineffectual: And *Appian* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, as well as *Livy*, attest such Fact of *Hannibal* on the Alps, viz. All the Trees thereabouts being cut down, & piled round the Rock he design'd to cut his Way thro', were then set on Fire; and the Wind fortunately blowing hard, so fierce a Flame broke out, that the Rock glowed like the very Coals with which it was surrounded. Then caused he a great Quantity of Vinegar to be poured on the Rock, which piercing into the Veins of it, that were now crack'd by the intense Heat, calcined and softened it, so that they the more easily, tho' yet with immense Labour, open'd a free Passage for the Men, Baggage, Elephants, &c. thro' the Rock, which before terminated in a Precipice above 1000 f. deep. --- How *Hannibal* procured a sufficient Quantity of Vinegar here for the Experiment they tell us not.

ELEUTHERA, one of the *Bahama* Islands, on which, after the going over of Governor *Rogers*, about 60 Families settled under the Deputy Governor *Holmes*, about 30 Years ago, who erected a small Fort, and raised a Company of Militia for their Defence.

ELEUTHERUS River, mention'd in the *Maccabees*, is by *Shaw* set down as the Boundary of *Syria* and *Phœnice*: Concerning which River, says Dr. *Wells*, I need only take Notice of Mr. *Maundrel's* Remark. 'Having quitted (says he) 'our selves of these Antiquities, (namely lying within one Hour of *Tortosa*) formerly call'd *Othofia*, from whence the modern Name is made (and a little Southward of *Aradus*, and about a Quarter of a Mile off the Sea) 'we entered into a 'spacious Plain, extending to a vast Breadth between the 'Sea and the Mountains, and in Length reaching almost as 'far as *Tripoli*. The People of the Country call it *Junia*, 'i. e. the Plain, which Name they give it by way of Eminence, upon Account of its vast Extent. We were full '7 Hours (says my Author) in passing it; and found it all 'along exceeding fruitful, by reason of the many Rivers, 'and the great Plenty of Waters, which it enjoys. Of 'these Rivers the first is about six Hours before you come 'to *Tripoli*. It has a Stone-Bridge over it, of three large 'Arches, and is the biggest Stream in the whole Plain. 'For which Reason it goes by the Name of *Nabor il Kibber*, 'or the great River. About Half an Hour farther, you 'come to another River, call'd *Nabor Alresh*, or the Lesser River.

River. In three Quarters of an Hour more you pass a 3d River, call'd *Nabor Achar*, having an handsome Stone-bridge, of one very large Arch, laid over it. Two good Hours more bring you to a 4th River, called -----, or the *cold Waters*, with a Bridge of 3 Arches over it. From hence you have two good Hours more to *Tripoli*. I took (says Mr. *Maundrel*) the more exact Account of all these Streams, to the Intent that I might give some Light for the better deciding that Difference, which is found in Geographers about the Place of the River *Eleutherus*. The Moderns, all with one Consent, give that Name to a River between *Tyre* and *Sidon*, called by the *Turks* *Casmeer*. But this contradicts the universal Testimony of the Antients, who place *Eleutherus* more Northward. *Strabo* will have it somewhere between *Orthosia* and *Tripolis*, as a Boundary dividing *Syria* from *Phœnicia*. *Pliny* places it near *Orthosia*, emptying itself into the Sea over against *Arædus*. The Writer of the *Maccabees* lays it in the Land of *Hamath*; which Country, wherever it were, was certainly without the Borders of *Israel*, as appears from the same Author. To this *Josephus* agrees, placing *Eleutherus* to the N. of *Sidon*, as may be collected from him, (*Jewish Antiq. B. 14. Chap. 7, 8.*) where speaking of *Mark Anthony's* Donation to *Cleopatra*, he reports, how that extravagant Gallant gave her all the Cities between *Eleutherus* and *Egypt*, except *Tyre* and *Sidon*. *Ptolemy* (as cited by *Terranius*) places it yet more N. between *Orthosia* and *Balanea*. From all which it is evident, that this cannot be the true antient *Eleutherus*, which the Moderns assign for it. But that Name is rather to be ascribed to one of these Rivers, crossing the Plain of *Junia*; or else (if *Pliny's* Authority may be relied upon) to that River, now dry, which I mention'd a little on this Side of *Tortosa*, and which has its Mouth almost opposite to *Arædus*. Thus Mr. *Maundrel*; and as to the Mention he refers to of a River on this Side *Tortosa* now dry, it occurs some Pages before, where he writes thus: In about a Quarter of an Hour we came (from *Tortosa*) to a River or rather Channel of a River, for it was now almost dry: Though questionless here must have been antiently no inconsiderable Stream; as we might infer both from the Largeness of the Channel, and the Fragments of a Stone-Bridge, formerly laid over it.

ELFELD, in the Electorate of *Mentz*, *Germany*, 5 m. W. from *Mentz*, is a strong fortified Town on the N. Side of the *Rhine*, adorn'd with a fair Church and high Steeple. 'Tis the chief Town of the *Rhigaw*, wherein also stands *Erbach*, a stately Monastery, in which lie buried many of the Counts of *Nassau*; and *Rodesheim*, a Place noted for the Growth of the best Wines in these Parts.

ELFORD, in *Staffordshire*, on the *Tame*, N. of *Tamworth*, 1 m. from *Comerford*, and 3 from *Lichfield*. Here is a Tumulus, supposed *Roman*.

ELGEMUHA, in the Province of *Hascora*, *Africk*, was built on the Top of a craggy high Rock by the lower Class of the Inhabitants of *Isadagas*, who, being greatly oppress'd by the Nobles, begg'd Leave of the King of *Fex* to remove to this Place. They built at first only a Village; but 'tis since increas'd to a pretty Town, containing about 500 Families, partly employ'd in making Bucklers of the *Buffaloes* Skins, which are kill'd in great Numbers in *Biledulgerid* and *Numidia*. The rest cultivate the Land hereabout, which are covered with Vines, Olives, &c. Near it is a Mountain, in which is a good Iron Mine, the Metal of which is fabricated into Bars, and sold all over the Province.

ELGIN Shire, in *Scotland*, comprehends 1 Part of *Murray*, as the Shire of *Nairn* does the other; and the S. Side is call'd the Braes of *Murray*, as the S. E. is *Strath*, or Valley of *Spey*, which River bounds it E. and W. with the Shire of *Nairn* and Part of *Loquhaber*. It has *Aberdeenshire* and *Badenoch* S. and *Invernesshire* N. from which it is parted by the *Frith* and the River *Nefs*. *Templeman*, who distinguishes not *Elginshire* from *Murray* and *Nairn*, makes the 2 latter 57 m. long, 26 broad, with an Area of 825 square m. This Shire of *Elgin* lies on the E. Side of the *Findern*, betwixt that and *Spey*, and is computed to be 24 m. long and 21 broad. The Air is wholesome, and Winter mild. The S. Side is mountainous, but abounds with Pasture, as the Low Country does with Corn, which is soon ripe. Here are several great Woods of Fir-trees, &c. 10 m. long, with several large ones of Oaks. See *MURRAY*. The Capital is

ELGIN, 4 m. from *Murray-frith*, 37 E. of *Inverness*, 104 from *Edinburgh*, 390 from *London*, W. lon. 2. 52. lat. 57. 43. is a Royal Burgh, situate in a pleasant Plain, and fruitful tho' sandy Soil, and is washed on E. and N. by the River *Loffie*, over which it has a Bridge. 'Twas a Bishop's

Sec, and had a Cathedral, which appears by its Walls and Ruins to have scarce had an Equal in the Kingdom for its Workmanship, Extent, and Grandeur. The Bishop usually resided, near 1 m. off, at *Spynie-Castle*, a noble Seat with fine Gardens and Woods, near a Lake which abounds with all Sorts of Water-fowl, particularly Swans, that feed upon an Herb in the Lake that has a strait Stalk with a Cluster of Seed on the Top, but no Flowers, and never appears above Water. *Camden* calls it *Olorina*, and says it grows here in Plenty. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Ailbury* in *England*, a Branch of that of *Bruce* in *Scotland*. The Sheriff keeps his Court here, and it has a Weekly Market, and is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes. The ruinous Castle in its Neighbourhood was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. A late Writer calls it the *Richmond* of *Scotland*, and says that a Part of the Cathedral left entire, call'd the *Prentices Isle*, even surpasses *Westminster-Abbey* in Architecture. The *Highland Gentry* come to live here every Winter, when they form an agreeable Assembly. And in this Part of the Country are some Commoners of the best Estates in *Scotland*, it being rich from hence all the Way almost to *Strathmairn*.

ELHAM, in *Kent*, 9 m. S. of *Canterbury*, 6 N. W. of *Dover*, and 62 from *London*, E. lon. 1. 12. lat. 51. 10. stands on the lesser *Stour*, between *Wye* and *Hythe*. It is a Market Town; the said Market being Mondays. Fairs the Monday before *Easter*, *Easter-Monday*, *Whit-Monday*, and *Oct. 9*.

ELHAMA, in the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, *Barbary*, is an antient Town built by the *Romans*, stands about 5 leag. from *Capes*, and is surrounded by a stout Wall of square Stones; but the Territory and People are now so poor, that Piracy and Robbing is their main Living.

ELIM, as mention'd in *Exodus* xv. was one of the Encampments of the *Israelites*, where they found 12 Fountains of Water, and 70 Palm-trees. This seems to have been esteem'd a very pleasant and fruitful Place, in comparison of the desert and barren Places about it: Infomuch that some Learned Men are of Opinion this is the Place particularly taken Notice of by *Agatharchides Gnidius* in his Treatise concerning the *Red-Sea*, and by *Diodorus* lib. 3. and by *Strabo* lib. 16. *Thevenot* tells us, these 12 Wells are now shewn to Travellers in or near a Garden of the Monks of *Tor*, which is a small Place, but has a good Harbour for Ships, lying on the *Red Sea*. But as this Writer (as Dr. *Wells* observes) plainly confounds the Wells of *Elim* with the Waters of *Marah*, so it seems probable, from comparing the Sacred History and his Travels, that *Elim* lay to the W. or N. W. of *Tor*, and that rather the Encampment of the *Israelites* by the *Red Sea*, *Numb. xxxiii. 10.* was near *Tor*. Dr. *Shaw* tells us that this *Elim* mention'd *Exod. xv. 27. Num. xxxiii. 9.* lies upon the N. Skirts of the Desert of *Sin*, 2 leag. from *Tor*, and near 30 from *Corondel*. I saw no more, says he, than 9 of the 12 Wells, the other 3 being filled up by those Drifts of Sand which are common in *Arabia*. Yet this Loss is amply made up by the great Increase of the *Palm-Trees*, the 70 having propagated themselves to more than 2000. Under the Shade of these Trees is the [*Hammam Mousa*] Bath of *Moses*, which the Inhabitants of *Tor* have in extraordinary Esteem and Veneration, acquainting us, that here it was that *Moses* himself and his particular Household was encamp'd.

ELING, Great and Little, in *Middlesex*, between *Brentford* and the Road to *Oxford*, 1 m. from *Brentford* and *Acton*, 6 from *London*, is as pleasant a Village as any in the County, with a pretty Church, and a musical Ring of Bells. The Parish is adorn'd with many Gentlemens Seats; the noblest of which is *Gunnalbury-House*, Mr. *Furness's*. It stands on an Eminence between the 2 great W. Roads, with a great Descent towards *Brentford* Road. There's a remarkable large Hall with a Row of Columns on each Side, from whence there's an Ascent by a noble Flight of Stairs to a Salon and other Rooms, which are adorn'd with the finest Tapestry Hangings and Paintings, and a noble Collection of capital Pictures. Hence is an Entrance to a Portico on the back Front, which is supported by Columns; from whence is a Prospect to *London*, *Surrey*, and both Banks of the *Thames* for several Miles.

ELIS, a Kingdom of antient *Greece*, was, 'tis reasonably suppos'd, at first peopled by the Descendants of *Elishab* Son of *Javan*, and Grandson of *Japhet*, *Gen. x. 2.* and 4: if not by *Elishab* himself, from whom this Territory at least, if not the whole Peninsula, was called *Elis*, and *Hellas* in the *Chaldean*, and *Elishab* by *Ezekiel* (xxvii. 7.), where he celebrates its fine Purple. True it is he here speaks of *Isles*, and not of a Continent; but that Word in Scripture Language

guage doth not strictly imply an Island, but the Maritime Countries, especially about the *Mediterranean*; and we have the Testimony of several antient Authors that the Coasts of *Elis*, and quite up to the *Corinthian Bay*, were famous for a Shell-fish, which they used in such Dishes, and in which they exceeded all Nations except *Egypt*. According therefore to this Supposition, which is far from improbable, that this Country was peopled by that Patriarch, or some of his immediate Descendants, it was not without good Reason that the Inhabitants of this Country and of *Arcadia* boasted themselves to be *Aborigines* of *Peloponnesus*, whereas the others were looked upon as Interlopers, which came from more remote Parts to settle there, and by Degrees elbowed them out of the greatest Part of that Peninsula. *Elis* was situate on the W. Side of *Peloponnesus*, having the *Ionian Sea* on that Side, *Arcadia* E. *Achaia* N. and the Bay of *Cyparissos*, or *Chalonites*, now *Capo di Tornese*, with *Messenia* S. Its Extent from E. to W. was at the widest about 48 m. that is from 22. 10. to almost 23. E. lon. and from N. to S. about 60 m. or from 27. 20. to 28. 20. N. lat. Its chief Cities are *Elis*, *Olympia*, and *Pisa*.

ELIS City was situate on the River *Peneus*, and almost in the Heart of the Kingdom, and the Metropolis of it. It was famous among many other Things for a large spacious Place called the *Xystos*, where the Candidates for the *Olympic Games* were obliged to initiate themselves for some Time by Diet, Exercise, and other such Preparatives; before they were admitted to appear on the *Olympic Plains*. In this Place their Senate did likewise use to assemble, and the Candidates for all Dignities and Employments came to give Proofs of their Abilities and Merit. In this City was likewise a Temple dedicated to *Fortune*, with the Statue of that blind Goddess of surprising Bigness, made of Wood and covered all over with Gold, except the Face, Hands, and Feet. They had likewise several others, dedicated to *Diana*, *Minerva*, *Jupiter*, and *Bacchus*. This last Deity was held in the greatest Veneration, and the *Elians* pretended that he appeared to them on the Day in which his Feast was celebrated. This Day they called *Thya*. The Chapel where they celebrated it was about 1 m. from the City. Thither the Priests repaired on the Night before with 3 empty Flasks, which they left there; shut up the Temple, and sealed the Locks of it, every By-stander being permitted to clap his own Seal to them; and on the Morrow they returned thither, accompanied with *Eleans* and Strangers, and having first shewed them that the Gates were safe and just as they had left them, they opened them and went in, and found the Flasks filled with Wine.--- Three Flasks? Surely this *Bacchus* must be but a stingy God, and not half so honest a Fellow as has been said of him. Why not 3 Casks as well, that his Votaries might have every one carous'd lustily to his Praise? No, Casks were not to be so easily convey'd in, by the Jugglers, as Flasks. — *Elis* had a Citadel, in which was a Temple of *Minerva*, on the Helmet of which Goddess was carved a Cock, because he is supposed the most courageous of all winged Creatures. Here was also the Palace of *Augeas*, one of their Kings, and the famous Stables, the Cleansing of which proved a Task fit only for the Great *Hercules*. It is said to have held 3000 Oxen, and to have been 30 Years without cleaning; so that when *Hercules* undertook to do it in one Day, on Condition he gave him his Daughter in Marriage, he only turned the River *Alpheus*, (or *Pineus*, according to some) into it, which carried off all the Filth in the Time prefixed. The Truth of the Story, if we may believe *Pausanias*, was, that *Augeas* kept such large Quantities of Oxen and Sheep, that they had quite covered the Earth with their Dung, so that it was become incapable of producing either Grass or Corn. *Hercules* being hired to clear the Grounds of it, performed the Task by turning the River over them.

ELISHAH's Plantation, &c. See *ELIS* Kingdom.

ELIZABETH, in *Essex* County, in *New Jersey*, is the most considerable Town in the Province, lying 3 m. within a Creek opposite to the W. of *Staten-Island*, and having above 250 Families, with 40,000 Acres of Plantation. Here the *English* first settled, and it has thrived most, being the Seat of the Government of the 2 Provinces, and of the Courts and Assemblies.

ELIZABETH City and County, in *Virginia*, is the least in that Province, containing but 29000 Acres of Land, and one Parish. It lies next *Warwick* County. The City, tho' never very great, is less now than when first built; for it had several good Houses of Brick and Stone, and a Fort raised in the *Dutch War*; all which are in Ruins already.

ELIZABETH Island, on the Coast of *New-England*, W.

lon. 70. lat. 41. has *Cape Cod* on N. the Island of *Nantucket* E. and that of *Martha's Vineyard* W. subject to *Great Britain*. The Inhabitants are chiefly employ'd in Fishery, particularly of Whales.

ELIZABETH (Queen)'s Island lies in the Streight of *Magellan*. Capt. *Clipperton*, in 1719, touching here found it dry, and generally speaking barren, except as to Herbs fit for Sallads, of which they found good Plenty that were of infinite Service against the Scurvy. They met also here abundance of Wild-fowl and Shell-fish.

ELLASAR, of which *Arioch* is mentioned in *Gen. xiv. 1.* as King, seems probably enough to be that Country in *Arabia* whose Inhabitants are by *Ptolemy* called *Elasari*.

ELLEN, in *Aberdeenshire*, *Scotland*, 11 m. from *Aberdeen*, on the River *Ythan*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 8 Parishes.

ELLENHALL, in *Staffordshire*, stands near *Eccleshall*.

ELLENERA, in *Estremadura*, *Spain*, 170 m. S. fr. *Madrid*, and 54 N. E. fr. *Seville*, W. lon. 5. 40. lat. 38. 20. is now an inconsiderable City, tho' walled, seated at the Foot of the Mountains called *Sierra Morena*, and contains about 1600 Houses, 2 Parishes, 3 Monasteries, 4 Nunneries.

ELLESDON, in *Northumberland*, 25 m. N. W. of *Newcastle*, 291 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 45. lat. 52. 22. An imperfect Altar was dug up here some Time ago, with the Bones of Beasts, burnt Ashes, and broken Urns. It's a Market-Town, but the Day, as well as that of its Fair, is uncertain.

ELLESMERE, in *Salop*, 10 m. W. of *Shrewsbury*, 144 from *London*, W. lon. 2. 55. lat. 52. 53. has its Name from a great Lake or Mere, noted for good Fish. Market Tuesday. Fairs *Whit-Tuesday*, Aug. 15. Nov. 11.

ELLISLEY, or *Elfley*, in *Cambridgeshire*, near *St. Neots*, in the Road from *Cambridge*.

ELLOPIA, an Inland City of *Eubœa*, according to *Strabo*, stood at the Foot of Mount *Telebrium*, and was so called from *Ellops* its Founder.

ELMEDIN, or *Alendine*, in the Province of *Hascora*, *Africa*, is a large and populous City about 1 leag. fr. *Almedina*, in a fertile Bottom surrounded with Hills, and hath about 1000 Houses, most of whose Inhabitants live well and at Ease.

ELMEDON, in *Warwickshire*, stands between *Solihull* and *Colehill*.

ELMHAM-NORTH, in *Norfolk*, on the W. Side of *Ropeham*, and N. Side of the *Hier*, tho' a small Village now, was once a very considerable Place, and was once the See of a Bishop jointly with *Dunwich*, before it was removed to *Thetford*, and thence to *Norwich*. Here was formerly a Castle on a Hill, from which there was a Passage under-ground to the Altar of the Church.

ELMHURST, in *Staffordshire*, near *Litchfield*, where Dr. Plot says is an Eccho, which returns a Hum, or Clap with the Hand, if the Weather be calm, 10 or 12 Times; yet so thick and close that it admits of nothing articulate but a Monosyllable.

ELMLEY-CASTLE and *ELMLEY-LOVEL*, in *Worcestershire*, stands the one on *Breedon-Hills*, the other between them and *Evesham*.

ELMORE, in *Glostershire*, on the *Severn*, 3 m. S. W. of *Gloster*, is so called from the Plenty of *Eels* taken in the Moors of this Parish, which is 6 m. in compass.

ELMSTREE, in *Gloucestershire*, near *Tetbury*.

ELNBOGEN (by the *Bohemians* call'd *LOKET*), in *Bohemia*, 24 m. N. W. of *Egra*, and 72 W. of *Prague*, near the Borders of *Mishia*, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 50. 20. is the Capital of its Circle, and a well fortified Town, which opens a Passage into *Saxony*, and is therefore call'd the *Bohemian Key to the German Empire*. It lies on the River *Eger*, in Form of an *Elbow*, from whence it has its Name. It has a Citadel on a steep Rock, surrounded by the River & by Hills. The Ditch, which is filled by the River, is so deep, that there's no Entrance to it but by one Gate. The Circle of this Name is look'd on rather as a Dismemberment from *Germany*, and an Appendage to it, than properly Part of *Bohemia*. 'Tis bounded on N. by *Voigtland*, E. by the Circle of *Satz*, S. by that of *Pilsen*, and W. by *Bavaria* and *Franconia*. 'Tis water'd by the *Eger*, *Zavota*, *Tepla*, and *Weteritz*, that run through it. The Inhabitants speak the *German Language*.

ELNBOROUGH, in *Cumberland*, at the Mouth of the *Eln*, was antiently a *Roman Garrison*; and several Altars, Statues, &c. have been dug up here.

ELNE, antiently *Eliberis* and *Eliberi*, in the Province of *Roussillon*, belonging now to *France*, E. lon. 2. 50. lat.

42. 45. stands on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the *Tee*, 2 leag. from *Perpignan* to S. and 1 from the *Mediterranean*. It was formerly a Bishop's See, which was removed to *Perpignan* in 1604. A little below this City are still to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, where *Conslans*, Son of the Emperor *Constantine*, was slain during the Commotions rais'd by the Tyrant *Magentius*. *Elne* was formerly a pretty Town, but now in Ruins, and but some Parts of the Wall here and there remaining; so that here are but about 220 Houses, and 870 Inhabitants.

ELCEA, *Elæa*, or *Elea*, in *Æolis*, bordered upon *Great Mysia*, about 20 m. from *Pergamus*, and stood on the *Ægean* Sea, near the Mouth of the *Caicus*, over-against *Metelina*, and had a convenient Harbour. It was divided from *Lesbos* by an Arm of the Sea, called the Gulf of *Elæa*. It is now but a Village, called *Alca*. It was the Birth-place of the Philosopher *Zeno*. E. lon. 27. 23. lat. 39. 5.

ELORA, in *Balaguete*, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, is by *Thevenot* placed 3 leag. from *Bombay* (tho' by others but 5 m.), thro' a Road cut out of a rocky Mountain with a Wall on each Side, to hinder the Fall of Waggon, &c. At the Top of this Passage, he says, is a spacious Plain of 5 or 6 m. diversify'd with Towns, Villages, Gardens, Woods, and arable Land, many lofty Tombs, and the stateliest Pagods in the *Indies*, to which the Gentiles come to pay their Devotions. According to his Description of it (to which for Brevity's sake we must refer for fuller Satisfaction), it is as remarkable a Place as *Persepolis* for Temples, Mosques, Chapels, Pillars, Stair-cases, Statues, Figures of Giants, &c. all cut out of Rocks. In one Part he came to a Mosque, in a large Court, with many Lamps burning in it, and old Men to look after the Tombs. In another Part for 2 leag. along the Rock, he saw vast Numbers of Temples dedicated to Heathen Saints, and look'd after by Santo's with long Hair, who were all naked except their Privities, and besprinkled with Ashes. The Pagans think these wonderful Works those of Giants.

ELOTH. See ELATH.

ELPHIN, in *Roscommon* County, in *Connaught* Province, *Ireland*, 5 m. from *Tulsk*, 10 from *Boyle*, tho' the See of a Bishop, is not otherwise of any Note.

ELSING, in *Norfolk*, to the N. E. of *Dereham*.

ELSINGBURG, or *Helsingburg*, in *Schonen*, *Gothland*, *Sweden*, stands on the Shore of the Sound, 12 m. from *Landskroon* to N. 7 E. from *Elfsneur*, and over-against *Croonenburg* in *Zealand*, E. lon. 13. 6. lat. 56. It was formerly fortify'd, but is now dismantled. Here are 2 annual Fairs, wherein great Quantities of Merchandize are vended. There's still an old Castle, with a high square Tower, which is a Direction to Sailors. See the following Article ELSE-NEUR.

ELSENEUR, *Helseneur*, *Helsingor*, or *Helsinghor*, in *Seeland*, *Denmark*, is so named as it were *Hals en Oor*, i. e. *Neck and Ear*, as being at first only a Watch-tower, built on the Neck or Streight of the Sea called the Sound, or *Ore Sundt*. 'Tis also probable the Castle of *Elfsingburg*, on the opposite Shore, derives its Name from the same Origin. Between these 2 Forts pass all Vessels trading in the *Baltick*; so that this Streight, next to that of *Gibraltar*, may be esteem'd the most frequented of any in *Europe*. *Elfsneur* is about 20 m. from *Copenkagen* to N.; E. lon. 13. lat. 56. and is defended by the neighbouring impregnable Castle of *Croonenburg*, which commands the Side of the Sound, as *Elfsingburg* does the other. 'Twas built by *Frederick II.* of *Free-stone* brought from *Gothland*. Every Ship that passes this Streight must strike Sail at *Croonenburg*, and come to Town to compound for the Custom, under Penalty of forfeiting the Vessel and Cargo. *Elfsneur* was surrounded with Walls in the Reign of *Christian IV.* and peopled not only with *Danes*, but also with Citizens from several Nations.

ELSTED, in *Surry*, on the W. Side of *Godalming*, between the River *Wey* and a Brook that falls into it.

ELSTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Road from *Bingham* to *Newark*.

ELSTOW, in *Bedfordshire*, to the S. of *Bedford*, has a Fair *May 2*.

ELSTREE, in *Hertfordshire*, stands on an Eminence 1 m. from *Stanmore*, and in the Road from *Watford* to *High Barnet*, and between *Totteridge* and *Aldenham*.

ELTHAM, in *Kent*, 7 m. from *London*, in the Road to *Maidstone*, and in the mid-way between *Bromley* and the *Thames*. A Palace was built here by *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, and bestowed upon *Eleanor* Wife of *K. Edw. I.* King *Edward II.* resided here constantly, and his Son being born here was called *John of Eltham*. The Palace was

much enlarged by his Successors, who, when the Court was kept at *Greenwich*, often retired hither. And here were made those called the Statutes of *Eltham*, by which the King's House is still governed. The Princess, afterwards Queen, *Elizabeth*, was often brought hither by her Nurses for better Air; and it gives Title of Earl to the Prince of *Wales*. Few or no Traces are now seen of the Palace. Nevertheless 'tis a pleasant Place.

ELTON, in *Huntingdonshire*, with its Hall, Mill, and Park, are on the N. E. Side of the *Nen*, near *Fotheringhay-Castle*.

ELTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, on the E. Side of *Bingham*.

ELTZEN, in the Bishopric of *Hildesheim*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, *Germany*, situate on the River *Leina*, on the Borders of the Duchy of *Calenburg*, 5 m. N. W. of *Hildesheim*, 17 S. of *Hanover*, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 52. 15. 'Twas once called *Aulica*.

ELVAS, in the Province of *Alentejo*, *Portugal*, is the 3d City and Bishopric in the said Province, and situate on the River *Guadiana*, on an Eminence strong by Nature, 6 m. from the Frontiers of *Spanish Estremadura* where the River *Coa* divides it from *Portugal*, 14 m. W. of *Badajoz*, 22 E. of *Estremos*, about 120 to E. of *Lisbon*, about 17 from the *Spanish* Frontiers, and about 10 from the River *Tajo*, W. lon. 6. 20. lat. 38. 45. Its antient Name was *Helva*, being an antient City built by the *Helvi*, who came from *Gaul*. It was considerable under the *Romans*. However, as it underwent the common Ruin under the *Moors*, it did not recover its pristine Grandeur till King *Emanuel* erected it into a City in 1513, and surrounded it with stately Walls and Towers, and added to it some very noble Structures. It was afterwards made a Bishopric by King *Sebastian*, 1570, with a Revenue of about 10,000 *Crusados*, or 1400 *l.* It was dismember'd from the A-bprie. of *Ebor'a*, but is under its Jurisdiction. It hath 5 Dignitaries, 10 Canons, 12 Minors, and 12 beneficed Priests. The City has a double Wall, with many Towers, a strong Castle, with Prospect of a noble and pleasant Plain; for the Country about it is very fertile, producing Oil in great abundance. The Streets & Houses are neat and wealthy, the Inhabitants numerous, amounting to about 2500, and trade especially in the Wool-len Manufacture. Here are 4 Parishes, one of them the Cathedral, 3 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, 13 Chapels, 2 Hospitals, 1 House of Mercy. Near is a noble Aqueduct above 10 m. long, and of great Height; especially in some Places where the Ground runs low, it having there 4 Arches one over another for a great Way together. This City may now be look'd on as the strongest Fortrefs in *Portugal*; for since 1667, it hath been so strongly fortified as to be thought almost impregnable. It hath 7 whole Bastions, besides Demi-bastions, most of them with Half-moons Ravelling, secured with Lunettes and Counterguards, because the Place is built on a Rock, and the Ditch not above 4 or 5 f. deep. On one Side of it is the Fort call'd *St. Lucy*, seated on the highest Ground of all, and serving as a Citadel to the Town. This was call'd the *old Fort*, but is since fortified with 4 handsome Bastions. A small Distance from this, on an Eminence, is a 2d Fort or Redoubt, with a Counterguard, which commands another Part of the City.

ELWANG, a Town in the County of *Ottingen*, in *Sua-bia*, *Germany*, 37 m. N. of *Ulm*, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 49.

ELY, in *Cambridgeshire*, 12 m. fr. *Cambridge*, 69 fr. *London*, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 52. 24. is an antient City, Chief of the Fenny Country call'd the Isle of *Ely*, being surrounded by the *Ouse* and other Streams, is therefore unhealthy, tho' it stands on a rising Ground. *K. Henry I.* in 1109. made it an Episcopal See, whose Bishops were Counts Palatine thro' the Isle of *Ely*, till *Henry VIII.* Their Cathedral and Palace are its chief Ornaments. The former has a stately Cupola, which is seen at vast Distance, but seems to totter with every Blast of Wind. The Church is 400 f. long, has a Tower at the W. End about 200 high, and was in the Saxon Times a Monastery. 'Tis a large Town, but not populous, and has great Plenty of Provisions. *Leland* calls it *Anguilleria*; and its Name is supposed to be derived either from the vast Number of *Eels* here, or from the Saxon Word *Heluz*, i. e. *Willows*, which are the only Trees that thrive in this Part of the Country. This City, which in its Civil Government is subordinate to the Bishop, is the only one in *England* not represented in the House of Commons. It has a Free-School. The chief Street, which is on the E. Side of the Town, is full of Springs, where are Wells, bricked up Knee-high, at almost every hundred Yards, which generally overflow from one to another all the Way down Hill. This City is a County of itself, and has a Judge

Judge who determines all Causes civil and criminal within its Limits. It is so encompassed with Gardens, that all the Country round, even as far as *Cambridge* and *St. Ives*, especially the former, is supply'd with most Kinds of Garden-stuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vast Quantities of Strawberries. Market Saturday. Fair *October 18*. The Isle gives Title of Marquis to the Prince of *Wales*. There's a Level in it call'd *Haddenham*, containing 6500 Acres, which by the Neglect of preserving and clearing the Outlets into the Sea, were a few Years since all overflow'd; whereupon an Act of Parliament was obtained for the effectual Draining and Preservation of this Level; and it being Ground very rich must be inexpressibly beneficial to the Publick.

ELY, in *Fife-shire, Scotland*, 5 m. fr. *Leven*, with a safe good Harbour on the same Coast, is a little Town inhabited by Fishermen and Mariners. The Mole here was built of Stone, in 1620, so artificially that it might vie with the Buildings of the *Romans*; and it much resembles the *Cobb* at *Lyme*, tho' it doth not project so far into the Sea. It stands on the W. Side of the Mouth of the *Leven*.

ELYMA, a Sea-port City in the Country of the *Elymiotæ*, in *Macedonia*, as mention'd by *Pliny*.

ELYMAIS, or, as *Strabo* calls it *Elymatis*; was a Province of *Persia*, lying between the Rivers *Eulaus* and *Orontes*, and extending from the Confines of *Media* to the *Erythræan* Sea, or *Persian* Gulph. It was formerly divided into 3 great Districts, *Mejabatene*, *Gabene* or *Gabiene*, and *Carbiana*, and contain'd the following Cities; *Seleucia* or antiently *Soloce*, on the Banks of the *Hedypus* or *Hedynus*; *Sasirate*, at a small Distance from Mount *Casyrus*; *Badaca*, on the *Eulaus*; and *Elymais*, the Metropolis of the Province, famous for a rich Temple consecrated to *Diana*. We must not confound this City with that of *Persepolis*, call'd also by some *Elymais*; for the City we are here speaking of stood in the Province of *Elymais*, the other in that of *Persis*. The Temple was plunder'd by one of the *Parthian* Kings, who found in it 10000 Talents. In this Country was also a rich Temple of *Jupiter Belus*, which *Antiochus the Great* attempted to plunder, but lost his Life in the Attempt. The *Elymæans* were, as *Strabo* informs, a powerful People, inured to the Toils of War, skilful Bowmen, &c. and never subdued either by the *Syro-Macedonian* or *Parthian* Kings, but govern'd by their own Princes. He dates the Rise of this Kingdom from the Downfall of the *Persian* Monarchy. Their Kings are often spoken of by the Antients, but not one by Name. All we know of them is, they assisted *Antiochus the Great* in his Wars with *Rome*; but afterwards cut off both him and his Army in Defence of their Temple.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, feign'd by the Poets to be the happy Region for the everlasting Reception of happy Souls departed from their Bodies, after having passed the *Stygian* Lake, &c. However, there is in Truth a Spot of Ground in *Terra di Lavara, Naples, Italy*, so very delightful as to have given Occasion to the Antients to fix on it as the blissful Mansion of good Spirits, it having moreover been a famed Burying-place in the Times of the *Romans*. As to its more precise Situation see our Articles *AVERNUS* and *ACHERON*, as from the latter you proceed to the *Italian* ELYSIAN FIELDS, which indeed have been with as much Exaggeration cried up by the Antients as those have been cried down; but it must yet be own'd that the said Spot of Ground is vastly delightful, both on Account of its Situation and sweet Climate. It hath scarcely any thing like Winter. The Snow, if any falls on it, melts immediately upon the Ground; the Leaves fall not off the Trees till the new Buds drive them off; and the Ground produces Green-peas, &c. &c. at Christmas: But now, in general, the whole Spot is almost cover'd with Bushes, Briars, and Ruins of antient Monuments. *Barbot* has given this *Elysium* of *Italy* a Competitor in *Nigritia*, or *North-Guinea*. 'The Prospect of this Country, says that Author, is always pleasant, being perpetually green, and shaded; for as one Leaf falls another shoots out: And this perhaps might be the Reason why the Antients placed their *Elysian Fields* here; [But this Author nods and naps a little when he dreams that the Antients did place them here] and the more, continues he, for that the Sea along this Coast is calm and smooth during the Summer Season, and therefore they call it *Peaceable*; besides that the Shore is a very fine white Sand, on which the Ocean beats with a gentle Motion and little Noise. Yet we cannot but say, goes on our Author, that those Poets erred grossly in Judgment when they placed their *Elysian Fields* in this Country; for the Winter and prodigious Rains falling like an Inundation render it an Habitation

of Horror and Uneasiness. Besides, the Inhabitants are often afflicted with grievous Famines, occasioned some Years by the dreadful Swarms of Locusts, which, from Eastward, spread all over the Country in such prodigious Multitudes that they darken the very Air, passing over Head like mighty Clouds. They leave nothing that is green where-soever they come either on the Ground or Trees, and fly so swift from Place to Place, that whole Provinces are devoured in a very short Time. At other Times immense Swarms of small Birds, and of Ants and Pismires, do such Mischief to the Fields, that a Dearth ensues.---- A very pretty *Elysium* truly! But who are those Poets that, as *Barbot* would have it, placed *Elysium*, where reigns perpetual Spring, &c. here? *Homer* could never have it in View when he drew that his Description of *Elysium*, which may be read in our Article *ATLANTIC ISLANDS*.

EMANUEL Cape, or *Cabo Manoel*, on the Coast of *Nigritia*, is 5 leag. distant from Cape *Verde*, being a flat Hill cover'd all over with ever-green Trees, in such Order that they exactly represent the Form of an Amphitheatre [*rather of a Theatre*] on the S. Side. The *Portuguese* gave it this Name in Honour of *Emanuel*, 14th King of *Portugal*, Successor to King *John II.* who died in 1495. The Country about abounds in *Pintado* Hens, Partridges, Hares, Turtle-doves, Roe-bucks, Goats, and a Multitude of Horned Cattle. *Barbot*.

EMATHIA, a Name of *Macedonia*.

EMBAL, or *Emboul*, a Town of *Cajor* in *Guinea*, 10 leag. E. of *Macaya*, 13 from Cape *Verd*, where the King of *Cajor* has his Palace, which is separated from the other Habitations by great Pallisadoes, and long Rows of Trees. Before the Palace is a fine Square, where his Horses are exercised. No Person dares come near the Palace without Leave, because it is the Seraglio where the King keeps his Wives. The Peoples Houses are but wretched Huts.

EMBDEN, Capital of *East-Friesland*, in Latin *Amasia*, is situate on the N. Side of the *Ems*, on the *Dollert* Bay, 24 m. fr. *Groningen* to N. E. 55 fr. *Bremen* to S. W.; E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 53. 40. It is a rich, large, populous City and Port, an Imperial and Sovereign State, under the Protection of the *Dutch*, tho' the King of *Prussia* has seized the Port and adjacent Country. 'Tis fortified towards the Land by a double Ditch, regular Bulwarks, and Bastions, and on S. by a strong Wall and the River. The Island *Nessa*, which lies in the *Dollert* Bay, over-against this City, makes the Harbour as large and convenient as any on the *German* Coast. They've also artificial Canals, by which they can bring large Vessels into the Heart of the Town; and by opening their Sluices they can lay the Country under Water, and make the Town inaccessible. The Houses are generally neat and high, and the Town-hall very magnificent. They are very industrious, much addicted to Trade, zealous Assertors of their Liberties, and excellent Soldiers. They make good Provision for the Poor, and allow Freedom of Worship to all but Papists.

EMBRUN or AMBRUN, in Latin *Embródunum*, Capital of the Province of *Ambrunois* — (which lies on the S. of *Brianzonnois*, and on the Borders of *Provence*, from which the *Durance* parts it) — in *Dauphine*, is situate on a high Rock, which is almost inaccessible on the *Durance* Side, which runs at the Foot of it, [but that does not render the City much the stronger, because on the other Side of the River the Ground is higher than the Rock, and commands it], on the Confines of *Piedmont*, 45 m. S. E. of *Grenoble*, and 60 W. of *Turin*, E. lon. 6. 6. lat. 44. 35. The City, tho' pretty large, is very thin of People. The Archbishop's Palace is a fine Building. Here are but 5 Parishes and a College of Jesuits. This City was taken by the Father of the present King of *Sardinia* in 1692, but soon after abandoned by him.

EMBS, in the County of *Dietz*, in *Wetteraw, Germany*, is noted for its Baths, which some German Physicians prefer to those of *Wisbaden*, for the Gout, Cramps, Weakness in the Thighs, Legs, &c. The chief one was built by the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt* in 1583.

EMERITA AUGUSTA, Capital of the Province of *Lusitania* [now *Portugal*], in the *Roman* Times, situate upon the *Anas*, was built by a Body of superannuated Soldiers, to whom *Augustus* assigned a District in *Lusitania*; and hence this City took its Name. We find this Colony frequently mentioned in antient *Roman* Coins and Inscriptions. *Emerita* at first appertained to the *Turduli*, according to *Strabo*, tho' afterwards it was ranked among the Towns of the *Vettones*, as we learn from *Prudentius*.

EMERTINGEN. See *HOCKBERG*.

EMESA, *Emisa*, or *Emiffa*, was a City of Syria Proper, placed by most of the antient Geographers on the *Orontes*, between *Apamea* and *Laodicea Cabiosa*. The Emperor *Helio-gabalus* was a Native of it, as *Evagrius* informs; on which Account that mad Emperor took it into his Head to be made one of the Priests and principal Minister of its Temple. The Emperor *Constantius* built a famous Cathedral in it. It made a great Figure during the Reign of the *Seleucidae*, and became an early Episcopal See under that of *Antioch*. It was afterwards taken from the Mussulman Arabs by the *Crusaders*, in 1098, and retaken by *Saladin* about 100 Years after. The *Tartars* master'd it about 1258; and were afterwards driven out of it by the Mussulman *Mamelukes*; and these at length by the *Turks*. It is now called *Chebis*, and *Aman* or *Haman*. It is under the Begleberg of *Damascus*, who keeps a Deputy-Governor and a Garrison in it. Notwithstanding the various Changes it has undergone, and the frequent Damages it has sustain'd from Earthquakes, this City still makes a considerable Figure. 'Tis surrounded by good strong Walls, with 6 handsome Gates, and stately Towers, at proper Distances, and a good large Ditch. Its Castle, which appears to be *Roman*, stands on an Eminence, which commands the Town and adjacent Parts. Here are likewise some fine Churches, tho' the greater Part of them are now turned into Mosques. The Cathedral afore-mention'd is a spacious Structure, supported by 34 Marble Columns, adorn'd with Basso-Relievos, and *Greek* Inscriptions now defaced. The Christians are permitted to go and say their Prayers in it, who yet have some considerable ones of their own. Other public Buildings, *viz.* Kams, Bazars, Bezestans, Caravanferas, &c. are likewise very handsome and well built. The chief Commerce consists in Silk, and some fine Sorts of Needle-work of Silk mixed with Gold and Silver Thread. The Gardens about it, as well as the neighbouring Country, are exceeding fertile and delightful, abounding with Fruits of all Sorts, especially with Mulberry-Trees, to feed Silk-worms with; and these are planted in Rows of considerable Length, very regular, and well water'd.

EMILDON, in *Northumberland*, near *Bamborrough-Castle*. Such Improvements in Husbandry and Gardening have been of late made in its Parish, that Fruits are produced here in as great Variety and Perfection as in the South of *England*.

EMIMS (The Land of the). See MOAB,

EMIR, What. See ARABIA marginal Note.

EMLEY, or *Awn*, in *Tipperary* County, in *Munster*, *Ireland*, is a Town, 6 m. from *Tipperary*, near the River *Glasfon*, which was formerly a Bishop's See, and a very populous City. It gives Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *Fairfax* Family.

EMMA River. See EMMETHAL.

EMMAUS, the same as AMATHIA; which see. The Jews gave the Name of *Hamah* or *Hamnath* to all Places that had such Waters; that of *Emmaus* is the same, only softened and *grecified*. We must not therefore confound this with the following.

EMMAUS, according to *St. Luke*, was a Village about 60 furl. [about 7 or 8 m.] from *Jerusalem* to W. It was afterward made a City and a *Roman* Colony, and called NICOPOLIS.

EMMERICK, or *Embrick*, in the Duchy of *Cleve*, pleasantly situate on the E. Side of the *Rhine*, 4 m. E. of *Cleve*, about 6 S. E. from *Fort Schenk*, and 8 from *Nimueguen*, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 48. is a very antient City, one of the *Hans* Towns, and is still a large, beautiful, rich Town of pretty good Trade. It was formerly possessed by the *Dutch*; but they resign'd it to the Duke of *Cleve* in 1600, on Condition that the *Spaniards* restor'd *Rhinberg* to the Elector of *Cologne*; which they not performing, the *Dutch* repossessed it, and fortified it and several other Towns of the Duchy as a Frontier against the *Spaniards*. But they after restor'd 'em to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to whom 'tis now subject. Here's ever a small Garrison; but the Fortifications have been of late neglected. Over against it, in the *Rhine*, is a large Island, at the Corner of which next to the Town is a Fort which commands the River. The Governor, Magistrates, and many Burghers, are *Calvinists*, and have 1 Church; but the rest are possessed by the Papists, by Agreement mention'd in Article CLEVE City; and the Jesuits have a College where they teach Youth.

EMMETHAL, in the German Country of the Canton of *Berne*, is a very wild Country, with a Mixture of Woods, Dales, Fields, and Pasture, consisting of about 10 Bailliwicks, near the *Emma*, which is a large rapid River rising in the Mountains of *Brunik*, near *Underwald*, running in a

direct Line from S. to N. thro' *Berne*, in a Channel almost parallel with the *Aar*, and falling into it, 3 m. below *Solothurn*, with such Violence as to render its Navigation dangerous there. In this Quarter reside most of the Anabaptists of this Canton, whom its Lords tolerate not, by reason that, as one of their Tenets is the Unlawfulness of taking Arms, the Canton cannot depend upon them, in Case of an Incurfion from their Neighbours of *Lucerne*.

EMONIA. Now CITTA NOVA.

EMPINGHAM, in *Rutlandshire*, between *Burleigh* on the Hill and *Tickencote*, had a Market & Fair, both now disus'd.

EMPOLI, *Emporium*, in the *Florentino*, *Italy*, is a neat little Town on the River *Arno*, 20 m. to W. of *Florence*, and 30 from *Pisa* in the Way from the former to it. 'Tis a small Bishopric subject to that of *Florence*.

EMS, a River of *Germany*, which rises in the Bishopric of *Paderborn*, in the S. E. Part of *Westphalia*. It runs 1 ft W. thro' the County of *Ritberg*, then turning N. passes thro' the County of *Tecklenburg*, and the Bishopric of *Munster*; and continuing its Course N. thro' the County of *Emden* or *E. Friezland*, discharges into the *Dollert* Bay, at *Emden*.

EMSCOT, in *Warwickshire*, which is also written *Edmundscot* and *Edelmeiscot*, is on the N. E. Side of *Warwick*.

ENBOURN E. and W. in *Berks*, near *Newberry*, are famous for the Custom of the Manor. On the Death of a Copyhold Tenant, the Widow is to have her Free-bench in all his Copyhold Lands, *dum sola et casta fuerit*, as long as she remains in Widowhood & Chastity; but if she commits Incontinency she forfeits her Widow's Estate. Yet, after this, if she comes into the next Court held for the Manor, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and says the following Words, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her Free-bench: *Here I am, riding upon a black Ram, like a Whore as I am; and for my Crinum-crancum have lost my Bincum-bancum, and for my Tail's Game am brought to this worldly Shame:— Wherefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my Lands again.*

ENCHUYSEN, in *North-Holland*, is situate on the *Zuyder-Sea*, 11 m. from *Hoorn* to N. E. 23 from *Alcmaer* to E. and 25 N. E. of *Amsterdam*, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 52. 45. It's a City and Port Town, very strong both by Art and Situation, and was so much enlarged in 1591 (and rebuilt of Brick) that 'twill take an Hour and half to walk round it. The Steeple of its Church is admired for its extraordinary Height, considering the Town stands in Marshy Ground. The Harbour is one of the best in the Country; but as there lies a Bank of Sand before it 'tis liable to be choak'd up, and made impracticable for large Vessels. But above 90 Years since they cleansed it, and made a new Harbour within the City, which is built in Form of a Crescent, and 3 Parts of it are surrounded by the Sea. They build many Ships here, drive a great Trade in Herring-fishing, and send large Fleets to the *Baltick*, &c. by which, as well as by refining Salt from *Britany*, this City is in a very flourishing Condition. This is the first Town that revolted from *Spain*, after the taking of the *Briel* by the Confederates.

ENDER, is the most considerable of the many trading Villages along the Banks of *Panier-Foule*, in *Guinea*, and stands on the W. Bank, 20 leag. from *Fort St. Lewis* to N. E. Here the King of the *Jolloiffs* often resides.

ENDOR, mention'd in II. Sam. xxviii. as the Place of Residence of a Woman that had a Familiar Spirit, and to whom *Saul* apply'd to raise up *Samuel*, &c. was a City of the Half Tribe of *Manassah*, on the W. of *Jordan*. And *Eusebius* and *Jerom* tell us, that in their Days there was a great Town of that Name near Mount *Tabor*, about 4 m. to S. of it. Which might very well be the same *Endor*.--- As to the Affair of the abovesaid Woman's raising up *Samuel*, and the rest, a modern Learned Commentator hath observed, 'That there is hardly a Passage in the Old Testament that has been more canvassed and tortured by Authors of all Ages than this has been; and when (continues our Author) a Man has read them all, he will be forced to own that there are Difficulties in whatever Sense he takes the History of *Samuel's* Apparition. We therefore (goes he on) take that which seems the most natural and obvious; and will now give our Reasons for preferring it to the rest. First then, as to the Notion of its being performed by *Ventriloqui*, Juggle, or Confederacy,-- besides that it doth too great a Violence to the Text, and would be a kind of Burlesque upon its Author, it is not likely that a Woman cunning enough to carry on a Trade of this Nature would have been so impolitic as to give *Saul* such a dreadful Answer; though we should grant that she was so well

well acquainted with the bad Circumstances of that Prince that she might foresee that it was likely to prove the Case. Such People are rather apt to flatter those that consult them; and the Fear she was in when she knew Saul would no doubt have put her upon this rather than the former. Add to this, that such a terrible Denunciation would only have proved the most effectual Means of putting Saul upon an Expedient to avoid it, whether by Flight or by any other Way, rather than by engaging the Enemy. This last Argument is equally strong against those who think that the Devil took the Shape, and acted the Part of Samuel, unless we could suppose him so well acquainted with Futurity, that he was sure Saul would rush into his own Destruction, notwithstanding he was so signally forewarn'd of it. Again, tho' we grant that he might foresee that the Enemy would be too strong for Saul and his Army, yet he could not neither be sure that he would engage them, especially after such a dreadful Dissuasive, nor if he did that he would certainly be kill'd, he and his 3 Sons. The Israelites had won many a more unlikely Victory, and at the worst they might have escaped by Flight. We need not observe farther how unnatural and absurd it is to suppose that the inspired Writer would have expressed himself as he doth, and have introduced the dead Prophet as raised from the Dead, and speaking to Saul, if the Devil had been the sole Actor in his Shape; neither do we think it at all probable that the Devil, if it had been he that spoke to Saul, would have play'd the Saint so far as to reprove him for his Wickedness and Disobedience, but especially for making use of an Art to raise him up which he was too fond of to discountenance in such severe Manner. It is indeed urged here, that there were Two Fallacies in this pretended Prophecy, which none therefore but the Father of Lies, or a juggling Old Woman, could be the Author of. The first is, that the Vision said to Saul, *Thou and thy Sons shall be with ME.*--- Now, say they, Saul died like a Reprobate by his own Hands, and could not be where Samuel was, in the Mansions of the Blessed. But who doth not see that it meant no more than *Thou shalt be dead, or in the other World, as now I am.* The other is, that the Vision says *To-morrow*, whereas the Battle was not fought on the next Day, but a Day or two after. But tho' this were granted, it doth not follow that the Hebrew Word *Mahar* doth positively imply here *that very next Day following.* It doth often signify *shortly*, and sometimes *hereafter, in Process of Time*; as when Moses says, *When thy Children shall ask thee, Mahar, hereafter, what meaneth such a Ceremony or Festival, and so on.*--- Upon the whole then, we think, with the far greater Number of Authors, antient and modern, that it was really Samuel that appeared to the Woman, & foretold Saul's Death, and Israel's Defeat. This appears likewise to have been the Opinion of the antient Jews, from what we read in *Eccclus. xlv. ver. the last*, where it is said that after his Death He [Samuel] prophesied, and shewed the King his End; that he lift up his Voice from the Earth in Prophecy, to blot out the Wickedness of the People. This we have already observ'd, is the most obvious and natural Sense of the Text. We can see but Two Objections that can be made against it; and though we have premised that every Opinion hath its Difficulties, yet we hope we shall lessen these so far that they will appear inconsiderable, in Comparison of those we have urged against the other Two. The first Objection is, that it were absurd to suppose that the Devil has so much Power over the Souls of the Dead, especially of the Saints, as to make them appear visibly, at the Desire of a Conjuror. To which it may be answer'd, that there is no Necessity for supposing here any such extraordinary Power in the Devil, but rather that GOD did cause Samuel to appear to Saul, to reprove him for his former and this last Sin in particular, of seeking for Helps from Wizards, contrary to his express Commands, and to bring him thereby, if possible, to such a Sense of his Faults as might prevent his making such a desperate Exit; and that all this happen'd contrary to the Woman's Expectation, who could not be ignorant that it was above the Power of her Art to evocate the Souls of the Blessed, and wanted only to impose one of her familiar Spirits upon him, and to supply the rest by Policy. It is therefore no Wonder that she was so terribly surprized, when, instead of one of her Imps, she beheld the real Apparition of that venerable Prophet. But here it will be objected again, that it is very improbable that GOD, who had refused to answer Saul, either by Urim or by Prophets, should now do it, at least seemingly,

by the Ministry of a wicked Woman. But here it must be observed, 1. That the Text doth not imply that the Lord refused to answer him by Urim or by Prophets, but that he had not the Means of consulting them: For how could he consult by Urim, when the High-Priest was with David in the Philistine Army? 2. Were it true that God had refused to answer him in the ordinary Ways of Urim, &c. yet it doth not follow that he might not do it in an extraordinary one, in order to make the greater Impression upon him, whose Character is to have been but too regardless of God's Commands, when communicated to him by the Prophet. He might likewise be suffer'd to seek for Counsel from a Witch, to make him sensible what a Degree of Impiety he had brought himself into; so that God sending Samuel to reprove him for it was a signal Way of discountenancing such a wicked and forbidden Practice. However, we do not pretend to remove all Difficulties that can be raised against this Opinion, but only to shew that it is attended with fewer and less than the other Two. For this Reason we shall carry our Enquiry no farther, Whether it were the real Soul of Samuel, or an Angel assuming his Shape; whether Saul saw or only heard him speak; and many others, concerning which we should lose ourselves in a Labyrinth almost as dark and intricate as those do who suppose that Two such remarkable Events as the Death of Saul and his 2 Sons, and the total Defeat of the Israelitish Army, could be foretold so positively and exactly, either by a juggling Woman or by the Devil, --- or indeed by any but an Omniscient Power.' So ends this truly ingenious, and not very disingenuous, Commentator; who, it is to be noted, tho' he has argued the best perhaps that can be argued in Favour of the Opinion of Samuel's Apparition, &c. &c. yet confesses that Difficulties enough can be raised against it; wherefore he owns also his Willingness to slip as easily as he can out of the Controversy. We indeed could, from Works of Protestant Divines as well as Philosophers, (being cautious of advancing any Thing of our own) produce such and so many of the Difficulties, &c. that he speaks of, as might not be easily and fairly vanquish'd. But, for other Reasons besides that of sufficient Room, chuse we to omit even the same. But yet, methinks, 'twould be unpardonable (the Subject being so important) not to extract a few Lines from a Sermon on I. Sam. xxviii. 6, 7. publish'd in 1736. on Occasion of the Bill depending, about that Time, in Parliament, for repealing the wicked, murtherous, foolish, shameful Act, for putting to Death poor old People, pretended to be Witches, &c. But see now, in brief, (says the Rev. Author) the Inconsistency of the vulgar Notion of Witchcraft with this [viz. the Affair between the Endor Woman, Saul, Samuel, &c.]; 'tho' no Man has any Right to coin another Notion of it, or one contrary to that which God himself has given. A Magician in its best Sense is a wise Man or Woman; and this is also the proper Meaning of Witch or Wisard [Wit-ch or Wise-ard] in our own Language. These are both derived from the old Verb to wit or to wist, i. e. to know or understand; and do therefore literally imply no more than a knowing or understanding Person. Consequently Witch-Craft is the hidden Art, or mysterious Practice, the Solertia or Cunning, of such a Person. And these Words, I believe, were never used in a bad Signification till they came to be appropriated to such Persons as pretended to know more than they really did, & by that Means impos'd upon the Ignorance and Weakness of others, for the sake of Gain. This Men did by various Arts, which were therefore call'd magical; that is to say, crafty, subtil, mysterious Contrivances, in order to amaze the People, and make them believe strange Things of them, as if they could work Wonders, and predict strange Things: Sometimes by the Stars, and then they were call'd Astrologers; sometimes by consulting the Entrails of sacrificed Beasts, and the Flying or Feeding of Birds, and then they were call'd Augurs or Soothsayers; sometimes by Charms (i. e. by Verses, Spells, and Love-potions) and then they were call'd Enchanters; sometimes by throwing of Lots or Dice, and by Sleight-of-Hand Tricks, and then they were call'd Sorcerers; and sometimes by pretending to raise the Dead, and to converse with 'em, and then they were called Necromancers. But Magicians (or wise Men or Women) was a Common Name for all these: And so seem the Scripture Witch or Wisard to have been, which are of the same Import. But Witchcraft now is seldom or never ascribed to Wise and Knowing People, but to poor despicable ignorant Creatures, who have neither Sense enough to defend themselves, nor Cunning to impose on others.

others. It is not so much as pretended they foretel any Thing, or ever make themselves famous, or grow rich & great, by Art and Magic: But 'tis said they make a Compact with the Devil, and sell their Souls to him, only for the sake of doing very silly or mischievous Things. Can any wise Man now believe this, against common Sense, Reason, and Scripture? 'Tis not impossible the Devil might first put it into the Minds of wicked and malicious Men to invent these Stories, to set Enmity and Illwill among People, and to bring some to Damnation by calumniating, persecuting, and tormenting others: But this, I believe, is all the Hand the Devil has in it. 'Tis most probable this is a mere Relique of Popery, sunk deep into the Minds of the Ignorant and Credulous, from which they are not yet purged. In that Religion they have peculiar Officers, call'd Exorcists, to cast out the Devil, not only for the spiritual Good of the Possessed, but for their own temporal Advantage: And therefore 'tis no Wonder if (in those Days) they fill'd the World with Spirits, and for this End made them as familiar as they possibly could do. But such counterfeit Possessions, ascribed by them and others to the Power of Witchcraft, have been so often detected since the Reformation, that all Men of Sense and Learning blush at the Credulity of former Times, and much more that any of these foolish Persuasions should continue yet among us [A]. It is not Poverty and Nastiness that make a Witch, nor Age and Wrinkles, nor yet a revengeful Eye or malicious Tongue; but it is Craft, & Cunning, and Imposture, set on Foot to make a Profit of, and practis'd to the Detriment of Truth and Religion. Witches and Wisards there certainly are now a-days, as heretefore; but they are not every Person that Ignorance or Malice may raise a Clamour against, or a foolish Nurse or a wanton Servant may affright Children with: No; but

they are such as the Scriptures and our Laws represent them [B]; who make a Trade, a Profession, a Livelihood, of deceiving and imposing upon others. They are those we now call Conjurers and Cunning-Men, your Casters of Nativities, your Fortune-tellers, your Helpers to stolen Goods, Dealers in Amulets, Charms, Philtres, and such like. And the People that hearken to them, and put Faith in their Magical Pretences, are properly those that are bewitched; that is, they are be-fool'd and deluded by their Arts to trust to they know not what, to Things that have no Power but in Fancy and Persuasion, in Opposition to Trust in GOD and his Providence, which Religion and the Law of Nature only teach and dictate. Certainly when a Person departs from GOD by seeking to Men who would be thought to converse with or deal with the Devil, it may be said with Propriety and Truth that he goes to the Devil for Advice and Assistance.

ENEWOOD, or EVENWOOD, in Durham, stands at the Head of the River Gaunles.

ENFIELD, in the Hundred of Edmonton, Middlesex, 10 m. N. of London, under the Meridian of London, lat 51. 40. is in some old Records called *Enfen* or *Infen*, from the fenny Soil of some Part of its Parish. But it has been long ago so drain'd as to be made good Meadow and Pasture, all but the Part called *Enfield-Wasb*. The Town has been formerly famous for Tanning. It is a pleasant one, having several Streets, in a good Air, and therefore here are many Gentlemens Seats and several Boarding schools for Youth of both Sexes. Market Saturday. Fairs Good-Friday, May 1. Sept. 12. Nov. 30. The Parish is very large, and extends to the other Side of the Royal Chace, which has belong'd to the Duchy of Lancaster since Henry IV. When King James I. resided at Theobalds, in the Neighbourhood (where he died), for the sake of Hunting in this Chace, it was

[A] As an Instance of this may be not only entertaining, but even occasionally useful to many Readers, we here present the following one to them, referring for one other to Article ECCLESHAL.—*Christopher Radziwil*, the 4th of that Name, Palatin of *Vilna*, Grand-Marshal and Chancellor of *Lithuania* in the 16th Century, when the Reformation began to be establish'd there, being extremely sorry that a Prince of his Family embraced that [*viz.* the Protestant] Religion, he went to Rome, and paid all imaginable Honours to the Pope. The Roman Pontiff, being also desirous of indulging his Kindness to him, gave him, at his Departure, a Box filled with Relicks. Being returned to his House, and the News of these Relicks being spread abroad, certain Friars, some Months after, came and told this Prince, that a Man was possessed with the Devil, who had been exorcised to no Purpose. They therefore besought him, for the sake of that unhappy Wretch, to lend them the precious Relicks which he had brought from Rome. The Prince granted them very readily; upon which they were carried to Church in solemn Pomp, all the Monks going in Procession on that Occasion. At last they were laid on the Altar; and, at the Day appointed, a numberless Multitude of People flocking to this Shew, after the usual Exorcisms, the Relicks were applied. At that very Instant the pretended Evil Spirit came out of the Body of the Man, with the usual Postures and Grimaces. Every one cry'd out, *A Miracle!* And the Prince lifted up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, to return Thanks for his having brought so holy a Thing, which performed such Miracles. But some Days after, as he was in that Admiration and Transport of Joy, and was bestowing the highest Elogiums on the Virtue of those Relicks, he observed that a young Gentleman of his Household, who had the Keeping that rich Treasure, began to smile, and made certain Gestures, which shewed he only laugh'd at his Words. The Prince flew into a Passion, and would know the Reason of his Derision. A Promise being made to the Gentleman that no Harm should be done him, he declared secretly to the Prince, 'That in their Return from Rome he had lost the Box of Relicks, which had been given him to keep; and that, not daring to divulge this, for fear of Punishment, he had found Means to get one like it, which he had fill'd with the little Bones of Beasts, and such Trifles as resembled the Relicks he had lost. That seeing so much Honour was paid to a vile Heap of Filth, and that they even ascribed to it the Virtue of driving away Devils, he had just Cause to wonder at it.' The Prince believed this Story to be true; and, nevertheless, being desirous of getting further Light into this Imposture, he sent for the Monks the very next Day, and desired them to enquire, whether there were no more Demoniacks who wanted the Assistance of his Relicks. A few Days after they brought him another Man possessed with an Evil Spirit, who acted the same Part with him who had appear'd before. The Prince commanded him to be exorcised in his Presence; but as all the Exorcisms which are usually employ'd on those Occasions proved ineffectual, he ordered that Man to stay in his Palace the next Day, and bid the Monks withdraw. After they were gone, he put the Demoniac among his Tartarian Grooms, who, pursuant to the Orders which had been given them, first exhorted him to confess the Cheat: But as he persisted obstinately in it, still making his furious and dreadful Gestures, Six of them chastised him so severely with Rods and Scourges, that he was obliged to implore the Prince's Mercy, who pardoned him the Instant he had confessed the Truth. The next Morning the Prince sent for the Friars; when the Wretch in question, throwing himself at his Feet, protested that he was not possessed, and had never been so, but that those Friars had forced him to act the Part of one who was so. The Monks, at first, besought the Prince not to believe this; saying that it was an Artifice of the Devil who spoke through that Man's Mouth. But the Prince answered, That if the Tartarians had been able to force the Devil to tell Truth, they would also be able to extort it from the Mouths of those Friars. But now these Monks, seeing themselves put to it in this Manner, confessed the Imposture, saying, That they had done all this with a good Intention, and to check the Progress of Heresy. But the Prince offer'd up his hearty Praises to God, for having been so gracious as to discover such an Imposture; and now entertaining a Suspicion of a Religion which was defended by such diabolical Practices, tho' they went by the Name of pious Frauds, said, that he would no longer depend on any Person for his Salvation; and thereupon began to read the Scriptures with unparallel'd Assiduity. In Six Months Time, all which he spent in Reading and Prayer, he made a wonderful Progress in Piety, and in the Knowledge of the Mystery of the Gospel. After which he himself, with his whole Family, publicly professed his Religion in 1564. This Passage is from Mr. *Drelincourt*, Minister of the Protestant Church in Paris. It is related in an Answer published by him in 1663, to the Letter which Prince *Ernest*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, had writ to the Five Protestant Ministers of Paris; and he adds the following Words: 'Your Highness may give Credit to it, if you judge proper: But I protest to you, the same as if I was before the Almighty's Throne, that this Story was told me in this Manner by the Minister belonging to Prince *Janussus-Radziwil*; nay, he deliver'd to me in Writing Part of what he told me, and which he explain'd to me more at large by Word of Mouth.' — With regard to *Astrology*, &c. see the latter End of our Article DUNHAVAND.

[B] See Patrick in Levit. xix. 31. and 5. 2. Eliz. c. 16. Farther 'tis enacted, 'That if any Person by Witchcraft or Divination pretends to discover any hidden Treasure of Gold or Silver, to tell where Things lost or stolen may be found, to excite any unlawful Affection, or to prejudice any body in Person or Goods, he shall suffer a Year's Imprisonment, and stand once a Quarter in the Pillory for the first Offence, and for the second forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, and suffer Imprisonment during Life.'

was well replenish'd with Deer and all Sorts of Game; but 'twas afterwards stripped very much both of Game and Timber, and farm'd out to Tenants. And tho' it was, after the Restoration, laid open again, and tho' many Woods and Groves were planted in it, and the whole Chace stored with Deer, yet 'tis not yet what it was. There's a most sumptuous Lodge for the Ranger, who is put in by the King: And the Skirts of the Chace have numerous Seats of Sportsmen and Citizens, particularly *Southgate*, so called from being near the S. Gate of the Chace, about 2 m. W. from the public Road. It stands on a dry rising Ground, and is one of the pleasantest Villages in *England*, consisting of several Streets, and beautiful Gardens, all within 10 m. of *London*.

ENGADINE, *Upper and Lower*, in the *Grisons Country*, is in *German* call'd *Inthal*, or the *Vale of the Inn*, being a Valley extending 15 or 16 leag. from S. to N. all along the River *Inn* from its Source, and is separated from the *Pergell Community* and that of *Bewio* by the *Italian Alps*. 'Tis a very wild cold Country, yet has some good Meadows and rich Pastures.

ENGANO, an uninhabited but very level Island, 3 leag. long, 20 leag. in the Offing of the S. Coast of *Sumatra*, *E. Indies*.

ENGEDI, in the Strong-holds of which *David* took Refuge, I. *Sam.* xxiii. 29, &c. had antiently the Name of *Hazezon-tamar*, as appears from *Gen.* xiv. 7. compared with II. *Chron.* xx. 2. It was a City in the Tribe of *Judah*, as appears from *Josh.* xv. 62, and not far from the *Salt Sea*, and in a Wilderness or desolate Country. Hence 'tis not improbable that the *Jeshimon*, or Wilderness, on S. of which *Ziph* and *Maon* are said to be situate, I. *Sam.* xxiii. 19, 24. is to be understood of the great Wilderness lying from the *Salt Sea*, for some Way W. along the N. Coast of *Judah*. *Engedi* is taken notice of, *Cant.* i. 14. for its Camphire, or (as others render it) *Cypress*. And *Jerom* tells us it was remarkable for *Opo-balsamum*, (supposed to be the same now a-days called *Balm of Gilead*) and that it was a great Town in his Days.

ENGELBERG, i. e. the *Angels Mountain*, in the Canton of *Unterwald*, is a *Benedictine* Convent on the highest Mountain of *Oberwald*, near the *Aa*; to which belongs a great Extent of Country, as far as the Frontiers of the Cantons of *Berne* and *Uri*. 'Tis quite independent, and under Protection of the 4 Cantons of the Lake.

ENGELHOLM, in *Gothland*, *Sweden*, is a small Town at the Mouth of a River, which there falls into the *Categate*, 15 m. from *Helsingburg* to N.

ENGELMUNSTER. See HAERLEBECK.

ENGEREN, or *Angivaria*, in the County of *Ravensberg*, *Westphalia*, is now but a poor Village, of Note only for giving Title of Duke to the Elector of *Cologne*.

ENGERS, in the Electorate of *Triers*, *Germany*, is a fair Town, with a strong Castle, on the *Rhine*, between *Coblentz* and *Andernach*, which gives Name to a neighbouring Territory. It has a noble Bridge.

ENGHAM, in *Berks*, near *Swinford*, has a Ferry over the *Isis*, which, with the Lock adjoining, is leased out at 370 *l.* a Year.

ENGHIEN, or *Anguien*, in *Hainault*, *Austrian Netherlands*, is situate 14 m. from *Mons* to N. 24 from *Tournay* to E. and 15 from *Brussels* to S. W.; E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 44. In this City are several Convents of Men and Maidens, and near it is the noble large Park of the Duke of *Arenberg* (who has the Peerdom of *Engbien*) where is a Labyrinth very artfully laid out, fine Gardens, and a great Variety of beautiful Water-works. There's also in it a stately Seat, built after the modern Fashion. Near this Town King *William III.* attacked the *French* commanded by M. *Luxemburg*, in 1692. This is usually called the Battle of *Steenkirk*; to which Article STEENKIRK we refer for Particulars.

ENGIA, the same as *ÆGINA*, which Article see. It gives Name at present to the whole Gulph. 'Tis reckon'd 18 m. from the nearest Coast of *Attica*, and about 12 from the *Morea*, E. lon. 24. lat. 37. 45. and is 30 m. in Circumference. It has no Harbours for Ships about it: Nor is there City or Village in this Island, save that which has the same Name *Ægina*, which in 1654 was almost ruined by the *Venetians*. This Town consisted of about 800 Houses, mostly now destroy'd. The Castle, wherein are 80 Houses and 2 (a *Latin* and a *Greek*) Churches, stands above it, from which is a fair Prospect all around, particularly of the *Archipelago* and of the *Attick* and *Morean* Shores. It is an Island of *European Turkey*. It has great Plenty of Corn, Cotton, Honey, Wax, Almonds; but it also so abounds with Par-

tridges, that the Inhabitants are every Season summoned to break their Eggs, to preserve their Corn from being quite devour'd by them.

ENGKÖPING, in *Upland*, in *Sweden proper*, stands on the Lake *Maeler*, near the Borders of *Westmania*, about 25 m. from *Stockholm* to W. and 24 from *Upsal* to S. It has a pretty good Trade.

ENGLAND. Having previously prepar'd the Way for this Article by those of ALBION and BRITAIN, which the Reader is here advis'd to review, we premise that he is to look for but a very succinct Account in general, and yet a pretty ample one, though it contain scarce any Thing historical.

ENGLAND, the S. Division of *Great-Britain*, lies S. of *Scotland*, N. of *France*, E. of *Ireland*, and W. of the *Netherlands*, in the *Atlantic Ocean*, between 2 degr. E. and 6 degr. odd min. W. lon. and between 49. 55. and 55. 55. N. lat. being of a triangular Form, the *German Ocean* separating it fr. *Germany* & the *Netherlands*, the *English Channel* fr. *France*, and *St. George's Channel* from *Ireland*. 'Tis from N. to S. exactly 360 Geograph. m. long, 300 broad from E. to W. in the S., but scarce 100 m. broad in the N. Or, as others reckon, its Extent fr. *Berwick N.* to the *Isle of Wight S.* is about 330 m. and from *Sandwich E.* to the *Land's End W.* and by S. 270 m. The Air is generally gross, the Winters commonly rainy and foggy, and the Weather at most Times variable. However People live here to as great an Age as in any Part of *Europe*, and this Thickness of the Air makes the Fields look green almost all the Year; it makes abundant Pasture for Cattle; the Summer Heat is the less scorching, and the cold in Winter less severe; it is less subject to Thunder, Lightning, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes; and after a great Glut of Wind commonly rises from West to dry it up. This Wind predominates here, and is the wholesomest. The E. Winds are unwholesome especially in Spring. N. and N. W. Winds commonly bring fair Weather; but those opposite to 'em for most Part Rain. As to Rivers, the *Thames*, in the Space but of 25 leag. carries more Wealth than the *Danube*, *Rhine*, and *Volga*, all 3, in their diverse long Courses. There are several others navigable, such as the *Severn*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Tine*, *Exe*, *Tamar*, besides a great Number of smaller ones well stor'd with Fish. It is an open level Country, excepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversify'd with Arable Land, Meadows, Woods: And its Forests seem to have been preserved only for the Pleasure of Hunting; the chief being *Windser-Forest*, *New-Forest*, the Forest of *Dean*, and *Sherwood-Forest*. The Verdure of *England* admirably continues near 9 Months together; and the great Number of Streams renders it the more agreeable. It yields to no Country in Point of Fertility, especially for Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Flesh. The Soil is rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and elsewhere clayish. 'Tis true there are many Heaths, Downs, and Plains, that yield only Grass for Sheep; but they can't be called barren. Hares, Rabbits, Wildfowl, and Poultry do abound. No Country surpasses it for edible Roots and Herbs. And so constant is Plenty here, that there has been no Famine in the 3 last Centuries. It has little or no Wine of its own Produce, but by its Navigation it has infinite Variety. The common Drink is Beer or Ale, which is the best in *Europe*, besides Cyder, Perry, Mead, Mum, Punch, and Cherry, Gooseberry, and Currant Wines, &c. Its Wool is famous all over the World, the best and most serviceable Cloth being made of it. The Fineness and Plenty of this Wool is owing in some measure to the sweet short Grass in many of our Downs and Pastures; and the Advantage of our Sheep feeding on it all the Year, without being shut up in Folds during the Winter, or to secure them from Wolves at other Times, contributes not a little to the Softness of their Fleeces. Even the *Spanish Wool*, which bears a great Price amongst us, owes its Goodness to a few *English Sheep* sent over into *Spain* as a Present by one of our Kings. The best *English Wools* are those of *Leominster*, *Cotswold*, *Lincolnshire*, and the *Isle of Wight*; and tho' the *Scotch* and *Irish Wools* are sold abroad for *English*, yet fall they in Fineness far short of it. Of our Wool we shall add somewhat more by and by, when we come to speak of our manufacturing it. Fullers-Earth, so necessary to the manufacturing of Cloth, is here also most excellent & plentiful. It seems indeed almost peculiar to *England*. It is a fatty Kind of Earth, abounding in Nitre; and is so necessary, as already said, to the well dressing of Cloth, that tho' Foreigners may clandestinely procure our Wool, they can never come up to the Perfection of *English Cloth* without Fullers-Earth; the Exportation of which is therefore made equally criminal with that of

of Wool. Abroad they make great Use of Urine instead of Fuller's Earth. It is also reckon'd a great Improver of Land. When dissolv'd in Vinegar it disperses Pimples, checks Inflammations, and cures Burns. Here are also Mines of *Lapis Calaminaris*, or Calamine Stone, which is of some Use in Medicine [being astringent and deterfive; much used for taking off Films from the Eyes of Horses, &c.] but more in Foundry, being used to convert Copper into Brass. No Country yields better nor greater Quantity of Leather. It affords several Sorts of good Timber for Building; but the greatest Stock of that Commodity is imported. Nor wants it Stones, Marble, Freestone, &c. Bricks, Tiles, Slate, Glass, nor Iron. The Firing is Wood, Turf, Peat, Pit-Coal. No Country is better stock'd with Horses for Carriage; and for Hunting or Racing few can match them. Here are also Dogs of all Sorts, all of them strong and full of Mettle. But our Mastiffs and Bull-dogs are of unparallel'd Courage. Here are also a Race of Cocks which shew a peculiar Courage, not to be found in any other Country. And 'tis observable that an English Dog or Cock degenerates if transported beyond Sea. This admirable Creature the Mastiff is said to receive that especial Name from the old Word *Mase* [A], to master, and *Thief*, as if we should say *Master-thief*, or the *Master of Thieves*, because of their seizing on and holding fast House-breakers, &c. 'The Force, says *Holingshed*, 'which is in them surmounteth all Belief, and the fast Hold 'which they take with their Teeth exceedeth all Credit; 'for Three of them against a Bear, Four against a Lion, are 'sufficient both to try *Mastery* with them, and utterly overmatch them. King Henry VII. commanded all such to be hanged, because they durst presume to fight against the 'Lion, who is their King and Sovereign. . . . But if 'King Henry VII. had lived in our Time [viz. Queen Elizabeth's Reign], 'what would he have done to One English 'Mastiff, which alone, and without any Help at all, pulled 'down first an huge Bear, then a Pard, and last of all a 'Lion, each after other, before the French King, in one 'Day; whercof if I should write the Circumstances, that 'is, how he took his Advantage, being let loose unto them, 'and finally drove them into such exceeding Fear, that they 'were all glad to run away when he was taken from them, 'I should reap but small Credit.' The same Author gives such a Description of this fell but sometimes very serviceable Animal, as we hope will be well accepted here. The Mastiff or Band-Dog, [i. e. the Dog which used to be arm'd with a thick leathern Collar and Band, for Defence of his Throat, &c. in Engagements] is an huge Dog, stubborn, ugly, eager, burthenous of Body, (and therefore but of little Swift-ness) terrible and fearful to behold, and more fierce and fell than any Arcadian Cur. Our Englishmen, to the Intent that these Dogs may be more fell and fierce, assist Nature with some Art, Use, and Custom. For tho' this Kind of Dog be naturally capable of Courage, violent, valiant, stout, and bold, yet will they increase these their Stomachs by teaching them to bait the Bear, the Bull, the Lion, and other such-like cruel and bloody Beasts, even without any Collar to defend their Throats: And oftentimes thereto they train them up in fighting and wrestling with a Man, he having also, for Safeguard of his Life, either a Pike-staff, Club, Sword, or privy Coat, whereto they become the more fierce and cruel unto Strangers. Of Mastiffs, some bark only with fierce and open Mouth, but will not bite; but the cruelest doth either not bark at all, or bite before they bark, and therefore are more to be feared than any of the other. Some will rage only in the Night; some are to be tied up both Day and Night. Such also as are suffered to go loose about the House and Yard are so gentle in the Day-time that Children may ride upon their Backs, and play with them at their Pleasures. Some of them also will suffer a Stranger to come in and walk about the House or Yard, where him listeth, without giving over to follow him: But if he put forth his Hand to touch any Thing, then will they fly upon him, and kill him if they may. I had one myself once, which would not suffer any Man to bring in his Weapon farther than my Gate; neither those that were of my House to be touched in his Presence. Or if I beat any of my Children, he would gently assay to catch the Rod in his Teeth, and take it out of my Hand, or else pluck down their Clothes to save them from the Stripes; which in my Opinion is worthy to be noted. — But, of all, there is none more ugly in Sight, cruel and fierce in Deed, nor untractable in Hand, than that which is begotten between a Bear and an English Band-dog: For whatsoever he catcheth hold of he taketh it so fast, that a Man may sooner tear and rend his Body asunder than get open his Mouth to separate his Chaps. He regardeth neither

Wolf, Bear, nor Lion; and therefore may well be compar'd with those Two Dogs which were sent to Alexander out of India (and begotten, as 'tis thought, between a She Mastiff and a Male Tiger, as be those of Hircania) or to those bred in Arcadia, where Copulation is often seen between Lions and Mastiff Bitches, as the like is in France between Wolves and Dogs. — England also yields naturally great Variety of Flowers, and for Physical Uses abundance of Simples, most excellent Saffron, Honey, and Liquorice. Here are also Hot Baths and many Mineral Waters. For other Uses it is well stock'd with Metals, Iron, Tin, Copper (with the *Lapis Caliminaris* above spoken of), with Plenty of Allum, Crystal, Copperas, besides Woad for Dyers. 'Tis at the same Time free from dangerous and voracious Beasts, which are so pernicious in many Regions even of Europe itself, tho' it was heretofore terribly pester'd with Wolves. Here are but few Serpents, or other venomous Creatures. The new-come Norwegian Rats grow indeed very troublesome; but those mischief only our Houses and prey upon our Provisions, after having, 'tis suppos'd, wholly destroy'd a former Race of smaller Rats which bred here. — As to the Natives of Human Race at present; Tho' the Britons were for many Hundred Years in full Possession of England, and, after that, the Romans made a considerable Figure among us, yet we cannot well imagine that there is much of the Blood of either Nation among us at this Day. The real Britons indeed may with some Reason value themselves upon their Descent from the Romans, with whom in such a vast Length of Time, they could not but have frequent Inter-marriages, and so incorporate themselves, as it were, into one People. This they may insist on with more Reason, and less Vanity, than some among 'em do, who are fond of deriving their Origin from the Trojans at first-hand. But whoever considers how the Foreign Wars under the latter Emperors cleared this Kingdom of the Romans, and how the prevailing Power of the Saxons swept off the miserable Britons, will have but a mean Opinion of our Title to Descent from them. True, we have more of the Roman Language to shew than the Welsh have; but we had it, at second-hand only, from the Normans; whereas the Remains these produce have been derived to them from Age to Age ever since their mutual Correspondence with the Romans. So that the Saxons, and likewise the Danes, who, for many Years over-ran the whole Kingdom, and the Normans, who conquered it, are the principal Ingredients of the English at this Day. And as we are a Compound of the Northern Nations, and of the Norman with French, so we seem to retain something of the Humour and Temper of both, keeping a Mean between the Two. The Frenchman is brisk, gay, and airy; the Hollander and German unactive, heavy, and unwieldy: The Englishman has neither so much of the first Qualities as to carry him to Levity, nor of the second as to make him fairly chargeable with Dulness. His Fancy does not out-run his Judgment, nor his Judgment suppress his Fancy. This Difference is very remarkable in Two Particulars, War and Learning. In War what more notorious than the Slowness of the German, the Quickness of the French, and the Firmness and Bravery of the English? In Learning nothing is more apparent than the Bulks of Lectures, Comments, and Common-places, which the first have given us; the little Whimsies, airy Sallies, and pert Essays, we have had from the second; and the solid Argument, substantial Matter, and true Philosophy, from the last? The French, indeed, have done great Honour to Learning under the Protection of a Prince [Lewis XIV.] who established a more lasting Name by his eminent Patronage of that than by the Progress of his Arms: Also they have this Advantage, that their Language, being understood in most Parts of Europe, conveys their Learning as far as it reaches. Could but our English Tongue be settled in as many Parts of the World, or would our Great Men make themselves Masters of the Latin Tongue, and write in a Language so universally known, our Books would undoubtedly make their own Way; they would carry Instruction abroad, and bring Reputation to our Kingdom. Our Divinity, in particular, as it is grave and substantial, is so admired by Foreigners, that great Numbers of Germans, Swedes, Danes, & other Nations, come over to England to see our Universities, to observe our Method of Preaching, & to learn our Language, in order to profit by our Writings. England is not thought to be quite so populous as Holland; yet it comes little short of it, tho' great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children transport themselves yearly into the Plantations.

[A] This Word *Mase* seems to spring from the Root to may (or can, or to be able,) whence *Verstegan*, I remember, derives our present Word *Mayor*, as if it should be *May-er*. But his single Opinion ought not to stand against the general one of its being but the Latin Word *Major* rightly pronounced.

Plantations. But then their Loss is supply'd by a continual Concourse of Foreigners; otherwise (which affords Cause for deriding the unthinking or ill-thinking People who so very confidently inveigh against encouraging the Accession of Foreign Protestants to our National Strength, &c. and who clamour against Intruders, tho' they themselves were, as 'twere, Intruders but of Yesterday; --- otherwise, I say) *England* would go near to be unpeopled in less than Half an Age. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation swarm'd with *Poitouins*. In that of *Q. Elizabeth* above 30000 *Flemings* came here; and *James I.* drew an infinite Number of *Scots* after him. From that Time *London* particularly has been constantly supply'd with Foreigners from most Parts of *Europe*; to its unspeakable Emolument, but above all with *French*; which City alone, considering it in its whole Extent, probably contains 1,000,000 of Souls. The *English* thus being, and having been, an aggregate Body of several Nations, but chiefly as said of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, not without a Mixture of *Romanis'd British* Blood, their Speech is accordingly a Compound of several Languages. And even still, tho' the present *English* Language (in itself more copious and masculine than the verbose and frothy *French* Tongue, however suitable that is to the Humour of a vain effeminate People) has had its old native Stock enrich'd and enlarg'd by many auxiliary Terms from the *Latin* and *Greek*; Two Languages much better adapted than the *French* to the solid and manly Genius of the *English*; yet some of our own Writers have shamefully introduced a disgraceful Mixture of *French* Phrases. Hence certain *Word-Merchants*, in Contempt of their own substantial Wares at home, or being ostentatious of their knowing something of the *French*, have wantonly imported Numbers of *French* Terms, which our News-writers have been so fond of retailing, and inoculating, as it were, into our Language, that a plain *English* Reader often wants a *French* Interpreter to understand an *English* Gazette.----- The Complexion of the *English* People answers to their Climate: For they are neither sun-burnt as in hot Countries, nor weather-beaten as in cold. No Country in *Europe* outvies *England* for Charmingness of Youth, comely Stature, and graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautifulness in Women. The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution; but it's too commonly spoiled by Education. For when they want their usual Food, good Bread & Flesh especially, they are presently to seek, and cannot tell how to make shift like Nations not so plentifully provided with those two Species. So great is the Tendernefs of the Men for the Fair Sex in general, that every where they give them the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship and Drudgery. No Nation has been more industrious to improve the Mechanic Arts; and the World to this Day is obliged to them for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. Here are made the best Watches, Clocks, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-Pumps, and all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments. For building neat and convenient Houses on a little Spot of Ground they have a singular Talent. As to Liberal Arts, where is there a People so generally knowing? We just above hinted at the *English* Diet's being mostly Butcher's Meat and Bread, that being in Truth the most proper Nourishment for this Country; and Roots and Herbs are used only as a Supplement. *French* Soups, high-season'd Made-Dishes, and Kickshaws, Venison, &c. are seldom eaten but by the *live-apace*, *rot-apace*, *die-apace* Better Sort. In Pastry Work the *English* excel all Nations. Our Variety of Puddings, rich Plumb-Pottage, Christmas-Pies, and Brawn, are Dishes properly *English*, being hardly known elsewhere. Our proper and chief Liquors were above mention'd. The Use of Tobacco is next to universal, nor commonly improper for a moist Climate. The common Raiment among Men is Cloth and Drugget, without costly Ornaments; but the Fair Sex spare not to make the best Appearance that they can, the Inferior Degrees gradually affecting to come up as near as possibly to their Superiors. Bowling is a Recreation next to peculiar to the *English*; and nearly such are Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, and Cock-fighting; the Game-Cocks, as we observ'd, being superexcellent. Leaping, Keal-playing, Wrestling, Bull-baiting, Boxing, Cudgel-playing, &c. are those of the common People. The Diseases which they are most subject to are the Scurvy and Consumptions. In no Country perhaps are Rheums and Coughs more predominant than here in Winter; Agues and Rheumatisms being also very rife, especially near the Sea; but Fevers are not so frequent as in hot Countries. Surfeits are particularly frequent, from our too great Indulgence to Appetite. The Plague has not touch'd us for near an Age. As to Trade,

the *Woollen Manufacture*, which includes all the Sorts of Commodities into which Wool is wrought, now makes the principal Article both in our Foreign and Domestic Trade, and therefore very deservedly requires especial Notice here. Of our Wool and our Fullers-Earth we have already spoken somewhat. Antiently the principal Commerce of our Nation consisted in Wool manufactur'd, which was bought of us by Foreigners, infomuch that the Customs of *English* Wool exported in the Reign of *Edward III.* amounted, at 50 s. a Pack, to 250,000 *l. per Annum*, in those Days a most prodigious Sum! When our Wool was thus sold in the Fleece, our chief Customers were the *Flemings* and *Brabanters*, particularly the Merchants of *Ghent* and *Louvain*, who took off vast Quantities, to supply two Manufactures that had flourished in those Cities from the 10th Century, and furnished the greatest Part of *Europe* with Woollen Cloths, &c. But the Inhabitants of *Ghent* having divers Times revolted against their Sovereigns, on account of certain Taxes, which they refused to pay, the Seditious were at length punished and disperfed, Part of them retiring to *Holland*, and the rest to *Louvain*. These last, together with their Art, carrying with them their Spirit of Sedition, it was not long before some of them, for murdering some of the Magistrates, were oblig'd to fly into *England*, where they instructed our People how to manufacture their own Wool; in which they succeeded so well, and were so sensible of the Advantages arising from it, that our Parliaments have since that Time used their utmost Endeavours to prevent the Exportation of Wool; though all the Laws hitherto made for that Purpose have not put an effectual Stop to that pernicious Practice. This Establishment of the Woollen Manufactures in *England* was about 1420. And when the persecuting Duke of *Alva* drove great Numbers of Weavers, &c. over in the Reign of *Q. Eliza.* out of the *Low Countries*, it was brought to much greater Perfection by them. How valuable the Woollen Manufacture is to this Nation appears from a Computation of *Dr. Davenant* (and it is, we hope, since improved), who reckons the Produce thereof to be 8,000,000 *l. per An.* 3 Fourths of which are consumed at home, and the rest exported. As we were obliged to the Arrival of Foreigners for this Manufacture, so were we also for that of Silk, it being owing to some of the best Artists of *France* in that Branch, who fled hither in the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* that our Silk-weaving is advanced to its present Reputation. We had Stocking-weaving also from a *Frenchman* in 1656. The Subject of the *English* Navigation, Ship-building, is too copious to be here admitted. We crave Room, however, just to mention that our principal Fisheries make a considerable Branch of Commerce. A great Number of Vessels and Seamen are employ'd therein; and, besides what is consum'd at home, above 200,000 *l. Sterl.* is yearly return'd in Time of Peace merely for Herring and Cod exported to *Spain*, *Italy*, and several Parts of the *Mediterranean*. And these Fisheries are now, under very great Encouragement, more and more improving. Busses for Herring-fishing are already advanced to about the Number of 30, and so on. But the Whale, Cod, Herring, Pilchard, and Salmon Fisheries are to be more largely spoken of in several proper Articles, which our Index will serviceably connect. We shall pass over our Home Trade, &c. &c. both by Land and Water here, as it will likewise occasionally find Places in other Articles. And as to the *English* Way of Travelling, it must suffice here to say, no Nation in the World is better accommodated either with Horses or Coaches. As to our Orders and Degrees, &c. it must be enough concisely to observe, that we are divided into *Clergy* & *Laity*; the latter being subdivided into *Nobility*, *Gentry*, & *Commonalty*. By *Nobility* we mean the Temporal Peers of the Realm, being Lords of Parliament, of whom are 5 Degrees, *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, *Earls*, *Viscounts*, and *Barons*. As to their Privileges they are great and many; but we've no Room for a Detail, nor can we here speak of the most Noble Order of the Garter, or other Honourable Orders. The *Gentry* consist of *Baronets*, *Knights*, *Esquires*, and *Gentlemen* without Title. *Baronets* are the first in Rank, and theirs the only hereditary Knighthood. *Esquires* are properly the younger Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, the Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers, the Eldest Sons of Knights, and their Eldest Sons forever. Some are Esquires by their Profession, as Councillors at Law. Others are reputed Esquires by Office, and but *pro Tempore*. *Gentlemen* are those properly who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title. Formerly Trade degraded a *Gentleman*; but now a thriving *Tradesman* becomes a *Gentleman*; and many Gentlemen born take to Merchandize for

for the better aggrandizing themselves and Families, and laugh at such as would reckon it a Blemish to their Births. Nay 'tis very common for our *Gentlemen* and *Merchants* Sons and Daughters to intermarry. In fine, the Title of *Gentlemen* is politely, and justly enough, given to all Men, who, having had good Education, have good Sense, shew good Manners, and ever deport honestly, courteously, and *gentlely*: Whilst he that has not had it, and is not such, but is an ignorant, illiterate, dull or clumsy Fellow, or behaves indecently, rudely, or any way unworthily, is righteously pronounced *Not a Gentleman*, tho' he should pretend to derive his Birth, like the *Welchman*, from *Cadwalader* or *Arthur*, or even Monarch *Nimrod* the *mighty Hunter*. By *Inferior People* are to be understood such as get their Living in a poor, mechanic, or servile Way; as ordinary mean Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, Labourers, &c. But there is a middle Sort, between the Degree of a *Gentleman* properly and these, viz. *Yeomen* and *Copyholders*. And those are called *Yeomen*, or *Free-holders*, that have Land of their own to a good Value, and husband it themselves. The *Copyholders* are much of the same Nature, a *Copyhold* being a kind of Inheritance. The meaner Sort of People are the happiest People in *Europe* of that Rank, and the least liable to Oppression from the Sovereign. The *Clergy* are divided into *Bishops*, *Dignitaries*, and *Inferior Clergy*. *England* and *Wales* consisting of 26 Dioceses, there are accordingly 26 Diocesans, or *Bishops*, besides the Bishop of *Man*, who is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are. Two of these, having Superintendency over the whole Church of *England*, are call'd *Arch-Bishops*, one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, and their Provinces accordingly: The 1st of which far exceeds the last; for of 26 Dioceses it takes 22, viz. 18 in *England* and 4 in *Wales*. The *Bishops* are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge. They have in Chief the Power of Ordination, tho' they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* has a kind of Supereminency over the Archbishop of *York*. The first writes himself such *Divinâ Providentiâ*, by Divine Providence; the 2d *Divinâ Permissione*, by Divine Permission, as do all the other Bishops. All are called *Lords Spiritual*, *Fathers in God*, *Right Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*. They have not only the same Privileges as the Temporal Lords, but some peculiar Prerogatives, of a high Nature. The *Dignify'd Clergy* are Deans, Arch-Deacons, Rural Deans, and Prebendaries, or Canons, who are assistant to Bishops, and for the most Part Men above the common Capacity of the *inferior Clergy*. These last are such as are *not dignified*, whether Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or simple Deacons. A *Rector* is possess'd of a Living, the predial Tythe of which is not impropriated; *Vicars* that officiate in those Livings which are call'd Impropriations; *Curates*, that attend the Service of the Church in the room of Incumbents disabled, or of Rectors holding several Livings; and *Deacons*, such as are admitted into some Part of the Service of the Church till fit for the Priestly Office; for the Church has 3 distinct Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. To be admitted Deacon one must be 23 Years of Age, a Priest 24, a Bishop 30. — As to the Laws of *England*, the *Common Law* is a Summary of the Laws of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, to which the *Conqueror* added some of the Customs of *Normandy*, and caused them all to be written in his own Dialect. The *Statute Law* is the Laws made from Time to Time by King and Parliament. The *Martial Law* concerns only Soldiers and Mariners. The *Forest Law* concerns Forests. The *Civil Law* is used in Courts of Admiralty, the 2 Universities, Spiritual Courts, Earl Marshal's Court, and in Treaties with Foreign Princes. The *Laws of Rhodes* and *Oleron* concern Maritime Affairs. The *Canon Law* relates merely to Religion. *Municipal Laws* are By-Laws proper to Corporations. By the Laws of *England*, the *English* are a Free People, because no Law can be made or abrogated without their Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. By these Laws no *English* Subject ought to be imprison'd without Cause shewn; nor may he be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring him speedily to Tryal; and if no Cause of Imprisonment can be alledg'd, he must be then set at Liberty. No Racks are used to extort Confession from the Prisoner; and nothing but clear Evidence on Oath can bring him in Guilty. None can be try'd but by a Jury of his Peers, (or Equals in Degree) nor condemn'd but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament; nor ought any to be fined for any Offence but according to the Merit of it. No Taxes, Loans, or specious *Free-Gifts* (as 'tis call'd abroad), can be imposed upon *English* Subjects, but with

their own Consent by their Representatives. When a Woman marries, she gives herself over, with what she brings with her, to her Husband's Power. She parts even with her Surname, and assumes her Husband's. If she has a Tenure, she holds it by her Husband. She can make no Contract, nor give away nor alienate any Thing, without his Consent. He may correct her *reasonably* and *moderately*, but not *cruelly* and *dangerously*, for Offences; but if she wrongs another by her Tongue or Trespas, he of his Pocket answers for the Fault. If she takes Things on Trust unknown to him, he is liable to pay, unless he has *advertis'd* or cried her down in the Market. If she kills her Husband she is to be burnt alive. If she brings forth a Child begotten before Marriage by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law. If she brings forth a Child after long Absence of her Husband, and he liv'd all that while within the 4 Seas, he must father that Child. If a Wife, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, it descends to her Eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but only Daughters, 'tis divided amongst them. If she dies without Issue, the Land goes to the next Heir at Law: The Husband enjoys the Profit of it during his Life, provided he hath a Child alive of her Body. The Husband and Wife being accounted as One, she can't be admitted a Witness for or against him. Nor can they be lawfully separated but on a Nullity of Marriage, Pre-contract, Consanguinity within the Degrees forbidden, Impotency, &c. The Eldest Son succeeds both in Title and Estate Real, the Younger Children enjoy the Personal; but if no Son, both the Real and Personal are equally divided among the Daughters. If the Estate be not entailed, the Father leaves it to whomsoever he pleases. A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels. At 21, being of Age, he may make Contracts. A Master may by Law correct his Servant, when he gives him just Cause; and Resistance in a Servant is liable to a severe Penalty. Apprentices are bound for 7 Years, and all that Time bare-headed, even in open Shop. He is bound not to marry; but a Maiden-Apprentice may go to her Husband. The Monarchy of *Great Britain* is limited so as to secure the People's Liberty without making the King little. 'Tis a mix'd Government of Monarchy in the King, Aristocracy in the Lords, Democracy in the Commons. The King has all Ensigns of Royalty, his Accession is proclaim'd with great Solemnity, and Coronation perform'd with great Pomp & Magnificence. He has Power of making Leagues with Foreign States, making Peace or War, sending and receiving Ambassadors, creating Magistrates, calling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving Parliaments; of conferring Titles of Honour, coining, pardoning Criminals, &c. has the Choice and Nomination of Superior Officers, principal Command and Direction of his Armies, Magazines, Castles, Forts, Ports, Havens, and Ships of War. The Militia is wholly at his Command, and the Public Monies at his Disposal. No Bill in Parliament can pass into a Law without his Assent. He may increase the Number of Peers by creating more Barons, or calling to their House by Writ whom he pleases. All Councillors, Officers of State, and Judges, are nominated by him. None but he has the sovereign Power in Administration of Justice. He may alleviate the pronounced Punishment after Sentence, being the Fountain of Mercy. He's Supreme Head of the Church as well as State; has alone the Patronage of all Bishoprics. The very imagining or intending his Death, proved by any Over-Act, is High-Treason. All Subjects stand bare in his Presence, or even in his Absence where he has a Chair of State. All at their 1st Address kneel to him, and he's always served upon the Knee. Our Kings ever have kept a great and splendid Court, with a numerous Train of Officers and Servants with large Salaries, beyond any in *Europe*. When the King is under 12 Years, a Regent is appointed either by the King or Parliament; but when he attains to 14 he may revoke and amend what Acts he thinks fit that have passed in his Minority. The Queen Consort is reputed the 2d Person in the Kingdom, has her Court and Officers apart, with a large Dower to maintain her Greatness. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is High-Treason. If she survives the King, she is called Queen Dowager, is still respected as a Queen, and keeps a Court. If the next King is unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if married, she is next to the Queen; nor loses she her Dignity tho' she marries a private Gentleman. The King's Children are to be called the Sons and Daughters of *Great Britain*. The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth

Birth Earl of *Chester* and *Flint* and Duke of *Cornwall*; but Prince of *Wales* by Creation. 'Tis High Treason to imagine his Death or violate his Wife. The younger Sons of *England* have no Appendages, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour for Honour and Revenues. They are indeed by Birthright Counsellors of State. The Daughters are called Princesses; and 'tis High-Treason to attempt their Chastity. The Title of Royal Highness is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncover'd in their Presence, and kneel when they kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present. All lawful Issue of the Blood Royal have the Precedency of all others in *England*. The Crown falls from Father to Son and his Heirs; for want of a Son to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of a Daughter to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother to the Sister and her Heirs. Great Officers of State are, 1. Lord High-Steward, who is made only on extraordinary Occasions; 2. Lord High-Chancellor or Keeper of the Great-Seal, now looked upon as Prime Minister of State; and the highest Person in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs; 3. Lord High-Treasurer, who has Charge of all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the *Exchequer*; 4. Lord Privy-Seal; 5. Lord President; 6. Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; 7. Lord High-Constable, created on a Coronation; 8. Earl Marshal of *England*, who takes Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms, hereditary in the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family; 9. Lord High-Admiral, who has Management of all Maritime Affairs, and Government of the Royal Navy, &c. But the Offices of High Admiral and High Treasurer are now executed by Commission. The *British* Forces in *Queen Anne's* War amounted to 80,000 Soldiers, and 40,000 Seamen. The Standing Troops now in Peace consist of not above 18,000, and of Seamen as Occasion variously may require, more or less. The principal Magazine is the Tower of *London*, which contains a noble Arsenal, to equip at least 60000 Men, with a Train of Artillery of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, with several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. Other Magazines are at *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Woolwich*, *Windfor-Castle*, &c. &c. The standing Militia are computed to be near 200,000 in *England* and *Wales* only. They ought to muster once or twice a Year. To regulate these the King appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, who commonly are Peers, who have Power to give Commissions to Colonels, &c. The Naval Strength consists of about 200 Men of War, besides Ketches, Fire-ships, Bomb-Vessels, Advice-Boats, Brigantines, Sloops, Store-ships, Hulks, and Hoys. When the Fleet is compleat, 'tis usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguish'd by their Flags, Red, White, and Blue. The principal Commander bears Title of Admiral in each; but he of the Red commands in Chief. Each of these has under him a Vice and a Rear Admiral, all call'd Flag-Officers. But the Supreme Command of all is vested in the Commission of Admiralty aforesaid. The Parliament is vested with the Power of making Laws; and makes 2 of the 3 Estates of the Realm, which 3 are the King, Lords, and Commons. This August Body accordingly consists of 2 Houses, that of the Lords and that of the Commons. Before the Union the 1st consisted of all the Peers, both Spiritual and Temporal, of *England*; qualified to sit in the House, making about 170; as did the 2d of 513 Commoners, among which such as represent Counties, called Knights of the Shire; those that serve for the *Cinque Ports*, styled Barons; those that represent Cities, styled Citizens; and such as serv'd for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members, styled Burgesses. By the Union with *Scotland* 16 Peers of that Part of *Britain* were added to the 1st House, and 45 Commons to the 2d. The 1st are chosen by the Peers of *Scotland* out of their own Body; and the last by the Shires and Boroughs. The Session of Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, &c. — The Time of Sitting lies in the Sovereign's Breast, as does the Place; tho' 'tis generally fix'd at *Westminster*. At the Day of Opening the King comes to the House of Peers, in his Royal Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and the Sword of State borne before him. His Majesty there sits under a Canopy, at the Upper End of the Room. Then appear the Temporal Lords in their scarlet Robes of State each according to Degree, as do the Spiritual Lords in their Episcopal Habits. The 2 Archbishops sit by themselves, on a Form, against the Wall on the King's Right Hand; below them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; next to them all the other Bishops, according to their Priority of Consecration. On the King's Left-hand, the Lords Treas-

urer, President, and Privy Seal, sit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Blood Royal. Then the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, according to their Creation. Cross the Room are the Wool-sacks, to put them in mind of the Advantages *English* Wool brings to the Nation, that the Care of it may never be neglected. The Lord Chancellor being Speaker of the House sits, on the 1st Woolpack, before the Throne, with the Great Seal and Mace lying by him. Below these Sacks are Forms cross the Room, 1st for Viscounts, next for Barons, in Order according to Creation. The Judges, the King's Council at Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit on the other Wool-sacks, when called to give Advice in Points of Law; but sit not in the King's Presence without Leave. The lowermost Woolpack is for the Clerks of the Crown and Clerk of the Parliament; which latter has 2 Under-Clerks, who kneeling behind the Woolpack write upon it. When the King comes, he commands the Usher of the Black Rod to call the House of Commons; who, being come, stand without the Bar, and the King by the Lord Chancellor commands them to chuse one of their Members for their Speaker, and to present him such a Day. This is sometimes done only by the Lord Chancellor. The Commons returning to their own House chuse a Speaker, without whom they can do no Business. The Ceremony of which we for Brevity omit. At the Day appointed, His Majesty being come again to the House of Peers, the Commons are called in; and their Speaker being duly presented and approved of, he makes a Speech to His Majesty; which generally concludes with petitioning, *That the Commons may, during their Session, have free Access to His Majesty, have Freedom of Speech in that House, and be free from Arrests.* These Requests being granted, the King makes a Speech to both Houses touching such Matters as he thinks fit to lay before them. This done he leaves both Houses to their private Debates, &c. and comes not again in State but upon fresh important Affairs, give the Royal Assent to Bills, or to close the Session. We would describe the Procedures in both Houses, but that this Article is already too large to admit thereof; tho' it must be own'd scarce such a great Number of Particulars are to be again met with more compendiously specified. It must suffice to say, when Bills are ready for the Royal Assent the King comes to the House in the like State, and the Commons being sent for, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and the Clerk of the Parliament pronounces the Royal Assent. The King may by Commission granted to some Peers give Assent to any Bill, without his personal Appearance. — The Courts of Justice in *Westminster* are open'd 4 Times a Year, call'd the 4 Terms, *Easter*, *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hillary*. These Courts are those of *Chancery*, *King's-Bench*, and *Common-Pleas*; and 2 concerning the Revenue, that of the *Exchequer* and that of the Duchy of *Lancaster*. The several Proceedings in these we must in like manner pretermitt: Assizes or Courts are likewise held twice a Year in every County of *England*, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice all over *England*, distinguished into *Lent* & *Summer* Assizes. The Court of *Nisi prius*, as it's termed, we pass over; but in that of the Crown Side the Trial of Malefactors being very singular, and different from other Nations, we shall speak a little of it. The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought in, 1, 2, or 3 at a Time. The Clerk commands one of them to the Bar, and there to hold up his Hand; then charges him with his Crime, and asks him whether Guilty or not Guilty? If he answers *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but Sentence to be pronounced against him. If he stands mute, his Punishment is to be pressed to Death. But the usual Way is to answer *Not guilty*, tho' his Crime be never so apparent, and he had before confessed it. The Law takes no Notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence; so that unless the Witnesses be positive and clear against the Prisoner the Jury will acquit him. When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids them discharge their Conscience. These, being 12 severally sworn to give a true Verdict according to Evidence, being all agreed on their Verdict, the Prisoner is either condemn'd or acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable. If he be brought in guilty, and it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the Benefit of the Clergy, which saves his Life, and makes him liable to be only burnt in the Hand. But where that Benefit is not allow'd, the Sentence of Law is to be hang'd by the Neck till dead: Whereupon the Sheriff is charged with the Execution. The Convocation is a general Assembly of the Clergy to consult of Church Matters; but never meets but in Time of Parliament. 'Tis divided

divided into 2 Houses, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops. The Archbishop sits in a Chair at the upper End of the Table, and the Bishops on each Side, all in their scarlet Robes and Hoods. The Lower consists of the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and 2 for the Inferior Clergy of the Diocese. Henry VII.'s Chapel at *Westminster* is their usual Meeting-Place; as is *York* for *York* Province. For the Manner of Proceedings in either we have not Room; nor have it we for those in Ecclesiastical Courts of the several Bishops. South-Britain, or *England* and *Wales*, was by the Romans divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, *Valentia*, and *Flavia Caesariensis*; but their several Bounds being uncertain, we pass by the precarious Conjectures concerning them. It was also by them branched into several People, the Names of whom were generally of a *British* Original, relating either to the Figure of the Place, Nature of the Soil, or Disposition of the Inhabitants. The *Danmonii* possessed the Parts now call'd *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; the *Durotriges* had *Dorsetshire*; the *Belgae* *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Hampshire*, *Isle of Wight*; the *Atreabates* *Berkshire*; *Regni* *Surrey*, *Suffex*; *Cantium* *Kent*; *Dobuni* *Glocestershire*, *Oxfordshire*; *Cattiuchlani* *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Hertfordshire*; *Trinobantes* *Middlesex*, *Essex*; *Iconi* *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Huntingdonshire*; *Corilani* *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Derbyshire*; *Cornavii* *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*; *Silures* *Herefordshire*, *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Glamorganshire*; *Dimetæ* *Cardiganshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*; *Ordovices* *Montgomeryshire*, *Merionethshire*, *Carnarvonshire*, *Anglesey* (*Mona*), *Denbighshire*, *Flintshire*; *Brigantes* *Yorkshire*, (viz. East, West, and North Riding, and *Richmondshire*) Bishopric of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Westmoreland*, *Cumberland*; *Ottadini* *Northumberland*. The *Saxon* Heptarchy was thus: 1. The Kingdom of *Kent* contain'd the now County of *Kent*; 2. the Kingdom of the *S. Saxons* those of *Suffex* and *Surrey*; 3. *E. Angles* *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge* with the *Isle of Ely*; 4. *W. Saxons* *Cornwal*, *Devon*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Wilts*, *Hants*, *Berks*; 5. *Northumberland* *Lancaster*, *York*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and *Scotland* to the Frith of *Edinburgh*; 6. *E. Saxons* *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Herefordshire*; 7. *Mercia* *Glocester*, *Hereford*, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Shropshire*, *Nottingham*, *Chester*, and the other Parts of *Hertfordshire*. — The Bishoprics extend and have Jurisdiction thus: Within the Province of *Canterbury* (which hath Part of *Kent* for its own particular Diocese) are *Rocheſter* containing the other Part of *Kent*; *London* containing *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*; *Chicheſter* *Suffex*; *Wincheſter* *Hampshire*, *Surrey*, *Isles of Wight*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*; *Salisbury* *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*; *Exeter* *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*; *Bath* and *Wells* *Somersetshire*; *Gloceſter* *Glocestershire*; *Worceſter* *Worcestershire* and Parts of *Warwickshire*; *Litchfield* and *Coventry* *Staffordshire*, *Derbyshire*, and the other Parts of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*; *Lincoln* *Lincolnsh.* *Leiceſterſh.* *Huntingdonſh.* *Bedfordſh.* *Buckinghamſh.* & the other Part of *Hertfordſh.*; *Ely* *Cambridgesh.* & the *Isle of Ely*; *Norwich* *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; *Oxford* *Oxfordshire*; *Peterborough* *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*; *Bristol* *Dorsetshire*. To these add 4 in *Wales*, viz. *St. David's*, *Llandaff*, *Bangor*, and *St. Afaph*. Within the Province of *York* (which hath *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire* for its own peculiar Diocese) are *Cheſter* containing *Cheshire*, *Richmondshire*, *Lancashire*, Part of *Cumberland* and of *Westmoreland*, *Flintshire* and *Denbighshire*; *Durham* the Bishopric of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*; *Carlisle* Part of *Cumberland* and of *Westmoreland*; *Sodor* the *Isle of Man* (whose Bishop, not being, like the others, a Baron, has no Seat in Parliament). The Number and Names of Cities and great Towns are to be seen in the Articles of each County.

ENGLAND NEW. See NEW ENGLAND.

ENGLEFIELD, *Berks*, 1 m. to N. W. of *Theal*, is also call'd *Inglefield*, and had its Name from the *Danes* being routed here by King *Ethelwolf*.

ENGLETON, in *Staffordshire*, stands at the Influx of *Brewwood-Water* into the *Penk*.

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, in *Cumberland*, 16 m. in Length, from *Pewrith* to *Carlisle*, was antiently much infested with Wild Boars, but afterwards so well stock'd with Deer that *Edward I.* is said to have kill'd 200 Bucks here in

a Day. It has been dis-forested, and has now several Parishes.

ENGOURI, or ANGORRI. See ANCYRA.

ENGERBEL, or *Ingubel*, lies 7 leag. fr. that call'd the *Desart*, in *Guinea*, where the King of the *Jolloffs* has his Palace, which consists in a pretty large Number of Huts, inclosed within a Pallisade of Reeds, in midst of which is an open Place shaded with Trees, round which are built his Hut, Store-houses, &c. The Door of the Palisade is usually guarded by 5 or 6 Negroes, arm'd with Sabres and Haffagayes.

ENGUEDINE. See ENNIED.

ENGYUM, antiently a City of *Sicily*, situate near Mount *Maurus*, near the Springs of *Aleſus*. *Cicero* speaks of it as one of the most considerable of the Island. It was founded by the *Cretans*, and celebrated for a Temple dedicated to the Goddesses styl'd the Mothers. These were those of First Rank, *Cybele*, *Juno*, and *Vesta*. The Pagans in like Manner invoc'd the God whose Protection they implor'd by the Name of Father. Some will have it that *Jupiter* is a Contraction of *Juwans Pater*, Helping Father.

ENHAEME. See ST. AMAND.

ENMORE, *Somerset*, lies on a little River that runs into the *Parret* near *Bridgewater*.

ENNA stood on an Eminence in the Middle of *Sicily*, as says *Strabo*; whence it was call'd, says *Diodorus*, the Navel of *Sicily*. It was one of the strongest Places in the Island, and remarkable for its beautiful Plains, fruitful Soil, and the many Lakes and Springs which water'd its Territory. The last-named Author tells us that *Ceres* was born in this District, and that she first taught the Inhabitants of *Enna* the Art of Agriculture; and that the Rape of *Proserpine* by *Pluto* happen'd near this City, while the young Goddess was gathering Flowers in a neighbouring Meadow. The *Ennaeans* used to shew a large Cavern, which they believed open'd of itself, to make the God a Way to his infernal Kingdom. Hence the Worship which the *Sicilians* paid these Two Divinities, the magnificent Temple which *Gela* erected to *Ceres* in this City, and the solemn Festival which the *Syracusans* celebrated near the Mountain *Cyane*, supposed to have sprung up when the Earth open'd under *Pluto's* Feet. This Temple was resorted to from all Parts of *Sicily*, *Greece*, and *Asia*, and was deem'd one of the richest in the Island. That this City was of *Phœnician* or *Carthaginian* Extraction is apparent from the Name. *Ennaam*, or *Ennam*, in *Punic* signifies The Fountain of Pleasure. The *Greeks*, having no Words ending in *m*, frequently expunged that Letter from Oriental Proper Names, to accommodate them to their own Language, of which *Gebenna* is one Instance. This City is now call'd CASTRO GIOVANNI (or JOANNI); and is small, but handsome, and defended by an old Castle, in which the Emperor *Frederick* is said to have resided a considerable Time. The *Diſtano*, which empties itself into the Gulph of *Catana*, hath Spring at the Foot of the Hill on which 'tis built. It stands on the Confines of the *Val di Demoni*, 45 m. S. W. of *Catana*, as many N. W. fr. *Noto*, 60 S. E. fr. *Palermo*, E. lon. 14. 46. lat. 37. 44.

ENNIED, or ENGUEDINE, is the only Town in the County of *Doboka*, in *Transylvania*. It was called *Annium* by the Romans, from a Causeway leading to it erected by *Annius*, a Captain of one of their Cohorts. 'Tis but a small Place. Some Fragments of the said military Way are still to be seen; and here is a fine College.

ENNIS, the Shire Town, and by much the best, of *Clare* County, *Connaught* Province, *Ireland*, 17 m. from *Limerick*, 100 from *Dublin*, stands near a Lake form'd by the *Shannon*, and has a Market.

ENNISCORTHY, in *Wexford* County, *Leinster* Province, *Ireland*, stands at the Conflux of the *Urrin* and *Slane*, 14 m. from *Newborough*, 8 from *Fernes*, 14 from *Ros*.

ENNISKILLEN, or INNESKILLING. See EARN Lake.

ENNISTEOGE, or *Irishtearogue*, in *Kilkenny* County, *Leinster* Province, *Ireland*, 4 m. fr. *Thomastown*, on the Banks of the *Nure*, is a little Town, walled in 1649, when taken by *Cromwell's* Troops, is reckon'd the 4th in the County.

ENOCH City. See NOD (The Land of).

ENON. *John* iii. 23. we read that *John* was baptizing in *Enon*, near to *Salim*, because there was much Water there. Indeed *Enon* imports the same as a Place of Springs; but the only Mention we have of it in Scripture is as quoted, and that it was situate near *Salim*; and the Situation even of this Place is now uncertain, unless it be the same with *Shalem*, or *Salem*, a City of *Shechem*, mention'd *Gen.* xxxiii. 18. or else the same with *Shalim*, or *Salim*, mention'd *I. Sam.*

ix. 4. If the same with either of these, it lay within what was call'd in the Times of the New Testament the Province of *Samaria*. Wells.

ENS, in *Upper Austria*, is a fair, strong, and well built City, on the River of the same Name, which 2 m. N. falls into the *Danube*, situate 15 m. E. of *Lintz*, 12 N. of *Steyer*, 90 W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 48. 16. 'Twas built in the room of *Lauriacum*. The Emperor *Rodolph* bought it of its own Count, and annexed it to the Dominions of *Austria*; and it pays annually, together with *St. Florian's* Monastery, a Gold Ring of 5 Ducats Value, as a Token of Homage. The Elector of *Bavaria* took it in 1703.

ENSHAM, in *Oxfordshire*, has a Ferry on the *Ifis*, not far from *Blenheim-House*, was in the *Saxon* Time a Royal Village, and had an Abbey. In this Parish was an old Custom whereby the Town's People were allowed, upon Whit-Monday, to cut down and carry away, where-ever the Church-Wardens mark'd it out by giving the first Chop, as much Timber as could be drawn away by Mens Hands into the Abbey-Yard; and, if they could draw it out again, in spite of the Opposition of the Servants of the Abbey to prevent it, they were to keep it for the necessary Repairs of the Church. By this Custom, 'tis said, the People hold their Right of Commonage at Lammas and Michaelmas.

ENSISHEIM, in *Upper Alsace*, on the River *Ill*, 2 German m. from *Newburgh* on the *Rhine* and from *Muchaufen* on N. and 3 from *Brisack*, is a very pretty City, pleasantly situate and well built; but neither large nor rich, containing but about 200 Houses.

ENSKIRKEN, or *Eyskerk*, a Town in the Duchy of *Fuliers*, *Westphalia*, 15 m. S. W. of *Cologne*, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 50. 35.

ENSTON, or *Neat-Enson*, in *Oxfordshire*, near the *Glim*, to S. E. of *Chipping-Norton*, has famous Water-works.

ENSTON, in *Staffordshire*, to N. E. of *Stafford*, near the *Trent*, opposite to *Sandon*. A brinish Spring in the Manor frets away the Gravel and Earth about it.

ENTELLA, a City heretofore in *Sicily*.

ENTELLA, a River in *Liguria*, *Italy*, having its Rise in the *Apennines*, not full 10 m. from *Genoa*, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, on the E. Coast of *Genoa*.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO Province, in *Portugal*, in Latin *INTERAMNENSIS*, has both such Names from being situate between those 2 famed Rivers; for the *Minho*, antiently *Minus*, on its N. divides it from *Galicia*; and the *Durius*, now *Duero* or *Douro*, on S. parts it from *Beira*. 'Tis bounded W. by the Ocean, E. by a Ridge of Mountains severing it from the Province of *Tra-los-montes*. It's but 36 m. long, nor but 30 broad, nay but 12 or 14 where narrowest; extending from 41 to a little above 42 degr. lat. and within 8th degr. W. lon. Yet, though so small, 'tis the best inhabited, and has the greatest Number of Cities, Towns, Villages, *i. e.* in Proportion; it being also one of the pleasantest and most fertile, tho' mountainous, having many Rivers, Rivulets, and sweet Springs; whereby it abounds in good Pasture more than any other Part of *Portugal*. The Plains also are all cover'd with Vines, Fruit-trees, and other Trees, of all Sorts; and 'tis supply'd with all Necessaries in Life, bating its being deficient as to Corn. It has 1 Archbishopric, *Braga*, Metropolitan of all *Portugal*, and 1 Bishopric, *Oporto*; 5 Collegiate Churches, of which those of *Guimar* and *Barcelos* are most considerable; 2 Dukedoms, *Barcelos* and *Caminha*; 2 Earldoms, *Celorigo de Basto* and *Villa nova de Cerveira*; the Viscountyship of *Limia*; 130 Abbies and Monasteries, 1560 Parishes (of which 800 under the Archbishop); above 200 stately Bridges of square Stone, besides those of Wood, and inconsiderable ones of Stone; 6 Sea-ports, *Caminha*, *Viana*, *Espofende*, *Villa de Conde*, *Lesa*, *Oporto*, with others less. The 2 chief Cities are *Braga* and *Porto* (or *Oporto*); Towns of Note, *Guimaraes*, *Viana*, *Caminha*, *Valenza*, *Monzaio*, *Barcelos*, *Ponte de Lima*, *Villa de Conte*, *Amarante*.

ENTRE TAJO E GUADIANA; or ALENTEJO. This Province of *Portugal* has the first said Name because its greater Part lies between the 2 said Rivers, and the second on Account of its Situation on the other Side of the *Tajo*. It borders N. on Part of *Estremadura*, and of the *Tajo*; E. on the Spanish Provinces of *Andalusia* and *Estremadura*; W. 'tis bounded by the Ocean and Part of *Portug. Estremadura*; S. by the little Kingdom of *Algarve*; between 37. 30. and about 39. 30. lat. & betw. 7. and 9. W. lon. but so irregular that its Extent can't be precisely stated. Where widest it runs near 100 m. It's the finest and fertilest of all *Portugal*, and its Inhabitants reckon'd the wealthiest & best bred. The greater Part are Farmers; and the Land is so rich and

well water'd by a Number of Rivers, which fall either into the *Tajo* or *Guadiana*, which 2 last run quite across the Province, that they, being industrious, are mostly wealthy: Of which Wealth they generally lay out a considerable Part in the Education of their Sons; who give themselves up mostly to the Study of the Law, and thereby raise themselves sometimes to the highest Places, and acquire immense Estates. This Territory abounds with Corn of all Sorts, Wine, Oil, Fruits, and Pasture, even for Exportation, which is much facilitated by the Rivers which intersect the Country and run into the said 2 great ones, and some into Sea. Among these are the *Enxarama*, which runs into the *Zatus*, as does that into Sea at *Setuval*; the *Odivor* and *Teva* run into the *Tagus*. It has 4 Cities, *Evora* (which is also an Archbishopric), *Portalegre*, *Elvas*, and *Beja*, 2 Bishoprics, 1 Marquisate, 4 Earldoms, 1 Barony. The Towns of Note are *Villa Vitijsa*, *Estremoz*, *Aviz*, *Olivenza*, *Moura*, *Serpa*, *Campe Mayor*, *Viana*, *Monte Moro Novo*, *Portel*, *Monforte*, *Castel de Vide*, *Villa Nova de Mille Fontes*, *Marmelar*, *Monsara*; and many others of less Note.

ENTREVAUX, a Town in *Provence*, *France*, is seated on the *Var*, at the Foot of the Mountains, at the very Limits of the Duchy of *Savoy* and County of *Nice*. It owes its Improvement to the Ruin of the City *Glandeves*, which was but 1000 Paces distant from it. It lies 3 leag. from *Beuil* to W. 5 from *Vence* to N. W. and 8 from *Nice* and the *Mediterranean*. The Bishop of *Glandeves* here resides.

ENVILDE, in *Staffordshire*, 3 m. from *Stourbridge*.

ENURE Lake. See KIMI-LAPMARK.

EPALLETS, or PALLETS, in *Hertfordshire*, 1 m. S. of *Hitchin*, in the Road to *Stevenage*, is the vulgar Name for *HIPPOLET's*, to a supposed Saint of which Name the Church was dedicated. 'This Saint (says *Norden*) passed for a good Breaker of Colts, and was as good a Horse-leech; and was therefore so revered after his Death, that all Horsemen who travelled that Way brought their Steeds into the Church, up to the St. Horse-breaker's Shrine, at the Altar, where a Priest attended to bestow Fragments of St. Hippolet's Miracles upon their untamed Colts and old wanton and founder'd Jades; which Miracles, if well paid for, produced wonderful Cures. The Horses were brought out of the N. Street thro' the N. Gate, and the N. Door of the Church, which was boarded on purpose to bring up the Horses to the Altar; since which Time the Church has always been boarded.' Now tho' this same Custom of blessing Horses, Asses, &c. is still kept up yearly by the Pope at *Rome*, and also by the Priests in *Spain*, &c. yet a modern old truepenny Author would fain explode this Story, tho' it be handed to us both by Mr. *Weaver* and Mr. *Chauncy*. He says, 'This Saint was no Hypocrite but a real Bishop, and a Martyr for adhering to the Sect of *Origen*.' And what of all that? He might have been a good Horse-leech, &c. notwithstanding: And the ignorant, credulous, superstitious People might have had as good a Notion of his (Sort of Divine) Power of Horse-curing, &c. after Death, as they had of other dead Saints, Bishops, and Martyrs, as to other such miraculous Works. Were such-like Notions uncommon? No. — The *Pirral* rises in this Parish, and runs by *Much-Wimley* to *Ickleford*.

EPERNAY. See ESPERNAY.

EPERSTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, 1 m. from *Sherwood-Forest*, and 2 from the *Trent*, had a Market, but 'tis disused.

EPHES-DAMMIM, mention'd I. *Samuel* xvii. 1. lay in or near about the Road from *Eleutheropolis* to *Jerusalem*.

EPHESUS, in *Ionis* in *Asia Minor*, called by the present Inhabitants *AIASALOU*, was in former Times the Metropolis of all *Asia*. *Stephanus* gives it the Title of *Epiphaneate*, or most illustrious. *Pliny* styles it the Ornament of *Asia*; and *Strabo* the greatest and most frequented Empory of it. How different was the antient *Ephesus* from the modern, which is but a sorry Village, inhabited by 30 or 40 Greek Families, who are not capable, as *Spon* observes, to understand the Epistle St. *Paul* wrote to them! The antient City stood about 50 m. S. of *Smyrna*, near the Mouth of the River *Cayster*, and the Shore of the *Icarian* Sea, which is a Bay of the *Ægean*; but as it has been so often destroy'd and rebuilt, 'tis not easy to determine the precise Place. Most of our modern Travellers are of Opinion that the antient City stood more to S. than the present, which they argue from the Ruins that still remain. *Ephesus* was in antient Times known by the Names of *Alopes*, *Ortygia*, *Morges*, *Smyrna Trachæa*, *Samornion*, and *Ptela*. It was called *Ephesus*, according to *Heraclides*, from the Greek Word *Ephesis*, signifying *Permission*, because *Hercules*, says he, permitted the *Amazons* to live and

and build a City in that Place. Others tell us that *Ephesus* was the Name of the *Amazon* that founded the City: For *Pliny*, *Justin*, and *Orosius*, unanimously affirm it built by an *Amazon*, while others bestow this Honour upon *Androclus*, Son of *Codrus*, King of *Athens*, who was the Chief of the *Ionians* that settled in *Asia*. But in Matters of so early a Date 'tis impossible to come at the Truth. This is certain, *Ephesus*, which was in the *Roman* Times the Metropolis of all *Asia*, acknowledged *Lyfimachus* for its Founder; for that Prince, having caused the antient City to be entirely demolished, rebuilt at a vast Expence a new one in a Place more convenient, and nearer the Temple. *Strabo* tells us, as the Inhabitants shew'd a great Reluctance to quit their antient Habitations, *Lyfimachus* caused all the Drains that conveyed the Water into the neighbouring Fens and the *Cayster* to be privately stop't up; whereby the City being on the first violent Rains in great Part laid under Water, and many of the Inhabitants drowned, they were glad to abandon the antient, and retire to the new City. This new *Ephesus* was greatly damaged by an Earthquake in the Reign of *Tiberius*, but by him repaired and embellished with several stately Buildings, of which there are now but few Ruins to be seen, and scarce any thing worthy of antient *Ephesus*. The Aqueduct, Part of which is still standing, is generally believed to have been the Work of the *Greek* Emperors. The Pillars which support the Arches are of fine Marble, and higher or lower as the Level of the Water required. This Aqueduct served to convey Water into the City from the Spring of *Haltee* mentioned by *Pausanias*. The Gate now call'd by the Inhabitants (for what Reason we certainly know not, but probably from the Sculpture thereon of *Achilles* dragging the Body of *Heſtor*, as mentioned, hereafter, by Sir *P. Rycaut*) The Gate of Persecution is remarkable for 5 Bas-reliefs on the Mould, of an exquisite Taste. The Port, of which so many Medals have been struck, is at present but an open Road, and not much frequented. The *Cayster* was formerly navigable, and afforded a safe Place for Ships to ride in; but is now almost choaked up with Sand. — But the Chief Ornament of *Ephesus* was the so much celebrated Temple of *Diana*, built at the common Charge of all the States of *Asia*, and for its Structure, Size, and Furniture, accounted among the WONDERS OF THE WORLD. This Great Edifice was situate at the Foot of a Mountain, and at the Head of a Marsh; which Place they chose, *Pliny* says, as less subject to Earthquakes. This doubled the Charges: for they were obliged to be at vast Expence in making Drains to convey the Water that came down the Hill into the Morafs and the *Cayster*. *Philo Byzantius* tells us, that in this Work they used such a Quantity of Stone as almost emptied all the Quarries in the Country. And these Drains or Vaults are what the present Inhabitants erroneously take for a Labyrinth. To secure the Foundation of the Conduits or Sewers, which were to bear a Building of such a prodigious Weight, they laid Beds of Charcoal, *Pliny* says, well ramm'd, and upon them others of Wool. 220 Years, *Pliny* says 400, were spent in building this wonderful Temple by all *Asia*. It was 425 f. in Length, and 200 in Breadth, supported by 127 Marble Pillars 70 f. high, of which 27 were most curiously carved, and the rest polished. These Pillars were the Works of so many Kings, and the Bas-reliefs of one were done by *Scopas*, the most famous Sculptor of Antiquity. The Altar was almost wholly the Work of *Praxiteles*. *Cheiomocrates* (by most call'd or written *Dinocrates*, and by others *Democrates*) who built *Alexandria*, and offer'd to form Mount *Athos* as mention'd in its Article, was the chief Architect or Designer employ'd on this Occasion. This Temple enjoy'd the Privilege of an Asylum, which at first extended to a Furlong, afterwards enlarged by *Mithridates* to a Bowshot, and doubled by *Marc Anthony* so that it took in Part of the City. But *Tiberius*, to put a Stop to the many Abuses and Disorders that attend Privileges of this Kind, recalled them all, and declared that no Man guilty of any wicked or dishonest Action should escape Justice, tho' he fled to the Altar itself [A]. A great many Medals are to be seen with the Heads of divers Emperors, and on the Reverse the Temple with a Frontispiece of 2, 4, 6, and even of 8 Pillars. The Priests who officiated in this Temple were had in great Esteem, & trusted with the Care of the sacred Virgins, or Priestesses; -- but not till they were made *Eunuchs*. They were call'd *Estiatores* and *Essenæ*, had a peculiar

Diet, and were not allow'd by their Constitutions to go into any private House. They were maintain'd with the Profits accruing from the Lake *Selinusius*, and another that fell into it; which must have been very considerable, since they erected a Golden Statue to one *Artimidorus*, who, being sent to *Rome*, recover'd 'em, after they had been seiz'd by the Farmers of the Public Revenues. All the *Ionians* resorted yearly to *Ephesus* with their Wives & Children, where they solemnized the Festival of *Diana* with great Pomp and Magnificence, making on that Occasion rich Offerings to the Goddesses, without forgetting her Priests. The *Asiarchæ*, or Chief of *Asia*, mention'd by St. *Luke*, *Acts* xix. 31. were, according to *Beza*, those Priests whose peculiar Province it was to regulate the Public Sports that were annually performed at *Ephesus* in Honour of *Diana*. They were maintain'd with the Gatherings that were made during the Sports; for all *Asia* flock'd to see them. The Great *Diana* of the *Ephesians*, as she was stiled by her blind Adorers, *Acts* xix. 17, 18. was, according to *Pliny*, but a small Statue of Ebony, made by one *Canetia*, tho' commonly believed to have been sent down from Heaven by *Jupiter* [ver. 35.]. This Statue was at first placed in a Niche, which, as we are told, the *Amazons* caused to be made in the Trunk of an Elm. Such was the first Rise of the Veneration that was paid to *Diana* in this Place. In Process of Time the Veneration for the Goddesses daily encreasing among the Inhabitants of *Asia*, a most stately and magnificent Temple was built near the Place where the Elm stood, and the Statue of the Goddess placed in it. This was the first Temple, but not quite so sumptuous as that we have described, tho' reckon'd as well as the second among the Wonders of the World. And it's remarkable that this was the only Temple left standing, when were executed the Orders of *Xerxes* for burning and destroying all those of the *Greek* Cities in *Asia*. The second was still remaining in *Pliny's* Time and in *Strabo's*, and is supposed to have been destroy'd in the Reign of *Constantine*, pursuant to the Edict by which that Emperor commanded all the Temples of the Heathens to be thrown down and demolished. The first had been burnt the same Day or Night that *Alexander* was born, viz. in the Year of the Word 3950, of the Flood 2643, before Christ Years 356. by one *Erostratus*, who owned on the Rack that the only Thing which had prompted him to destroy so excellent a Work was the Desire of transmitting his Name to future Ages: Whereupon the common Council of *Asia* made a Decree forbidding any one to name him. But that Prohibition served only to make his Name more memorable, such a remarkable Extravagance, or rather Madness, being taken Notice of by all the Historians who wrote of those Times. It had, we read, been fired 6 Times before thus burnt by *Erostratus*; one of which is said to be on the very Day that *Socrates* was poison'd. This great Temple of the great *Diana* being, as aforesaid, destroy'd on *Alexander's* Birth-Night, it gave Occasion to that witty Scoff, that *DIANA* (who was accounted one of the Goddesses of *Midwifery*) was so earnestly employ'd in bringing that Great Prince into the World, that she could not, or would not, attend the Preservation of her own Temple. Indeed *Alexander* offer'd to rebuild it at his own Expence, provided the *Athenians* would agree to put his Name on the Front: But they rejected his Offer in such a Manner as was noways taken amiss by that vain Prince, telling him, that it was not fit one God should build a Temple to another. The Pillars and other Materials that had been saved out of the Flames were sold, and all the Jewels of the *Ephesian* Women, who on that Occasion willingly parted with them, and the Sum raised from thence served for the carrying on of the Work till other Contributions came in, which in a short Time amounted to an immense Treasure. And this is the Temple which *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and other *Roman* Writers, speak of. It stood between the City and the Port, and was built, or rather finish'd, as *Livy* tells us, in the Reign of King *Servius*. Of this wonderful Structure there is nothing at present remaining but some Ruins, and a few broken Pillars, of which some little more particular will be said by and by. --- As *Ephesus* was in the Days of Heathenism famous for the Temple, so was it in the first Christian Times adorn'd with a magnificent Church, honour'd with the Name of St. *John's*. It is yet standing, of which and the present Condition of the City we extract thus from Sir *Paul Rycaut*. ---

Nothing

[A] Pope Pius II. in relating this observes, that the many Sanctuaries of Rome, open to *Russians* and all Offenders without Distinction, have changed that City, otherwise quiet, into a Den of Thieves. Thus he wrote before he was raised to the Papal Chair; but that Dignity inspired him, it seems, with different Sentiments; for he was the whole Time of his Pontificate a most strenuous Assertor of what they call the Ecclesiastical Immunity.

Nothing appears more remarkable and stately to a Stranger, in his near Approach to this Place, than the Castle on the Hill, and the lofty Fabrick of *St. John's Church*, now converted to a *Turkish Mosque*, the biggest Pillar in which is 5 *Turkish Pikes* and half in Compals, viz. above 4 *English Yards*. These lifting up their Heads amongst other Ruins and humble Cottages of the present Inhabitants, seem to promise that magnificent Structure which renowned this City in Antient History. But at the Entrance one stumbles at Pillars of Porphyry, and finds an uneasy Passage over subverted Temples and Palaces; the Memory of what they have been now lost. Some Marks there are of a Building more ample and stately than the rest, which seems to have been seated in the Suburbs of the City, and therefore gives Cause to conjecture it to have been the Temple of *Diana*. Under its Ruins we descended about 30 Stairs with Lights in our Hands, where we enter'd into divers narrow Passages, with many Turnings and Windings, that 'twas necessary to use a Clew of Thread to guide us, which some therefore call a Labyrinth [as above observed]; but to me it seemed no other than the Foundation of the Temple, which for Fabricks of that Weight and Magnificence is convenient, &c. The Air below was moist, and of a suffocating Heat, which nourished Bats of prodigious Bigness, which oft struck out our Torches, as Enemies to Light, and as if Companions of Spirits inhabiting *Stygian Darknes*. Not far from hence was a stately Lavatory of Porphyry called *St. John's Font*, the Diameter of which was above 7 *Turkish Pikes*, wherein, 'tis reported, he baptized great Multitudes. Not far from hence was shewn us the Cave of the *Seven Sleepers*, the Story of which (whether true or false) is yet current thro' the World. The Theatre is almost wholly destroy'd; and of other Ruins no certain Knowledge can be had. Over a Gate, which appears to have been in the Middle of the City, are divers Figures still plain, nor much defaced, which seem to represent the Story of *Hector's* Body drawn about the City of *Troy* by *Achilles*; but is without Reason fancied by some to be a Description of the first Christian Persecutions. The Aqueduct on the E. Side appears not very antique, at least seems to have been repaired in latter Times, some Stones being reversed in the Walls, and seeming as if placed so by the ignorant *Turks* as casually they came to Hand. So now the Reliques of the Gentiles, the Christians, and the *Turks*, are subverted and heaped promiscuously together. For the whole Town is nothing but a Habitation of Herdsmen and Farmers, in low Cottages of Dirt, covered on the Top with Earth, shelter'd from the Extremity of Weather by mighty Masses of ruinous Walls; the Pride and Ostentation of former Days, and the Emblem in these of the Frailty of the World and the transient Vanity of Human Glory! We conclude with observing that the *Turks* took *Ephesus* under *Mohammed I.* the Son of *Bajazet*, since which it hath remained under them; and that its Commerce was transported to *Smyrna* and *Scalanova*. It lies in E. lon. 27. 3. lat. 38. 16., 23 m. N. from *Miletus*, and 63 W. from *Laodicea*.

EPIPHANIA, in *Cæle-syria*, furnam'd *ad Orontem* because situate on the *Orontes*, and to distinguish it from another in *Syria* on the *Euphrates*, was founded by *Seleucus*, and became an Episcopal See. 'Tis suppos'd the same which is now call'd *Aman*, but more antiently *Amath* or *Emath*.

EPHRAIM'S Tribe (The Lot of). See **JOSEPH'S CHILDREN**.

EPHRAIM (The Wood of), where *Abfalom* perish'd on an Oak, mention'd II. *Samuel* xvii. 6-9, is undoubtedly to be understood, not of any Wood lying in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, on the W. of *Jordan*, (for *Abfalom* as well as *David* were pass'd over *Jordan*) but of some Wood lying on the E. Side of *Jordan*, and so named on some other Account, perhaps as lying over against the Tribe of *Ephraim*. *Abfalom*, we read, having had 20,000 of his Rebels killed on the Spot, besides the great Number who perished in the Wood and in their Flight, was himself in his Flight caught from off his Mule by the Boughs of a thick Oak, and there hung suspended alive by his Head, 'till *Joab* thrust him through, &c. That this Article may afford some at least amusing Information, it is to be observed, that the Scripture tells us, *the Wood devoured more People than the Sword*. Some of them, *Josephus* says, were destroy'd by the Precipices; others were trodden to Death, by those that fled; others died of their Wounds, or were starv'd to Death. The *Chaldee*, *Syriac*, and *Arabic* Versions, tell us they were destroy'd by wild Beasts in the Wood. As to *Abfalom's* Suspension, Bishop *Patrick* says, He hung there, having nothing to support him; and his Neck was so wedged between the

Boughs by the swift Motion of the Mule, that he was not able to disengage himself. *Josephus* is of Opinion that he hung by the Hair, which being very long was wrapp'd about the Boughs of the Tree. And the Great *Bochart* is of the same Opinion. The learned *Sebast. Schmidius*, having observed that *Theodoret* was of Opinion that it was by his Head and not by his Hair, tells us that such is contrary to the general Opinion, and adds, that his Head's catching hold of the Oak could not be done but by Means of his Hair. But there seems no Necessity we should understand the Scripture Words, of his Head's catching hold, of his Hair; nor seems there Reason for it, when we consider that probably he was not without an *Helmet*, (tho' our Painters represent him so in their Pieces) which covered his Hair. And besides 'tis written that *Joab* smote him while he was yet alive in the Middle of the Oak, which had been no Wonder if he had only hung by the Hair, for that would not have killed him; whereas his being but yet alive, seems to mean that tho' he was not quite dead he was very near it. The Weight of *Abfalom's* Hair also having been the Subject of great Dispute among the Criticks, what they have said thereupon may be entertaining to many of our Readers. The Scripture tells that when he polled his Head (which he did at every Year's End, because his Hair was heavy) he weighed the Hair of his Head at two hundred Shekels, after the King's Weight. This Passage has several Difficulties in it, which deserve some Attention to explain them. The first is, whether *Abfalom* cut off his Hair every Year? 2dly, Whether he cut off all his Hair, or only Part? 3dly, Whether the Weight of 200 Shekels was the Weight of all his Hair, or only of that Part which he cut off? 4thly, What the King's Weight was? 1. The Words in the *Hebrew* are from the End of Days to Days, without any particular Designation of the Time. And the *Septuagint* render the *Hebrew* literally, ἀπὸ τῶν ἡμερῶν εἰς ἡμερᾶς. The *Targum* translated it at stated Times; that is, when it grew too heavy, which might be once in two Years, more or less, as *Bochart* observes. 2. The *Israelites* wore their Hair very long, as appears from the Scripture and *Josephus*, who informs us, that the Guard, who attended King *Solomon*, had their long Hair flowing about their Shoulders, and that they scattered in it every Day, ἡν γὰρ χρυσός, little Particles of Gold, which made their Hair shine and sparkle by the Reflexion of the Sun's Rays upon the Gold. It is not probable therefore that *Abfalom* should cut off all his Hair, which was his chief Ornament. 3. We find by Experience that the Hair does not grow in a Year above 4 Inches in Length. So that the superfluous Hair which he cut off could not possibly weigh 200 Shekels, for then the Remainder would have weighed 4 or 5 times as much, which is absolutely impossible. 4. But the greatest Difficulty is, what is meant by the King's Weight, or, as it is in the *Hebrew*, the King's Stone. Mr. *Pelletier* is of Opinion, that the Difference of the King's Weight from the common one was never known till the *Chaldeans* had subdued the *Jews*; and that the Author of the two Books of *Samuel*, who lived about the End of the Captivity of *Babylon*, or soon after, when the *Jews* had been accusom'd to the *Babylonian* Weights for 60 or 70 Years, and consequently might be ignorant of the *Hebrew* Weights, which were then no longer in Use; that this Author, I say, to make himself the better understood, substituted the common Weight, instead of that, which he found in his *Memoirs*; and told the Reader that *Abfalom's* Hair weighed 200 Shekels, taking Notice however that he meant the *Babylonian* Shekels, and those of the King of *Babylon's* Weight, to whom the *Jews* were then subject. Now the *Babylonian* Shekel weighed a 3d Part of the *Jewish* Shekel; which was equal to 219 *English* Grains; so that the *Babylonian* Shekel weighed 73 Grains. The Rabbis and other Writers, who understand these 200 Shekels of the Value of *Abfalom's* Hair, and not of the Weight of them, pretend that he or his Servants sold his Hair to the Women of *Jerusalem* to make *Peruques*: But *Bochart* shews how absurd it is to imagine a King's Son would sell his Hair, or that any one would buy it, especially at that Rate, since *Peruques* were not known in those Days. There are others who imagine that *Abfalom* having cut his Hair several Times, kept it till it weighed 200 Shekels; but this makes the Remark of the Scripture very trifling, since there would have been nothing extraordinary in that. *Bochart* conjectures, that *Abfalom's* Hair weighed 200 Shekels, only on Account of the Gold Dust with which it was powder'd, according to the Custom of that Time; all which made it very ponderous; and these 200 Shekels he demonstrates to be no more than 3 Pounds and 2 Ounces of our Weight. But the Scripture speaks of the

the real Weight of the Hair, and not of the Weight which was merely accidental to it. The Septuagint have reduced this Weight of 200 Shekels to half of it; they mention only 100 Shekels, which agrees with the Opinion of those who assert, that they were Gold Shekels, or the King's Shekels, which were but half the Weight of those of the Sanctuary. But it will be necessary to prove first this Difference between the common Weight and that of the Sanctuary, and between the Gold and Silver Shekel; so that at present we may satisfy ourselves with the 200 *Babylonian* Shekels which weighed each of them 73 *English* Grains.

EPHRAIM City, to which *Jesus* retired, as mentioned *John* xi. 54. probably lay among the Mountains and Hills of *Ephraim*, and at the very Edge of that Tribe towards the Tribe of *Benjamin*.

EPHRATH, or EPHRATAH, being the same City as BETHLEHEM, see that Article.

EPHRON is mention'd I. *Maccab.* v. 46-51. II. *Maccab.* xii. 26. as a great and strong City, lying in the direct Way between the Land of *Gilead* and that of *Judah*. For more Particulars read the quoted Texts.

EPHYRA, a City of *Epirus*. *Ephyra* was also an antient Name of *Corinth*.

EPICHNEMIDIA, a Part of antient *Greece*, so called from Mount *Cnemis*.

EPICTETUS, the Inland of *Phrygia Minor*.

EPIDAMNUS. See DURAZZO.

EPIDAUROS, now *Malvesia*, was the most noted Seaport of *Laconia*, or *Lacedemon*, and seated on the Gulph of *Argos*, now *Golfo de Neapoli*, and was a Town well built and peopled, and famed among other Things for its excellent Wine call'd *Malvesy*, or *Malmesy*, which grew round the Neighbourhood of it, and with which it supply'd all other Parts of *Greece*. The Temple of *Aesculapius* here, the Treasures of which were not much inferior in Value to those of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, was plunder'd by *Sylla*.

EPIPOLÆ, a Hill, near *Syracuse*, in *Sicily*, exceeding steep, and of difficult Access. When the *Athenians* besieged *Syracuse*, this Hill was not inclosed with a Wall, as in After-Ages, but defended by a Fort called *Labdalon*. On *Epipolæ* was the famous Prison *Latomia*, which Word properly signifies a Quarry. *Cicero* gives us a minute Account of this dreadful Prison, which was a Cave 125 Paces long, and 20 f. broad, cut out of the Rock to an incredible Depth. It was the Work of *Dionysus* the Tyrant, who caused those to be shut up in it who had the Misfortune to incur his Displeasure.

EPIRUS, the antient Kingdom of the *Æacidae*, was at first call'd *Epirus Dodonæa*, i. e. The Continent of the *Dodonæans*, or the Continent inhabited by the *Dodonæans*, and afterwards *Epirus*, or The Continent, without any Addition, that being the Import of the Greek Word *Epeiros*. It was bounded on N. by the *Ceraunian* Mountains, S. by the *Ambracian* Gulph, E. by *Thessaly* and *Macedon*, and W. by the *Ionian* Sea. It was antiently divided into 3 Districts, *Chaonia*, *Thesprotia*, and *Molossis*; to which some add *Cassopia* and *Pindus*. *Chaonia*, the most N. Part, was so call'd from its old Inhabitants the *Chaones*, descended either from the *Thracians* or from the *Oenotrii*, one of the most antient Nations of *Italy*. Cities of Note in this Part of *Epirus* were *Oricum*, *Cassiope*; the inland Towns, *Antigonis*, *Phœnice*, *Hecatompedum*, *Omphalum*, *Elæus*, and *Chemera*. The most remarkable Cities in *Thesprotia*, which lay between the *Ambracian* Lake and the Sea, were *Buthrotum*, *Ephyra*, *Necropolis*, *Mæandria*, *Cestria*, *Charadra*, and *Ambracia*. *Molossis* was an inland Province, only 40 Stades or Furlongs in Compass. It was so call'd from *Molossus* the Son of *Pyrrhus* by *Andromache*, and contain'd the Cities *Dodona*, *Passaron*, *Teemon*, *Phylace*, and *Horreum*. The Kingdom of *Epirus* must in the Roman Times have comprehended a great many other Cities, if what *Livy* from *Polybius* tells us be true, that *Æmilius Paulus* dismantled and plunder'd about 70 Cities subject to the *Epirots*. *Strabo* counts the *Athamanes*, *Æthices*, *Tymphæi*, *Orestæ*, *Paroræi*, *Atintanes*, and *Porrbæi*, among the *Epirotic* Nations. In *Chaonia* were the *Ceraunian* or *Acroceraunian* Mountains, now *Monti della Chimera*, parting the *Ionian* and the *Adriatic* Seas, and so call'd from their being frequently strack with Lightning. In *Thesprotia* were the *Acherusian* Lake, and the River *Acheron*, much spok'd of by the Poets. The celebrated Mount *Pindus* parted *Epirus* and *Thessaly*; and was therefore by some placed in the one as by others in the other. The inland Parts of *Epirus* were very barren and full of Forests, but the Coasts pretty fruitful. The Horses of this Country were in great Request among the Antients, as were also the Mastiffs of *Molossis*,

which were thence by the *Latins* call'd *Molossi*. The *Epirots* were deem'd a very warlike People, and generally behaved with great Gallantry; but continued in their former savage Condition long after their Neighbours were civilized, whence the *Islanders* used to threaten Offenders with Transportation to the Continent, viz. *Epirus*. This Country was first peopled by *Dodanim*, Son of *Javan*, and Grandson of *Japhet*, or at least some of his Posterity, as *Josephus* informs. *Eusebius* says *Dodanim* first settled on *Rhodes*, and that some of his Descendants, being streighten'd there for Want of Room, passed over to the Continent, and fix'd their Abode in *Epirus*, where they built a City, calling it *Dodona* from their said Progenitor. If so, the *Dodonæans* were originally *Greeks*, not *Barbarians*, as most Antients stile them. However, in Time, several barbarous Nations settled among 'em. The various Nations we find mention'd, before they were blended under the common Name *Epirots*, were the *Selli*, *Chaones*, *Molossi*, *Dolopes*, *Paroræi*, *Orestæ*, *Dryopes*, *Hellopes*, *Ænians*, and *Pelasgi*. The *Selli* were thought to have been the 1st Inhabitants, and to have minister'd in the Temple of *Dodona*. *Homer* speaks of them as Priests, living round the Abode of the *Pelasgian* Jove King of *Dodona*; i. e. round the Temple of *Jupiter Dodonæus*, and insinuates that they lay on the Ground, and never wash'd their Feet; whence *Strabo* concludes them not *Greeks* originally. The Form of Government which prevail'd in *Epirus* was without doubt monarchical, the whole Country being divided into many small Kingdoms quite independent of each other. *Strabo* indeed tells us, that first the *Chaones*, and after them the *Molossi*, were Masters of all *Epirus*; but this, if true, must have been in the most early Ages; for we find several Kings mention'd by *Homer* and other antient Writers, as reigning in the *Trojan* War, *Aidoneus*, *Oreus*, *Phidon*, *Echetus*, and *Harpalicus*. The other *Epirotic* Nations continued for a long Time to be govern'd by Princes of their own Blood; but the *Molossi* fell very early under the Power of *Pyrrhus*, a Foreign Prince, whose Descendants were from him styl'd *Pyrrhidae*, and *Æacidae* from his Family being the Progeny of *Æacus*. Some of these petty Kingdoms in Process of Time exchanged their monarchical for a republican Form. But the Kingdom of the *Molossi* soon eclipsed all the others, the *Molossian* Princes having subjected the whole Country, and united the many small Kingdoms into one, known by the Antients by this Name of *Epirus*. The first of the said Monarchs was the above-nam'd *Pyrrhus*, Son of *Achilles* by *Deidamia* Daughter of *Lycomedes* King of *Scyros*. On the Death of his Father, at the Siege of *Troy*, he was prevail'd on by *Diomedes* and *Ulysses* to leave his Grandfather's Court, where he had been brought up, and take upon him the Command of the Troops which his Father had led against *Troy*. He distinguish'd himself at the Siege of that City, if the Poets are to be credited, by his brave and gallant Behaviour; and after it was taken killed old *K. Priam* with his own Hand, threw *Assyanax* the Son of *Hector* and *Andromache* headlong from a high Tower, sacrificed *Polyxena*, the Daughter of *K. Priam* on the Tomb of his Father, and carried *Andromache* with him into *Epirus*, where he settled by Advice of the famous Soothsayer *Helenus*, one of *Priam's* Sons, with the *Myrmidons* who had served both under his Father and himself. He maintained himself in this new Settlement with the Assistance of the *Pelopidae* against the Natives; who, finding they could not drive him out, submitted at length, and acknowledged him for their King. But his Reign was not long; for he had scarce settled Affairs when he was murdered by *Orestes*, in the very Temple of *Delphos*, for marrying *Hermione* Daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been betrothed to the said *Orestes*, Son of *Agamemnon*. Some Writers indeed tell us, that, under Pretence of consulting the Oracle, he attempted to plunder the Temple, and was in the Attempt slain by the enraged Priests. His Death gave Rise to the Proverb *Neoptolemic Revenge*, when one suffer'd the same Evils he had brought upon others; for this *Pyrrhus*, surnamed *Neoptolemus*, had barbarously murdered King *Priam* at the Altar of *Jupiter Hircæus*, and was himself murder'd at the Altar. The Surname of *Neoptolemus*, i. e. the young Warrior, was given him when he first went to *Troy*, he being then very young. Thus much must serve as to History, except that it should be just added that there was another *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, who reign'd about 300 Years before the Birth of Christ, and was killed in Battle, in the Year of the World 4034, of the Flood 2727, Years before Christ, 272, after having justly acquired the Estimation of being one of the best Warriors and Generals in the World. — To speak of *EPIRUS* as at present; It is a Part of *Turkey* in *Europe*, and by some call'd

called *Lower Albania*, by others *Canina*, tho' that Name is often restrained to the N. Part of this Country. 'Tis bounded N. by *Albania*, N. E. by *Thessaly*, S. by *Achaia*, W. by the *Ionian Sea*. 'Tis divided from *Albania* by the Mountains *Chimera*, (the *Ceraunii Montes* of old), which extend to the Gulph of *Valona*, ending there in a Point of Land called the Cape of *Languesse* or of *Chimera*, making there together with the Cape of *Otranto* the narrowest Passage into the Gulph of *Venice*. The antient *Pindus* aforesaid is now called *Mezzovo*, and divides *Thessaly* from *Epirus*, and of it the Mounts *Parnassus* and *Helicon* were Part. From *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, 'tis divided by the River *Aspropotama*, *Aspri*, or *Catochi*, of Old the *Achelous*, which falls into the Gulph of *Patras*. The Soil especially on Mount *Chimera* is good, yielding excellent Pasturage. The Greek Emperors gave this Country to the Family of the *Tolbi*, who took Title of Despotes of *Epirus*, and pretended Descent from *Totila* King of the *Goths*. They continued Possessors, till Sultan *Amurat II.* drove *Leonard*, the last Despot of *Epirus*, out of that Dominion; since which Time *Epirus* has continued subject to the *Turks*. 'Tis now divided into 2 Parts, the most N. of which is called the *Chimera* or *Canina*, and the S. the *Arta* or *L'Arta*. The most noted Towns are *Chimera*, *Butrinto*, *Parga*, *Larta*, *Preveza*, *Anfiloca*, *Figalo* or *Adium*.

EROREDIA, now **IVREA**, a City on the *Great Druria*, *Italy*, was built about 100 Years before Christ; being first a Roman Colony, and afterwards a Municipium.

EPHING Town, in *Essex*, 17 m. N. of *London*, and 15 W. of *Chelmsford*, E. lon. 5 min. lat. 51. 40. did formerly belong to *Waltham Abbey*. The Markets, which are Thursdays for Cattle and Fridays for Provisions, are kept at *Epping-street*, a Hamlet about 1 m. and half from the Parish Church. The Fairs are on April 2. *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and November 2.

EPHING Forest, which is a Royal Chace, lies in the Hundred of *Waltham*, and was called the Forest of *Essex*, for, tho' it be much less'n'd now from what it was, it extended thro' the County as far as the Sea, and reaches from the Town almost to *London*. It was also called *Waltham Forest*. *Wansted*, *Layton*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Loughton*, *Chigwell*, *Lamborn*, and *Stapleford-Abbots*, are yet within the Forest. *Stratford*, *E.* and *W. Ham*, *Alford*, *Barking*, *Dagenham*, *Nawstock*, and *Thoydon-Bays*, are Part within and Part without the Forest. And the Hundreds of *Harlow*, *Uttlesford*, *Hinkford*, *Lexden*, *Tendring*, *Dengy*, *Witham*, *Chelmsford*, *Dunmore*, *Clavering*, *Freshwell*, *Chafford*, *Barstable*, *Thurstable*, *Rockford*, and *Winstoe*, and all the Parishes therein contain'd, are out of its Bounds. 'Tis call'd *Waltham Forest* from that Town, and *Epping* because that Town is become more eminent.

EPPINGEN, a Town of the *Palatinate*, *Germany*, 10 m. N. of *Hailbron*, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 20.

EPSOM, in *Surrey*, 15 m. S. W. from *London*, 15 from *Guildford*, and 7 S. W. of *Kingston*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51. 25. is a Village, about 1 m. long, forming a Semicircle, which has been long famous for its Mineral Waters. 'Tis a charming Place, being open to *Bansted Downs*, with many handsome Seats of the Gentry, as well as Merchants and Tradesmen of *London*. Its purging Waters, which issue from a rising Ground near *Ashted*, were first discovered in 1618. The Salt made of them is famous all over *Europe* for gently cleansing the Body, and cooling and purifying the Blood. But yet the Wells, Bowling-greens, &c. here have not been so much frequented of late as formerly. On the neighbouring Downs annually are Horse-races. Here are so many Fields, Meadows, Orchards, Gardens, &c. that a Stranger would be at a Loss to know whether this was a Town in a Wood, or a Wood in a Town. Market Fridays. Fairs in *Easter-Week*, July 24. Sept. 29.

EPWORTH, or *Hepworth*, in *Lincolnshire*, is the best Town in the Isle of *Axholm*, is a long straggling Place, which had formerly a Monastery of *Carthusians*, and gave Birth to the 2 Methodist Preachers *John* and *Charles Wesley*, whose Father was Rector of this Parish. Market Thursdays.

EQUEA Territory, in *S. Guinea*, is bounded W. by *Bano*, N. by *Cammanach*, and S. by *Ningo* and *Lataly*. Tilling *Indian Wheat* is the sole Business and Trade. *Barbot*.

ERA, tho' of Old, and at first, but a Mount in *Messenia*; in antient *Greece*, very well merits an Article in this Work (the Design of which was and is that it should contain a vast Collection of very wonderful yet true Things, and not be a dry, insipid, mere GAZETTEER, tho' even a GRAND one) for certain extraordinary Events in which it had Concern:

A short Relation whereof cannot, we imagine, but pleasantly entertain most Readers, seeing that, tho' they are authentic History, of undoubted Facts, they are full as marvellous as Romance itself ought to exhibit. The valiant and sagacious *Aristomenes*, King of *Messenia*, having had most of his brave Army cut to Pieces (thro' the Treachery of his base Ally *Aristocrates* King of *Arcadia*) by the too numerous *Spartans*, and their Allies, he retired with the poor Remains of his shattered Forces, and fortify'd this Mount *ERA*, on which were it seems built some Dwellings, making the best Dispositions possible for a long Defence. This the *Spartans* laid Siege to, and then blocked up, with Design to starve the Defendants into a Surrender, &c. But *Aristomenes* soon convinced them it was not so easy a Matter. He chose out 300 of his bold and hardy Men, with whom he ravaged all the adjacent Country, and penetrated even into *Lacedemonia* itself, and bore away Corn, Wine, Cattle, and whatever else was necessary for the Subsistence of his Countrymen shut up in *Era*; so that the *Spartans* were constrained to issue out a Proclamation forbidding Cultivation, not only of the *Messenian* Territory in their Hands, but of *Laconia* in its Vicinity. In spite of all their Precautions, *Aristomenes* committed terrible Depredations with his small Corps of 300 Men, and carried off not only great Riches, but also many Carriages laden with Provisions, particularly from *Amycle*. But encumber'd as they were with heavy Booty, the *Spartan* Army came up with them before they could fully reach *Era*. *Aristomenes* dispos'd his little Forces in Order of Battle, and made a long and vigorous Resistance. At length Numbers prevailed, the greatest Part of the *Messenians* were slain on the Spot, and the King with about 50 of his Men, who survived the Slaughter, were taken Prisoners, their Chief-tan having receiv'd so many Wounds, that he was senseless when they carried him away. The *Lacedemonians* expressed the loudest Joy at the Sight of this illustrious Captive, who for so many Years by his single Abilities had enabled his exhausted Country to defend itself against the whole Force of *Sparta*. When he was recovered of his Wounds, they most unworthily decreed him and all his Fellow Prisoners to be thrown together into a deep Cavern, which was the common Punishment of the lowest Kind of Criminals. This was executed with its utmost Severity, except that *Aristomenes* had obtain'd Leave to put on his Armour. Three Days continued he in this dismal Place, lying upon and cover'd over with Dead Bodies. The 3d Day he was almost famish'd for Want of Food, and almost poison'd with the Stench of corrupted Carcasses, when he heard a Fox gnawing a Body near him. Upon this he uncovered his Face, and, perceiving the Fox just by him, he with one Hand seized its hind Leg, and with the other defended his Face by catching hold of the Fox's Jaw when he attempted to bite him. Following, as well as he could, his straggling Guide, the Fox at last thrust his Head into a little Hole; and *Aristomenes* then letting go his Leg, he soon forced his Way through, and open'd a Passage to the welcome Rays of Light, from which the noble *Messenian* had been long debarred. Feeble as he was, *Aristomenes* wrought himself an Outlet with his Hands, and travelling away by Night with all the Expedition he could, he at length arriv'd safe at *Era*, to the great Joy and Amazement of his Countrymen. When this News was first blaz'd abroad, the *Spartans* would have had it pass for a Fiction; but *Aristomenes* soon put the Truth of it out of Doubt by falling upon the Posts of the *Corinthians*, who, as Allies of the *Spartans*, had a considerable Body of Troops before *Era*. Most of their Officers, with a Multitude of private Men, he slew, pillaged their Camp, and in short did so much Mischief, that the *Spartans*, under Pretence of an approaching Festival, agreed to a Cessation of Arms for 40 Days; that they might have Time to bury their Dead. On this Occasion *Aristomenes* for the 2d Time celebrated the *Hecatomphonia*, or the Sacrifice appointed for those who had kill'd 100 of the Enemy with their own Hands. He had performed the same before, after his 2d Battle, when he lost his Shield, (which Accident gave the flying *Lacedemonians* an Opportunity of withdrawing, &c.) And he liv'd to do it a 3d Time; which must appear wonderful to the Reader, when he is inform'd, that, notwithstanding this Truce, certain *Cretan* Archers in the *Spartan* Service seized him, as he was walking without the Walls, and carried him away Prisoner. There were 9 of them in all; 2 of 'em immediately ran with the News to *Sparta*, and 7 remain'd to guard their Prize, whom they bound, and conducted to a lone Cottage, inhabited only by a Widow and her Daughter. It so fell out that the Young Woman dreamt the Night before that she saw a Lion without Claws, bound and dragged a long

long by Wolves, and that she having loosed his Bonds, and given him Claws, he immediately tore the Wolves to Pieces. As soon as *Aristomenes* came into the Cottage, and her Mother, who knew him, told the Daughter who he was, she instantly concluded that her Dream was fulfill'd; and therefore plied the *Cretans* with Drink, and when they fell asleep took a Poignard from one of them, cut the Thongs with which *Aristomenes* was bound, and then put it into his Hands. He presently verified her Vision by justly putting all his villainous Guards to Death; and then carried her and her Mother to *Era*, where, as a Reward for her great Service, he married the Damosel to his Son *Gorgus*, then about 18 Years of Age. — When *Era* (which was by that Time grown to a kind of City) had held out near 11 Years, it at last, alas! fell into the Hands of *Sparta* by a vile Accident, thus: — The Servant of one *Empiramus*, a *Spartan* Commander, driving his Master's Cattle to drink at the River *Neda*, met frequently with the Wife of a *Messenian*, whom he engaged in an Amour. This Woman gave him Notice that her Husband's House was without the Wall, so that he could come to it without Danger when the good Man was abroad, and she likewise gave him Notice when he was on Duty in the Garrison. The *Spartan* fail'd not to come at the Time appointed. But they had not been long in Bed before the Husband returned, which put them into great Confusion. She however secured her Gallant, and then let the good Man in, receiving him with the perfidious Flattery peculiar to such most detestable of her Sex, and enquiring again and again by what Excess of good Fortune she was blest'd with his Return. The innocent *Messenian* told her, that *Aristomenes* being detained in his Bed by a Wound, and the Soldiers, knowing that he could not walk the Rounds, had a Grant from the Officers to retire to their Houses, to avoid the bitter Inclemency of the Season. The curst *Spartan* no sooner heard this than he crept softly out of Doors, and ran Post-haste to his Master with the News. It so fell out that the Kings were at this Time absent from the Camp, and *Empiramus* had the chief Command of the Army. He order'd it to march, tho' it rain'd excessively, and there was no Moon-light. The Fellow guided them to the Ford, and Matters were so managed that they seiz'd all the *Messenian* Posts. Yet, after all, they were afraid to engage; for Darknes, a high Wind, heavy Rain, and Dread of mighty *Aristomenes*, kept 'em quiet on the Places they had seized. As soon as it was Light the Attack began; and *Era* had been quickly taken, if the Men only had defended it; but the worthy Women fought with such Force and Fury, and, by mingling in the Fray, brought such Accession of Numbers, as made the Business doubtful. Three Days and 3 Nights this dreadful Engagement lasted. At last, all Hopes of longer preserving the Place being lost, *Aristomenes* drew off his wearied Troops. Early the 4th Morning, he disposed the Women and Children in the Centre, the *Messenian* Youth in the Front and Rear, the Less Able Men in the main Body, he himself commanded the Van, and the Rear Guard was brought up by his own Son *Gorgus* and by *Manticlus* Son of *Theocles*, a *Messenian* of great Merit, who had fallen with much Glory in this very Attack, fighting valiantly in the Cause of his Country. When all Things were ready, *Aristomenes* caused the last Barrier to be thrown open, and, brandishing his Spear, marched directly towards the *Spartan* Troops in order to force a Passage. *Empiramus*, perceiving his Intent, order'd his Men to open to Right and Left, and fairly gave them Passage: So that *Aristomenes* marched off in Triumph as it were to *Arcadia*. — We confess an Itch to follow him even to his last Hour; but that as the Catastrophe of *ERA* is thus shewn, our Article of it must conclude. We cannot, however, quite relinquish it, without telling unlearned Readers, that the foregoing marvellous Events and Incidents are related from the very best Authorities among the *Greeks*, nor is there any Thing absurd or incredible, tho' very wonderful indeed, in the said Transactions. But certain Writers, 'tis observed, have laid hold of this Great Man's Character to give a Colour to some of their strange Stories. *Pliny* has one concerning him which perhaps may vie with any Legend antient or modern. He says, that when he was a 3d Time taken, they were resolved to see wherein he differ'd from other Men; for they could not conceive that, after so many Accidents had befallen him, he could possibly keep up his Spirits by the ordinary Supplies of Nature; they therefore cut open his Bowels, and thereby discover'd, as they con-

ceiv'd, the Cause of his extraordinary Courage; and what should this be, but that his Heart was hairy: — A mighty probable Cause truly! *Era* was thus, as above told, quitted in the Year of the World 3638; after the Flood 2331; before Christ 668; which was about 8 Years after *Manasses* King of *Judah* return'd from his *Babylonish* Captivity.

ERBESSA, a City once of *Sicily*, not far fr. *Agrigentum*.

ERDINGTON, near the *Tame*, between *Birmingham* and *Sutton-Colefield*, in *Warwickshire*.

ERECH, mention'd *Gen. x. 10.* as one of *Nimrod's* Cities; &c. See our Article CHALDÆA: And let us here add, that, according to the *Eastern* Authors, it's the same with *Hadas* or *Edeffa*, call'd *Urboi* by the *Syrians*, *Roha* by the *Arabs*, and *Orfa* by the Inhabitants.

EREGRI. See HERECLEA PONTI.

ERETRIA, an antient City of the Island *Eubœa*, on the Coast over against *Oropus* in *Attica*, was, according to *Strabo*, in Greatness, Beauty, and Wealth, the next to *Chalcis*. It borrow'd the Name of *Eretria* from *Eretrius* the Son of *Phæton*; one of the *Titans*, and was built, according to *Strabo*, by the *Athenians* before the *Trojan* War. *Herodotus* tells us that it was peopled by *Æolus* and *Clothus*, 2 *Athenians*, after the Destruction of *Troy*. Others will have it to be a Colony of another City in *Attica* bearing the same Name. Be that as it may, *Eretria* was in the earliest Ages a Place of great Renown, and at the Height of its Glory in the Reign of *Darius Hystaspis*. It was destroy'd by the *Persians*, in the said Reign, who pillag'd it, set fire to the Temples, and enslaved the Inhabitants; but another City, known by the Name of *New Eretria*, was built near the Ruins of the former, which were still to be seen in *Strabo's* Time. This new City was, as we read in *Livy*, overstock'd, in Proportion to its Bigness and other Riches, with Pictures, Statues, and Ornaments of the like Nature. The *Eretrians* in their Speech used not only to add the Letter *R* to the End, but insert it in the Middle, of their Words; for which uncouth Pronunciation they were ridiculed by the other *Greeks*. — The City of *Eretria* in *Thessaly*, and those which stood in the Neighbourhood of *Pallene* and *Atkos* in *Macedonia*, are said by *Strabo* to have been built and peopled by the *Eretrians* of *Eubœa*.

ERFURT, *Erford*, or *Erfurde*, in the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, is the Capital of *Thuringia*, 16 m. W. of *Weymar*, 26 S. E. of *Malbousen*, 44 N. of *Coberg*, 48 S. W. of *Mansfeld*, 60 W. fr. *Leipsick*, 67 N. of *Bamberg*, 70 S. fr. *Halberstadt*, and 20 E. of *Saxgotha*, E. lon. 11. 19. lat. 51. 6. It stands on the Banks of the River *Gere*, or *Gera*, over which it has a Ferry, and therefore its Name is thought to have originally been *Jerasford*. It was made a Bishopric by Pope *Zachary* in the 8th Century. It has a large Territory, where were 80 Villages subject to the Archbishop of *Mentz*; but at the Reformation the Inhabitants embraced the Protestant Religion, and put the City under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*, which occasion'd great Contests between those 2 Princes; but in 1664, the Archbishop took it by Force, and obliged the Citizens again to receive his Government. Yet by the Treaty of *Leipsick* 17 of the Villages its Dependencies were granted to the Elector of *Saxony*; tho' the City and the rest remain to the Archbishop. 'Tis one of the 2d-rate Cities of *Germany*, and said to be equal to *Cologne* in Extent and Beauty. It's fortified with good Ramparts, and is absolutely commanded by its Castle on the Hill; and there's always a good Garrison of the Soldiers of the Emperor and those of *Mentz*; and the Elector has a Governor here with the Title of Stadtholder, who presides in the Regency, which is chose every Year. One of the 2 Citadels is call'd *St. Cyriac's*, as built where once stood a Nunnery of that Order. The publick Edifices, especially Churches and Abbeys, are very handsome, tho' it was almost ruin'd by Fire in 1417. The University is famous, the Cathedral bulky, which had a most magnificent Steeple; but not many Years ago it was burnt down by Lightning. *Hubner* mentions a Bell here call'd *Susanna*, said to be the biggest in *Germany*, weighing upwards of 12 Tun, being near 11 f. high, and 11 Yards in Circumference: Which far exceeds the Weight and Dimensions of our Great Tom of *Oxford*, [which is computed to weigh near 7 Tun and half, and is about 7 f. in Diameter. But for great Bells see our Articles CHINA and MOSCOW.] — We are told the Sound of this *Erfurt* Bell may be heard at the Distance of 24 m. which does not appear impossible. See the Note [A]. This City

[A] It may perhaps seem strange to some People to be told, that the Sound of Bells which hang in Plains and Valleys may be heard farther than those which are placed upon Hills. But the Reason of it will be understood by considering, that as Air is the Medium

City lies in a pleasant fruitful Plain between *Weymar* and *Gotha*, in a Country abounding with all Sorts of Corn and good Wines; and the Inhabitants get much by selling each, as also Woad, at their 2 great Fairs, one in *Trinity-Week*, the other in *Martinmas*. Tho' they are most *Lutherans*, the principal Churches belong to the *Roman Catholics*.

ERIDANUS, the antient Name of the River *Po*.

ERIE Lake. See CANADA and IROQUOIS. But somewhat of it more exactly thus. It lies between 80 and 87 degr. W. lon. and between 41 and 42 of N. lat., W. of the Colony of *Pennsylvania*. The Country between this and other Lakes and the *British* Plantations is inhabited by the 5 Nations of the *Iroquois Indians*, who always opposed the *French* and their *Canadians*, and have been a good Barrier of the *English* Plantations.

ERIGON, a River in *Theffaly*, which runs into the *Ægean* Sea, by the Gulph of *Theffalonica*, or *Sinus Thermaicus*.

ERIGON, a River of *Macedon*, rising in the Country of the *Lyncestæ*, and running directly N. about 30 m. turns then to E. and declining by Degrees to S. falls, after a farther Course of 40 m. into a Lake form'd by the Waters of the *Axius*, and with them runs into Sea.

ERITH, in *Huntingdonshire*, between *Holtwell-Fen* and *Somersham*, on the *Ouse*, is a pretty large Place, with several good Inns, and a Causey leading from *St. Ives* into the *Ile of Ely*.

ERITHRÆ, one of the 12 *Ionian* Cities in *Asia Minor*, is placed by some on the Shore over-against the Island of *Chios*, but by *Strabo* on the Peninsula at the Foot of Mount *Mimas*, over-against the 4 Islands called by the Antients *Hippi* [the *Horses*]. *Erithræ* was the Seat of *Heropila*, one of the *Sybls*, thence call'd the *Erithrean*. It had a spacious Harbour call'd *Cyffus*, and a Temple of *Hercules*, which was reckon'd one of the most stately Edifices of all *Asia*. *Erithræ* sided on all Occasions with the *Romans*, who rewarded their Fidelity with ample Privileges, and considerably enlarged their Territory. It is at present call'd *Gesne*, and is dwindled into a Village on the *Ionian* Coast between *Clazomene* and *Teos*.

ERIVAN. See IRVAN.

ERKELM, a Town in the Duchy of *Juliers*, *Westphalia*, Germany, situate on the *Rœr*, 10 m. N. of *Juliers*, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. *Salmon*.

ERLANGEN, or ERLANG, in the Marquisate of *Culmbach*, *Franconia*, Germany, is the best-built Town in the whole Country, all the Streets being in a strait Line. About 50 Years since 'twas but a little Village in the midst of a Forest of Fir-trees; but it owes its flourishing State to a Colony of *French* People, who, flying hither from Persecution in their own Country for Religion, had Leave from the Margrave *Christian* to cut down the Woods, and build a Town; and they prefix'd his Name to its old one, calling it *CHRISTIAN ERLANGEN*. They have set up all Sorts of Manufactures here, and made it one of the prettiest Towns in Germany. There's a very handsome Palace in the Great Square, to which are noble Gardens. The Town stands on the River *Schwabach*, which runs a little below into the *Rednitz*, and is on the Confines of the Bishopric of *Bamberg*, and the Territory of *Nuremberg*. There are vast Numbers of Firs about it, and one sees here, instead of Vines, Plantations of Hops and Tobacco.

ERMENT, in the *Thebaida*, or *Upper Egypt*, was the antient *Hermenthis*, where *Apollo* and *Jupiter* were formerly worshipped. It has some Temples which seem by their Antiquity and the curious Hieroglyphics carved on them to

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have been dedicated to those 2 Deities: And some *Coptic* Inscriptions and Crosses carved or painted on the Walls of them seem to shew it to have been afterwards convertd into a Christian Church, tho' originally built to a Heathen Deity.

ERMING-STREET, on the S. Side of *Cambridgeshire*, is the old *Roman* Highway call'd *Via Consularis*. It passes thro' *Armingford* Hundred from the Town of *Roydon*, thro' *Sioave* Hundred directly to *Huntingdon*. See BRAUGHING.

ERN Lake, or *Lochern*. See PERTH-SHIRE.

ERNESTUS Fort, in the Island of *Anthony Vacz*, in *Brasil*, formerly belonging to the *Dutch*.

EROPIANA, a petty Kingdom extending 14 leag. on the River *Gambia*, *Negroland*.

ERPACH County, in *Franconia*, Germany, lies on the S. Side of the *Mayne* betwixt the *Lower Palatinate* and the Archbishopric of *Mentz*. 'Tis 27 m. long, and about 12, some say near 20, broad. Most Towns in this Country end in *bach* or *pach*, i. e. a Stream or Brook, with many of which it is well water'd, besides being encompassed with the *Rhine*, *Neckar*, and *Mayne*; so that it abounds with fruitful Valleys, rich Meadows, Vineyards, and Corn of all Sorts. The antient Inhabitants were Part of the old *Franks*; and the modern are accounted Men of Courage, Strength, and quick Parts, and generally of good Extraction. They make a great many Iron Stoves, with which they furnish other Parts. Their Count is a Prince of the Empire. They have a Custom in several of the Towns to forfeit the Estates of those who die above 25 Years of Age; and never attempted to marry: The *Present State of Germany*, which makes this County but 14 m. long and 6 broad, says that the Branch of the *Erpach* Family became extinct in 1731. and their Lands devolved to *Philip Charles* Count of *Erpach-Furstenau*, a General in the Troops of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, who is a *Lutheran*.

ERPACH City, Capital of the foregoing, lies 16 m. N. fr. *Heidelberg*, 30 fr. *Aschaffenberg*, 20 S. fr. *Franckfort*, and 43 W. fr. *Wurtzburg*, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 42. but is a Place of no Trade or Note.

ERSILTON, in *Berwickshire*, on the River *Leader*, is the Seat of a Presbytery to which belong 10 Parishes. 'Tis noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly called *Thomas the Rhymer*, about 1290, whose Prophetic Rhymes were as much admir'd by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin's* or *Nixon's* Prophecies by the *English*. He is said to have predicted the Union. If so, it consequently follows, that such Event was fore-ordain'd. And then if so, how irreligious must it be in the *Scotch* most stiff-rump *Predestinarians* to exclaim against, or repine at, what must needs have come to pass, by a Divine Decree from all Eternity?

ERWASH, a River in *Derbyshire*, &c.

ERYTHIA, an Island on the Coast of *Tingitania*, (*Morocco* Country) in the *Atlantic* Ocean, opposite to the Tract between *Ptolemy's* Major and Minor *Atlas*. It is now called *Mogador*, and has a Castle in it of considerable Strength, defended by a Garrison of 200 Men, who are posted there to secure the Gold Mines in the neighbouring Country, from which 'tis about 5 m. distant.

ERYTHIA, an *Hispanic* Island fam'd in antient History as that wherein *Geryon* kept that celebrated Breed of Oxen which *Hercules* is said to have stolen from him, hath been long sought for to no Purpose. Some place it in the Neighbourhood of *Gades*, others think *Gades* (*Cadix*) was it, some that 'tis wholly sunk in the Sea, or to be sought for among the Rocks of that Coast.

ERYX, in *Sicily*, stood on Top of a Hill of the same Name,

Medium of Sound, the higher the sonorous Body is placed, the more rarefied is that Medium, and consequently the less proper Vehicle to convey the Sound at a Distance. We may also observe, that the Sound of a Bell struck under Water is a fourth deeper than in the Air, as Mr. Hawksbee and others have found by Experiment; tho' Mersenne says it is of the same Tone in both Elements. — As to the Distance to which Sounds may be sent, divers Experiments have been made to try whether there was any Difference in that Respect between the N. and S. Parts of the World. Guns were tried for this Purpose at Florence, and Persons appointed to observe near Leghorn heard the Report plainly enough, tho' the Distance is little less than 55 m. in a strait Line. The Leghorn Guns are often heard at Porto Ferrajo, which is above 60 m. off; and when the French bombarded Genoa, they heard it at Monte Nero near Leghorn, upwards of 90 m. distant. Nay, Persons of good Credit have affirm'd, that at the Siege of Messina the Report of the Guns was heard at Augusta and Syracuse, about 100 Italian Miles. These Distances being so considerable induced Dr. Derham to suspect, that Sounds fly as far, or nearly as far, in the S. as in N. Climates, notwithstanding we have some Instances of their being propagated to greater Distances in the N. Parts of the World than any above mention'd: For Dr. Hearn inform'd our Royal Society, that the Guns fired at Stockholm in 1685 were heard almost 180 English Miles; and in the Naval Engagement between the English and Dutch in 1672, the Report of their Guns was heard above 200 m. off, even as far as Shrewsbury and Wales. With respect to the Velocity of Sound, the most celebrated Philosophers differ about it; but Dr. Derham, by the nicest Experiments, found that it flies at the Rate of an English Mile in 9 Half-seconds and a Quarter, or 1142 f. in 1 Second of Time; and in this he agrees with Mr. Flamsteed and Dr. Halley. The same Gentleman observ'd, that there is some Difference, tho' a very small one, in the Swiftness of Sounds with or against the Wind, or according as the Wind is stronger or weaker; but that nothing else accelerates or retards their Motion; that they fly equal Spaces in equal Times; and that all Kinds of Sounds, whether of Bells, Guns, or any other sonorous Bodies, or whether loud or languid, move with the same Degree of Velocity.

Name, at a small Distance from the Sea, and the Place now call'd *Trepano del Monte*. The City borrow'd its Name from the Mountain, as did that from *Eryx* the Son of *Venus*, said to have been there kill'd by *Hercules*. *Mela* says that *Æneas* built a Temple on Top of the Mountain in Honour of his said Mother. 'Tis certain that the Votaries of this Goddess came in Crowds from all Parts of *Greece*, *Italy*, &c. to make their Offerings to her in this Place, whence she was fill'd *Venus Erycina*. *Eryx* was the Seat of King *Acestes*, who so kindly entertain'd *Æneas* and his wandering *Trojans*. *Hamilcar*, in the first Year of the first *Punic War*, raz'd this antient City, and repaired *Drepanum* with Materials brought from thence. It was soon after rebuilt; for we find it the last City the *Carthaginians* held in *Sicily*, and delivered up to the *Romans* at the End of the same War. In *Strabo's* Time 'twas almost quite deserted, few resorting to the Temple after the *Romans* had built a magnificent one to *Venus Erycina* at a small Distance from the Gate *Collina*.

ERZERUM, *Arzerum*, *Erzeron*, in *Turcomania* (or *Armenia Major*) in *Asiatic Turkey*, 180 m. W. from *Eri-van*, 140 S. from *Trebesond*, E. lon. 41. 15. lat. 40. stands in a delightful Plain, near the Source of *Euphrates*, at the Foot of some Mountains, which turn its Course from running towards the *Black Sea*, and oblige it to bend towards the S. It stands about Five Days Journey from that Sea, and Ten from the Frontiers of *Persia*, on the N. Boundary towards *Georgia*, and is the Metropolis of *Turcomania*, and the Seat of a Beglerbeg. 'Tis surrounded with a double Wall, flank'd with square or pentagonal Towers, tho' the Ditches are very forry ones and ill kept, and is defended by a Castle or Fort, on the highest Part of the Town, in which the Janizary-Aga resides and keeps a good Garrison. Thither the Basha summons other Basha's and Persons of Distinction, by express Command of the Grand Signor, where the Capigi shews 'em his Orders and beheads them without other Ceremony. The City is suppos'd to have 18,000 *Turks*, most of them Janizaries, who generally are Tradesmen: For as the Janizariship is bought of the Aga, and the Janizaries are to live without Pay, and consequently may commit all manner of Disorders for their Support, the Better Sort of Citizens are obliged so to buy also in order to ingratiate themselves to the Basha, and to avoid continual Insults from the rest, without ever being able obtain any Redress. Their Pay is sunk into the Aga's own Pocket. Here are also reckon'd 8000 *Armenians*, and 4 or 5000 *Greeks*. In the whole Province are computed near 60,000 of these former, and 10000 of these latter; and the *Turks* in the Country near 50,000, besides those within the Liberty of the City. The *Armenians* have herein 2 Bishops and 2 Churches, with Monasteries in the Neighbourhood; the *Greeks* 1 Bishop and a poor Church. They are mostly Braßiers, and live in the Suburbs, fabricating the Copper from the adjacent Hills into all Kinds of Kitchen Vessels, which are afterwards convey'd into other Parts of *Turkey*, *Persia*, and *Mogul Country*. They traffick too in fine Sables and other Furs, brought hither to be dress'd form *Sardava*. The Rich line their Gowns with only the Tails, because blackest and therefore dearest. Gallnuts from the Neighbourhood, and 5 or 6 Days Journey, are also hither brought for Exportation. The Oaks which produce them are not suffer'd to be cut down for Fuel. This City is a Thoroughfare and Repository for all Merchandizes from *E. Indies*, especially when the *Arabs* lie in wait for the Caravans that bring them, viz. Silks, Cottons, painted Cloths, Drugs, &c. but there are none of them suffer'd to be sold here by Retail. Vast Quantities of Madder are brought hither from *Persia*, of Rhubarb from *Ussac Tartary*, and Wormseed from *Mogul*. Which Wares are hence convey'd to *Trebesond* to be transported to *Constantinople*. The Sort of *Carwear* [of which we have spoken more largely in Article *ASTRACAN*] sold here, brought from the *Caspian*, is so hot and ill-favour'd, that, when join'd with Coffee without Sugar, and a Pipe of Tobacco, it is pronounced to be *A Breakfast for the Devil*; nor is the Wine here much better. The Governor here pays to the Beglerbeg of this Province 15,000 Crowns a Year, which he raises out of the Customs, &c. besides from his Disposals of all Places in the Province to the highest Bidders. He appoints the 9 Sangiacs, viz. of *Erzerum*, *Karabizar-Sharki*, *Kiesi*, *Pasin*, *Hanes-Esser*, *Tortum*, *Mamerwan*, *Melazkerd*, *Teckman*. Every one, save *Turks*, that go from this Country to *Persia* must pay 5 Crowns, besides 5 per Cent. for all the Monies he carries, tho' barely enough to pay Expences. Every Stranger that comes to Town must pay 5 Crowns, or more if judg'd of Worth. They are very severe upon Missionaries, & examine every Passenger whether his Crown is sha-

ved; in which Case they either imprison him for Life or put him to Death, unless he turns *Mohammedan*. The only Way these have to escape is by procuring a Passport from *Constantinople*, or Recommendation from the *French Ambassador* there to the Basha's on the Frontiers; for the *French King* is better known to the *Turks* than the *Musti of Rome*, as they call the Pope. Merchandizes here pay 9 per Cent.; 3 of which go to the Beglerbeg and 6 to the Grand Signor; so that the latter receives from this Province 300000 Crowns for them, besides 150,000 from the *Greeks* and *Armenians*, and a Land-Tax from the *Spahi's* for their Possessions in it. The Country about *Erzerum* is very fertile in Corn of all Sorts, tho' Harvest is very late, seldom beginning till September, thro' the excessive Coldness of the Climate. To render it the harder, Fuel is extreme scarce, they being forced to fetch it, viz. Pine Wood, 2 or 3 Day Journey off; so that the poorer Sort are forced to burn dry'd Cow-dung, which has so disagreeable a Smell as hardly tolerable, and gives a distasteful Tang to all Victuals dress'd therewith. They might dig Turf, but that they're too lazy for such Toil. Vast Quantities of Poppies grow hereabout, out of which they extract their Opium. They eat the green Heads as a Dainty. They plow the Ground, tho' not hard, with 2 Yoke of Oxen, to turn the Soil deep. Concerning which, &c. see more in our Article *ARMENIA*. The Summer Heat is such, that Barley grows ripe in 40 and Wheat in 60 Days, notwithstanding the Nights are frosty. Water here is good and plenteous. Good Fruits they must have from *Georgia*. Yet *Gemelli* tells us that Provisions are so cheap, that 1 d. worth of Bread will serve a Man a Day, he may buy 30 lb. of Biscuit for 6 d. a Hen for 5 d. & other Things proportionably. There are 32 Caravanferas in the Suburbs for the Caravans of *Persia*.

ESCADIA. All we know of it is that it stood in the Neighbourhood of *Bætica* and *Lusitania*, Old Spain.

ESCAPUSALCO, once a Town in *New Spain*, where the King of that Name had a Palace, which *Gemelli* supposes destroy'd by the first Conquerors.

ESCHAUT River. See SCHELD.

ESCHELLES, a Town of *Savoy*, on the Frontiers of *Dauphine*, France, 16 m. W. of *Chambery*, 20 N. of *Grenoble*, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 45. 30.

ESCHWEGEN, a Town in the *Langraviate* of *Hesse-Cassel*, Germany, 22 m. S. E. of *Hesse-Cassel*, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 17.

ESCODAR. See CODROPOLIS.

ESCRICK-HALL, *E. Riding*, *Yorkshire*, situate on the Ouse, to S. E. of *York*, was the Seat of Sir *Thomas Knivet*, who search'd under the Parliament-House, and discover'd *Guy Faux* ready to set fire to the Gun-powder there lodg'd for blowing it up, and therein King, Lords, and Commons.

ESCURA. See HASCORA.

ESCURIAL. The *Escorial*, tho' but a poor small Village, about 22 m. N. W. from *Madrid*, gives Name to a Royal Palace, beautifully situate in its Neighbourhood, not only the finest in all Spain, but perhaps in Europe. Its Building was begun by King *Philip II.* Son of the Emperor *Charles V.* in 1557. The whole Structure is a vast spacious Square of almost 3000 f. in Compass, all of curious white speckled Stone, besides Ornaments of Variety of Marble, Jasper, &c. The main Pile consists of 13 several Cloisters, besides 2 that are without the Square, 3 great Courts, and 9 lofty Towers. The Windows on the 4 Out-fronts of the Square amount to 1110, those within to 1578. There are 16 great Gates leading into the main Building, 14 Halls, 86 Fountains within, and 80 Stair-cases. The Number of Rooms of all Sorts cannot be told; but there are 8 Galleries, 24 Publick Rooms in the Monastery and Colleges, in which are 200 Regular Monks, and the same of Secular Priests; whereby one may guess at the other Cells, Chambers, &c. The Royal Apartments are not only very numerous, large, and stately, but furnished in the most magnificent Manner, and adorn'd with every Thing rich and costly, with the finest Variety of Marble, Jasper, and other curious Stone, carved by the best Masters, and in the grandest Taste; to say nothing of the noble Hangings, Paintings, Plate, and other Royal Furniture. In the Monastery are 7 Oratories and Chapels without the Grand Church, 5 large Refectories or Eating-Halls, 5 Infirmaries for Sick, 5 spacious Rooms for the Apothecaries Shop, besides other small ones for other Uses; Elaboratories, Distilleries, and the like; two grand Apartments to entertain Strangers in, 9 Kitchens, above 40 stately Rooms under Ground for Offices, 11 Cisterns the least containing 200 Tuns. The Church is 364 f. long, 230 broad, and proportionably

portionably high, divided into 6 stately Isles, with 48 Chapels and Altars, besides the grand one at the E. End magnificent beyond Description. There are in the whole 26 bold and stately Arches, all painted by the masterly Hand of *Giordano*; and the Sacristy, tho' very capacious, hath 8 large Rooms adjoining, in which are kept the Priestly Vestments, Chalice, &c. and an infinite Variety of costly Ornaments. Among a Number of most invaluable Reliques is 1 of the Pitchers in which Christ converted Water into Wine. Here are a great Number of Saints-Statues, of the finest Materials and Workmanship; 50 of the smaller ones of Gold & Silver, and one large Silver one of St. *Laurence*; and the Paintings by the best Masters, most of 'em large and to the Life, amount to 1622. Among others is the Masterpiece of *Giordano*, being the Battle of St. *Quintin*. *Gemelli* esteems as the most stupendous Rarity here a Loadstone, that bears 24 lb. of Iron, tho' a solid Body interpose. The Library hath not only the finest Collection of Books in all Languages and Faculties, to the Number of 100000, but elegantly dispos'd, in 5 Galleries one above another, the Stands and Shelves inlaid with the richest Woods. Under the grand Chapel is a large and beautiful Mausoleum for the Royal Family, called the *Pantheon*, as being a Rotunda, after the Manner of that Temple at *Rome*. The Descent to it consists of more than 50 Marble Steps, and the Gate is Brass gilt, of very curious Workmanship. The Dome is lined with Jasper intermix'd with little Plates of Brass, and the Pavement is of Squares, Jasper and Marble, forming a *Star in the Centre*. Facing the Entrance is a most sumptuous Oratory in which a Crucifix enrich'd with Diamonds, &c. In the Middle of this noble Vault is a large brazen Candlestick supported by Angels and the 4 Evangelists of the same Metal; and in 24 ornamented Niches are as many Sepulchres of black Marble, 12 or 13 whereof are already fill'd with deceased Kings and Queens of *Spain*. That the Reader may form a more adequate Imagination of the Grandeur, &c. &c. of this matchless Palace, we briefly conclude with informing him, That a Description of it by Father *Francisco de los Santos* actually makes a large Folio; and, according to him, it would take up more than 4 Days to go thro' all its Rooms and Apartments, the Length of the Way being reckon'd above 120 *English* m. King *Philip* aforesaid built it in Memory of a Victory obtain'd over the *French* near St. *Quintin* in *Picardy*, in 1557, on St. *Laurence's* Day; to the Honour of which then presiding Saint he had made a Vow to erect this stately Edifice, with Proviso that the Saint would enable his Troops to overcome the Enemy. The Work, *Gemelli* tells us, was finish'd in 32 Years, that King laying out 20 Millions and an half upon it, besides the yearly Revenue of 46000 Pieces of 8 a Year for Maintenance of the Monastery.

ESDRAELON. In *Palestine* are 2 great Plains, one of which in the New Testament call'd the Region about *Jordan*, of which we shall here say no more; the other from the City of *JEZREEL*, and *LEGION*, is call'd the Plain of *Jezreel*, or *EZDRAELON*, or the great Plain of *LEGION*. *LEGION* is now supposed to be called *LEGUNE*. *Reland* thinks this great Plain was partly in *Samaria*, and partly in *Galilee*, and that thence we have the *μεγα πεδιον Σαμαρειτιδων*, the *Magnus Campus Samaritidis*, of *Josephus*, lib. ii. c. 2. The Septuagint calls it *Πεδιον μεγα Εσδρηλων*, with a little Variation, from *Jezreel*, the Name either Way being supposed to have been moulded by the *Greeks* from the Hebrew Name *Jezreel*. *Eusebius* calls it *μεγα πεδιον Λεγεωνων*, *Campum magnum LEGIONIS*; and *Jerome* calls it, *Latissimum Campum, vel Campum Maximum*, or, adding the Name, *Grandem Campum LEGIONIS*; the Meaning of all which in *English* is contain'd in the 1st Part of this Article.

ESENS, in *E. Friesland*, is situate on a River of the same Name, which a little below falls into the Sea, about 14 m. from *Aurich*, to N. and 25 from *Emden* to N. E.; E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 54.

ESERNIA, once a City of the *Samnites*, *Italy*.

ESHELDWORTH, not far from *Morpeth*, *Northumberland*.

ESHER, in *Surry*, near *Walton upon Thames* and *Hampton-Court*, (of which it has a fine Prospect, and of other Parts of *Middlesex*,) stands on the Bank of the *Mole*.

ESHER-WATERVILE, in *Surry*, is a Manor in *Esher* Parish.

ESHTAOL, mention'd in *Judges* xiii. 25. in the History of *Samson*, is again mention'd in xviii. 2. as a principal City of the *Danites*, whence the Men that took *Laiſh* were sent.

ESCHWEGE, in *Lower Hesse*, near the Confines of *Thu-*

ringia, 24 m. from *Cassel*, is a walled Town, built by *Charles the Great*, destroy'd by the *Huns*, and rebuilt with great Splendor by *Henry II*. It stands on the *Werra*, by which Wood and Coals, the principal Commodities hereabout, are convey'd to the *Weſer*, and thereby to the neighbouring Countries. It has belong'd with its Territory to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Rhinſeld* since 1387, when it was taken from the Elector of *Mentz*.

ESINGWOULD, in the *N. Riding, Yorkſhire*, on the N. E. Side of *Borrough-bridge*, 10 m. N. W. of *York*, 186 from *London*, E. lon. 1. lat. 54. 12. has a Market Fridays.

ESIONGEBER. See *EZION-GEGER*.

ESK River forms Part of the Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, and running from N. E. to S. W. falls into *Solway Frith*, giving Name to a County of *Scotland* call'd *Eſkdale*.

ESKIHISSAR, the Name now of *LAODICEA* in *Phrygia*; which see.

ESKIMAU, or *Eſquimaux*, is the Name of one of the most fierce and unpolish'd People in all *N. America*, on the most E. Verge of which they are settled, beyond St. *Laurence* River, and spread up N. and E. into *Terra de Labrador*, over-against *Newfoundland*, from 51 to 53 degrees N. lat. and from 52 to 63 W. lon. as says the *New System Geogr.* whilst *Salmon* speaks of the said Country as follows: — 'Eſkimaux, sometimes called *New-Britain*, and *Terra de Labrador*, in *N. America*, is situate between 59 and 80 degrees of W. lon. and between 50 and 64 of N. lat. bounded by *Hudson's Straights*, which separates it from *Greenland* on N., by the *Atlantic Ocean E.*, St. *Laurence* River and Bay, which separate it from *Newfoundland*, *Acadie*, or *Nova Scotia*, S. E., and *Hudson's Bay* W. Most of it was yielded to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but no Colonies are yet sent thither, except some little Settlements at the Bottom of *Hudson's Bay*. And here the *French* and their *Indians* of *Canada* constantly hunt for Furs, tho' they have 'no Colonies here.' These People (for *Eſkimaux* is the Name of them, not of the Country, as *Salmon* makes it) were at first discovered by the *Danes*; but were found so brutish, mischievous, and mistrustful, as well as their Country wild and barren, that 'twas not thought worth while to have any Settlement, or even Traffick among them. Their Name is suppos'd originally *Eſquimantſie*, which in the *Albenaqui* Dialect signifies *Eaters of raw Flesh*, they being almost the only People in all these Parts that eat it so. By their Complexion, Customs, Language, &c. they seem to be a quite different People from all other *Americans*, and probably descended from the *Greenlanders*; but they are of so savage a Nature that no Nation cares to claim Kindred with 'em; & those that trade with them for Furs, the only Commodity they bring from the Inland, to exchange for Knives, Scissars, Pots, Kettles, &c. are obliged to keep 'em off at Staff's Length, nor let 'em come too numerous, or they'd plunder instead of bartering. They are naturally always ready for doing Mischief, and will come by Night and cut Ship's Cables in Hopes of wrecking them by the Morning. They are tall, stout, nimble, and fair as *Europeans*, as going cover'd even in the hottest weather. Their Hair is sandy or brown, and very bushy, and their Beards grow up almost to their Eyes. Their Shirts are of Bladders, Guts, and Skins, of Fishes, neatly enough sew'd in Slips; the Mens come down to Middle, the Womens to their Knees; over which they wear a short Jacket of Bears and other Wild Beasts Skins, with a Cape hanging behind which in bad Weather they throw over their Heads. They wear Breeches and Boots of the same Skins, the Fur inward, and the Outside adorn'd with Sable, Ermine, &c. These Jackets are tied with a Girdle, to which they fasten Bones of Fishes, &c. made into Trinkets, and such Toys as they barter for. In Summer they live openly in Huts, in Winter in subterraneous Caverns. The *French* built some Ports and Villages on their Frontiers, viz. Port *Cartier*, St. *Nicolas*, *Chichequedek*, Port *Neuf*, Port *Beau*, &c. but found these People so brutish, shy, and indocile, that those Settlements are gone to Decay. They are reckon'd to have 30,000 Fighting Men, but such Cowards that 500 *Clistinos* of *Hudson's Bay* beat 5 or 6000. They are dangerous at Sea also, for with their Canoes of 30 or 40 Men each they so infest the Fisheries, that the *Malowins* N. and the *Spaniards* of *Porco-Chorro*, are forced to arm Long-barks to protect their Fishers. They make nothing to cross over to *Newfoundland* by the Straights of *Belleſſe*.

ESKIRIFF, *Eſcriff*, *Aſharoff*, in the *Tabriſtan, Persia*, seated within 2 m. of the *Caspian Sea*, is a good City of 2000 Houses, famous once for the Residence of K. *Abas* the

the Great. It's situate in low Ground, furrounded with salt Marshes, and meanly water'd by only 1 Spring from the Mountains. The Bezar is but ordinary; nor is the King's Palace large or regular, yet vastly sumptuous in Decorations and Furniture.

ESLINGEN, or *Esling*, in *Suabia*, Germany, 8 m. E. of *Stutgard*, 33 S. of *Hailbron*, and 37 N. W. of *Ulm*, E. lon. 9. 6. lat. 48. 38. is an Imperial City protected by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, a Place of some Trade, and noted for good Baths. The Government is wholly democratical, the Council, in whom is lodg'd the executive Power, chosen out of the 13 Corporations. The Establishment is entirely Protestant, and so mostly are the Inhabitants.

ESLINGTON, in *Northumberland*, stands on W. Side of *Alnewick*.

ESNE, *Essenai*, *Afna*, in *Upper Egypt*, on the W. Bank of the *Nile*, supposed the antient *Siene*, is situate under the Tropic of *Cancer*, that the Sun has no Shade at Noon while in that Sign. Tho' it was formerly destroy'd by the *Romans*, the *Arabs* rebuilt it, so as to be a Town of good Appearance. The Inhabitants of it are rich, especially in Corn and Cattle, and drive considerable Commerce up the *Nile* into *Nubia*, as well as by the Land Caravans thro' the Desert. 200 Christians here have a large Church, & 2 Priests.

ESPARTEL Cape. See SPARTEL.

ESPEIRES, a Town of the *Austrian Netherlands*, in the Province of *Flanders*, situate on the *Scheld*, 8 m. N. of *Tournay*, and 11 S. W. of *Oudenard*, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 44.

ESPERIES, or *Eperies*, in *Upper Hungary*, is a strong Town on the River *Tarza*, 4 m. from the Frontiers of *Poland*, 15 N. of *Cascharw*, 60 N. of the *Teyffe*, 150 E. of *Presburg*, and 40 N. of *Tockay*, E. lon. 20. 50. lat. 48. 50. It's Capital of the County of *Scaros* (which lies E. of that of *Czepus*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*) and famous for its Fairs and Salt-Mines, particularly 1 in the Neighbourhood 1080 f. deep, out of which have been dug Pieces of 10,000 lb. Wt. of pure Salt. 'Tis of several Colours, some greyish, some of delicate Blue, transparent yellow, some so clear and hard that they cut it into divers Shapes like Crystal. The Water of the Mines when boiled produces a blue Salt, which they give to the Cattle. Dr. *Brown* says 2 Fountains near this Mine are walled up, their Water being mortal to Birds and Beasts that drink of it. This Town was 1 of the 4 yielded to *Bethlem Gabor*, Prince of *Transilvania*, but was recover'd by the Arms of the *Imperialists* in 1710.

ESPENON, in the Province of *Beauce*, France, is a small City on the Rivulet *Guesle*, 6 m. from *Chartres*, and 6 from *Nogent-le-Roy* to E.

ESPERNAY, or *Epernay* (for the *s* is not pronounced), in *Champagne*, France, is a small City, but agreeably situate on the River *Marne*, 21 m. fr. *Chaalons* to E. and 4 or 5 fr. *Rheims* to S. 'Twas formerly strong; but its deep Ditches are almost fill'd up, and its Towers entirely demolished. 'Tis a Castle-ward.

ESPERONSA, a River of *Chili*.

ESPINAL (pronounced *Epinal*) in the Bailiwick of *Vange*, in the Duchy of *Lorraine*, is a small City on the *Moselle*, 10 m. fr. *Remiremont* to N. 30 fr. *Nancy* to S. E.; E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 48. 15. It belong'd antiently to the Church at *Metz*, was pretty large and populous, furrounded with strong Walls; but being besieged and taken by the *French* in 1670, was afterwards dismantled.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a Fort at the Mouth of the River *Carcaranna*, which falls into that of *Plate*, in *Paraguay*, *S. America*.

ESQUILINUS, one of the Hills on which stands *Rome*.

ESSAB, or *Ezzab*, a Province of the Kingdom or State of *Tripoli*, *Africa*, begins on the W. beyond the Mountains of *Garion* and *Beniguarid*, and is bounded E. by the River *Magra*, which parts it from *Mserata*. Its Cities and Towns, now so inconsiderable as not to deserve Articles, are *Ras-Axura*, *Teffuta*, *Rasamisar*, *Lepida*, *Brata*; and the Cape of *Giudeca* or *Zudica*. Mount *Garion*, which stands N. of *Atlas*, is extremely high and cold, and parted from those of *Benitesren* and *Nefusus* by several Deserts, yet is said to contain 130 Villages; but their Inhabitants, called *Bercheres*, are such arrant Cowards that they suffer the *Arabs* to plunder and abuse them. This Country produces but very little Corn, but Plenty of Olives, Dates, and Saffron, which last is so good, that it sells at *Cairo* one Third dearer than any other.

ESSECK, or *Offeck*, in *Sclawonia*, near the Borders of *Hungary*, 5 m. from the Conflux of the *Danube* and *Drave*,

40 E. fr. *Valpo*, 87 N. W. fr. *Belgrade*, and 103 S. E. from *Buda*, E. lon. 19. 10. lat. 45. 51. is a Town of great Antiquity, and is large and populous. 'Twas particularly remarkable for its famous Bridge, over the *Drave* and some Morasses, which was 8 m. long and near 90 f. broad, consisting of thick Oaken Planks, supported by 9 or 10 great Trees, in a Row, between every Arch. It was railed on each Side, had Watch-Towers at every qr. m. with Stairs to the Marshes on both Sides; and 'twas a very beautiful and stupendous Piece of Workmanship; but 'twas destroy'd by the *Imperialists* in their late Wars with the *Turks*, who used to invade *Hungary* by it. Count *Serini* burnt a great Part of this Town in 1664, and Count *Lesley* did so, and took it, in 1685; but the Castle holding out, he blew up the Magazine and left it. The *Turks* next Year began to repair it; but the Duke of *Lorraine*, after the taking of *Buda*, destroy'd what 8000 Men had been several Months raising. In 1687 the *Turks* deserted it, and the *Imperialists* took Possession; and held out in 1690, tho' 15000 *Turks* attack'd it. So that it's subject to the House of *Austria*. It's well furnish'd with Caravanferas, &c. The Houses are of Wood, and the Streets plank'd with Trees, and therefore so liable to Fires. The Fortifications are not very strong.

ESSEN, in the Duchy of *Berg*, *Westphalia*, Germany, 15 m. N. E. from *Dusseldorp*, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 51. 22. on the Borders of the County of *Marck*, is an Imperial Town, famous for a noble and rich Nunnery, the Abbess whereof is a Princess of the Empire, and to her is the greatest Part of the Town subject, with several large Manors. Her Deputy has a Place in the Dyet among the Prelates of the *Rhine*. None are now admitted but Daughters of Noblemen, and they may marry at Pleasure. The King of *Prussia* is the Abbey's Protector. In the City and Cloyster is free Exercise of Religion. The Natives are excellent Artificers in Iron, especially Fire-Arms; and the adjacent Country abounds with Wheat and Coal.

ESSENDEN, in *Rutlandshire*, on the Borders of *Lincolnshire*, N. of *Stamford*.

ESSEX. The Inhabitants of this County with those of *Middlesex* and Part of *Hertfordshire* were in the *Romans* Time call'd the *Trinobantes*, and were at *Cæsar's* Arrival the stoutest in the Island. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy these before said Parts made the Kingdom of *East Saxons*, and it was one of the first that embraced Christianity. The *Danes* are said to have favour'd this County more than any other. They continued loyal to the Conqueror and his Posterity, &c. save in the Reign of *Richard II.* they began that terrible Insurrection which ended in *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion. They rose under Colonel *Far* and Sir *Charles Lucas* in behalf of King *Charles I.* and under Mr. *Fanshaw* in 1659, to promote *K. Charles II.'s* Restoration; tho' in both Designs disappointed. *Essex* and *Hertfordshire* were antiently united under the Jurisdiction of one High-Sheriff, and so continued till 9th *Elizabeth*. This County is in a manner a Peninsula, being wash'd on E. by the *German Ocean*, N. by the *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, W. by the River *Lea* which divides it from *Middlesex*, and by the *Stort* which divides it from *Hertfordshire*, and by the *Thames* S. 'Tis 40 m. long from E. to W. and 35 from N. to S. and according to *Speed* 'tis 140 in Circuit. *Templeman* computes the Length 57, Breadth 40, square m. 1540. It contains 1,240,000 Acres, 20 Hundreds, 22 Market Towns, 415 Parishes, 46 Parks, 1 Forest, 1 Castle, 34,819 Houses, 208,800 Souls. Besides 2 Knights for its Shire, it sends 6 Burgesses to Parliament, viz. for *Malden*, *Colchester*, and *Harwich*, 2 each. Every Hundred is govern'd by 2 Constables, except *Witham* which has but 1, and *Hinkford* which has 3. This is one of the Shires in the Home Circuit, and gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of the *Capels*. The Air is generally temperate, but near the Sea and *Thames* 'tis moist, and breeds Agues. It abounds in Cattle, Wood, and Wild-fowl; and the N. Parts, especially about *Saffron-Walden*, produce great Quantities of Saffron; the Soil in some Places being so rich, that, after 3 Crops of Saffron, it yields good Barley for near 20 Years together, without dunging. In other Parts it produces Hops. The Soil is here found best where the Air is worst, and *à contra*; for the Parts next to Sea and the *Thames* among the fenny Hundreds, which are so aguish, abound with rich Pastures and Corn Lands, whereas the inland Parts, tho' healthy, are many of them gravelly and sandy, and not so good either for Corn or Grass, but productive of Furze, Broom, Brakes. No County affords Provisions in greater Plenty than this both by Land and Water, for

for Supply not only of its own Inhabitants but of *London*. Many good serviceable Horses are bred in the Marshes. Abundance of fat Oxen and Sheep are also brought from thence to their Markets; and Corn is weekly sent up to that City in great Quantities. Great Dairies of Cows are also kept here, which bring forth Calves admir'd for the Delicacy of their Flesh, inasmuch that *As good as an Essex Calf* is a Proverb to denote what is liked, as is *As valiant as an Essex Lion* (i. e. a Calf), to signify a timorous Person. This County is so divided into small Inclosures, that 'tis observ'd there are very few Commons in it; wherefore scarce a County can vie with it in the Number of its Stiles: Which may partly explain the Proverbial Saying of *Essex Stiles, Yorkshire Miles, and Norfolk Wiles*. They've Plenty of Fish both from Sea and Rivers, and profitable Decoys on the Sea Side. Besides the 3 Borough-Towns above-mention'd, the following are of Note, *Maningtree, Braintree, Bocking, Felsted, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Thaxted, Saffron-Walden, Audley-End, Chelmsford, Osey-Island, Mersey Island, Ingersstone, Burntwood, Billericay, Canvey-Isle, Black-Tail, Rumford, Hornchurch, Barking, Dagenham, Tilbury, West-Tilbury, Thurrock, Stratford-Longthorn, Chipping Ongar, Witham, Waltham* or *Epping Forest*.

ESSEX County, next to *Cornwall County*, in *New England*, is not very fertile, except it be near the Sea Coast, where the Towns are built for Conveniency of Fishing. The River *Merrimack*, which waters it, is barr'd in some Places, or 'twould be navigable up very high within Land. A little above one of the Falls of this River is a Place call'd *Ammuskeag*, where a huge Rock lies in the midst of the Stream, on the Top of which are a great Number of Pits, made exactly round like Barrels or Hogheads, of different Sizes, some of which would hold several Tons. It can't be very judiciously guess'd how the Savages could, without Iron Instruments, possibly work such Cavities in Stone, yet they are plainly artificial; and therefore the *Indians* (as we improperly consent to call the *Americans*) of Old, perhaps nearer the Age of *Noah* than of *Columbus*, were greater Artists than the *Indians* are now, notwithstanding the Improvements they are said to have made in Knowledge by Commerce with *Europeans*. *Salem* is the chief Town.

ESSEX County in *New-Jersey* is of Note chiefly for *ELIZABETH* Town, which please to turn to.

ESSEX County, in *Virginia*, lies between *Middlesex* and *Richmond*, and contains 140920 Acres of Land. In this and *Middlesex* lies the great Swamp call'd the *Dragon-Swamp*, near 60 m. long, over-run with Briars, Thorns, and Wild-Beasts, which there herd, because, it being almost inaccessible, the Inhabitants can't well come at them. In this County are 3 Parishes.

ESTAMPES, in the *Gassinois*, in the *Isle of France*, is situate in a pretty fruitful Country, on the Banks of the little River *Juine*, between *Paris* and *Orleans*, 8 leag. S. fr. the 1st, and 12 fr. the latter, E. lon. 1. 38. lat. 50. 35. 'Tis a considerable City, Seat of a Bailiwick, a Provostship, an Election, a *Marechaussée*, and a Granary for Salt, having 2 Collegiate & 5 Parochial Churches, with divers Monasteries.

ESTAPE, in *Mexico*, is a Town on the River *Tabasco*, 4 leag. beyond *Villa de Mosc*, and said to be a Place of good Trade, and so strong that it repulsed Capt. *Herwet* when he attack'd it with 200 desperate Buccaneers.

ESTAPLES, a Port Town of *Picardy, France*, near the Mouth of the *Canche*, about 14 m. S. of *Boulogne*, and 6 fr. *Montreuil*, E. lon. 1. 38. lat. 50. 33. 'Tis a large Borough, fenced with a half-ruined Castle, govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen.

ESTE, EST, or ATESTE, in the *Paduano, Venetian* Dominions, *Italy*, on the River *Bacchiglione*, near the Hills *Monti di Padua*, about 2 m. S. of *Padua*, 5 fr. *Monfelize*, and 30 S. W. from *Venice*, E. lon. 12. 6. lat. 45. 25. was antiently a Town of *Gallia Transpadana*, was once a Bishop's See, and is supposed to give Title to the Princes of *Este*, in whose Possession was the Duchy of *Ferrara*, as is that of *Modena* now. It has an old Castle.

ESTECO, in the Province of *Tucuman, America*, is a small Town conveniently situate for Relief of Travellers out of *Peru* to the River of *Plate* and *Paraguay* thro' *Tucuman*; but its Air is unwholesome. *Techo*.

ESTELLA, a City in *Navarre, Spain*, 20 m. S. W. of *Pampeluna*, W. lon. 2. lat. 43. 5. is seated on a Plain along the River *Erga*, over which it has 4 handsome Bridges. It has a strong Wall with 5 Gates, a good old Castle, stately Buildings, and about 2000 Houses, 6 Parishes, 4 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, a noble Hospital, and a College, and is an University. It abounds with all Necessaries. In its

District is 1 City, 24 Towns, and full 126 Villages.

ESTEPA, in *Granada, Spain*, 45 m. N. of *Malaga*, 47 E. of *Seville*, W. lon. 5. 7. lat. 37. 15.

ESTIOLIS, a Part of antient *Greece*.

ESTLEY, *Devon*, lies near *Biddiford*.

ESTOFT, in *Lincolnshire*, S. W. of *Luddington*, on the Bank of the River *Dunm*.

ESTONIA, the most N. Part of *Livonia*, is bounded S. by *Letten*, E. by *Muscovy*, N. by the Gulph of *Finland*, and W. that of *Riga* or *Livonia*. Its chief Towns are *Revel, Narva, Nieslot, Wessenberg, Wessenstein, Tolsburg, Badis, or Padis, Hapsal, Lehal, Parnaw, Derpt, Felin, Ringen, Tarneft*.

ESTON-NESTON, in *Northamptonshire*, by *Towcester*.

ESTRAMADURA, or *Estremadura*, the antient Country partly of the *Vettones*, and partly of the *Turdetani*, and once the principal Part of the Province of *Lusitania*, hath been since the dismembering of *Portugal* from *Spain* divided into 2 Parts, 1 in the former, the other in the latter; viz.

1. ESTRAMADURA SPANISH is divided fr. the *Portuguese* W. by the Rivers *Elia, Caya*, and others of less Note; N. it joins on the Kingdom of *Leon*; E. the Mountains of *Banos, Pica, and Guadalupe*, divide it from O. and N. *Castille*, S. 'tis parted from *Andalusia* by the Chain of Hills *Sierra Morena*. The Name most probably is from its being the utmost Boundary between *Leon* and the *Moorish* Dominions, which had been a long Time in this Province. The *Tajo* and *Guadiana* running thro' it from E. to W. divide it into 3 Parts; the most N. is that which is beyond the *Tajo*, the next is between that and the *Guadiana*, and the last is that of the *Guadiana*. The Length of the whole Province from N. to S. is 150 m. i. e. from 38. to 40. 30. lat. and in Breadth from E. to W. about 120, i. e. from 4. 40. to 6. 20. W. lon. The Natives here all speak *Spanish*, but better or worse as they approach nearer to *Castille* or *Portugal*. They are generally thought haughty and conceited, yet laborious and much addicted to Tillage, stout, strong, bold and warlike, but commonly good-natured and friendly. The Climate is exceeding hot and sultry, wanting those cooling Gales which Hills and Sea communicate to the adjacent Provinces; but in other Respects 'tis reckoned the pleasantest perhaps in the World. For Instance, it is notable of its celebrated Plains call'd *LA VERA DE PLASENTIA*, that several of the Antients placed the *Elyfian* Fields in it. Here it was that the Great Emperor *Charles V.* resigning his vast Dominions, retired for Life's true Enjoyment, &c. This noble Plain is about 36 m. long, and 10 broad, and so sweetly delightful, that it invites great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry to come and spend Summer in it. It hath 13 small Towns or Villages, and about 5000 Houses, all beautifully situate and neat; and all the rest is covered with the greatest Variety of Fruit-trees which *Europe* affords, or beautifully variegated and disposed into Olive-groves, Vineyards, Gardens, Orchards, Meadows, and Fields, producing Plenty of Corn, Flax, &c. and watered with many pleasant Springs and purling Streams, yielding besides abundance of excellent Fish, especially Trout. Such is, in short, the Fertility of this Valley, that the Product of the Territory of only 4 inconsiderable Villages out of its 13 has amounted in one Year to 150 Ton of Oil, 550 of Wine, 60,000 Bushels of Chestnuts, an incredible Quantity of Wheat and other Grain; whilst other Parts of it yielded more largely in Proportion of the same Produce, besides Fruit, Flax, &c. as also abundant Silk, Honey, Wax, Saffron, &c. besides Pasture, and vast Numbers of Cattle. — There's in this Province another Valley of the same Name, near the City of *Placentia*, not at all inferior to this in these Respects; besides a Number of others, tho' less considerable for Largeness. Moreover, this whole Province so abounds with such vast spacious Pasture-Grounds, that they drive innumerable Herds and Flocks of Cattle from both *Castilles, Asturias, &c. &c.* to graze in them. The Banks too of the *Tajo* and *Guadiana* breed vast Numbers of fine Horses and Mules, the former being in great Esteem all over *Europe*. It contains 7 Cities, 3 Bishoprics, many stately large Towns, and a great Number of large, populous, wealthy Villages. The chief Cities are *Merida, Badajoz, Placentia, Coria, Truxillo, Xeres de los Cavalleros, Llerena*. Chief Towns *Alantera, Medellin, &c.*

2. ESTRAMADURA PORTUGUESE is a long narrow Slip running along the Sea-Coast, and reaching from the Mouth of the *Mondego*, N. down, and S. below *Setuval* or *St. Ubes*; so that it extends from S. W. to N. E. 110 m. i. e. from 38. 30. to 40. 10. lat. Its Breadth is scarce 50, in some Places much narrower. Its utmost Verge W. (which is Cape *la Roca*, or the *Rock of Lisbon*) lies under 9. 45. W. lon.

lon. 'Tis bounded N. by the *Mondego*, which parts it from *Beira*; S. it borders on Part of *Beira* and the Province of *Alentejo*. It has again *Beira* E. and the Ocean W. The Land is mostly the very best in *Portugal*, and the Climate mild and pleasant. It produces Wheat, &c. more plentifully than the other Provinces, Abundance of Wine, Oil, Fruits of all Sorts, especially Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Figs, Dates, Almonds, &c. On which Account the People live well, the Gentlemen are numerous and considerable, the Commonalty are industrious and easy in their Circumstances, and the poorest seem above Beggary. Here are many Manufactures carried on, and a much larger Share of Trade and Commerce; all owing to its commodious Situation and Sea-ports, Nearness to *Lisbon* and the *Tagus*. Here are but 2 Cities, *Lisbon* and *Leira*, the former an Archbishopric, the latter a Bishopric, a Dukedom, a Marquisate, 7 Earldoms, and the fam'd Grand Priory *Crato* belonging to the Knights of *Malta*. Other Towns of Note are *Setubal*, *Santarem*, *Alcazar del Sal*, *Tomar*, *Abrantes*, *Torres Novas*, *Torres Viedras*, *Alenques*, *Palmela*, *Bonavente*, *Ourem*, *Zezimbra*, *Villa Franca*, *Allandra*, *Pedrogao*, *Soure*. On the Coasts are *Passago*, *Aravido*, *Pederneira*, *Paniche*, *Abugaia*, *Loarinhan*, *Mongelas*, *Eviceira*, *Carvacira*, *Colaires*, *Sintra*, *Almada*, *Sezimbra*, &c.

ESTREMOS, in the Province of *Alentejo*, or *Entre Tajo e Guadiana*, *Portugal*, 105 m. from *Lisbon*, 6 from *Villa Vizosa*, and 15 fr. *Elvas*, W. lon. 8. lat. 38. 40. is situate on a high Hill, on Top of which is a very strong Castle. The Town, which runs along the Side of it is encompassed with double Walls, fortified with many high Towers, and is now look'd on as a very strong Place. It contains 2000 Inhabitants in 3 Parishes, 3 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 1 Hospital, 1 House of Mercy. Its curious Manufacture of red Earthen Ware is still in great Vogue in *Portugal*, tho' grown out of Fashion with us. Near this Town is a noble Spring, which throws up so much Water in Summer as turns several Mills, yet is in Winter dried up. It breeds a stony Case over Wood.

ESTWOOD, *Nottinghamshire*, on the *Erewash*, near *Grey-sley Castle*.

ESTYRAS Bay, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, is near 3 leag. wide from N. to S. and near as much in Length to the Bottom of it, and in its Middle lies little *Corisco*.

ETESIAN WINDS are such as blow at stated Times of the Year, from whatsoever Part of the Compass they come. They are so called from the Greek Word *Etos*, a Year, being yearly or anniversary Winds, such as our Seamen call *Monsoons* and *Trade-Winds*, which, in some Parts of the World, continue constantly blowing for certain stated Seasons of the Year. Thus the N. Winds which during the *Dog-days* constantly blow upon the Coasts of *Egypt*, and hinder all Ships from sailing out of *Alexandria* in *Egypt* for that Season are called *Etesiae* in *Cæsar's* Commentaries. In other Authors the W. and S. Winds are called *Etesiae*, when they continue blowing for certain Seasons of the Year.

ETHAM, 'The 2d Encampment made by the *Israelites* in their March out of *Egypt*, from *Succoth* towards *Arabia Deserta*, which is therefore called in the Original *the Wilderness*, near the Borders of which *Etham* was situate. It is supposed to be the *Butte* of *Herodotus*. Dr. *Shaw* supposes it about 50 m. from *Cairo*.

ETHIOPIA. Several Antients gave the Name of *Ethiopians* to all Persons either perfectly black, or of a very swarthy Complexion. The *Arabs* therefore, and other *Asiatics*, as well as a great Number of *Africans*, fell under this Denomination. We find the *Africans* divided into the *W.* or *Hesperian Ethiopians* and the *Ethiopians* above *Egypt* to the E. of the former. The 1st inhabited that vast Tract call'd *Libya interior*, but the 2d were look'd on as the proper *Ethiopians*. **ETHIOPIA PROPER**, then, was limited on N. by *Egypt*, (on which Side it extended to the *Lesser Cataract* and the Island *Elephantine*) W. by *Libya interior*, E. by the *Red Sea*, S. by that Part of *Africa* probably now including the modern Kingdoms of *Gingiro*, *Alaba*, *Machida*, and Part of *Adel* and *Zeila*. But as **PROPER ETHIOPIA** might antiently be of different Extent at different Times, we can't precisely fix its Frontiers. It seems indeed long to have been the same Tract which now comprehends the Kingdoms of *Dongola*, *Sennar*, and *Abassia*, with Part of *Adel* or *Zeila*; and so took up 17 degr. lon. and reach'd from the Tropic of *Cancer* to within 6 degr. of the *Line*. This *Ethiopia* had various Names, viz. *India* (which Appellation the Antients apply'd to many of the remoter Nations) *Atlantia*, *Ætheria*, *Cephonia*; but 'twas most usually call'd *Abasene*, a Word very near the modern *Habash*, *Habesh*, or *Abassia*: The true

Etymon of which latter, and how *Ethiopia* began to be so call'd, is prov'd to be as follows, maugre all that *Ludolphus* has advanced to the contrary. Tho' *Arabia deserta* is, according to its Name, generally sterile, &c. yet its vast Plains of Sand were, and are, here & there interspersed with fruitful Spots, which appeared like so many little Islands surrounded by an immense Ocean, as has been observed by *Pliny*: These being render'd extremely delightful by Springs, Rills, Palm-trees, a Variety of Vegetables, and most excellent Fruits, the wandering *Arabs* with their Flocks encamp upon some of them, and, having consumed every Thing there, retired to others, as is the Custom of the *Bedouweens* at this Day [See their Article]. Such fruitful Spots were likewise frequent in *Libya*, and by the *Egyptians* call'd *Avases* or *Abases*, as we learn from *Strabo*. The barren Part of *Arabia Felix* bordering on the *Red Sea* was in like manner interspersed with such *Abases*; which probably gave Name to the *Abaseni*, a Nation settled there, &c. A Body of these, crossing the Streights of *Bab-al-Mandal*, pass'd over into *Ethiopia*, which from them thereupon received the Denomination of **ABASSIA**. According to *Eusebius* this Migration happen'd whilst the *Israelites* were in *Egypt*; but *Syncellus* places it in the Time of the *Judges*. On the other hand, we find *Chaldaea*, *Affyria*, *Persia*, &c. styl'd *Ethiopia* by some very good Authors. In Scripture **CUSH**, when taken for a Country, is always to be understood of the proper *Ethiopia*, as its Article evinces, and to which the Reader is advis'd here now to turn. As to the Blackness of the *Ethiopians*, *Abassines*, or *Abyssinians*, the superlatively wise Antients imagin'd it to be occasion'd by the intense Heat of their Climate, and therefore so named them. We find them likewise call'd *Ætherii* and *Aerii*. Tho' we can't spare Room enough to specify all the several *Ethiopian* Nations, as to their Characters and Customs, &c. yet ought we not wholly omit mentioning divers such of them as may afford either pleasant Divertisement or useful Information to the Reader. *Pliny* relates, that the *Blemmyes*, an *Ethiopian* Nation seated near the Borders of *Egypt*, had no Heads, their Mouths and Eyes being fix'd on their Breasts. This ought undoubtedly to be look'd upon as fabulous, and might possibly proceed from their having very short Necks. However, that some *Blemmyan* Captives exhibited an extremely odd Appearance at *Rome* we learn from *Vopiscus*. The *Struthopabi* [or *Ostrich-Eaters*] liv'd upon *Ostriches* as big as Stags. They had several Arts and Devices to take this their Food; tho' that Animal (of which we shall say more by and by) defended itself against them with Stones, which it threw out of its Feet, in this resembling a Sling, with great Violence. Of the Skins of these Creatures they made both Garments and Coverlets for their Beds. The *Ichthyophagi* [or *Fish-Eaters*], by stopping up the Passages of certain Caverns on the Coast of the *Red Sea*, Part of which they inhabited, with Stones, inclosed vast Numbers of large and small Fishes, which upon the Reflux of the Tide were left there as in a Net, and served them for Food. The Women and Children employ'd themselves in throwing on Shore those of a lesser Size, whilst the Men secured the Sharks, Sea-Calves, Congers, monstrous Lobsters, &c. with which the aforesaid Sea abounded, killing them with sharp Goat-horns, and rough Stones broken off the Rocks. These they expos'd to the Solar Rays in Stone Pots turn'd towards S. where the Flesh was soon separated from the Bones by the intense Heat. Of the Bones of Whales and large Shells they built their Houses, the Whales Ribs serving for Rafters, & their Jaws for Portals. And the Flesh they boil'd up with the Seed of the *Paliurus*. The Mass form'd by these two Ingredients was at first liquid, and reddish; but being spread upon Tiles, and baked in the Sun, it became hard and savoury. This they commonly fed upon; but when any Inundations happen'd, that they could not for several Days together approach the Shore, they eat the aforesaid Shell-Fish, some said to be so large as to weigh 40 lb. If these at any Time fail'd, they fed on the Bones themselves. They drank Water only every 5th Day, but so immoderately as to be scarce able to breathe. Some, according to *Agatharcides*, never drank at all, living only upon raw Fish. They had the Art of teaching the *Phocæ*, or Sea-calves, produced by the neighboring Gulph, to assist them in catching other Fish. As they fed on Fish in their Life-time, so they, in grateful Return, fed them after Death; for they carried their Dead to the Sea-shore, where they lay till the Tide carried them off. The *Chelonophagi* [or *Tortoise-Eaters*], not only liv'd upon those Fishes, but cover'd their Huts with the Shells, and us'd them also as Boats. The *Acridophagi* [or *Locust-Eaters*], had a deep Valley in their Country of many furl.

furl. which they took Care to fill with Wood, &c. and when the S. Wind drove vast Numbers of Locusts thither, they set the Combustibles on Fire, and the Smoke suffocated these Animals, so infinite in Number, that the Ground for Leagues was cover'd with their Bodies, which these People season'd with Salt, and liv'd upon the following Year. But they were probably very unwholesome Food; for the *Acridophagi* did not exceed the Age of 30 or 40 Years; and died in a miserable Manner: For they were devoured by certain winged Insects of different Species, of a strange and most ugly Form, and expired, mostly, in exquisite Torture. The *Spermatophagi* and *Hylophagi* form'd 2 neighbouring Cantons; the first feeding on the Fruits that fell from the Trees in Summer, but the rest of the Year on a sweet Plant with a Stalk somewhat resembling that of a Turnep; and the latter on the Buds and tender Shoots of Trees. These were People of such surprising Activity, that they skip'd from Tree to Tree almost like Birds. They always went naked, had Wives in common, but often quarrell'd about their Habitations, fighting with Clubs. Some Authors assert the [A] *Pigmies* to have been a Canton of the *Ethiopian Trogodytes*, and others one of the *Nubians*; but 'tis generally agreed they were situated not far from the *Ethiopic Shore* of the *Red Sea*. *Nonnosus* in *Photius* tells us that they were extremely short, black, and hairy all over. *Bochart* thinks that the *Trogodytes*, including the *Pygmies*, were styled by the *Hebrews* *Succhæi* from *Succah* a Den; for they inhabited Dens or subterraneous Caverns. See ABALA. Hence it's natural to suppose that the *Trogodytic Town Succah*, on the Coast of the *Red Sea*, mention'd by *Pliny*, the modern *Suaquem*, the Seat of a *Turkish* *Basha*, deduced its Name. The *Trogodytes*, who made their very Bread of Fishes, in Manner as above related, during the Time of the *Etesian* Winds, drank a Liquor compos'd of Blood and Milk boil'd up together. In Summer they liv'd about the *Morasses* with their Flocks. The old and infirm Cattle always supply'd them Food; for which Reason they call'd the Males their Fathers, and the Females their Mothers, never giving those Names to their natural Parents. Their Garments were Beasts Skins, which covered only their Loins. They held all their old Women in the highest Veneration. The Men when worn out with Age tied themselves by the Neck to an Ox's Tail, and were dragg'd about till they expired; or, refusing so to do, they were strangled by others. As 'twas deem'd unreasonable to desire Life when incapable to contribute to the Publick Welfare, it was meritorious to dispatch a Man seiz'd with an incurable Disease, or maim'd. And the Ceremony of burying the Dead on such Occasions was one of their greatest Diversions. Circumcision was a Rite observed among the *Ethiopians*, as well as *Egyptians*, from very early Antiquity; tho' which of these first receiv'd it cannot be certainly known. The *Ethiopian* Soldiers tied their Arrows round their Heads, the feather'd Part of which touch'd their Foreheads, Temples, &c. and the other projected out like so many Rays, which form'd a kind of Crown. These Arrows were very short, pointed with sharp Stones, and dipt in the *Virus* of Dragons, or some other lethiferous Poison, insomuch that all Wounds given by them were attended with immediate Death. Their Bows were 4 Cubits long, and required so much Strength to manage them, that no People but the *Ethiopians* could make use of them. When they came to a general Action with an Enemy, they darken'd the Air with clouding Showers of Arrows. They, most of them, took Aim so well, and hit the Mark so exactly, that many of the Antients imagin'd them to have 4 Eyes each. They retreated fighting, as did the *Parthians*, discharging Volleys of Arrows with such Dexterity and Address, whilst retiring full Speed, that they dreadfully gall'd the Enemy. Their Lances, or Darts, were of immense Size, which farther proves their vast Strength. The *Macrobian* or long-liv'd *Ethiopians* fed for the most Part upon roasted Flesh, drank Milk, and frequently attained to the Age of 120 Years; which was said to be owing to a rich and fragrant Fountain, (which render'd their Bodies smooth, as if anointed with Oil, and perfum'd them with Odour of Violets) wherein they frequently bathed themselves. They look'd on Brass as the most valuable of Metals, and so little esteem'd Gold, that they fetter'd their common Prisoners with Golden Chains. They dried the Bodies of their An-

cestors, and laid thereon a Covering of white Plaister, on which they drew a Picture as nearly resembling the Deceased as possible, and inclosed the Whole in a Case of Crystal, according to *Herodotus*. *Diodorus* also affirms, that they kept the Bodies of their Friends and Relations in their Houses, within Cases of Glass, not thinking it right that the Knowledge of the Features and Likeness of their dead Relations should be forgotten by their surviving Kindred, or concealed from their Posterity. The Dead, tho' clearly seen thro' the Crystal, emitted no ill Scent, nor were they disagreeable to the Eye, since (as *Herodotus* avers) they perfectly resembled *living Persons*. They were kept a whole Year in the Houses of their nearest Relations, who during that Term honour'd their *Manes* with Sacrifices and First-Fruits of all Kinds; after which they carried them out, and placed 'em upright round the Parts adjoining to their Cities. Thus much must suffice concerning the Manners, Customs, &c. of the *divers*, and in some Respects *very different*, *Nations*, or Tribes, of the antient *Ethiopians*. Yet, however streighten'd we are with regard to Room, we by no Means ought quite to pretermitt their Religion, &c. seeing that the speaking thereof affords Opportunity for introducing some little Illustration of some Portions of Holy Scripture, as well as the *Classicks*, which may possibly prove of Use. *Jupiter Ammon*, then, according to the *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, seems to have been the principal Object of the Religious Worship in *Ethiopia*. *Diodorus* says, they valued themselves on their being the first Nation that had a Religious Establishment. They believed, adds he, that for this Reason their Sacrifices were more acceptable to the Gods than those offered by any other People. Which Notion, continues he, *Homer* seems to countenance, when he introduces *Jupiter*, attended by the other Gods, as present at an anniversary Sacrifice, or grand Entertainment, prepared for him by the *Ethiopians*. They, however, paid divine Honours to *Isis*, *Pan*, *Hercules*, and *Æsculapius*, and others, whom they considered as the greatest Benefactors to Mankind. In short, if these Authors may be credited, their Religion differ'd not much from that of the *Egyptians*, which is not to be wonder'd at, considering their Vicinity to, and Intercourse with, that People. However, *Diodorus* avers some of 'em were Atheists, who look'd on the Sun, by reason of his scorching Rays, as their implacable Enemy. — Yet could we indeed depend on a Tradition of the modern *Abassines*, the *Ethiopians*, or a considerable Part, adhered zealously to the Law of *Moses* from the Time of *Solomon* to their Conversion to Christianity. According to this Tradition, the Queen of *Sheba*, whom our Saviour calls Queen of the South, and who ruled over at least a powerful Nation of *Ethiopia*, had a Son by *Solomon* named *Menilehee*, who was educated at that Prince's Court, & instructed there in the Law of God, thro' the great Care of his Father. Being afterwards anointed King of *Ethiopia*, and sent home to take Possession of his Kingdom, at the Desire of several Eminent *Israelites*, and Doctors of the Law, that attended him, he introduced there his Father's Religion, which continued amongst his Subjects and their Posterity till the Time of *Athanasius*. What Regard is to be paid to this Tradition let others determine as they may, since the Learned are not a little divided in their Sentiments concerning the Situation of the Kingdom of that *Sheba*, whose Queen had an Interview with *Solomon* at his own Court. *Cyprian*, *Epiphanius*, *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, *Cardinal Baronius*, *Suarez*, *Lorinus*, *Pineda*, *Bochart*, and the *Arabs* in general, fix her Residence in *Arabia Felix*. The last call her *Belkis*, and affirm her to have been the Daughter of *Hod-Had* King of the *Homerites*. On the other hand, the *Abassine* Nation, *Josephus*, *Origen*, *St. Austin*, the Learned *Grotius*, the Patriarch *Alphonso Mendez*, the Fathers *Balthasar*, *Tellez*, and *Joan Dos-Santos*, have placed this celebrated Princess in *Ethiopia*. We have not Room to insert the Arguments offered on both Sides in Defence of their respective Opinions; but shall, however, observe, that the Kingdom of *Abassia* seems, in the Opinion of a modern very learned and judicious Commentator, to answer better the Queen of *Sheba's* Country, according to our Saviour's Description of it, as being more to the South of, and more remote from, *Judea* than *Arabia* is. To which, says the same Author, we may add, that it appears from Scripture that some Persons of Distinction amongst the proper *Ethiopians* were of the same Religion

[A] That there might possibly heretofore have been a Nation of Human Race very short of Size seems not absolutely out of Reason to allow. But, in spite of what the Antients have advanced as to the Truth thereof, many Moderns will own no other Kind of *Pygmy* than the *Chimbanzee*, a Sort of Ape or Monkey, of which, as well as the *Oran Outang*, we purpose to give Account in our Article *JAVA*.

Religion with the *Jews*, or nearly so, in the Apostolical Age, since *Candace's* Treasurer [B], baptized by *Philip*, went with an Offering to *Jerusalem*, to worship God there, and was not unacquainted with the Writers of the *Old Testament*; which cannot, we apprehend, be said with so much Propriety of the *Arabians*. This seems to us a Sort of Proof, that the *Mosaic Law* was held to be of Divine Institution in *Meroe*, and the other Parts of *Ethiopia* dependent on it, even a considerable Time before the Birth of our Saviour, if not as early as the Age of *Solomon*; and consequently adds some Weight to the Arguments of those Writers who have asserted that the Queen of *Sheba* came out of *Ethiopia*.—*Strabo* informs, that the major Part of the old Pagan *Ethiopians*, from the most early Times, so highly adored the *Sun*, that they reputed those before-mention'd to be Atheists, who curst him at his Rising. For this Reason the *Greeks* and *Romans* gave the *Sun* the Name of the *Ethiopian Jupiter*. The *Ethiopians* themselves called him *Affabin* or *Affabinus*, as we learn from *Pliny*. They consecrated to him the Cinnamon-tree, an odoriferous Shrub which grew in their Country. The *Priests only* were allow'd to gather that Harvest, which they always ushered in with Sacrifices of 44 Oxen, Goats, and Sheep, beginning the Work that followed before Sun-rising, and finishing it before his setting. The Crop being gather'd, they divided it into 3 Parts with a Spear, which was reputed sacred, and therefore never us'd but on that Occasion. They carried away 2 Portions of it, and left on the Place that which fell to the *Sun's* Share; — and, lo! forthwith, says *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and *Theophrastus*, if the Division had been perform'd, with Equity, the *Sun's* Portion took fire of itself, and was consum'd [C]. The *Ethiopians* of *Meroe*, according to *Herodotus*, in his Time, worshipped *Jupiter* and *Bacchus*, and had an Oracle of *Jupiter*. Some *Ethiopian* Nations offered Sacrifices to the *Day*, which they esteemed as a God, according to *Lucian*. An antient Tradition prevails amongst the *Abassines*, that the first *Ethiopians* adored a monstrous Serpent called in their Language *Aravemidre*. This Country is at present inhabited by People of 3 different Religions, viz. *Christians*, *Mohammedans*, and *Pagans*; but the last are most numerous, and are generally the Blacks, as the *Mohammedans* are tawny, possessing the N. Shore; and those who are call'd *Christians* have abundance of *Pagan* and *Jewish* Rites intermixt; and those are but small in Number, compar'd with the other 2. But somewhat more of their Complexion by and by. But now to treat more particularly of the Country *Ethiopia* itself, its Soil, Climate, Produces, Animals, &c. &c. It did not abound in Cities and Towns of any considerable Note. *AUXUME* was its Metropolis, of which see its own Artic. This Country is very mountainous, and the Mountains, most of them, overlooking the Clouds. The Pass over that Mountain now call'd *Lamalmor*, beginning about 2 Days Journey from the *Red Sea*, whose Ascent is vastly steep and

dangerous, is so narrow, that the Person who gives Way to another there falls headlong into an Abyss, and is irrecoverably lost. But the 2 principal Mountains are those of the Provinces *Ambara* and *Samen*. See Articles *AORNI* and *ABASSIA*, *DAMBEA*, *SAMEN*, &c. In so mountainous a Region the Air cannot be always alike; and perhaps there's no Country in the World where so many different Seasons may be found in so small a Compass. The *Ethiopic*, as well as the opposite Coast of the *Red Sea*, and the Islands of this Sea, are in Summer intolerably scorched by the solar Rays, so that *Gregory the Abassine* related the Heat in the Island *Suaguema* or *Suaguena* to be so intense as to excoriate any Part of the Body, melt hard *Indian Wax* in a Cabinet, and fear a Garment like red-hot Iron. However, the Air is much more temperate in the mountainous Parts; nay, according to *Tellesius*, the Summer Heats are milder in several Districts of *Abassia* than in *Portugal*; and even in *Samen* the Cold is more dreaded than the Heat. In some Provinces the Winter is extremely severe, in others as warm as Summer in several Parts of *Europe*. They have little or no Snow, but only a small Sort of Hail that sometimes covers the Ground, and at a Distance looks like Snow. However, they have frequent and dreadful Thunders, attended with Tempests, that terrify both Man and Beast, which proceed from the excessive Variety of Air. The Climate in general is yet so healthy, that 'tis still not uncommon for the Natives to arrive at 100 Years of Age. The Days and Nights in *Ethiopia*, as lying betwixt the Tropic of *Cancer* and the *Line*, are for the most Part nearly equal. The Winds that blow on the Mountains are generally salubrious and pleasant; but the Atmosphere over the Plains, for Want of them, stagnates, and becomes unwholesome. The *Sendo*, however, is far from being beneficial to the *Abassines*. 'Tis a Whirlwind so impetuously violent, that it throws down all before it, and therefore in some Respect may seem to answer its Name, which in the *Ambaric* Dialect signifies a *Serpent*. *Gregory* told *Ludolphus* that it might be seen, and that it represented an immense Snake, whose Head moved on the Ground, and the Body erected itself in Curls and Windings up to the Sky. The Soil in those Parts capable of Cultivation is extremely fertile, and produces vast Quantities of Grain, Pulse, and Fruit. Metals likewise, particularly Gold, Minerals, Vegetables, and a surprising Variety of Animals, it abounds with. 'Tis asserted they have sometimes 2, sometimes 3, Harvests in a Year. They neither sow nor mow (to make Hay) for sake of the Cattle, the perpetual Heat, and continual Distillation of Moisture from the Mountains, producing Grass in great Abundance, and covering the Fields with a most beautiful Verdure thro' all the different Seasons of the Year. They feed their Horses, Dromedaries, Camels, &c. with Barley, having no Oats. However, to make Hay might be no ill Husbandry, considering what Flights of Grasshoppers they are sometimes infected

[B] The Author from whom this Part of the Article is transcribed subjoins here the following Annotation: — 'Father Calmet and others suppose this Eunuch to have been one of those Proselytes which the *Jews* call a *Proselyte of the Gate*. But we must own that this Notion seems to us not a little improbable, since those were only confined to an Observance of the 7 fundamental Laws of Natural Religion enjoined by *Noah* to his Posterity immediately after the Flood, according to the Opinion of the *Jews*, — whereas we find this Man (*Acts* viii. 27. 28.) perusing, and consequently not unacquainted with, the Writings of the *Old Testament* peculiar to the natural *Jews*. Besides, that a Treasurer or Prime Minister of the Queen of *Ethiopia* should take so long a Journey as that from *MEROE* to *JERUSALEM* purely to worship God, and offer an Oblation to him, there, seems very strange, if he was such a mongrel Convert as the *Proselytes of the Gate* were, who, for the most Part, if not always, resided in *Judea*. It is therefore much more probable, (especially as scarce any Instance can be produced of so eminent a Personage's being ever found amongst the said residing *Proselytes*, who were, generally speaking, People of no Figure, much less of one who exposed himself to the various Dangers of so long a Journey purely to worship God at *Jerusalem*) that this *Ethiopian* had been trained up to a Religion not very different from that of the *Jews*. Nay, as he was a Person of such Power and Authority at the *Ethiopian* Court, it can by no means be deemed unlikely that the establish'd Religion of *MEROE* at that Time pretty nearly resembled the *Jewish*. This appears to be in some Sort confirmed by the Prophet *Zephaniah* (*Chap.* iii. ver. 10.), who seems evidently to predict the Conversion of the Eunuch here under Consideration, and even to insinuate that he came to *Jerusalem* with an Offering from *Q. Candace* herself, since nothing is more likely than that she was the Daughter of his Dispersed beyond the Rivers of *Ethiopia*, that should bring his Offering; which, if admitted, must be allowed no mean Proof of what we would here suggest. But this, as well as every Thing dependent upon it, must be left to the Determination of our learned and judicious Readers.

[C] Here's a *flagrant pious Juggle* for you! But this pretended marvellous taking fire of itself, or as by Fire down from Heaven, *enitet indicio prodita flamma suo*, plainly enough to Us discovers what it was, and whence it proceeded, namely upwards, by the Management of the *Priests*. Should We, for our Parts, be as credulous as Pagan *Pliny*, &c. of the *Sun's* thus instantaneously and miraculously inkindling the said sacrificial Combustibles, we should as 'twere join with them in believing the *Sun* a God. What then must we conclude in the Affair, but that the *Priests of the Sun* in *Ethiopia* had some little of that chousing Craftiness, and holy Legerdemain, of which the *Priests of the Pope* in *Europe* have had, yea & have, such Enough-and-to-spare? I would not blacken the holy *Sun-Fire-Office-Men* of *Ethiopia* beyond Reason; but a *Priest of Teagueland* should as soon persuade me to credit the incredible Apparitions in their late *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, as any *Ethiopian*, or other, draw me off from believing that their *Priests* did secretly convey some Coals, Phosphorus, or the like, under the Cinnamon set out as for the *Sun*; and that such secret Fire set the same in a Flame, at or near the Time designed. See our Article *CAIRO* for a priestly Artifice of somewhat a like Nature; and, amongst others, see that of *NAPLES* for the miraculous Liquefaction of the so precious Blood of *St. Januarius*. And I wish these were the only pious Frauds and Impostures daily practised by Monks, Friars, &c. elsewhere,

fested with, which cover the Earth, and in a short Time devour every Blade of Grass to the very Root. Tho' they have most delicious Grapes, and Honey is very cheap among them, yet they almost entirely confine themselves to

* Diodorus and Strabo speak of this Liquor here in their Days, and affirm it to have been extracted from Millet as well as Barley, and in Flavour and Excellency to have equalled Wine.

a Malt-Liquor, which is not unlike what is brew'd in some Parts of * Europe. Of all the Rivers that water *Ethiopia*, the most famous is the NILE, which has its Source in this Country; for an Account of which we refer most especially to its own Article; tho' the Articles ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, DELTA, EGYPT, and others, may be also consulted. Besides the NILE, antient Geographers mention 2 other Rivers, ASTABORAS and ASTAPUS, meeting near the Peninsula of MEROE, and adjoining the NILE soon after. As these Rivers had their Sources to E. of the Nile, the first deducing its Streams from the Mounts Garbata and Elephas not far from the Attalitic Gulph, we submit it to Map-Criticks, whether the modern Tacaza and Mareb, considering the Situation and Direction assigned them by modern Geographers, do not entirely answer to 'em. We must not omit here observing, that as those Advantages afforded the Fields in other Countries by the Rains are derived in *Ethiopia* from the Rivers, the Places perfectly dry in Winter are overflowed in Summer; and the Waters when retired leave a deep, thick, slimy Mud, that the Roads are hardly passable for a long while. Several of these Rivers do not empty themselves into the Sea, as in other Regions, but are suck'd up in the Sand; so that it is more difficult to discover their Mouths than in the Courses of other Streams. We find no remarkable Fountains and Lakes here antiently besides the Sources of the above-mention'd Rivers, except the Lake of Psobia, above Meroe, that of the present Tzana (for which see DAMBEA Lake) being unknown to the Antients. The Promontories we pass by. But the chief Ports and Empories were Adulis, Mondus, Opone, Mofylon, and the principal City of the Avalitæ, seated upon the Red Sea. The Arabs from their Country into these Places imported Fruit, Corn, Wine, Cloaths, &c. and exported from thence to Oselis and Musa, opposite Harbours in Arabia, Spices, Cassia, Perfumes, Ivory, Myrrh, and several other Commodities. But 'tis remarkable that most of these Commodities have for a long Time failed in Abissinia, as the Lotus and Silphium in Egypt and Cyreniaca; but Arabia and India sufficiently supply the European Merchants with them. As to Animals, we have already said Abissinia produces a great Variety: All of which, especially the Cattle, of a prodigious Bulk. The Oxen and Cows exceed those of all other Countries in Bigness; and they have great Numbers of those large Sheep which are described in Articles ANATOLIA, DAMASCUS, &c. which drag their huge Tails on a Sledge fasten'd with Ropes about their Necks. Several antient Authors take Notice of a fierce Kind of Wild Bulls that are found in *Ethiopia*, much larger than tame ones, and which even prey upon other Animals. Agatharchides, who liv'd near 200 Years before Christ, is the first who mentions and describes this voracious Bull; and Diodorus, Pliny, and Ælian, seem all to have copied his Description. 'There are (says Pliny) very fierce Wild Bulls in *Ethiopia*, larger than tame ones, and swifter than any other Animal,

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of a deep yellow Colour, with blue Eyes, and their Hair inverted, with a Mouth that opens to their Ears, and moveable Horns. Their Skin is as hard as a Flint, and invulnerable; and they hunt down all other Wild Beasts.' Diodorus adds, that his Eyes shine in the Night; that after he has kill'd other Beasts he devours them; and that, when he attacks other Cattle, he is neither terrified by the Herdsmen nor the Number of their Dogs [D]. The Horses are well shap'd and exceeding fleet; but they never use them except in Battles or Races. Their Mules are large, thick, sure-footed, and taught to pace, and very serviceable for Riding or Carriage, on stony Grounds and mountainous rocky Roads. Elephants are here of monstrous Size; and the wild ones go in large Drove, doing horrid Havock in the Fields and Woods. Here's a Creature taller than the Elephant, tho' nothing so corpulent, the Legs of which are so long, that a Man may stand under their Belly, without stooping. The Neck is long in Proportion, in order to reach the Ground to graze, but which, when they walk, they carry upright, so that their Head appears at a vast Height from the Body. It has a slender Tail, 2 little Horns, a small Mouth, but a very long Tongue; and its 2 Fore Legs are longer than the Hinder. He loves Solitude, keeping continually in the Woods; but, if taken young, is exceeding tractable. Its Flesh is good Meat, and its Skin, which is spotted like a Panther, is very valuable. This Creature, which they call *Giratacachem*, or *Slender-tail*, is supposed to be the *Struthio-camelus*, or *Camelo-pardus*, or *Panther-Camel*, mention'd by the Antients. But perhaps there is not amore curious Animal in *Ethiopia* than what the Natives call *Zecora* or *Zebre*, but Europeans have given it the Name of an *Aff*, tho' it resembles that Creature in nothing but the Length of its Ears, it being well shap'd, lively, and of the Size of an ordinary Saddle-Horse. His Hair is soft and sleek, and along the Ridge of his Back runs a black Streak from his Mane to his Tail; and down each Side from his Back to his Belly fall several Streaks of various Colours, black, white, yellow, forming so many Circles round his Body; and his Head, Ears, Legs, Mane, and Tail, are variegated in the same elegant Manner. He is thought to exceed a Horse in Swiftnefs, and such of them as are taken alive are sold at an excessive Price. But there is no Instance of their being broke for the Saddle, or any other Use: 'Tis their Beauty, and the Difficulty of taking them, that makes them so much esteem'd. Thevenot saw one of these beautiful Creatures at Cairo, which was brought by an Abissinian Ambassador, as a Present for the Grand Signior. The Civet-Cat too, is one of the most remarkable Animals of *Ethiopia*; and therefore, tho' it's not peculiar to that Country, we chuse to speak of it in this proper Article. This is the Animal that yields the Perfume call'd Civet, and is a Native of the *E. Indies* and *America*, as well as of *Africa*. 'Tis a Sort of wild Cat, not much unlike our tame ones, except that his Head more resembles that of a Fox, his Skin is spotted, his Claws are less dangerous, and his Cry different. The Perfume this Animal produces is an unctuous Substance, of the Consistence of Honey or Butter, and of a most fragrant and grateful Smell. This Perfume is not the Seed, nor Suet, nor Sweat [E], nor Testicles of the Animal, as some would persuade us, but is a peculiar Excrement secreted by Nature, and collected

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[D] Ludolphus, in his History of *Ethiopia*, affirms, that there really are Bulls in that Country of an uncommon Size, twice as large as those in Hungary and Russia; and the Letters of the Jesuits frequently mention the Largeness of the *Abissinian* Oxen; Bernier, in his Account of the *Mogul* Country, tells us that, among several Presents which 2 *Ethiopian* Ambassadors presented to *Aurenzeb*, was a prodigious large Horn of a Bull, fill'd with Civet, which he measured, and found the thick End 6 Inches in Diameter. From these and other Authors it appears (says Sir Hans Sloane in the *Philos. Transact.*) that there is in *Ethiopia*, and probably in the midland Parts of *Africa* where Travellers seldom come, a very large Animal of the Ox Kind, at least twice as big as our Oxen, with Horns proportionably large, but otherwise differing from them in several Respects. The Accounts the Antients give of this Creature are not perhaps without some fabulous Additions. — A very large Pair of Horns were found some Years ago in a Warehouse at *Wapping*, where they had suffer'd much by Worms and otherwise, their Surfaces being eaten in several Places. They were flattish, and almost strait for a considerable Length; but then turning crooked they ran tapering to a Point. They were both exactly of the same Dimensions, but the Length of them 6 f. and half measuring the outer Circumference, and the Diameter of their Basis about 7 Inches. Each weigh'd near 22 lb. and the Cavity of 1 contain'd 5 Quarts of Water. These Horns Sir Hans supposes to have belong'd to the large *Ethiopian* Bull or Cow*; and thinks it very likely, that when the English had a great Commerce at *Ormuz*, they were brought thither from some neighbouring Country, and afterwards carried over to *England* by some curious Person. — After all, 'tis possible these Horns were no other than those of a large Buffalo; for the Commander of an *East-India* Merchant-ship told Sir Hans he had seen such on a Buffalo's Head in the *Indies*; and the *African* Buffaloes exceed the *Indian* in Size.

* Gesner speaks of a very large Horn, which was hung by a Chain to a Pillar in the Cathedral of *Strasbourg*, and which was probably of the same Sort with these here described. He says its outer Circumference is 4 Roman Yards in Length, and he conjectures it to have been the Horn of an old *Urus* (a Beast like a Bull) which was hung up there for its prodigious Size, perhaps 2 or 300 Years before his Time.

[E] Before any Civet-Cats had been seen in Europe, or it had been observed how the Perfume was gather'd, the common Opinion, founded on the Relation of Travellers, was, that it was the Sweat of the Animal irritated and kindled into Rage. To this End,

it

ted in a little Bag of a glandulous Substance, seated under its Tail between the *Anus* and *Pudendum*. The *Dutch* settled in the *Indies* bring up a considerable Number of these Creatures, and the Civet is taken from Time to Time as the Receptacle fills, and abounds in Proportion as the Animal is fed. 'Tis said they feed 'em with Rice-Milk or Pap, to render the Perfume of a good Consistence.----- Civet, like Musk, is chiefly used by Perfumers and Confectioners, having but little Place in Medicine. — We must not forget, that in Article BILEDULGERID we promised to speak here, more largely than we did there, of that huge Animal of the Feather'd Kind, the *Ostrich*. Its Neck & Head are remarkable, being shap'd almost like a Camel's, which Creature the *Ostrich* also seems to imitate in its Manner of Walking. Its Head rises to the Height of a Man on Horseback, often higher; and its Wings are very strong, but too short to raise it from the Ground. Assisted by these, however, they run a great Pace; & it is not only a Diversion to the Hunters to ride 'em down, but brings them considerable Profit; for they've the Method of shaking the dead Body of an *Ostrich*, so as to make the Fat dissolve into a sort of Oil, which is sold abroad, and taken inwardly for Disorders arising from a cold Constitution. The Legs and Thighs of this Bird are like a Heron's, Allowance being made for the different Proportion; and each Foot has 3 Claws, arm'd with Horn to facilitate its March. Her Eggs are said to be as big as the Head of a young Child, and to be finely vein'd like Marble, which she hides *inconsiderately* in the Sand, and leaves them to be hatched by the Heat of the Sun. This Disposition, which seems to manifest so much Disregard to her Young, is taken notice of in the Sacred Writings [F], and certainly argues a great Want of that Precaution observable in other Animals. But there is another Circumstance related of the *Ostrich*, which shews an uncommon Stupidity, *viz.* that when she is pursued by the Hunters, she runs to hide her Head, and particularly her Eyes, behind a Tree, leaving her large Body exposed to View, and imagining that as she no longer sees her Pursuers, the Danger is over, and she has nothing to apprehend.---- What is reported of this Animal's eating and digesting Iron has much the Air of Fable; for tho' they may swallow small Bits of that Metal, as other Birds do little Pebbles, it is not to derive any Nourishment from them, but only to bruise and grind the Food in their Stomachs, to moderate the Operation of an excessive Heat, or by its Weight to open a Passage into the Intestines [G]. The Feathers of the *Ostrich*

are used by Way of Ornament on Testers of Beds, Canopies, &c. — And our *theatrical Heroes* and *Militia Colonels* use to owe much of their Grandeur to the Plumes of this Animal. — Of the Quadruped Kind, other Animals found in this Part of *Africa* are Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Elks, Porcupines, and many more, which are either so well known as to require no Description, or are to be met with in other Countries, and are described in other Articles of this copious DICTIONARY. There's also a vast Variety of Birds, Serpents, and infinite Swarms of Bees, Insects, &c. — But, for Want of Room, we must not specify 'em. For the same Reason we shall forbear speaking fully of a great Variety of medicinal Woods, Gums, Drugs, Plants, &c. of which both antient and modern Naturalists have told such Wonders as seemingly exceed our prompt Belief; such, particularly, as that call'd *Amagmagda*, which has so quick and effectual a Virtue to cure broken and shatter'd Bones as the *Ossifragus* of *Norway* is affirmed to have in breaking whole & sound ones: The *Affazoe*, which charms and lays asleep Serpents and venomous Creatures; and whose Root is a certain Antidote against the most mortiferous Bite of them. Among those good for Food we (passing by the Vine, of which the Raisins are excellent) shall single only one or two, *viz.* the Plant which they call the *Indian Fig-tree*, and the *Arabs* call *Mauz*, and whose Fruit is excellent, and grows in great Plenty, insomuch that one single Stock shall bear 40 or 50 Figs, all of them of the Bigness of a middling Cucumber. This Plant is suppos'd by *Ludolph*, and some of the *Abissinian* Doctors, to be the *Dudaim* mention'd by *Moses*, and by our own Version, and most others, render'd *Mandrakes*, and which *Rachel* is said to have receiv'd from her Rival Sister *Leah* for granting a Night's Lodging with her own Husband [H]: The *Ensette* is not unlike the *Indian Fig-tree*; but has this singular Quality, that when it is cut down, the Root shoots up a prodigious Number of young Sprouts, which, being dry'd and powder'd, are boil'd up with some Flour either of Wheat or Millet, and is the chief Food of the Common People. The principal Curiosities, besides the Animals and Vegetables, of this Country are: 1. The Rocks mention'd in Articles ABASSIA and AMARA: 2. The solid Gold, found on the Banks of several Rivers, about the Size of a Tare or Vetch, taken Notice of by *Pliny*, with which the Provinces of *Damot* and *Enarea* are said to abound: 3. The Iron, Copper, and Gold Mines, some Parts of it are so famous for: 4. The Mountains of Salt in a District upon the Con-

fines

it was said, they inclosed the Creature in an Iron Cage, and after having beat him a long Time, they gather'd with a Spoon thro' the Bars of the Cage, from between his Thighs, the Sweat or Foam which the Rage and Agitation had produced; and this they thought and said to be the Civet. But Experience has now taught us better.

[F] In *Job xxxix.* we read, that the *Ostrich* leaveth her Eggs in the Earth, and warmeth them in the Dust, and forgetteth that the Foot may crush them, or that the Wild-Beast may break them. She is hardened against her Young-ones, as tho' they were not hers: Her Labour is in vain, without Fear, because God hath deprived her of Wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her Understanding; that is, as *Dr. Derham* explains it, he hath denied her that Wisdom, that natural Instinct, to provide for and nurse her Young, that most other Creatures are endued with. It is not very strange (the Doctor thinks) that no other Incubation than the Sun should produce their Young, but it is very odd and wonderful that any one Species should vary from all the rest of the Tribe. The singular Care of the Creator in this Case is likewise very remarkable, supplying some other Way the Want of Affection and Care in the Parent-Animal, so that the Young should, notwithstanding, be bred up in the large and barren Deserts of *Arabia* and *Africa*, the most unlikely and improper Places (in all Human Opinion) to afford Sustainance to young helpless Creatures; but the fittest therefore to give Demonstrations of the Wisdom, Care, and especial Providence of the Infinite Creator and Conservator of the World.

[G] A Gentleman, about 30 Years since, informed me, that he had seen an *Ostrich*, that was shown in *Holland*, eat up a great many Pieces of Copper Coin, which the Spectators cast down to have their Curiosity in this Particular satisfied: And that the Keeper who show'd the Bird said, he'd engage in a Wager she'd eat up a Peck. But alas! I have been since credibly inform'd, in serious Talk, by a celebrated Showman of Strange Beasts and Birds, my Acquaintance, that this was all Artifice and Imposture; for that the crafty Keeper had taught and train'd up the Bird, however stupid and indocile she is represented to be, to mouth such Pieces, without swallowing, and so yield them out to his Hand, as soon as he had Opportunity of receiving them unperceiv'd.

[H] What *Renben's Mandrakes* were is not easy to guess. But they could not certainly be what we understand by that Name. 1. Because they had nothing inviting, either in Smell, Taste, or Colour, to induce a Child of his Age to gather them, much less could he chuse them for any particular Virtue or Quality they had. 2. The Text says, it was then Wheat-Harvest, which in those hot Countries is about May, when the Apples of that Root are far from being ripe. 3. The Mandrake has a very strong stupifying Smell, and is therefore by the *Arabians* called *Jabrokim*; whereas the *Dudaim* or *Mandrakes* are commended for their Fragrancy in *Cant. viii. 13.* the only Place of Scripture where they are mentioned besides. For this Reason some have fancied them *Violets*, others *Lillies*, others *Jessamin*; others have render'd the Word *destrable Flowers*, agreeable to the Word *Dudaim*, which signifies *Loves*, in the Dual, or the *Breasts of a Woman*. Others again, and perhaps more probably, have guessed them to be Citrons. That which induced so many Interpreters to suppose them to be *Mandrakes* is the Virtue attributed to them of *helping Conception*, which, they think, made *Rachel* willing to try the Effects them. But, besides that they were plentiful enough to have been bought at a cheaper Rate, it is plain that she did not conceive after them. Neither is it probable that *Leah* would have parted with them, if they had been known to have such a Virtue; and which perhaps was not discovered till a long Time after, when it became known among the *Greeks* and *Romans* by the Name of the *Apple of Love*, and of the Juice of which the Emperor *Julian* tells his Friend that he had taken a Dose to excite him to Love. *Ludolphus*, in his *Hist. Ethiop.* (mention'd above in the Text) has confuted the Notion of *Dudaim* signifying *Mandrakes*, and affirms that it signifies a certain Fruit which the *Syrians* call *Mauz*, not unlike the *Banana*, or *Indian Fig-tree*, in Shape and Taste, and about the Bigness of a Cucumber, 30 or 40, or more, of which of hang upon one Stem. But whatever those *Dudaim* were, whether a Fruit or Flower, it is certain they must have had something pleasant and inviting to a Child, either in Smell or Taste.

lines of *Tigre* and *Angota*, call'd *the Land of Salt*. In the Mountains the Salt is *soft*, and cut out with little Labour, but *hardens* by being expos'd to the open Air: 5. The Mountain of red Salt mention'd by the Patriarch *Alphonso Mendez*; and said to be indued with many medicinal Virtues: 6. The Mineral *Stibium*, call'd in the *Ethiopian* Tongue *Cachel* or *Cochel*, which is produced in several Provinces: 7. In the Kingdom of *Gojama* is a great natural hollow Rock, opposite to which stands another, so situated that a Word only whisper'd on the Top is to be heard at a vast Distance; and the joint Voices of several Persons speaking at once sound as loud as a great Shout from a numerous Army. The *Torpil* Fish, caught in some of their Rivers and Lakes, is reported of so cold a Nature, that if a Person touch it he is immediately seized with an exceeding Cold and Shivering; — so that the Natives use it to allay the vehement Heat of those scorching Fevers they are often troubled with by the *bare touching* of the Patient with it. We shall not dwell long on the artificial Rarities of this Country, tho' *Kircher* and others have mentioned a good Number of 'em, which would be worth a Reader's Notice could we be satisfied of the Truth of 'em. Among these, we are told of 10 handsome Churches, all cut out of the solid Rock, and which are affirm'd to have been all perfected within 24 Years, and to be proportionable in all their Parts, as Gates, Windows, Pillars, Arches, Chancel, &c. and in a most regular and eminent Manner. It must be observed, that the Rocks, out of which they were so curiously hewn, are of so soft a Nature, that the Workmens Tools easily made Way thro' them. And 'tis not unlikely that some of 'em had somewhat of their Form beforehand, since the Articles above-quoted and that of *AORNI*, &c. shew, that many Rocks are to be seen of different Figures, and so exact as that they seem to have been cut with a Chissel. The Workmen who made these Churches are said to have come from *Egypt*. To speak a little more, and distinctly, concerning this Country and the Natives as at present: This *ABYSSINIA PROPER* has now but little Communication with the rest of the World, the *Turks* having possessed themselves of *Abex*, which runs along the W. Coast of the *Red-Sea*. — The *Abissinians* are generally tall and well-shaped, stout and strong, and commonly very temperate in their Eating. But they are not quite so moderate in their Drinking, especially at their Feasts, it being their common Way, after a full Meal, to indulge themselves in some Excess of Drinking, according to a Proverb they are very fond of, *Plant first, and then water*. And it must be own'd that their Liquors are much more tempting than their Meat (which is not only very poor, but nasty, to such a Degree as would be offensive even to read); they having very excellent *Hydromeli*, or *Metheglin*, by reason of their Plenty of Honey; some other Liquors made of various Fruits; and a Barley and a Millet Liquor, or sort of Beer, without Hops, which we mention'd above. Yet we don't find such their Excesses have any ill Consequences as amongst us in *England*: On the contrary, they are said to live very peaceably, and seldom quarrel amongst themselves; or if they do, the Contest seldom goes farther than the Interchange of a few Fifty-cuffs; and in Matters of Consequence they commonly decide the Controversy by Umpires, which they chuse from among themselves. We observed above that they are not all *Black*, some of them being more inclin'd to the Tawny, some to the reddish Brown; neither are their Noses flat or Lips protuberant, as those in *Guinea*, &c. but they are regularly featur'd, and have a brisk lively Eye. The *Olive* is reckon'd amongst them the finest Complexion, and next to that the *Jet-Black*; but the *Reddish*, and especially the *Yellowish Brown*, are esteem'd the most disagreeable. Most are yet so nimble and active, that they climb up the tallest Trees or steepest Rocks, with surprising Ease. The Women greatly exceed those of *Europe* and *Asia* in Strength and Agility. They breed fast and easily, and when they come to the full Time are deliver'd without any Help, having nothing to do but to kneel down and stoop, and the Child comes forth without any farther Trouble; and they are able to take care both of it and themselves, without wet or dry Nurse. [But this Quality is not singular to these Women, but common to all in those hot Climates, as Numbers of our Articles demonstrate, except where their Confinement and sedentary Life makes them otherwise.] Both Men and Women are reported ingenious and witty; but those of the Kingdom of *Enarea*, or *Nerea*, are said to exceed all the rest in Sense, Wit, Courage, Generosity, Affability, and other Social Virtues, being curious and inquisitive, and always desirous to learn. Those, on the contrary, of *Tigra*, and other neighbourin

Kingdoms, are represented, for the major Part, haughty, insolent, inconstant, revengeful, cruel, and perfidious. Ever since the Destruction of the City of *Auxume*, the *Negus* or Emperor and his Court have shifted, for Residence, their Pavilions and Tents from Place to Place; so that there's neither Inns nor Caravanseras, nor Publick Houses of any Kind. Their rich Travellers, Merchants, &c. are oblig'd to carry their Tents, Equipage, and Provisions with them; and their poorer Sort beg all the Way. The Government is by the Author of the *Geographic System*, and others, asserted peremptorily to be still altogether Monarchical and Despotic, under its Emperor stiled *King of Kings*. But *Salmon* as positively denies this; for tho' he owns that this Sovereign *once was* Absolute, yet the Government at present appears to be but a *Mixed Monarchy*, in which the Prince's Power is extremely limited by the *GREAT MEN*, who set up for Princes in their respective Governments; and the King can transact nothing without them of any Consequence. This Prince still boasts himself to be descended, by lineal Succession, from *Solomon*, by the Queen of *Sheba*, or *Queen of the South*, in Manner as before related. The standing Army which he keeps to guard the Remainder of his Empire, --- (for a great Part of it hath been dismembered from it, especially towards the South, where the Gallas which lie between it and the Line have conquer'd and laid waste a good many Kingdoms and Provinces) --- is computed to amount to no more than 35,000 Foot and 5000 Horse; a small Number considering the still vast Extent of his Empire; --- But, we are told, he can on Occasion raise a Million of Men, in as little Time as his Orders can reach the Provinces under his Obedience; for, on Receipt of them, they are in Duty oblig'd to appear in Arms under their respective Generals or Governors, and be ready to march to whatever Part they are sent, none being exempted from bearing Arms at such Times but *Religious*, *Mechanicks*, and *Husbandmen*. However, the chief Security of his Empire consists in the high and inaccessible Mountains and Passes, which can be guarded by a small Number. For we find not that there are any Fortresses or Walled Cities throughout his Dominions, or any Thing but large unweildy Villages very close to each other. The Maps indeed, and some Travellers, mention a Number of Cities or large Towns, but give no Description of them. The *Laws* allow Polygamy, tho' the *Church Canons* forbid it; so that they lawfully and irreligiously indulge themselves in it, being only excluded from the holy Communion, a Penalty they but little value. And yet those plural Marriages must be celebrated before a *Priest*; and his *Benediction* is reckon'd every Time necessary, let a Man marry ever so many Wives. They both keep the *Jewish* and the *Christian Sabbath*, and (the Religion of those who are stiled Christians being, as we observ'd elsewhere, a Mixture of Judaism & Christianity, with an Alloy too of Paganism), both baptise and circumcise their Children, even the Females. Trades and Manufactures are wholly wanting here; though indeed their Way of living makes them need the fewer. Even those which are most necessary they are supply'd with by the *Jews*, viz. Weaving of Stuffs for Drefs, Forging Heads for their Lances, &c. They have a natural Aversion for all Smiths, as People that deal in Fire, and live in a kind of Hell. --- Before we dismiss this Article, however long (though we presume, not a whit tedious) already, it's necessary to say something concerning the Title which hath been absurdly given to the *Abissinian Monarchs* of *PRESTER JOHN*, and which seems to have had its Rise on the following Account. There was an antient Race of Christian Princes in the Kingdom of *Tendue* in *Tartaria propria*, who bore the Title of *Prester* (i. e. *Presbyter*) *John*, as it was corruptly call'd by the *Europeans*, tho' chiefly owing to an Epithet which *Ung-Chiang*, one of the first of those Monarchs, either took, or was by his Subjects complimented with, of *PRESTIGIAN*; that Word properly signifying *Apostolical* or *Orthodox*. And this Word, in its Carriage to *Europe*, was corrupted into *Prester John*, on a Supposition that he was *Presbyter* or *Priest*, as well as *King*. The Fame of this Monarch was become so great in the Time of *John II. King of Portugal*, when the Discovery of *India* was made, that he sent *Peter Covillan* by Land to make Enquiry after him in *India*. But as he could hear nothing of such a Prince or *Presbyter* there, and, being inform'd that there was a potent Christian Emperor in *Africa*, he took that Country in his Way homeward; and was so kindly treated by the then reigning Monarch, that he took it for granted that this must be the Kingdom so much sought after, tho' he could find nothing like the Title of *Prester John*. Notwithstanding which, this Point hath been

since

since controverted among the Learned abroad; some stily affirming this *Abissinian* Empire to be the real *Prester John's* Country, and others with more Sense and Reason treating such Notion as absolutely absurd and chimerical. The Vulgar among us, however, still keep up the Name. We are finally now to give the Names of the Kingdoms and Provinces of this Empire: And these are, *viz.* The Kingdoms of *Tigra* or *Tigre-Mahon*, *Bagemder* or *Bagamedri*, *Angot* or *Angote*, *Amara* or *Ambara*, *Oleca* and *Chao*, *Damota* or *Damut*, *Goyam* or *Gojama*, *Dambea*, *Fatagar* or *Fatigar*, *Narea* or *Enarea* (or rather *Nerjab*). See also ABEX.

ETNA. See *ÆTNA*.

ETON, a Town of *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Stoke*, situate on the *Thames*, and by a Wooden Bridge over it joined to *Windsor*, 20 m. from *London*, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 51. 20. 'Tis famous for its beautiful College founded by *Henry VI.* the Revenue of which is about 5000 *l.* a Year, for the Maintenance and Accommodation of a Provost and 7 Fellows, 1 of whom is Vice-Provost, and for Instruction of 70 King's Scholars (as those are called who are on the Foundation), who, when fitted for the University are elected to *King's College* in *Cambridge* (founded also by that King), where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships. Besides these Provost and Fellows, who are placed in *Eton College*, there's a full Choir for the Chapel, with the necessary Officers and Servants. The School is divided into Upper and Lower, and each into 3 Classes. There's a Master to each School, and 4 Assistants or Ushers to each, there being seldom less than 300 other Scholars here, besides those on the Foundation, who board at the Houses of the Masters, or elsewhere within the College Bounds. In the Lower they're received very young. The Number used to be 4 or 500. None are admitted into the Upper School till they can make *Latin Verses*, and have a tolerable Knowledge of the *Greek*. The Election of Scholars for the University is annually the first Tuesday in *August*. Three Persons are deputed from *King's College*, *viz.* the Provost of that College, and one senior and one junior Poser, Fellows of the same, who, join'd by the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Head of *Eton College*, call before them the Scholars of the Upper Class, and, examining them in the several Parts of their Learning, chuse out the 12 they think best qualified, and enroll them for the University. They are not immediately removed from School, but must wait till Vacancies happen in *King's College*, to which they, as they fall, succeed by Seniority.---- Here's a noble Library, enrich'd by the late Lord Chief Justice *Reeves* with the fine Collection of Books left him by *R. Topham*, Esq; Keeper of the Records in the Tower; and with another Collection left by *Dr. Waddington*, Bishop of *Chester*, valued at 2000 *l.* The Chapel is a noble *Gothic* Pile, and the Buildings very antient, except the School Room; but all have lately been repaired. The Gardens extend from the College almost to the *Thames*.

ETRURIA, or HETRURIA, Part of Old *Italia propria*, lying next to Old *Latium*, inhabited by *Etrurians*, *Tuscans*, or *Tyrrhenians*, was bounded on E. by the *Tiber*, W. by the *Macra*, S. by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and N. by the *Apennines*. The Inhabitants are divided by *Livy*, &c. into 12 different Tribes, each having their peculiar City whence they borrowed their Names, *sc.* *Volturnii*, *Clusium*, *Perusia*, *Cortona*, *Aretium*, *Falerii*, *Volaterræ*, *Vetulonium*, *Rousellæ*, *Veii*, *Tarquinius*, and *Cære*. Those of *Veii*, *Tarquinius*, and *Cære*, now lie in Ruins. The others are at present called *Bolsena*, *Chiusi*, *Perugia*, *Cortona*, *Arezzo*, *Civita Castellana*, *Volterra*, *Grosseto*, *Cerveteri*. The following other Cities were also antiently of great Note in *Etruria*, *viz.* on the Coast, or at a small Distance from it, *Luna*, *Pisæ*, *Portus Herculis*, *Labronis* or *Liburni*, *Populonia*, *Telamon*, *Ansidonia*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Palo*. The Ruins of *Populonia* are to be seen near *Piombino*. Inland stood *Nepete*, *Sutrium*, *Falerii Faliscorum*, *Fanum Voltumnæ*, *Hortanum*, *Herbanum*, *Suana*, *Saturnia*, *Senæ Julæ*, *Florentia*, *Fæsulæ*, *Pistoria*, *Luca*, now called *Nepe*, *Sutri*, *Civita Castellana*, *Viterbo*, *Orti*, *Orvieto*, *Saturna*, *Saono*, *Fiorenza*, *Fiesoli* *Pistoria*, *Lucca*. The Inhabitants borrow'd the Name of *Tyrrhenians* from their Leader *Tyrrhenus*, that of *Hetrusci* from one of their Kings, and that of *Tusci*, or *Thusci*, from the *Greek* Word *thuo*, to sacrifice, the *Hetruscans* having been skilled above all Nations in the Ceremonies that were used in performing Sacrifices. They are said to have originally come from *Lydia* under *Tyrrhenus*.

ETWALL-HALL, *Derbyshire*, on the S. W. Side of *Derby*, has an Hospital and a Charity-School.

EU Loch. See *ROSSE-SHIRE*.

EU, in *Normandy, France*, situate on the *English Channel*, in the midst of pleasant Meadows, and on the Banks of the River *Bresle*, (which separates *Normandy* from *Picardy*) between *Dieppe* and *St. Valery*, 3 m. fr. Sea, 15 from *Dieppe* to N. E. 15 from *Abbeville* to W.; E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 50. 4. It is adorn'd with a stately Castle, an Abbey, and College of *Jesuits*. The Tide flows up here into the Channel of the *Bresle* to the Foot of the Castle. Here's a Governor, Criminal Judge, 4 Aldermen, and a Town-house. It has a pretty good Trade by means of their Manufactures of *Serges* and *Woollen Stuffs*, *Linnens* and *Laces*.

EUBŒA, a *Greek* Island, now call'd *NEGROPONT*, in the *Ægean Sea*, had antiently the Names *Chalcis*, *Ellopia*, *Aonia*, *Abantis* or *Abantia*, *Macris*, *Oche*, *Bomo*, &c. How or why thus severally called to us matters not much; and therefore I shall only speak as to that of *Bomo*, that it was so named from the Cattle with which 'twas well stor'd, that old *Arabian* Word signifying Herds of Cattle. This Appellation is perhaps the most antient of all, the Island having, as *Strabo* informs, been first peopled by *Arabians* and *Phœnicians*. The Name *Eubœa*, according to most general Opinion, was given it for its excellent Pastures. *Eubœa* was in latter Ages changed into *Egripus*, which is perhaps a Corruption of the Word *Euripus*. From *Egripus* was probably form'd the modern of *Negropont*; for the *Franks*, or *W. Christians*, who first resorted to this Island, being unacquainted with the *Greek* Tongue, and hearing the Inhabitants say *eis ton Egripou*, i. e. to *Egripus*, took the Name of the Country to be *Negripou*, or *Negripont*. Some have foolishly imagined it was call'd *Negropont* from its being joined to the Continent by a Bridge of black Stone, the Word in *Italian* signifying a black Bridge. This Island lies opposite to the Continent of *Attica*, *Bœotia*, and *Locris*, extending from *Cape Sunium* (now *Capo delle colonne*) in *Attica* as far as *Thesfaly*. 'Twas formerly join'd to *Bœotia*, as *Pliny* informs, by an *Isthmus*, as it is at present by a Bridge; so narrow in some Places is the *Euripus* [See its Article], which divides it from the Continent. It extends from N. E. to S. W. 150 m.; but its Breadth bears no Proportion to its Length, being, according to *Pliny*, and most of the modern Geographers, 40 m. over where broadest, and only 20 where narrowest. 'Tis 365 m. in Compass, and has several remarkable Promontories stretching a great Way into Sea. *Pliny* and *Mela* mention 3, *Gerastrus* and *Cephareus* to S. and *Cenæum* to N. *Gerastrus* faces *Attica*, *Cephareus* the *Hellepont*, and *Cenæum* the Country of *Locris* and *Thermopylæ*. *Artemisium*, which faces the *Pegææan Gulf*, and is famous for the 1st Victory by the *Greeks* over the Fleet of *Xerxes*, is counted by *Corn. Nepos* and *Plutarch* a Promontory of *Eubœa*. The doubling *Cape Cephareus* was antiently reckon'd very dangerous from the many Rocks and Whirlpools on that Coast, much spoke of by the Antients. Among these Rocks the *Grecian* Fleet returning from *Troy*, under the Command of *Agamemnon*, was shipwreck'd by the Treachery of *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa*, who understanding that his Son *Palemedes* had been unjustly condemn'd by the Artifice and Intrigues of *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, resolved to revenge his Death with the Destruction of the whole Fleet. To this End, as the *Greeks* were in all Likelihood to sail that Way on their Return from *Troy*, he caused Fires to be made on the Tops of most dangerous Rocks, not doubting but they would take them for Tokens of a safe Harbour, and thither steer their Courses. This malicious Device had the desired Effect, 200 Ships and upwards being dash'd to pieces, and many Thousands of Men perishing in the Whirlpools. But *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, whose Ruin *Nauplius* chiefly designed, had the good Luck to escape the common Calamity, which so grieved him that he threw himself headlong from one of those very Rocks, and perished in the Sea. *Cephareus* is thought to be the present *Capo d' Oro*, *Capo Chimi*, and *Capo Figera*. *Cenæum* is now *Capo Liter*. From it to *Gerastrus* (now *Capo Rosso*) *Strabo* measures the Length of the Island, 1200 furl. distant from each other; which Measure agrees with *Pliny's* Reckoning. In *Eubœa* are several high Mountains covered all the Year with Snow, *viz.* *Oche* the highest of all, *Telethrus*, *Dryphis*, *Nedon*, *Cotyleus*, and *Chalcis*, --- The champion Country of *Eubœa* is exceeding fruitful, and yields great Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, and all Sorts of delicious Fruit; but 'twas chiefly famous for its rich Pastures. This Island had in former Times many Cities of great Note. On the E. Coast, between the 2 Promontories *Gerastrus* and *Cephareus*, stood the Cities *Gerastrus*, *Petalia*, and *Carysus*. In this Island was dug up that wonderful Stone call'd *Amiantos* or *Asbestos*, whereof Cloth was made; for it was spun and drawn into Thread like Hemp or Flax, which, however

however stain'd, recover'd (*Strabo* avers) its first Glos and Beauty, if kept some Time in the Flames [A]. Over against *Oropus* in *Attica* stood *Eretria*, of which see its own Article, and so of other Places. *Eubæa* must have been formerly a very considerable State, since it is by the Antients stiled *The Queen of the Ægean*, and by *Herodotus* equall'd to *Crete* itself. The *Chalcidians*, *Eretrians*, and *Caryssians*, were deem'd expert Mariners, and courted by the contending Powers of those Days. They sent 40 Ships, a Grand Armada in those Times, to the War of *Troy*, under Conduct of their King *Elephenor*, and are said, at least by the Poets, to have given on that Occasion Proofs of uncommon Valour. The 1st Government that prevail'd in *Eubæa* was monarchical; but 'tis said that, immediately after the *Trojan War*, the *Eubæans* form'd themselves into a Republick, and afterwards into several distinct ones. To speak of this Island as at present under the Name of *NEGROPONT*, it is situate N. E. of the Coast of *Livadia* (or *Achaia*), from which it's separated by the *Streight of Negropont* (the *Euripus*), stretching in Length near 100 m. but its greatest Breadth is not above 25. This Island has ever been remarkable for the variable Tides, which are sometimes regular and at others irregular, according to the Age of the Moon. They are regular from the 3 last Days of the old Moon to the 8th of the new; on the 9th they become irregular, and continue so to the 13th inclusive; and then they flow 12, 13, or 14 Times, and ebb as often, in 24 or 25 Hours; but neither the regular or irregular Tides rise much above a Foot. See more of this in Article *EURIPUS*. About 1470, this Island was attack'd by Sultan *Mohammed II.* with a Fleet of 300 Sail, and 120,000 Men, who took it; and the *Turks* have possessed it ever since. The present chief Towns are, *Negropont*, *Caristo*, *Scyros*, *Lemnos*, *Sammadrachi*, *Lembro*, *Tasso*.

EVEDON, in *Lincolnshire*, stands to N. E. of *Sleaford*, on a River that runs into the *Witham*.

EVENUS, a River of *Ætolia*. See *ÆTOLIA*.

EVERING, in *Kent*, between *Elham* and *Dover*, has sometimes a Stream of Water in it, that, from no visible Head or Spring, will carry a Vessel of good Burden; which, whenever it happens, the People think a Presage of Death or of Dearth.

EVERINGHAM, in the E. Riding of *Yorkshire*, lies between *Pocklington* and *Wighton*.

6 T

EVERLEY-WARREN, *Wilts*, between *Ambresbury* and *Severnake-Forest*, where the *Saxon King Ina* had a Seat, is or at least was famous for a great Breed of Horses; and here are 2 Villages call'd *East* and *West Everley*.

EVERSHOT, *Dorset*, 7 m. N. W. of *Dorchester*, 123 fr. *London*, on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 50. 47. has a Market Tuesdays, and Fairs on *May-day* and *July 16*. Here rises the *Frome*, which runs to *Purbeck-Bay*.

EVERSLEY, in *Kent*, in the Parish of *Charing*.

EVERSLEY, in *Hampshire*, at the Entrance of the County, in the Road from *London* to *Basingstoke*. In the Church here lies buried Mr. *Alexander Ross*, on whose Tomb is this remarkable Epitaph: ----

Hospes, siste gradum, cineresque hos adspice; disces

Quid sum, quid fueram, quidque futurus ero.

* *Ros fueram; nunc sum pulvis; mox umbra futurus.*

Ros abiit; pulvis spargitur; umbra fugit.

Quid tute es disce hinc, quid cuncta humana, Quid? Audi.

Sunt quod ego, — pulvis, ros, cinis, umbra, nihil. i. e.

* Stop, Stranger, view this Dust, and you will see

* What I now am, what have been, what shall be.

* I have been * *Dew*, am *Dust*, shall be a *Shade*.

* The *Dew* is gone, *Dust* scatter'd, the *Shade* fled.

* What *Thyself* art hence learn, what all Things are.

* What are all Things in Human Nature? Hear.

* That they are all what I now am be taught;

* They're *Dust*, are *Dew*, are *Asbes*, *Shadow*, *Nought*.

* *Ros*, this Gentleman's Name, in English signifies *Dew*.

EVERTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, is situate near the *Idle*.

EVESHAM, or *EVERSHOLM*, and commonly call'd *ESAM*, in *Worcestershire*, 12 or 13 m. S. E. of *Worcester*, 96 from *London*, W. lon. 2. lat. 52. 10. is a neat Town, with a gentle Ascent from the *Avon*, over which it has a handsome Stone Bridge, with a Harbour for Barges. 'Tis an antient Borough, reckon'd the 2d in the County, and enjoys many Privileges, by Prescription and Charter. 'Twas govern'd by Bailiffs till the 3d of *James I.* who granted it a new Charter, and incorporated it, with Title of Mayor, 7 Aldermen, 12 Capital Burgeses, Recorder, and Chamberlain, who are all of the Common Council, with 24 other Burgeses, call'd Assistants; and he included the Parish of *Bengworth*, on t'other Side the Bridge, in its Jurisdiction.

Four

[A] This Stone is far from being peculiar to this Island; for it's found in *Italy*, &c. *India*, *Tartary*, *Siberia*, *Egypt*, *France*, the *Netherlands*, *Isle of Anglesey*, *Scotland*, and many other Parts of the World. Mr. *Lloyd* (*Phil. Transf.* No. 166) had some Paper made of that found in *Anglesey*; but it proved coarse and apt to tear. But, being the first Attempt, there is great Reason to think it might be much improved. Yarn was made of that which Mr. *Wilson* discover'd in *Scotland*. This *Asbestos* is by us call'd *Earth-Flax* and *Salamander's Wool*. To describe it more fully than is above in the Text done; — 'Tis a Sort of fissile Stone, or mineral Substance, of a whitish Colour and woolly Texture, consisting of small Filements, and endued, as above is said, with the wonderful Property of resisting Fire, and remaining unconsumed in the intensest Heat. The Industry of Mankind has found out a Method of working this fibrous Mineral, and employing it now in divers Manufactures, chiefly Cloth and Paper; tho' one would scarce imagine the Thing practicable without the Mixture of some other pliant Matter, as Wool, Hemp, or Flax, as the Threads of the *Asbestos* appear too brittle for such Uses. The Cloth made of this incombustible Matter was in great Esteem amongst the Antients, though better known and more common than in the present Times. *Pliny* says, he himself had seen Napkins of it which, being taken foul from the Table, and thrown into the Fire, were by that Means cleansed as if they had been wash'd in Water. But the principal Use of it, according to the same Author, was to make Shrouds to wrap up the Corpse of Kings, &c. that so their Ashes might be preserved from those of the Fuel which compos'd the Funeral Pile; and 'tis said the *Tartars* still make use of it in burning their Dead. — As to the Art of managing the *Asbestos*, and of spinning and weaving it, &c. the Accounts we have are various. Sig. *Castagnata*, Superintendant of some Mines in *Italy*, found in one of them a great Quantity of this lanuginous Mineral, and had the Skill of preparing it in such a Manner as to resemble a fine Lamb-Skin dressed white, and he could thicken or thin it to what Degree he pleased, so as to become either like a very white Skin or a very white Paper; both which would resist the most violent Fire, as he often experienced. — Sig. *Ciampini* gives us the Method of spinning the *Asbestos* and making it into Cloth, which he thus effected. He first laid the Stone to soak for some Time in warm Water; then open'd and divided it with his Hands, that the earthy Parts might fall out, which are whitish like Chalk, and serve to bind the fibrous Parts together. This Operation he repeated 6 or 7 Times with fresh Water, still opening and squeezing the Mineral till all the heterogeneous Parts were wash'd out; and then the Flax-like Parts were laid in a Sieve to dry. One Method of spinning the *Asbestos*, thus cleansed, is to card it gently, and then lay it between the Cards so that some of it may hang out of the Sides. Having fasten'd the Cards on a Table or Bench, take a small Reel made with a little Hook at the End, and a Part by which it may be easily turn'd round. This Reel is to be wound over with white Thread, and a small Vessel must be in Readiness, with which the Fore-Finger and Thumb are constantly to be kept moist, both to preserve the Skin and to render the Filaments of the Stone more soft and pliant; and so by twisting about the Thread upon the Reel with the *Asbestos* hanging out of the Cards, some of the latter will be work'd up with it; and this Thread may, with Care, be woven into a coarse Sort of Cloth, which being put into the Fire, the Thread and Oil will be consumed, and the incombustible Cloth remain. But this Method being very tedious, instead of the Thread it is better to put some Flax on a Distaff, and by taking 3 or 4 Filaments of the Stone, and mixing them with the Flax, they may be easily twisted together, and the Thread thus made will be more strong and durable; so that Carding is unnecessary, and rather breaks the Filaments than does any Service. — In washing the Stone, the same Gentleman observes, there will remain several short Pieces at the Bottom of the Water, of which may be made Paper after the common Method. He adds, that the best Way to preserve the Cloth, or any Thing made of this Mineral, (which, by reason of its Dryness, is very apt to break and waste) is to keep it well oil'd; and, when the Cloth is put into the Fire, the Oil burns off, and the Cloth comes out white and purified. — It is a common Opinion that the *Asbestos* loses nothing of its Weight in the Fire; and this seems to be confirm'd by what Sig. *Ciampini* tells us, viz. that he kept it for 3 Weeks in a Glass-house Fire, and found it unalter'd. — But in 2 Tryals before the Royal Society, a Piece of Cloth made of this Stone, a Foot long and Half a Foot broad, lost each Time above a Dram of its Weight. It is remarkable, that when taken out red-hot, it did not burn a Piece of white Paper on which it was laid,

Four of the Aldermen and the Mayor are Justices of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer, and of Goal-Delivery, for all Offences arising in the Corporation, except High-Treason; and they execute Felons. It has 2 Parish Churches, and in the Reign of King *William* gave Title of Baron to that Great Lawyer, Statesman, and Patriot, Lord Chancellor *Somers*. Its chief Manufacture is Woollen Stockings. It had formerly a Castle. It has a Grammar-School and a Charity-school, as has *Bengworth* another of the latter. From this Town is an open Prospect of the famous *Vale of Evesham*, which affords such Abundance of the best Corn, as well as Sheep-Pasture, that it's justly esteem'd the Granary of these Parts: But the Roads are deep and miry. This *Vale* runs all along the Banks of the *Avon* from *Tewkesbury* to *Persbore* and to *Stratford upon Avon* in the S. Part of *Warwickshire*, & the River is so far navigable. *Evesham* is famous for the great Battle when Prince, afterwards King, *Edward*, I. gained that decisive Victory over *Simon Montfort* the Great Earl of *Leicester*, by which he restored his Father and Uncle to their Liberties, and by the Death of *Montfort* crush'd the Power of the Barons. Members of Parliament 2. Markets Mondays and Fridays. Fairs February 2. Monday after Low-Sunday, Whit-Monday, Sept. 10.

EUGUBIO, or EUGUBIUM. See CUBIO.

EVIAN, a Town of *Savoy*, situate on the S. Side of the Lake of *Geneva*, 25 m. N. E. of *Geneva* City, E. lon. 6. 32. lat. 46. 26.

EULYSIAN Region, the antient Country of the *Huns*.

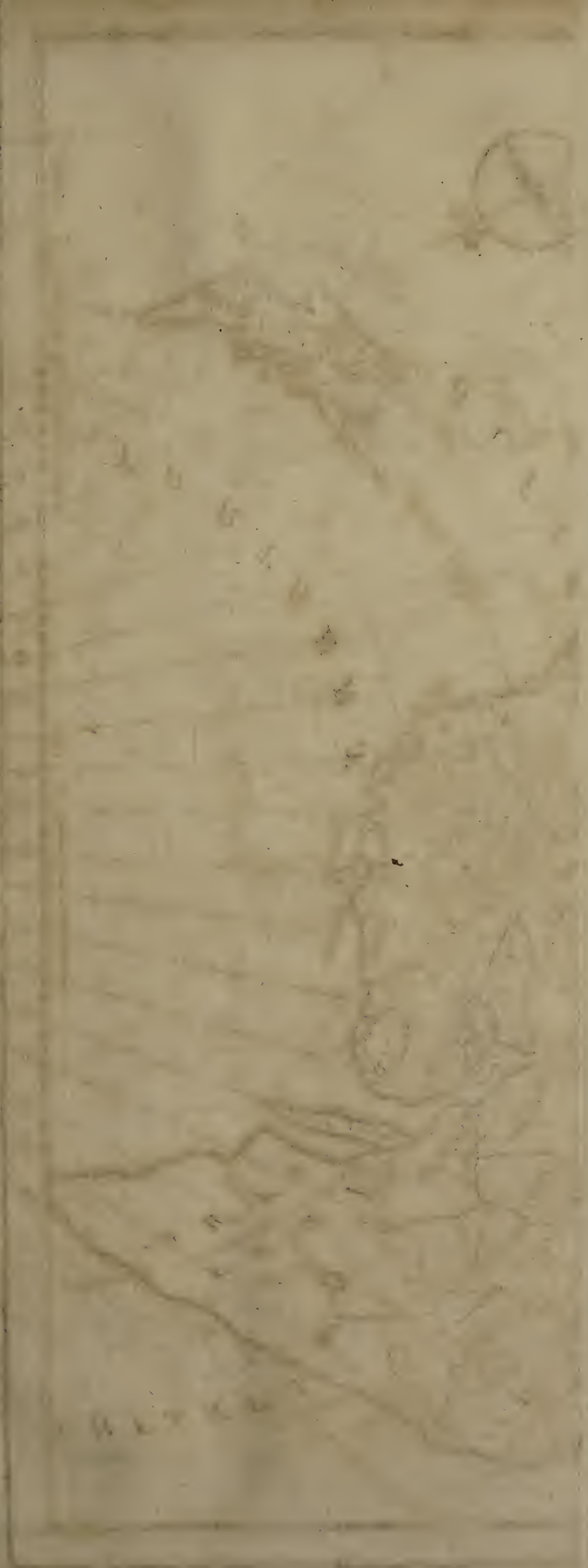
EVOLI, or *Eboli*, in the *Hither Principate* of *Naples*, stands about 5 m. from the Bay of *Salerno*, 15 S. E. from that Capital, and 6 from *Campagna*, and the River *Salò*.

EVORA, *Ebora*, antiently *Ebura*, in the Province *Entre Tago e Guadiana*, or *Alentejo*, *Portugal*, 60 [*Salmon* says 70] m. S. E. of *Lisbon*, 47 W. of *Badajoz* in *Spain*, W. lon. 7. 25. [*Salmon* says 8. 20.] lat. 38. 30. is a very antient and considerable City, in the Heart of the Province, on a pleasant Hill, encompassed with Mountains, and surrounded with a stately Wall, adorned with many high Towers, the Work of *K. Ferdinand*, who threw down the old ones built by *Sertorius*. 'Tis thought to have been originally built and inhabited by the *Celtes*; for the Name *Ebura* seems of *Celtic* Extract, and we find several *Celtic* Tribes of that Name dispersed here, in *Gaul*, *Belgia*, and *Helvetia*, as the *Eburones*, *Eburonicenses*, &c. 'Tis sure it made a considerable Figure in *Sertorius's* Time, since that General bestow'd so much Cost and Labour in fortifying and beautifying it, and made it his chief Residence. He made also a noble Aqueduct, to supply this City with Water from a vast many Springs, which it gather'd up in its Way, and brought hither over a long Row of stately Arches. *Cæsar* made it a Free City, calling it *Liberalitas Julia*. It was formerly the Seat of the *Portuguese* Monarchs, and it was adorn'd with many noble and stately Structures; though now their Ruins serve only to shew its former Grandeur. Its Wall is above 3 m. in Compass, hath 10 Gates and many Towers, and contains 4 or 5000 Inhabitants in 5 Parishes, with 9 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, a House of Mercy, and a good Hospital. 'Twas made a University in 1559, but is inferior to that of *Coimbra*. Its Bishopric is very antient, for 1 of its Bishops assisted at the Council of *Eliberis*, held in the Reign of *Constantine the Great*. *K. John III.* restored it; soon after which 'twas erected into an Archiepiscopal See: Its Revenue being about 60000 *Crufados*, or 8000*l.* It has 7 Dignitaries, many Canons Minors, and other inferior Priests. Here was instituted the Order of the Knights of *Avis*, to repress the Incurfions of the *Moors*, recover the Countries from 'em of which they were still possess'd, and restore Christianity throughout *Spain* and *Portugal*; for which they had a considerable Revenue; and their Grand-Master was commonly of one of the best Families. The Custom was, when the Kings of *Spain* were to engage the *Moors*, to summon 100, more or less, of these Knights, to come arm'd cap-à-peé, and to command Part of their Forces; and, as they were commonly Men of great Valour and Military Skill, as well as thus religiously devoted to this Service, their Presence seldom failed of inspiring the Christians with uncommon Courage, and being attended with Success. But this Order was at length abolish'd.

EUPHEMIA. See LAVORO (*Terra di*).

EUPHRATES. As to the true old Scripture Name of this famous River, PHRAT, or PHARAT, and how it came to be chang'd into that of *Euphrates*, see Artic. EDEN. As to itself and its Properties: — It takes its Rise from the Mountains of *Armenia*, continues its Course S. washing the E. Skirts of *Syria*, and S. E. divides *Arabia* from *Mesopota-*

mia, till, mixing with its Fellow-Traveller the *Tigris*, it falls at length into the *Persian Gulf*. This considerable River is slow, for most Part, in its Course, and not very well adapted throughout for Navigation, because of some Parts of it which are shoal, and some Parts of it that are rocky. We are told, by *Thevenot*, it is not navigable for the larger Sort of Barks any lower from *Bir* or *Boer* in *Mesopotamia* than a Place called *Rousvaine*, which must be the *Rasaine* in some of *De Lisle's* Maps, but that the smaller Craft may go down quite to *Bassora*. Beyond this *Rousvaine*, he says, there are Rocks which are dangerous for the larger Vessels. But he seems to be here quite mistaken, for *Rousvaine* or *Rasaine* is an Inland Place at a Distance from the Banks of the River. *Rauwolf*, who actually went down this River, and seems to have had as great a Sense of the Dangers of his Voyage as any Man could well have, makes no Mention of Rocks in this River till he comes down a great way below, to a Place he calls *Deer*, and which is considerably beyond *Racka*, where they were obliged to use the Skill and Assistance of Pilots. At *Bir* in *Mesopotamia*, which was the common Place of Embarkation for the W. Parts, this River is compared to the *Thames* at *London*, but was when *Mr. Maundrel* was here considerably fallen. And indeed the Breadth of this River must be very uncertain, and depend upon the Seasons and the Weather. In many Places it divides itself into several shallow Branches, and forms several Islands. In some Parts 'tis broad and shallow, in others wide and deep like a little Sea; and, on the Whole, 'tis not near so convenient as the *Tigris*. Its Waters are continually foul, and there's no drinking it till it has settled for a Time, or been pass'd thro' a Cloth or Strainer: But its Water, when in proper Order, is preferred before any in these Parts, and said to be lighter than any other; whence the River is known with the neighbouring People, says *Thevenot*, by a Name which signifies the *Water of Desire*. Its Fish is also reported excellent, and particular Notice is by *Rauwolf* taken of one, somewhat like a Carp, which sometimes weighs 17 or 18 *lb.* The antient Way of navigating this River has something very singular. The Vessels were round, without Distinction of Head or Stern, and were no better than great Wicker Baskets coated over with Hides, which they guided along with 2 Paddles. These Vessels were of different Sizes, and would some of them carry a Burthen of Palm-Wine, &c. to the Weight of 5000 Talents, and according to their Size more or less live Asses on board of them. Having thus fallen down the River to *Babylon*, and unloaded their Cargo, they stripped off their Hides, and selling the rest of their Vessel, with the Straw and whatever else might have serv'd them for Stowage, and putting the Hides on the Backs of their Asses, they returned by Land to the Place whence they came, it being impossible for 'em to stem the Stream up again by Water. — As Countries and some Towns have changed Names, &c. it may be not unnecessary to speak somewhat of this River in Terms a little different from the foregoing. Its Course to the City *Erzerum* across *Turcomania*, in 40 degrees odd min. N. lat. is almost directly W. from which it afterwards bends down S. at the Foot of *Mt. Taurus*, and making the W. Boundary it passes between *Syria* and *Diarbeck*, and running along the E. Limits of *Arabia Deserta*, runs across the Province of *Yerack*, thro' that of *Anxa*, where it waters a great Number of Towns, in particular that of *Hella*, which stands above a Day's Journey from *Babylon*. Thence it flows gently towards the City *Aria*, where it's obstructed and troubled by the violent Reflux of the *Persic Gulf*, tho' still above 30 leag. from it. It joins the *Tigris* near the Town of *Carnab*, near 20 leag. from the said Gulf. Its Course is for most Part very pleasant thro' many fertile and delightful Plains, and its Banks are constantly adorn'd with Verdure, and a great Number of Palm and other Trees, and have noble Pasture Grounds on each Side. In some Places mixing with muddy Sand, they contract a yellowish Hue and disagreeable Taste. This Hue they so retain in the Gulph, that it may be traced for several Miles. The *Arabs* divide this River into the greater and lesser *Euphrates*. The former is that which hath its Spring among the *Gordian* Mountains, and falls into the *Tigris* near the Cities of *Ambar* and *Felougiab*. The lesser (so called, tho' its Stream be often the bigger of the 2) takes Course towards *Yerack*, and after having formed the marshy Grounds called the *Nabathean Fens*, goes and discharges itself into the same *Tigris*, between the Towns of *Vasseth* and *Naharvan*, at *Carnab* (or *Horn*) aforesaid, so call'd because it is the Horn or Nook between these 2 Confluents. From the lesser one passes to the greater *Euphrates* by a Canal made by Emperor *Trajan*, & called *Fossa Regia*





Degrees of Longitude West from London.

Deg. of Long. East from London.

PART OF AFRICA

I Hours & 20 Minutes of 40 Time East II from London 20



Regia and *Basilus Fluvius*, and *Nahar-Maleba*, or Royal River, by the Syrians.

EUPHRATESIANA was the Name given to the Kingdom of *Antiochus* when, in the Time of *Vespasian*, it was reduced to a Rom. Prov. bec. it extended along the *Euphrates*.

EUPIN (as call'd by the Inhabitants), or NEAU, in *Limburg*, *Austrian Netherlands*, 6 m. fr. *Limburg* to N. 9 fr. *Aix-la-Chapelle* S. tho' but a Borough, is more considerable than many Cities, both by Num. of Inhabitants, about 4000, and by its Trade. They make Woollen Cloths, said to be as fine & good as *English*, especially *Scarlets*, *Blues*, & *Blacks*; of which they have a considerable Trade thro' the Country, especially in *Germany*. The little River *Weser* runs near this Place, in the Neighbourhood of which is a large Wood, which brings a considerable Revenue, and abounds with all Sorts of Game. The Country stands so high, that there's often Snow to be seen, even in the Beginning of the Summer; and in Winter the Roads are unpassable.

EURE, or IVER, in *Buckinghamshire*, tho' but a small Place, has 2 Fairs annually, *June 29.* and *Aug. 1.*

EURIPUS, (to first speak of it as from the Antients) is that Canal or Streight, which divides *Eubœa*, from *Attica*, *Bœotia*, and *Locris*. 'Tis so narrow over against *Egripos*, or *Negropont*, the Capital, that a Galley can scarce pass thro' it. The Agitations of the *Euripus* are much spoke of by the Antients. Some, among whom *Antiphilus* of *Byzantium*, say that the whole Canal has a Flux & Reflux only 6 Times in 24 Hours; but *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Mela*, *Seneca* Trag. and *Suidas*, agree, that it ebbs and flows 7 Times a Day. *Livy* does not allow this Flux and Reflux to be so regular. *Father Babin*, a Jesuit of great Learning, who made many Observations on the Spot during his long Abode in the Island of *Negropont* (*Eubœa*), tells us that the *Euripus* is regular in its Ebbing and Flowing the 1st 8 Days of the Moon; the same Regularity he observed from the 14th to the 20th inclusive, and in the 3 last Days; but in the other Days of the Lunar Month it is not so regular, for it sometimes ebbs and flows 11, 12, 13, and 14 Times in the Space of a natural Day. This Irregularity, the Causes of which both Antients and Moderns have sought in vain, became proverbial among the Greeks; whence the Expressions *Ἀνθρώπος Εὐρίππος*, *Man is a Euripus*, or like the *Euripus*; *Εὐρίππος Νόσος*, that is, the *Euripus* is, or resembles, Irregularity of Mind; *Εὐρίππειον*, to behave like the *Euripus*; &c. all to signify the Caprices of an uncertain and fluctuating Mind. In this Sense *Cicero* compares the Comitia or Assemblies of the Roman People to the Commotions and Agitations of the *Euripus* [in orat. pro *Muræna*]. *Justin* the Martyr and *Gregory* of *Nazianzum* say, that *Aristotle* died of Grief because he could not discover the Causes of the Flux and Reflux of the *Euripus*. And the Testimony of these Fathers, uncertain as

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it is, gave Rise to the fabulous Tradition, that this Philosopher leaped into the *Euripus* out of Vexation at his not being able account for its irregular Motions, saying at the same Time, *Since I cannot comprehend the Sea, let the Sea comprehend me.* The Notion of the Vulgar concerning this pretended Fact is still more false, viz. that he drown'd himself because he could no way at all account for the Ebb and Flow of the Sea in general [A]. The Tides of this Channel seldom rise 2 f. and between the Flux and Reflux the Water seems to stand still for a short Time, inasmuch that Feathers or Straws cannot be perceiv'd to move on its Surface. The Town of *Egripos*, or *Negropont*, has Communication with the Continent, over the *Euripus*, by a Stone Bridge of 4 or 5 Arches, and a Draw-bridge just wide enough for a Galley to pass thro'; in which Part the Tide's Inconstancy is the most easily observed.

EUROPÆ, Mountains so called. See LIEBANA.

EUROPE. The Conjectures of Authors as to the Etymology of this Name have been so various, and some of them so romantic, they are not worth regarding. Be it derived whencesoever it may, 'twas called *Europa* by the Romans, as 'tis now by the Italians and Spaniards; *Europe* by the French and English; but *Rumeli* or *Alfrank* by the Turks, *Frankoba*, by the Georgians, and *Frankistan* by the other Asiatics. 'Tis bounded on N. by the Frozen Ocean; S. by the Mediterranean, which divides it from Africa; E. by Asia, from which 'tis parted by the Archipelago, the Euxine, and the *Palus Maotis*, and thence by a Line drawn from the *Tanais*, or *Don*, almost to the River *Oby* in *Muscovy*; W. it's bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. The latest, and esteem'd the most correct, Geog. Writer tell us, 'tis extended between 34 and 80 degrees N. lat. and between 5 & 80 lon. reckoning the 1st Meridian to pass thro' the Island of *Teneriff*. It contains in Breadth, as a Continent, from the N. Cape to *Cape Matapan* in the *Morea* about 2600 m. and in Length, from the Mouth of the River *Oby* E. to *Cape St. Vincent* in *Portugal* W. about 2800 m. Tho' 'tis the least of the 4 Parts of the World, 'tis yet preferable for Mildness of Air, Fertility of Soil throughout, the many navigable Rivers, great Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wine, Oil, and all Necessaries, even for Luxury; but especially for the Beauty, Strength, Courage, Ingenuity, and Wisdom, of its Inhabitants, Excellency of their Governments, Equity of their Laws, the Freedom of Subjects, and Sanctity of Religion. 'Tis generally believed to have been peopled by the Posterity of *Japhet*, who from *Asia Minor* came over the *Hellepont* into Greece; tho' some would have it that those of *Shem*, passing by Land between the *Caspian Sea* and the *Palus Maotis*, went thro' *Tartary* and *Scythia* into *Scandia*, and thence afterwards into *France*, *Germany*, &c. Be either as it may, *Europe* hath for many Ages been exceeding populous,

[A] The Phenomena of the Tides, which are really astonishing, and have perplex'd the greatest Philosophers, are well explain'd by Dr. Halley from the Newtonian Principle of Gravitation and Attraction, whereby on the Earth all Bodies have a Tendency towards its Centre, and are also attracted towards the Sun, Moon, and other Planets. If the Earth were not affected by the Action of the Sun and Moon, it is not to be doubted but the Ocean, being equally pressed by the Force of Gravity towards the Centre, would continue in a perfect Stagnation, always at the same Height, without either ebbing or flowing; but it being demonstrated that the Sun and Moon have a like Principle of Gravitation towards their Centres, and that the Earth is within the Activity of their Attraction, it plainly follows, that the Equality of the Pressure of Gravity on the Earth must be distributed, and the Ocean, being fluid and yielding to the least Force, shews by its Rising where it is less pressed by its sinking. Now the Moon being very near the Earth in Comparison of the Sun and other heavenly Bodies, our Tides are chiefly regulated by its Motions; and accordingly we observe that the Sea flows (as we call it) as often as the Moon cuts the Meridian, whether above or below the Horizon, and ebbs when she passes the Horizon both in the E. and W. Point. But as the Moon is 12 h. 24 min. in passing from the superior to the inferior Meridian, so every Tide of Flood is 24 min. later than the preceding one; and thus we have 2 Fluxes and 2 Refluxes every 25 Hours. The high Spring-Tides upon the New and Full Moons are occasion'd by the Attraction of the Sun conspiring with that of the Moon, whereas in the Qrs. the Tides are weaker, because the Sun raises the Water where the Moon depresses it, and on the contrary. The Reason why the Sun's Attraction has no greater Influence on the Tides, notwithstanding it's being 10,000 times bigger than the Earth and Moon, is owing to the very small Proportion the Semidiameter of the Earth bears to its (the Sun's) immense Distance. 'Tis observed also that the Equinoctial Spring-Tides, in March and Sept. are the highest, and the Nep-Tides the lowest, of all others; for the nearer the Moon approaches the Poles, the less is the Agitation of the Ocean, which is greatest of all when the Moon is in the Equinoctial, or farthest distant from the Poles; whence the Sun and Moon being either conjoin'd or opposite in the Equinoctial produce the greatest Spring-Tides, and the subsequent Nep-Tides are always the least, being produced by the Tropical Moon in the Quarters. — But besides these general Tides, which would happen regularly every where, if the Earth were all covered with a deep Sea, there are many others in which we find a vast Diversity, and not to be accounted for without an exact Knowledge of all the Circumstances of the Places, as the Position of the Land, the Shallowness of the Water, the Narrowness of the Channels, &c. for the Tide is always found to set strongest where the Sea is narrowest, the same Quantity of Water being in that Case to run thro' a smaller Passage. This is evident between *Portland* and *Cape la Hogue* in *Normandy*, where the Tide runs like a Sluice, and would be yet stronger between *Dover* and *Calais*, if it were not check'd by the Tide coming round the Island. In short, every thing relating to the Tides is to be accounted for from the Newtonian Doctrine; — as, why Lakes, such as the *Caspian Sea*, and midland Seas such as the *Baltic*, *Euxine*, and *Mediterranean*, have scarce any sensible Tides; for Lakes, having no Communication with the Ocean, can neither increase nor diminish their Water, so as to rise or fall; and Seas that communicate with it by such narrow Inlets, and are of such a vast Extent cannot in a few Hours receive or empty Water enough to raise or sink their Surface in a sensible Manner. To conclude, Sir Isaac accounts for the Tides in the Port of *Tonquin* in *China* (where there is but one Flood and Ebb in 24 Hours, and none at all when the Moon is near the Equinoctial) from the Concurrence of 2 Tides, 1 out of the Great S. Sea; the other out of the Indian Sea between the Islands; and as the Appearance of these Tides are naturally deducible from his Principles, it is a great Argument of the Truth of his whole Theory.

pulous, and her Inhabitants illustrious for Courage, Wisdom, and Virtue; by which they conquer'd the greatest Part of *Asia* and *Africa*, and subjected them to the 2 Empires of *Greece* and *Rome*; and in these latter Ages almost 1 Half of the Earth, that was formerly unknown, hath been discover'd by *Europeans*, and possessed by the Colonies they have sent thither. The *Christian Religion* is professed thro' all *Europe*, except that Part of it possessed by the *Turks*: But, by reason of the Innovations made by the Church of *Rome*, the W. Church is divided. *Italy*, *Spain*, *France*, Parts of *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, with *Poland*, still follow the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*. *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, great Part of *Germany*, the *United Provinces*, *Switzerland*, &c. have embraced the *Reformation*, and profess the *Protestant Religion*. And in *Muscovy*, some Parts of *Poland*, in *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, *Podolia*, *Volinia*, and *Greece*, the Doctrine of the E. or *Greek Church* is follow'd. For Arts and Learning the *Europeans* have been most renowned. All the Scholastic Sciences they have brought to a much greater Perfection than either the *Asiatics* or *Africans* ever did; and the Invention and Improvement of many useful and ingenious Arts, particularly Navigation, is wholly owing to the Genius and Industry of the Inhabitants of this Part of the World. The Languages of *Europe* are all derived from these 6 original ones, the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Teutonic*, *Celtic*, *Sclawonic*, and *Gothic*; whereof different Dialects, with accidental Additions, are the Languages of all the considerable Parts of *Europe* except *Tartary* and *Turkey*. The Dominions mostly are Monarchical, but exceedingly more gentle and easy than those of *Asia* and *Africa*. The principal Sovereignties are, the EMPIRES of *Germany*, *Russia*, *Turky*; --- the KINGDOMS of *Great-Britain-and-Ireland*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Prussia*, *Sardinia*, *Naples-and-Sicily* (term'd the 2 *Sicilies*); --- the POPEDOM of *Rome*; --- the REPUBLICKS of *Venice*, *United Netherlands*, *Switzerland*, the *Grisons*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, and the small ones of *Geneva* and *Ragusa*. Next are the ELECTORATES of *Germany*, whose Princes chuse its Emperor, of whom these 3 are Spiritual and Archbishops, *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Cologne*; and these 5 Temporal, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Palatine*, *Brunswic Lunenburg* (or *Hanover*), and the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; 9 in all. There are besides no less than 300 SUBALTERN SOVEREIGNTIES in *Germany*, *Italy*, &c. whose Possessors, whether Spiritual, Archbishops and Bishops, or Temporal, as Princes, Landgraves, Dukes, Marquisses, Counts, &c. tho' they are Tributaries or Feoffees to the Emperor, or some other Superior Prince, have Authority in their own Estates. The most considerable of the Spiritual are, The Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order*, the Grand Master of *Malta*, the Grand Prior of *Malta* (called also Grand Prior of *Germany*), the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, 21 Bishops in *Germany*, the Abbots and Princes of *Fulda* in *Germany*, *St. Gall* in *Switzerland*, and some others. Of the Temporal the most considerable are, the Archduke of *Austria*, the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Landgraves of *Hesse Cassel*, *Hesse Reinfels*, *Hesse Darmstat*, and *Hesse Homburg*; the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Modena*, &c. in *Italy*: The Duchies of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, are at present in the House of *Austria*: The Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, *Wirtemberg*, *Holstein*, *Saxe-Weymar*, *Eysenach*, *Gotha*, &c. in *Germany*; and the Duke of *Courland* in *Poland*: The Princes of *Anhalt*, *Aremberg*, *Hobenzollern*, *Nassau* and *E. Friesland*, *Furstemberg*, *Lichtenstein*, *Waldeck*, *Tour* and *Taxis*, &c. in *Germany*: The Marquisses of *Baden*, *Dourlach*, *Brandenburg*, *Culembach*, and *Brandenburg-Anspach*, in *Germany*: The Counts of *Hanau*, *Solins*, *Traun*, *Schlick*, *Staremberg*, &c. Besides these are the Cham of the *European Tartary*, the Hospodars of *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, &c.

EUROTAS, a famed River of *Lacedemon*, or *Sparta*, also call'd *Laconia*.

EUSTACIA Isle, on the Coast of *Florida*. See AUGUSTIN (St.).

EUSTATIA (St.) *Caribbee* Island, 3 leag. N. W. of *St. Christopher's*, W. lon. 63. lat. 17. 32. is a very fine well-cul-

tivated one, tho' not above 5 leag. in Compass. The *Dutch* took Possession of it in 1635, who in 1665 were turn'd out by the *English* of *Jamaica*; but the *Dutch*, being united with the *French* in War against the *English*, soon retook it, and the *French* put a Garrison therein; but by *Breda Treaty* it was restor'd to the *Dutch* again; and the *French* again took it from them 1689; but the next Year 'twas lost by 'em to the *English* under Sir *Timothy Thornhill*, who allow'd the *French* only their Lives and Baggage, and had but 8 of his Men kill'd and wounded in the Attack, tho' the Fort was mounted with 16 Great Guns, and encompass'd by a strong double Palisado, and defended on 1 Side by a deep Ditch, and a narrow Bridge over it to the Gate, admitting but 1 Man at a Time. 'Twas restor'd to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, who have kept it ever since. It has a solid Rock rising out of the Sea like a Pyramid, and almost round. Here are fine Fields of Sugar-canes; but the chief Product is Tobacco, which is planted all round the Mountain. The *Dutch* are well fortify'd here, and have about 5000 White People and 15000 Negroes. 'Tis reckon'd the strongest as to Situation of all the *Caribbees*, there being but 1 good Landing-place, which may be easily defended by a few Men; besides that the Haven is commanded by a Fort mounted with Guns. 'Tis only the very Top of the Mountain that is cover'd with Woods, all the Circumference of it being manur'd & planted, as above. 'Tho' the said Top looks as if it was peaked, yet there's a pretty large Plain or Hollow on it, which harbours Wild Beasts. The Inhabitants breed many Hogs, Rabbits, Goats, and all Sorts of Poultry; and they've several Store-houses well furnish'd with all Necessaries, particularly the Commodities of *Europe*, with any of which they supply the Neighbours, but make them pay roundly for them whenever they are disappointed of Supplies from *France* or *England*. But here's such a Lack of fresh Water, that almost every House is forced to have a Cistern to save Rain. The Air is wholesome; but 'tis subject to terrible Thunder-claps, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes, the latter generally in *August* and *September*, to the Ruin of Ships, Houses, and Plantations. The Birds foreseeing their Approach lay themselves flat upon the Ground for Safety; and the Rain which precedes them is always salt and bitter.

EUSTON-HALL, *Suffolk*, stands near *Little Ouse*, not far from *Thetford*.

EUTAN, a great Lake in *N. Guinea*, 4 leag. long, abounding prodigiously in Fish, tho' in Summer it's nearly dry'd up.

EUTIN, or *Utin*, in *Holstein*, about 16 m. from *Lubeck*, has given Title of Duke, and Seat, to the younger Son of the Duke of *Holstein* ever since 1596. Here are a Lake and a Park.

EUXINE SEA, so called by the Antients, is the same which Moderns call the *Black Sea*, tho' it may be, perhaps more properly still term'd a vast [A] Lake, since 'tis inclosed all around with Land, having no Communication with the Ocean but by the *Bosphorus*. 'Tho' called *black Sea*, it hath nothing black but the Name, for its Waters are exceeding clear. *Pliny* tells us, it was originally called *Pontus Anxenus*, on Account, as *Mela* interprets it, of the Boisterousness of its Waves, and the Barbarity of the Inhabitants of its Coasts. But *Tournefort* assures, the Winds are neither more furious nor frequent than in other Seas, the seeming Darkeness and Danger of its said Coasts being rather owing to the thick Woods that overshadow it, and make it look black at a Distance. The of old reported Danger, &c. therefore must have been owing to the Unskilfulness of Mariners in those Days. Nor indeed are the *Greeks* and *Turks* who frequent it more expert than they were, since these neither have Maps or Charts of it, and hardly know the Use of the Compass, but content themselves with coasting it. What *Mela* says of the Barbarity of the People round it, 'tis like enough to be very true, since they are found still as deserving such Character as those of any other Country in *Asia*. The Ports too are very few of 'em commodious, but are mostly bad, the Roads being unshelter'd and exposed to all Winds.

[A] In the Opinion of the Antients it was only a Lake or standing Pool, which being overcharged with Waters broke first into the *Propontis*, then into the *Ægean*, washing away by Degrees the Earth that kept it within its first Bounds, and forming the 2 Channels of the *Bosphorus Thracius* and the *Hellepont*, which *Hellepont* in the Sense of the Antients is another *Bosphorus*; i. e. an Arm of the Sea narrow enough for an Ox to swim over. Indeed, in the Hypothesis of the Antients the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Pontus Euxinus*, the *Propontis*, and the *Mediterranean* itself, were originally so many Lakes, which after having broke down, as it were, the Dikes that parted them, with the Impetuosity of their Waters, open'd themselves a Passage between the Mountains *Atlas* and *Calpe* [See AFRICA.] into the Ocean. — But it's perhaps more likely, that the Ocean, having with the Impetuosity of its Waters dismembered the Mountain of *Calpe* from the Land of *Africa*, poured itself into that vast Space now called the *Mediterranean*; and so, penetrating to the N. produced also the *Propontis*, the *Pontus*, and the *Palus Mæotis*.

Winds. The Navigation of it by the *Turks* is made with no better or larger Vessels than Saicks and Felucca's with 4 Oars, which coast along, and hale ashore every Evening. They never put out but in a Calm or with a fair Wind; and should they lose Sight of Land would think themselves lost, and hardly know which Way to recover it. As for mending the Sea-Ports, building of Moles, &c. the *Turks* are wholly ignorant or careless about it. But when the *Genoese* were Masters of many of those Places on the Coasts, towards the Decay of the Empire, they had taken such Care of them, that Navigation was as easy on this as on any other Sea: And many such Works, whose Ruins are still to be seen, do sufficiently show their Care and Skill, as well as the Negligence and Stupidity of the *Turks* in letting 'em go to Ruin. For the *Genoese* having been dispossest of them by *Mohammed II.* none of his Successors to this Day would ever suffer any *Franks* (i. e. *Christian Europeans*) to traffick upon this Sea, whatever Advantages they themselves might visibly reap from such Permission. *Tournefort* relates, that all the Coasts from *Constantinople* quite to *Trebezond* are admirable for their Verdure, and that most of the Woods extended a good Way into Land. The *Turks* style the *Archipelago* the *white Sea*, in opposition to the pretended *black Sea*, or *Euxine*, tho' the Water of the latter be really clearer and fresher than that of other Seas; and this is owing partly to the small Communication it hath with the *Mediterranean* (the only one it mixes with thro' the *Bosphorus*, whose narrow Aperture is next to nothing), and partly to the Number of large Rivers it receives into its Bosom. The most considerable of these are the *Danube*, *Boristhenes*, *Don* or *Tanais*, *Phasis*, *Casalmak*, *Aitocza*, and *Zagari*, besides a Number of smaller ones. --- As for the *Palus Mæotis*, with which it hath Communication by the Streights of *Caffa*, 'tis not so much a Sea as a Concourse of Waters formed by the Confluence of the Water of the *Euxine* and that which flows from the *Don*. It is indeed by the *Turks* call'd *Denguis Zabache*, or the *Sea of Sabache*; but the Antients never gave it any other Name than that of (*Lacus*) a Lake at most, and most commonly but that of *Palus*, a Marsh; and indeed it seems to deserve the Name of a Morass rather than any other. This *Palus* is surrounded on N. by Part of *Lesser Tartary*, E. & S. partly by *Circassia* and partly by the *Euxine*, and W. by *Crim Tartary*. The Antients allow'd it by far a much greater Extent than it hath been since found to have; neither are the Moderns agreed about it. In Truth it must be difficult to judge exactly of it, since 'tis inhabited round by none but Barbarians, who are neither capable of coming at its true Dimensions, nor will suffer Strangers to attempt it. As for its Name of *Mæotis*, it had it from the *Mæotici*, or *Mæotides*, the antient Inhabitants of its Coasts. It's call'd also the *Sea of Azof*, and *Limen Mare*, by the *Russians*. As for the Situation, &c. of the *Euxine*, it lies directly E. & W. extending itself above 300 leag. or 900 m. in Length, i. e. from 27. 10. to 42. 30. E. lon. and from 40. 30. to 46. 50. lat. So that its greatest Breadth from N. to S. (i. e. from the *Bosphorus*, or *Streight of Constantinople*) to the Mouth of the *Boristhenes* or *Nieper*, is about 6 degrees 20 min. or 380 m.; tho' the other End towards E. is not near so wide. Why its Waters are no higher at one Time than another, nor any Tides discernable, see Articles *CASPIAN Sea*, and *EURIPUS* in the Note. We must add, That *A. D.* 402, the very Year that *Theodosius* Son and Successor of Emperor *Arcadius* was born, the *Euxine* Sea was quite frozen over for the Space of 20 Days.

EWANCZITZ, in *Moravia*, *Germany*, stands at the Conflux of the *Igla* and *Oslaw* (which here lose their Names

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for the common one of *Schwartza*), 10 m. S. W. of *Brin*. It was formerly noted for more different Sects than any other Town almost in *Europe*. The *Hussites* and *Lutherans* worshipp'd in the same Church at one and the same Time. The *Calvinists* had 2, 1 for *Bohemians* 1 for *Germans*. The *Jews* had their Synagogue. The Sect call'd the *Holy Brethren of Swisserland* denied Baptism, thought it damnable to wear a Sword, and received the Communion only at *Whitsuntide*. The *Photinians*, who denied the Resurrection, had a Meeting here; so had the *Quakers*; and half a m. off those call'd *Anabaptists*. These Differences among themselves made it easy for the *Papists* to drive them all out, except the *Jews*, who are still tolerated.

EWEL, in *Kent*, stands near *Fewersham*.

EWEL, in *Surry*, near *Epsom*, 14 m. fr. *London*, is an exceeding good Place for a cold Bath, having a most plentiful Spring, the Head of a crystal Stream, that runs over *Epsom-Court Meadows*. Market Thursday.

EWELME, vulgarly *Newelme*, in *Oxfordshire*, on the S. Side of *Britwell*, was so call'd from its *Elm-trees*. Here in 1720 was an Urn discover'd that had Copper Coins, some as antient as the Arrival of *J. Cæsar* in *England*.

EWHURST, in *Surry*, near *Okeley* and the Borders of *Suffex*, had its Name from the Abundance of *Yew-trees* there formerly. It has a Charity-School.

EXALL, in *Warwickshire*, lies to S. E. of *Aulcæster*.

EXALL, in *Warwickshire*, a Member of *Coventry*.

EXE River. See *DEVONSHIRE* and the following

EXETER. As this City is not only the Place of my Nativity and Abode, but that wherein this Work is entirely executed, and where above 4 out of 6 of my first Subscribers to and Promoters of it have their Dwellings, ---- it's neither unnatural for nor blameable in me, that I (as it is indeed expected from me) make its Article of greater Length than those of some greater Cities. Nor should be needed any Apology for my descending to some little and low Particulars, which may seem inconsiderable to the Learned, &c. or that I touch on others which may appear useless to the less learned ones: It being to be remember'd that I have both of these differently to gratify, inform, and divert too, the best I cursorily may. Nor ought any Disgust be taken, if I should here and there, facetiously or seriously, seem to glance at any Thing which would not perhaps be a whit the worse for being well amended. Or if they need no Reform, they may remain as they are, glance at them whosoever may.

EXETER, the Cap. of *Devonshire*, & the only City in the West of *England* W. of *Salisbury*, and somewhat to S. W. of *Wells*, is situate on the River *Ex*, or *Isc*, 10 m. N. of the *English Channel*, and near 4 from *Topsam* (which is within, or Part of, its Port), and 172 W. from *London*, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 44. It has enjoy'd Variety of Names. It had, I think, been always allow'd to have been the *ISCA* of *Ptolemy*, and the *ISCA DUMNONIORUM* of *Antoninus*, till the Year 1732, when the Rev. Mr. *John Horsley*, in his *Britannia Romana*, endeavour'd to rob it of such Honour; tho' he seems something puzzled on what other Place conveniently, and consistently in every Respect, to bestow the same. And divers learned and disinterested Writers, long since that Date, wholly disregarding what that ingenious Antiquary has singularly given as but his own Opinion, have continued to pronounce this City to have been the *ISCA DUMNONIORUM* of the *Itinerary*. It is fair, however, to let every curious Reader view the Reasons which he has given for his dissenting Conjectures in the Case: Yet, lest its Length, if inserted here in the Text, should be blam'd as irksome by such as have no Antiquarian Taste, I subjoin it but by Way of Note [A]. Now, late Mr. *Halse*, of *Cornwall*, in a MS. of which

[A] *ISCA DUMNONIORUM* has been universally taken for *EXETER*: I have placed it near *Chiselmouth* and *South Petherton* near the Borders of *Somersetshire*, and shall give my Reasons in my Essay on the *Itinerary* [pa. 371.]. If it were certain that *Isca Dumnoniorum* was *Exeter*, it might be of some Service. But general Opinion and some seeming Affinity of Names is the principal Foundation on which this depends; and the Distance of it and the supposed intermediate Stations, are no way, as far as I can yet see, reconcileable to the Numbers in the *Itinerary*. It is true *Exeter* appears to be Roman, both from the Name and Antiquities that have been found there: But I could never yet hear of any military Way leading to it or from it, nor indeed the least Evidence of any farther West than what Dr. *Stukely* gives the Account of quoted just before; and I see nothing material to prove *Scaton* to be Roman. It is not easy to know what to make of *Ptolemy*, if his Authority should be admitted as decisive in this Case, as I suppose it will not. I have some Suspicion that his *Uxela* is intended for *Exeter*; however he has *Legio Secunda Augusta*, *Isca*, and *Iscalis*, as three different Places. If *Iscalis* had not been placed on the South Side of the *Severn*, I should have taken it for granted that it was designed for *Isca Silurum*, corruptly call'd *Isca legua* in his *Iter*; but what to think now I know not. *Ptolemy's* confounding the two *Isca's*, and making *Legio Secunda Augusta* a distinct Place, or the Name of any Place, is, in my Opinion, the only manifest and very material Error committed by him in this Part of *England*. Perhaps some Part of the Error is to be ascribed not to the Author, but to the Transcriber. However, it is evident that *Ptolemy's* *Isca* does not answer in Situation to *Exeter*, if his *Ostia Isca* be the Mouth of the River *Ex* on which *Exeter* stands: For *Isca*, according to him, must be about twenty or thirty Miles north east from the Mouth of that River. This reaches to the River *Ax*, and near the Place which I have chosen for my *Isca*. This also shews how far the *Dumnonii* reached according to *Ptolemy*. Besides these he hath *Dunium*, *Venta*, and *Aquæ calidæ*; and it is not very difficult to reconcile his Situation

which I have transcrib'd an exact Copy, tells us, that 'Esk, Esc, Iske, Iska, Isca, is Fish in British Cornish, as Isca and Eske is also in British. So that, says he, Isca River is as much as to say, The Fish-River, or a River notable for Fish in general.' Moreover, Isca, or Usca, in Irish (which is a Dialect of the British) signifies, in general, Water. Hence Aqua Vitæ in Latin, or Water of Life in English, is Usca-baugh in Irish; as it, I am inform'd, is the Wysca or Wisca among the Scots. As therefore there were divers Isca's in the Time of the Romans here, the Name of this City was Isca Dumnoniorum, to distinguish it from others, particularly from Isca Silurum, which stood about 12 m. from Burrium (now call'd Brynbiga by the Welsh; and Usk by the English), in the present Monmouthshire. This Isca Silurum (i. e. the Isca of the Silures) being by Antoninus styled Legio Secunda, because the Second Legion was there station'd, it is by the Britons to this Day styled not only Kaer-Lheion, i. e. City of the Legion, but also Kaer-Wysk, i. e. the City of or on the River Wysk, Usk, or Isca. --- Now, cutting off (a very common Thing) the Letter a, (which might possibly have been at first added by the Romans to the original British Esc or Isc, to give it a declinable Termination) Isca was naturally enough reduced to Isc; and this probably grew again into Esc. Nor seems it more difficult to account for this Isc or Esc being converted into the present Ex. The Spaniards at this Time pronounce x final like z or s, the same as the X initial is by us pronounced in the Names Xenophon, Xantippe, &c. of which one Instance is their City Cadix, which, tho' they thus write

it, they pronounce Cadix, or Cadis. The Italians pronounce Alexander and their Alexandria as we would with the s, instead of x, thus, Alessander, Alessandria: Their Word Vecchia is pronounced Vescia. And 'tis notable that the Letter x seems but a double c, endorsing c. Don't the French pronounce their Beaux, Billet-deux, &c. in like Manner, Beaus, &c. ? The Welsh (and so did the Antient Cornish), who call us, not Englishmen, but, Saxons; as being Descendants of such Nation, however they may write the Word, yet pronounce they it Saisons, and our Language Saisonæg. The Word is so also spoken by the Scots. And the Irish, tho' they write us Saxonab, pronounce us Saisonagh. Upon the Whole, therefore, the more modern Ex, as utter'd by us, seems no other than lineally descended from, or gradually produced by, the antient Esc, Esk, Isc, or Isca, in a varied Dialect, namely the Saxon. --- This City, at length, from the excessive Multitude of Monks swarming here, had impos'd on it the Nickname of MONKTON or the Town of Monks: But King Athelstan made that unseemly one give Place to a properer one of EX-CEASTER, or EX-CESTER; and this in Process of Time, by suppressing the S, became EXETER, and at last by Ejection of the superfluous c, it grew to be permanently our EXETER. To be yet a little perfecter in Etymology as to this City's Names, I ought to speak a Word or two touching its newest one of all, EXON. We must observe that, in Latin Writings, it, I know not how, came to be call'd EXONIA, & Civitas Exoniensis: Which last two Words, commonly prefix'd to its Law Court Writings, being

uation of these with the Numbers in the Itinerary in a tolerable manner. Dunium is the same with Muridunum, and is placed by Ptolemy among the Durotriges. It is true he has also Maridunum among the Demetæ, West from the Silures: But I think it is generally agreed, both that this is Caermarthen, and that it is different from the Moridunum, in the fifteenth Iter, and consequently, as I suppose, in this also; for I cannot see the least Reason to suspect that Moridunum in the fifteenth and Muridunum in this are different Places. In both it goes immediately before Isca Dumnoniorum at the Distance of fifteen Miles; and therefore; I think, cannot possibly be Caermarthen in either. A like Argument may be drawn from the Stations preceding Moridunum in both these Itinera; but in so plain a Case it is needless to enlarge any farther. If then Muridunum belonged to the Durotriges, tho' near the Borders of that People, this suits the Place I have assigned to it; but is disagreeable to Seaton, which by the Consent of all stands within the Borders of the Dumnonii. But I must now proceed to consider the true Situation of Isca Dumnoniorum (here corruptly written Scadam Nunniorum) and which tho' generally, yet as I think erroneously, has been hitherto settled at Exeter. The Town Ilchester in Somersetshire must certainly have been not only Roman, but also a considerable Place in the Time of the Romans. The Name, Situation on the Fosse, and other Evidences of Roman Antiquity and Grandure, confirm this to be true. Dr. Stukely's Account of this Town [It. curios. 146, 147], deserves our Regard. It is situated on the South Side of the River Ivel, or Yeovil, which, according to the Doctor, is the Velox of Revennas. The Fosse passing directly through the Town retains its Name there, and makes the principal Street. The River runs on the North East Side of the Town where Dr. Stukely saw the Foundations of the Wall here and there, which he traced quite round, and took up several Roman Bricks in searching for it. Several Coins have been found here. In all the Gardens of the Borough Green they find Foundations of Old Houses, and some Part of a tessellated Pavement was discovered in a Garden near the River. I was very unwilling therefore to quit a Place so certainly Roman, and so considerable as this seems to have been; especially when we are also sure of its being seated on a military Way. And if we assign any Name to it from the Itinerary, I know none so suitable as Isca Dumnoniorum. Ichalis, mentioned by Ptolemy, is the Name it has long been possessed of; But Wells seemed to me to have a Situation more agreeable to that of Ptolemy's Ichalis. And is it not possible the present Name Wells may have arisen from that of Ichalis? I think all agree that there are no remarkable Wells or Waters at this Place, that can be thought to occasion the Name. Ptolemy indeed places Ichalis among the Belgæ: But the Itinerary Isca appears to have been among the Dumnonii; and both might be true if the former be Wells and the latter Ilchester: For I believe the most Southern Part of Somersetshire has belonged to the Dumnonii, and the more Northern to the Belgæ. This Supposition to me seems to render the Situation and Boundaries of the antient Countries more uniform and regular: And to place Isca at Ilchester, or somewhere in these Parts, is, in my Opinion, to give it a Situation much nearer to that assigned it by Ptolemy than what it would have at Exeter. The Name of the River Ex, on which Exeter stands, may argue in Favour of its being Isca: But I see there are several Rivers hereabout called Ex or Ax; so that Isca has possibly been a common Name to most of the Rivers in this Part of antient Britain. It is also true that the present Numerals xv in the Itinerary, which express the Distance between Muridunum and Isca, do not suit Ilchester. But the easy Change of a single v into an x, so as to read xx for xv, renders it, I believe, pretty exact, and better reconciles the Particulars to the Total. If we had a Military Way here for our Guide, we might go on more safely. But I think the last Account we have had of the Course of the Military Way in Dorsetshire, which can be relied on, is that it passes to the North of Bridport: But which Way it bends its Course afterwards is not yet determined in any Account I have met with. But on the other Side Dr. Stukeley informs us [It. curios. pa. 147, 148.], that after he had left Ilchester, 'he continued his Journey along the Fosse, which he observed paved with the Original Work in many Parts. It is composed of the flat Quarry-Stones of the Country, of a good Breadth, laid edge-wise, and so close that it looks like the Outside of a Wall fallen down. On the Left hand was Montacute hill, and another Hill near it of much the same Figure. Between them and the Fosse, upon the same hilly Ridge, is a Roman Camp called Hambden Hill, with a double Ditch about it, to which leads a vicinal Roman Way from the Fosse through Stoke. The Fosse is very plain and straight hitherto, and to Petherton Bridge near South-Petherton. In a Field not far off, two Years ago, a Pot full of Roman Coin, to the Quantity of Six Pecks, was dug up. Beyond this the Fosse grows intricate and obscure.' I have transcribed thus much from the Doctor, because it is an Account of what he saw and observed himself. Now if we compare with this what I have said before, that the last sure Account of the military Way from Dorchester Westward was as far only as to the North of Bridport; these Two Accounts compared together seem to me to make it highly probably, that the Military Way, according to which this Iter proceeds, has made its Turn near Eggerton, and struck into the Fosse near South Petherton, or a little more to the North. Perhaps the vicinal Way the Doctor mentions as passing through Stoke near Hambden hill, has been the very Road I am speaking of. If we pay so much Regard to Authority as to leave Ilchester in Possession of the Name Ichalis, and resolve to stick to the present Number xv. in the Itinerary, then the Course of the Military Way, and this Distance, will conduct us towards South-Petherton, though the Distance will not reach so far by about two or three Miles. If Ilchester be quitted, I would chuse to place Isca in the Neighbourhood of Hamden-hill, about two or three Miles South or South-West from South Petherton. Besides the Camp on Hamden hill, I see a Place call'd Chiselborough, which sounds like Antiquity, and not very unlike Isca; as to be former Part of the Name. Chiselborough stands near the River Parret. But Isca seems to have been a common Name for most of the Rivers hereabouts; and one River still bearing the Name of Ax is not far off; and I make no doubt but, as I hinted before, this Part of Somersetshire, so near the Borders, antiently belonged to the Country of the Dumnonii. I have therefore on the whole given the Preference to this rather than Ilchester. If we suppose Isca to have been near Chiselborough, or Hambden Hill, and that the Way of this Iter has crossed the Fosse immediately, the Distance will bring us near Glaffenbury for Leucerum [pa. 162.]

being abbreviated to *Civit. Exon*. I have been tempted to imagine it not quite improbable that it from thence corruptly got the Name of the City of *Exon*; as if less than Half the Word *Exoniensis* (us'd but *adjectively*) was the full Proper Name. And, in Truth, it is grown up by Use to be one of its Proper Names among *Our Selves*, the City of *Exon* being much more frequently spoken by the Inhabitants than is the City of *Exeter*. But I am never so far better for worse wedded to my own Notions, as not to admit of a Divorce on lawful Cause shewn why; nor presume I stiffly to oppose it to the afore said Mr. *Halse's* peremptory Declaration that ' *Is-an-hale*, i. e. (says he) the *Fish River*, was so denominated from its rising in, or passing through, *Is-an-Hale*; that is the *Fish River-Moor*, inverted or corrupted by the Saxons to *Ex-Moor-River*, and the City situate thereon to ' *Exon* for *ISC-AN*.' And I moreover find *Exmouth* to have been formerly also called *Exan-mouth*, i. e. the Mouth of the *Fish River* (viz. *Ex*). So that of *Exan* possibly might be made *Exon*. And so much for the Names. Next, as to the Place; --- Who was the Founder of this City, and the Time when it was first founded, is not now to be certainly discover'd: For really

" *The Ground of its first Ancestry*

" *Is worn out through Antiquity,*

in spite of the sagacious Mr. Chamberlain *Izacke's* fond Imagination of the contrary. Indeed, he very confidently and resolutely asserts, That he ' finds it was built before London, even at *Brute's* first landing here, by his Nephew *Coginæus* — [instead of *Corinæus*], — on whom *Brute* bestowed this Western Country, *Anno Mundi* 2855. The same being before *Christ's* Incarnation 1100 Years and upwards. And presently thereafter *Brute* built London, calling it *Troynovant*. Thus concisely and positively concludes our Great Memorialist. But it becomes not us to pass over his egregious Blunders so lightly and concisely. If *Exeter* was built in the Year of the World 2855, it must have been before the *Israelites* enter'd *Canaan*, for that is the Year in which the latest and most accurate Chronologists fix *Moses's* Ascent up Mount *Nebo*. And, by our Author's good Leave, the said Year of the World was 1451 Years before *Christ's* coming in the Flesh; so that he is mistaken by 351 Years in that Respect. And again; *Troy* was not enter'd and fired by the *Greeks* till the Year of the World 3122, that is 267 Years after the Period he assigns: Whereby he makes this City to have been built by an imaginary Person, probably a matter of 230 Years before his pretended Uncle *Brutus's* Great Grandfather *Æneas* himself was born, allowing 37 Years to his Age when he fled out of *Troy*. Our Author seems in his Margin as it were to quote *Hooker*, *Stowe*, and *Bale*; but that saves not his Credit in swallowing such palpable Anachronisms so greedily without chewing, and throwing them up again to us quite indigested: And his Authors 'tis likely transcribed the absurd Relation from the most notoriously fabulous *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, whose fictitious and romantick Stuff the Reader may see sufficiently exploded in our Article *BRITAIN*. However, without Dispute, the Ground whereon this City stands was an habitable & occupied Spot Time immemorial. Nor, for aught I pretend to know, may Mr. *Izacke* vastly err in telling us, That ' it is thought to be one of the first Cities that the *Britons* constituted in this Island.' — But then, when he adds that ' it was so done *An. Dom.* 162, so precisely, we ought to take Notice, that the City of London was probably, as the Learned Bishop of *Worcester* thinks, founded about the Time of Emp. *Claudius*, who, after a Reign of nearly 14 Years, died *A. D.* 53. So that London, according to this very Calculation of Mr. *Izacke*, must have been senior to *Exeter's* Constitution, as a City, by above 109 Years; unless it can be made out that London was not constituted a City (as 'tis suppos'd it was from its first building) till after the Death of Emp. *Antoninus*, and the Arrival of *Agricola* in Britain. Notwithstanding all which, it is very possible that the Place where *Exeter* is situated might be a Habitation, Village, Town, or City itself, yea a re-

nounced City too, not only before *London's* Rise, but (possibly I say) those of most others in the Island. This Possibility seems in some small Measure strengthen'd by its having by the *Britons* been intitled *Pen-Caer*, i. e. a Head City, or the Chief City. But all these Matters are, for lack of authentic antient Records, to be deem'd as but Possibilities. That this City was under the Jurisdiction of the *Romans* seems not at all questionable (nay, Mr. *Horsley* himself kindly confesses that it appears to be *Roman*), tho' the exact Time of its becoming so is as unknown as, tho' better guess'd at than, that of its Foundation: For the Story of *Vespasian's* besieging it 8 Days, in the Reign of *Claudius*, is with Scorn to be rejected as one of *Geoffrey of Monmouth's* many Fables. It's probable indeed that it flourish'd under their Command in the Times of the *Antonines*, notwithstanding Mr. *Horsley's* not discovering a *Roman* Road to or from it. When the *Romans* left the Island, the *Britons* in Possession became absolute Masters of the City; as they also kept and defended it against the *Saxons* — (who, according to *Veslegan*, arrived in Britain, *A. D.* 447) — about 300 Years, even when all the Eastern Countries had submitted to them. But 'tis, however, somewhat likely that the *Saxons* were in Amity with the *Britons* here, because, when the *Danes* had, in 876, taken *Exeter*, King *Alfred* with his *Saxons* march'd against them, routed those Barbarians, and regained the City [B]. It is further allowed sure that *Exeter*, in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, was for some Years the Seat of the *West Saxon* Kings; during which, and after their Departure upwards, the *Britons* and *Saxons* lived here promiscuously together, till that, in Time, the former making Insurrection, *K. Athelstan* came with a mighty Army, expell'd them not only out of the City, but drove them over the *Tamar*, as is set forth in our Article *DEVON*. As this Incident was but shortly after the bloody Battle of *Branaburg* [See *AXMINSTER*], which was fought *A. D.* 938, we may pretty reasonably fix its *Æra* about the Year 940. At this Time it was that this famous King fortified the City (which had before been sordidly inclosed but with a Ditch and Stakes) with circular Walls, Battlements, Towers, and Turrets, of squared Stone, environing the whole with a better Moat; except some Part to W. where the steep Declivity of the Hill, on the Brows of which they stand, made it needless. He then also founded a Monastery here, dedicated to *St. Peter*; and made the Name of *Monkton* give Place to that of *Exceaster*. Whether or no he also built the Castle, I have not obtained Information. But 'tis generally suppos'd to have been the Work of one or other of the *W. Saxon* Kings; since they are said to have had their Royal Residence therein. This Castle was reputed a Strong Place, as well by Fortification as high Situation, having a secure good Sallyport, with a Drawbridge, &c. of which the former yet stands not quite ruinous, and from the rude Vulgar has been call'd *The Devil's Cradle*. The Gate was also, for those Days, exceeding strong, as that Part of it which still remains undemolish'd (and which Mr. *John Fortescue* has converted to a Pleasure-house) bears Testimony: For the present Gate is but a new Passage made in the Wall, by Order of *William the Conqueror*, who, so far as is just above said, destroy'd the original very strong one. But this old Fortrefs would be now scarce tenable 3 Hours against but 3 Pieces of Ordnance. The outward Stone Facing of it is kept tolerably in Repair; but the internal Part of the Wall being but Earth, it hath been long shamefully so left to decay; and gradually to crumble down, that the Rampart (if it deserves that Appellation) is become wretchedly narrow. It is situate Northward at the Upper-End of the City, on a Mount (which evidently appears; from divers Circumstances, to have been, partly at least, rais'd by Art and Labour) call'd, as 'tis conjectured, from the Redness of its Soil, *Rougemont*. We must imagine such Name was first given it by the *Normans*, seeing the 2 Words of which it is compos'd are neither *Roman*, *British*, nor *Saxon*, but both of them *French*. Several Dukes of *Cornwall*, the *Hollands* Dukes of *Exeter*, and others the chiefest Princes of this Country, have herein also had

[B] *K. Alfred*, succeeding to the Crown *A. D.* 871, found himself involv'd in a dangerous War with the invading *Danes*, who had already master'd *Northumberland*, &c. penetrated into the Heart of the Kingdom of the *W. Saxons*, and got Possession of several Towns, &c. The King was obliged, before he had been a Month upon the Throne, to take the Field against such formidable Enemies; — but was defeated. He, however, rally'd his Army, and (to be short) made the Enemy sue for Peace, they offering to depart out of his Dominions. They yet resolv'd to attack *W. Saxony* again in 875, and accordingly seiz'd on *Wareham-Castle*, in *Dorsetshire*. Next Year, 876, Part of their Army, which consisted of Cavalry, rode to *Exeter*; and the rest, which remained at *Wareham*, were, in the Beginning of next Year, for the most Part, destroy'd by Shipwreck at *Swanawie*, now *Sanwick*, in *Hampshire*, and the rest escaped on Foot to *Exeter*, whither they came before the King could overtake them. But upon his Arrival there he laid close Siege to the City; which reduced the *Danes* to such Extremity, that they were forced, and glad, to retire up into *Mercia*.

had their delightful and secure Residence. I say, delightful, for it has a most pleasing Prospect even to the Sea, &c. Indeed the Government of it in those Days appears to have been a very honourable Post; Lord *Wm. Bonvill* having it conferr'd on him by *Henry VI.* in the 31st Year of his Reign, as a Reward for his good Services in the *French Wars*. And *K. Henry III.* had, in 1230, resumed into his own Hand this then famous Castle, when it was the Inheritance of *Robert Courtenay*, Sheriff of *Devon* by Lineal Descent. The Palace has been long since wholly ruined: But on or near the Plat thereof has been rais'd a very convenient Building for the Judges in their Circuits to keep the Assizes, the Justices of the Peace of *Devon* to hold their Sessions, and the Sheriffs their County-Courts. Herein also are elected the Two Knights to represent the Shire in Parliament: For this Castle is reckon'd in, and actually belongs to, the County of *Devon*, being expressly excepted out of the County of *Exon*, tho' every Way surrounded by that City and its County. Here yet remains the antient Chapel built by Lady *Elizabeth de Fortibus*, Countess of *Devon*, who was living *A. D.* 1270; whereunto she gave certain Lands for 2 Prebends, one now call'd the Prebend of *Hays*, and the other Prebend of *Cutton*, in the Parish of *Broad-Cliff*, for certain weekly Services therein perform'd. It is still kept in good Repair; and Prayers are read, and a Sermon preach'd, here, in Session-Weeks. The Castellans Dwelling-house here is also one of good Entertainment; very needful especially in Times of Assize, &c. The Soldiers quarter'd in the City usually keep Guard here, by Permission of the *Outshire* Justices. Under this Castle, within the City, is the Goal for Perpetrators of high Crimes in the County of *Devon*, called therefore the *High-Goal*. It was formerly kept at *Bickton*; but that being found not sufficiently strong, nor by Situation so convenient, it was (as is guess'd about 1540) removed hither. The City itself is, securely, healthily, and pleasantly, situated on the Sides of a Hill, among other Hills to its N., W., and S. by means of which it enjoys the Benefit of sweet and salubrious Air, whilst it is, at the same Time, in good Measure sheltered by the said circumjacent Hills from the main Force of Storms; and a brisk Shower or two of Rain, at least with very little Aid of Broom and Shovel, prove its natural Scavengers, scouring away its Filths, as divers Torrents drive, with hurtless Precipitation, quite down to River. Nor is it unpleasant to have *Dean Swift's* natural Description sometimes in Fact verified before our Eyes, when

*Sweepings from Butchers Stalls, Dung, Guts, and Blood;
Drown'd Puppies, sinking Sprats, all drench'd in Mud,
Dead Cats, and Turnep-Tops, come tumbling down the Flood:*

The City Walls have 5 Gates, 4 of them denominated from the Cardinal Points, tho' not placed *duely* so, for the Gate of the Castle, between the nominal *East-Gate* and *North-Gate*, is that which stands *directly* N. *Southgate* is, fitly, made the Compter for Debtors; and, as far as any Prison can be call'd good, is a very good one, inasmuch as, by the establish'd Benefaction of a truly charitable Person, some Years since deceas'd, there's a constant Allowance of a good Quantity of Bread, to be equally divided among the confined Debtors, many or few; or if there should be but one such, he is to enjoy the whole; so that many-times the said Prisoners dispose of a considerable Surplus: And they have several other Advantages besides. Here is also the City's and its County's Goal for Criminals, which might, (were

it not that none in *England* has a fairer Opportunity of craving and receiving Charity from Passengers) on the contrary, be thought one of the most miserable in *England*; to lie in which a Twelvemonth, (as such as have Constitution strong enough have been forced to do, nay, for near 3 Years together formerly, when Sir *Edw. Seymour* was Recorder, before Tryal), seems almost Punishment enough for any Crime under Treason, Sacrilege, or Murder. It can't be deny'd that

*Ten Men less Room within this Cave
Than Five Mice in a Lanthorn have,*

as is less truly said of *Lidford* Castle. Indeed, though it may be difficult, if possible, to extend the Dimensions of this sad Cavern, yet the Hardships hitherto complain'd of are just now alleviated very much, since that our present worthy Recorder, *JOHN CHOLWICH*, Esq; has already happily begun to make General Goal-Deliveries more frequent. The Town in General (to say nothing of Prisoners falsely accus'd) owe Thanks to that Gentleman, as the common Safety, and even of the Magistrates themselves, may be interested in the Case; for 'The most pernicious Infection, (Lord *Bacon* tells us) 'next the Plague, is the Smell of the 'Goal, when Prisoners have been long, and close, and nastily 'kept; whereof we have had in our Time Experience 'twice or thrice, when both the Judges that sat upon the 'Goal Business, and Numbers of those that attended, sick'd thereupon and died. The 5th Gate leading to the Kay, it is therefore now called *Kay-Gate*. Four principal Streets meet, or more justly speaking 2 Streets, nearly at Right-Angles, cross each other, pretty near the Centre of the City; which Spot of Ground had formerly the Name of *Quater-ways* (i. e. 4 Ways), corrupted into *Carfoix*. Here fitly stands as handsome and as admirable a Conduit as any perhaps in *England*, and would be a very great, and much noted, Ornament to the City, were it, as it deserves, clean'd and dress'd in a good new Suit of Paint and Gilding. It is rightly nam'd the *Great Conduit*, for great & even majestic indeed it is; but such Denomination was given it in Distinction from several lesser Conduits [C] by which the City was heretofore supply'd with Water. It was very beautifully new builded, & cover'd with Lead, in 1461. It's constantly well supply'd with exceeding clear & sweet Water, brought thro' Leaden Pipes by a subterraneous Aqueduct from Springs above a Mile distant. Thus is the City divided into Four Quarters, the E. the S. the W. and the N. and these subdivided into numerous Streets, Lanes, Alleys; Throngs, &c. The *East Quarter* has for Part of its Contents the *Cloze*; and in this *Cloze* stands the Cathedral Church of *St. Peter*, of which, and of the Bishopric, we shall speak more amply by and by. There are 19 other Churches [D]. And of Dissenting Meeting-houses, the Presbyterians have 4, and the Baptists 1, within the City, and the Quakers 1 without. And they have their several Places of Sepulture without the Walls. The Great Church's first Foundation was, as above told, laid in 922, by King *Athelstan*, 124 Years before the Episcopal Chair was translated from *Crediton* hither. *Leofric*, at such Time, viz. in 1046, coming to it, fell busily to carry on the Edifice, and in raising convenient Buildings for himself and Family. For the better effecting whereof he suppress'd sundry Houses of Religious, (sending the Monks to *Westminster*) and appropriated them to his own Church, by the Approbation and Bounty of King *Edward the Confessor*. Towards the E. Part, where the said *St. Peter's* Church now stands, were 3 Religious Houses, 1 for Monks,

[C] There stood, particularly, a Little Conduit in *Southgate-street*, which was rebuilded in 1553, but which having been taken down, as I guess, pretty near about 60 Years since, is replaced by a very useful good Pump. Another Little Conduit stood before *St. Laurence's Church* in the *High-street*, which was also anew built in 1583; but it being demolish'd likewise, the carved and moulded Stones of which it was compos'd were us'd in making a Porch to the said Church. There are many other Public Pumps, &c. particularly one in the *Cloze*, the Water of which is convey'd to its Reservoir by another Aqueduct, and by the like Means the several *Dignitaries* have the same fair Water brought into their own Habitations. This City is otherwise well water'd, not only by most Houses of Note having Wells and Pumps of their own, but by the River Water being forced by a curious Water-Engine thro' Pipes of bored Trees laid under Ground, even up the very steep Hill of *Northgate-street*, and then by Pipes of Lead into the Houses of such Inhabitants as pay a very moderate Price for such Benefit. The said Water-House and Engine were begun upon about Ann. 1694. The Situation of it is, the most convenient that could be, over that Branch of the Exe, which is turn'd by the Head-Were into a Channel call'd the *New Mill Leat*, above any Fulling or other Mill, Dye-House, or Felmonger's; so that the Streams receiv'd by the City are perfectly undefiled and pure. *Izacke* tells us, that several Attempts had been made in 1635 to bring the River through the City. But by what Way 'twas attempted to be done he mentions not; and 'twould puzzle us now to imagine by what practicable Means, except Levelling of or Cutting through very high Hills, to a very great Length, and at Charges infinite.

[D] The Names of those within the Walls are, (Saints) *Laurence's*, *Stephen's*, *Petrock's*, *Olave's* (us'd now by the French), *John's*, all in the *High* and *Fore-Streets*; *Martin's* and *Mary's* the Moor in the *Cloze*; *All-hallow's Goldsmith-street*, so call'd to distinguish it from *All-hollows on the Wall*, now demolish'd; *Paul's*, *Pancras*, *Kerian's*, *Mary Arches*, *Mary Steps*, *George's* and *Holy Trinity*. In the Suburbs are, *Sts. Sidwell's*, *David's*, *Edmond's*, and *Leonard's*. Here are besides *St. Anne's*, *St. John's*, *St. Mary Magdalen's*, and *Winyard's* Chapels;

1 for Nuns, (which is now the *Deanry* and the *College*, the latter being heretofore nam'd the *Calendar-Hay*), and a 3d for *Benedictines*, which last is that Part of the Church which was since *Our Lady's Chapel*, and is the present Library. Which Houses being thus demolish'd, he converted the Materials to the better Use of his Cathedral, and his Clergy thereunto belonging [E]. He died in 1073, the 17th of *William the Conqueror*, and was bury'd in what was at that Time but the Church-yard, but which is now, by the great Enlargement of the Pile since, near the Nave or Middle of the Church itself [F]. This stately Church received its Buildings, Accommodations, and Beautifications, after him from many of his Successors. *Wm. Warlewast* or *Warewest* is generally suppos'd to have laid the Foundation of the present Choir in 1112, the Cathedral being as yet no more than what is now the Library. But if the 3 Stalls on the S. Side of the Altar were really and indeed what they are said to have been, — viz. severally for *K. Edward the Confessor*, his Queen *Edith*, and Bishop *Leofric*, at the Instant of his Instalment by the said King, — it must have been, at least partly, built 60 Years before Bishop *Warewest's* Time. Bp. *Robert Chichester* (who was installed in 1128, and died in 1150) did his Part, and may be suppos'd to have finished the Choir, for Bishop *Godwin*, in his Life, says, he spent (*multum pecuniæ*) a great deal of Money in the Buildings and Ornaments of his Church. *John* the Præcentor made other Additions, which *Henry Marshal*, his Successor, finished. *Peter Quivel*, the 13th Bishop, Anno 1284 began the Nave of the Church as at present. In about 1340, Bp. *Grandison* began to build the last 2 Arches of it in the W. End, with the Statues, &c. in the Front, from the Font there, covered the Roof of the Whole, and so far finished the Building of the same in 1369 [G]. His Successor, Bishop *Brentingham*, supply'd in Buildings and otherwise what his Predecessors had left undone, and was a Benefactor to the *Calendar-hay* of the *Vicars Choral* of this Church [H]. In 1439, *Edmund Lacy*, the 22d Bishop, began building the Chapter-House, in the Cloister, adjoining to the Cathedral; a very fair, spacious, and sumptuous Structure. About the same Time the Dean and Chapter built the Cloister. Bp. *Newil*, in 1465, finished the said Chapter-House. He was

6 X

translated to the Archbishopric of *York*, and was famous for the prodigious [I] Feast made at his Instalment. Bp. *John Booth* is suppos'd to have built the Bishop's stately Chair in the Choir. Bp. *Peter Courtenay*, Native of *Powderham*, [K] who was consecrated in 1477, finding, at his coming to his Episcopal Throne, the *North Tower* unfinished, nor far advanced, — (for there are 2 Towers, distinguished by their Situation S. and N. and in the *South* one are 10 or 11 very sweet and grandly-tunable [L] Bells) — he at his own private Expence brought the same to Perfection in 1485. And a noble Piece of Building is it, well worthy One of the Noble Family of *COURTENAY*. He also furnish'd its Steeple or Spire with One Bell, but that of mighty Size, which, though not indeed comparable with those of *Moscow*, *Tonquin*, or *Erfurt*, yet it exceeds the boasted *Town of Lincoln* by 2500 lb. that weighing but about 5 Ton, and this of *Exeter* (as *Prince* assures) 12500 lb. I find divers late Authors, who incuriously transcribe one from another, falsely say it is but 6100 lb. But alas! the *Grandison Bell*, which is one of the Grand Ring in the S. Tower, it's positively told me by several Gentlemen of the Church, weighs above 6000 lb. And this Bell perhaps has been mistaken for the *Peter*. By Reason of its such ponderous Immensity, it could not be rung without Help of many Men; which that it might the better be perform'd, it had a double Wheel, and 2 different Ropes fastened to them; by which Means it might be, and on proper Occasions was, executed; tho' it has not been rung for many Years past. It retains the generous Donor's Name, being called *Peter Bell*. He added a well-suited Clock, which, being regulated by the Sun, is esteem'd the City's trustiest Intelligencer as to Course of Time to this Day; and to the Clock a Dial, of very curious Invention, especially for that [M] Age; for it shews the variable Changes of the Moon, the Days of the Month, & the Hours of the Day, all running with the Clock. The celebrated Clock of *Straßburgh*, which will be described in its Article, is junior to this of *St. Peter's, Exon*, by almost 100 Years. On this aspiring Steeple, perch'd on a loftier Cross, appears a resplendent Weather-Cock, being of Copper gilt, and suitably to its Altitude very large, and well constructed, not only as naturally to represent that wakeful warnful

warnful

[E] *Vulgar Tradition* (perhaps no other than sarcastical) would have it, that *St. Mary the Moor's Tower* was built but of the Refuse of these Materials.

[F] About 300 Years before this Time, Churchyards were first procured of the Pope by *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for Burial-Places; till when the Dead were not wont to be interred in Cities, much less would they have been permitted in Churches, (for it was held unlawful, and a Defilement of Holy Places) but in common Fields and Orchards.

[G] This Bishop was buried in a kind of small Chapel under the said West Front of his own Building; but, 'tis said, the deforming Saints of *Oliver's Time* took up his Bones for the Sake of his Lead Coffin, &c.

[H] Having mention'd the *Vicars Choral* of this Church, and their *College* call'd *Calendar-hay* (which neither *Hooker* nor any other Author, that I can find, give any Account of) it may not be amiss just to observe, that they were incorporated by *K. Henry IV.* Anno 1405, by the Title of *Gustos & Collegium Vicariorum de Choro Ecclesie Cathedralis Exoniensis*, and continue still a separate Corporation from the Dean and Chapter, tho' in some Respects subject to them. They were at first at least 20, and all Priests: But, at the Reformation, the Visitors of *King Edward VI.* order'd that the Number of Priest-Vicars should be reduced to 8, and that there should be 12 Lay-Vicars; which Numbers have been since further reduced to 4 Priests and 10 Lay-Vicars, or rather 8, for 2 Places are kept vacant. The Commons in the College-Hall have been many Years discontinued, and the College-Kitchen is now an Ale-house. [This Note is kindly communicated by Mr. Chappel.]

[I] This Feast was made, at the Archiepiscopal Palace at *York*, for the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry. It is said, tho' one can scarce think it credible, that he therein spent 300 Quarters of Wheat, 330 Tuns of Ale, 104 Tuns of Wine, 1 Pipe of spiced Wine, 80 fat Oxen, 6 wild Bulls, 1000 Sheep, 300 Hogs, 3000 Calves, 3000 Geese, 2000 Capons, 300 Pigs, 100 Peacocks, 200 Cranes, 200 Kids, 2000 Chickens, 4000 Pigeons, 4000 Rabbits, 200 Bittours, 4000 Ducks, 400 Herons, 200 Pheasants, 500 Partridges, 4000 Woodcocks, 400 Plovers, 100 Curlews, 100 Quails, 1000 Egrets, 200 Rees, above 400 Bucks, Does, and Roebucks, 1056 hot Venison-Pasties, 4000 cold Venison-Pasties, 1000 Dishes of Jelly parted, 4000 Dishes of Jelly plain, 4000 cold Custards, 2000 hot Custards, 300 Pikes, 300 Breams, 8 Seals, 4 Porpusses, and 400 Tarts. The Earl of *Warwick*, 'tis said, was Steward of this surprising Scene of enormous Gluttony, the Earl of *Bedford* Treasurer, *Ld. Hastings* Comptroller, with many other Noble Officers. There were, 'tis also said, 1000 Servitors, 62 Cooks, and 515 Scullions.

[K] He was the Son of *Sir Philip Courtenay*, of *Powderham*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Walter Lord Hungerford*, and lies buried (as *Cleveland* makes appear) in *Powderham Church*, and not at *Winchester*, whither he was from *Exeter* translated. [Mr. Chappel.]

[L] They are, I am inform'd, the largest Ring of Bells, tho' neither of them the largest Bell, in England.

[M] The Use of Clocks was first brought into Churches in the Time of Emp. *Phocas* and Pope *Sabinianus*, who lived about A. D. 600. The Invention of Clocks, such as are in Use among us, is by some ascribed to the Germans. They may be at least allowed to have retrieved the Art, and to have excelled all the World in the Contrivance of Variety of Motions. — Emp. *Charles V.* had a Watch in the Jewel of his Ring, and in the Elector of *Saxony's* Stable may be seen a Clock in the Pommel of his Saddle. — The Necessity of Measuring Time has given Rise to many Inventions for that Purpose, whereof that of Sun-Dials is of great Antiquity; witness the Dial of *Ahaz*, who began his Reign in the Year of the World 3565, of the Flood 2258, before Christ 741, above 400 Years before the Reign of *Alexander the Great*, i. e. 2493 Years since. But the Art of Dialling was not brought to its utmost Perfection till the late Discoveries in Opticks and Astronomy. The Use of the *Clepsydra* is also very antient, which was a Contrivance by the Fall of a certain Quantity of Water, as we still do by the Running of Sand out of one Part of an Hourglass into the other. This Sort of Chronometer was invented in *Egypt* under the *Ptolemies*, which the *Egyptians* made use of to measure the Course of the Sun, as *Tycho Brahe* did in our Days to measure the Motion of the Stars; and *Duley* used the same Contrivance in making his Observations at Sea. — As Sun-dials were of Service chiefly in the Summer, so were the *Clepsydra* in the Winter. But they had 2 Defects; one, that the Water ran out with more or less Facility as the Air was more or less dense; the other, that it ran faster when the Vessel was full than when it was almost empty. *M. Amontons*, however,

warnful Bird in Shape, but also serving [N] one of its good Purposes, as an Index from what Point blows the Wind. But there's a strong Report that this Steeple, being in a very decay'd State, is soon to be taken down, and some or other different Structure erected in its Place, as a Covering, &c. for the Bell; but of what Form, Size, &c. we hear not. Upon the Whole; this Cathedral Church is an admirable Pile of Buildings in many Respects, but particularly in as much as it was, from Time to Time, above 400 Years [Rifdon says 437] in compleating, yet is it of that decent Uniformity as if it had been the entire and uninterrupted Work of less than Half an Age. It is vaulted throughout, being 390 f. in Length, and 75 in Breadth [O]. To do it Justice by a compleat and minute Description of all its curious Properties might take up many Pages. We must speak, therefore, of but a few Particulars. It is by all confess'd to be an august old Fabrick, the very Front, or West End, of which, of itself, seems to demand Respect and Veneration; it being all over becomingly decorated with Scripture and other antique Statues, in various Attitudes, viz. those of Adam and other Patriarchs, the Kings of Judah, &c. the Apostles, and several Christian Kings, or Crown'd Saints Militant, concerned in the *Crusado* or *Holy War*, which latter are 'tis suppos'd distinguish'd by sitting with their Legs so as to form a *Cross*. Indeed, by their

abiding of Storms and battering Tempests so many Ages, they can't but be thought defaced, maimed, and mournfully discoloured. We have been frequently amused or diverted with Talk of their Reparation; — but — ah the Pity! — our eager Wishes to see it done have not as yet been gratify'd [P]. There are at this Front Three Porches, the central one of which is by far the grandest, and is not often set open but on Times of Solemnity, or Occasions extraordinary; and through it you have a large Prospect; awfully delightful; grave and serious, but far from gloomy; graceful, but not gorgeous; airily magnificent, not gaudily ostentatious; in short, well suited for right Devotion, not to foppish Superstition. There's another, from its Site call'd the *North Porch*, projecting from the Church's Side, and a Passage to the Chapter-House and Cloister on the other, which leads also to the Deanry and the Chanter's. A Postern at the Upper End of the Right Isle of the Choir, leads to the Chancellor's; and in the other, just behind the Bishop's Seat is a Covert Avenue to my Lord's Palace, which adjoins that Part of the Church. It has, in an ample Recess, a pleasant, safe, undisturb'd Situation; wherein spacious Gardens, an airy Terrace on the Town-Wall, shady and sunny Walks and most Conveniencies, all contribute apt Recreation, as well as befriend Study and Contemplation. The Bishop's stately Seat, before just mentioned, in the Choir, is erected on

however, has invented a *Clepsydra* free from both these Inconveniencies. — The Invention of Clocks with Wheels, Springs, &c. is of a more modern Date, it being referr'd to *Pacificus*, Arch-deacon of *Verona*, who lived in the 9th Century; tho' others ascribe it to *Boethius*, about the Year 510. Dr. *Derham* makes Clock-Work of a much older Standing, reckoning *Archimedes's* Sphere, and that of *Posidonius*, among the Machines of this Kind; not that their Form or Use were the same with our Clocks, but as having their Motion from some hidden Weights or Springs, with Wheels, Pullies, or some such Clock-Work Principle. — Among the curious Inventions of the Antients in this Way, the Doctor takes Notice of *Archytas's* Dove, which, according to *Aulus Gellius*, was made of Wood, and so contrived as to fly about. To this he adds *Regiomontanus* (a famous Mathematician of *Nuremberg*)'s Wooden Eagle, which flew out of the City, met the Emperor coming towards it, and, having saluted him, turn'd back again, waiting on him to the City Gates: As also his Iron Fly, which at a Feast flew from his Hand, and having taken a Round return'd thither again. — We are, however, certain that the Invention of the Pendulum Clock, whereby the Measure of Time is reduced to the greatest Exactness possible, is owing to the happy Industry of the last Age, the Honour of it being disputed between *Huygens* and *Galileo*. The former, who publish'd a Treatise on the Subject, declares that he first put it in Practice in 1657; but *Becher* sticks for *Galileo*, by whose Direction he says the first Pendulum-Clock was made at *Florence*, and a Pattern thereof brought into *Holland*. This however is certain, the Invention never flourish'd till it came into the Hands of *Huygens*, who insists upon it, that if *Galileo* ever thought of such a Thing, he never brought it to any Degree of Perfection. — The first Clock of this Kind made in *England* was about 1662, by M. *Fromantil*, a *Dutchman*. The Invention of Spring or Pocket-Watches was likewise about the Middle of the last Century, and the Honour of it lies between Dr. *Hooke* and M. *Huygens*, the *English* ascribing it to the former, and Foreigners to the latter. Dr. *Derham* is a strenuous Advocate for Dr. *Hooke*, and tells us that he contrived various Ways of regulating Watches, of which one was a Loadstone. Another was by a slender spiral Spring, one End whereof play'd backwards and forwards with the Balance, so that the Balance was to the Spring as a Bob to a Pendulum, and the Spring as the Rod thereof. A third Method was by 2 Balances, some of which were made with a spiral Spring for a Regulator, and others without. One of these Watches with a double Balance was made by Mr. *Tompion* in 1675, and presented to K. *Charles II.*; and the Invention quickly getting into Repute, 2 of them were sent for by the Dauphin of *France*. Soon after this M. *Huygens's* Watch with a spiral Spring appear'd in *England*, and great Matters were expected from it, as if it would serve to discover the Longitude. This Watch agreed with Dr. *Hooke's* in the Application of the Spring to the Balance, but the Pulses of M. *Huygens's* were much slower, and the Balance, instead of turning once round as Dr. *Hooke's*, turn'd several times every Vibration. *Huygens* invented several other Kinds of Watches, some without any String or Chain, to which in particular he gave the Name of Pendulum-Watches. Repeating-Clocks and Watches (*i. e.* such as by pulling a String, or other Means, repeat the Hour and Quarters at any Time of the Day or Night) are undeniably the Invention of Mr. *Barlow*, who first put the Contrivance in Practice in larger Movements, or Clocks, about 1676; in which he was soon follow'd by other Artists: But the Application of it to Pocket-Watches was not known till the Reign of K. *James II.* when Mr. *Barlow* solicited a Patent to secure his Invention. The Talk of this engaged Mr. *Quare* to put in Execution a like Contrivance, which he had Thoughts of some Years before; and as he endeavour'd to prevent Mr. *Barlow's* obtaining a Patent, a Watch of each Kind was shewn before the King and Council, and upon Trial the Preference was given to Mr. *Quare's*. — Upon the Whole, we may observe, (without derogating from the Honour due to the *French*, *Germans*, or any other Nation) that as Watches had their Rise in *England*, so there they have arrived at their greatest Perfection; witness the exceeding Value put on an *English* Watch in all Foreign Countries*, for the making of which curious Machines our ingenious Countryman Mr. *Graham* is at present in the highest Reputation.

* Notwithstanding what Mr. *Savary* (in his *Dictionnaire de Commerce*) says in Favour of the French Watch-makers, 'tis certain that most People in *France* prefer our Watches to their own, and in order to have them with more Ease, a Number of English Workmen were invited over in 1719, and settled at *Versailles*, under the Direction of the famous Mr. *Law*: But the Men growing dissolute, quarrelling with the Clergy, and insulting the Magistrates, they were dismissed of Necessity, and the Establishment fell to the Ground.

[N] It was fram'd by Direction of the Ingenious Mr. *Bradley*. The Expression One of its good Purposes implies that another good Purpose is intended by this Figure. It is rightly placed on any Christian Temple; but it is particularly proper to one by its Title commemorating the Apostle Peter. The Cross thus bearing a Cock intimates to beholding Christians, that they should have in Mind both the Sin and the speedy Penitence of that Disciple, and of the Forgiveness obtain'd by Virtue of Christ's Sufferings on the Cross, and be thereby excited to a like Repentance and Hope of obtaining Pardon. 'Tis hop'd, therefore, it may without Offence be said, it seems a Pity that it should be taken down, or have its proper Altitude reduced.

[O] This is the Measure from Out to Out. In the Clear it is given me to be thus. The Length of the Library is 57 f. and its Breadth 24. From the Library, clear, to the Choir Isles Doors 148 and half f. From thence to the W. End (all reckon'd in the Clear) 174 f. So that in the Whole, (exclusive of Partitions) the Length in the Clear is 379 and half f. The Length of the Choir from the Altar-piece to the Entrance is 123 f. and its Breadth 42. From Tower to Tower in the Clear it is 138; and the Breadth of the Outer Part, commonly call'd the Body of the Church, in the Clear, on the Area, besides a Stone Seat on each Side, is 72. Another, who hath made the Mensuration, tells me, that the Arched Roof on Top, within the Walls, is 300 f. exclusive of the Library.

[P] The Charge, 'tis true, may probably be too great for the CHAPTER solely to sustain. But then, did that Venerable Body advance but a Portion, and permit a Subscription to be set on foot for the Work, 'tis hardly dubious but there are Gentlemen and Ladies enough of elegant good Taste, equal Generosity, and having Regard for the City's Honour, who would immediately contribute a full Sufficiency to carry the Performance to pretty good Perfection. And 'tis humbly hoped I shall not be condemned for offering them so fair a Hint.

on a Supereminence, the Ascent to which is by 6 Steps, and its Area squares several Foot, in which the Episcopal Chair itself is placed, the same being cover'd with Crimson Velvet; adorn'd with golden Fringes. Another the like hath Station at the Right Side of the Altar. This Seat is a curious Piece of Gothic Structure, the grandest Thing of the Kind in *Britain*, and of venerable Aspect, which rises in manner of a Spire to a considerable Height, graced with Pinnacles uniform with the main Frame, and decently deck'd with Carvings, Mouldings, and the like. It is in Truth a Fabrick much admired by all Beholders that have any tolerable Taste for ingenious tho' antique Architecture. The Inside is suitably furnish'd with a Crimson Velvet Hanging, and the Sides accommodated with Curtains of green Paduasoy, as not only ornamental but quite needed Fences against rough Blasts, or Air shrewdly cutting. The Dean also has a handsome Seat distinct, with a Canopy over; and a Purple Velvet Curtain screens it on one Hand; as does its Fellow the Chanter's Seat on the other, just at the Entrance of the Choir. The Altar-piece, at the East-End, is a very elegant, grand, and charming Performance of some masterly Hand in Painting; it perspectively representing the Front of, and 3 arched Entrances into, as 'twere, another Cathedral Church. It is so extremely *well kept*, that the said Gate-ways appear as perfect Cavities, their Roofs and Sides curiously moulded; and the Portraits as of *Moses* and *Aaron*, supporting the Two Tables of the Decalogue, seem as if really standing forward, as in full Relief. The first of these Figures to the Life is cloath'd in golden Raiment, and the other is properly capp'd with Mitre, & array'd in his other Pontificalibus, &c. and the Drapery of both is admirable. Opposite to this rare Altar-piece, in a Loft over the said Entrance into the Choir, are fix'd Two Organs, (which, I am inform'd, is the only such Pair in *England*, tho' in Foreign Parts there may be a few the like) the sweet lesser one in the Front; above which the large one gracefully erects its gigantic Bulk, superbly high, as if conscious of its Dignity in being the Grandest Organ in the World, the boasted one of *Ulm* not itself excepted; for its largest Tubes are 15 Inches in Diameter, whilst those of that of *Ulm* are 13 only. This great Organ was erected *Anno* 1665. The Pipes of both these our Pair of Organs harmoniously correspond, so that the Organist may play on each, by 2 adjoining Rows of Keys, at one and the same Time, in Confort, and thereby yield the melting Airs of softest Flutes, or the chearfully rousing Peals of melodious Thunder. The Choir Pulpit is advanced opposite to the Bishop's majestic Seat aforesaid; and on the Floor between, a Brazen Eagle, on a *Columella*, (the Pedestal whereof is supported with little Lions, all of Brasse) on her extended Wings sustains the Holy Bible, for the reading of the Lessons in the Choral Services. Both Sides of this Choir were lately wainscotted, in the Place of 2 compleat Sets of Hangings, one of Tapestry, the other of Purple Velvet. In the Isles behind each Side the same are many very handsome Monuments, some of them surpassing common Excellence; and there are several beautiful little Chapels, wherein such costely, well-wrought, splendid Tombs, (I could go near to say Mausoleums) as *Westminster's* fam'd Abbey itself might envy; tho' Matter too copious allows not here a merited Description. Behind the Choir, on advanced Ground, to be ascended by a Flight of Steps, is the Library, to be reckon'd as Part of the Church, it having been not only the Chapel of *Our Lady*, but at first the old Church itself, as said before. The several Dignitaries, which are the Dean, Chanter, Chancellour, and Treasurer, — [But the Bishops of late Years have had the Treasurership annex'd, for bettering their Revenues] — have good Mansions within the

Clofe. The Treasurer's House adjoins to the N. Tower of the Church. The *Deanry-House* deserves especial Mention, Indeed, about 1663, Dr. *Geo. Cary*, being preferred Dean, found this House (which in the preceding Days of Anarchy had been set out to Tenants of mean mechanical Employments) not only ruinous, but filthy and loathsome. But he so cleans'd, repair'd, and furnish'd it, that it became a fit Receptacle for Princes. King *Charles II.* having visited *Plymouth* Citadel by Sea, and returning by Land to *London* thro' this City, took up his Lodging for a Night therein. The Duke of *Albemarle* (Gen. *Monk*), Lord High-Steward of this City, &c. lodged here, 5 Years after, 3 Weeks together. So did he again in the Time of *Monmouth's* Invasion. The Prince of *Orange* lodg'd here in *November* 1688. The late excellent Dean *Clark*, of happy and most amiable Memory, was, 8 or 9 Years since, at very great Charges to repair, rectify, and improve the old Building, and reduce it more commodiously to modern Fashion. Of the Four aforesaid Dignitaries, the Dean is the Chief, has Power to assemble the Chapter, and hath the first Vote in it. To these are added 4 Archdeacons, *viz.* of *Exeter*, *Totnes*, *Barnstaple*, and *Cornwall*. The Sub-Dean is also a principal Man in the Government of the Church. The Prebendaries have handsome Incomes, but the Residentiaries most. Bishop *William Brewer*, in 1236, did erect and constitute a Dean and 24 Prebendaries, installing *Serlo*, Archdeacon of *Exeter*, the first Dean; to whom and Successors he, for Maintenance and Hospitality, incorporated *Brampton* and *Coliton-Rawleigh*; and for his Prebendaries purchas'd so much Land, as that every one had yearly 4 *l.* which in Bishop *Gauden's* Time, 1660, was increas'd to 20 *l.* apiece. The Offices of Chanter and Sub-Dean were instituted, as some write, by Bishop *Quivel*, who was consecrated *A. D.* 1281; but others suppose the Office of Chanter was in Being before his Time, and that he only first endow'd it with Revenues, appropriating to the Chantry the Rectories of *Chudleigh* and *Painton*, the rich Manors of both which belonged to the Bishop before that Time. This naturally leads me to speak of the Bishopric of this *Diocese of Exeter*. It seems that our *Spiritual Lords* in Antient Time had Power, by Fine and Recovery, of passing away their Temporalities, as Secular Lords had. Twenty Two fine Manors formerly belong'd to this Episcopate. Of these did Bishop *Vossey*, who died in 1555, alienate all but Eight, and these none of the Best. Among others went the rich one of *Crediton*. But this last not being done according to strict Form of Law, it was recover'd by Bishop *Turbervil* in 1556. But then, alas! it was again alienated about 1595, by Bishop *Babington*, beyond all Possibility of Retrieval. It was computed even then worth 1000 Marks a Year Rents of Assize. --- So that tho' in our Time the Bishopric of *Litchfield* is almost twice as good, yet *Exeter's* formerly was almost four-times as good as *Litchfield's*, as appears by the Valuation of their Income into First Fruits in those Days, *Exeter* paying the Pope 6000 Ducats, whilst *Litchfield* paid only 1700 at the most, as Bp. *Godwin* informs in his Commentary *de Prasulibus Angliæ*, p. 381, & 478. The *Clofe*, several times mention'd, otherwise call'd the Church-yard, is a spacious Portion of Ground, containing more than an 8th, nearly indeed a 5th, Part of the City. It obtain'd the Denomination *Clofe* from its being made a separate & distinct Inclosure of itself; on what Occasion the Note [2] informs. It has 6 Gates, the grandest of which is called *Broad Gate*. In a Nich over it is a Figure as to represent *Michael* the Arch-Angel, lately with drawn Sword, as if, *with huge back-banded Sway*, just going to hack in pieces the great Dragon, that old Serpent, that was cast out, called the Devil and Satan, on subjected whom triumphantly he treads, &c. Which

Figures

[2] *Walter Lecklade*, being the first Chanter, at least that enjoy'd the Chantry after it was, as said above in the Text, endow'd, in his Return from *Mattins* (which was then usually said about Two o'Clock in the Morning), was barbarously murder'd in the Cloister; and the Murderers 'twas thought made their Escape out at South-gate. Great Enquiry and much Ado was made about this Matter: And, in the End, King *Edward I.* and his Queen *Eleonora*, at the Bishop's Request, came to *Exeter*, where they kept their Christmas at the Palace, and were very industrious in finding out the Murderers. At length *Alphred Duport*, (who was Mayor of the City the Year before, 1284), and the Porter of South-gate, (and others, says Bishop *Godwin*) were apprehended, indicted, arraigned, found Guilty, and executed accordingly, for that South-gate was that Night left open, by which Means they suppos'd the Murderers escaped. Upon this Occasion was a Composition made, by the Motion of the King, between the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, and the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, for inclosing *St. Peter's* Church-yard, by erecting Gates, and shutting them at Night at the Ringing of the Curfew Bell; which was afterwards confirmed by the King and *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*. The said Grant of the Mayor, &c. to the Bishop, &c. and reciprocally of the Bishop, &c. to the Mayor, &c. bears Date 1286. as appears by an attested Copy of it to be seen in *Izacke's* Memorials of *Exeter*, p. 22. et seq. By which it appears that the Project was executed at the Charges of the Church, and that there were originally built 7 Gates, one of which a Postern thro' *St. Petrock's* Church called *St. Petrock's Gate*, and that at present called by us *St. Catherine's Gate* was formerly named *Birkly-Gate*. There has of late been a new Passage open'd, which had of its Owner the Name of the New Exchange. It lies mid-way between *Broad-Gate* and *St. Martin's*, and leads into the High-street, Clofe by it, in the Clofe, is the Post-Office,

Figures seem as if emblematically design'd to signify the Cause of first making this defensive Claufure. This Cincture or *Clofe* was probably the general Cœmetary for the City: For almost where-ever, in its Precincts, Vaults or Sewers have been dug, an infinite Number of Human Bones have been turn'd up. But since that 2 more convenient Burial-Yards [R] have purpofely been inclos'd and consecrated, no Sepulture, I think, has been allow'd herein. The Void Place before the Cathedral has been laid out in 3 Divisions, and these inviron'd with Rails and Posts, between which are left Streets, or paved Highways, for Horse, Coach, Cart, or Porter. These Plats we suppose were the first Time railed in, at the City's sole Expence, in 1657; 100 Trees having then for such Purpose been fell'd in *Dur-yard-Wood*. But the Church now sustains the Charge; and it has within these 2 Years past been, much more handsomely than ever, railed anew. Just before the destructive Hurricane in 1703, here stood Groves of Elms, grown to great Bulk and Height, but too incuriously left to spread at luxuriant Nature's Will; and on them Rooks yearly builded Nests, &c. both to the Diversion and Annoyance of Walkers here. But most of those Trees being at the said dreadful Time blown down, the few which, better shelter'd, still remained were also taken down; and shortly after a larger Parcel of Lime-trees were planted in their stead; but these not thriving, a much larger Number of healthy, strait, fine Elms were, a few Years since, more ornamentally and commodiously dispos'd in various Rows, and being in Season shorn into Form of Fans, make a very sightly Shew, casting in Heat of Summer a very pleasing Shade, without proving anywise a Nuisance. Between 2 several Ranks of these are two broad paved Causeways, one from *Broad Gate* leading to the Greater Entry of the Church, the other from *St. Martin's* to the *North Porch*, mentioned above, and at the Head or Entrance of each are Two Peers, each consisting of 2 square Pillars of the Doric Order, with their Entablatures, and turned Balusters of Oak ramp'd between. The first of these paved Ways is 22 f. broad at the Entrance from *Broad-Gate*, and spreads to 44 next the Cathedral, so that being view'd perspectively it appears nearly of equal Breadth all the Way, and its Termination is, with agreeable Posts and Rails, divided from the Road Way. The North Walk is compos'd nearly in the same Manner, but of lesser Dimensions. One of the above-said Three Plats belonging to the Parish of *St. Mary the Moor*, is far from being so well kept as it ought to be, and seems by its rugged Aspect to look as if dismally envious towards the others. For the Strata of these have been so judiciously laid, properly rais'd, and gravell'd, as often to become nearly dry again within an Hour after Rain. Here, as on a sort of Change, almost daily, do Gentlemen, Merchants, and Chief Traders, walking take Meridian Air, and talk of Business or of News, perhaps or *laugh at merry Tale*, till infallible *St. Peter*, with one warning Stroke, sends them with whetted Appetites to Dinner. And Time it is that we should also leave the *Clofe*, and other-whereas again look about the City.— The Chief Magistrates hereof have, like the City itself, pass'd under Changes of Denomination. In the *Saxon* and *Danish* Times they were named *Port-Reeves*; After the *Conquest* they were called *Provosts*; Then, in 1250, *Bailiffs*; And lastly were and are intitled *Mayors*. Not long after the *Conquest*, *Izacke* tells us, a *Senate* was here constituted of 36 Persons. These were by *Henry VII.* reduced

to 24. The Appellation of the *Body Politick* or *Corporation* of this City has also varied, it having been *Mayor and Citizens*; then *Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens*; and lastly *Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty*. This City hath also had divers Charters. The Day and Manner of the Mayor's Election had been formerly variable, and great Divisions and Contests had been among the Citizens about it, 'till the Affair was regulated by *K. Henry VII.* who, in his 13th Year, marching hither to suppress *Perkin Warbeck*, lodg'd some Days in the Treasurer of the Cathedral's House, and having heartily thank'd the Citizens for their faithful and valiant Service against the Rebels, took the Sword from his own Side, and gave it to be carried before the Mayor, (as, for the like Purpose, *K. Edward IV.* had done) with a Cap of Maintenance to be worn by the Sword-bearer; I say *K. Henry VII.* regulating the said Affair, ordained, 'That, for the Election of a Mayor, 4 Bailiffs, 24 Common-Council Men, and 4 Serjeants at the Mace, there should be from thenceforth 24 of the most sufficient and discreet Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City of the *Common-Council*, for Term of their Lives, and none of them to be removed, except it be for Poverty, Disease, great Age, or other reasonable Cause; which Causes should be adjudged and determined by the said 24, or major Part of them; and after Decease of any of the 24, or the removing of them, that then the Residue of the said 24 shall elect unto them another Citizen most sufficient to fulfil the Number Also that the Monday next before the Feast of *St. Michael*, yearly, the Mayor for the Time, with his *Brethren*, and *Commons*, *Enfranchis'd Men*, shall assemble in the *Guild-hall*; and then and there the 24, or the more Part of them, upon their Oaths, by privy Scrutiny, and by the Report of the *Recorder* and *Town-Clerk*, upon their Oaths, shall choose Two of the most Able Citizens of the said 24 for a Mayor for the Year ensuing, which hath been approved before in the Office of a Mayor or else of a *Receiver* (the Mayor then for the Time being always excepted to be chosen One of the said Two Persons). And the 24 shall at the same Time choose 4 *Bailiffs*, whereof one shall be *Receiver*, *Franchis'd Men*, and of good Name and Fame. Also that the same 24 shall choose 3 *Serjeants*, *Franchis'd Men*. Then the *Recorder* and *Town-Clerk* shall publish and shew to the said 24 which Two of 'em for the Election of a Mayor hath most Voices, and to shew their Names to the *Commons* that be *Franchis'd Men*, and they to choose One of them to be Mayor for next Year; and he that shall so fortune to have most Voices of *Franchis'd Men* to be accepted and admitted for to be Mayor. And, after this done, the *Recorder* and *Town-Clerk*, or one of them, to shew the Names of all other Officers so elected unto the *Commons*, in Prefence of the 24. The Monday next ensuing, the said Mayor elect, and all other Officers, shall be sworn. Then the Mayor so sworn shall chuse an able *Franchis'd Man* to be the 4th *Serjeant*, which said *Serjeant* had been used to be so chosen by the Mayor only.' At the same Time the Porters of the 4 Gates surrender up their several Keys; and, if not discharg'd for Misbehaviour, receive them again of the Mayor with a strict Charge to demean well. The 4 *Minstrels*, or *Waits* [S], at the same Time deliver in their Silver Chains, &c. A *High-Sheriff* (who most commonly was *Receiver* the Year preceding) is speedily afterwards elected by the Chamber out of their own Body; and he appoints an Attorney his Sub-Sheriff for executing

[R] One of these Yards, adjacent to the Town-Wall, in the West Quarter, was formerly a Piece of Ground called *Friern-Hay*, which Name one of the Avenues to it from the *Forestreet* still retains, it being called *Friern-hay-lane*. It was levell'd and enclos'd at the joint Charge of Church and City; and being consecrated Aug. 24, 1636, on *St. Bartholomew's Day*, it obtain'd the Name of *St. Bartholomew-Yard*. The other new Place of Burial lies at the lower End of *Southern-Hay*, and thence call'd *Southernhay Burial Yard*, tho' when, after its being walled in, it was (Oct. 28, 1664) consecrated by *Bishop Ward*, it was named *Trinity Church-Yard*, it being in that Parish, and not far from the Church, which stands just within *Southgate*.

[S] These *Minstrels* were first entertain'd in 1408; and in 1660, after many Years Sequestration, were restored to Place and Pension. Their Livery is long blue Cloaks with Silver Lace on the Capes, with Hats in like Manner laced.—The *Serjeants* (of whom the Senior in the Office is *Cryer* of the Mayor's Court, held every Monday, and has a larger Salary) have Gold-laced Hats, and wear very sightly and indeed pompous Gowns, or Robes, when they attend the Mayor, &c. on Court Days, and when the Chamber make Procession in State to Church, &c. And their shoulder'd Maces are large, long, and with Gilt splendid, being also decorated on Top with Crowns. The Mayor and Chamber have likewise 4 other Servitors, whose Livery is, *Beadles blue* (formerly black) Coats. These are, from bearing stout long Staves, headed with Brasses, called *Stave-bearers*. One of them is the *Marshal*, and Keeper of the *Bridewel*, and has his Vest distinguish'd by a large Silver Badge with the City Arms, a Castle, in Relief. They have each a House of the Chamber's for their Residence. The Mayor is waited on and served at his own House by a *Serjeant* and a *Stavebearer*, in their Turns, each during his Week. And when he goes abroad, the latter with his Staff walks before him, and the other attends behind. The *Sword-bearer*, who claims Privilege of dining with or at the Mayor's, very frequently also attends him abroad, but without his Gown, &c. The *Town Cryer*, whose Livery Coat is also blue, wears another Silver Badge.

executing the Law-Business of the Office. They (the Chamber) have also a Chamberlain [T], by themselves chosen. — The Sheriff has his Head-Bailiff, who has a Cloak and bears a Wand; and he is the Cryer of the Sheriff's Court, viz. at Quarter Sessions, &c. Of the 24 Members which compose the Chamber of Exon 8 are Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace, of which 8 the Mayor is 1 for the Time being, tho' not an Alderman before. These 8 and the High-Sheriffs, and all such as have been Mayors or Sheriffs, wear Scarlet Robes, lined with Sarcenet, and furred. And the Town-Clerk, Receiver, and the 4 other Bailiffs or Stewards, wear Robes of black. All Free Men are under an Oath to attend and give their Voices at the above-said Elections. I must not forget to mention that the Mayor has his Chaplain, who is wont to preach generally one Sunday in a Month at the City Chapel of St. John's before-said [U], as he does, even in the Dignitary Pulpit, in the Outer Part or Body of the Cathedral Church on the 6th of August, the City's most peculiar Anniversary for Thanksgiving and Rejoicing. The Guildhall is allow'd to be a fair, spacious, and very convenient Building [W]. Its Front or spacious Portico abuts a great Way into the Street. We must not forget to mention that Exeter, or Exon, was made a County Aug. 3. 1536, by K. Henry VIII. its District being pretty extensive, one Way about a Mile, another, viz. to Cowley-Bridge, 2 Miles. There have been several Mints granted here, the Lane or Passage wherein one of them stood bearing the Name of the Mint to this Day. A new one, within my own Memory, had Place in St. Mary-Arches-Lane, in 1696, in which many Pieces of Silver Money were coined, having the Letter E under K. William III.'s Bust. There are 13 incorporated Societies, or Companies, of Artificers, who are separately governed, under By-Laws of their own, by a Master annually chosen, and 2 Wardens or Assistants. Two of 'em, viz. the Fullers, &c. and Taylors, have Halls properly their own; but the rest hold theirs in some Inn-house. Those of 'em who are, or have been, Masters, wear Robes when they walk in State on their own Occasions, or when on Solemn Days they make Procession before the Mayor and Chamber to and from the Cathedral, when each Company is led by its Beadle, in a laced-cape Livery Cloak and laced Hat, bearing his Staff of Office

6 Y

crown'd with some Badge suited to the Occupation, and each Society bears likewise a superb Ensign, very showishly display'd [X]. All Kinds of Mechanic Businesses are here more or less exercised; but those of the Woollen Manufacture, in its various Branches, are vastly the most numerous, tho' not so much as 50 or 60 Years past, when 8 out of 10 perhaps were Combers, Spinsters, Weavers, &c. &c. &c. Yet no inconsiderable Trade is now carried on in Woollen Goods, particularly Serges, insomuch that 10,000 l. of a Friday is, or has lately been, ordinarily bestow'd in that one Commodity. And the New Syst. Geography asserts (but it's more than I can venture as of my own Knowledge [Y] to assert) that in Woollen Goods of one Sort or other, 'tis computed that 600,000 l. a Year at least is traded for in Exeter. Yet was it so late as the 30th of Henry VIII. before the Markets for Wool, Yarn, and Kerseys were erected here. There were Weavers here before Henry VIII. but Crediton kept the Wool-Market & Cloth-Trade, even after the Bishopric was transferr'd from thence hither, and very much oppos'd the settling any Market here for Wool, Yarn, or Kerseys; which, however, was effected, and a Cloth Market set up [Z]; which is now weekly kept on Tuesdays and (the greatest) Fridays; it being said to be the biggest in England next to the Brigg-Market at Leeds in Yorkshire; and that sometimes as many Serges have been sold in a Week as amount to 60 or 80,000 l. for, besides the vast Quantities of their Woollen Goods usually shipp'd for Portugal, Spain, and Italy, the Dutch give large Commissions for buying. As to other Markets for ALL SORTS of Eatables, Wares, &c. especially as to the former, viz. Belly-Fare, our Friday's Market, taking it for all in all, with regard to Plenty, Variety, Goodness, and Reasonableness, all consider'd one with the other, especially the Fish-Market, you will find but few surpassing it, and not a vast many equal to it. In most Markets the Butchers Shambles make up the grandest Show. But we have whole Streets of none but resident Butchers on each Side, where Flesh Meat, Lamb, Veal, Mutton, Beef, and Pork, afford good Choice almost every Day; besides a separate large Market for Country Butchers on Wednesdays and Saturdays, our chief Flesh-Market-Days, in a Sort of Piazza, adjoining the Butcherrow, in which is also kept the Wheat-Market on Fridays.

[T] Mr. John Hooker, alias Vorwel, was the first (An. 1558.) who enjoy'd this Office. He was a Studious and Learned Man, and Author of many Treatises, among the rest An Historical Record of the Province of Devon. But this was never printed, but goes up and down the County from Hand to Hand. He died in 1601, Aged near 80.

[U] In 1615, Dr. Lawrence Bodley bequeath'd to Mayor and Chamber 400 l. in Money to purchase 20 l. a Year in Land towards Maintenance of a Preacher in the City; who is now wont to officiate as that Honourable Body is pleased to direct. Izacke.

[W] Its first Erection I do not find recorded; but I find, in Izacke's Memorials, that it was new built in 1330; and so again in 1464; as were the Fore-Part and Council-Chamber in 1484; then the higher Part, for the more decent sitting of the Mayor and Justices, was erected, seated, and planched, in 1576; it was ceiled in 1578; the Fore-Part again new built in 1593. And lastly, the Front was partly taken down, and the same somewhat modify'd more to modern Taste, painted, and the Chapiters of the supporting Stone Pillars braced and clamp'd with Iron, in 1720. The Hall is so spacious as to afford full Room, as Occasion has often required, for both the Judges, in two several Places, very commodiously to try Causes. Besides the usual Decorations, &c. common to such Halls, this is adorned with the Pictures of the Princess Henrietta Maria, a Native of this City, an admirable Performance; of Monk Earl of Albemarle, a Native of Devon; and (mention'd last as being but lately fixed up) of His present Majesty King GEORGE II. the ingenious Work and generous Present of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Hudson, heretofore of Exeter.

[X] The Cordwainers and Curriers were the first incorporated, viz. in 1387, who renew'd their Charter in 1481; and again in 1555, under the Common Seal of the City. The Glovers and Skinners in 1462; renew'd under the Common Seal in 1482, and 1560. The Taylors in 1466; renew'd in 1469, and again about 1556 and 1586. The Bakers in 1482; renew'd in 1554. The Barbers in 1487. The Weavers, Fullers, &c. in 1488; renew'd in 1602. The Carpers, Haberdashers, and Felt-makers, in 1493; confirmed in 1562. The Merchant-Adventurers trading to France in 1556. The Smiths, Cutlers, and Saddlers, in 1560; renew'd in 1607. The Coopers and Helliers in 1566. But these are now 2 separate and distinct Societies. The Butchers in 1575. The Brewers in 1579. But these are long since extinct, every Ale-seller brewing his own Beer. The Painters, Joiners, Carpenters, Matons, and Glaziers, 1602. In 1458, a Controversy arose between the Cordwainers and Tuckers who should have Preheminence in their March; when 'twas order'd both should march together. But the once sturdy Crispinites have, I know not how, or why, very tamely yielded the Post of Honour, tho' by Seniority their proper Right.

[Y] But as 'tis out of my Way to speak of these Affairs as of my own Knowledge, I have procur'd from a Friend the following: — This City had formerly a very large Trade in white Serges, which were sent almost all of them white to London, where they were dyed, rack'd, press'd, finish'd, and tilleted, and were from thence transported to Foreign Markets. — But since the Settling of Foreigners here, the Trade hath not only been more flourishing, and greatly more beneficial to the City, but likewise much more extensive, by being shipped directly from hence for Foreign Parts, by Shipping bought by the said Merchants, and settled on Purpose for carrying those Goods into different Countries, with which this Trade was utterly unknown to our former Merchants. And, by an exact Calculation, every Piece dyed here, and so immediately exported hence, gains to the different Profections thro' whose Hands it needs must pass, 5 s. 4 d. ob. at least, besides the other great Benefits accruing to the other Trades, in having great Quantities of their several Commodities also taken off. The Value of Serges, Corn, Hides, &c. sent from hence only is reckon'd to amount to near 1,000,000 Sterling. In the Year 1750 were exported to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, & Germany, in the Whole 302760 Pieces of Woollen Goods, 38,800 Quarters of Wheat, and about 7300 tanned Hides, which on a moderate Computation will produce near 822,900 l. And if you add the Goods sent white dress'd to London, together with other dyed Goods for Foreign Countries, to be shipped off from thence; and the Wheat, Oats, and Barley for London, it will be found to amount to above 1,000,000 l. Sterling.

[Z] It was first, viz. in 1556, kept in Northgate-street, from the Corner of Water-bearer-street (opposite to the George Inn) down to North-Gate; but this steep-hill Street being found not so convenient, it was, in 1591, remov'd to Southgate-street, to be kept between the Little Conduit [now the Pump] there and Bear-Lane: And Standings were accordingly in the Middle of that Street erected and cover'd over Head. But they at length being not only disus'd, but most nastily abus'd, were order'd by the Chamber to be taken down as well as I can remember about 30 Years since.

Fridays. We have not indeed, as most great Towns have, a distinct square Market-Place; and therefore the spacious *High and Fore Streets*, i. e. above and below the *Conduit*, are made serve the Turn; and sometimes of the Year they have nearly their whole Length taken up, viz. from the *New-Inn* [A] down to the Foot of *Forestreet*. We mention it as but a great Rarity, what our Annals tell us, that in 1493, the best Wheat was sold in the Market here for 6d. a Bushel. We just above mentioned Exportation of Goods from hence: And it's necessary to speak somewhat more upon that Head, seeing that Mr. *Salmon* and several other Writers strangely aver that Ships come no farther up the River than our Port of *Topsham*: Whereas we have sometimes a little Fleet home to our own Key (one of the finest of Fresh-Water Keys perhaps in *England*), and some of 100 Tons or more. Nay, we have even had several good Ships built and launch'd at and near by our said Key. In Truth, an Arm of the Sea itself antiently flow'd nearly up to the City's Wall, till in 1311, and 1316, *Hugh Courtenay*, then (a sort of arbitrary) Earl of *Devon*, by making Wears or Dams, &c. kept back the Tide, and ruin'd the Navigation: For what no Reason, or very bad one, the under Note [B] sets forth. But then, in 1539, an Act of Parliament was obtained for raising a new Work, or Haven, for the better Conveyance of Goods in Boats and Barges to and from this City; and in 1544 the said Haven, or Water-Course of *Exe*, was begun to be made; towards the Charges whereof most of the Parish Churches of this City gave some Portion of their Plate, amounting in the whole to 900 Oz. of Silver, Parcel gilt. In 1581, Sluices were erected on this Haven or Canal, the better to answer the good Design; but I read no other than that 'twas 1610 before *Trews-Wear* was made for ponding back the River, and better turning it into the Canal or Haven; nor were the Versatile Bridges laid over the latter 'till next Year. In 1675, 'the Farm of the Key, at *Christmas*, 'falling into the Chamber's Hands, they bethought themselves how to improve the same for the best Advantage of the City, and Country adjacent; in order whereunto they 'cleansed the Key and River, levelling the Island thereunto '[i. e. to the Key] belonging, and encompassed the same 'with a firm Stone Wall, whereby the Merchants Goods 'might be the better landed and secured. At the lower End 'of the New Haven they likewise did cut out a new Leat 'through the Marsh Ground, about Half a Mile in Length, 'and also a Pool, wherein near a 100 Sail of Ships might 'with Safety at all Times ride; and from thence to the 'said Key Boats and Barges might daily pass up and down 'thro' the River, to load & discharge the Merchants Goods '(which formerly could hardly be done in a Week's Time); 'for which good End sundry new and other Lighters were 'provided in Readiness, and the Rate for Conveyance of 'all Goods and Merchandizes abated almost a 3d; which 'Project was this Summer vigorously carried on and completed.' In which said Work the Chamber expended 3000 l. [Lacke.] But this proving not yet sufficient to answer the Desires of the Merchants, Traders, &c. it was in 1697, resolv'd in Chamber to make the River navigable

even for Ships quite home to the Key: And accordingly the Resolution was carried on with the greatest Vigour, Alacrity, and Success, at the Expence of some Thousands of Pounds by the Chamber, besides the very great Assistance from the City in general, and of all the neighbouring Clergy, Gentry, &c. By this Means, as above mentioned, Ships of good Burthen come up hither, whereas formerly Goods were unloaded from the Shipping at *Topsham*, and convey'd hither but by Lighters. I must not forget to mention that His Majesty's General Custom-house for the whole Port of *Exeter* (within which *Teignmouth*, *Exmouth*, *Starcross*, *Limsington*, and *Topsham*, are included) makes a very handsome and elegant Appearance on this Key, and is equally convenient within. At one End of it is a neat Mansion for the Collector. They were both built by and are the Property of the Chamber. Of our River *Ex* some Account is given in Article *DEVON*. We are here to speak of the Bridge over it, which joins *St. Thomas's* (which would of itself be reckon'd a good Country-Town) to this City, like as *Southwark* is as 'twere link'd to *London*, and *Gatehead* to *Newcastle*: And tho' indeed it's wholly situate without the County of *Exon*, it may yet be esteem'd as a Kind of Suburbs to it. Where this Bridge now stands was heretofore but a Ferry; so that the Inhabitants of each Side the River were forced to use a Boat, sometimes very unsafely as well as inconveniently, the River in this Place being often very rapid as well as broad. The building a Bridge then must be allow'd a very difficult as well as costly Task. But *Walter Gervais*, who was Mayor of *Exeter* in 1218, out of his own private Stock, and by the Contributions of well-dispos'd Persons to the Amount of 3000 l. (which 500 Years ago was an immense Sum) courageously undertook and gloriously accomplish'd the great good Work. Some say 'twas built in the Reign of K. *Henry III.* A. D. 1250; others not till that of K. *Edward I.* in 1295. But, as Mr. *Prince* observes, the Difference is easily reconcileable, by supposing it begun in 1250, and not perfectly finish'd till 1295, when a great Part of it having by foul Weather and high Water been thrown down, it was repaired. This Bridge stands just without *West-Gate*, and is of considerable Length, consisting of Fifteen Peers and Arches; and of sufficient Breadth for obvious Carts and loaded Pack-Horses easily to pass by one another. Not only Dwelling-houses like as on *London* Bridge are built thereon, but even a Church itself, dedicated to *St. Edmund*. This latter was primarily but a Chapel, built at Mr. *Gervais's* Charge; but near the same Place has been since erected a Church dedicated to the same Saint, who was King of the *E. Angles*, whom the Pagan *Danes* made a Martyr by shooting him to Death with Arrows. The upper Part of this Bridge was at first built all of Timber. It has been several Times repaired, particularly after 1537. There fell abundance of Rain, which made the Waters so high and violent, as that one of the Peers fell down. One *John Cove*, being in Bed, in his House beyond the Bridge, one End thereof next to the Water-side fell down. His Servants, in the Chamber over him, in Bed asleep, fell in to the River, and were drowned. But he and his Wife, lying

[A] This Inn is not undeserving Mention, not only as having most or all the Properties of an Inn super-excellent, but especially for one most magnificent, lofty, and large, Room, called the *Apello*; the Fellow of which scarce any Inn in the Kingdom can truly boast. It's the Property of the Chamber. Herein is kept the present Cloth-Hall, and at Whitsuntide Fairs the whole Court and almost every Room are fill'd with Clothiers and their Wares. It may casually be acceptable to some or other of the worthy Fraternity to note also, that the said *APOLLO* is the only constituted LODGE of *Exeter* FREE-MASONS.

[B] The Earl sent his Caterer hither to buy Fish, at a Time when there happened to be but 3 Pots in the Market. Unluckily the Bishop's Caterer came on the like Errand at the same Time. Hence arose a Contention between these Two, each severally insisting on having the whole 3 Pots himself. The Mayor, coming to decide the Controversy, discreetly thought best to allow a whole Pot to each of the Caterers, and reserve but the 3d Pot for the Use of the whole City. But he thereby undeservedly incurr'd the Earl's unreasonable Anger, who, shortly after coming to Town, sent for the Mayor (who was then a Retainer to him). The latter, knowing his choleric Temper, assembled his Brethren and the honest Commons in the Guildhall, inform'd them of the Case and of his Apprehensions, and desired them to accompany him to the Earl, and their Succour if needed. They accordingly went to wait upon him; and the Mayor, being alone admitted, had the Door clos'd on him. The fiery Earl storms at the Mayor, who endeavour'd in vain by just Apologies to pacify him: So that at length the Mayor pulled off the Earl's Livery which he wore, and deliver'd it to him. At this the Earl flew into a greater Passion; whereupon the Commons, doubting of their Mayor's Safety, knock'd at the Door and demanded him. This being deny'd, they attempted to force the Door. This striking the Noble with Apprehension, he intreated the Mayor to appease the People. This soon was done, and the Mayor and all quietly departed. However the Earl still retain'd his Animosity against the City; and that caused an Ordinance to be made that no Franchised Man should wear any Foreigner's Livery, or Badge, &c. without License of the Mayor. To the Observance of which every Freeman is sworn to this Day. The Earl forthwith display'd his revengeful Wrath in maliciously destroying the Haven, and devising all possible Means of prejudicing the whole City, by intruding on their Liberties, taking from them by Force their Fishing in the River, and building up a Key at *Topsham*. The City exhibited their Bill of Complaint to the King (*Edward II.*), who sent a Writ to the Sheriff of *Devon* for an Inquisition to be taken; but, tho' it was executed, it never was returned. The King therefore sent a second Writ: But notwithstanding the Inquisition was found against the Earl, yet no Redress was obtained of the Grievances. — The City had 26 Years before this complained of a Nuisance of somewhat the like Sort, viz. of a Wear laid by *Isabella de Fortibus*, Countess of *Devon*, which is that which is corruptedly by many People call'd County's Wear, but would be more rightly called the Countess's Wear. The City at the same Time asserted, that the River *Exe* appertains to the King, in Right of the City, from Checkston home to *Exe-bridge*.

ing in a low Room, were carry'd into River, Bed and all. He charged her not to stir; & so using sometimes his Hands, and then his Feet, instead of Oars, kept himself on the W. Side of the River, out of the violent Stream, and there gliding got to an Hillock, where the Waters were shallow; and so both recover'd the Shore in Safety. — This City has had a great many, and still has not a few, Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c. I must particularize but two or three. In that of *St. John*, just within *Eastgate*, are Poor Boys maintain'd, cloath'd, and educated in Reading and Writing, and then bound out Apprentices to Tradesmen. They wear blue Gowns and Bonnets, when they attend the Mayor, &c. This Hospital was first founded by 2 Brethren called *Long*, & repair'd by Bp. *Branscomb*, who was made Bishop about 1258, who settled 2 Estates at *Clift* and *Rockesdon* upon it. — The [ONCE] ' Alms houses in *Rocks-Lane* (then called *Combe-Rew*) with Gardens behind each, for 12 Poor People, were founded and endow'd either by *William* Ld. *Bonvil* or Sir *Wm. Bonvil* his Grandfather; who, by his Will dated *An. 1407*, 8 *Hen. IV.* ordained that his Executors should give 300 Marks for Leave to amortize Lands of 50 Marks a Year Value for the Endowment of this Hospital, (or these Alms-houses) in the said *Combe-street*, for 12 Poor Men and Women, there to be maintain'd FOR EVER. But upon the Attainder of the *Marquess of Dorset* (Heir General to Ld. *Bonvil*) the said Lands for Maintenance of this Charity, with others, fell to the Crown. However, the Poor were still paid by the King's Receiver; and upon their (the Poores) respective Deaths the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City named others to succeed them, by Virtue of *Q. Elizabeth's* Letters Patent to them granted on that behalf, dated *Nov. 7. 1562*. But alas every Stone of these Houses hath been scandalously left to tumble down, &c. As I know not on whom principally to charge the Fault, it would be unreasonable to reflect on any; but that it ought not to be imputed to the City, as vulgarly is done, is sure. However, it must grieve the Heart of all Just Persons; of bountiful Disposition, to see a huge Mountain of Rubbish raised on that Plat which these Houses of Charity once so beneficially occupied. -- In 1671, A new Work-house was erected for keeping to Work therein the Poor of *St. Sydwell* and of the City, at the Bottom of *Paris-street*: But after the building of a larger and much more commodious new one in a more airy Situation, in & about 1700 & 1701, this older one being thereby render'd otherwise useles, was made the City's Bridewell. But it has been since converted to a much nobler Use, having within these 10 Years been fully repair'd, much augmented, perfectly fitted up, aptly accommodated, and amply furnish'd with all Necessaries, for an INFIRMARY OR HOSPITAL for maim'd, hurted, or otherwise disorder'd Persons; mostly, I think, at the Chamber's proper Charge, yet well assisted by the voluntary Subscriptions and Benefactions of good Persons of equal Ability; the Chamber out of their common Treasury still advancing 100 l. a Year. This is distinguish'd, by the Name of *The Exeter Hospital*, from that other erected about the same Time, (and which indeed led the Way to this) call'd *The Devon-and-Exeter-Hospital*. For in 1741. Dr. *Alured Clark*, Dean of *Exeter*, of blessed Memory, drew up and publish'd Proposals for founding a Hospital here for the Sick and Lame Poor of this City and its County, and the County of *Devon* also. These Proposals were highly approved of, and speedily encouraged by a bountiful Subscription. And generous *John Tuckfield*, of *Little Fulford*, Esq; having accommodated the Governors with a Plat of Ground, at the lower End of *Southernbay*, and all the Materials of the Range of Houses which stood upon it, at a very low Price, and given 100 l. towards the intended Fabrick, (to which several other good neighbouring Gentlemen also presented new Materials) the Dean, accompany'd from the Chapter-house, with a great Number of Clergy and Gentry, Subscribers and Benefactors, and many Thousands of joyful Spectators, went in

Procession, and laid the first Stone *Aug. 27. 1741*. The Building is 300 f. in Length. In it are already 132 Beds for the Reception of Patients; which Number, when another Ward is fitted up (which is as yet unfurnish'd), will be encreas'd to about 150, and compleat the whole. Home to this Time, viz. *April 17. 1752*, above 3500 have been admitted, of whom above 2000 have been discharged Cured, besides many of the Non-Attendants not regularly entered. The Number of Incurables amount but to 108; and those who have died in the House fall short of 200, being but 182. This City has Two Grammar-Schools. The Dean and Chapter founded, built, and endow'd, that in the Alley a little below *St. Laurence's* Church, commonly call'd the *High-School*; and it was new built, cieled, and seated, in 1561. The other, viz. the *Free-School*, at *St. John's* Hospital, was founded, and erected, by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, in 1632. The Rev. Mr. *Stevens*, late one of the Canons of the Cathedral, deceas'd, bequeath'd his Library for the Use of this School; to receive which Books an Apartment adjoining had a Pass made to it from the School. In 1708. by the pious Zeal of late Bp. *Blackall*, a great Number of Inhabitants voluntarily subscribed for erecting Charity-Schools, of which 4 were speedily so done, 2 for Boys and 2 for Girls; all entirely cloathed. The Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accompt; the Girls to read, sew, and knit; having all Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, and Spelling-Books, given them. The Subscriptions and Collections for supporting this useful Charity amount, I am inform'd, to about 250 l. yearly; and sundry Benefactions have, do, and 'tis hoped will, come in. — We have before mentioned *Northernbay* and *Southernbay*. The former is a most delightful airy Terrace Walk, partly in apt winding Form encompassing the upper Sides of the Castle, and extending nearly from *Eastgate* to *Northgate*, I mean without the Walls, the antient Ditch between the said Walls and Walk being of late Years (all within my own Memory) fill'd up, and made into Gardens and Pleasure-houses. I find in *Isacke* that it was levell'd, and a pleasant Walk made, in 1612; and again levell'd, &c. and above 200 young Elms planted in 1664, the large Elms there of above 100 Years Growth having been fell'd in 1642. But tho' it was esteem'd a fine Walk in those Days, and justly admired for its salubrious Air, it now in Beauty, Commodiousness, &c. infinitely surpasses its antient State in every Respect, and those many. For the Chamber have again and again (to their due Praise be it spoken) been at great Charges to make it one of the most beautiful, large, sweet Publick Walks, be others where they may. *Southernbay* is a publick Green, like as *Northernbay* under the City Walls, between *Eastgate* and *Southgate*, so that it's common for the Inhabitants, when taking a Walk for Air and Exercise, to pass, by the said *Eastgate*, directly from one to the other. Here is kept 1 of our Fairs, (viz. at *Lammas*) and a pleasant merry one it is, to pretermitt the great Numbers of Horned Cattle, Horses, and many Wares and Commodities, then here vended: For here are erected a Number of Booths, the Area of which being larger than many Houses are built upon; and these are clothed with white Serges, and divided into several Apartments for Company. This Green is of such Length and Breadth that more than a Regiment in its full Complement have more than Room enough to go thro' all their Exercises, Marching and all, as have 10 times their Number to behold them. We have many more healthy & pleasant Walks, particularly by the River's Side, and on the Banks of the Canal for 3 Miles or more together. But notwithstanding this City is by Situation naturally healthful, yet our Annals shew it to have been formerly very subject to, & wofully annoy'd by, the Pestilence. It appears likewise that the Elephantiasis was here very common in Antient Time as it had heretofore been among the *Israelites*. Of both which terrible Distempers such as please may see some Particulars, &c. in the Note [C]. This seems the Place most proper

[C] When and how the *Plague* might have raged here before 1233, I have not found recorded. But in that Year and the 2 following Years together it made dreadful Havock. The City bore the like mortal Suffering *A. D. 1345*, and the 2 Years subsequent. It again invaded the Place in 1373, said to have been occasion'd by excessive Heat; and in 1379, it left it almost desolate. Another very mortal one attack'd it in 1389: And the whole City was infected, and Multitudes carried off, by another in 1479. In 1503, another reign'd with most deadly Rigour, and was so far from respecting Persons, that it fatally depos'd Two Mayors successively, with Two of their Bailiffs; and vast Crowds of other Inhabitants, Rich and Poor without Distinction, were hurry'd off. Multitudes perish'd by the like dreadful Cause in 1535; and again in 1569. In 1603. it took the City, as it were by Storm, and horribly resolute to make an universal Slaughter. The better to avoid which a Pest-House was appointed for Reception of the infectious Sick, without the City; we suppose that corruptedly by the Vulgar called the *Pester-house*, at the Upper End of *Head-Well Mead*. And *Maudlen* and *Lammas* Fairs were not kept. That horrid and destroying Malady enter'd again in *July, 1624*, and continued to rage for a Twelvemonth's Space, sweeping

for introducing the contagious Accident here in 1585, when, at Lent Assizes held at the Castle, certain Prisoners were arraigned before Serj. *Flowerby*, suddenly arose such a noisome Smell from the Bar, as that a great Number of the People then present were therewith infected; whereof in a very short Space died the said Judge, Sir *John Chichester*, Sir *Arthur Bassett*, and Sir *Bernard Drake*, Knts. *Robert Cary* and *Tho. Risdon*, Esqs. Justices of the Peace then on the Bench, and Eleven of the Jury impannelled and sworn for Trial of the said Prisoners. The Cause was said to be thus: Sir *Bernard Drake* taking at Sea a *Portuguese* Ship, he sent the Men to the High-Goal, who infected also the Criminals there, &c. This Place has also suffer'd great Calamities from divers Enemies, particularly the *Danes*, who, in 876, spoiled the City with great Outrage: But it was relieved by King *Alfred*, as before related. Again, in the Time of *Al-wolfus*, or *Alwoldus*, Bishop of *Crediton*, near about *An. 1000*, *Sveno*, or *Svoin*, King of *Denmark*, came with a great Host, and besieged *Exeter*; took and burn'd it, beat down the Churches, and with great Cruelty us'd the People, who had oppos'd him with great Bravery. They soon after invaded it afresh; but being manfully resisted by the Inhabitants they drew off to *Pinhoe*, 2 or 3 m. distant, where, the neighbouring Countries assisting the Citizens, they receiv'd a total Overthrow. The City was also closely besieged by *William the Conqueror*, and the Inhabitants as stiffly withstood him, and defended it, till, by Part of its Wall falling, probably by Sap or being batter'd, they were forced to surrender on as good Terms as they could obtain. The Conqueror was not severe; but alter'd the Castle Gate, in Token of Victory, as observ'd already. It sustain'd several other Sieges, particularly one by the Barons Army in the Reign K. *John*, when *Robert de Courtenay* was Governor of the Castle; but we forbear to particularly recount the same, and but summarily speak of others, the better to allow Room for the most remarkable one in 1549, which under, in its Place, shall be more amply spoken of. In 1497, *Perkin Warbeck*, with 6000 Men, marching out of *Cornwall* hither, laid Siege to the City, assaulting the same with great Violence, whilst the Inhabitants defended it with equal Resolution. But *Ld. Edw. Courtenay*, Earl of *Devonshire*, the valiant *Ld. William Hallwel*, Sir *John Crocker*, and other *Devonian* Gentlemen, came to their Aid; upon which *Perkin*, with the Loss of 200 of his Men in the Assault, left the Siege, and retired to *Taunton*. The City was, the same Year, again besieged by one *Lambert*, another Pretender & Impostor. In 1549 was sustain'd that close and almost deadly Siege, for 35 Days, viz. from *July 2.* to *Aug. 6.* [D], the Deliverance from which is now still solemnly, thankfully, and joyfully commemorated on the anniversary

6th of *August*, which is commonly called *Jesus Day*, and corruptly by the most ignorant *Vulgar Jesuits Day*. As this Affair is so signally thus held in Memory, I flatter myself some pretty circumstantial Account of it, as well as a brief one of its primary Occasion, will not want some very ready Accepters, seeing I have met with Numbers quite ignorant of both. — After the Suppression of the Abbies, &c. there were a great Number of Monks dispersed in the Kingdom, who were forced to work for their Living. The Monastery Lands were fallen into the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry; and the Proprietors of Land, finding the Woollen Trade flourish, took to breeding of Sheep, as Wool brought in more Money than did Corn. To that End they caused their Grounds to be inclos'd; and thereby they needed not so many People as formerly to look after their Flocks. This bred an universal Discontent among the People, insomuch that they rose in several Counties. But their Insurrection in *Devonshire* was the most considerable and dangerous of all. That County abounding with People who had only complied outwardly with the Alteration in Religion, the Priests and Monks gladly took the Occasion to run in among them, and fomented the Rebellion to the utmost of their Power. They first came together on the 10th of *June*, and in a short Time grew to be very strong. *Ld. John Russel*, Lord Privy Seal, was by *Ld. Protector* the Duke of *Somerset* sent with but a Handful of Men against them; but not thinking it prudent to engage too far without some Reinforcement, he sat down at *Honiton*. Upon which the Seditious, interpreting his Inactivity to be Fear and Want of Mettle, did almost what they would; so that divers of the most audacious Miscreants, some thro' Fear of Punishment for Crimes, &c. and some driven by Poverty, from *Cornwall* and other Parts, flock'd to them as to a Harvest of Gain; and the Number was soon increased to 10000 Men. They were chiefly led by *Humph. Arundel*, a Man of good Military Skill, and 6 others of inferior Note were bold Actors with him, and the Priests play'd all their Craft to incense their Mob Army into Furies. These last made a shift bunglingly to hammer out Articles of Demand, & sent them to the King (*Edw. VI.*); of which, you may be sure, one was, That forasmuch as after the Words of Consecration no Substance of Bread remains (viz. in the Bread); but the real Body and Blood of Christ, the Mass should be celebrated without any Man communicating with the Priest. Another was, That they might have Reservation of the Lord's Body in their Churches. Another, that Priests should not marry. The King return'd an expostulatory Answer in Writing, and an Offer of Pardon if they would desist from their Enterprizes. The Seditious construed such mild Dealing to proceed from Fear. And more to enflame their Rage fresh Rumours were devised,

sweeping off many whole Families. The Mayor himself, affrighted from his Duty, fled away into the Country: But the King (*Charles I.*) commanded him, on his Allegiance, to return, and, as became a worthy Chief, discharge his Office. — That People were here subject likewise to the other loathsome Malady above mention'd, the *Lazar-House* of *St. Mary Magdalen*, far apart from the City, of itself makes evident. But it seems that the poor Wretches sent to reside therein were not sufficiently provided for, since it is recorded that they were allow'd, every Market-Day, to come into the Market with a Clap-dish, and went from one Person to another to beg Corn, and all other Victuals there brought to be sold; which Liberty they claimed by the Grant of *Bp. Barth. Iscanus*, who, by his Deed dated 13 *Feb. 1163*, granted to the said Sick People a Toll of all Corn and Bread sold in the several Markets and Fairs of this City, also that they should collect the Citizens Alms on certain Days of the Week. . . . They accordingly came with their Clapdishes demanding the said Toll, &c. . . . But found little Relief. This occasion'd a Permutation to be made between the Mayor and the Bishop, viz. that he should become Patron of *St. John's*, and the Mayor of *Magdalen's* Hospital. Even the Mayor in 1454 himself, *Richard Orange*, tho' of Noble Parentage, became infected with this hateful Disease: And thereupon submitted to be removed to, and dwell in, the said Lazaretto, among the Leprous People; and, there ending his Days, he lies buried in the Chancel of the Chappel belonging to the said Hospital. The said Chappel becoming ruinous, it was well repair'd in 1750, in the Second Mayoralty of *Tho. Heath*, Esq; *Mr. Nic. Arthur* then Receiver. — A Mayor of a City so patiently yielding to be set apart, &c. brings to Remembrance, that of all Diseases this of the Elephantiasis was reckon'd among the Israelites the most defiling, for which Reason those who were infected with it were forced to live separate from the rest, till they had been cured of it. Monarchs themselves were not exempted from this Law, as appears from the Instance of *K. Azariah*, or *Uzziah*, as he is in the Chronicles called, who being smitten with an incurable Leprosy, was deprived of his Government, and forced to live apart to the Day of his Death. And indeed one Kind of it was of so infectious a Nature, that too much Caution could not be used to prevent its spreading; insomuch that even those that died of it were buried separately from the rest. — *Moses* distinguishes 3 Sorts of Leprosy, viz. those of the Body, Garments, and of Houses. The first of these is a cuticular Disease, not unlike an inveterate Itch or Scurvy, which causes a violent Itching, and whether caused by some prolific Animalcula communicated by the Touch, or by corrosive vitrioline Salts (tho' the former seems the most probable) will in Time corrode the Flesh, even to the Bone. We shall not disgust our Readers with repeating the Marks which *Moses* gives of that Distemper, (Such as please may see them in *Levit. xiii.*) nor with what other Physicians have writ concerning it; but only observe, that it was of a much more corrosive and dangerous Nature in hot Climates than in cold ones. They observe three Kinds, or rather Degrees, of it. The first of these, namely, whilst it is, as it were, in its Infancy, may be easily cured. The second, when it has communicated itself to the Blood, cannot be master'd without great Difficulty, and a long Regimen of Diet and Physick. The last, which is when it is grown inveterate, and has fixed itself, and corroded the solid Parts, is reckon'd incurable. However, *M. Tournefort*, who has seen it in the *Levant*, thinks it rather a kind of venereal Disease, and that, if taken in Time, it might be cured by the same Method. And indeed the Symptoms of this, of the Leprosy, and of an inveterate Scurvy, are so alike, that unless a Physician be very expert and cautious, he may easily condemn the Innocent and absolve the Guilty. [D] *Izacke* shews here one of his usual Blunders. He says that the Siege held 35 Days, and that it began *June 10.* and ended *Aug. 6.* between which, exclusive of the said 2 Days, the Days are 54. But *July the 2d* was the Day, as *Hollingshead* assures;

fed, That the People were to be constrained to pay a Tax for their Sheep and other Cattle, and an Excise for every Thing they should eat or drink. And now, the Waste of Farms and Villages not sufficing to maintain their Riot and Debaucheries, they aspired to the Conquest and Spoil of Cities; and first they came to *Exeter*, & demanded Entrance. But the Citizens (says Sir *John Hayward*), as they were both civil & rich, so were they better advised; and therefore closed their Gates, and refused to have any Intercourse with the Rebels, except by Hostility and Arms. The popular Fury being thus stopp'd swell'd the more, so that they resolv'd to take the City, and either by destroying it encrease Terror, or by sparing it win Repute of Moderation. They had no Artillery to open a Breach, yet headlong they made Assault, and used divers Means to mount the Walls. But the more Madness they shew'd in their Attempts, with the greater Loss were they repuls'd. They then, at two several Times, fired the Gates. But the Citizens, each Time, by casting in Wood, maintain'd the Fire, till they had cast up a Halfmoon within: Whereupon, when the Seditious attempted to enter, they were from the Corners slain like Dogs. After this they mined the Walls, laid in Powder, & ram'd the Mouth; but the Citizens, by making a Countermine, poured in such Quantities of Water as prevented the Powder's taking fire. Mean while *Ld. Russell* still lay at *Honiton*, expecting more Forces; but whilst he waited for these, many of those he had with him slipp'd away. Wherefore he came to a Resolution of doing what he could with the small Force he had. He first endeavour'd by a By-way to enter and relieve the City; but the Seditious, by Way of Prevention, had felled all the Trees between *St. Mary-Ottery* and *Exeter*, and laid 'em across the Road in such Manner as to obstruct his Passage. Hereupon, he fired such Places as he thought of Use to the Seditious, and march'd back towards *Honiton*. But to cut off his said Retreat they had pre-occupy'd *Fennington bridge*, & in a spacious Meadow behind a larger Number had taken Station under Banners confidently display'd. *Ld. Russell*, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, in good Order attack'd the Bridge-Men, yet could not force the Pass; but finding, at length, the River to be fordable at the Bridge Foot, he there set over his Horse; whereupon those on it forsook their Post, and retired to their Fellows in the Meadow. The Loyal Forces then vigorously charged them, and they as stoutly stood the Brunt at first; but being only an untrained and disorderly Multitude, without qualify'd Leaders, &c. they were soon broken and put to Flight. They, however, again tumultuously rallied, and made Onset in their Turn upon the Soldiers; but were as soon again routed and driven out of the Field, after the Loss of 600 of their Mob-Heroes; and *Ld. Russell*, without any Loss, return'd to *Honiton*. The Rebels lived by Rapine and Ruin of all the Country, omitting nothing of that which Savages enraged, in the Height of Licentiousness, commit: But the Citizens were driven to such very great Distress for Food to support Nature, that they were forced to make Bread of the coarsest Bran (which *Izacke* styles *Horse-Bread*) moulded between Cloths to make it concrete in Cakes, their daintiest other Food being the Flesh of their own Horses. For the last 12 Days they endured the extremeest Famine; during which they were much encouraged by an Aged Citizen, who brought forth all his Provisions, and said that as he communicated to them his Store, so would he participate of their Wants; and that for his Part he would feed on one Arm, and fight with the other, before he would consent to yield up the City. *Ld. Russell*, for want of Powers to perform any thing to Purpose, was about to rise, and return to *London*. But in good Time *Ld. Gray* came with a Supply of German Horse, and *Spinola* with his Band of Italian Shot, and 200 Men more came from *Reading*. So that, being now about 1000 strong, he resolv'd to make head against the Rebels. Leaving *Honiton*, he came to a Village from whence lay 2 Ways towards *Exeter*, says *Hayward*; by the Side of a River, says *Hollinghead*; by which & other concurrent Circumstances one may be apt to conclude is meant *Bishop's-Clift* rather than *Honiton-Clift*. Both the said Ways were block'd up by two Bulwarks of Earth by the Seditious; and hither they had led or (as *Hayward* expresses it) driven 2000 Men from before *Exeter*, whom they divided into 4 Companies. In each of the Bulwarks were lodged one, at the Bridge near the Back of one of them a third, and the fourth lay in Ambush behind a Hedge on the Highway, at the Back of the other. The Rear of the King's Forces, led by Captain *Wauvers*, set upon one of the Forts, the Front and main Body upon the other,

and *Spinola* with his Shot bore upon those within who offered to appear upon the Walls. At length Capt. *Wauvers* won the Fort which he attack'd, and drove the Defendants to the Bridge; where one of their Companies forthwith resorted to them; and these were follow'd by the other two, viz. from the Fort and the Ambush. These casting a strong Guard upon the Bridge, marshall'd the rest on the plain Ground behind it. The Bridge Guard were soon driven off by the Royal Forces, who presently engaged those upon the Plain, who being without Rule, Order, or Military Skill, were slaughter'd as easily as might be Beasts. These who could escape fled towards *St. Mary Clift*, above 900 of them being killed. Notwithstanding which bloody Defeat, about 2000 of the Seditious next Day confronted the King's Troops at the Entrance of a Highway, whom when they found ready and resolute to fight, they desired a Parley, yet in the mean Time began to fortify; but Courage soon failing they fairly ran for it whilst their Legs could carry them. The same Night the Rout before *Exeter* rais'd the Siege; and, driven almost to a dead Despair, and supported only by the Vehemency of Desire, brought forth their main Religious-Rogue-Rabble on *Clift-Heath*, and to them many such vile Riff-raff Villains hourly came in; which much enlarg'd their Numbers, but added very little to their Strength. But to their Aid their Militant Priests brought their Incantations of *Ave Maria*, together with a most tremendous Crucifix upon a Cart covered with a Canopy, and all beset with Guardian Crosses, Holy Tapers, Holy Banners, Holy Bread, and Holy Water, enough they imagined to frighten off an Army of Devils themselves. But *Ld. Gray* encourag'd his Men vigorously to attack the Rascal-Rout, good neither to live peaceably nor to fight (says Sir *John Hayward*), and to win at once both Quiet to the Realm and Glory to themselves: So he brought the King's Forces upon them rather as to a Carnage than to a Battle, insomuch as without any great either Loss or Danger to themselves, the greatest Part of the Seditious were kill'd upon the Spot, divers taken, of whom the common Sort were forthwith executed by Martial Law, the Chiefs sent to receive Justice at *London*; and — see BODMIN. The King soon afterwards rewarded the constant Loyalty of the City (whose Motto most justly is SEMPER FIDELIS) with Enlargement both of Liberties and of Revenues, and particularly gave them his Manor of *Ex-Island* for a perpetual Memorial of their Loyalty and his Love. — This City was twice again besieged in 1642; first by the King's Forces under *Ld. Hopton*, who drew off, and march'd into *Cornwall*; 2dly by *Pr. Maurice*, to whom it on Articles surrender'd. It was again besieged by General *Fairfax* for the Parliament in 1645, and surrender'd on Articles April 8. 1646. In short, *Exeter* has been applauded by all Writers, Age after Age, for its inviolable Fidelity to its Sovereigns, whether they held the Crown by Hereditary or Parliamentary Right; and 'tis hoped that 'twill never forfeit its glorious SEMPER FIDELIS to the End of Time. I have met with but a few remarkable Accidents, &c. in this City, besides those already spoken of; and these few are, viz. *Wm. Totbill*, who was Mayor in 1553, had successively 2 Wives, by whom 36 Children. As to the Story of 7 Children at one Birth, which *Izacke* records to have happen'd in this City, *Risdon* has bestow'd the Honour of it on CHULMLEIGH, in which Article it is already related. *Risdon* has been alike unkind to Mr. *Izacke* in giving the Account of *Nicholas* and *Andrew Tremain* to *Collacumbe*, which he asserts to belong to *Exeter*, and under the Name of *Tracey*. However, as *Collacumbe* has no Article in this Book, the said Account of these wonderful *Gemelli*, or *Two Sofias*, claims a Place in this. 'Henry Tracey, an Inhabitant of this City, had a numerous Issue, being the Father of 8 Sons and 5 Daughters. The 6th and 7th were of one Birth, Twins, and so well like in all Lineaments, and so equal in Stature, so coloured in Hair, and so like in Face and Gesture, that they could not be known one from the other, no, not by their Friends, Parents, Brethren or Sisters, but privately by some secret Marks, and openly by wearing some several coloured Ribbands, or the like, which in Sport they would sometimes exchange to make Trial of their Friends Judgment. Yet somewhat more strange was, that their Minds and Affections were as one; for what the one loved the other desired, and so on the contrary the loathing of any Thing by the one was the distasting of the same Thing by the other; yea, such a Confederation, or inbred Power or Sympathy, was in their Natures, that if *Nicholas* were sick or grieved, *Andrew* felt the like Pain (tho' far distant & remote in their Persons) and that too without any Intelligence

‘telligence given to either Party. And ’twas also observed, that if *Andrew* were merry’ — [he must be merry *Andrew*, that’s certain], — ‘*Nicholas* was likewise so affected, altho’ in different Places; which long they could not endure to be asunder, for they ever desired to eat, drink, sleep, and wake together. Yea, so they liv’d and died; for they both serv’d the King in Arms against his Barons, and in a Battle the one being slain, the other stept presently into his Place, where, in the Height of Danger, (no Persuasions able to remove or hinder him) was he likewise killed.’ — In 1653, a strange Accident happen’d in *Paris-street*, without *Eastgate*. One *John Bettison*, Clerk, Rector of the Parish of *St. Mary Clift*, Jan. 11. about Six in the Evening, returning homewards from this City, mounted on a good Gelding, with his Wife thereon behind him (the Well in that Street about 40 f. deep being decay’d, and the Mouth being cover’d over only with a few Thorns or Brambles), the Gelding, with his Riders still sitting him, fell down therein. The Neighbours hearing a Noise and Outcry, the Evening being dark, presently brought forth Lights, and, perceiving the sad Disaster, suddenly procured Means to help the Parion and his Wife out of the said Well, who were both recovered up safe and sound, without the least Harm. The Gelding was also taken up alive, but so bruised that he soon died. — In 1577, a Horse in this City carried, at once, Two Hogheads of Wine, from one Cellar to another, about a Furlong. — Tho’ this Article has taken up so much Room already, yet a little more must be allow’d for sketching the Character of the present Citizens. Whether they would in Action emulate the Bravery and Constancy of their Ancestors, it is hoped they will never have Cause for Trial. ’Tis certain they want not Courage on Occasion: And tho’ they, generally, shew Favour to Strangers behaving civilly, yet do they never bear being insulted by them, tho’ Professors of the Sword. And the Magistrates, as their Predecessors did, still support the Dignity of their Office on such Occasions. ’Tis particularly remark’d of this City, that it is as full of Gentry almost as it is of Tradesmen, and that there have been more Mayors and Bailiffs of it who have descended from good Families, or given Rise to them, than any other of its Bigness in England; for the great Trade and flourishing State of this City tempted Gentlemen to settle their Sons here, contrary to the Practice in the Midland and Northern Counties, where, according to the vain and ruinous Notion of the Normans, Trade was left to the Vulgar, and Gentlemen were not to foul their Fingers with it. Accordingly the Better Sort (among whom we include many of the Traders, and those of other genteel Professions) have, generally, as good Education, and many can and do maintain as good Conversation, as perhaps those of any City in England, allowing for Difference of Numbers. As in our Article ENGLAND it was observ’d, that the present Englishman’s Temper and Humour seem compounded of those different ones of the Frenchman and the German, so we may say of many, if not most, of our Exonians, that they seem to have a Mixture of the Bathite and Brisfolian. The gay Courtier and the serious frugal Cit seem conjointly to have born a Part in framing them. In Truth, we may characterize many of our well-bred Exonians, by comparing them to a well composed Bowl of Punch; — tho’ indeed we too often meet with some who have too much of the Acid, others in whom the Spirit too much predominates, and insipid others most miserably tasting of the Water. — As to Table, our Better Sort live moderately well in ordinary, and entertain Friends and Strangers in proper Seasons handsomely, & even very daintily on Occasion, without being wastefully profuse. They enjoy, not abuse, the Blessings which Heaven bestows for that End. Their Dress is very

proper to a rich Trading City, genteel and comely, not gaudily fopplish. Their Diversions, mostly, are polite enough, yet free from Affectation of most fashionable, and taken but in due Season. Tho’ in Assemblies (as here is one held every Winter, & well regulated), the Ladies, &c. may use a little sociable Card-playing, they give not in to vicious Gaming, nor often to very late Hours. Nor is Hazard, and such like covetous, dangerous, and often ruinous, Dicing, at all practised by our Gentlemen. These latter in Summer frequent the Bowling-green, but merely for Air, Exercise, and Recreation; after sedentary Fatigue in Business, — not as if Bowling, &c. was their Business. The like may be said of many of our Middle Sort of Tradesmen in a Keal-Alley. But we pretend not that such are their sole Diversions; for (*trahit sua quemque voluptas*) Persons severally gratify their own particular Tastes, here, as well as do others elsewhere. In Winter our Gentry have also their Comforts of Musick once a Week, for the same good End, namely Recreation after Dispatch of Business. But they, most of them, demonstrate their good Taste, good Sense, true Rationality and Politeness, (we having a very pretty Theatre) in chiefly delighting in an affecting good Tragedy, a moral yet pleasant Comedy, and innocently sportful Farce or Pantomime. — Hence, it may fairly be at least supposed, partly springs a distinguishable Improvement in the needful Knowledge of the World, in good Language, and in HUMANITY itself. But then these their Diversions do not, generally, here, obstruct or interfere with due Application to serious Business of all Kinds, nor serve they to kill Time, as at certain other Places. Nay, the Majority of even such as prefer the Tavern to the Stage, and are devoted more to *Bacchus* than *Apollo*, seem practically to borrow my good old merry-and-wise Friend DANIEL of Oxford’s Motto, viz. — BUSINESS, — FRIEND, — and BOTTLE, — each in its right Place and Order. Neither, at the same Time, appear our Exonians more remiss than any in Religious Duties, our several Places of Worship being as well fill’d as those of any other where. So that holy Dictates from the Pulpit, and moral Lessons, as well as good Precepts by Example, from the Stage, co-operating on innate Compassion, the Gentry, &c. have been and are illustrious for Charity with Cheerfulness. Tho’ they have a large Hospital, replenish’d with Poor of all Sorts, to maintain as by Law oblig’d, and divers Infirmaryes and Charity-Schools mostly by voluntary Subscription, besides their sundry private Alms, & secret Beneficences, none — (Allowance for Difference of Circumstances being made) — appear more piously prompt to assist and relieve the Distressed in other Places, when Emergence and Exigence worthily require. Our Artificers and Handicrafts-Men are allow’d to be good Performers in their several Occupations; and their Aptness for Improvement, in London and elsewhere, is notably particular; nor is their Demeanour, generally, much unsuitable. Nor are the very meaner People, in the General, quite so rude, rugged, licentious, ferocious, riotous, and disturbing, as such are in the Metropolis, and as such, many of them next to incorrigibly, were here yet within Memory. One main good Cause thereof is probably the Charity-School Establishment, whereby a Hundred can read, write, and cypher, now at this Time, to Ten that could barely read 50 or 60 Years ago. By such Nurture too they are in Nonage partly broke from Wildness, moulded into some pretty good Behaviour, brought to brook Confinement, inur’d to Religious Duties, fitted for Apprenticeship, and set in a Way to become useful Members of the Community. To such better Education, and Instruction in Religion and just Principles, being taken off from Idleness, &c. it may be likewise owing that Capital Criminals among the Natives appear, here, comparatively speaking, not over often [C]. But its sure enough

[C] But, after all, we must not vainly pretend that the above general Character is universal, even of some who would fain arrogate the Style and Title of Better Sort. We may have a Scrub or two even in Velvet, &c. as well as other Places. We may have a Share of pert Ignoramusses, nay and debauch’d Devotees, and 20 other And-so-forths. And why might we not boast our few whose most elegant Taste is but for Trenchering, and Talk but of Tricking, Trade, or Trifles; Persons whose politest Gust is for Bowl and Bottle; or philosophic Genius but for Pipe and Pot; and whose Religious Zeal is but for — Things of Nothing? In short, we may have some whose Mirth may make one melancholy, or maudlin Lectures make one laugh. We might almost venture to confess too, that some yet further Reformation of the vulgar Young Ones, and dissolute great Boys, would possibly do no Harm. For ’tis really a Grief to any one, who partly from being merciful hopes to obtain Mercy, that the most barbarous Usage of that beautiful, that august, that generous, that heroic, that very serviceable Creature, poor CHANTICLEER is not yet suppress’d. Such altogether unreasonable, such ingrateful, such inhuman Treatment of that most gallant Fowl is culpable (and should be made criminal) in any Place, tho’ but on a short Shrove-tide. But here ’tis vastly more condemnable, seeing it more cruelly lasts a Month or more, viz. before and during the whole Christmas. Indeed as for Bull-baitings before a new Mayor’s Door, and thro’ the Streets, at least thereby dangerously affrighting many, and setting the City some on their Guard, and others in a mad Uproar, there may possibly be some or other specious Pretences for lawfully allowing it. And tho’ I presume

enough Time to make an End, — Members of Parliament 2, who are here elected, by Freeman and Freeholders, of whom above 2200 have been polled at an Election. Principal Markets Wednesdays & Fridays: But for the Woollen Business Tuesdays, as well as Fridays. Fairs *Asb-Wednesday*, *Whit-Monday*, July 22. Aug. 1. Dec. 6. But *Lammas-Fair*, Aug. 1. is not the greatest, nor is it frequented by Londoners, &c. as falsely asserted by other Topographers; but the biggest Fairs are those of *Whitsun-tide* and *Nicholas-tide*, tho' that of *Lammas* is a very good one. His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales now honours this City with being Lord High-Steward of the same. It formerly gave Title of *Duke*, then of *Marquiss*, then of *Earl*, which continues in the Family of *Cecil*. Printing has been here exercised above 50 Years, and that there is a good Printing-house here still this Work bears Testimony. P. S. Pa. 547, Col. 2. we spoke of WALKS appertaining in common to the City; and ought not to have there left a certain one, just now finished, (a celebrated one indeed) unmention'd. But as involuntary Oblivion did it not Justice there, we aim in this Place to make it some Amends. The City stands indebted for it, almost wholly, to Mr. CLAUDIUS PASSAVANT, Merchant; a Gentleman of elegant good Taste, and of as noble a Public Spirit; whose Disposition, naturally beneficent, delighteth in Improvements as graceful as commodious. This new charming Terrace adorns the Summit of that declivous Tenter-Land, just without Southgate, call'd the Friars. The Exe beneath (just below the Kay), being here at its greatest Breadth and Depth together, washes the Foot of this airy and sunny Ground, which may be stiled Mount Recreation and Mount Business. It is horizontally laid out, and has its Surface, of finest Gravel, kept nicely roll'd, to the Length of 500 Feet, and its Breadth measures more than 25. Its Side is neatly fac'd with verdant Sod, and each End ornamentally defended with handsome Posts and Rails. But its Excellence is the more surpassing, in that, being near 100 perpendicular Feet above the River, 'tis not only blest with sweetest healthy Air, but such a beautiful and extended Prospect, that the skilfullest Painter would be glad of it for a Landskip, as it affords to his Eye all the various Objects, and necessary Properties, of Sky, Land, and Water, for one most perfect, without the least Invention of his own.

EXILISSA, or EXSILISSA. See CEUTA.

EXILLES, a strong Fortrefs on the Frontiers of Dauphine and Piedmont, in Italy, situate on the N. Side of the River Doria, 10 m. W. of Susa, 32 N. E. of Mount Dauphine, and 25 N. W. of Turin, E. lon. 7. lat. 45. 5. It was taken from France by the Duke of Savoy, An. 1708, and confirm'd to him by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and is now subject to the King of Sardinia.

EXMINSTER, in Devon, had its Name from its Situation by the River Exe. It's a little above 3 m. fr. Exeter, in the Way to Powderham and Kenton. Risdon says the Place in Elder Ages was of good Price; and the whole Hundred hath the Name thereof.

EXMORE. See DEVON and EXETER. It is barren Ground, near the Severn, Part of it in Devonshire, but more of it in Somerset. Here are some very high Hills; and on the Top of one of the highest is a Plain, near 1 m. in Diameter, full of little Springs. Here are also several Monuments of Antiquity, viz. Stones in Triangles and in Circles; and of late Years several Urns, with both Roman and Greek Coins, have been found in digging the Barrows.

EXMOUTH, antiently *Exanmouth*, 10 m. from Exeter, Devon, hath its Name as being the Mouth of the River Exe, for here over its Bar has it its Influx into the Sea. Here dwell the Pilots which take on them the Charge of bringing Ships over the Bar up as far as *Topsham*. And here many of the Gentry of Exeter much resort in Summer for the Benefit of fine fresh Air; and here is a Conveniency made for safely and privately bathing in the Sea Water, of late much used and found beneficial. It had once a Castle. It lies in the Parish of Littleham, to which it hath a Chapel of Ease.

EXTON, or Oxtou, in Nottinghamshire, near Sherwood Forest, has two Prebends, the Fee of the Abp. of York.

EXTON, in Rutlandshire, lies 3 m. from Okeham.

EYDERSTADT, a Bailiwick of Sleswick, Denmark, the chief Town whereof is *Toningen*.

EYE, or Aye, in Suffolk, may be called an Island because 'tis surrounded by a Brook. It is situate on the Borders of Norfolk, in the Road betwixt Ipswich and Norwich, 12 m. from one, 17 fr. the other, 20 N. E. of Bury, 92 fr. London, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 52. 25. 'Twas incorporated by K. John, has 2 Bailiffs, 10 Principal Burgesses, 24 Common Council Men, a Recorder, and Town-Clerk. The Bailiffs are chose out of the Principal Burgesses. 'Tis a mean-built Town, and its Streets dirty. The chief Manufacture is Bone-Lace and Spinning. It has sent 2 Members to Parliament since the Reign of Edward IV. It has a Charity-School for 30 Boys. Market Saturday. Fair Whit-monday. Leland seems to intimate, that it was antiently so moist a Place, especially in Winter, that it was little better than a standing Fen, when he tells us that Barges came up to it from Cromer, or the Creek near it; the Monks here formerly, in cleansing their Ditches, having found large Rudders pitched all over, together with large Nails, &c.

EYMBECK, in the Principality of Grubenhagen, Brunswick, Germany, 20 m. N. of Gottingen, 28 S. E. of Hamelen, and 42 from Hanover, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 50. is so named from the Conflux of a Number of Rivulets near it, that fall, a little lower, into the Leina. It stands in a fine Corn Country, is well fortified, and was formerly an Imperial and Free Town, but submitted to the Duke of Brunswick for Protection from the Oppression of the Counts of Welen. 'Tis a Town of considerable Circumference, has 5 Gates with a Ravelin at each, a strong Rampart, and a double Ditch, with 3 Churches, and a Town-house. It drives a good Trade in Beer, which is in great Request, but more so before the sweet Malt-liquor call'd the *Brewan* came so much in Vogue.

EYMOUTH, Aymouth, or Haymouth, in Berwickshire, Scotland, 3 m. fr. Ayton, 5 fr. Berwick, 47 fr. Edinburgh, is a good Fishing-Town, the only Port in the Shire for Shipping, at the Mouth of the Eye, has a weekly Market, and gave the first Peerage Title to the ever victorious John Duke of Marlborough, he being created Baron of Aymouth when he attended the Duke of York in Scotland. But that Title is now extinct. The French held and fortified it in Q. Elizabeth's Time, to be a Curb upon the Garrison of Berwick, it being the first Port in Scotland where they could safely land their Supplies for the Scots in their Wars with England.

EYNDHOVEN, or Eyndenhoven, the Capital of Kemperland, in Bolduc, in Dutch Brabant, is situate on the Dommel, 16 m. above Bolduc to S. 37 fr. Maestricht to N. and 30 S. E. of Breda, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51. 32. It formerly belong'd to K. William III. as it does now to the Dutch.

EYNESBURY, as it is commonly called, was one of the oldest Towns in Huntingdonshire, but is now but a Hamlet to St. Neots.

EYRAC. See IRAK.

EYRES-COURT is a pretty thriving English Plantation, in the County of Galway, Connaught Province, in Ireland.

EYSENACH, in the Duchy of Saxe-Eysenach, in Upper Saxony, is a pretty little City on the River Nesa, which falls a little below it into the Werra, or Horset, near the Borders of Hesse, 20 m. W. of Gotha, and near 39 fr. Erfurt, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 51. It has a School founded in 1555 on the Ruins of a Monastery. The Roads hence to Fulda Abbey are exceeding bad. It has a considerable Trade in Iron, of which are Mines not far off. The Dukes sometimes reside here, but oftener at Marful, or Marchsal, 5 Leagues from it, where is a fine Castle.

EYSENARTZ, or Isenartz, in the upper Styria, Austria, is situate near the Saltza, which falls into the Ens, 12 m. N. W. of Leuben, 24 N. W. of Judenburg, and 40 N. W. of Gratz, is famous for its Mines and Forges of Iron, from whence it has its Name. They employ 19 Mills on two small Rivers in the Neighbourhood, with a vast Number of Labourers who live here, and supply the neighbouring Parts with this Metal, and all Germany with Steel. Here is a yearly Fair, where Hemp, Leather, Tallow, and all Necessaries, are barter'd for Iron and Steel.

EYSENBACH,

not to reflect thereupon, but leave it to the Higher Powers here to think of it as they please; yet own I that it might gratify a Man's good-natured and honest Spleen, to see the savage Shamble-men, and Wights of like butcherly and doggish Taste, put shamefully to Rout by the more honest chaff'd Beast broke with Indignation loose. Lo! how manfully they whoop, how bravely they skip around, whilst the less brutish Animal remains chain'd to Stake: But if, —

With disproportion'd Numbers press'd, at length
He breaks his Chain, collecting all his Strength,
Then the fell Masters, scar'd, promiscuous fly,
And fall'n in Heaps the pale Spectators lie.

EYSENBACH, or *Isenbach*, in *Upper Hungary*, lies about 4 m. fr. *Glasbittau*, and 6 fr. *Schemnitz*, and is famous for 3 hot Baths, but one of them, which is form'd of the waste Water of the other two, is almost continually full of Snakes. The Water is of a petrifying Nature, and has a red Sediment.

EYSENBERG, in the Landgraviate of *Hesse, Germany*, situate on the River *Seyn*, 3 leag. from *Coblentz*, and near *Corbach*, is a large open Town on a Hill, where the Count d' *Eysenberg* has a princely Seat in a famous old Fort. In this Hill are Mines of several Sorts, but chiefly of Iron, which occasions the Name. This County of *Eysenberg*, which is a small Territory in the *Wetterau*, borders on the Counties of *Wied* and *Seyn*, and the Bailiwick of *Monthabor*, which belongs to the Archbishop of *Treves*, and is shared betwixt the Elector and the Prince de *Chimay*. 'Tis divided into the upper and lower Counties. The former, which properly is the County of *Budingen*, lies betwixt the Counties of *Nidde*, *Solms*, and *Hanau*, is about 20 m. in Length, and 8 or 9 in Breadth, and contains several Towns, of which the most noted are, *Budingen*, a neat City, with a fine Castle on the *Soine*, 30 m. N. E. fr. *Frankfort*, *Offenbach*, and *Rennebourg*. The Branch of *Budingen* is subdivided into *Offenbach* and *Budingen*. The old Counts used to reside at *Ronenburg*, a noble Fort near the Imperial Town *Geinhausen*. At *Jodlesheim*, 2 m. from *Eysenberg*, is a Silver Mine, and at *Tavieslen*, near this Place, are rich Copper Mines.

EYSLEBEN, or *Isleben*, in the County of *Mansfeldt, Upper Saxony, Germany*, tho' the Metropolis of the Country, is but a small Town, near the Lake *Suffe-See*, 6 m. S. E. of *Mansfeldt*, 15 N. W. of *Halle*, 40 N. of *Weymar*, 55 W. of *Wittenberg*, 20 S. E. of *Halberstadt*, and 38 N. of *Naumburg*. It derives its Name from Iron Ore, which abounds in these Parts, and is by the Natives call'd *Eysen*. It is noted for the Birth of *Luther* in 1483, and his Death in 1546. The Citizens set up his Statue of Stone over the House where he was born, with a *Latin* Inscription how he preached Christ against Antichrist; but the *Imperialists* in the Civil Wars of *Germany* destroy'd it. However, History has preserved this remarkable Monument, transmitted by *Forster*, Superintendent of the Church here where *Luther* was baptized, viz. "That tho' the Count's Palace here and 250 Houses were burnt down by Fire in 1601, yet that Church, and the Houses in which he was born & died escaped the Flames, which nevertheless consum'd all about them. This Town has a good Citadel, and reaps considerable Profit from its Quarries of black Stone, and Two annual Fairs. It is the Seat of its Prince, who is hereditary Count of the Empire, and has a Vote in the Dyet.

EYTON, or *Aton*, in *Berwickshire*, stands on the same River as *Eymouth*, with a Bridge over it, 1 m. fr. *Eymouth*. It's a large pleasant Village, has a Seat belonging to the Family of *Hume*, and a yearly Fair. The People here speak as perfectly *Scotch* as if 'twas 100 m. N. of *Edinburgh*.

EZIJAH. See *ECYA*.

EZION-GEBER, a celebrated Port Town in the Reigns of *Solomon* and *Jehosaphat*. In *I. Kings*, ix. 26. we read that King *Solomon* made a Navy of Ships in *Ezion-geber*, which is beside *Eloth*, on the Shore of the Red Sea, in the Land of *Edom*; and in *II. Chron.* viii. 17. that *Solomon* went to *Ezion-geber* and to *Eloth*, at the Sea-side, &c. In *Num.* xxxiii. 35. we read the *Israelites* encamped at *Ezion-geber*. From these & other Texts it may be inferred that *Ezion-geber* and *Eloth* were neighbouring Places. Wherefore the Reader's turning to our Article *ELATH* might nearly suffice for the Situation of this Place also. After the Division of the Kingdom, *Edom* being of that Part which remained to the House of *David*, they still continued to carry on this Trade (*I. Kin.* xxii. 48.) from these two Ports, especially from *Eziongeber*, which they chiefly made use of till the Time of *Jehosaphat*. But he having there lost his Fleet, which he had prepared to sail from thence to *Ophir*, in Partnership with *Abaziah* King of *Israel*, this spoiled the Credit of that Harbour. For there being nigh the Mouth of it * a Ridge of Rocks, as this Fleet was passing out of the Port, they were by a sudden Gust of Wind, which God sent on Purpose for the Punishment of this Confederacy, driven upon those Rocks, where they were broken to Pieces and lost. And therefore, for the avoiding the like Mischief for the future, the Station of the King's Ships was thenceforth removed to *Elath*. * *Dr. Prideaux* tells us, this Port had its Name, which signifies the Back-bone of a Man, from these Rocks, for that they resembled such a Bone. *Shaw* is induced to take it for the same with what is called at present *Meenab el Djabab*, i. e.

The Port of Gold. According to the Account (says he) I had of it, from the Monks of *Sinai*, it lieth in the Gulph of *Eloth*, at the Distance of two Days Journey from them (the Monks), enjoying a spacious Harbour, which supplieth them sometimes with Plenty of Lobsters & other Shell-Fish.

F

FAENZA (*Faventia*), in *Romagna*, Pope's Territory, *Italy*, an antient City in *Gallia Cisalpina*, is situate on the River *Anemo*, now *Lamone*, 30 m. E. of *Bologna*, mid-way between *Forli* E. and *Imola* W. 8 m. from the Confines of *Tuscany*, and 25 S. fr. *Ravenna*, E. lon. 12. 38. lat. 44. 30. 'Tis an Episc. See under the Metropolitan of *Ravenna*. It was the Birth-place of Emp. *Adrian's* Mother. Its Citadel and other Fortifications are run to Decay. This City is famed for a fine Earthen-Ware not inferior to that of *Delft*, for a fine Linnen Manufacture, and for a large and beautiful Piazza, with Porticoes, like our *Covent-Garden*, a noble Fountain playing in the midst, and the Cathedral on one of the Sides of it. The *Lamone* parts it from its Suburb, in which the Linnen Manufacture is chiefly carry'd on.

FÆSULÆ, an antient (but now ruined) City in *Æturia*, about 2 m. fr. *Florence*. It was destroy'd by the *Goths*.

FAIFO, or HAIFO, is, according to the *New Gen. Atlas*, the Chief of *Cochinchina*, and where they hold their Fair, on a Bay, in lat. 16. lon. 108. 30. He says the King formerly gave Leave to the Merchants of *China* and *Japan* to build a City here, which is divided into 2 Parts, each under its own Government and Laws. Some call it *Haifo*, & place it in the Province of *Caccian* or *Catchiam*, and say 'tis the principal Port frequented by Foreigners, there being a Fair here for about 4 Months every Year, to which the *Chinese* import vast Quantities of Plate, as the *Japoneses* do of Silk, from which the King draws a large Revenue by Customs and Imposts, and the People reap vast Profit. *Borri* says, the Bay it stands on has 2 Inlets from the Sea, one called *Pullu-campelo*, and the other *Turon* or *Touran*, which are at first 3 or 4 leag. fr. one another, till, having run 7 or 8 they join in 1 Stream, where the Vessels that come in both Ways meet. When the Dutch first came hither, the Portuguese at *Macao* sent an Embassy to the King of *Cochinchina*, to desire him to exclude them: But the Dutch having landed while the Ambassador was at Court, and sent Presents, the King granted 'em a free Trade, and order'd them to land their Goods against the Fair. But, while they were on the River in Boats, the King's Gallies destroy'd most of them, alledging the Dutch were notorious Pyrates, and he forbade 'em his Country any more. On the other hand, he offer'd the Portuguese 3 or 4 leag. of the fruitfulest Country about *Turon* for building a City.

FAIRHAVEN, mentioned in *Acts* xxvii. 8. is reasonably suppos'd to be the same with, or at least a Part of, that Coast of *Crete* which is called by *Stephanus* the Fair Shore or Coast. He tells us there was a City or great Village adjoining, which is without Doubt that in the above-said Text call'd *Lasea*. But it seems, by ver. 12. this was not a commodious Haven to winter in, notwithstanding its Fair Name.

FAIR PROMONTORY, according to *Polybius*, lay N. of and near to *Carthage*. The *Carthaginians*, in their first Treaty with the Republick of *Rome*, in its Birth, allowed not the Romans to sail beyond it, i. e. to S. of it, not caring their Coasts should lie open to all Comers, lest the Fruitfulness of the Land, and the happy Situation of the Cities, should tempt them to settle there.

FAIR, 1 of the *N. Islands*, lies almost in the middle between *Orkney* & *Shetland*, 9 leag. fr. one, 5 fr. the other, and is seen from both. It has its Name *Fair Island*, because it lies in the Fair Way, as Sailors call it, betw. the said other Islands. The Seas hereabout swell much. 'Tis fruitful in Corn and Cattle, and abounds with all Sorts of Fish. It rises in 3 very high Promontories, faced with Rock, and inaccessible except on the N. E. where the Land is lower, and forms a safe Harbour. The Dutch East-India Ships that chuse to come North-about, pass by this Island, where they often find Men of War, sent from *Holland*, in Peace or War, to convoy 'em home. 'Tis but thinly inhabited, because the People are often plundered by the Mariners, who come this Way to fish. Its Hawks are reckon'd the best that are to be found, and go as far as the *Orkneys* for Moor-Hens and other Prey. On N. Side a vast Rock rises like a Tower; yet 'tis cover'd with Grass, and feeds many Sheep.

FAIRFIELD, in *Kent*, is situate near *Appledore*.

FAIRFIELD,

FAIRFIELD, in *Somerset*, stands on the W. Side of the *Parret*, near *Stokegurfey* and *Bridgewater*.

FAIRFIELD County, in *New-England*, was formerly the *Mohegan* Territory, and in Part planted by the *Dutch*, *New-York* Province bounding it all along to S. It has *New-haven* on N. E. and *New York* S. W. The Inland Part, 8 or 10 m. fr. Shore, is full of Hills and Swamps, which are uninhabited, but used to have good Game, and a Trade of Furs. Most of the Towns are built in small Creeks, and are not much noted for Trade, viz. *Fairfield*, *Danbury*, *Norwich*, *Stamford*, *Woodbury*, *Greenwich*, *Rye*, & *Stratford*. It has no navigable River; that which falls into *Hudson's*, below *Newark*, not deserving the Name, for tho' 'tis broad at Mouth, it holds not so above 5 m. nor runs 20 into the Country.

FAIRFORD, in *Glocestershire*, 6 m. fr. *Cirencester*, 20 S. E. fr. *Glocester*, 78 fr. *London*, W. lon. 46. lat. 51. 52. had its Name from its old Ford over the *Coln*, (a little above its Influx into the *Thames*) on which it has now 2 fair Bridges. It is remarkable for its large handsome Church with 28 Windows of the finest painted Glafs in *England*, consisting of the material Histories both of the O. and N. Testaments, from the Serpent's tempting *Eve* to beyond our Saviour's Crucifixion, so excellently design'd by *Albert-Durer*, an *Italian* Master, so lively the Colours, especially in the Drapery, and the Figures so well drawn, that *Sir Anthony Vandyke* affirm'd his Pencil could not exceed them: And notwithstanding the great Havock made of such Ornaments of Churches by Men of imprudent Zeal, in the Civil Wars, these Windows were preserved by the Care of Mr. *Oldisworth* the Impropiator, and others, who secured them in a private Place, till the Restoration. The Parts of the *Old Testament* that are represented in them, are, The Serpent tempting *Eve*; God appearing to *Moses* in a Flame of Fire, in the Bush, when he kept *Jethro* his Father-in-Law's Sheep; the Angel conducting *Joshua* to War; *Gideon's* Fleece; and the Queen of *Sheba* come to try *Solomon's* Wisdom: In another, King *David* sitting in Judgment upon the *Amalekite*, who cut off *Saul's* Head. In a third, *Samson* slaying the *Philistines* with the Jaw-Bone of an Ass, killing the Lion that assaulted him, and *Dalilah* cutting off his Hair, to betray him to the *Philistines*; as also, *Solomon* sitting in Judgment between the two Harlots, concerning the live and dead Child: And in 3 others, the Figures of the 12 Major Prophets. The Story of the *New Testament* takes up the greatest Part of them: The first contains the History of the Angel's appearing to *Zacharias*; *Joseph* and *Mary* contracted; the Angel visiting *Mary*, who, having conceived, went to her Cousin *Elizabeth*. The Second represents the Birth of Christ in a Stable; the Shepherds and Wife-men visiting him there; *Herod* expecting the Return of the latter: Christ circumcised; the Virgin *Mary* purifying; and *Simeon* taking Christ in his Arms. In a Third, *Joseph* is flying into *Egypt*; *Herod* slaying the Male Children of *Bethlehem*; the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*; and *Joseph* and she seeking *Jesus* at the Feast. In a Fourth is portrayed Christ's Transfiguration; *Mary* anointing his Head with a precious Ointment; his Disciples carrying Ointments and Spices to embalm his dead Body; the Angels telling them he was risen; and his Appearance to *Mary Magdalen*. In a Fifth, Christ riding to *Jerusalem* on an Ass; *Zacchæus* and the People strewing Palm-Branches in the Way; the Children crying *Hosanna*; Christ praying to his Father in the Garden to remove the Cup of his Passion; *Judas* coming to betray him; *Pilate* sitting in Judgment, and washing his Hands; Christ crucified between the Thieves; the Woman standing by, and *Roman* Soldiers watching him. In the Sixth, *Joseph* of *Arimathæa* begging Christ's Body, and receiving it; *Nicodemus* and others laying it in the Sepulchre; the Darknefs at Christ's Passion; and *Michael* fighting with the Devil. In some other Windows are represented, 1. Christ's travelling to *Emmaus*, and his appearing to the two Disciples in the Way; his Appearance to the Eleven, when *Thomas* was absent; and to *Thomas*, who then believ'd; 2. The Disciples going a Fishing, & catching nothing; Christ's Appearance to them, and directing them to cast their Net on the right Side of the Ship, where they catch'd so many that their Net broke; the Fire, Gridiron, and Fish broiling, are also painted; as also Christ's Ascension, the Disciples gazing up to Heaven, and the Holy Ghost sent in the Shape of fiery Tongues. In the West Window our Saviour is represented, sitting in Judgment, all the Cherubims and Host of Heaven sitting round about him, and St. *Michael* holding the Balance of Justice; the Dead are rising out of their Graves, and the Angels assisting them; St. *Peter* stands rea-

dy to let the Righteous into Heaven, having his Keys in his Hand; and when they depart from the Judgment-Seat, they are cloathed with White, and have Crowns on their Heads. On the other Side, Hell is represented, in which is the GREAT DEVIL, with large red and white Teeth, & the Damn'd are falling, some headlong into it, and others are carried on the Devil's Back; and *Dives* is seen crying to *Lazarus*, who appears at a Distance in *Abraham's* Bosom. In the rest of the Windows are many Things which happen'd after Christ's Ascension. 1. The 12 Apostles drawn at large, with their Names, and the Articles of the Creed, said to be made by each of them severally. 2. The four Evangelists at large, viz. *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*, who are writing their Gospels. 3. Four of the principal ancient Fathers of the Church, viz. St. *Jerome*, St. *Gregory*, St. *Ambrose*, and St. *Austin*. 4. In the four upper Windows of the Middle Isle, on the South Side, are the Worthies who have preserved the Church; and in the four opposite, the Persecutors who have sought to destroy it. The Glafs was taken, by one *John Tame*, Merchant, in a Prize bound for *Rome*. When he brought it home to *England*, he purchas'd this Manor of K. *Henry VII.* and built this Church on purpose to put up the Glafs in it. There are divers Monuments in this Church, most of them for the Family of the *Tames*. *John Tame*, Esq; who died in 1500, and was the Founder of the Church, lies buried on the North Side, in a raised Marble Monument, on which his Effigies is engraved; and on the Pavement, near it, are these Lines:

For *Jesus's* Love, pray for me,
I may not pray, now pray ye,
With a Pater-Noster, and an Ave,
That my Sins releas'd may be.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 70 l. a Year, in the Presentation of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*, who lease out the Tithes. The Building is 125 f. long, 55 broad, with a very handsome Tower in the Middle, adorned with Pinnacles. It has 3 Chancels, and a good Vestry. Market Thursday. Fairs May 3. July 28. and Nov. 1.

FAISAN, or **FASSAN**, Country lies in the Inland of *Tripoli* proper, *Barbary*, S. of *Tripoli* and betw. it and *Sara*, or the Desert, and is a District under its own particular Government, containing 28 Cities or Towns, 1, the Capital, of its Name, and abt. 100 Villages. This Country abounds in Dates, and the Inhabitants are esteemed rich, especially by the Trade they drive in Negro Slaves. *De Lisle* places the Capital S. of Mt. *Atlas*, in the Road from *Tripoli* to *Bournou*, a City sit. on the *Niger*. But our Knowledge of those Inland Countries is, in Truth, very imperfect.

FAISANS, or *Pheasants*, an Island made by the River *Bidossou*, or the *Andaye* as some call it, which separates *France* from *Spain*, is situate a little to S. of *Fontarabia*, in *Biscay*. It has been the Scene of several Treaties between *France* & *Spain*, it belonging properly to neither, and is therefore sometimes called the *Island of Conferences*. Wherefore it was pitch'd upon for holding the Conferences for the Peace concluded in 1659, stiled the Peace of the *Pyrenees*. And here, in the several Matches made between the said 2 Kingdoms the Royal Bride, the Infanta, is usually delivered to Commissioners assigned by the *French* Court to receive her.

St. **FAITH's**, in *Norfolk*, near *Taverham*, lies in the Road from *Norwich* thro' *Alesham* to *Cromer*. Here's a Fair October 6. for lean Beasts, which are brought in such great Drovers out of the N. of *England* and *Scotland*, and bought up by the *Norfolk* Graziers, that it has been said 40,000 of those Runts are fed every Year in this County, and most of 'em in the Marshes between *Norwich*, *Beccles*, & *Yarmouth*, where, by the rich Pasture, they fatten till Winter, when they are removed to drier sandy Land, where they constantly have large Crops of Turneps. And their Dung is so good Manure for Corn, that, since the Graziers have made use of it for their Lands, those which were let under 5 s. an Acre have risen to 20.

FAKENHAM, in *Norfolk*, 16 m. N. W. of *Norwich*, 110 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. lat. 52. 50. had antiently Salt-pits, tho' 6 m. from Sea. Market Tuesday & Cattle-Market Thursday. Fairs *Asbwenesday*, and Nov. 11.

FALAISE, in *Lower Normandy*, *France*, sit. on the little River *Ante*, 6 leag. fr. *Caen*, 10 fr. *Seez* to N. W.; W. lon. 15 min. lat. 48. 55. took Name from the Rocks that environ it, which in *French* are called *Falaises*. The 1st Dukes of *Normandy* chose it for their Palace in Time of Peace, & for their Fortrefs during the Wars. And it was the Town of *William the Conqueror's* Mother, **ARLOTTE**, who being a very salacious Woman (her Son the said *William* himself being

being Illegitimate), & too much like *Messalina*, Prostitutes from her got the common Appellation of *Arlottes*, since with an Aspirate (*H*) turn'd into *Harlots*. It has a strong Castle on a Rock; and it was the last Place which the *English* subdued in this Province, and was by them exceeding well fortified. It is encompass'd with large Moats and 2 Ponds, 1 of which is never dried up. In the Suburbs of this City are made light Woollen Stuffs, fine Linen Cloths, Laces, and other Works, and the neighbouring Lands produce Plenty of Corn.

FALCONERA, in *Val di Noto*, Sicily, is a Fortrefs on the E. Coast, a little above the Mouth of the River of its Name, & abt. 8. m. E. of *Noto*, 15 N. of *Capo Passaro*, & 20 S. of *Syracuse*, E. lon. 15. 33. lat. 36. 50.

FALCON'S STONE. The *Scots* Family of *Hay* owes the Origin of its Nobility to a very illustrious Action. The *Danes* invading *Scotland* in the Reign of *Kenneth III.* about *An.* 990, a Battle was fought, in which the *Scots* being immediately routed retir'd tow. *Pertb.* They were obliged to pass thro' a very narrow Way between the Mountains of the *Tay*. A Countryman, who happen'd to be there with his 2 Sons, made himself Master of it, encouraged those who ran away to turn again against the Enemy, and stopp'd those who would continue the Flight. He arm'd himself with the first Weapon he met, and, accompanied by his Sons, both arm'd with a Piece of their Plough, fell with so much Fury upon the *Danes*, and by his Example did so much raise the Courage of those that were running away, that the *Scots* absolutely got the Victory, and saved their Country from the Slavery to which the dreadful *Danes* had designed to reduce it. This Countryman, whose Name was *Hay*, is the Founder of the above-said Noble Family. He and his 2 Sons so signaliz'd their Prowess, that they put the Enemy under the most terrible Consternation, and made vast Havock wherever they fought. This glorious Action, by which they sav'd their Country, was rewarded as it deserved. *Hay* was conducted by the whole Army to the King's Palace, and in the Assembly of Parliament raised to the highest Degree of Nobility. The King gave him a considerable Part of the Enemy's Spoil, and granted him in Land the whole Flight of a Falcon: That is to say, they let a Falcon fly out, and observed the Place where it rested; and all Lands whence the Falcon began his Flight to the Place where it rested were given to *Hay*. That last Place is still call'd FALCON'S STONE. *Lesley* observes that in his Time a Stone call'd the *Falcon* was still to be seen near *Dundee*. By this Means *Hay* was possess'd of all the fruitful Lands in *Scotland* sit. on the Spot where the Battle was fought, along the Banks of the *Tay*. The King gave him a Coat of Arms, *Argent with 3 Scutcheons Gules*, to intimate that the Courage of Three Men had saved the Kingdom.

FALCOPING, in *W. Gothland proper*, Sweden, 20 m. N. from *Skara*, stands on the S. Bank of a little Lake, which empties into the River *Lida*. 'Tis a considerable Town.

FALCZIN, a Town of *Turkey*, on the River *Pruth*, in *Walachia*, where a Battle was fought, and Peace made, between the *Russians* and *Turks*, in 1711.

FALEME River. See BAMBOUC.

FALKENBURG, in *Brandenburg*, Germany, on the Frontiers of *Pomerania*, and sit. on the River *Frage* or *Rega*, 50 m. N.-E. of *Stetin*, 38 S. of *Colberg*, & 107 N. E. of *Berlin*, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 53. 35. is only noted for its strong Castle.

FALKENBURG, in the Territory of *Holland*, in *Gothland*, Sweden, on the *Categate*, at the Mouth of a large River of the same Name, 18 m. from *Halmstad* to N. W.; E. lon. 13. lat. 57. is a Sea-Port, defended by a Castle.

FALKESLEY-BRIDGE, in *Staffordshire*, has the *Tame* running under it from *Drayton Bassett*, as did over it the old Roman Way called *Watling-Street*.

FALERIA, *Falerii*, *Faleris*, or rather *Falaris*, antiently the Capital of the *Falisci*, in *Hetruria*, Italy, was sit. near where now stands *Civita Castellana*, & at this Time certain Ruins and great Footsteps of it are to be seen, which still retain the Name *Falaris*. When the Roman General the Great *Camillus*, in the Year of *Rome* 358. bef. Christ 392. besieged this City, he surrounded it with Lines, but at so great a Distance from the Walls, that there was sufficient Room for the Besieged to take the Air without Danger. The *Falisci* had brought from *Greece* the Custom of committing all their Children to the Care of one Man to instruct them in polite Literature, as well as to take them out and see them perform the Exercises proper for their Age. The Children had been used often to walk with their Masters without the Walls before the Siege. But their present Ma-

ster proved a Taitor, and, leading them farther and farther by Degrees, at length, when Opportunity favour'd, led them thro' the Guards of the Roman Camp quite to the General's Tent, and offer'd them to him, they being of the best Families of the Place: But *Camillus*, struck with Horror at the Treachery, order'd his Lieutors to strip the Traytor, tie his Hands behind him, and furnish the Youth with Rods to whip him back again into the City. The *Falisci*, moved by so generous an Action, immediately sent a Deputation to *Camillus* to treat of a Surrender, tho' they had resolv'd just before to stand it out to the utmost Extremity.

FALKIRK, or *Fakirk*, in the Shire of *Stirling*, Scotland, 8 m. fr. *Stirling*, is a handsome antient Town built on the Roman Wall, and on the S. Side of the *Frith*. Some think it was the Capital of the *Picts*, because of large antient Ruins in the Neighbourhood, which others suppose to have been a Roman Camp. By reason of Anchors that have been found sometimes in the Ground here, 'tis conjectured to have been formerly a Port, but that the Sea or *Forth* retired from this Part, and gained Ground on the other Side; which is not very improbable, considering what Marshes there are about the Mouth of the neighbouring River. 'Tis a Burgh of Barony, and a clean Market-Town, and was of chief Note for a Victory obtained here, July 2. in 1298. in the Reign of our *Edward I.* who commanded in Person, by the *English* & *Scots* who joined them, over Gen. *Wallace* and others, who commanded the Army that stood up for Defence of their Country, till it became of greater Note for the Battle near it between the Army of His present Majesty and the Rebel Forces Jan. 17. 1745-6. The latter having besieged *Stirling* Castle, Gen. *Hawley* having assembled such of the King's Troops as were then in *Scotland* under him, near *Falkirk*, in order to attack the Rebels and raise the Siege, the said Rebels advanced towards him; whereupon he made the necessary Dispositions for receiving them, and marched to a Place called *Falkirk-Muir*, about 1 m. to S. W. of *Falkirk*, to give them Battle. About One in the Afternoon the Rebels were seen, at 3 m. Distance, marching in two Columns towards the S. to some Rising-Grounds on the said Muir, or Moor. Upon which the Loyal Troops got under Arms, and formed immediately in the Front of the Camp, and bent their March towards the same Ground to which it was apprehended the Rebels were going, being a large Mile on the Left of the Camp: But as there was a Morass upon their Left, they could not stretch so far as the Rebels, so that their Left was pretty near opposite to the Loyalists Centre. The Dragoons of the latter were posted upon the Left, and the Foot formed in 2 Lines, Part upon plain Ground, and the rest upon a Declivity. When all was formed, and the first Line within 100 Yards of the Rebels, Orders were given for the Lines to advance, and a Body of Dragoons to attack them Sword in Hand. They accordingly marched forward; but upon the Rebels giving them a Fire they gave Ground, and great Part of the Foot of both Lines did the same after making an irregular Fire, except the 2 Regiments of *Barrell* and *Ligonier*, under the Command of Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, which rallied immediately, and, being afterwards attack'd by the Rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to Flight. Whilst this was transacting, a Body of the Foot, by the Care of Maj. Gen. *Huske*, formed at some Distance in the Rear of these 2 Regiments; which the Rebels seeing durst not advance. About the same Time the scatter'd Battalions were rallied into their several Corps. For some Time before the Army moved forward there was a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which, beating hard on the Faces of the King's Troops, hindered them from seeing before them, and consequently the Rebels, having the Storm but at their Backs had vastly the Advantage in that great Particular; besides, as it had also rained heavily in the Night before the Action, many of the Firelocks were so wet, that it's believed not above 1 in 5 that were attempted to be fired went off. The same Cause hinder'd getting up the Artillery, the same having moreover a steep Hill to ascend, and the Horses but bad. When the Forces return'd to their Camp, they found the Captain of the Train had abandon'd it, & the Drivers ran off with the Horses, which obliged them to leave some Pieces behind. However, the stout Grenadiers of *Barrell's* brave Regiment drew down to the Camp, and Horses were found at *Falkirk* to bring away 3. The Evening being excessive rainy 'twas thought proper to march to *Linlithgow* that Night to put the Troops under Cover; otherwise they would have continued in the Camp, being actually Masters of the Field, notwithstanding all Misfortunes. And here it being, upon Examination, found,

found, that the Troops had no Powder that would take Fire, from the excessive Rains for 24 Hours, Resolution was taken, on the 18th in the Morning, to march to *Edinburgh*, and places adjacent, where the whole Army arrived about 4 that Afternoon. The Rebels, by all Accounts, lost many more Men than did the King's Forces, when they were driven back but by a Handful of Men.

FALKLAND, in the Shire of *Fife*, *Scotland*, 4 m. from *Balgony* and *Melvil*, 12 fr. *Dumfermling*, and not far fr. the Source of the *Eden*, is a pretty neat large Town, almost in the Centre of the Shire, with a Market-place well paved, not unlike that at *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*. 'Tis a Borough Corporate, of which the King is Provost, and they chuse Aldermen out of their own Town-Council. 'Tis oddly situated on the N. E. Foot of *Lomond Hill*, a Mountain a full Mile high, and cover'd with the finest Pasturage for Sheep; from whence there's not only a Prospect of all the Shire of *Fife*, but of the Country all round, even beyond *Edinburgh*, and the *Lothians*, almost to *Berwick* to S. as far as the Hills by *Stirling* to W. and *Perthshire* and *Angus* to N. King *James V.* built a Palace here, which by its Ruins, especially the two Sides yet standing in the inner Square, appears to have been a very large noble Structure, and some of the most beautiful Architecture in *Britain*. It consists of two Stories, with Rows of round Marble Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, set in Sockets of Stone, and Bas Reliefs of the Emperors and Empreſſes between every Window, and a Statue as big as the Life at the Top of every Pillar. The Entrance to it is, like that to *Holyrood-House*, by two stately Towers, and a Chapel on the Right-hand, with Statues as big as the Life in the Niches on the Outside. Here were spacious Gardens, with a Park paved round for 8 m. well planted with Oak, and stock'd with Deer. But as *O. Cromwell's* Army burnt down 2 Parts of the Quadrangle of the Palace, so it cut down all the Oaks to build the Citadel and Barracks at *Perth*; and the Park was ploughed up. The hereditary Keeper of both Palace and Park is the Duke of *Athol*. K. *James VI.* resided here sometimes; and here was he when *Carey* an *Englishman* brought him the News of the Death of *Q. Elizabeth*; whereupon he created him Lord Viscount *Falkland*, which is enjoy'd by his Posterity, with the Dignity of Premier Viscount of *Scotland*. K. *Charles I.* was also here, and modell'd the Chapel according to the Form then used in the Church of *England*. This was once the most in Request of all the Royal Palaces in *Scotland*.

FALMOUTH, or *Valemouth*, in *Cornwall*, is sit. W. lon. 5. 30. lat. 50. 15. on a fine Bay of the *English Channel*, 282 m. fr. *London*, and about 420 fr. the *Groyne*, where the River *Fale* or *Vale* disembogues. It is a fine and spacious Haven, altogether as noble as *Brundisium*, and rivall'd by *Plymouth* and *Milford* only, made by the said River, so large that 100 Ships may ride in its winding Bays at such a Distance, that from no one of them shall be seen the Top of the other's Mainmast. The Creeks on all Sides are a sure Defence for Ships against all Storms and Winds, so that the whole Royal-Navy may ride safe here in any Wind; and Ships of the greatest Burthen come up to the Key. At the Entrance into the Haven is a high uneven Rock, call'd by the Inhabitants *Craige*, i. e. the *Rock*; and each Side of it fortified with a Castle, built by K. *Henry VIII.* for Safety of the Place and Terror of his Enemies. That on the E. Side is call'd *St. Maudit's*, or *St. Maw's*; that on the W. *Pendennis*; of both which thus an antient Poet sings:

High on a craggy Rock *Pendennis* stands,
And with its thund'ring Guns the Port commands;
While strong *St. Maudit* answers it below,
Where *Falmouth's* Sands the spacious Harbour show.

The Castle of *Pendennis* is one of the largest in the Kingdom, and has usually a small Garrison. The Town, which is not very antient, has very lately, from an obscure Place, become one of the most flourishing Sea-Ports in the West of *England*, and is by much the richest and best trading Town in the County; — but that it is larger than any Three of its Boroughs that send Members, as the *New System of Geography* monstrously asserts, must be deny'd, unless *Lanceston*, *Bodmin*, and *Truro*, are not in the County. It is well built, and its Trade is mightily increased since the Establishment of the Pacquets between this Place and *Portugal* and the *West Indies*, which not only brings over vast Quantities of Gold in Specie or Bars, on Account of *London* Merchants, but those of this Town carry on Trade with the *Portuguese* in Ships of their own. The Merchants here have the greatest Share in the Pilchard-Fishery hereabouts carry'd on. The Custom-house for most of the Towns in the County is here establish'd, where the Collector has his Residence; and the

Duties are very considerable. Nevertheless the *Truro* Men receive several Duties collected in *Falmouth*, particularly Warfage for the Merchandizes landed or shipped off. But *Falmouth* hath gotten the Trade, or best Part, from the other; which is chiefly owing to its Situation. It's a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, but sends no Members to Parliament. It gives Title of Viscount to the Right Hon. *Hugh Boscawen*, whose Father was raised to that Dignity by King *George I.* Market Thursday. Fairs July 27. October 30.

FALSO Cape, on the Coast of *Casreria*, lies a little more S. than the *Cape of Good Hope*, about 12 leag. distant fr. it to S. E. The *Portuguese* took it once for the *Cape das Agulhas*, which lies over against it, and, having found their Mistake, call'd this *Cabo Falso*, or the *False Cape*.

FALSTER, an Island of *Denmark*, situate near the Entrance of the *Baltick*, to N. E. of *Laland*, fr. which 'tis separated by a narrow Streight, having *Sceland* on N. and the Island of *Moon* N. E.; E. lon. 12. lat. 55. 'Tis 20 m. long, and 8 broad. Its Soil is very fruitful, and much Corn is sent from hence to *Mecklenburg*, and other Parts of *Germany*. It has several Towns, among which are, 1. its Capital *NYCOPING*, on the W. Coast, one of the most pleasant and well built Towns in the whole Kingdom, and stiled by Dr. *Heylin* the *Naples of Denmark*. It has a strong Castle & a well-frequented Harbour. 2. *STUBCOPING*, seated on the N. Coast, is a Place of some Trade, being the usual Passage from *Seeland* into *Germany*.

FAMAGUSTA, *Amoschoſtos*, *Arsinoe*, is a fair City and Sea-port, situate on a pleasant Plain, on the E. Coast of *Cyprus*, 17 m. E. of *Nicosia*, and 30 fr. *Capo Greco*, E. lon. 34. 30. lat. 35. 52. It hath a good Haven, defended by 2 Forts, facing each other, and built upon 2 Capes, one on each Side of it. The Town is encompassed by the Sea on 2 Sides, and the other 2 by stout Stone Walls, Bulwarks, and a Ditch. The Haven, which opens towards *Tripoli* on the Coast of *Syria* S. E. ward, is cover'd by 2 Rocks, between which is a Passage of about 40 Paces broad into the Harbour, which, tho' not spacious, is safe and commodious, and shut up with a Chain every Night. Before the *Turks* took this City, it was very rich and flourishing, and a great Check to their Power both by Sea and Land; and *Tavernier* adds, they have since built a stout Castle, and keep its other Fortifications in good Repair. The Governor is independent from the *Basha* of the Island, and obliged to maintain a Galley at its own Charge. In 1570 it surrender'd to *Solyman II.* on honourable Terms; but yet the *Turks* flead the *Venetian* Governor alive, and murder'd the Inhabitants in cold-Blood. It had then a great Number of fine Churches, since turned into Mosques, and the inhabitants were much more numerous than they have been since its Reduction. It is now an Episc. See of the *Greek* Church, subject to the Metropolitan of *Nicosia*. The Christians are only permitted to keep Shops in it in the Day-time, and at Night are obliged to retire to some of the neighbouring Villages, of which there are a good Number all about. The adjacent Countries are very fertile, and the Sea supplies it with all the Necessaries of Life and Delight. See *SALAMIS*.

FANANO, a Town in the Territory of *Modena*, *Italy*, is sit. 25 m. S. of *Modena*, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 44. 15.

FANAGORIA, antiently *Themiscyra*, a City in *Pontus*, *Asia*, seated on a spacious Plain on the Sea-Coast, 60 m. N. E. of *Amasia*, antiently giving Name to the adjoining Province, and was then a City of no small Note, tho' now but a beggarly Village.

FANO, in the Duchy of *Urbino*, Pope's Territory, *Italy*, sit. in the *Marcha d'Ancona*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, 7 m. S. E. of *Pescara*, and 22 N. E. of *Urbino*, E. lon. 13. 38. lat. 43. is so call'd from its antient Name *Fanum Fortunæ*, it having a Temple dedicated to *Fortune*, is an Episc. City, pleasantly situated, and, tho' built of Brick, hath a handsome Palace, and many Convents. It is defended by stout Brick Walls and a deep Ditch, and towards Sea has some Bastions, &c. to oppose Attempts of the *Turks*: And, for the Convenience of Trade, a Canal has been dug, and lined with square Stones, which by opening some Sluices, brings various Kinds of Merchandize into it. It preserves some Monuments of its antient Splendor, particularly a Triumphal Arch in Honour of *Augustus*, who sent hither a Colony called *Julia Fanetrus*. *Gemelli* says the Inhabitants are abt. 7000, many of 'em noble Families who live in Splendor. The Theatre, says the same Traveller, is 1 of the beautifullest & most magnificent in all *Europe*, 150 Spans broad and 450 long; 2 3ds whereof are taken up by the Stage.

Stage, which has curious Scenes and artificial Machines. There are no less than 5 Ranks of Boxes, each containing 22, and all neatly painted. The Castle, continues he, has no Garrison at all, and perhaps on this Pretence: Every Peasant paying 15 Bayones, which is somewhat better than 9d. has Leave to wear Arms, viz. Sword, Dagger, and Pistol. Provisions are very cheap and good, especially Fish.

FANSARA. See Article SALA.

FARABAD. See FERABAD.

FARE of *Messina* is the Streight between *Italy* and *Sicily*, so called, being about 14. or 15 m. broad. See CHARYBDIS.

FAREHAM, in *Hampshire*, 10 m. E. of *Southampton*, 65 from *London*, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 50. 53. is a pleasant little Town, with a Market Saturdays, and Fair June 29. It was 1 of the Places which gave Title to *Cha. II.*'s Mistress the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, viz. of Countess of *Fareham*.

FAREWELL Cape is the most S. Promontory of *Greenland*, at the Entrance of *Davis's Streights*, W. lon. 50. lat. 60.

FARGANAH City and Country, in *Persia*, which lies along the River *Sibon* or *Iaxartes*, was the Limit of *Persia*, on that Side, in the Reign of the Great *Nouschirvan*.

FARIM, a Town of *Nigritia*, or *North-Guinea*, 150 leag. higher up the River of *St. Dominick* than *Cachco*, in the Country of *Mandinga*, is a *Portuguese* Colony. It is pallisadoed round, and govern'd by a Captain Major subject to him of *Cachco*. Bees-wax and abundance of Cloth are here made; most of the *Gourmet Blacks* being taught to weave, or exercise other Mechanicks. *Barbot*.

FARINGDON, or *Farrendon*, in *Berks*, 6 m. fr. *Wantage*, 25 N. W. of *Reading*, and 68 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 51. 38. stands pleasantly on a Hill not far fr. the *Thames*, and near the River *Ouse*, and is a clean neat Town, govern'd by a Bailiff, and has a very handsome Church. Market Tuesday. Fairs Feb. 2. Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 24. *Q. E.* 18. From hence almost to *Abingdon* extends the fertile *Vale of White Horse*, mentioned in Article *BERKSHIRE*.

FARLEY, in *Hampshire*, stands not far fr. *Basingstoke*.

FARLEY, in *Wilts*, lies on the N. E. Side of *Clarendon-Park*.

FARLEY-PARK, *Somerset*, stands near *Philips-Norton*, on the *Frome-Water*. It had a Castle on a Hill, but it was long since demolish'd. A *Roman* Pavement of Chequer-work was lately here dug up.

FARMINGTON, in *Glostershire*, stands opposite almost N. of *Leche*, on the other Side of the River.

FARNBOROUGH, *Hants*, lies 5 m. fr. *Bagshot*, in the

Road to *Winchester*. There is another FARNBOROUGH, near *Edgehill*, in *Warwickshire*.

FARNDON, in *Northamptonshire*, stands 1 m. S. of *Market-Harborough*, where on a Hill are 2 Trenches, the Remains of a *Danish* Fort.

FARNHAM, in *Surrey*, on the River *Lodden* near its Rise, 10 m. W. of *Guildford*, 40 fr. *London*, W. lon. 50. min. lat. 51. 16. It's Capital of the Hundred of its own Name, which is suppos'd taken fr. the abundance of *Fern* here growing. It was given by *Ethelbald*, King of the *W. Saxons*, to the See of *Winchester*, whose Bishops have generally resided here in the Summer, at a Palace in the Castle, ever since *K. Stephen*. 'Twas a magnificent Structure, being deeply moated, and strongly wall'd, with Towers at proper Distances, and a fine Park; but the Building is much decay'd. The Town, which is large and populous, with many handsome Houses, and well pav'd Streets, is govern'd by 12 Masters, or Burgesses, (of whom 2 are Bailiffs annually chosen) who act under the Bishop of *Winchester*, and hold a Court every 3 Weeks, which has Power of trying and determining all Actions under 40s. 'Tis one of the greatest [A] Wheat Markets in *England*, especially between *All-Saints-Day* and *Midsummer*, when, one Day with another, 250 Load of Wheat, sometimes 400, have been sold here in a Day. The *Hampshire* White Wheat, which is sold here, is counted best for Meal; but *Suffex* for Weight and Spending. The Toll-Dish here was lately counted worth 200 l. a Year, whereas about 100 Years ago the Toll-gatherer sold his Place for 40 s. The Meal-Trade also increased with the Market; but the Toll is diminished since the People about *Chichester* and *Southampton* got into the Way of sending their Wheat in Meal by Sea to *London*. This Loss is amply supply'd by the plentiful Product of Hops hereabout, said to surpass the *Kentish* Hop-Yards both in Quantity and Quality. They were first brought out of *Suffolk*, and the Soil has so well agreed with them, that here are 3 or 400 Acres of Hop-Gardens [A]. But then such Nursery has quite thrust out the Cloathing Trade, and consequently thrown Numbers of Poor, who used to be employ'd in Combing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. upon the Parish: The Rate being advanced to above 200 l. a Year, besides Benefactions by fundry People, 50 l. a Year given by one Person especially; who is so remarkable for his Acquisition and Disposition of his great Estate, that he deserves particular Mention. His Name was *Henry Smith*, a Silversmith in *London*, but who left his Business to go a begging, and was always follow'd by a Dog, from which he had the Nickname of *Dog Smith*. With the Estate

[A] The Hop, a Plant of the reptile Kind, whose Flowers is a principal Ingredient in Malt-Liquors *, is cultivated in several Parts of *England*, especially in *Kent* and *Surrey*. This Plant creeps upon the Ground, unless it finds Pales or Shrubs to hang to, or is supported by Poles stuck in the Ground for that Purpose, which is the Method used in the Hop Gardens. Its Stem is long, flexible, rough, and hairy; its Leaf indented like that of the Vine, and cover'd with a kind of prickly Down; and its Flowers, which grow in a Sort of Bunch or Cluster, are of a greenish Yellow, resembling those of the female Elm, both as to Form and Size. The Flower contains a blackish bitter Grain, which is the Seed of the Hop; but it is usually propagated by Sets 8 or 10 Inches long, having each 3 or 4 Joints. These are set in Holes about 1 f. square, 1 in each Corner, and a 5th in the Middle; and these little Plantations, which are firm'd into a Kind of Hillocks, are made at the Distance of 6 or 8 f. from one another. When the Hops are 2 or 3 f. above Ground, they are conducted and tied to the Poles, but not so close as to hinder their Climbing; and about *Midsummer*, when they begin to branch, such as have not reach'd the Tops of the Poles should have their Heads nipp'd off, that they may branch the better. They blow towards the End of July, and the forward ones are ripe by the Close of August. Their Ripeness is discover'd by their fragrant Scent, their changing Colour, being easily pull'd, and by the brownish Colour of the Seed. If they are over-ripe they will be apt to shed their Seed, wherein their chief Strength consists; nor will they look so green, but somewhat brown, which much lessens their Value. When gather'd they are dried on a Kiln, and about a Month afterwards are pack'd up in Bags, wherein they will keep several Years. * The Use made of Hops in the Liquor in Cold Countries, and the Manner of raising them on Poles has given the Plant the Appellation of the Northern Vine. By this Ingredient, which affords a subtil grateful Bitter, our Beer is preserved to a great Age, being prevented thereby from running into such Cohesions as would make it ropy, vapid, and sour. It also divides and subtilizes the viscid Parts of the Malt, and so renders them more easy of Digestion and Secretion in the Body. The Heads and Tendrils of the Plant, vulgarly call'd Hop Tops, purify the Blood in the Scurvy, and in most cutaneous Diseases. Decoctions and Syrops made of the Flowers are good against pestilential Fevers. Juleps and Apozems are also prepared with them for hypocondriacal and hysterical Affections, and to promote the Menfes. As to Wheat, to give a Description of it, or Directions for its Cultivation, &c. would be worthily devided in a Part of *England* where both are so well known. But I hope it will not be accounted so if we here, in this proper Place enough, insert the following Directions for preserving the same good for a great Number of Years, or saving the same safe from Vermin for any Time. It's averr'd certain that Wheat may be preserv'd even longer than 100 Years by proper Management. In order to this it must be first shifted from Place to Place with a Shovel every 15 Days, for at least 6 Months successively, and afterwards once a Month, or not quite so often, for some Time longer. When the Dust and other Impurities are dispersed by this Proceeding, and the Corn has exhale'd all its fiery Particles, it may be kept as long as you please, provided the Roof of the Granary be of a reasonable Height and all Humidity excluded. But to prevent the bad Impressions of the Air, and keep out Vermin, the most effectual Method is to spread a little unslack'd Lime over the Heap, and sprinkle it with Water, whereby a sort of Crust is form'd upon the Surface of the Corn, of 2 or 3 Inches Thickness. — The Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences inform us, that in 1707 a Magazine of Corn was open'd in the Citadel of *Mentz*, which had been stored up in 1578, and the Bread made of it was very good. At the Castle of *Sedan* in *Champagne* the Abbe de *Luvois* was shewn a Heap of Corn that had been preserved there 110 Years, notwithstanding the Moisture of the Place at first made it sprout up to the Height of 18 Inches. These Shoots dying and rotting for Want of Air, sunk down upon the Corn they sprung from; and this glutinous Compost, incorporating with the Grain underneath it, form'd a very thick Crust, which dried and harden'd, and preserv'd the rest of the Heap. Some Bread made with this Corn was sent to the French Court, and gave great Satisfaction.

state he left, his Executors were enabled to give, in Charity, to every Market-Town in the County 1000 *l.* in Cash, or 50 *l.* a Year for ever in Land, besides 6 or 8 *l.* a Year to every Parish except *Mitcham*, because he had been whipp'd out of it as a common Vagrant. — This Town sent Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward II.* but never since. It gave Title of Countess to the Duchess of *Portsmouth*; one of the Mistresses of *Charles II.* Dr. *Fuller* says the Market-house was built at the sole Charge of one Mr. *Clarke*. Numerous Spectators so obstructed the building, some approving, some condemning the Model, &c. that he caused this Distich to be put upon that Part which was erected, viz.

You who do like me give Money enough to end me;

You who dislike me give as much to mend me.

FARNHAM, in *Essex*, stands on the River *Stort*, to N. W. of *Bishop's Stortford*.

FARNHAM-ROYAL, in *Bucks*, stands 1 m. below *Clifden*.

FARN-ISLAND, in *Northumberland*, 2 m. off of *Bamborough-Castle*, is about 1 m. in Compass, has a Fort and a Light-house; and near it, on the N. Side, are several lesser Islands.

FARNLEY, in the W. Riding, *Yorkshire*, stands on the S. W. Side of *Leeds*.

FARO, in *Algarve*, *Portugal*, is a Sea-port on the S. Coasts, 22 m. E. of *Lagos*, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 36. 50. about mid-way between *Cape St. Vincent* and the Mouth of the *Guadiana*, and has a handsome Bay before it, and a strong old Castle to defend it. The Inhabitants amount to about 2000 in 2 Parishes, with 3 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 1 Hospital, and a House of Mercy. Its Episcopal See is a very antient one, translated from *Ossonoba*, but is neither rich nor large, the Revenue scarce amounting to 500 *Cruza*s, or about 700 *l.* a Year. It has 7 Dignitaries, 12 Canons, 6 Minor Canons, and a few inferior Priests.

FARO Cape is situate on the N. E. Point of *Sicily*, situate at the Entrance of the Streight between *Italy* and *Sicily*. See *FARE* of *Messina*.

FARSISTAN, or FARS, the antient *Perfis*, a Province of *Persia*, has *Persian Irak* on S. *Khusestan* with Part of the *Persian Gulph* W. the Remainder of the same Gulph S. and *Keresstan* with Part of *Segestan* E. *Larestan* is here included within this Province as well as the Isle of *Ormus*, which are reckon'd to belong to *Farsistan* since they were conquered by the *Persians*. Some of the most remarkable Places within this Province are *Shiras*, (*Schiras*, or *Chiras*), *Persepolis*, *Karferom*, *Bender-Rik*, *Bender-Rakel*, *Bender-Delem*, *Bowchier*, *Churchoir*, *Congon*, *Lar*, *Congo* or *Bender-Congo*.

FARTACH Kingdom, in *Arabia Felix*, is variously placed by Geographers; by some along the Sea Coast, by others inland. According to the former it extends along the *Arabian Sea* from Port *Cheer* quite E. to the Mouth of the River *Prim*; and the Island *Zocotora*, which lies at the Entrance of the *Red Sea*, is said to depend upon it. Sir *Tho. Roe* says it extends from degr. 15. to 18 lat. and M. *De Lisle* extends it from the 14th to the 16th and 30 min. and from 67. 30. to 73. E. lon. and places no other City in it but *Fartach*, the Capital, and that of *Niban*, which lies, he says, on the W. Shore of the *Prim*. But the same Author in his Map of *Egypt*, &c. overturns that Disposition, and instead of *Fartach* places along that Coast the Kingdom of *Hadramuth*. E. of that he places the Kingdom of *Seger*. All which is confirm'd by recenter Maps, and therefore best to be credited. The said Difference might proceed from several Causes, besides the different and uncertain Accounts of those Authors they have follow'd. Hence *De Lisle* distinguishes *Fartach* and *Hadramuth* as 2 distinct Kingdoms, and *Baudrand* reckons them as the same under different Names. On the whole, it's not improbable that it might extend itself mostly in the Inland, tho' scarce to be doubted they had likewise some Places on this Coast, since we find the City and Cape *Fartac* in it. However that be, we are told by *Roe* that the Kingdom is at Peace with the Grand Signior, who, tho' he receives a Tribute from all the other Parts of *Arabia Felix*, yet exempts this from it; so that it's only obliged to furnish him with 5000 Men whenever call'd upon, which yet are to be maintain'd at the Charge of the *Porte*. As to the City of *Fartach*, we know little of it, neither do we, says our Author, find it mention'd by any *Arabic* Geographers.

FARWELL, in *Staffordshire*, on the N. W. Side of *Litchfield*, had formerly a Nunnery.

FAU, antiently a City in the *Thebais*, *Egypt*, (further up than *Benavid*) by the Greeks call'd *Crocopolis*, or City of

the Crocodile. The vast Ruins testify its antient Greatness.

FAUCIGNY, or *Fossigni*, is a District of *Savoy* which runs along the Foot of the *Alps*, between the County of *Geneva* on W. of which it was formerly a Part, & the County of *Valais* on E. Its most remarkable Places are *Bonneville*, *Passi*, *Vieu*, *Salanches*, *Cluse*, *Tanning*.

FAVORA, in *Val di Mazara*, *Sicily*, is a small Town near the Spring of the River of that Name, which runs into the *Val di Noto*, and thence falls into the *African Sea*.

FAUSLEY, near *Daventry*, in *Northamptonshire*, is supposed to have been once the chief Place of its Hundred, because it takes Name from it.

FAUSTINOPOLIS, antiently a City in *Cappadocia*, so call'd from *Faustina*, Daughter of *Emp. Antoninus*, and Wife to *M. Aurelius*. She was a very lewd Woman, and yet he not only made the Village where she died a City and Colony, and call'd it as above, but erected a Temple in it to her Honour, which was afterwards consecrated to *Heliogabalus*, the most lewd and debauch'd of all the *Roman Emperors*. The Senate, out of Flattery to the Emperor, rank'd among the Goddesses a Person unworthy of a Place among Women.

FAWBURN, in *Essex*, stands 1 m. from *Witham*.

FAXFLEET, in the E. Riding of *Yorkshire*, stands on the *Humber*, 10 m. W. from *Hull*.

FAYAL is the most W. of the *Azores*, W. lon. 31. lat. 38. 15. It is 6 leag. long, and the most considerable next to those of *Tercera* and *St. Michael*. It had its Name from the great Quantity of Beech-trees in it. It produces likewise great Plenty of Wood, and is frequented by the *English* on that Account. It also breeds great Numbers of large Cattle, and its Coasts abound with Variety of good Fish. The chief Place to anchor at is the Town of *Orta*, which is defended by an old Castle and a *Portuguese* Garrison, tho' the Inhabitants are mostly *Flemings*. The Island has a few Villages and Hamlets, but no other Town but *Orta*.

FAYERBOURN, in the W. Riding of *Yorkshire*, between *Pontefract* and *Sherborn*, is noted for Quarries of *Alabaster*.

FEAR, the famous Cape, stands at the Mouth of *Cape Fear River*, and appertains to *Clarendon County*, in *N. Carolina*. Hereabout a Colony from *Barbadoes* formerly settled. The *Indians* in this Neighbourhood are reckon'd the most barbarous of any in the Province.

FEARN ISLANDS, on the S. E. of *Northumberland*, 7 m. fr. *Holy-Island*, and 2 fr. *Bamborough-Castle*, are a Knot of Rocks surrounded by the main Ocean, where are a Fort, the Ruins of an old Monastery, a Tower, and a Light-house for Direction of Sailors, to whom they are very dangerous. They abound with Sea-Fowl. The Fort is in the Middle of it, in the very Place, some say, where *Cuthbert* Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, the Tutelar Saint and Patron of the North, built (as *Bede* expresseth it) a City to serve God in, becoming his Government, and Houses accordingly. For the whole Building was made round, and 4 or 5 Perchet wide, between Wall and Wall. The Wall on the Outside was more than a Man's Height, but he made it much higher within, by sinking an huge Rock, to restrain both the Eyes and Thoughts from rambling, and to direct the Minds to heavenly Desires, by hindering the devout Inhabitants from any other Prospect. The Wall was not made of square Stone or Brick, nor cemented with Mortar, but with rough unpolish'd Stone, and Turf dug up in the Middle of the Place. Some of them were so big that 4 Men could hardly lift them. In this Mansion he had 2 Houses, a Chappel, and a Room for common Uses. Here *Cuthbert*, being desirous to sequester himself from the rest of the World, lived 9 Years a very solitary and religious Life, till, by the great Importunity of *K. Egfrid*, and *Trumwine*, a Bishop of the *Picts*, he was at last persuaded to remove to *Hexam*, where he succeeded Bishop *Eata* in that See. He sat about two Years in it, and then foreseeing his Death approaching, he betook himself to this Island, where within two Months he died, *March 20, Anno Dom. 687*.

FEATHARD, in *Wexford County*, *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 3 m. fr. *Duncannon*, has a Harbour for Ships on the Side of the River form'd by the Conjunction of the *Nure* and *Barrow*, and was surrend'ed to *Oliver* in 1649.

FECKENHAM, in *Worcestershire*, lies on the W. of its Forest, between *Aulcester* and *Bromsgrove*.

FEDERSEE Lake. See *BUCHAW*.

FEE (St.) See *SANTA FE*, 4 or 5 of that Name.

FEGESACK Port. See *BREMEN*.

FELDKIRK, in *Tyrol*, *Austria*, stands on the *Ill*, near the *Rhine*, 12 m. W. of *Pludentz*, 18 S. of *Bregentz*, 28 N.

of Coire, and 35 S. E. of Constance, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 47. 12.

FELDON, in *Warwickshire*, is a Champaign Country on S. Side the *Avon*, of whose fertile Corn-Fields and verdant Pastures there is a delightful Prospect from *Edgehill*. There are a few Traces here of the old Roman Way call'd the *Fosse*.

FELIN, in *Livonia*, Sweden, a Town with a Castle, stands on a small River (which *Salmon* names *Felin*) which runs from the Lake *Wortzy* to *Pernaw*, 70 m. fr. that City to E. 70 fr. *Derpt* to W. and 100 N. E. of *Riga*, E. lon. 25. 45. lat. 58. 30.

FELIXTON, in *Suffolk*, on the Coast betw. *Landguard-Fort* and *Bawdsey-Haven*, has on its Cliffs Part of the Ruins of a Castle, the rest having been devoured by the Sea. Roman Bricks and Coins here prove it was once a Roman Colony.

FELLETIN, in *La Marche* Province, France, is sit. on the River *Creuse*, 18 leag. above *Argenton* to S. and is noted by its Trade of Cattle and Manufactory of Tapestries.

FELLEY, in *Nottinghamshire*, stands near *Codnor-Castle* in *Derbyshire*.

FELSTED, upon the River *Chelmer*, near *Braintree* and *Dunmow*, in *Essex*, is but a small Place, but yet of Note for a flourishing Grammar Free-School founded & endow'd in Q. Elizabeth's Time by *Ld. Rich*, Ancestor of the Earl of *Warwick*, with a good Salary for Master and Usher, for 80 Children born in the County: Which School has produced several eminent Scholars. All the Family of *Oliver Cromwell* had the Rudiments of their Education here.

FELTRI, or *Feltria*, in the District of *Feltrino*, in *Marca Trevigiana*, Venet. Territory, Italy, is sit. on a Mountain near the River *Aso*, or *Asona*, abt. 10 m. fr. the Confines of the *Trentino* to E. 15 fr. *Ceneda* and *Belluno*, abt. 45 N. W. of *Venice*, and 35 N. of *Padua*, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 45. 55. It is a Bishop's See, under that [lately] of *Aquileia*. There's a Distich extant attributed to *Julius Cæsar*, which shews it no desirable Place to dwell in:

FELTRIA, *perpetuo nivium damnata rigore,*

Atque mihi, posthac, non adeunda, vale.

Of which, instead of a better, be pleas'd to accept the following off-hand Version:

FELTRI, *so curs'd, without Relief, to rue*

The Rigour of eternal Snows, adieu

Till I return; — But — freeze me when I do.

FELTRINO District, so call'd from its Capital foregoing, is a mountainous Territory, bounded on N. by the *Bellunese*, E. and S. by the *Trevigiano* Proper, and W. by the *Vicentino*. It is watered by the *Cordevolla*, which divides it fr. the *Bellunese*; by the *Mio*, which falls into the former; the *Courano*, which flows fr. the Territory of *Trent*; by the *Asona*, which hath its Spring in the *Feltrino*; all which disembogue into the *Piave*; and by the *Cismona* and *Chizzona*, which in some measure run thro' the midst of it. This Territory hath been in the Possession of the *Venetians* ever since 1404. It hath no Town but *Feltri*.

FELXIN, in *Moldavia*, is a small City on the E. Bank of the *Pruth*, abt. 80 m. above its Conflux with the *Danube* to N. and 30 from *Jassy* to S.

FEMEREN, a small Danish Island on the *Baltick*, lies near the Coast of *Wagria* in *Holstein*, from which separated by a Streight not above 2 m. broad, call'd *Der Femmer Sundt*, i. e. the Streight of *Femer*, E. lon. 11. lat. 54. 50. Tho' it be but a small Spot of Ground, yet it has always been look'd upon as one of the Keys of Denmark with regard to the Empire: Wherefore K. Christian IV. was more afraid of the Germans becoming Masters of it than of their over-running *Jutland*; which made him fortify all the old Castles, and put strong Garrisons into every Place of Importance here. This Isle is extremely fruitful in Corn and Pasture; yet has it but 2 Parishes, *Borg* & *Petersdorp*. There's a Fort where one lands from *Holstein*, call'd *Ferbshans*, i. e. the Fort of the Passage.

FENESTRAGE in *Lorraine*, is sit. on the River *Sare*, 10 m. fr. *Marfal* to E. It's chief Place of a Lordship.

FENESTRELLES, a Town and Fort in *Piedmont*, Italy, 15 m. W. of *Turin*, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 45. is one of the strongest Frontier Places against France the King of *Sardinia* hath.

FENHAM, in *Northumberland*, hath Coal-Pits that have been burning several Years, and were lately, if not still, on Fire. The Flames were visible at Night, and in Day the Track of it might be easily follow'd by the Brimstone that lay on the Ground.

FEN-OTTERY, *Devon*, on the N. W. Side of *Sidmouth*, has Name from its low dirty Situation,

FENTON, in *Devon*, stands near *Plymtree*.

FENTON, *Nottinghamshire*, stands on the E. Side of *Radford*.

FENTON-GALLEN, in *Cornwall*, stands near a Branch of *Falmouth* Haven.

FENWICK-HALL, in *Northumberland*, stands between *Kirkheadon* and *Newcastle*, near the River *Pont*, which from hence runs some Miles parallel with the *Picts Wall* to *Pont-Eland*.

FERABATH, *Farabath*, or *Ferb-Abad*, in the *Tabrisian*, *Persia*, abt. 5 m. fr. the *Caspian* to S. & 100 fr. *Rescht* to E. is a City of 3000 Families, wherein *Abas the Great* had a Palace adorn'd with noble Furniture and Paintings, and a most delightful Garden. He us'd to pass the Winter here, and from that of *Tabona* changed its Name to what it bears, deriv'd from *Ferath*, i. e. *Loquely*. The Situation of this City is flat, the Soil rich and full of Gardens: A fresh-water River of 40 Paces broad, which rises in the Mountains, passes by the Town, and falls into the *Caspian* Sea.

FERDEN. See VERDEN.

TERE La, in *Upper Picardy*, is sit. in a marshy Ground where the River *Serre* falls into the *Oyse*, 6 leag. fr. *Guise* to S. 5 fr. *Laon* to W. and 40 S. E. of *Amiens*, E. lon. 3. 26. lat. 49. 45. It was formerly well fortified, and *Card. Mazarin* rais'd new strong Fortifications about it, and added Sluices, by which the whole Country round it could be laid under Water. But all these Fortifications have been demolished. A Powder-mill here makes about 120,000 lb. of Powder every Year.

FERE CHAMPANOISE, a Town in *Champagne*, France, 30 m. N. of *Troyes*, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 48. 40.

FERENTINO, in *Campagna*, Pope's Territory, was once a Roman Colony, and is now an Episc. See, subject only to the Pope. It stands upon a Hill, on the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Naples*, 7 m. E. of *Anagni*, 5 fr. *Alatri*, 6 N. fr. *Frosinone*, 50 E. of *Rome*, and 22 S. E. of *Palestrina*, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 41. 45.

FERETTE, a Town of *Alsace*, 55 m. S. of *Straßburgh*, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 47. 35.

FERMANNAGH County, *Ulster*, Ireland, has *Leitrim* on S. W. *Donnegal* N. W. *Tir-Oen* N. and N. E. *Monaghan* E. and *Cavan* S. 'Tis 38 m. long, 24 broad, & contains 224,807 Acres. 'Tis divided into 8 Baronies, of which there is no Market-Town, and but 1 Borough, *Enniskilling*; so that only 4 Members are returned for this County to Parliament. 'Tis full of Woods and Bogs, it being fill'd a 3d Part with *Lough Erne*. See ERNE.

FERMENTERA, formerly *Ophiusa*, one of the *Pityusæ* Islands, in the *Mediterranean*, lies about 6 m. S. of *Ebesus* now *Iwica*, being about 3 m. one Way, and 4 on the other, but is not inhabited.

FERMO, (the *Firmium* of *Strabo*, *Mela*, *Cicero*, &c.) an antient Rom. Colony of *Picenum*, stands on a Hill, abt. 3 m. fr. the Coast of the *Adriatic* Gulph, in the *Marca D' Ancona*, Italy, 30 m. S. E. fr. *Ancona*, 25 N. E. of *Macerata*, 25 N. E. fr. *Ascoli*, and 92 alm. N. E. fr. *Rome*, E. lon. 14. 22. lat. 43. 20. It hath been dignified with an Archiepisc. See ever since 1589, and is well built and inhabited. The famed *Lactantius* was a Native of *Firmium*. It is fill'd *Monte Fermo*, to distinguish it from another.

FERMO, call'd *Porto Fermo*, 3 m. fr. the foregoing, sit. on the *Adriatic* Coast, on the S. W. Side of the Mouth of the *Tingo*, or *Tinna*. It is in some Maps call'd *Porto Termano*.

FERMOSA Island. The Island of *Fernando Po*, otherwise call'd *Ilha Fermosa*, or beautiful Island, as also *Ilha de Fernando Lopes* (for the Portuguese give it all these Names indifferently), had the first of them from the Discoverer of it in the Year 1471. It is situate the most Northerly of the 4 great Islands in the Gulph of *Guinea*, and 35 or 36 leag. distant in a Line fr. *Bandy Point* at *Rio-Real*, or *New Calabar* River, the N. Point thereof lying in 3 degr. of N. lat. or some few min. over. It's Length is abt. 12 leag. fr. N. to S. and it bears S. W. fr. *Camarones* River, leaving a spacious safe Channel between them. It is largest of the 4, at least as large as *St. Tome*, affording a delightful Prospect at a Distance, and being all very high Land. It produces Plenty of *Mandioca* Roots, Rice, Tobacco, and other like Growths of *Guinea*. The Natives are a cruel sort of savage People, and seem frighted at the Sight of Europeans that by Chance, &c. make the Island. They are rude & treacherous to such Strangers, who ought therefore to be cautious how they trust them; being very wild, and divided in 7 Tribes, always at War with one another. Barbot.

FERNANDES. The Rev. Mr. Richard Walter, late Chaplain of the *Centurion*, being the last Person who has published

published an Account and Description of this now very notable Island, (where Adm. *Anson* arriv'd June 11. in 1741.) and done it, I think, in a Manner both useful and entertaining, I chuse to make up the present Article by a Transcript from him, as follows.— ‘ Having (says this Gentleman) proceeded so far, and got our Sick on Shore, I think it necessary to give a distinct Account of this Island of *Juan Fernandez*, its Situation, Productions, and all its Conveniences. These Particulars we were well enabled to be minutely instructed in, during our 3 Month's Stay there; and as it is the only commodious Place in those Seas, where *British* Cruisers can refresh and recover their Men after their Passage round *Cape Horn*, and where they may remain for some Time without alarming the *Spanish* Coast, these its Advantages will merit a circumstantial Description. Indeed, Mr. *Anson* was particularly industrious in directing the Roads and Coasts to be survey'd, and other Observations to be made, knowing, from his own Experience, of how great Consequence these Materials might prove to any other *British* Vessels hereafter employ'd in those Seas. For the Uncertainty we were in of its Position, and our standing in for the Main on the 28th of May, in order to secure a sufficient Easting, when we were indeed extremely near it, cost us the Lives of between 70 and 80 of our Men, by our longer Continuance at Sea: From which fatal Accident we might have been exempted, had we been furnished with such an Account of its Situation as we could fully depend on. The Island of *Juan Fernandez* lies in the Latitude of 33. 40. S. and is 110 leag. from the Continent of *Chili*. It is said to have received its Name from a *Spaniard*, who formerly procured a Grant of it, & resided there some Time with a View of settling, but afterwards abandon'd it. On approaching it on its E. Side appears a small Island, call'd *Goat Island*, to the S. W. of it; a Rock, call'd *Monkey Key*, almost contiguous to it; the E. Bay, or *Cumberland Bay*, where we moored, (and which is the best Road for Shipping) and the W. Bay. The Island itself is of an irregular Figure. Its greatest Extent is between 4 and 5 Leagues, and that of its greatest Breadth somewhat short of 2 leag. The only safe anchoring at this Island is on the N. Side, where are the 3 Bays mention'd above, but the middlemost, known by the Name of *Cumberland Bay*, is the widest and deepest, and in all Respects much the best; for the other 2, denominated the E. and W. Bays, are scarcely more than good Landing-places, where Boats may conveniently put their Cask on Shore. *Cumberland Bay* is well secured to the S. ward, and only exposed from the N. by W. to the E. by S.; and as the N. Winds seldom blow in that Climate, and never with any Violence, the Danger from that Quarter is not worth attending to. As *Cumberland Bay* is by far the most commodious Road in the Island, so it is adviseable for all Ships to anchor on the W. Side of this Bay, within little more than 2 Cables Length of the Beach. Here they may ride in 40 fath. of Water, and be, in a great measure, shelter'd from a large heavy Sea, which comes rolling in whenever an E. or W. Wind blows. It is however expedient, in this Case, to cackle or arm the Cables with an Iron Chain, or good rounding, for 5 or 6 fath. from the Anchor, to secure them from being rubb'd by the Foulness of the Ground. I have before observed, that a N. Wind, to which alone this Bay is exposed, very rarely blew during our Stay here; and as it was then Winter, it may be supposed, in other Seasons, to be less frequent. Indeed, in those few Instances, when it was in that Quarter, it did not blow with any great Force: But this perhaps might be owing to the Highlands on the S. of the Bay, which checked its Current, and thereby abated its Violence; for we had reason to suppose, that a few leag. off it blew with considerable Strength, since it sometimes drove before it a prodigious Sea, in which we rode Fore-castle in. But tho' the N. Winds are never to be apprehended, yet the S. Winds, which generally prevail here, frequently blow off the Land in violent Gusts and Squalls, which however rarely last longer than 2 or 3 Minutes. This seems to be owing to the Obstruction of the S. Gale, by the Hills in the Neighbourhood of the Bay; for the Wind being collected by this means, at last forces its Passage thro' the narrow Vallies, which, like so many Funnels, both facilitate its Escape, and increase its Violence. These frequent and sudden Gusts make it difficult for Ships to work in with the Wind off Shore, or to keep a clear Hawse when anchored. The N. Part of this Island is composed of high craggy Hills, many of them inaccessible, tho' generally cover'd with Trees. The Soil of this Part is loose & shallow, so that very large Trees on the Hills soon perish for want of Root, and are then easily overturned; which

occasion'd the unfortunate Death of one of our Sailors, who being upon the Hills in Search of Goats, caught hold of a Tree upon a Declivity to assist him in his Ascent, and this giving way, he immediately rolled down the Hill, and tho' in his Fall he fasten'd on another Tree of considerable Bulk, yet that too gave way, and he fell among the Rocks, and was dash'd to Pieces. Mr. *Brett* likewise met with an Accident only by resting his Back against a Tree, near as large about as himself, which stood on a Slope; for the Tree giving way, he fell to a considerable Distance, tho' without receiving any Injury. Our Prisoners remarked, that the Appearance of the Hills in some Part of the Island resembled that of the Mountains in *Chili*, where Gold is found: So that it is not impossible but Mines might be discover'd here. We observed, in some Places, several Hills of a peculiar Sort of red Earth, exceeding Vermilion in Colour, which perhaps, on Examination, might prove useful for many Purposes. The S. or rather S. W. Part of the Island, as distinguished in the Plan, is widely different from the rest, being dry, stony, and destitute of Trees, and very flat and low, compar'd with the Hills on the N. Part. This Part of the Island is never frequented by Ships, being surrounded by a steep Shore, and having little or no fresh Water; and besides, it is exposed to the S. Wind, which generally blows here the whole Year round, and in the Winter Solstice very hard. The Trees of which the Woods on the N. Side of the Island are composed, are most of them Aromaticks, and of many different Sorts: There are none of them of a Size to yield any considerable Timber, except the Myrtle-Trees, which are the largest on the Island, and supplied us with all the Timber we made use of; but even these would not work to a greater Length than 40 f. The Top of the Myrtle-tree is circular, and appears as uniform and regular as if it had been clipped by Art; it bears on its Bark an Excrescence like Moss, which in Taste and Smell resembles Garlick, and was used by our People instead of it. We found here too the Pimento-tree, and likewise the Cabbage-tree, tho' in no great Plenty. And, besides a great Number of Plants of various Kinds, which we were not Botanists enough either to describe or attend to, we found here almost all the Vegetables which are usually esteem'd to be particularly adapted to the Cure of those scorbutick Disorders, which are contracted by salt Diet and long Voyages. For here we had great Quantities of Water-cresses and Purslain, with excellent wild Sorrel, and a vast Profusion of Turnips and *Sicilian* Radishes: These two last, having some Resemblance to each other, were confounded by our People under the general Name of Turnips. We usually prefer'd the Tops of the Turnips to the Roots, which were often stringy; tho' some of them were free from that Exception, and remarkably good. These Vegetables, with the Fish and Flesh we got here, and which I shall more particularly describe hereafter, were not only extremely grateful to our Palates, after the long Course of salt Diet which we had been confin'd to, but were likewise of the most salutary Consequence to our Sick, in recovering and invigorating them, and of no mean Service to us who were well, in destroying the lurking Seeds of the Scurvy, from which none of us were totally exempt, and in refreshing and restoring us to our wonted Strength and Activity. To the Vegetables I have already mention'd, of which we made perpetual use, I must add, that we found many Acres of Ground cover'd with Oats and Clover. There were also some few Cabbage-trees upon the Island, as was observed before; but as they generally grew on the Precipices, and in dangerous Situations, and as it was necessary to cut down a large Tree for every single Cabbage, this was a Dainty that we were able but rarely to indulge in. The Excellence of the Climate and Looseness of the Soil render this Place extremely proper for all Kinds of Vegetation; for if the Ground be any where turned up, it is immediately overgrown with Turnips and *Sicilian* Radishes; Mr. *Anson* therefore having with him Garden-seeds of all Kinds, and Stones of different Sorts of Fruits, he, for the better Accommodation of his Countrymen who should hereafter touch here, sowed both Lettices, Carrots, and other Garden Plants, and sett in the Woods a great Variety of Plumb, Apricot, & Peach Stones: And these last he has been inform'd have since thriven to a very remarkable Degree; for some Gentlemen, who in their Passage from *Lima* to *Old Spain* were taken and brought to *England*, having procured Leave to wait upon Mr. *Anson*, to thank him for his Generosity and Humanity to his Prisoners, some of whom were their Relations, they, in casual Discourse with him about his Transactions in the *South Seas*, particularly asked him, if

if he had not planted a great Number of Fruit-Stones on the Island of *Juan Fernandes*; for they told him, their late Navigators had discover'd there Numbers of Peach-trees and Apricot-trees, which being Fruits before unobserved in that Place, they concluded them to have been produced from Kernels sett by him. This may in general suffice as to the Soil and vegetable Productions of this Place: But the Face of the Country, at least of the N. Part of the Island, is so extremely singular, that I cannot avoid giving it a particular Consideration. I have already taken Notice of the wild, inhospitable Air with which it first appeared to us, and the gradual Improvement of this uncouth Landskip as we drew nearer, till we were at last captivated by the numerous Beauties we discover'd on the Shore. And I must now add, that we found, during the Time of our Residence there, that the Inland Parts of the Island did no ways fall short of the sanguine Prepossessions which we first entertain'd in their favour. For the Woods, which cover'd most of the steepest Hills, were free from all Bushes and Underwood, and afforded an easy Passage thro' every Part of them; and the Irregularities of the Hills and Precipices, in the N. Part of the Island, necessarily traced out by their various Combination a great Number of romantic Valleys; most of which had a Stream of the clearest Water running thro' them, that tumbled in Cascades from Rock to Rock, as the Bottom of the Valley, by the Course of the neighbouring Hills, was at any Time broken into a sudden sharp Descent: Some particular Spots occurred in these Valleys, where the Shade and Fragrance of the contiguous Woods, the Loftiness of the overhanging Rocks, and the Transparency and frequent Falls of the neighbouring Streams, presented Scenes of such Elegance and Dignity, as would with Difficulty be rivall'd in any other Part of the Globe. It is in this Place, perhaps, that the simple Productions of unassisted Nature may be said to excel all the fictitious Descriptions of the most animated Imagination. I shall finish this Article with a short Account of that Spot where the Commodore pitched his Tent, and which he chose for his own Residence, tho' I despair of conveying an adequate Idea of its Beauty. The Piece of Ground which he chose was a small Lawn, that lay on a little Ascent, at the Distance of about Half a Mile from the Sea. In the Front of his Tent there was a large Avenue cut thro' the Woods to the Sea-side, which sloping to the Water with a gentle Descent, open'd a Prospect of the Bay and the Ships at Anchor. This Lawn was screened behind by a tall Wood of Myrtle sweeping round it, in the Form of a Theatre, the Slope on which the Wood stood rising with a much sharper Ascent than the Lawn itself, tho' not so much but that the Hills and Precipices within Land towered up considerably above the Tops of the Trees, and added to the Grandeur of the View. There were, besides, 2 Streams of chrystal Water, which ran on the Right and Left of the Tent, within 100 Yards Distance, and were shaded by the Trees which skirted the Lawn on either Side, and compleated the Symmetry of the whole. Some faint Conceptions of the Elegance of this Situation may perhaps be better deduced from the Draught of it, in the 18th Plate. It remains now only that we speak of the Animals and Provisions which we met with at this Place. Former Writers have related, that this Island abounded with vast Numbers of Goats, and their Accounts are not to be question'd, this Place being the usual Haunt of the Buccaneers and Privateers, who formerly frequented those Seas. And there are two Instances; one of a *Musquito Indian*, and the other of *Alexander Selkirk*, a *Scotchman*, who were left here by their respective Ships, and lived alone upon this Island for some Years [A], and consequently were no Strangers to its Produce. *Selkirk*, who was the last, after a Stay of between 4 and 5 Years, was taken off the Place by the *Duke* and *Duchess's* Privateers of *Bristol*, as may be seen at large in the Journal of their Voyage. His Manner of Life, during his Solitude, was in most Particulars very remarkable; but there is one Circumstance he relates, which was so strangely verify'd by our own Observation, that I cannot help reciting it. He tells us, amongst other Things, that as he often caught more Goats than he wanted, he sometimes marked their Ears and let them go. This was about 32 Years before our Arrival at the Island. Now it happen'd, that the first Goat that was kill'd by our People at their landing had his Ears slit; whence we concluded, that he had doubtless been formerly under the Power of *Selkirk*. This was indeed an Animal of a most venerable Aspect, dignified with an exceeding majestic Beard, and with many

other Spmptoms of Antiquity. During our Stay on the Island we met with others mark'd in the same Manner, all the Males being distinguished by an Exuberance of Beard, and every other Characteristick of extreme Age. But the great Numbers of Goats which former Writers describe to have been found upon this Island, are at present very much diminished: As the *Spaniards* being informed of the Advantages which the Buccaneers and Privateers drew from the Provisions which Goats-Flesh have furnish'd them with, have endeavour'd to extirpate the Breed, thereby to deprive their Enemies of this Relief. For this Purpose they have put on Shore great Numbers of large Dogs, who have encreased apace, and have destroyed all the Goats in the accessible Part of the Country; so that there now remain only a few amongst the Craggs and Precipices, where the Dogs cannot follow them. These are divided into separate Herds of 20 or 30 each, which inhabit distinct Fastnesses, and never mingle with each other. By this Means we found it extremely difficult to kill them; and yet we were so desirous of their Flesh, which we all agreed much resembled Venison, that we got Knowledge, I believe, of all their Herds, and it was conceived, by comparing their Numbers together, that they scarcely exceeded 200 upon the whole Island. I remember we had once an Opportunity of observing a remarkable Dispute betwixt a Herd of these Animals and a Number of Dogs; for going in our Boat into the E. Bay, we perceived some Dogs running very eagerly upon the Foot, and, being willing to discover what Game they were after, we lay upon our Oars some Time to view them, and at last saw them take to a Hill, where looking a little further, we observ'd upon the Ridge of it an Herd of Goats, which seem'd drawn up for their Reception. There was a narrow Path skirted on each Side by Precipices, on which the Master of the Herd posted himself fronting the Enemy, the rest of the Goats being all behind him, where the Ground was more open. As this Spot was inaccessible by any other Path, excepting where this Champion had placed himself, the Dogs, tho' they ran up-hill with great Alacrity, yet when they came within about 20 Yards of him, they found they durst not encounter him, (for he would infallibly have driven them down the Precipice) but gave over the Chace, and quietly laid themselves down, panting at a great Rate. These Dogs, who are Masters of all the accessible Parts of the Island, are of various Kinds, some of them very large, and are multiplied to a prodigious Degree. They sometimes came down to our Habitations at Night, and stole our Provision; and once or twice they set upon single Persons; but Assistance being at hand, they were driven off without doing any Mischief. As at present it is rare for Goats to fall in their Way, we conceived that they lived principally upon young Seals; and indeed some of our People had the Curiosity to kill Dogs sometimes and dress them, and it seem'd to be agreed that they had a fishy Taste. Goats-Flesh, as I have mention'd, being scarce, we rarely being able to kill above one a Day; and our People growing tir'd of Fish, (which, as I'll hereafter observe, abound at this Place) they at last condescended to eat Seals, which by Degrees they came to relish, and call'd it Lamb. The Seal, Numbers of which haunt this Island, hath been so often mention'd by former Writers, that it is unnecessary to say any thing particular about 'em in this Place. But there is another amphibious Creature to be met with here, call'd a Sea-Lion, that bears some Resemblance to a Seal, tho' it is much larger. This too we eat under the Denomination of Beef; and as it is so extraordinary an Animal, I conceive it well merits a particular Description. They are in Size, when arriv'd at their full Growth, from 12 to 20 f. in Length, and from 8 to 15 in Circumference. They are extremely fat, so that after having cut thro' the Skin, which is about an Inch in Thickness, there is at least a Foot of Fat before you can either come at Lean or Bones; and we experienced more than once, that the Fat of some of the largest afforded us a Butt of Oil. They are likewise very full of Blood, for if they are wounded in a dozen Places, there will instantly gush out as many Fountains of Blood, spouting to a considerable Distance; and to try what Quantity of Blood they contain'd, we shot one first, and then cut its Throat, and measuring the Blood that came from him, we found that besides what remain'd in the Vessels, which to be sure was considerable, we got at least Two Hogheads. Their Skins are cover'd with short Hair of a light dun Colour, but their Tails and their Fins, which serve them for Feet on Shore, are almost black; their Fins or Feet are divided

[A] From this Person, and his so long living here alone, Dan. Defoe took the 1st Hint for working up his Novel of *Robinson Crusoe*;

vided at the Ends like Fingers, the Web which joins them not reaching to the Extremities, and each of these Fingers is furnish'd with a Nail. They've a distant Resemblance to an overgrown Seal, tho' in some Particulars there is a manifest Difference between them, especially in the Males. These have a large Snout or Trunk hanging down 5 or 6 Inches below the End of the Upper Jaw; which the Females have not, and this renders the Countenance of the Male and Female easy to be distinguish'd from each other, and besides, the Males are of a much larger Size. The Form and Appearance both of the Male and Female are very exactly represented in the 19th Plate, only the Disproportion of their Size is not usually so great as is there exhibited; for the Male was drawn from the Life, after the largest of these Animals, which was found upon the Island: He was the Master of the Flock, and from his driving off other Males, and keeping a great Number of Females to himself, he was by the Seamen ludicrously stiled the Bashaw. These Animals divide their Time equally between the Land and Sea, continuing at Sea all the Summer, and coming on Shore at the setting in of the Winter, where they reside during that whole Season. In this Interval they engender and bring forth their young, and have generally 2 at a Birth; which they suckle with their Milk, they being at first about the Size of a full-grown Seal. During the Time these Sea-Lions continue at Shore, they feed on the Grass and Verdure which grows near the Banks of the fresh-water Streams; and, when not employ'd on feeding, sleep in Herds in the most miry Places they can find out. As they seem to be of a very lethargic Disposition, and are not easily awaken'd, each Herd was observ'd to place some of their Males at a Distance, in the Nature of Centinels, who never failed to alarm them whenever any one attempted to molest, or even to approach them; and they were very capable of alarming, even at a considerable Distance; for the Noise they make is very loud and of different Kinds, sometimes grunting like Hogs, and at other Times snorting like Horses in full Vigour. They often, especially the Males, have furious Battles with each other, principally about their Females; and we were one Day extremely surprized by the Sight of 2 Animals, which at first appeared different from all we had ever observ'd, but, on a nearer Approach, they proved to be 2 Sea-Lions, who had been goring each other with their Teeth, and were cover'd over with Blood: And the Bashaw before-mention'd, who generally lay surrounded with a Seraglio of Females, which no other Male dared to approach, had not acquired that envied Pre-eminence without many bloody Contests, of which the Marks still remained in the numerous Scars which were visible in every Part of his Body. We kill'd many of them for Food, particularly for their Hearts and Tongues, which we esteemed exceeding good Eating, and preferable even to those of Bulls. In general there was no Difficulty in killing them, for they were incapable either of escaping or resisting, as their Motion is the most unweildy that can be conceived, their Blubber, all the Time they are moving, being agitated in large Waves under their Skins. However, a Sailor one Day being carelessly employ'd in skinning a young Sea-Lion, the Female, from whence he had taken it, came upon him unperceived, and getting his Head in her Mouth, she with her Teeth scored his Skull in such Notches in many Places, and thereby wounded him so desperately, that tho' all possible Care was taken of him, he died in a few Days. These are the principal Animals which we found upon the Island; for we saw but few Birds, and those chiefly Hawks, Black-birds, Owls, and Humming Birds. We saw not the Pardela, which burrows in the Ground, and which former Writers have mention'd to be found here; but as we often met with their Holes, we suppose that the Dogs had destroyed them, as they have almost done the Cats; for these were very numerous in *Selkirk's* Time, but we saw not above one or two during our whole Stay. However, the Rats still keep their Ground, and continue here in great Numbers, and were very troublesome to us, by infesting our Tents nightly. But that which furnish'd us with the most delicious Repasts at this Island remains still to be described. This was the Fish, with which the whole Bay was most plentifully stored, and with the greatest Variety: For we found here Cod of a prodigious Size; and by the Report of some of our Crew, who had been formerly employ'd in the *Newfoundland* Fishery, not in less Plenty than is to be met with on the Banks of that Island. We caught also Cavallies, Gropers, large Breams, Maids, Silver Fish, Congers of a peculiar Kind, and above all a black Fish which we most esteem'd, call'd by some a Chimney-swee-

per, in Shape resembling a Carp. The Beach indeed is every where so full of Rocks and loose Stones, that there is no Possibility of haling the Seyne; but with Hooks and Lines we caught what Numbers we pleased; so that a Boat with 2 or 3 Lines would return loaded with Fish in about 2 or 3 Hours Time. The only Interruption we ever met with arose from great Quantities of Dog-fish and large Sharks, which sometimes attended our Boats and prevented our Sport. Besides the Fish we have already mention'd, we found here one Delicacy in greater Perfection, both as to Size, Flavour, and Quantity, than is perhaps to be met with in any other Part of the World: This was Sea Cra-Fish; they generally weighed 8 or 9 Pounds apiece, were of a most excellent Taste, and lay in such Abundance near the Water's Edge, that the Boat-hooks often struck into them, in putting the Boat to and from the Shore.

FERDINANDO DE NERONHA Island, sit. about 50 leag. fr. the Coast of *Brasil*, S. lat. 4. was, about 1630, inhabited by the *Dutch*; but by reason of the vast Number of Rats, which consumed all the Fruits of the Earth, it was by them deserted a few Years after. It is otherwise a very fruitful Spot, and Fish abound around it.

FERNANDO PO Island. See FERMOSA.

FERN-DOWN lies near *Winford-Eagle*, *Dorset*, in the Road to *Bridport*. Here not long ago were dug up Urns full of Bones.

FERNHAM-ST.-GENEVET, in *Suffolk*, lies on the N. Side of *St. Edmundsbury*, where, in 1173, *Rich. Lacy*, Ch. Justice of *England*, in a pitched Battle with *Robert Earl of Leicester*, slew 10,000 *Flemings*, whom he had invited over for the Destruction of his Country.

FERNES, in *Wexford*, *Leinster*, *Ireland*, 8 m. (more inland) fr. *Enniscorthy*, was formerly fortified with a Castle by the *Fitz-Giralds*. It's the See of a Bishop, united to *Leighlin*.

FERO, or FARRO, Islands. These are 24, belonging to *Denmark*, and lie betw. 61. 40. and 62. 20. N. lat. and betw. 6. 10. & 7. 30. lon. W. of *London*. They stretch in Length abt. 60. m. in Breadth 40. and have *Norway* on E. *Shetland* & *Orkney* S. E. *Scotland* & the *W. Islands* S. and *Iceland* and *Greenland* N. W. and N. They are high Rocks in the Sea, covered with thin Earth, and divided from one another by deep and rapid Streams. In the Valleys the Mould is abt. 2 f. thick, and produces Plenty of Grass and Corn. Their Sheep feed in the Valleys and on the Hills all the Year round, but Black Cattle only in Summer. Part of these Islands are inhabited, & Part left for Pasturage. The most remarkable are these — 1. FUGLOE, i. e. *Foul Island*, lies farthest to N. E. 3 m. long, 2 br. 2. SWINOE, 2 m. to S. fr. *Fugloe*. 3. VIDEROE, 3 m. fr. *Fugloe* to W. & 1 from *Swinoe*, 5 m. long & 3 br. 4. BORDOE, S. W. and W. of *Videroe* & *Swinoe*, abt. 6 m. fr. N. to S. and 4 br. 5. KUNOE, 3 m. lo. 1 br. 6. KALSOE, 2 m. W. of *Kunoe*, & larger than that. 7. OSTEROE, W. of *Kalsoe* and *Bordoe*, 12 m. lo. but unequal in Breadth, 6 or 2 m. 8. NELSOE, 2 m. S. fr. *Osteroe*, 3 m. lo. & half as br. 9. STROMOE, the largest, 17 m. lo. & 8 br. lies to W. of *Osteroe* and *Nelsoe*. It has several Harbours and Creeks, &c. 10. WAAGOE, above 1 m. fr. *Stromoe* to W. & is 6 m. lo. & 4 br. 11. MIGGENESS lies 2 m. hence to W. 3 m. lo. & 1 & half broad. 12. KOLTER, 3 m. fr. *Waagoe* to S. E. 2 from *Stromoe* W. 1 m. & ha. lo. & half m. br. 13. SANDOE, 2 m. fr. *Stromoe* to S. 7 m. lo. & 4 br. 14. SKUOE, 2 m. further S. 3 m. lo. & 1 br. 15. STORE DIEMEN, or *Great Dani*, 2 m. to S. E. of *Skuoe*, 1 m. in Diameter. This is encompass'd with Cliffs, and has but one Passage to it, and that difficult for but 1 Man at a time to enter, so that it might at small Expence be made impregnable, since Ships can't lie near it because of the Strength of the Currents, nor could they be famish'd, as the Isle affords Cows, Sheep, and Fowl. 16. LITTLE DIEMEN, 2 m. S. E. from the other. 17. SUDEROE, 2 m. S. fr. the last, 14 m. lo. & 6 br. On E. it has 4 Creeks, 1 of 'em a little Harbour. There are other Rocks called *Holmes*, which are left for Pastures: And there are several Rocks which rise out of the Sea near the Islands, 2 of which 'tis necessary for Mariners to know. One, N. of *Fugloe*, is called the BISHOP, round and pretty high: The other, near the S. E. of *Suderoe*, is a high round Rock call'd the MONK, near which is a dangerous Whirlpool, which, in calm Weather, draws Ships towards it, & often sinks 'em. But they sometimes escape by driving with the Stream. — When the Sun is in *Cancer* there's no Night in these Islands for a whole Month, the Sun going but a few Degrees under the Horizon; and in Mid-Winter they have but little Day. But the Dawning and Twilight are pretty

pretty long for the same Reason. In the longest Day the Sun rises 7 min. after 2 in the Morning, and sets 53 after 9; which makes the Day 19 ho. & 46. min. By which it appears that these Islands are sit. as before said, partly in the 15th & partly the 16th Climates. From the Setting to the Rising of the Sun in the longest Day, 'tis but 4 ho. 14 min.; during which there is no Difference to be perceived between Day and Night; for the Sun being then but 4. 29. under the Horizon, cannot make any Difference for a whole Month, there being then but little Difference in the Sun's Declination; so that from Aug. 17. when the Sun comes 18 deg. under the Horizon, they have no considerable Night. In the shortest Day the Sun rises 53 min. after 9 in the Morning, and sets 7 min. after 2 Afternoon, so that there is but 4 ho. 14 min. Day. But the Dawning and Twilight add much to it, so that something of Day is to be perceived at 8 in the Morning, and lasts till 4 at Night. — The Currents between the Islands run very strong, and in several Manners, according to their Situation. The Wind against Tide in Winter occasions a turbulent & terrible Sea. There are 3 Streams that *turn round*, and are very dangerous, sinking every Thing that comes near 'em, and throwing it up again at a Distance. The most perilous is that which lies S. of *Suderoe*, near the *Monk*, which has swallowed up several Ships. The Sea round this Whirlpool is 80 or 90 fath. deep, where the Sea runs quiet and still. A little farther in, the Ground lies fr. 25 to 30 fath. deep, where the Sea begins to rise and turn round. Farther in the Ground lies but from 8 to 10 or 12 fath. deep, Snail-wise, in a Circle 4 times round. This high Ground has Points or Cliffs on the Top abt. 8 fath. deep, & abt. 10 or 12 distant from one another; so that when a Vessel comes upon this uneven Bank, it is turned round those Cliffs, by the Stream, with so much Swiftnefs, that People not used to it lie down to avoid being giddy, and the Vessel is turned round all the 4 Circles; between which there are 3 Channels or Conduits, where the Sea runs about slowly in small Turnings. On E. Side is a Gulph, where the Sea runs in as thro' a Sluice, and works but slowly within. — On Top of the *Monk* the Air is so excessive cold in the hottest Day of Summer, that the People who climb it for Fowl are scarce able to endure it, and the Fowls which breed there have nothing almost but Feathers. One might wonder, after such a frightful Account of the Danger from this Whirlpool, how such particular Description could be taken; but our Author informs, that when the Weather is calm, the Sea still, and the Stream in the Reflux, the Inhabitants venture to fish there, and to climb the Rock. — These Islands abounds with Fountains of wholesome Water, of a good Taste. Some of 'em are on the Tops of the highest Mountains, and constantly run in the greatest Drought; so that scarce a Cottage but has the Convenience of a Spring or Brook, the Water of which is generally cooler in Summer than in Winter. On *SUDEROE*, near the Village *Famoién*, is a Lake pretty high on the Mountain, the Water of which, tho' fresh, ebbs and flows with the Sea. — In Summer the Air is temperately warm, but seldom excessive hot. Winter is not extremely cold; & tho' the Land be under the 62d deg. N. lat. it seldom freezes a Month together, nor produces it Ice in the open Inlets of the Sea; so that Horses & Sheep are kept in Field all Winter. 'Tis thought, this is occasioned by the Saltnefs and constant Motion of the neighbouring Sea, which produces warm Vapours that temper the Air, & make it moist; so that melted Snow, or missing Rains, fall in the Valleys while it freezes on the Mountains. Their moist Air and watery Clouds produce such stormy Winds as sometimes tear up Stones from the Ground, and roll up the Earth on the Rock like Sheets of Lead. These Storms are variable, according to the Gaps between the Tops of the high Mountains, where the Winds gather, and press themselves thro' with wonderful Force; when in the Valleys underneath they have so calm an Air, that they can carry Candles from House to House. Sometimes the Blasts are so violent as if they would tear the Rocks, and contrary Winds meet betwixt them, being rebounded by the Rocks that jut out in the Passes, & occasion terrible Whirlwinds. These, wheeling abt. among the Hills, come down over the Inlets, and, whirling round, run thro' 'em again a great way into Sea, and endanger Mariners, who must presently furl or be overturn'd. These Hurricanes frequently beat down Man and Horse in the Valleys. But the Inhabitants, being forewarned by a terrible Noise between the Rocks, alight, lie down flat, and catch hold of Grass or Stones, till the Blast be over. But these Things happen seldom. Here is Talc, and 2 Sorts of Salt-petre Stones, but scanty. On the Shore

are found transparent Stones, so hard that one may write upon Glass with them. They are white, or white mix'd with blue, and some are yellow, so well polish'd that they serve to put in Rings. They grow in Cliffs, and are washed by the Waves, but are not esteem'd by Jewellers. They are thought a Sort of Jasper, & they lose their Colour when transported. Pearl-muscles are also found here, as well as some Crystal, but so brittle that it can't be wrought. They have no Trees, but some low Juniper-shrubs & Willows. Their Firing is Turf, some of which is so good as to serve Smiths instead of Coal. No Corn but Barley comes to Maturity; but this yields 20 or 30 fold; so that they need none from abroad. One of their smallest Oxen yields 100 lb. of Tallow. Their Horses are little, but strong, swift, & sure-footed, tho' without Shoes: So that People think themselves more secure on Horseback than on Foot upon the Rocks & Hills. They breed them to hunt wild Sheep, keeping their tame Sheep in separate Inclosures. But they lose many in hard Winters. Sometimes, in a great Snow, the Sheep gather themselves close in the open Fields, where they are covered quite over, and if not found out by a Damp which rises from the Snow above them, they are lost sometimes for a Month together, and eat the Earth about them, & the Wool off one another. But this seldom happens; for the Danger of it makes the People look carefully after them; and, when they find them under the Snow, they open a Passage for them, or have Wethers with every Flock, which, being stronger than the rest, break a Passage for them. But they've no Hay or any Thing to relieve them but the Grass and Roots they dig from under the Snow. They've great Numbers both of Land and Sea Fowls, some of which all Year. The Fishery was formerly so good that they maintained themselves by it alone; but 'tis now so much alter'd that they've scarce sufficient to serve their Necessities. Yet sometimes they have abundance of Fish, which are Seils, Whales, Cod, Whittings, large Flounders, Plaice, Trouts, Sand-flounders, and a small Fish call'd Murt resembling our Pilchards, which sometimes in Autumn fill their Creeks, where the poor Children take as many as may serve themselves & Parents from Meal to Meal. Their Seils haunt the Inlets, & are of different Sizes, some as big as Cows, others no bigger than Calves. They sleep on Out-rocks, under Promontories, where Boats cannot reach them; and in September, when they bring forth their Young, retire into Caves under Rocks. The Natives sometimes shoot them, at other times catch them with Nets and Dogs, which, being trained to it, swim to them against the Wind that the Seils may not smell them, & catching them by the Throat, hold them till their Masters come up and kill them. The other Way of taking them is by going in with Boats to the Mouth of the Caves where they bring forth their Young-ones, and rowing as fast as they can, they leap out, some with Candles to see where they lie, and others with Clubs kill Hundreds of Old and Young; yet not without Danger from the Old Malcs, and likewise from the Waves. When haled out, &c. they eat of their Flesh, melt Part of the Fat into Train-oil, salt up Part for Food, with a black Salt made of the Ashes of burnt Sea-weed, and make Shoes and other Apparel of their Skins. The Whales here are of several Sorts, 1 call'd the Grind-whale, because they have Marks upon them resembling Grates. The biggest are not above 5 Ells long, & the young an Ell and half. They come in great Numbers under the Land when the Weather is dark or foggy. When the Fishermen see them, they make Signs to all the other Boats, who come presently together, and drive them in towards the Land, by shouting and throwing of Stones. They send Men ashore at the same Time, who, by making a Fire, give Notice to the Inhabitants. These come with their Boats from all the Islands to the Place where they see the Fire or Smoak; and, bringing their Whale-spears with them, drive the Whales into an Inlet or Creek, where are good Whale-banks, or flat-Sands, and there kill them. The Boats divide themselves into 2 Companies, 1 of which attacks the Whales, and the other draws up in the Form of a Half-moon, to prevent their Escape to Sea; and other People on the Shore, with Whale-spears, wade in as far as they can, and help to kill them. Sometimes the Whales break or overturn Boats with their Tails; by which Means Men are now and then lost, and many of the Whales escape. They melt Part of the Fat into Train-oil, and salt up the rest for Bacon with their black Salt, which preserves it very well, so that it's scarce to be distinguish'd from true Bacon. Other Part of the Fat they use as Butter. The Flesh, when dry and fresh, resembles Beef. Part of it they cut into long Pieces, which they dry in the Wind. For-

reigners pickle Part of the Tail, which tastes like Neats-foot; and therefore the Inhabitants call these Whales *Sea-Kine*. *Jacobson* mentions a Creature call'd a *Sea-Dog*, which sometimes drives those Whales ashore. His Upper Parts, above Water, resemble those of a large rough Spaniel. There is another Sort of Whales call'd *Doglines*, above 7 or 8 Ells long, and 2 broad where thickest. A small Number of them come every Year into a Haven in *Suderoe*, where the Fishermen drive them into an Inlet, if the Weather be boisterous; but if it be calm, they are so tame that they suffer the Fishermen to come up to them, and fasten a Rope thro' the Fat of one of their Eyelids, by which they hale them ashore, and kill them with Whale-spears. They are not so good Meat as the other; and if a Person eat of their Fat, it not only pierces the Pores of his Body, but also his Cloaths, & makes him look yellow & smell strong. They have another Kind, called the Roar and Witch-wale, which being large and dangerous, the Inhabitants dare not meddle with them; for they play about the Boats, and sometimes rise under and overset them. --- 'Tis said these Islands were first inhabited in 868 by People from *Norway*; & that they were first discover'd by a Pirate of *Norway*. But there's no certain Account of these Things, their Publick Papers having been carried away by Pirates, as they say, above 160 Years since. Authors differ too as to the Etymology of their Name. The Inhabitants lived independent till about 1100, in the Time of *Sigurd* King of *Norway*, when they had Governors planted among 'em. When *Norway* came under the Crown of *Denmark*, these Islands met with the same Fate. They were frequently invaded by Pirates; but *Christian IV.* built a Fort at *Thorshaven*, on *Stromoe*, for its Defence, which is their chief Town. Christianity was planted here about 1000; but they had no Bishop till about 1100; and since the Reformation they have only had a Provost. There are in all 39 Parishes. The Churches are small, built with Dales, and cover'd with Stone on the Outside. That at *Thorshaven* is built of whole Beams, and has a Steeple. Their best Benefice, with all its Perquisites, is not above 100 Guilders, (*i. e.* 10 *l.*) a Year. But the Ministers make it up with Glebe and Cattle, and by knitting of Hose, in which they assist their Wives and Servants; and sometimes they have Presents. In stormy Weather, &c. when they can't attend their Parishes, they appoint the People to read Homilies, and sing Psalms, on Holy-days; and one that can read best to do it in the Church on Sundays. By their Diligence in reading the Scriptures and good practical Books, they understand Religion better than the Common People in *Denmark*, and have many of the Psalms, & *Luther's* Catechism, with a short Explanation of it, by Heart. They've but 1 School, *viz.* at *Thorshaven*, where they learn to read and write; & those design'd for the holy Ministry are taught *Latin*. The Inhabitants have the Character of being humble, civil, courteous to Strangers, whom they entertain *gratis*, and allow them Carriages from Place to Place; — but are not troubled with many such. They generally make little more Provision but for present Necessaries, thinking every Year will bring Provisions for itself. They are temperate in Diet, and keep Beer but to treat Friends; but at Christmas they are pretty jovial. None but the poorer Sort are given to Excess in Brandy. Their Diet is without Bread, Beer, or Salt, for most Part, but, according to the Seasons, Flesh, Milk, Fish, Gruel. They portion out Meat to Servants, twice as much to Men as to Maids; but they prescribe them their Work accordingly. Every Morning they weigh out 2 *lb.* of Wool for them to spin, and knit it too that same Day into a Pair of coarse Stockings, and weigh their Work at Night. This is Part of the Goods they export. Their Cloaths are always of coarse Flannel, and of one Fashion; but they've a finer Sort for Church and Market. Their Coats are short and wide, and they seldom wear Linen. The Womens Cloaths are also of one Fashion for Rich and Poor, being Bodice and Petticoats sewed together without Skirts, but their Petticoats are plaited. They've Cloth for Holidays, & chiefly affect a dark blue Colour, and some red. Their Bedding is Hay, with a little Flannel spread over it. They all make their own Cloaths, are fit enough for such Handicrafts as they need, and make Boats much better than those of *Norway*. The Women, besides coarse Flannels, weave much fine Bed-cloaths, of several Colours, fine Stockings, and woollen Waistcoats, and dye all themselves. They have a sort of Red, which they call a Cork-colour, that none else can imitate. They are naturally inclined to observe the Stars, especially *Bootes*, by which they know the Hours in Winter Mornings, to direct them in their Work. They

know the Course of the Moon by the Increase or Decrease of the Sea; and by this they compute the fixed and moveable Feasts very exactly. Their Language is that of *Norway* mixt with *Danish*; but the S. & N. Isles differ in Dialect. They are long-liv'd, some to above 100 Years. Their chief Governors were formerly the King's Bailiffs; but now some Person of Honour fr. *Denmark* has usually that Trust, who appoints a Deputy, with Sheriffs under him, to take care of Justice and Trade.

FERRARA Duchy, or The *Ferrarese*, *Italy*, is Part of the *Romagna*, near the Mouth of the *Po*, bounded on N. by the *Polesino di Rovigio*, W. by *Mantua* Duchy, S. by the *Bolognese* and *Romandiola*, and E. by the Gulf of *Venice*, under 45. lat. and 12 E. lon. and is divided into these Parts, *Il Polesino de Arieno*, *Il Polesino de Ferrara*, *Il Polesino de S. Giorgio*, *La Valle de Commachio*, *La Valle de Marrare*, and *Valle di Maremaria*. It was formerly divided into 2 Parts, *Polesino di Rovigio*, and the Duchy of *Ferrara*, and govern'd by the Dukes of the House of *Este*. But the *Venetians* have now the former, and the Pope the latter. And tho' they were equally fertile, yet now that under the *Venetians* is very well cultivated, populous, and flourishing, whilst this under the Ecclesiastical Dominion is become almost desert, barren, whole Towns and Villages uninhabited, the Houses going to Ruin, and the Grass rotting on the Ground for Want of Mowers. The chief Cities of this Duchy are *Ferrara*, *Comachio*, *Cento*, and *Francolino*.

FERRARA, Capital of the foregoing Duchy, and formerly the Residence of the Dukes *D'Este*, stands 23 m. almost N. E. from *Bologna*, 38 N. W. of *Ravenna*, 50 N. of *Florence*, and 190 N. W. of *Rome*, E. lon. 11. 55. lat. 44. 30. It is situate in a pleasant and fertile Plain, and watered by a Branch of the *Po* call'd *Il Po Morto*, from which it hath a Canal made to *Francolino* 6 m. long, and another to *Cento* 18 m. for Benefit of Commerce. Had it fallen into better Hands, it had probably been still one of the most flourishing Cities in *Italy*; but it unhappily fell with the Duchy into the Hands of Pope *Clement VIII.* in 1597, who took Possession of it in Person with a pompous Entry; and ever since it hath gone into such Decay, that notwithstanding its advantageous Situation, Largeness, good Buildings, and Fortifications, it's very ill peopled, poor, and in some Parts almost desolate. That Pontiff, however, conceiv'd much better Hopes of this favourite City, which had, about 27 Years before, been almost reduced to a Heap of Rubbish by a most violent Earthquake, which lasted 40 Hours, during which it received above 160 Shocks. He rebuilt most of the Houses that were tumbled down, and fortify'd the City with strong Ramparts, Bastions, other Bulwarks, and a good Citadel, built a noble Palace, &c. and had his Statue erected in the Piazza. — But his Successors as much neglected it as he had been lavish in adorning it; so that, except the Citadel, (which cost him 200,000 *l.* and is kept still in pretty good Repair) all the Works are running to Decay. There yet are some handsome Buildings, such as the Cathedral (for it's a Bishopric subject to the Pope), which is remarkable for its Antiquity, Beauty, Marble Walls, Portico, and stately Tower; — the Diamond Palace, so call'd because built of Marble cut diamond-wise; — the beautiful Monastery and Church of the *Benedictines*, more remarkable for the Tomb of *Ariosto*, Author of *Orlando Furioso*, and Poet Laureat to *Charles V.* a Poet of so rich a Vein, and so poor a Purse, that he had hardly Cloaths to his Back, whilst his Head was crown'd with Imperial Laurel. *Baptista Guarini*, Author of *Pastor Fido*, was here born. It was lock'd up by the *Imperialists* in 1708, but held out, and has continu'd ever since free from their Attempts.

FERRO (call'd *Hierro* by the *Spaniards*, and *l'Isle de Fer* by the *French*) is the most W. one of the *Canary* Islands, under deg. 27. and 28. N. lat. and 18. lon. W. fr. *London*. 'Tis 10 leag. long, 5 broad, in Compass 25. The Soil is dry and barren for Want of Water in some Parts. And as for the old formal Story of its being water'd from a Tree, 'tis known to be a Fable. The *French* Navigators placed their 1st Meridian in the Center of this Island, as the *Dutch* did theirs thro' the Peak of *Teneriff*. But now most Geographers reckon the 1st Meridian from their own Capital, the *English* from *London* (which is 19 deg. E. of *Ferro*), the *French* from *Paris*, &c.

FERROL, on the Bay of *Biscay*, in *Galicia*, *Spain*, 6 m. fr. *Corunna*, 20 N. E. of the *Groyne*, and 50 N. of *Compostella*, W. lon. 8. 40. lat. 43. 30. is a Port-Town and very good Harbour, where the *Spanish* Squadron frequently secured themselves in the last War, and where their Privateers carried in many *English* Prizes. FERSFIELD,

FERSFIELD, in *Norfolk*, between *Diss* and *Buckenham*, has a Printing-Press.

FERTE-ALAIS, in the Province of *Hurepoix*, *France*, is situate on the little River *Seine*, 21 m. fr. *Paris* to S. and 9 from *Eslampes* to E. on the Road to *Melun*.

FERTE-BERNARD, in the Province of *Maine*, *France*, is situate on the W. Bank of the River *Huisne*, 6 leag. from *La Mans* to E. It has a Granary for Salt, a *Marechaussee*, a Town-Council, and several Convents. It contains about 350 Families.

FERTE-IMBAUT, in *Sologne* Province, *France*, a small Town with a noble Castle, stands on the little River *Sendre*, 5 leag. from *Remoretin* to E.

FERTE SAINT-NECTAIRE, corruptly *La Ferte Senneville*, is a large Town in Lower *Orleanois*, *France*.

FERTE-SUR AUBE, in *Champagne*, *France*, is situate 30 m. S. E. of *Troyes*, E. lon. 4. 44. lat. 48.

FESCHAMP, or *Fescan*, in *Normandy*, *France*, sit. on a little River, 8 leag. fr. *Havre-de-Grace*, 12 fr. *Dieppe*, and 14 fr. *Rouen*, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 49. 46. is a considerable City, with a Castle, Harbour, and a famous Abbey. The City and Castle, seated in a Valley, are separated from the Harbour by a large Marsh. The Port has above 16 f. Water at Spring-tides, and is defended by a Tower and a Battery of Guns on a Terrace. This City has a Governor, a Lieutenant of the King, a Captain of the Castle, and a Seneschalship, a Court of Justice, a Mayor, 2 Aldermen, and 10 Syndicks, who make up the City Council, an Admiralty, and a Granary of Salt. The Trade is Woollen Cloths, Serges, Linnens, Laces, Hats, and Tann'd Leather. They also send Ships to *Newfoundland* for the Cod-fishery, and Barks to the Herring-fishery.

FETCHAM, in *Surry*, lies near *Leatherhead*, 3 m. from *Epsom*.

FETHERSTON-HAUGH, in *Northumberland*, lies on the S. W. Side of *Beltingham*, and *Haltwessel*, by *E. Tyne*.

FETTIPORE, or *Fatapour*, in *Hither India*, (*Mogul Territory*) about 17 (*Salmon* says 25) m. W. of *Agra*. Mr. *Fytch* makes it larger than *Agra*, and either of them bigger than *London*, in his Time. It was founded by *Eckbar*, mention'd in *AGRA*, who built here a stately Palace and a noble Bazar, with other pompous Structures, intending it should surpass all other Cities in his Dominions; but the Unwholesomeness of the Water forced him to leave it, after he had laid out 4,000,000 *l. Sterl.* in adorning it. However, here is a great Reservoir, which supplies the Town with Rain-water. It has a large Square and many fair Buildings, particularly a stately Mosque. The Town is wall'd, having a Lake on the N. W. Side 5 m. broad. The Bazar, whose Top is full of little Pyramids, is 500 Paces long, well built, and neatly pav'd; the Court within being 6 times larger than the *London Royal Exchange*, and the Whole supported with beautiful Columns, each of 1 Stone. The Entrance of the Palace is entire. Here's a great Manufacture of fine Taffeta's.

FETU, or *Aufetu*, Kingdom, in *S. Guinea*, borders W. on the River *Benja* & the Country of *Commenda*, N. on *Atti*, E. on *Salce*, S. on the Ocean; the principal Town *Fetu*. This Country is very populous, and strikes Terror into the Neighbourhood. It has many well-built Towns, full of Inhabitants, abounds in Corn and Cattle, Palm-wine, and Oil, and is adorn'd with smooth strait Roads set with Trees on both Sides. They apply themselves some to Tillage, to Fishing, to boiling of Salt, to pressing Oil, and drawing Wine from the Palm-trees, and others to Trade. It has several Villages on the Sea-Coast, the *Oceguva*, at *Cape Corso*.

FEVERSHAM, in *Kent*, opposite to the Isle of *Shippey*, 7 m. W. of *Canterbury*, 7 fr. *Milton*, & 48 from *London*, E. lon. 56 min. lat. 51. 20. is a Member of the Cinque-Port of *Dover*, tho' so near the *Thames*. It is so antient a Town, that it was a Royal Demesne in 802, and in *Kenulf's* Charter call'd the King's little Town. But 'tis now a pretty large one. *K. Athelstan*, in 903, summon'd a Great Council here, in which he enacted several Laws. *K. Stephen* erected here an Abbey, whose Abbots sat in Parliament, and was with his Q. *Maud* and Son *Eustace* buried in it. Nought is left of it but 2 mean Gate-houses. Its Incorporation now consists of a Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. 'Tis a populous flourishing Place, sit. in so fruitful a Part of the County, that it might be called its Garden, and has the Conveniency of a Creek from the *Thames*, or that Branch of it call'd the *Swaile*, which is navigable by Hoys, &c. In the Reign of *Car. II.* it gave Title of Earl to *Sir Geo. Sandes*; and 'twas here that *K. James II.* was stopp'd on board a Smack when he was flying away to *France*, on the Arrival of the Prince

of *Orange*; and it gave Title of Earl to a Brother of the Family of *Duras* in *France*, General of his Standing-Army. It now gives Title of Baron to *Anth. Duncomb*. 'Tis one of the Towns which supply the *London Markets* with Apples, Cherries, and the largest and best Oysters for stewing. Of these last the *Dutch* also fetch away such Quantities, that a prodigious Number of Men and Boats are employ'd in Winter in dredging for them, and 'tis said they carry home as many as amount to 2000 or 2500 *l.* a Year. The Fishermen admit none but Married Men to take out their Freedom; and they prove no little Supply of Seamen to the Navy. This Town us'd to be notorious for running Goods fr. *France* & *Holland*, and also transporting Wool, to which the *Dutch* Oyster-boats were subservient. The Town consists chiefly of one long & broad Street with a Market-house. The Charity School is but for 10 Boys and 10 Girls. Market Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs *Valentine's* and *Lammas* Days, each 10 Days. Near this Place, as well as other Parts of the County, are 4 Pits, narrow at Top and wide at Bottom, which whether dug by the Antient Britons for Chalk to manure Ground, or by the Saxons, after the Manner of the Antient Germans, to preserve their Corn in from extreme cold Weather or Surprise of Enemies, is not determined. See Note to Article *FARNHAM*.

FEURS, a Town in the Territ. of *Forez* (but not its Capital, as *Salmon* asserts), in the *Lionois*, *France*, sit. on the *Loyre*, 27 m. W. of *Lyons*, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 45. 44.

FEW. DUNS-FEW, in *Wotton Hundred*, *Oxfordshire*, is memorable for what happen'd to *Ann Green*, a Servant Maid of *Sir Thomas Read*, of this Place, Anno 1650. She being with Child, thro' over-working in turning of Malt, fell into Travail about the fourth Month of her Time, & not knowing what she ailed, went to the House of Ease, and after some straining was deliver'd of a Child, but so small, that the Sex was not discoverable. The Matter being found out, she was, by her own Confession, condemned and hang'd; and being thought dead (because as she desired) divers Means were used to put her out of her Pain, she was carried to a House to be dissected; but as the Doctors, viz. *Sir William Petty*, Anatomy Professor, *Dr. Wallis*, *Dr. Baturst*, &c. were preparing her Body for it, they perceived a rattling in her Throat, by which conceiving some Signs of Life, they used such Means to recover her, that within fourteen Hours she spake, and the next Day talked and prayed. The Officers concerned in her Execution would have had her away to have compleated it, but the Doctors and Mayor kept them from their Intention, till they got her a Pardon. It is observeable, that she came to herself just as if she had awaked out of a Sleep, beginning to speak where she left off at the Gallows. After her Recovery, she went to her Friends at *Steeple-Barton*, & being there married, had three Children, lived in good Reputation, and died in 1659. This wonderful Occurrence was generally interpreted as a Mark of her Innocency, and as such is transmitted to Posterity by divers Writers.

FEZ Kingdom, on the *Mediterranean Coast*, is bounded by that Sea on N. by the *Atlantic W.* the River *Marbea S.* (where it divides it fr. *Morocco*), and E. by a Line drawn fr. the Mouth of the *Meluya* to the great Mount *Atlas*, which divides it on that Side from the Kingdom of *Algier*. It formerly made the W. Part of *Mauritania Tingitania*, and is rather larger than that of *Morocco*, and divided into 7 Provinces, and extends from E. to W. about 270 m. viz. from 1. 20. to 7. W. lon. where broadest, and near the same fr. N. to S. viz. from 31. to 36. lat. It is very fertile, and would be much more so if duly cultivated. But such is the *Fezian* Indolence, that great Part of the rich Lands lie neglected. They have good Iron Mines; but yet only make Nails and such Trifles out of their Produce. The chief River is the *Sebou*, (*Subur*, *Subu*, *Cebit*) a very rapid one, which comes down from Mount *Celego*, in the Province of *Cuz* or *Chaus*, on the E. of this Country, and descends with such Vehemence W. to the *Atlantic* as to carry along with it Stones of 100 Wt. It runs within 2 little m. of *Fez City*, thence thro' vast Ridges of Mountains, and receives several Rivers, yet hath a Bridge over it 150 fath. or 900 f. long. None of the Rivers being navigable, the only Carriage is by Camels and Horses, which are stout and fit for it; and Dromedaries for Expedition may be procured and maintained at easy Cost. This Kingdom of *Fez* has been some Time subject to the Kings of *Morocco*. The Portuguese and Spaniards had some considerable Places on the Coasts, the former of whom ceded *Tangier* to the English, who long since demolish'd it; and the latter have little else left besides *Mazalquivir*, *Penon*, *Melilla*, and *Ceuta*. It is divided into

into 7 Provinces, *Fez Proper*, *Temefna*, *Afgar*, *Habat*, *Errif*, *Garet*, *Chaux*. [N. B. Several of these are differently named by different Authors.] The Emperor is an Absolute Prince, & the Crown called hereditary: But if there be more Sons than one, they usually fight for the Crown till there is but one Pretender left; which occasions perpetual Civil Wars. The Cavalry is very good, but their Foot not to be depended on, or they would long since have dispossess'd and expell'd the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*. However, the Horse prevent the Christians extending their Conquests beyond the Sea-Coasts. The Religion is Mohammedanism, of the Sect of *Omar*, and they maintain the like Aversion as do the *Turks* for the *Persians*, who are Disciples of *Hali*.

FEZ PROPER is parted on W. fr. *Temefna* Province by the River *Burregreg* or *Sala*; N. by that of *Sebou* which divides it fr. *Afgar*; E. it extends to the River *Gnavan*, and S. to the Prov. of *Chaux*, or according to *Dapper* quite to Mount *Atlas*. The Soil of this Province is somewhat better cultivated than that of the whole Kingdom in general, and is more populous and rich. It produces Plenty of Corn and other Grain, Variety of fine Fruits, Figs, Olives, Almonds, very large Grapes, &c. &c. Flax, Hemp, Cotton, Camels, Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Deer, Hares, & wild Boars; which last they hunt, and give to the Christian Slaves, they themselves being forbidden by their Religion to eat the same. Here's Plenty of Garden-stuff, which is convey'd in Carts to *Fez*, a good deal of Fish, particularly the *Sabal*, which is in great Request, and caught from *October* to *April*. But this Province hath a Territory 10 m. long and 5 broad, which, though fruitful, is very unhealthy, thro' the Quantities of stagnated Waters; insomuch that the Inhabitants look of a dismally-pallid Hue, tho' in the midst of Plenty, and are subject to pestilential Fevers, which sweep off Multitudes together. The chief Mountains are *Zalagh*, *Zarhon*, and *Tagat*. *Zalagh* extends about 15 m. fr. E. to W. Its S. Side is barren, but the N. abounds with Fruit and the finest Grapes in all *Africa*. The rich Citizens of *Fez* have Gardens, Orchards, and Pleasure-houses on it. *Lampta* Town stands on one of the pleasant Declivities of it, most of whose Inhabitants, and indeed of the whole Mountain, are employ'd in Gardening, Tillage, and Pasturing Flocks. *Zarhon* is alike large and fruitful, at Distance looking like a large Forest of Olives and other profitable Trees; among which appear, as Spangles, above 40 Towns and Villages, whose Inhabitants are stout and industrious; so that there's scarce a Foot of Ground uncultivated. Their Women are fair and handsome, very neat and rich in their Drefs. The Men make a Trade of catching Lions alive, which they carry to Court to be sold and bated as our Bulls are here. *Tagat* is much like the other 2. But hither in Winter resort the poorer *Fezians*, to search for hidden Treasure which they imagine the *Romans* left here: But tho' none of them can find any, yet are they not discouraged from still repeating the Search, as they impute their Disappointments to a *Spell*, suppos'd by those silly People to have been laid upon such imaginary Riches, which devilish *Spell* is not yet dissolv'd. The chief Cities are, *Fez*, *Sale*, or *Sala*; *Sansara*, *Mequinez*, *Fiffelfelt*, *Gemoa* or *El-Hamen*, *Hamis*, *Matagare*, *Benibecil*, *Majarmede*, *Zavia*, *Maguila*, *Halvan*, *Mamora*, *Lampta*, *Gemar*. Those of *Titulit*, *El Caffar*, *Faron*, and *Darel-Hamar*, are destroy'd.

FEZ, Capital of the Kingdom, and one of the largest and finest in all *Africa*, is so call'd from the Word *Fez*, Gold, most likely from the River of that Name. 'Tis divided into the *New* and the *Old City*, or rather consists of 3 Cities under 1 Name, tho' built at different Times, and in which are the principal Schools belonging to the *Mohammedan* Faith; besides Palaces, Seraglio's, and other magnificent Structures to enrich and adorn it. The most antient of all is call'd *Beleyd*, and stands on the E. Side of the River, and hath the fine Fountains of *Zingifer*, besides about 4000 Houses. The other old City is on the W. of the River, *Fez*, and call'd *Ain Alu*, & computed to contain 40,000 Inhabitants: These 2, 'tis said, belonged to 2 different Princes, who were ever at War with each other, till the 2d *Almoravide* King, — [See Article BARBARY.] — nam'd *Jos*, took and put them both to Death, demolish'd the Walls that parted the 2 Cities, and made them into 1, by building a Bridge over the River which divides them. *Abdelmelech* says, this River was antiently call'd *Huet Gibora*, or *The River of Pearls*, and now *Huet Fez*, or *Golden River*, on account (not of Gold in it, but) of the rich Gardens, Orchards, &c. on its each Side. The 3d City, once stiled *Albegd*, or *The White*, but now *New Fez*, was built above the other 2, by *Jaacob*, King of the *Beni-Merini*, or Descen-

dants of *Merin*, to serve as a Citadel or Place of Residence of himself and Court. It stands about 1 m. from the *Old*, and contains about 18,000 or 20,000 Inhabitants, divided into 15 Wards, according to the different Tradesmen who dwell in them. It hath the Palace of the Prince, a large noble Structure, and as many fine Mosques, Colleges, Baths, &c. &c. as *Old Fez*. All 3 are now comprehended under 1 common Name, *Fez*. The *Old* one stands on the Declivity of 2 Mountains and the Valley between. 'Tis neither round nor exactly square, but is surrounded with good stout Walls of square Stones, flank'd with a Number of stately Towers, and 8 m. in Circumference. It has no Suburbs, but many good Gardens within. It has 7 Gates. The Streets are narrow, and shut up with Gates, to prevent Night-roving. It is defended by 2 Castles, one very antient and decay'd, the other new, in which is a Garrison of Blacks, but in neither are any Cannon. On the 2 longest Sides of the City are 2 sharp Bastions, on a Rising Ground, with 2 old Pieces of Cannon on each. The Houses are mostly of Stone or Brick, 3 Stories high, flat on Top, and on the Outside adorn'd with Mosaic, and encompass'd with Galleries; and within the Rooms are neatly furnish'd. The greatest Part of them have high Turrets, in which the Women are kept in neat Apartments, whence they have a Prospect of the City and Country; but are not permitted to stir abroad. The Houses on the flat Parts of the City are well supply'd with Water from the *Fez*, which runs thro' it, and divides into 6 Canals, and runs through most Parts. On these Branches are 370 Mills, mostly for Corn, and about 250 Stone-Bridges over them. The Mosques are computed above 500, besides Colleges, Hospitals, &c. About 50 are of the first Rank, all well built and endow'd; one of which call'd *Caruvin* is said to be half a leag. in Compass, having 30 large Gates. The Roof is 150 Cubits long and 80 broad. The Minaret of it is of prodigious Height, its Length being supported by 30, and its Breadth by 20, stately Pillars. The Temple hath about 17 principal Arches or Roofs, besides a vast Number of inferior ones; all of them supported by 1500 large Pillars of white Marble. Every one of these Arches have large Lamps burning in them, particularly that which hangs over the *Alfaqui's* Desk, where he reads Prayers, is of a prodigious Size, and surrounded with 150 smaller, all of cast Brass, said to be made of the Bells the *Moors* brought from *Spain*. About some are 1500 Lights. The Cisterns for the People to wash in, before they go to Prayer, are reckon'd 400; and the Galleries round it, where they keep all the Necessaries of their Worship, are 42. It stands in the Heart of the Town, and is esteem'd the largest and richest in all *Africa*. Within the Cincture of this Mosque is likewise a stately College, in which is taught Divinity, &c. and the most Learned Man in the Kingdom is chosen Head of it, and Mufti or Chief Pontif; to whom they have Recourse in all Religious Difficulties, and from whom the rest of the Priests receive their Directions. The other Colleges, Palaces, Hospitals, Baths, &c. are very noble. Here are above 200 Inns, very large, beautiful, and convenient; all which pay a yearly Tax to the Governor for their Licenses: But, excepting those where the Christians resort, pretty near the Great Mosque, they are all Dens for the most lewd Part of Mankind, in which are committed the most unnatural Crimes barefaced and impunely; the Hosts keeping a Set of the most impudent Pathicks, who even go about the Streets, and with their effeminate Voices and molly Behaviour invite Persons to the said most detestable of all Brothels. In this City are 400 Water-mills and 600 Water-Conduits, as says *Capt. Smith*. The City is computed to have abt. 300000 Inhabitants. The Houses as well as Streets swarm with Men of all Trades and Professions, and Merchants of all Sorts, this Place being the general Magazine of *Barbary*, to which all Sorts of *European* Goods are brought, exchanged, and hence sent to the other Provinces, to be exchanged for those of the Country. Import Commerce commonly consists in *Cochineal*, *Vermillion*, *Spices*, *Iron*, *Iron Wire*, *Brass*, *Steel*, several Sorts of *Drugs*, small Looking-glasses, *Watches*, *Arms*, *Ammunition*, *Englib* and other *Woollen* and *Linnen* Cloths and *Silks*, *Muslins*, and other *Cotton* Cloths, *Toys* of all Sorts, *Combs*, *Earthen Wares*, *Paper*, *Quicksilver*, *Tartar*, *Opium*, *Allom*, *Gold Wire*, *Brocades*, *Damasks*, *Velvets*, *Fustians*, and coarse *Callico*es and *Linnen*, red woollen Caps, and *Guinea* Cowries. Exported Goods are, *Leather* of several Sorts, particularly the fine *Marroquin* (the Manufacture of the Country), *Skins*, *Hides*, *Wool*, *Ostrich Feathers*, *Copper*, *Dates*, *Almonds*, *Figs*, *Raisins*, *Olives*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Horses*, *Silks*.

Silks of their Manufacture, a Sort of Flax Cloth, Terrafs Stone, Variety of Cali or Pot-Ash for Soap, Gold Ducats, &c. Of all which the *Jews*, who are here above 500, are the chief Brokers, especially between Christians and Mohammedans. This City is sit. 264 m. N. E. of *Morocco*, 75 S. fr. the *Mediterranean*, W. lon. 4. 25. lat. 33. 58.

FIANO, in *St. Peter's Patrimony, Italy*, is a small City on the *Tyber*, abt. 15 m. N. fr. *Rome*. Heretofore was a Forest in its Neighbourhood called *Lucus Feroniae*, as being dedicated to the Goddess *Feronia*.

FIANTONA, in *Istria, Italy*, on the Confines of the Duchy of *Carniola*, is an inconsiderable Town, ill-inhabited, and running more and more to Decay.

FIASCONI, in the *Orvietano, Italy*, is situate near the Lake *Bolsenna*, 12 m. S. of *Orvieto*, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 15. *Salmon*.

FIDA as call'd by the *Dutch*, *Juda* by the *French*, but *WHYDAH* by the *English*, in the Country of *Benin*, in *Guinea* (Slave Coast), is bounded on W. by the River *Volta*, S. it has the Gulph of *Guinea*, E. the Kingdom of *Ardra*, N. the Country of *Dahomy*. This of *Whydah* or *Fida* is allow'd to be one of the most delightful Countries in the World. The Great Number and Variety of tall, beautiful, shady Trees, which seem as if planted in fine Groves for Ornament, being without any Underwood or Weeds; the verdant Fields every where cultivated, and no otherwise divided but by those Groves, and in some Places by a small Foot-path, together with a great Number of pretty little Villages, encompass'd with a low Mud Wall, and regularly placed over the Face of the whole Country; all contribute to afford the most delightful Prospect that Imagination can form. There's neither Mountain nor Hillock to hinder it, the whole Country being a fine, easy, almost imperceptible Ascent for 40 or 50 m. from Sea; so that from any Part of the Kingdom one might have a Prospect of the Ocean; and the farther you go from it, the more beautiful and populous the Country is. It nevertheless yields no Gold, but what the *Portuguese* bring from *Brasil* to purchase Slaves. The Natives seem the most Gentleman-like and mannerly Negroes in *Guinea*. Inferiors pay the utmost Respect to Superiors, as do Wives and Children to Husbands and Parents. All are, or at least were, naturally industrious, the Men employ'd in Agriculture, the Women in Spinning and Weaving of Cotton Cloths. But the Men are unacquainted with Arms; otherwise, being so numerous, they could have made a better Defence against the King of *Dahomy*, who subdued them, as is said in that Article. They worship 3 Sorts of Deities. 1. A large beautiful Kind of *Snake*, which in its Nature is offensive. They are kept in *Fetish*-houses (or Churches), built for the Purpose in a Grove, to whom they sacrifice Hogs, Sheep, Fowl, &c. which, if not devour'd by the *Snake*, are sure to be taken care of by the *Fetish*-Men, or Priests. The Laity go all in a Body by Night, with Drums beating, and Trumps of Elephants Teeth sounding, to perform divine Worship, & implore a propitious Journey, fair Weather, a good Crop, &c. 2. *Tall Trees*, for which they have great Veneration. 3. The *Sea*, which they firmly believe, and justly too, is able to do as much for them as the *Snake* or the *Trees*. But as no Share of the Offerings thrown into the *Sea* can ever revolve to the Priests, they teach the religious People to adore it at a Distance; but to make their Offerings to the *Snake* & the *Trees*. There are more Priestesses than Priests, but both held in such Veneration that they are liable to no Punishment for any Capital Crime forever. The Priestesses are accountable to their Husbands for no Act, even of Whoredom; on the contrary are uncontrollable, and must be served by the Husband on the Kneel. Yet however fine this Country is, 'tis of late become very unwholesome, it being since the Conquest abovesaid overgrown with poisonous stinking Weeds, tho' before that discouraging Event the Natives were so extremely industrious, that no Place which was thought fertile, no not the very Inclosure of their Dwellings, were left untill'd. Any Man may have 40 or 50 Wives, and the Captains 3 or 400, some 1000; and the King 4 or 5000, most of whom serve to till the Ground for their Husband, but the most beautiful stay at home for Family-Works and to wait on the Husband. The Men are so jealous, that on but the slightest Suspicion of Incontinence they sell a Wife to the *Europeans*; & should a Person presume to debauch either of a Rich Man's Wives, he'll surely be put to Death, and his Family be made Slaves. If a Man should, even undesignedly, but touch one of the King's Wives, he must lose his Head, or at best be doom'd to a perpetual Slavery. Wherefore, when a Man is obliged to go near the Palace, Notice is given of his Coming, that

the Women may retire. When the King's Wives go to Work in the Field, as they do in Drovers, they cry out, if they see a Man, *Stand clear!* on which he lies down flat till they have pass'd him. All the Virgins in his Dominion are reckon'd the King's Property; and whenever the Governors of his Seraglio see or hear of a Beauty, they seize her for his Use. When a young Lady is presented to him, he lies with her twice or thrice; and she's ever after to live a Nun. Capital Crimes are but 2, Murther and Adultery with the King's or Grandees Wives, as above said. Very few Instances of either happen. The King's Wives are the Executors of his Sentences; and 'tis merry enough, when a Grandee has offended him, that 3 or 400 of his Wives go and immediately strip the Offender's House, and level it to the Ground. The King's Retinue are his Wives only; and when he, once or twice a Year, goes a Progress, he's accompany'd by 1000 of the most beautiful. On his Death People steal and plunder openly from one another without Punishment, till another King is installed, when he prohibits such Doings. The King, generally, is succeeded by his Eldest Son, who, on his Father's Demise, goes & takes Possession of his Palace, Wives, and all. From such Multiplicity of Wives, it's frequent to see Fathers have 200 Children living at once, nor less so for one to have 5 or 6 born in a Day; for they never cohabit with Wives pregnant or menstruous. Besides all a Man's Riches is the Number of his Children, whom he can dispose of at Pleasure, except his eldest Sons; and as the Males are frequently sold into Slavery, & this small Spot of Ground furnishes 1000 Slaves every Month for the Market, Women must be plenty, and each Man have a Number. The said Son inherits all his Father's Goods and Cattle, and Wives also except his own Mother. They use Circumcision when the Child is 4, 5, or 8 Years old. The Natives are cloathed, but the Women so very loosely that the Wind often discloses their natural Beauties. They are all fearful of Death; and no one dares speak of it in the King's Presence, for fear of suffering it immediately. They live as to Time by Guess, having no Division of Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, or Years, save only that they go by Moon-shines, & compute their Sowing-Time thereby. And yet they are most accurate at Accounts, and easily reckon without Pen, tho' the Sum amounts to many Thousands; which renders Trading with them easy. They are such high Gamesters, that they very often stake Wives and Children, Land, nay and Body too. — The first Place where *Europeans*, who come for Slaves here, land, is also call'd *WHYDAH*, as is the whole Kingdom, E. lon. 3. N. lat. 6. It is of all Places in *Guinea* the most dangerous to land at. The Sea breaks and rolls at such a vast Distance from the Shore, that no *European* Boat can come within 20 Yards of it, but must come to an Anchor a good Way off, and wait for a Canoe to come and carry Goods and Passengers ashore; which the dexterous Canoe-men generally do with Safety; tho' the contrary indeed too often happens, when Canoes oversetting, Lives are lost and Goods spoiled. Here the *English* have a Fort, more than a League from Shore, very large, with 4 strong Batteries, mounted with 17 Pieces of Heavy Cannon. Within Musket-shot of it stands also the *French* Fort. They are both encompass'd with a thick Mud-wall, and deep Moats round them. The Capital Town of *Whydah* is *Sabe*. Adjoining to *Whydah* Kingdom are several little Royalties, as *Coto*, *Little* and *Great Popo*, and *Quaboe*, all on the same Slave Coast. The Animals, &c. are mostly the same with those in *BENIN*.

FIDELA, a small Island on the Coast of, and belonging to *Fez*, lies in the *Atlantic* over-against *Rabat*, and near the Mouth of a River, in lat. 33. 34. and about 10 leag. S. W. of *Sala*.

FIDENÆ, or *Fidena*, a City in antient *Latium*, near the *Tyber*, about 5 m. fr. *Rome* towards *Eretum*. It's now call'd *Castel Giubileo* or *Jubileo*. It only merits a Place here on Account of the following Accident. In the Reign of *Tiberius*, one *Attilius* having built here an Amphitheatre, to exhibit therein a shew of Gladiators, vast Crouds flocked thither from *Rome*, eager for such Shews, as during that Emperor's Reign they had been debarred from Diversions at home. But as the Spectators were intent upon the Gladiators, the Amphitheatre, which was but slightly built, & overcharged with the Multitude, fell down, and with its Fall, *Tacitus* tells us, destroy'd or maimed 50000 Persons; of whom, *Suetonius* says, perish'd 20000 Souls. *Attilius*, who had built the Amphitheatre only for Gain, and therefore employ'd bad Materials & unskilful Workmen, was banished; and 'twas provided for the future, by a Decree of the Senate,

nate, that no Man who was not worth 400000 Sesterces should exhibit the Shew of Gladiators. The said Accident happen'd in the Year of the World 4333, of the Flood 3026, of Christ 27.

FIELD, in *Staffordshire*, on the River *Blythe*, near *Gratwich*, was, in 1695, the Manor of Sir *John Bagot*. Sir *Harvey*, his Descendant, had a Witch-elm felled in his Ground here, in 1680, so big, that 2 able Workmen were 5 Days in cutting it down; for it was 40 Yards in Length; and, at the Butt-End, 17 in Circumference; it was 25 f. and a half in the Middle, by Girth Measure; 14 Loads of Fire-wood, as much as 6 Oxen could draw, broke off in the Fall, and 47 as large Loads were afterwards cut off from the Top. Two Saws were join'd together, & 3 Men put to each End, to saw the Body asunder. There were 80 Pair of Natches for Wheels cut out of it first; and out of the Remainder 8000 f. of fawn Timber, in Boards and Planks, at 6 Score the Hundred, which came to 12 l. for the Sawing only. As these Things might appear incredible, they were drawn up in Writing, at the Time when the Tree was fell'd, and attested by Sir *Harvey* the Owner, his Steward, Bailiff, Surveyor, Sawyers, &c.

FIELD OF BLOOD. See ACELDEMA.

FIESOLI, *Fesulæ*, *Fesula*, in the Territory of *Florence*, 2 m. fr. that City, was antiently a famed City, and a Place of great Trade, &c. It once sav'd *Italy* from an Inundation of N. Barbarians by the timely Aid it sent to *Stilicho*, who soon after defeated and drove them back. But they destroy'd it afterwards; and from its Ruins the *Florentines* reared their Metropolis. It hath at present but very few Houses, excepting some Country-Seats of the *Florentine* Merchants, Monasteries, and the Episcopal Palace. Its Prelate is subject to him of *Florence*.

FIFE Shire, *Scotland*. The antient Name of it was *Rofs*, the Remains of which are still preserved in *Kinrofs* and *Culrofs*, i. e. the Head of *Rofs* and the Back of *Rofs*. It got the Name *Fife* from *Fifus*, a Nobleman, to whom 'twas given by *Kenneth II.* for his great Service against the *Picts*. Its Sherifdom is now in the Family of *Rothies*. 'Tis a fine Peninsula, as 'twere wedged in between the *Forth* and the *Tay*, being divided on N. from *Gaury* and *Angus* by the *Forth of Tay*, which meeting with Part of *Strathern* divides it also from Part of *Perthshire* and *Clackmannan* to N. W. 'Tis divided from the *Lothians* by the *Firth of Forth* S. On W. it hath *Ochil-hills*, *Kinrofsshire*, and Part of *Perthshire*, and on E. the *German Ocean*. 'Tis commonly reckon'd 32 m. long and about 17 broad. The E. Part is the plainest, the W. being mountainous. The N. and S. are fruitful in Corn, full of Towns, with good Bays and Harbours; the Middle being more proper for Pasture, and there being Plenty of Cattle, especially Sheep whose Wool is much esteem'd, as are the Hides of their Black Cattle, Deer, and Goats. On the S. Side are much Coal and many Salt-pans. The *Ochil* Mountains W. afford good Pasture and Corn, and have fruitful Vallies between. At *Dalgate* is a Quarry of excellent Free-stone, and near the Water of *Ore* they find Lead, and fine Crystals of several Colours at the *Bin* and the *Orrock*. Mineral Waters also are not wanting. The chief Rivers are the *Leven* and *Edin*, which abound with Salmon, &c. The Coast is well planted with little Towns, which are Nurseries for Seamen; and the Sea, besides other Fish, Herrings, &c. yields abundance of Shell-fish. No County in *Scotland* sends more Members to Parliament, or is inhabited by a greater Number of Nobility; nor are the Gentry and Commonalty less brave and polite than in any Part of the Kingdom. The Governors of this and other Counties were antiently call'd *Thanes*, i. e. King's Ministers, as 'tis in *Danish* at this Day. *Macduff* was the first hereditary Earl of *Fife*, to whom and Posterity 'twas granted to place the King in his Chair at Coronation, and to head the Vanguard of his Army; and if any of them should kill a Gentleman, the Murder should be compounded for with Money. The chief Towns are *Cowper*, *Dumfermlin*, *Falkland*, *Balmerinloch*, *Innerkythin*, *Aberdour*, *Dinnibersel*, *Bruntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dysert*, *Weems*, *Leven*, *Ely*, *St. Monas*, *Pitnaween*, *Anstruther-Wester*, *Crail*. To it belong also the Island of *May*, and *St. Andrews*.

FIGALO Cape, in *Epirus*, at the Mouth of the Bay *l'Arta*, over against *Preveza*, was formerly *Altium*, famous for the Naval Battle between *Anthony* & *Augustus*. It was then a considerable City, and in it stood a Temple of *Apollo*, built by the *Argonauts*; but it's now an ordinary Port-Town and Promontory.

TIGEAC, in the Territ. of *Quercy*, *Guienne* Prov. *France*, on the River *Selle*, 25 m. N. E. of *Cabors*, E. lon. 1. 35.

lat. 44. 40. is a small City, which was besieged by 30000 Protestants in 1568, who after 3 Months were obliged to raise the Siege. But they gain'd it in 1576, fortified it, built a Citadel, and kept it till 1622, when the Duke of *Sully* took it from them. The Citadel has been demolish'd, and the Fortifications razed.

FIGERIA, or *Figuera*, a Town of *Beira*, *Portugal*, stands at the Mouth of the *Mondego*.

FIGUERES, in *Catalonia*, *Spain*, is sit. 10 m. fr. *Roses*, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 42. 20.

FILLECK, in *Hungary*, a dismantled Town, stands on the *Ibol*, (in the County of *Zalnock* according to some, whilst others place it in that of *Sag*) on the Road from *Presburg* to *Transylvania*, 22 m. N. W. fr. *Agria*, and N. E. fr. *Nova-grod*, and 40 N. fr. *Buda*. It had a strong Wall, & a Castle on Top of a craggy Hill, accessible only by 1 Passage, and that admitting but 1 Man in Front. The *Turks* took it in 1560, the *Germans* in 1593, and the *Malecontents* in 1683, & the King of *Poland* in 1684, about which Time its Fortifications were demolish'd.

FILLONGLEY-NEW, in *Warwickshire*, on the S. E. Side of *Colehill*, had a Market on Mondays, and a Fair for 5 Days at Midsummer; which are both disused.

FILLWOOD-FOREST, in *Somerset*, on the W. Side of *Keynsham*, was a Royal Demesne.

FIMES, or *Fismes*, in *Champagne*, *France*, a small City or Town on the River *Vesle*, between *Rheims* and *Soissons*, on the Confines of the *Ile of France*. *Sanfon* is of Opinion that *Bibrax* mentioned by *Cæsar* is the City of *Fismes*; but others more probably assert it the Place by *Antoninus* call'd *Ad Fines*, it bearing that Name in the 9th and 10th Centuries, when Councils were here held.

FINAL, a Port Town of *Italy*, sit. betw. *Savona* and *Albenga*, 24 m. W. of *Genoa*, almost 43 S. E. of *Turin*, 30 N. E. of *Oneglia*, & 41 fr. *Casal*, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 44. 12. is dignified with the Title of Marquisate. Its Castle, on a high Rock, is well fortified by Art also, flank'd with 4 strong Towers, and the Works of it kept in good Repair. The Town is surrounded with a stout high Wall, and fenced with 2 Forts which guard the Avenues of the Mountain whereon stands the Castle. The Length of its Territory along the Sea-Coast is not full 6 m. but it reaches inland quite to the *Apennine Hills*. It is in the Hands of the *Genoese*, whose Interest it is to keep it so, however others may have a Longing for it, seeing this Marquisate doth split their other Dominions in the midst.

FINAL, in the *Modenese*, *Italy*, and often called *Final-Modenese* to distinguish it from the above *Final-Genoese*, is sit. on an Island made by the River *Panaro*, N. E. of *Modena*, and on the Confines of *Mantua*.

FINCHDALE, in *Durham*, on the River *Were*, betw. *Durham* and *Lumley-Castle*, had formerly a Priory, a Cell to the Monastery of *Durham*; and 2 Synods are said to have been held here in 788 and 798.

FINCHFIELD, in *Essex*, stands on the River *Freshwell* or *Pant*, on the E. Side of *Thaxted*.

FINCHLEY, in *Middlesex*, betw. *Hendon* and *Coneyhatch*, 7 m. N. of *London*, has a Charity-school, erected in 1714, for 15 Boys, all cloathed,

FINDERN River, in *Elgin*, *Scotl.* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and, being called *Herin* for a long Way, gives Name of *Stratherin* to the Valley it runs thro'. It then takes Name of *Findern*, and running by *Tarnaway*, Town of *Forres*, and Abbey of *Kinlofs*, falls into *Murray Frith*.

FINGALL, in *Dublin County*, *Ireland*, to N. of *Dublin*, (more within Shore than *Lambay*) in *Irish* signifies a Nation of Foreigners (for the *English* are by them call'd *Gall* or Foreigners, & *Saifones*, i. e. Saxons). 'Tis a small Territory; but well cultivated, and yields such plentiful Crops yearly, that 'tis as 'twere the Granary of the Kingdom. It gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Plunket*.

FINGEST, in *Bucks*, on the W. Side of *High-Wiccomb*, is a Prebend of *Wells*.

FINISTERRE Cape is the most W. Point of *Galicia*, *Spain*, and of the Continent of *Europe*, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 43. taking therefore the Name, as if *Finis Terræ*, the Land's End.

FINLAGAN Lake. See ISLA or ILA.

FINLAND (the Grand Duchy of) is a large Country, extending from the Polar Circle, or *Kimi Lapland*, on the N. to that Branch of the *Baltick* hence called the Gulph of *Finland* in the S. where it also borders on *Ingria*. It has *Moscow* on E. & the Gulph of *Bothnia* with Part of *Lapland* W. 'Tis about 386 m. long from N. to S. and 215 from E. to W. It is a pretty fruitful Country, abounding in Pastures

tures and Cattle; and its Lakes are well stock'd with Fish, which they fend into *Sweden*, as well as a great deal of Cheefe and Butter. They have a Language different from the *Swedish*, yet not so much but a *Swede* and a *Finlander* can understand each other. The *Greek* Religion was long here professed; but the Country becoming subject to *Sweden*, the *Lutheran* Doctrine was introduced, and continues the Establishment. This whole Country was taken by the Czar *Peter* the Great, but restor'd to the *Swedes*, by the Treaty of *Nyflot*, soon after the Death of *Charles XII.* The Czar kept only Part of *Carelia* and *Kexholm*. But in the late War the *Russians* have again enlarged their Deminions on that Side: So that by the Treaty of *Abo*, June 16. 1743, *Sweden* agreed to yield for ever to *Russia* Part of the Province of *Savolaxia*, all *Kexholm*, with the best Part of *Carelia*, viz. all the Branches of the River *Kymen* except the Country on the W. Side of the last Branch, as also the Town and Fortrefs of *Nyflot*, with a Frontier on the N. and W. Sides. The Inhabitants were formerly a barbarous Nation, under Kings of their own; but were conquered about the Middle of the 13th Century by *Erick IX.* King of *Sweden*, to which Crown 'tis now united. It is divided into 7 Provinces, *Finland Proper*, *Nyland*, *Carelia*, *Kexholm*, *Savolax*, *Tavastia*, and *Cajania*.

FINLAND PROPER has the River *Kyro* on N. which divides it fr. *Cajania*, *Tavastia* and *Nyland* E. the Gulph of *Finland* S. and that of *Bothnia* W. 'Tis subdivided into S. and N. *Finland*. 'Tis in some Parts mountainous, but otherwise a rich Soil, and being half encompass'd by the Sea has the Advantage of much Traffick. Its most considerable Towns are, *Abo*, *Bierno*, *Hangout*, *Biornenburg*, and *Nyfladt*.

FINMARK. See **WARDHUS**.

FINNINGLEY, in *Nottinghamshire*, stands on the E. Side of *Doncaster*.

FINSTER-(or **VENSTER**)-**BERG**, in the *Grisons* Country, is in the Sovereignty of the House of *Austria*, to which arises a great Revenue from the Toll of a Bridge which it maintains here over the *Inn*.

FINSTOCK, or *Finscott*, in *Oxfordshire*, not far from *Banbury*, is noted for the finest Sand here for the Manufacture of Glafs.

FIOM, *Fium*, *Fajiom*, *Fajume*, in *Middle Egypt*, E. lon. 30. 30. lat. 29. 35. is the Capital of the Province of its Name, which runs along the W. Bank of the *Nile*, and is bounded on W. by the *Lybian* Desert; which Province is very fruitful in Corn, Fruit, Linnen, Cotton, &c. and has a Number of Towns and Villages. The City is large and populous, and tho' most Houses are low and mean, yet has it some handsome Streets and Buildings, especially those belonging to the *Turkish* Officers. It has some noble Pieces of Antiquity; and 'tis suppos'd to have been built on the Ruins of the antient *Arfinoe*, so that there's hardly a House but has some Fragment of Marble, Granite, &c. broken Columns, Cornishes, Capitals, &c. The principal Commerce is in plain and striped Linnen, Leather of a fine Sort much in Request, Carpets, the finest Mats in *Egypt*, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, & other Fruits, which it sends to *Cairo*. The *Copts* here are numerous, who have a Bishop, but no Church, being obliged to perform Divine Service at a neighbouring Village. All the Territory hereabout is full of delightful Gardens, Orchards, and Plantations, well watered, the City standing on the Canal from the *Nile* to the Lake *Marris*, more largely spoken of in Article *EGYPT*. &c. This Canal is now stiled *Bahr-Jouzeff*, or the River of *Joseph*, because the present Inhabitants will needs have it that *Joseph* order'd the digging of it, verily and also of the prodigious Numbers of inferior ones that receive their Waters from it. Over all these is a prodigious Number of Bridges, constructed of Sun-bak'd Brick; and these also the People make no Doubt were the Workmanship of the *Israelites* in their Bondage. Here reside a Cashif, several Sheiks, and other *Turkish* Officers.

FIORINZO. **SAN FIORINZO**, in the *Di quo li Monte*, *Corfica*, 7 m. W. of *Bastia*, and 18 S. of *Capo Corfo*, is a small but convenient Sea-port on the N. Side of the Island, upon a Gulph of the same Name. It was fortified by the *Genoese*, out of the Ruins of *Old Nebio*, which is but 4 m. distant from it. It is now the Residence of the Bishop of *Nebio*. But its Air is so unwholesome that it's but thinly inhabited.

FIORINZUOLA, formerly *Florentinum*, in the *Capitaneate*, *Naples*, 10 m. S. of *S. Severo*, and 20 W. of *Manfredonia*, E. lon. 15. 57. lat. 41. 30. was an Episcopal City under the See of *Benevento*, but hath been long since ruin'd, & the Bprie. remov'd to that of *Lucera*, 1410, which stands

6 m. S. of it: So there's little left but its antient Cathedral and an old Village.

FIRANDO, one of the *Japan* Islands, sit. near the W. Coasts of the Isle of *Ximo*, from about 33. 20. to 33. 53. lat. and about 130. 40. E. lon. was the first on which the *Dutch* chose to make their Settlement. Tho' much smaller than many around those Coasts, yet hath it Title of Kingdom, and a convenient Harbour of its Name, the Entrance into which is narrow and dangerous, but within safe and very spacious. It was a Place of no Consideration before the *Dutch* made it their grand Staple; but, after that, and their building Magazines, Forts, fine Houses, &c. &c. it became a Place of great Commerce and Resort, &c. and by Degrees from one Street which the *Dutch* built got above 40, mostly large and handsome; till the Emperor began to look on such Improvements with a jealous Eye, and order'd them to leave the Place, as set forth in Article *JAPAN*. The stately Castle here is worth Notice, being sit. on a Hill in the midst of a spacious Plain, having a noble Bridge to it, and being defended at each End by a Guard. It's seen at a distance not only from its advantageous Situation, but more especially by its very stately Tower, which is several Stories high, each decreasing in Breadth and Height. On the Castle's Sides are 8 Gates, each with a Flight of Steps leading to it. At the Foot of the Hill are 4 Pavilions, in Form of Cupola's, answering to its 4 Angles; and these have Galleries, supported by square Pillars, leading from one to the other.

FIRNSTEIN, in *Austria*, *Germany*, on S. Side the *Danube*, above *Stetin*, in the Quarter of *Upper Manartsberg*, 60 m. W. of *Vienna*, is a small Town, consisting chiefly of 2 fair Streets; but it has a large and magnificent Castle, besides the Ruins of an old one; so that it has been a strong Place. Here our *K. Richard I.* on his Return from the *Holy War*, was confin'd Prisoner.

FISHGARD, or *Fiscard*, *Aber-Gwain* in *Welch* (the *English* first Name from its *Fishery*, and its *Welch* one from its Situation on the River *Gwain*, near its Entrance into Sea) in *Pembrokeshire*, *Wales*, stands 16 m. fr. *St. David's*, and has a good Harbour and Trade in Herrings, which are caught at the Foot of the Cliff on which this Town is sit.

FISHTOFT, in *Lincolnshire*, near *Boston*, at the Mouth of the *Witham*, is notable, as *Dr. Fuller* says, in that no Mice nor Rats will harbour in its Parish; insomuch that, in Barns that are built half in this and half in the next Parish, the Side which stands in *Fishtoft* shall be free from them, while they infest the other.—— However incredible this may be with us, yet it's Part of the Creed of the *Vulgar* there.

FISKERTON, in *Nottinghamshire*, stands on the *Trent*, near *Southwell*, and had a Market and Fair; but the former, if not the other, has been long disused.

FIVE CHURCHES, or *Ortegiarac*, (so called from five magnificent Churches which it formerly contain'd) in *Lower Hungary*, stands on the River *Keoritz*, 12 m. fr. the *Drave*, 13 E. fr. *Sigeth*, 30 N. W. fr. *Mohatz*, 49 N. fr. *Posega*, 42 N. W. fr. *Esseck*, and 72 S. fr. *Buda*, E. lon. 19. 10. lat. 46. 20. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Gran*. 'Twas taken by the *Turks* in 1543, burnt by Count *Serini* in 1686. And Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* took it by Surprise.

FIUME, or **ST. VIET**, is a Port Town of *Istria*, in the Gulph of *Venice*, at the Mouth of the Riv. *Flaum*, betw. the Islands of *Cherso* and *Vegia*, 38 m. E. of *Cabode Istria*, 20 S. E. fr. *Triepte*, and 68 fr. *Aquileia*, E. lon. 15. lat. 45. 45. subject to the House of *Austria*. The *Austrian* Gentry send their Children hither to learn *Italian*, which is here spoken in its Purity. See *ISTRIA*.

FIUNDA. See **PHARSELIS**.

FIXTELA, in the Prov. of *Tedla*, now in the *Morocco* Empire, abt. 1 m. fr. *Tefza*, is an open Town of about 700 Families; but on the S. Side it's defended by a good old Castle, surrounded with 2 Walls of square Stone, about 50 Paces one from the other, the outer flanked with Towers, &c. and a deep Quagmire. This Castle is commanded by a high Mountain on which is a high Tower, probably for its Defence, it being so situate that one cannot besiege the Castle without Danger; and another on the W. Side is joined to the Castle by a Wall with a double Parapet. The Town is inhabited by *Barabars*, or *Berberes*, who are stout and valiant, and carry on much the same Manufactures and Traffick with those of *Tefza*, especially that of Woollen Garments, which are call'd from it *Fixteles*. The *Jews*, of whom are 100 Families, are rich. Between this and *Tefza* was fought the Battle between the King of *Fex* and *Sherif* of *Morocco*, in which the former was overthrown and taken Prisoners;

Prisoners; on which this Town and Castle submitted to the Conqueror, and continues so to do.

FLADBURY, in *Worcestershire*, stands 2 m. N. W. from *Evesham*, in the Way to *Worcester*.

FLAMBOROUGH, in the E. Riding, *Yorkshire*, stands on the Promontory, call'd FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, which forms *Bridlington-Bay*. 'Tis sit. on the *German Sea*, 5 m. fr. *Bridlington*, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 54. 15. It has Name fr. the *British* Word *Flam*, i. e. *Flame*, because of a Watch-Tower here with Lights to direct Sailors.

FLAMSTED, in *Hertfordshire*, 2 m. fr. *Market-Street*, 5 fr. *St. Albans* and *Dunstable*, stands on the River *Verlam*, and was of Old call'd *Verlam-stede*. *Edward I.* granted it a Charter for a Market Thursdays, and a Fair on 5 Days after *St. Leonard's day*; but they were both long since disused. The Land hereabout is a Clay mix'd with Flints, so thick spread, that, after a Shower, nothing appears but a Heap of Stones; and yet it bears very good Corn even in dry Summers; which Fertility is imputed to a Warmth in the Flint, which preserves it from Cold in Winter, and from its Closeness, which keeps it from the scorching Rays of the Sun in Summer. In this Parish was formerly a Nunnery, call'd *St. Giles's in the Wood*; and *K. Edw. VI.* was brought hither for his Health: And tho' the Convent is demolish'd, yet 'tis said the Bedstead he lay on, which is curiously wrought, is still preserved in the Manor-house just by. FLAMSTED-HILL is near *Redbourn*.

FLANDERS in General, the first Earldom in the *Netherlands*, has *Hainaut*, *Artois*, and Part of *Picardy* on S.; the *N. Sea* W.; the same Sea, with that Arm of the *Scheld* call'd the *Hond* (which parts it from *Zealand*) N.; and the Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*, *Brabant*, and Part of *Hainaut*, E. Its Extent fr. S. W. to N. E. is about 75 m. and fr. W. to E. about 55. The first Earl of *Flanders* that we meet with was *Balduin*, surnam'd *Bras-de-Fer*, or *Iron-Arm*. He carried off *Judith*, Daughter of *Charles the Bald*, King of *France*, which occasion'd bloody Wars between them; but they were at last reconcil'd, and *Balduin* married his Mistress in 863, and the King gave him the whole Country between the *Scheld*, the *Somme*, and the Ocean, and erected *Flanders* into an Earldom. It continued in his Family till 1119. We must omit the historical Succession, &c. only mentioning, that in 1200 another *Balduin*, the 9th of that Name, went to the *Holy Land*, where he made several Conquests; and after that took *Constantinople*, of which he was chosen Emperor 4 Years after; but in 1205, he was taken in an Ambuscade, by the King of the *Bulgarians*, who shut him up in a close Prison, and had him murder'd next Year. We omit also the Manner in which an Earl of *Flanders* us'd to be inaugurated, and such Matters, as having not Room enough for admitting them.—The Inhabitants are, generally speaking, lusty, fat, and clumsy; of a cool Temper, pretty slow in their Proceedings, tho' very laborious, both in cultivating Land and in Manufactures and Trade, which no Nation better understands than they do. They are zealous Lovers of Liberty, and great Enemies of Slavery. They seem not much inclin'd to either Love or Hatred. They have good Sense, but not a very lively Imagination. The Women are fair and handsome enough, but have not a smart and engaging Air; and are honest from a natural Constitution as well as the Principles of Virtue. The most common Diet is brown Bread, Milk, Butter, salt Beef or Pork, and all Sorts of Greens. They know how to regulate Expence according to Income; and as the latter decreases, so they reduce the former; and when their Estate becomes less than it was, they are not ashamed to own it. They are great Lovers of publick Diversions; and in every City, Town, and Village, there is yearly a Fair or two, which continues generally a whole Week. All Sorts of Shews are then exhibited, as lately at *Bartholemew Fair* in *London*. The Air, in the Neighbourhood of the Sea, is thick and raw, both on account of Canals and Ponds of standing Waters, and because of the N. Winds, which blow here very often. But the higher you remove from the Sea-coast, the clearer is the Air. The Winter is pretty long, and the Summer often wet, tho' sometimes sultry; and then the great Heat seldom continues long. At a Distance from Sea the Country produces a deal of Wood for Timber and for Fuel. Towards the Coast, when you have 4 or 5 f. deep, you meet with a kind of Earth proper to make Turf for burning. It is a Lay of rotten Wood, where are still to be seen whole Trees lying, with Leaves, and sometimes Nuts, intire; whence it appears this Country was once overgrown with large Forests. They feed

here a vast Number of Horses, most of which are more proper for the Plough than for any other Use. This Country abounds with excellent Pastures, especially for Black Cattle. Some Farmers, for Curiosity, feed large Ews, which bring forth 3, sometimes 4, 5, or even 7, at a Birth; but they cease being so fruitful if remov'd to another Country. As here are no Freestone nor Slates in *Flanders*, they make vast Quantities of Bricks and Tiles. The Soil produces abundance of Corn, Greens, and Fruit, of all Sorts. They brew a great deal of excellent Beer. This Province is extremely populous; and the Cities and Towns are so near to one another, that the *Spaniards* who came here with *K. Philip II.* imagin'd *Flanders* was but one continued City. It contains 30 Cities walled, a vast Number of Boroughs which enjoy the Privileges of Cities, 1154 Villages, 48 Abbeys, besides a great many Pories, Collegiate Churches, and Convents. The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Scheld*, which here washes *Tournay*, *Oudenarde*, *Ghent*, and *Antwerp*, and then falls into the Sea. 2. The *Lys*, which waters *Armentieres*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Deinse*, and falls into the *Scheld* at *Ghent*. 3. The *Dender*, which runs by *Geerberg*, *Nienove*, and *Aelst*, and casts its Waters into the *Scheld* at *Dendermonde*. 4. The *Scarp*, which washes *Doway* and *St. Amand*, and then discharges itself into the *Scheld*. This Province of FLANDERS is divided into Three Parts, viz. The *Austrian*, the *French*, and the *Dutch*; as follows.

FLANDERS AUSTRIAN is bounded on the S. by *French Flanders*; on the E. it has the Boundaries of *Flanders* above mention'd, as also on W. & on N. it borders on *Dutch Flanders*. The most considerable Places in this Part are, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Ostend*, *Newport* or *Nieuport*, *Dixmuyde*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *St. Amand*, *Oudenarde*, *Alost*, *Dendermonde*, *Nienove*, *Grandmont*, &c. &c.

FLANDERS FRENCH is bounded on N. by Part of the *N. Sea*, on N. E. by *Austrian Flanders* and Part of *Hainaut*, on E. and S. by the same, on S. W. and W. by *Artois* and Part of *Picardy*. This Province, with that Part of *Hainaut* which has been yielded to the *French*, are under the same Governor General. The chief Cities in *French Flanders* are, *Lisle*, *Douay*, *St. Amand*, *Orchies*, *Armentieres*, *Warneton*, *Menin*, *Ypres*, *Bergen-St.-Winoc*, *Cassel*, *Gravelines*, *Dunkirk*, *Mardyck*.

FLANDERS DUTCH, the most N. Part of *Flanders*, is so call'd as belonging to the States General of the United Provinces. It contains several Towns and Forts, most of which were yielded to them by *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*, by the Treaty of *Munster*, Jan. 30. 1648. This Territory has been enlarged by the late Emperor, who has granted to the *Dutch* a great Extent of Ground beyond the *Scheld* and near the Sea, by Virtue of Article XVII. of the Barrier-Treaty, concluded at *Antwerp* Novemb. 15. 1715. The States General keep in this Country Receivers of Taxes and Duties, and Officers in their Name to administer Justice: And every Year they send Deputies out of their own Body to view the Fortifications, change the Garrisons, and renew the Magistrates. The Reform'd Religion was establish'd in this Country as soon as the *Dutch* got Possession of it. The chief Cities, Towns, and Forts are, *Sluys*, *Ostburg*, *Isendyck*, *Middleburg*, *Ardenburg*, 't *Sas van Ghent*, *Axel*, *Hulst*, *Bierliet*, *Ter-Neuse*, *Philippine*.

FLANNAN ISLES (Part of the *Western Islands*, *Scotland*) are 6 Islands which the Seamen call *North-hunters*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, to which they belong, keep some Sheep here, and come once every Summer to fetch the Sheep, Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills. On the biggest of these Islands are the Ruins of a Chapel. One is called the *Pigmies Island*, because many small Bones, resembling those of the Human Kind, have been dug up.

FLECHE, in *Anjou* Territ. and *Orleanois* Prov. *France*, is sit. on the *Loir*, on the Borders of *Anjou* towards the Province of *Maine*, 30 m. fr. *Saumur* to N. 24 fr. *Angers* to N. E. and 24 fr. *Le Mans* to S. It's very agreeably seated in a little Valley, surrounded with Hills planted with Groves and Vineyards. *Henry the Great* here founded the most famous College of *Jesuits* that they have in the World, a very magnificent Building, and its Church very large and beautiful. He gave a yearly Income of 7000 Livres for the Foundation of this College. Two Pories and 2 Abbeys were also given to it, where are always 16 Masters, viz. 4 for Divinity, 3 for Philosophy, 2 for Mathematicks, 2 for Rhetorick, and 5 for polite Literature. He had formed a Scheme to turn this College into a University, but his Murder, perpetrated at the Instigation of the *Jesuits* themselves, made his Project miscarry. And thus was he rewarded by that Society for his Favours to them. He was murdered,

in his Coach, May 14. 1610. by one *Ravaillac* [A]. They, however, keep here his Heart, as also that of his Queen, *Mary de Medicis*. Among the many Learned Men that have been here educated was the celebrated *Descartes*, who very justly afterward shew'd very little Regard for the Philosophy of his Teachers.

FLEET, in *Lincolnshire*, in the *Fens*, near *Godney*. Here not long ago were found, in an earthen Pot, 3 Pecks of Roman Copper Coins about the Time of *Galienus*.

FLEGG, in *Norfolk*, is a Peninsula, near *Acle*, containing 3 Villages all their Names terminating in -by.

FLENSBURG, in *Sleswick*, *Denmark*, about 8 m. (*Salmon* says 16) fr. *Sleswick* to N. and near 30 fr. *Tonningen* to E.; E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 55. is so call'd from the Bay of *Flens*, at the Bottom of which it stands, and which is formed by the *Baltick*, and where Ships of great Burden may ride safe, and come to the very Ware-houses. A Castle on a Mountain adjoining one Part of the Suburbs commands the Gulph on that Side. Here are 4 Churches. 'Tis the

Capital of a Prefectureship, or Bailiwick, which is also call'd the District of *Angelen*, or *Engeland*, and was the Country of the *Angles*, or *English Saxons*, which came over to *Britain*, and gave it the Name of *Engeland*.

FLETHAMSTED, in *Warwickshire*, 2 m. fr. *Coventry*, is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*.

FLEURUS, *Flerus*, or *Fleurs*, in the Province of *Namur*, *Austrian Netherlands*, about 6 m. fr. *Charleroy* to N. E. and 11 fr. *Namur* to W.; E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 33. is a considerable Borough, and sends Deputies to the States. It is famous for 2 Battles near it, 1 on Aug. 30. 1622, between *Don Gonzales de Cordona*, General of the Spanish Army, and *Ernest Count of Mansfeld* and *Christian Duke of Brunswick*. The latter were beaten, and lost their Cannon and Baggage. However the Count, after a Retreat more glorious to him than a Victory would have been, march'd through *Brabant* with 4000 Horse and 3000 Foot, and join'd the Prince of *Orange*, who by that Means was able to force the Marquis *Spinola* to raise the Siege of *Bergen-op-zoom*. The 2d was fought

[A] *Ravaillac's* Examination is to be seen in the *French Mercury*, Vol. i. pa. 1. 4to. It therein appears, that, during the 2 Days in which he was kept under a Guard in the *Hotel de Raiz*, when he was asked what had induced him to that Villany? he answered, That it was the Sermons which he had heard; whence he had learn'd the Reasons why it was necessary to kill the King. Likewise when he was interrogated, Whether it was lawful to kill a Tyrant, he discovered a thorough Knowledge of all the Evasions and Distinctions of that Question, and it was easy to see that he had been carefully instructed in the Subject; for in every other Article in Divinity he was ignorant and weak, sometimes saying one Thing, and in the next Breath denying it. He in all his Answers cunningly defended himself with the Maxims of the Jesuit *Mariana*, and others that have wrote that it was lawful to kill Tyrants. Before the Judges he declared, That his Design of killing the King arose from hence, That this Prince would not (tho' he had it in his Power to do it) reduce those of the pretended Reformed Religion to the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman Church; and because he had heard that the King designed to make War upon the Pope, and transfer the Holy See to *Paris*: For to make War against the Pope, said he, was to make War against God, — forasmuch as THE POPE WAS GOD, AND GOD THE POPE. — The Papists, I read, have made a great Difference between this their enthusiastic Champion *Ravaillac* and his Predecessor the Reverend Father *Clement*, who murdered *Henry III*. For this latter has been publicly approved of, and not only so, but celebrated by Panegyrics; but it does not appear that the former has been so honour'd openly. The Reason seems plain enough: — *HENRY III*. lay under the Sentence of Excommunication when he was kill'd; but *HENRY IV*. was reconciled to the Pope a long Time before his Assassination. — Having gone thus far, it may not only be acceptable to many, possibly to most, if I give some circumstantial Account of the said bloody-religious Fact of *Clement* also, but it may be likewise somewhat necessary so to do, seeing there have not been wanting those who have impudently asserted that he, this Friar *Clement*, did not perpetrate the horrid Deed. I am the more moved hereto, because I have myself heard a Papist as impudently deny the Powder-Plot to have been Popish, and to aver it to have been but a Trick of *Cecil*. Tho' he might as well have asserted that there's not a Minute's Day-light on the Tenth of *June*. This Account of *Clement* which I produce, is not taken from the Writings of any Protestant, or of a moderate Catholic, but is an Extract from the Piece wherein it was represented to the Pope himself, by the Com-mandeur de *Dion*, Ambassador for the Union (or League) of Catholics, at *Rome*, wherein he triumphantly even boasts of and glories in the so pious, so religious, so holy, so godlike Act of Enthusiastic Heroism. His very Words, as translated to my Hands, here follow: — 'Tho' your Holiness has had particular Advice of it from other Hands, yet I flatter myself that you will not be tired with the Relation I shall give you of it. A Friar of the Order of *St. Dominic*, of the Convent of *Paris*, nam'd Brother *James Clement*, 23 or 24 Years of Age, born in the Village of *Sorbonne*, in the Diocese of *Sens*, and the last of 3 or 400 who are in the said Convent, yet divinely elected and chosen for so generous an Exploit as that which GOD HAS ACHIEVED BY HIS HANDS, had often boasted to his Brethren, even after the Defeat at *Senlis*, that he saw the Affairs of the Enemies prosper; that the King should never die but by his Hands. At which the rest of the Fraternity used to laugh, and call him, out of Scorn, *Captain Clement*. However, this did not make him relinquish this Thought, and the Resolution he had formed: On the contrary, he confirm'd himself so strongly in the Desire he had of coming to the Execution as made him constant in his Design; he now thinking of nothing but the Manner by which he might most easily accomplish it. In making this Attempt he must resolve upon Death; but what Kind of Death he could not pitch upon; but he was willing to suffer the most cruel that could be inflicted on him: A Constancy so wonderful in a Monk, that the like is not found in this Age. To come to the Point: He found Means to procure, very secretly, the Letters of some Politicians — [He means, State-Ministers] —, and concerted with them to give the King ample Advice of what was transacting in the City, to the Advantage of his Affairs. He got some Words, by Way of Credentials, from them, and obtain'd from Count de *Brienne*, Prisoner in the Castle of the *Louvre*, a Passport, in order that he might get a more favourable Access to the Enemy's Army. Being now furnish'd with all Things necessary for waiting upon the King, he set out from *Paris* the last Day of *July* in order to go to *St. Cloud*; and TOOK LEAVE OF THE REST OF THE FRIERS, exhorting them to PRAY FOR HIM, saying that he was going, FOR THE SERVICE OF GOD, to deliver the People from Misery, without any Hopes of returning back; and that he did not value whether he did or not, provided that God would be so gracious as not to let him fail in his Design, of the Event of which they should hear in 24 Hours. Arriving the said Day at *St. Cloud*, he could not get an Opportunity of speaking to the King; so pass'd the Night there, which might have given him other Counsel. The next Day, being the 1st of *August*, he waited upon the *Sieur de la Guesle*, the King's Attorney-General in the Parliament of *Paris*, which he had left; and informed him that he had been intrusted with Letters, and sent by some of the King's trusty Servants, and had some Credentials relating to Matters of great Importance to His Majesty. He therefore desired to be introduced by him, in Discharge of his Duty. The King, being informed of this, gave Orders for the Monk to be brought in, when he withdrew into his Closet, and there talked above a Quarter of an Hour with him; during which he gave him Letters, one by one, till His Majesty had received the last; and the King asking him whether those were all, the Friar reply'd, I believe not, Sir; but think there must be some more. Upon this, putting his Hand farther up into his Sleeve, he drew forth the Knife he had hid there; stabbing in the Ventricle, or Stomach, the King, who finding himself wounded cried out, and seized the Hand of the *Jacobin*, who still kept the Knife in the Wound, whereby he hurt himself very much, and with it [the Knife] stabb'd the Friar in the Face, who that Instant received numberless Stabs from those who came running in to the King; and whilst he was slaughtering in this Manner, it is said he spoke as follows: I thank God that I die so easy a Death; for I did not think to have quitted Life in this Manner, and to come off at so cheap a Rate; upon which his dead Body was cast into the Street, and afterwards burnt, as was told to *M. de Mayenne*. Thus the King died at Two o'Clock the next Morning after he had been stabb'd &c. &c. — This Instrument furnishes not only intallible Proofs against all those who should deny that *James Clement* had perpetrated the Murder, but likewise against all such as endeavour to justify his Brethren the *Jacobins* of *Paris*. It is not a mere personal Crime: It is that of the Monastery of the *Dominicans* or *Jacobin Friars* of *Paris*. These knew his Design, & did not divert him from but approved the Execution of it. The Prior (as *Thuanus*, lib. 98. pa. 346. informs), after having been duly convicted by several Witnesses of making the Elogium of this Assassin in the Pulpit, was put to Death. And as the City of *Paris*, and especially the Preachers, bestow'd numberless Blessings and Applauses on the Friar who had kill'd the King, and as all other Cities of the Kingdom which sided with the League, and the POPE HIMSELF applauded that infamous Action; it may be affirmed that the Crime committed by *James Clement* was that of the whole League and of the Court of *Rome*.

fought July 1. 1690, between the Confederate Army commanded by Prince *Waldec* and the *French* under the *Marshall de Luxemburg*. The Confederates were routed, had 5000 kill'd, 4000 taken, and lost 49 Great Guns, &c. But the *French* also suffer'd much; and the *Dutch Foot*, being abandon'd by their Horse, made a fine Retreat, and could not be broken by the Enemy, who were able to attempt nothing more during that Campaign.

FLIELAND, or *Vlieland*, Isle, lies to N. E. of the *Texel* (*N. Holland*), and is about 9 m. long and 2 broad. It has but 2 small Villages, and is chiefly remarkable for the great Quantities of *Muscles* found here.

FLINTSHIRE, *Wales*, is wash'd by the *Irish Sea*, or rather a Branch of it, viz. the great *Æstuary* of the *Dee*, into which that River runs, on the N.; and 'tis bounded on E. by *Cheeshire*, S. E. by *Shropshire*, and S. and W. by *Denbighshire*, which County separates a small Part of *Flintshire* from the rest of the S. E. Side. 'Tis the least County of *Wales*, about 33 m. fr. N. W. to S. E. but its Breadth fr. N. to S. but 8. *Templeman* indeed makes the Length but 23 m. and gives it an Area of but 138 square Miles. Others compute the Circumference at 40 m. & the Area at 160000 Acres, containing 5 Hundreds, 28 Parishes, in which are included 1 City, 1 Borough, 3 Market-Towns, 4 Castles, 2 Parks, about 8000 Houses, and 32000 Inhabitants. The greatest Part lies in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest belongs to that of *Chester*. The Air is healthful, tho' somewhat colder than in others that are less expos'd to the N. Winds, and more shelter'd than this by Mountains. Here are some few indeed, but they are gentle Hills in Comparison, and those interlaced with Valleys fruitful in Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, and Pasture which feeds abundance of small Cattle, whence they make Plenty of Butter & Cheese. They have also great Store of Honey, whereof they make *Metheglin*, much drank in these Parts. It has not abundance of Fruits, is scanty in Wood, but has Plenty of Coals. The Sea and Rivers abundantly supply it with most Kinds of Fish and Fowl; and some Mountains are rich in Lead-Ore; and here are Millstones dug. Its peculiar Rivers are, The *Wheeler*, which rises near *K. Offa's Dyke* in the Centre of the County, and crossing that Part of *Denbighshire* which slips into this County near *Caerwis*, falls into the *Clwyd* to E. of *Mael y Gaer Hill Varis*: The *Sevion*, which rises to N. of *Caerwis*, and running W. joins the *Clwyd* below *Rhudlan-Castle*: The *Alen*, which rises in *Denbighshire*, and enters this County near *Mold*, from whence it runs E. mostly till it falls into the *Dee*, near *Alen Town*. It sends 2 Members to Parliament, viz. 1 Knight for the Shire, and a Burgess for *Flint Town*.

FLINT, on the *Æstuary* of the *Dee*, 12 m. fr. *Chester*, 10 E. of *St. Asaph*, 194 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 12. lat. 53. 20. was incorporated with the Title of Mayor, Bailiffs, & Burgesses, by *Edward I.* who finish'd the Castle begun by *Henry II.* which is now in Ruins. Here are held the Assizes, and kept the County Goal. No Market. Fairs August the 10th, November the 30th.

FLIX, in *Catalonia, Spain*, on the River *Ebro*, 20 m. N. of *Tortosa*, E. lon. 12 min. lat. 41. 15. is a Town with a Castle.

FLIXTON, in the E. Riding *Yorkshire*, to N. W. of *Hunnamby*, had, in the Time of *Athelstan*, a Hospital to shelter Travellers from Wolves by Night, with which that County was then much infested.

FLODDON, or *Flodden*, in *Northumberland*, 7 m. from *Cheviot-Hills*, is a Village on the River *Till*, between the *Glen* and the *Tweed*, and memorable for the Victory gain'd by the *English* over the *Scots*, call'd the *Battle of Flodden-Field*. King *Henry VIII.* being at the Siege of *Tournay* in *Flanders*, *Lewis* the *French King*, by Solicitations, prevailed with *James* the Fourth, King of *Scots*, to invade King *Henry's* Dominions, tho' his Brother-in-Law, in his Absence, that he might be forced to withdraw his Army from *France*, to defend his own Territories and Subjects. King *James* was forced to practise his Engagements, having great Hopes of conquering the Northern Parts, and adding them to his Dominions, for before he began his March, he divided the Towns among his Followers, and to that End charging *K. Henry* with Breach of Faith, and threatening to revenge the Wrongs he did the *French* his Confederates, unless he ceased from prosecuting the War with *France*, immediately invaded *England*, before he had an Answer from King *Henry*, and took the Castle of *Norham*. *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Surry*, had been made by King *Henry* his Lieutenant of the North, when he went upon his Expedition to *France*, and sent him into those Parts to prevent any Incurfions from the *Scots* in

his Absence, but before he got far enough to do it, King *James* was enter'd the *English Borders* with a powerful Army, which the Earl of *Surry* being advertised of, he made all the Haste he could to meet him, having an Army of twenty-six Thousand Men. The *Scots* he found to have entrenched themselves upon the Hills of this Place, where it being almost impossible to attack them with any Success, he first sent the King a Challenge, which was readily accepted, and then by some Artifices brought them down into the Plain, in order to Battle. The *Scots* were aware of the Design, and therefore still kept the higher Ground; but the Earl seeing the Advantage inconsiderable encouraged his Men, as the King of *Scots* also did, and began the Fight. Valour on both Sides strove for Victory, three Hours together; but at length the Wings of the *Scotch Army* being discomfited, the whole Force of the *English* fell upon the main Battle, where King *James* was, who did all that Men could do to defend and save themselves, but at last were subdued, the King's Standard being overthrown, and himself valiantly slain in the midst of his Enemies. With him died three Bishops, of whom the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, the King's natural Son, was one, two Abbots, twelve Earls, and seventeen Lords; Knights and Gentlemen a great Number, which, with others of less Note, made the Loss of the *Scots* eight Thousand Men slain, and as many taken Prisoners. The Body of the King of *Scots* being discovered among the Slain by the Lord *Dacres*, was embalmed, and being wrapped up in Lead, was buried in the Monastery of *Shene* in *Surry*. This Battle was fought Sept. the 9th, 1513. The Earl of *Surry* being thus victorious, returned to *London*, and presented the embalmed Body to Queen *Catharine*, who, with the Gauntlet of the said King sent the News of the Victory to King *Henry*, lying in his Siege of *Tournay*, who not only entertained it joyfully, but keeping in Mind the wise Conduct and Management of the said Earl, rewarded him upon his Return with Wealth and Honour.

FLORENCE Territory, or *IL FIORENTINO, Italy*, is the most considerable Part of the Duchy of *Tuscany* both in Largeness and Opulence. 'Tis parted in the midst by the River *Arno*, and bounded on N. by the *Bolognese* and *Romania*, E. by the *Ecclesiastical State*, S. by the *Sienese*, and W. by the Territories of *Lucca* and *Pisa*, which last is often included within it. It has Name from its Capital. The chief Cities and Towns are, *Florence*, *Arezzo*, *Cortona*, *Pistoia*, *Prato*, *Scarparia*, *Burga*, *S. Sepulcro*, *Empoli*, and *Fiesoli*.

FLORENCE City is sit. 50 m. S. of *Bologna*, 60 S. E. fr. *Modena*, 78 fr. *Parma*, 105 fr. *Mantua*, 126 S. of *Venice*, 120 N. W. of *Rome*, and 45 E. of *Leghorn* and the *Tuscan Sea*, E. lon. 11. 47. lat. 43. 42. 'Tis a very antient and opulent City, and was one of the most considerable *Municipia* that were sold by Auction in the *Roman Times*. Most Authors think it was built by *Sylla's* Soldiers, to whom he had given this Canton, which they did on the Confluence of the *Arno* and *Minio*, and thence call'd it *FLUENTIA*, from which afterwards it was alter'd to *FLORENTIA*, on Account either of its flourishing State or fertile Soil. Others pretend it made a considerable Figure in *Sylla's* Time. However, it made but a lamentable one in *Totila's* Time, who in his *Italian Invasion* almost destroy'd it. So that it owes its Revival and Grandeur to *Charlemagne*, who rebuilt it; since which it has been still increasing in Wealth and Beauty; insomuch that Duke *Albert* of *Saxony* said, 'twas too noble to be seen by Strangers but on Sundays and Holidays. The *Arno* parts it in 2 on a delightful Plain, surrounded at a Distance with fertile Hillocks on all Sides but that which looks towards *Pistoia*. These rise insensibly, and unite themselves, as it were, to the Mountains. And in the Neighbourhood are vast Numbers of Country Seats, Villages, Gardens, Orchards, &c. Its Circuit is computed between 6 and 7 m. and the Walls at between 4 and 5000 fath. with good Fortifications, a broad Ditch, and other Works. But its greatest Strength lies in 3 stout Castles, which command and defend it. The 1st is a regular Pentagon, and is by far the strongest; the 2d commands the City; the last is a Star with 6 Points. Some make the Houses to amount to about 8000, and the Inhabitants to 100000. The Churches are 152, besides 89 Convents, 22 Hospitals, 84 Fraternities, 18 Halls or Warehouses with Galleries for Merchants, 72 Courts of Justice, 6 stately Columns, 2 Pyramids, 4 Bridges, 7 Fountains, 17 Piazzas or Squares, 160 Public Statues, and a great Number of Palaces. The Streets are mostly wide and strait, and pav'd with a large Kind of greyish Stone; and the Palaces are reckon'd the handsomest Structures in *Italy*. The Inhabitants are very polite, civil to Strangers, but a little too formal

mal and ceremonious. They are naturally witty, ingenious, and addicted to Learning. The Nobility and Gentry, tho' genteel to a high Degree, do not think themselves above having a Banco at Home, and being seen every Day at the Exchange, transacting Traffick & Commerce, whilst their Wives coach it about; by which Means they are able maintain their Grandeur, and provide well for their Children; whilst some neighbouring Kingdoms, despising so useful a Policy, have nothing to give theirs but empty Titles. This City is justly styl'd *The Beautiful* throughout; but the most magnificent Edifice is the celebrated Palace of *Pitti*, where the Great Dukes take up their Residence. At its Gate is a Loadstone said to weigh 5000 lb. but it has been damag'd by a Fire. In this Palace are several Galleries, and other stately Rooms, fill'd with all manner of Rarities, both of Art and Nature, antient and modern; & the Lodgings furnish'd, in the most magnificent Manner, with the richest Beds, Hangings, fine Pictures, China Ware, and all other costly Furniture. But the most precious and valuable Curiosities are kept in the stately octagonal Room call'd the *Tribune*, 24 f. in Diameter, and cover'd with an arch'd Cupola. The Floor is pav'd with several Sorts of Marble admirably laid together. The Walls are hung with Velvet, and beautified with an infinite Variety of curious Ornaments. The Windows are of polish'd Crystal, and the Inside of the Cupola richly inlaid with Mother of Pearl. Nothing is reposit'd in this Apartment but what is of the greatest Value and most exquisite Beauty. The most considerable of all is the large Diamond, weighing 138 Carats and a half, and valued at 100000 Crowns between Merchant and Merchant, and 150000 between Prince and Prince. 'Tis 1 Inch square, and 2 long. An antique Head of *Julius Cæsar* on an entire Turquoise, of the Bigness of an Egg. A Cupboard full of Vessels, of Agate, Lapis Lazuli, Rock Crystal, Cornelian, and other fine Stones, set in Gold, and adorn'd with Diamonds, Pearl, &c. A large Table and Cabinet, wholly made up of oriental Jasper, Chalcedony, Rubies, Topazes, and other Precious Stones, of exquisite Workmanship. The Labours of *Hercules*, all in massy Silver. Two Globes of uncommon Size, the Celestial enrich'd with the finest Stones, representing the Constellations and fix'd Stars, and casting such a Lustre as can hardly be borne by the naked Eye. Here's likewise a noble Collection of rare Medals, a prodigious Number of antique Pieces of carv'd and engrav'd Work, besides a great Variety of select Pictures, Statues, Busts, &c. particularly the celebrated Statue of *Venus* (commonly call'd *Venus of Medicis*), the delicate Shape and Beauty whereof charm every Spectator. Mr. *Addison* says, the Softness of her Flesh, the Delicacy of her Shape, the Air, Poiture, and Correctness of Design, is inexpressible. Another Traveller informs us, that this is the finest Piece of Workmanship in the World. The Head is turned a little towards the Left Shoulder, and she holds her Right Hand before her Breasts at some Distance; the other before what ought to be concealed; and bowing down a little she advances her Right Knee, as if she would hide herself better if she could. That decent

Basfulness which is so becoming in the Fair is imprinted on her Face, accompanied with that Sweetness, Beauty, Delicacy, and Bloom of Youth, which is beyond Description. From this Palace which is call'd the *New* the Duke hath a private Passage to the *Old* one; of which more by and by. This is also much admired for its famous Gallery, which is also fill'd with a Collection of Pictures and Statues, perhaps of the most curious and valuable in the World. One Side of this Gallery is a continued Window, under which are ranged fine Marble Statues of the *Roman* Emperors and antient Heroes, and above it are the Pictures of the *Medicis* Family, and those of the most celebrated Generals antient and modern. Amongst the Busts of the Emperors are those of *Caligula*, *Otho*, *Pertinax*, and several others, which are uncommon, and almost singular in their Kind. And many of those which are common deserve particular Notice for the Excellence of the Sculpture, as those of *Augustus*, *Vespasian*, and *Marcus Aurelius*. There's also an admirable Bust of *Alexander* the Great looking up to Heaven, in whose Countenance the Sculptor seems to have express'd his Concern for Want of new Worlds to conquer. Here's also one of *O. Cromwell*. The entire Figure of a *Vestal* Virgin [A], with the Sacred Fire burning before her, is a curious Piece of Antiquity; and so is a [B] *Morpheus* in Touch-stone [C], being the Figure of a Boy asleep with a Bundle of Poppies in his Hand, in which Manner that Deity is usually represented by antient Statuaries. There are likewise in this Gallery a *Narcissus*, a *Flora*, a *Gladiator*, and many other Statues, to the Number of above 300, valuable for Antiquity and Excellence of Workmanship — Nor is this all: There are 6 or 7 Rooms adjoining to this Gallery. One contains a Collection of Idols, Sepulchral Lamps, Talismans [D], Medals, and other Antiquities of the like Nature. Another, call'd the *Mathematical Chamber*, has a Globe and Sphere, each 7 f. in Diameter. This *old* Palace stands on the opposite Side of the *Arno*. The Communication just mention'd above is made by Means of a close stately Gallery, which runs over the River and Houses the Length of half a Mile, with many Windings and Turnings. By this he can go unperceiv'd from one Palace to the other, and into the Hall of Justice, and hear and see all that is transacted in it: For the Great Duke *Francis* order'd the Architect *Buontalenti* to break a private Window from this Gallery into the great Hall of the old Palace, where the Judges and the Magistrates meet; which he did by setting up there a large Coat of Arms of the Duke, and opening a Window behind it so artfully, that the Duke can, thro' the 6 Boules in the Coat, hear and see how Justice is there administer'd. This doth farther serve to keep the Magistrates in Awe, since he or some Confident may be placed there when they least think of it. — Both Palaces are enrich'd with every Thing that is exquisite and valuable in Art and Nature, and especially with noble and spacious Gardens, scarce exceeded in *Italy*; of which we lack Room to give particular Descriptions. We can't however pass by the noble Amphitheatre facing the back Front of the Palace, at the End of a spacious Terrace. This fine green Spot stands level with the

[A] ' I took particular Notice (says Mr. *Addison*) of the *Vestal* Virgin, with the Holy Fire burning before her. This Statue, I think, may decide that notable Controversy among the Antiquaries, whether the *Vestals*, after having receiv'd the Tonsure, ever suffer'd their Hair to come again, for it is here full grown, and gather'd under the Veil.'

[B] ' I have always observ'd (says the same judicious Author) that this God is represented by the Antients Statuaries under the Figure of a Boy asleep, with a Bundle of Poppy in his Hand. I at first took it for a *Cupid*, till I had taken Notice that it had neither Bow nor Quiver. — 'Tis probable they chose to represent the God of Sleep under the Figure of a Boy, contrary to all our modern Designers, because it is that Age which has its Repose the least broken by Cares and Anxieties. Statius, in his celebrated Invocation of Sleep, addresses himself to him under the same Figure.

' Crimine quo merui, Juvenis placidissime Divum,
' Quove errore miser, donis ut solus egerem
' Somne tuis? Tacet omne pecus, volucresque feræque, &c.
Sil. lib. 5.

' Tell me, thou best of Gods, thou gentle Youth,
' Tell me my sad Offence; that only I,
' While bus'd at Ease thy drowsy Subjects lie,
' In the dead Silence of the Night complain,
' Nor taste the Blessings of thy peaceful Reign:

' I never saw any Figure of Sleep that was not of black Marble, which has probably some Relation to the Night, that is the proper Season for Rest. I should not have made this Remark; but that I remember to have read in one of the antient Authors that the Nile is generally represented in Stone of this Colour, because it flows from the Country of the Ethiopians; which shews us that Statuaries had sometimes an Eye to the Person they were to represent, in the Choice they made of their Marble. There are still at Rome some of these black Statues of the Nile, which are cut in a Kind of Touch stone. See the Note following.

[C] Touch-stone is a black, smooth, glossy Kind of Marble, formerly found in *Lydia* and *Ethiopia*, and call'd by the Antients *Lapis Lydius* and *Basaltis*. According to *Pliny*, the famed Statue of *Memnon* at *Thebes* was made of this Stone, and most of the antient *Egyptian* Figures are apparently of the same. It is call'd Touch-stone, by the Moderns, as being used in trying the Goodness of Gold and Silver.

[D] Talismans are the Figures of the Heavenly Signs, Constellations, or Planets, engraven on Stone or Metal, to which some Astrologers ascribed wonderful Virtues, particularly that of drawing down the Influence of the Celestial Bodies. There are also magical Talismans, which bear very extraordinary Figures, with superstitious Words, and Names of Angels. The antient Talismans of the *Samothracians* were Pieces of Iron form'd into Images, and set in Rings, which were reckon'd Preservatives against all Evils. Some Rabbins maintain that the brazen Serpent rais'd by *Moses* in the Wilderness was a Talisman.

the first Story, and half encompass'd about with thick and stately Laurels. Under the Trees of this Semicircle rise up Stone Seats, 6 Rows high, like those in an Amphitheatre, where 2000 Persons may sit with Ease, and behold the equestrian Sports, which are frequently exhibited on the green Area by the Nobility, whilst the Duke and all his Court view them from the Windows of his Palace. One of the Diversions is the Combat of Wild Beasts, Lions, Leopards, Tygers, Wild Boars, &c. which are let out of their Dens; and when the Sport is over, they drive these fierce Creatures back again to their Dens there by a terrible wooden Machine made in the Form of a great green Dragon, which a Person within it rolls upon Wheels, holding 2 lighted Torches thro' the Eyes; which terrifies the Creatures to the last Degree. Another of their Sports is Horseracing without Riders. To do this they throw a broad Piece of Leather over each Horse, in which they fasten pointed Irons like Spur-rowels, which upon Motion prick their Sides; and, 4 or 5 of them starting together, they run with all the Speed they can to the End of their Course, which is limited on the Sides. Here are a great Number of fine Palaces and stately Edifices, which we can't take up Room in describing. We must observe, however, upon the whole, that as the *Tuscan* Order, and the *Maniera rustica*, or *Rustic Work*, owe their Original to this Country, the Architects take Care to give them a Place in all the Structures they rear in this Duchy. The Ducal Palace is built after that Manner, which makes it look very strong and solid, and gives it a grand majestic Air, on which Account this Style is now become in Vogue in many Countries. The Arsenal, divided into 4 Parts, is a noble Building, & well furnish'd with all Sorts of Arms, kept in good Order. In the first are Armour and Weapons defensive; in the 2 next are Fire-Arms, and others, of extraordinary Workmanship, and the Skeleton of a Mare standing, the Hair of whose Mane and Tail are shewn, being 4 Yards long. In the last are Horse-Furniture and *Turkish* Arms, wrought with Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones. The great Piazza or Square, is spacious and magnificent. The grand Portico leading to the Palace is at one of the Sides, and adorn'd with a great Number of curious Statues of Marble and Brass; and in the Middle of the Square is a large Fountain, consisting of 4 Colossian Statues of white Marble, representing *Neptune's* Family, and is attended with a Number of other *Tritons*, &c. of Brass, of a lesser Size. In the midst appears the God, drawn in his Car by 4 Sea-horses, all of white Marble, and of gigantic Bigness. Looking up from this Piazza to the Top of the Palace, one beholds a stately Tower mounted thereon. It is call'd *Aeria*, because it seems to have no other Foundation than the Wall of the Palace and the Top of the House, and yet is 150 Yds. fr. the Ground, and seems as going to fall every Moment into the Square. Hence the *Florentines* are said to have 3 singular Towers; this 1 in the Air, 1 in the Water (*viz.* the *Fanal*, or Light-house of *Leghorn*), and 1 in the Earth, *viz.* the *Campanile*, or Bell-steeple, of *Florence*, whose Foundations are exceeding deep in the Ground. Of this *Campanile* more presently. The *Domo*, or Cathedral, is in most Respects the finest in all *Italy*. 'Tis 300 f. long from the great W. Door to the Choir, which stands under the Cupola, and 190 more from this to the E. Wall; and its Height from the Ground to the Top of the Cross above the Cupola 380. 'Tis call'd *Santa Maria Florida*. The Altar, which stands under the Dome, is of the finest Marble, and the Work of the fam'd *Bandinotto*, as well as the Statues of *Adam* and *Eve*, which stand behind it. The whole Outside of this Church is likewise of fine polish'd Marble, and enrich'd with the most exquisite Architecture and Sculpture; and the Dome is such a

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noble Structure as cannot be beheld without the greatest Admiration, especially as 'tis the first of that Kind that ever was made in *Europe*, and the Original of those of *St. Peter* at *Rome*, *St. Paul* at *London*, and a Number of others, built since, after its Model. It is of an octagonal Figure, all likewise of fine Marble, and the Work of the celebrated *Brunelleschi*, a Native of this City. 'Tis computed to have from the Ground to the Top of the Cupola above 500 Steps. The Circumference answers to its Height, each Face of the Octagon being 75 f. in Breadth. It has 3 Galleries within-side, the lowest of which is even with the Roof of the Church. There's a 4th of white Marble, which surrounds it on the Outside. Over the Cupola is a Lantern, supported by a proportionable Number of Columns, of the same Marble, with Windows between each. One of those Columns, which is made hollow, hath a winding Stair-case, which leads to the Ball. This last is 4 Yards wide, and can hold 24 Persons. The Distance between it and the Top of the Cupola is 36 Yards, and, taking a View of the City and Country about from it, you have a most delightful Prospect of all the Churches, Palaces, Monasteries, &c. within the Walls, and of near 2000 Villas, or Country-Seats, without. The Inside of the Dome is painted by *G. Vassari* and *Zachari*, and represents the last Judgment. The Church on the Inside is short of the Outside, being only white-wash'd; but it's adorn'd with the finest Paintings, Sculptures, and a prodigious Number of stately Monuments, and pav'd with Marble of all Colours beautifully intermix'd. It was begun in 1294, and is not yet quite finish'd, the W. End being only as yet of common Stone, which is intended to be likewise of Marble, and answerable to the rest. The Whole is in the *Gothic* Style, and therefore grave and magnificent. On one of the Sides of the W. Front stands the much celebrated *Campanile*, a square Steeple, quite detach'd from the Church, so that one may walk round it. 'Tis rais'd on a Flight of Steps, and its Height is about 180 f. all of fine Marble of several Colours, curiously wrought, & adorn'd with a numberless Variety of curious Carvings and Figures, particularly that of an old bald Man, which *Giotto*, the Architect of this Tower, us'd to call his Masterpiece. The Baptistry, or rather a Chapel, of this Church, where all the Children of the City are baptized, was formerly a Temple of *Mars*. The 3 brazen Doors which lead into it are all historied in Basso-relievo [E], representing the most considerable Transactions of the Old and New Testament. They are the Work of the famed *Laurentio Gion*, and took him up 50 Years in finishing. Within the Chapel are some curious Statues, especially 1 of the penitent *Magdalen*, and some stately Tombs. The Church of *St. Laurence* (which is the Mausoleum of the *Medician* Family) is universally allow'd to be the finest Edifice of this Kind in the World. 'Tis on the Top vaulted in Form of a Cupola. The Walls are covered with Porphiry, Jasper, Agate, Lapis Lazuli, oriental Alabaster and other rich Materials, that can be equall'd by nothing but the Workmanship, which sets it beyond all Parallel. Round the Chapel are the Tombs of the Family, compos'd of Porphiry, oriental Granate, and the most precious Kinds of Marble. On each Tomb is a large Pillar of Jasper, enrich'd with various Sorts of Jewels, and on each Pillar a Ducal Crown which is still a great deal richer. Over the Tombs are the Statues of the Great Dukes at Length, all of Brass, gilt. In a Word, on which Side soever one cast his Eyes, he is amazed. If he looks down, he sees the Pavement of the finest Marble. If he views the Walls, his Eyes are dazzled with the Lustre of the Precious Stones. If he looks up, he's ravish'd with the splendid Beauty of the Roof, vaulted with Lapis Lazuli [F], the brightest Blue intermix'd with Stars and Veins of Gold.

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[E] The Term Relievo is apply'd to a Figure which projects or stands out from the Ground or Plane whereon it is form'd. There are 3 Kinds of Relievo, call'd Alto, Mezzo, and Basso. The first or high Relief is when the Figure projects almost as much as the Life; the 2d, or middling or half Relief, is when it seems cut in 2, only 1 half of it rising from the Plane; and the last or Ground Relief, when the Work is rais'd but a little from its Ground like as in Coins and Medals, Vases, and the Frontispieces of Buildings, particularly the Histories, Festoons, Foliages, and other Ornaments of Frizes.

[F] The Lapis Lazuli found in *Persia* and other *Asiatic* Countries is the most esteem'd, tho' its likewise to be met with in *Africa*, *America*, and *Europe*. It's frequently call'd *Azure Stone*, being for the most Part of a beautiful deep Sky-Blue, but always variegated with a white Matter, and adorn'd with Veins of a golden Colour. The yellow Veins are very bright and glossy, and the white have been usually taken for a Spar, but are really a debas'd Crystal. It is found in irregular Masses, from the Size of a Nut to that of a Man's Head, and is capable of a fine Polish, making when wrought a very beautiful Figure. It is yet more beautiful when the golden Marcasite is dispersed over it in distant Spots, and not in the Form of Veins, and when the white Matter is very pure and pellucid; in which State some Naturalists suppose it to be the *Sapphire* of the Antients. Perhaps this Stone like the *Turquoise*, is only an elegant Species of Copper-Ore. Be that as it may; it is polish'd, and valued as a Gem, and is sometimes us'd medicinally. The *Asian Lapis Lazuli* affords Painters that exquisite fine Blue call'd *Ultramarine* which never changes, whereas the *German* (or *Prussian*) *Blue* is apt to turn to a greenish Colour. The *Asiatic* Stone will also bear the Fire, which

This Work has been already above 100 Years begun, wherein many Millions Sterling have been expended; yet it still remains unfinished. This Church is, yet above all the foregoing, famed for its Library, especially for its antient and valuable Manuscripts, among which is one of *Virgil's* [G] Works of very early Date [H]. The Duke hath, besides the 2 grand Palaces above-mention'd, several noble Country Seats, enrich'd and adorn'd in the same magnificent Manner, and at different Distances from *Florence*, particularly those of *Lampegio*, *Poggio Imperiale*, and *Pratolino*. This last is much esteem'd for its fine Gardens curious Water-works; of which last we give a short Sketch, to give a general Idea of others in *Italy*. Besides a Number of *Tritons*, *Cupids*, & other Statues, which on a sudden cover you with Streams spouting from several Parts, & others coming from between the Rows of Tree, &c. you are led into a noble Grotto, of which the Roof alone is said to have cost 30,000 Ducats, being all of Coral, Mother of Pearl, and other costly Materials; the Walls being lined with the same, and the Pilasters adorn'd with an Organ which by Means of Water plays several Tunes [I]. Here your Eyes are diverted with a great Variety of moving Figures. At first with one of the God *Pan*, who strikes up a melodious Tune with his Mouth at the Sight of his Mistress standing before him. In another Grotto an Angel carries a Trumpet, puts it to his Mouth, and gives you a new Tune upon it. In another a Clown carries a Dish of Water to a Serpent, who lifts up his Head, and drinks it. Here you have a Mill grinding of Olives; in another a Paper-mill, with the Hammers going. The Grotto of *Galatea* shews her coming out of a Door in a Sea-Chariot, attended with 2 Nymphs; and, having sail'd a while upon the Water, she returns the same Way she came. In the Basin is a large Dolphin carrying a naked Woman on his Back, and swimming about, with several other Figures, all moving as if alive. In another Place you see a curious round Table, fit to receive 15 Guests, having a delightful Fountain playing constantly in the midst of it, whilst other Spouts play between every Person, and supply them with Water to cool their Wine. The Woman of *Samaria* appears next coming out of her House with 2 Buckets, and, having filled them, goes back the same Way. All the Time you are diverted with Smiths thumping, Mills going, and Birds chirping on Trees: All which are set to Work by the Water, whilst the Organ afore said entertains you with Variety of Musick. — *Florence* was erected into an Archbishopric by Pope *Martin V.* in 1420. and is an University, which has been more celebrated than at present; both it and the Grandeur of the City having fallen into Decline. The principal Trade, besides Wine, Oil, Fruit, and other Produce, consists in wrought Silk, and Gold and Silver Stuffs. We before observ'd that even the Nobility think not Trade, &c. below them; the Duke himself being usually one of the greatest Merchants in *Europe*: Nay, the Gentry even sell their own Wine by Retail out of Doors, tho' not in their Houses, and even hang out a broken Flask for a Sign at their Court-Gates. Their Customers indeed come no farther than the Cellar-windows, where they take and return the Flask to the Butler, without disturbing the House. And yet at the same Time, so far are they from *Wife Homer's* Opinion, viz.

which those will not do which are found in *Europe*. As for the said *Ultramarine*, it is one of the richest and most valuable Colours used in Painting. 'Tis made by calcining the *Lapis* in an Iron Pot or Crucible, then grinding it very fine on a Piece of Porphyry, and afterwards mixing it up with a Paste made of Wax, Pitch, Mastich, Oil, and Turpentine. This Paste must be wash'd well in clear Water, to separate the Colour Part from the rest, which precipitates to the Bottom in Form of a subtil, beautiful, blue Powder. The Water is then pour'd off, and the Powder at Bottom dried in the Sun, which is the true *Ultramarine*. Those who prepare this Colour have usually 4 Kinds, obtain'd by as many different Lotions, the 1st of which is best, and sometimes so fine as to be sold for 11 l. *ster.* per Oz.; whereas the last Sort may be had for abt. 12 or 15 s. The common *Dutch Ultramarine* is a less valuable Kind, being only *Lapis* or Smalt well ground and pulveriz'd. — 'Tis said, the Method of making this Colour was first discover'd in *England*; and that a Member of the *E. India* Company having a Quarrel with his Associates, to be revenged of them, made the Secret publick.

[G] 'I look'd into the *Virgil* (says *Mr. Addison*), which disputes its Antiquity with that of the *Vatican*. It wants the *Ille ego qui quondam*, &c. and the 22 Lines in *Aeneid II.* beginning at *Jamque adeo super unus eram*. — I must confess I always thought this Passage left out with a great deal of Judgment by *Tucca* and *Varius*, as it seems to contradict a Part in the 6th *Aeneid*, and represents the Hero in a Passion, that is at least not at all becoming the Greatness of his Character. Besides, &c.

[H] *Gemelli* tells us these valuable Manuscripts amount to above 3000 in several Languages; among the rest a *Hebrew Bible* for which the *Jews* would have given the Great Duke 70,000 Crowns; he having taken it from them. This precious Treasure of Manuscripts was gather'd by Pope *Clement VII.* of the House of *Medicis*, he having the good Fortune to get many belonging to the Library of *Constantinople*.

[I] Hydraulic Organs, which play by means of Water, are to be seen in several Grottos in *Italy*, from whence they have been introduced into *France* and some other Countries. The Invention, however, is not modern; for *Ctesibus* of *Alexandria*, who lived in the Reign of *Ptolemy Euergetes*, is said to have first contriv'd Organs that play'd by compressing the Air with Water, as is still practis'd. *Archimedes* and *Vitruvius* have left us Descriptions of the Hydraulic Organ; and we find the Figure of one on the Reverse of a large Medallion of *Valentinian*, with 2 Men, 1 on the Right, the other on the Left, seeming to pump the Water which plays it, and to listen to its Sound. It consists of 8 Pipes, placed on a round Pedestal.

Ἰατρὲς γὰρ ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἀνταξίους ἄλλων,

i. e. One Physician is more excellent, or valuable, than a Number of other Men, that they look upon it as a great Disparagement to educate their Children in the Profession of Physick, which with us is justly so honourable. So different are the Notions and the Customs of various Nations! — Perhaps 'tis hardly needful here to tell any Reader, that the present Emperor of *Germany*, being the new Duke of *Tuscany*, is Sovereign of this its Capital, the said Grand Dukedom being allotted him when he ceded his Duchy of *Lorraine* to ever-more-and-more-encroaching *France*.

FLORENNES, a Town of the *French Netherlands*, 18 m. S. W. of *Namur*, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 20. *Salmon*.

FLORENTIN St. in the District of *Senonais*, *Champagne*, *France*, is sit. near where the little River *Armana* falls into that of *Armançon*, 12 m. below *Tonnerre*, 28 S. W. of *Troyes*, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 47. 50.

FLORENTIOLA, or *Ferenzuola*, in *Parma*, *Italy*, was antiently a City of *Gallia Cispadana*, inhabited by the *Anamani*, but is now only a little Town in the State of *Buffeto*, on the same Road between *Parma* and *Placentia*, and abt. 6 m. fr. *Burgo St. Donino*. — There are several other Towns in *Italy* of the same Name, particularly one, built by the *Florentines* in 1332; another in *Tuscany*, a 3d in *Apulia*. There is also a pleasant Valley, running thro' a barren Tract of Land between *Florence* and *Bologna*, of the same Name.

FLORES, an *Indian* Island 100 leag. E. of *Java* (those of *Bally*, *Lamboc*, and *Combawa*, lying in the Way between), 50 leag. long, and 18 broad. It has a Town called *LARRENTOUCKA*, at the W. End of it; and the Natives are infamous for the murderous Art of Poisoning.

FLORIDA was a Name given by the *Spaniards* to all that Part of the Continent of *N. America* which lies N. of the Gulph of *Mexico*, bounded on E. by the *Atlantic* Ocean; which Country goes now under many different Names; for within these Limits are contained most of the *English* Colonies in *N. America*, and those Countries which the *French* have (as will be more particularly set forth by and by) denominated *Louisiana* and *New France*. But all that properly retains the Name of *Florida* at present is the Peninsula between *Georgia* and *Cape Florida*, viz. between 25 and 30 Degrees N. lat. and between 81 and 85 of W. lon. the chief and almost the only Place the *Spaniards* are possessed of within these Limits being *St. Augustin*, and *St. Mattheo*.

FLORIDA in General, lying on the E. Side of *Mississippi* River, extending to the W. Frontiers of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, being first to be described, we are to say, that it is separated fr. *New France* on N. by the *Apalachian* Mountains, and has the Gulph of *Mexico* S. The Climate is much the same with *Zant* and *Cephalonia* Islands, and *Agra* City. The Air is pure and temperate, and the Country in general healthy; but being a few degr. N. of the Tropick of *Cancer*, 'tis subject more to Heat than Cold; but tho' it be sometimes very great, they are temper'd by the Sea-Breezes; and towards the *Apalachian* Mountains the Air is generally cool. To this it is ascribed that the Natives (who are of an Olive-colour and well shaped) are of larger Size, more robust and agile, and longer-liv'd, than the *Mexicans*. The Country abounds with all Sorts of Timber and

and Fruit Trees, especially Oak, Fir, Pine, Laurel, Palm, Cedar, Spruce, Cypress, Chesnut, Forests of Mulberries both white and red, Log-wood, and other Dying-wood, Fustick, &c. and Sassafrax in Abundance. The many Rivers abound with Fish, and render the Country fertile as well as pleasant. The Coast mostly is sandy; but a little farther from Sea the Soil is so excellent, that it yields all Sorts of Grain, Herbs, and Grapes with the least Trouble. The Meadows abound with Grass, and the Woods swarm with Deer, Goats, Hares, Rabbits, &c. but then also with Wolves, Leopards, and even Lions. Here are vast Numbers of Turkeys, Partridges, Parrots, Pelicans, Bustards, Pheasants, Pigeons, Turtles, Blackbirds, Thrushes, Herons, Storks, Cranes, Snipes; Eagles, Goshawks, Falcons, and all Birds of Prey; Swans, Geese, Ducks; and many peculiar to America, the most admirable in the World for Feathers of Variety and Beauty of Colours. The Natives of both Sexes go quite naked, except a Deer-Skin round the Waist. Their Legs and Arms are stain'd by Juices with many Figures, which are indelible; and they anoint their Skins with a Sort of Oil, which hardens them against the Heat of the Sun. They have long black Hair, which naturally falls down upon their Shoulders: But they've a Method of combing, curling, and twisting it about their Heads, so as it looks very agreeable. Their Weapons are Bows and Arrows, which they manage with great Dexterity, and point the latter with Fish-Bones or sharp Stones. They are subtil and dissembling, yet bold and courageous. The Women accompany their Husbands when they go to hunt or to War; and they swim over broad Rivers with their Children on their Backs. All their Corn is laid up in common Granaries, and distributed out to every Family according to its Number, the whole Stock being purposely contrived to serve but Half a Year; and they live the other Half upon Roots, dried Fruits, Flesh, and Fish. They are particularly fond of Crocodile's Flesh, which smells like Musk. Their common Drink is Water; but they also make an Infusion of the Leaves of a certain Tree, like as we do Tea-leaves, which they call *Cassina*, and for its diuretic Quality value it much. As for Religion, they have very little if any, tho' Superstition in abundance; which, by the By, are two very different, and often quite opposite, Things, tho' by too infinite a Number, even among us Europeans, mistaken one for the other, or rather one substituted in the other's Place. These *Floridians* are mightily afraid of an *Evil Spirit* without any Notion of a *Good One*. They'll cheat if they can; and when insolvent pay their Creditors by knocking out their Brains. They are excessive Drinkers, of other Liquors besides the foregoing, when they can come at what is good. They allow of Polygamy, and will on Occasion accommodate Strangers with the Use of their Daughters. They punish Adultery by fixing a Mark of Infamy on the offending Wife, and turning her off. Some English Gentlemen, I read, having been caught in the foul Trick, have escap'd with the Loss only of both Ears, tho' others have been dispatch'd by Knife or Gun. They are, however, very submissive to their Chiefs, or Heads of Clans, call'd *Paraousies*. Their *Jaouna's* (who act as Prophets, or rather Conjurers, and Physicians) have also a great Influence. These wear long Skins for Robes, look always grave, speak little, and live very abstemiously. They act as Priests too in praying and sacrificing to the Sun. As Magicians they pretend to foretel the Success of all Expeditions. As Physicians -- (according to the *Mock Doctor's* Prescription in the Farce, *There's nothing to do but bleed and purge away, bleed and purge away*)-- they bleed, vomit, and sweat the Sick of all Sorts, till they either kill or cure them,---

and expect a Fee for either. — As to that Part of FLORIDA which borders on the Gulph of Mexico, it appears, by a Memorial presented to K. William, that ENGLAND has had an undoubted Title to it ever since the Reign of Henry VII. by whose Commission *Cabot* discover'd all this Coast fronting the Atlantic Ocean, from N. lat. 28 to 50. 20 Years before it had been visited by any other Europeans. Then indeed the S. Part of this Continent towards the Gulph or Streights of *Bahama* was visited by the Spaniards under *Juan Ponce de Leon*, as it was 10 Years after by *Vasquez Aillon*; in 1527 by *Pamphilo Navarez*, and in 1534 by *Ferdinando Soto*; but their Cruelties so enrag'd the Natives that they expell'd them all one after another. The last Expedition of the Spaniards hither was in 1558, by Order of *Velasco*, then Viceroy of Mexico; but falling into Feuds almost as soon as they came, they return'd without making any Settlement: Nor have they since made any on this Part of the Continent save at *St. Augustin* and *St. Mattheo*. This Province (by the Spaniards call'd FLORIDA, by the French [A] LOUISIANA) was by our King Charles I. nam'd CAROLANA, in a Grant which he made of it Oct. 30. in the 5th Year of his Reign, to Sir Rob. Heath, Attorney-General. The Extent of which Grant was all the Continent on the W. of Carolina from the River *St. Mattheo* to that of *Passo Magno*, in N. lat. 36. extending in lon. from the Atlantic to the Pacific Sea; a Tract which was not then possessed by any Christian Power, together with all the Islands of *Veanis* and *Bahama*, and several adjacent S. from the Continent within the said lat. to be also call'd *Carolana Islands*. Several Parts were accordingly planted. In the Beginning of *Cromwell's* Protectorate, Capt. *Watts* being upon this Coast, and meeting with one *Leet*, an Englishman, who was in great Favour with the *Paraousi* of the Country, by his Influence the English were allow'd to trade, and incited to settle here. Soon after this *Paraousi* sent also an Ambassador to England, and the English had divers Tracts of Land given them by the Indians, and thereupon survey'd the Continent for above 200 m. square. Farther; The 5 Nations in the Territory of *New-York* (whom the French call *Iroquois*), who have about Eighty Years voluntarily subjected themselves to the Crown of England, and who had conquer'd all the Country from their own Habitations to the *Mississippi* River, and beyond it, actually made a Sale & Surrender of all those their Conquests & Acquisitions, in the Reign of James II. to the Government of *New-York*. Which is another Proof of their belonging to the English. Dr. *Coxe*, who (becoming Proprietor of CAROLANA) presented the said Memorial, further set forth therein, That at the Expence of several Thousand Pounds he had discover'd divers of its Parts, &c. — But notwithstanding all this, in September 1712, the late French King granted Letters Patent to M. *Crozat* his Secretary for the sole Trade to this Country, by the Name of LOUISIANA, extending about 1000 m. along the Gulph of *New Mexico*, and almost as much of the said Gulph to *Canada*; and the French alter'd the Names of the Rivers, Harbours, &c. as well as of the Country; and under Pretence of a new Discovery, declar'd themselves Possessors of this vast Tract, which had been discover'd and possess'd for 200 Years, partly by the Spaniards, partly by the English; for the French took into their Map even *Carolina*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *New-England*, &c. As to the Product of CAROLANA, there are almost every where 2, in some Parts 3, Crops of Indian Corn in a Year; and, 'tis said, when the new comes in, the People cast away great Part of the old, for Want of Room in their little Granaries. All along the Coast, and 2 or 300 m. up the Country from the Sea, they have the Root *Mandihoca* [B], of which, like as of the *Cassava*

[A] We are extremely weak, in assigning this fine Country to France, which lies on the Back of all the British Settlements; and that for no other Reason, than that the French have Assurance enough to lay Claim to it; especially since this Claim, if it be allowed, must for ever exclude us from extending our Settlements to the Westward: It is hoped therefore, that our British Geographers will be commanded by their Superiors, to blot Louisiana and New France out of their Maps, and restore the primitive Names of Florida and Canada to those Countries; and that they shall not be suffered stupidly to follow the French Geography, and give that People a Colour for their Encroachments on the British Plantations. France already looks upon the great Rivers of Mississippi and St. Laurence as her own, and will, no doubt, if ever it is in her Power, swallow up all those Countries that border upon them, or which lie between the Mouths of those two Rivers, in which Space lie most of the British Dominions on the Continent of America. About 50 Years ago they had scarce any Footing in the Country they have denominated Louisiana, and are not at this Day possessed of more of it than the County of Middlesex contains; though the whole Country they lay Claim to is a fine Square of fifteen hundred Miles of a Side, the most temperate, fruitful, and most beautiful Spot of Earth upon the Face of the Globe; from whence it obtained its antient Name of Florida. See more above in the Text.

[B] The Leaves of the *Mandihoca* Tree are described of a deep Green, shaped like those of an Oak, and full of Veins and Prickles. The Stem or Body shoots up 10 or 12 f. high, and then spreads out into many Branches, and bears a small Flower of a pale Yellow and 5 Leaves only. When it is grown to its full Maturity, they cut it down close to the Earth, and afterwards grub up the Root, which they call *Mandihoca*, and which they grind in a Mill, or grate it, till it be as small as Meal; and this being dried

Cassava or *Cassada* [C], Flour and Bread is made in the greatest Part of *America*, betw. the 2 Tropicks, is reckon'd as good as our Manchet, & 6 times cheaper. Another Grain like our Oats, but which well prepar'd exceeds our Oatmeal, grows here spontaneously in marshy Places, and by the Sides of Rivers, like as Rushes. When 'tis ripe, they take Handfulls, and shake them into their Canoes, and what escapes them, falling into the Water, produces next Year's Crop. Besides other *European* Fruits, they have excellent Limes and Prunes growing wild, of which they eat plentifully from the Trees, and keep enough dry for Winter. Here are the *Tunas*, a most delicious Food, especially in hot Weather, which when ripe the *Europeans* call *Cordial Julep*. Vines grow naturally. Here's good Beef, Mutton, and Plenty of Hogs, especially on the Sea-Coast, Acorns, Chestnuts, &c. abounding there. Good Horses are so cheap, that they may be bought for 5 s. worth of *European* Commodities at prime Cost; nay, one has been offer'd for a Hatchet. The Cattle have long black Hair, or rather Wool, so fine, that 'tis thought it with some small Mixture would be preferable to common Wool for Hats, Cloathing, &c. The Wild Animals, besides the above-mention'd, are Elks or Buffaloes, Panthers, Bears, Cats, Bevers, Otters, Foxes, Racoons, Squirrels, Martens, and Rats with Bags under their Throats, into which they receive their Young when obliged to fly. Here's a Linnen made of inward Bark of Trees, becoming enough and durable. Of it also are made Cords and Ropes. Pearls here abound, tho' the *Indians* more prefer our Beads. There are vast Beds of Oysters for 200 Leagues which produce the Pearls. Nay, even in fresh-water Lakes and Rivers, is a Sort of Shell-fish between a Muscle and a Pearl-oyster, wherein are abundance of Pearls larger than common. Here are 2 Sorts of Cochineal, one growing wild but far inferior to that cultivated in Gardens. The Indigo Plant grows in the S. Parts. Ambergris is often found on the Coast from *Cape Florida* to *Mexico*, of which the best is worth its Weight in Gold. Both Sides the *Mississippi* Lakes produce Salt. Hemp and Flax Plants are common, and that Sort of Silk Grass of which are made those pretty Stuffs in the *East Indies*, call'd *Herba*. Here are Amethysts, Turquoises, and the *Lapis Lazuli*. Salt-petre might be made from the Dung of vast Flocks of Pigeons which fly hither in certain Seasons, for above a League in Length, and half as broad, which roost on the Trees in such Numbers that they often break the Boughs. Here is very fine Copper, and Lead as fine; nor are wanting in some Places Pit-Coal Mines, nor of Iron-Ore, nor those of Quicksilver.— As to Topography, in brief thus:— Mr. *Coxe* says, about 12 m. above the Mouth of the *Mississippi*, a Branch runs out of it on the E. Side, which after a Course of 160 m. falls into the N. E. End of the great Bay of *Spirito Santo*. At first 'tis very narrow and shallow, but by the Accession of several Rivers and Rivulets becomes a most lovely River, navigable by Sloops, and forms pleasant Lakes, particularly *Pontchartrain*. We have Room for specifying few of the other Rivers, but by Name only, viz. *Yasona* River, with those of *Casqui*, *Ouespere*, *Oyo*, *Ouabacha* or *St. Jeremy*, *Checagou*, *Miamika*, *Misconfiag*, *Kikepouz*, *Misconqui*, *Chabadeba*, and the River of *Tortois*. The foregoing communicate with the *Mississippi*: But there are 2 large ones, which do not so, the *Coza* and the *Palache*. Mr. *Coxe* says, this mighty River *Coza* falls into the Gulph of *Mexico*, 15 leag. E. of the great Bay of *Nassau* or *Spirito*

Santo, or from the N. E. Cape of *Myrtle Isle*. Near the Mouth of this River the *French* have erected a Settlement call'd *Fort Louis*, (20 leag. N. E. of the nearest Mouth of the *Mississippi*) W. lon. 87. 55. lat. 30. 45. N. which is the usual Residence of the chief Governor of *Louisiana*, who is yet subordinate to him of *Canada*. From this Garrison the *French* send Detachments to secure their several Stations among the *Indians* in the inland Parts. The *Ullibals* or *Allibamous*, *Chichazas*, and *Chattas*, who are the most considerable Nations upon and between the *Coza* and the *Mississippi*, kindly entertained the *English* who resided among them several Years, and carried on a safe and peaceable Trade with them till 1715, when by the Intrigues of the *French* they were either murder'd, or forced to give Place to these new Invaders, who have since unjustly possessed and fortified the very same Stations, in order to curb the Natives, & cut off their Communication with *English* Traders; whereby they have ingross'd a profitable Trade for above 500 m. of which the *British* Subjects were a few Years ago the sole Masters. The *French* have another small Town and Fort in *Isle Dauphine*, abt. 9 leag. S. of *Fort Louis*, & 10 W. of *Penfacola*. This latter is the chief Harbour betwixt the above said 2 Rivers, & indeed the best on all this Coast of the Gulph of *Mexico*. It is a large Port, safe from all Winds, which has 4 fath. at the Entrance, & deepens gradually to 7 or 8. It lies 11 leag. E. of *Fort Louis* and *Mobile*, 90 W. fr. the upper Port of the Peninsula of *Florida*, and 158 fr. the *Tortugas* Islands. On the W. Side of the Harbour is a poor Town of abt. 40 Palmetto Houses, with a small Fort of 14 Guns, all the Soldiers and most of the Inhabitants are Malefactors transported from *Mexico*. The Land here produces many Pine-trees fit for Masts. There's a Land-Communication hence to *Apalachy Cola*; which is spoken of in its proper Artic. In the Bay of *Nassau*, or *Spirito Santo*, (in lat. 27. 30. N.) which is abt. a Degree long fr. N. to S. are 4 Islands which lie all together in a Line fr. S. W. to N. E. for 50 m. with Openings between them 1 m. or 2 over. The most N. betwixt which and the Continent is the Entrance of the Bay, is call'd *Mirtle Island* from the much *Myrtle* therein growing, and has plentiful Springs of excellent Water. 'Tis 24 m. long, but in some Places very narrow. The Bay is 15 m. broad fr. *Myrtle Island* to a Row of Islands which run parallel with the Main and another Bay between them, and stretch 50 or 60 m. to S. — *Bilobay* Bay, with a fair Harbour, is abt. 15 leag. to N. E. of the most E. Branch of the *Mississippi*, and a small River runs into or near it call'd *Pussagoula*.

FLORIDA (the Peninsula of) lies betwixt the Gulph of *Mexico* on W. the *Atlantic Ocean* E. and the Streights of *Bahama* S. 'Tis about 100 leag. long, and abt. 30 where broadest. The only Towns, or Places of Strength, in it, which the *Spaniards* are possess'd of, are *St. Augustin* and *St. Mattheo*; both which see in their own Articles.

FLORIDA Cape, the most S. Point of the Continent of *N. America*, forms the N. Point of the Gulph of *Mexico* on the W. Side and that of *Florida* on the E. It has no Fort, Town, or Place proper for a Port, nor are there many Inhabitants on the Shore. The Sea on this Coast, and off as far as the *Bahama* Islands which lie opposite to it, is call'd the Channel or Gulph of *Florida*, which is reckon'd 16 or 18 leag. over. And here that mighty Current which on all the S. Part of the Gulph of *Mexico* sets constantly in with a strong Stream to W. driving so all the Way to the very Coast

dried over a Furnace in Copper-Pans, they make Bread of it, which is little inferior in Goodness to that of Wheat or Rye. — This Root, says *Nieuhoff*, resembles our Parsnip in Shape, being 2 or 3 f. long, and about a Man's Arm thick, but grows thinner towards the Bottom. Its outward Rind resembles that of a Hazel-tree. This Shrub grows in dry, barren, and sandy Ground, its Nature being so averse to Moisture, that they are obliged to plant it only in the Summer Months where it is most exposed to the Sun. This Author shews the Manner of Cultivation of this Plant by the *Brazilians*; but the same is too prolix to be admitted here. The further Preparation of it to make the *Farina* and Bread is the same, or near the same, with that of the *Cassada* following:—

[C] The *Cassada* Plant is remarkable for being of a poisonous Quality, and yet affording a good Sort of Bread to the Inhabitants of many Parts of the *W. Indies* *. *Cassada* is described a Shrub 4 f. or upwards high, the Stem being strait, tough, brownish, and very knotty, just like a Crab-tree Stick; and at the Top it is beset all round with long narrow Leaves of a deep green Colour. In order to make Bread of this Plant, the Root of it is carefully scraped till the white Part appears, and then it is rubb'd hard against a Tin Grater about 2 f. long, shap'd like a Nutmeg-Grater, and nailed fast to a Piece of Wood; and being very juicy, it is soon reduced to a soft Matter resembling Childrens Pap. This pappy Substance is then put into a Hair Bag, and press'd hard between 2 Stones till there runs from it a milk-white Liquor of a disagreeable Smell, and which is rank Poison; for if a Turkey, or other Fowl, happen to get to the Press, and taste this Juice, it instantly dies. After this the *Cassada* is laid in the open Air, that the Heat of the Sun may exhale what poisonous Particles the Press could not squeeze out; and being thus dried it is sifted through a Sieve, made into thin Cakes, and baked upon a Barred Iron kept purely for that Purpose. Mr. *Smith* (the Author) was an Admirer of this Bread, and assures us it made excellent Puddings.

* Dr. *Detham* observes, that many Plants, Animals, and Minerals, which in one Form are destructive to Mankind, in another are useful and healing. As one Instance he mentions this *Cassada* Plant, which unprepared poisoneth, but prepared is the very Bread of the *W. Indies*. Sir *Hans Sloane* says it is used to victual Ships, and is of the most general Use of any Provision all over the *W. Indies*, especially in the hotter Parts.

Coast of *Vera Cruz*, turns away again to E. betw. the Isle of *Cuba* and S. Coast of *N. America*, and finding no Vent till it passes by *Cape Florida*, it then turns from S. to N. and runs thro' this Gulph into the Great *Atlantic Ocean*. For this Reason 'tis all Ships from *Jamaica* for *England* come thro' this Gulph to have the Benefit of this Current; tho' 'tis otherwise a hazardous Passage; nor is it very long ago that a whole Fleet of *Spanish* Galleons, with a vast Treasure, just sailed from the *Havanna*, which had not enter'd the Gulph above 3 Days, were all drove ashore and lost, by a violent Storm at N. E. Navigation in this Gulph is the more dangerous and difficult, not only because it lies very near the Tropic of *Cancer*, and mostly tho' not intirely within the Verge of the Trade Winds, but because the Current sets for most Part on the *Florida* Shore, which is very low, flat, broken Ground, and for abt. 9 leag. towards the Offing is all shoal Water the whole Length of the Coast, with some Holes in it nevertheless, or rather deep Cuts and winding Channels, in several Parts of it, which cause frequent Wrecks. For if a Vessel falls in with any of these Guts or Channels in the Shoals, it is rare if ever she can get clear of it, because, being deceived by those deep Soundings, and unwarily got so far within the Banks thro' those winding Channels, that there is no returning by the same Way, the Ship is infallibly lost, and it is happy for the Crew if they escape to any other Shore than that of *Florida*, where the Natives not only wait to plunder the Ship, but to strip and murder the Crew. These Dangers oblige Mariners to make Allowance of abt. 5 Points in the Compass for the Current, and to keep as near as possible to the *Babama* Side; and 'tis by mistaking this Allowance that Ships are insensibly drove towards the Coast of *Florida*. On the other hand, it is observable that Ships, by keeping near the *Babama* Side of this Gulph, run some Hazard from the *Spaniards*, who are Masters of all those Islands except that of *Providence*. Yet, as precarious as this Passage is for Ships bound to *Europe* fr. *Jamaica*, there remains no other Course for them to take save that of the Windward Passage, which is compared to *Hobson's Choice*; for in a Course of above 160 leag. from *Cape Morant*, the E. Point of *Jamaica*, to N. Side of *Crooked Island*, which is what is called the WINDWARD-PASSAGE, the *English* Traders are in continual Danger of being taken by the *Spanish* Guarda Costa's, besides the Perils of the Seas. This Subject is of such Importance to Navigators, that it must be added, from Mr. *Atkins*, That Ships & Vessels may and often have sailed thro' this Channel from the N. Side of it to *Cuba* or the Bay of *Mexico*, notwithstanding the common Opinion on Account of the Current that is against it; that they keep the *Babama* Shore aboard, and that they meet the Wind in Summer for the most Part of the Channel Easterly, which with a counter Current on Shore pushes them easily through it. He adds these 2 Observations of the Pilots in relation to this Gulph: 1. This Stream goes constantly out to the N. ward in the Mid-Channel, its Force having some Respect (like Tides in other Channels) to the Moon and the Winds, with a counter Current, or at least a Stillness of the Water on Shore, that will enable a Ship to turn through, be the middle Stream ever so strong; the same as in the Streight of *Gibraltar*, where tho' the Current runs continually into the *Mediterranean*, Ships may work through, keeping the Shore aboard. 2. The Current which goes out here sets for most Part into the Gulph of *Mexico*, between the 2 Capes of *Corientes* & *Catoche*, with counter Currents on Shore, tho' not always so, Pilots having observed them strong to E. at New and Full Moons.

FLOUR. See SAINT FLOUR.

FLUMS, in *Sargans* County, *Switzerland*, abt. 1 leag. from *Whalestat*, on the River *Setz*, is a rich Foundry for Steel, the Compound of 3 Sorts of Metals dug out of the neighbouring Mountain.

FLUSHING, in Dutch *Vlissingen*, in the Island of *Walcheren*, *Zealand*, 5 m. fr. *Middleburg* to S. W. 11 fr. *Sluys* to N. E. and 3 to N. fr. *Cadland* Island, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 51. 30. stands on the Mouth of the *Hondt*, or *Wester Scheld*, and defends not only the Passage into the *Wester Scheld*, but also to the Isles of *Zealand*, and even into *Flanders* by Sea; and, as 'tis well fortify'd, is reckon'd of great Importance. The Harbour lies between 2 Moles, and the Sea enters into the City by 2 Canals, forming 2 Basons, and running quite to the other End of the Town, so that loaded Vessels come up to the very Doors of the Merchants. This Harbour is large enough to receive a whole Fleet. The Town, tho' not so large or well built as *Middleburg*, has several fine Structures. The Town-house is a regular and magnificent Pile, built in 1594 after the Model of *Antwerp*, its Front

decorated with a fine Statue of *Justice*, & the Inside adorn'd with Pictures of all the *Nassovian* Princes. The Houses are generally well enough built, the City rich & of good Trade. This was one of the first Cities that declared for the Confederates, after they had seiz'd the *Briel*: And it was 1 of the cautionary Towns deliver'd to *Q. Elizabeth* by the *Dutch* in 1585, as a Pledge of their Fidelity, & Security for the Money she advanced for their Defence against the *Spaniard*, & Sir *Philip Sidney* was made its Governor; but 'twas restored to them by *James I.* for a very small Part of the Money they were indebted to *England*. The Prince of *Orange* has the Marquisate-ship, but the States of *Zealand* keep him out of its Possession. The celebrated Adm. *Michael Hadrian de Ruyter* was born here in 1607. He from a Seaman, and Pilot, rose to be a Captain of a Man of War, a Rear and Vice-Admiral, and at last Admiral of all the *United Provinces*. He was wounded in a Sea-fight before *Agausta*, *Sicily*, and died soon at *Siracusa*. He was buried at *Amsterdam*, with a noble Monument to his Memory.

FLUSHING, in *Cornwall*, in *Falmouth* Harbour, is the Place whence the Packet-boats start for *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c.

FOA, *Fusa*, *Foua*, *Fuwa*, in the *Delta*, *Egypt*, on the E. Bank of the *Nile*, 27 m. fr. *Rosetta*, on the same Branch, W. lon. abt. 12. lat. 30. 45. is a considerable City, large, and populous, but the Streets ill built and narrow. Here once resided the *European* Factors; but the Boats were so often plunder'd by the *Arabs*, that, 50 Years ago, they remov'd to *Rosetta*. The Territory about it is fertile and delightful, it being surrounded with fine Gardens & Orchards. The Suburbs is the Place where the handsome Women are allowed to repair for Diversion, and return home at Night at their own Time.

FOBURG, in the Island of *Funen*, *Denmark*, is a small Town on a little Gulph on the S. Coast over-against the Island of *Arroe*, 10 m. to W. of *Schwinborg*.

FO-CHEU, or *Fu-chew-su*, Capital of *Fo-kyen* Province, *China*, is the least Metropolis in that vast Empire, and yet presides over 9 Cities of the 3d Order, & is, says *Navarette*, extraordinary beautiful, & said to contain 1000000 of People, so that in such Respect it equals our *London*. The very Suburb I came in at, continues that Father, was a League in Length. The Concourse of People, without one Woman among 'em, was incredible. The Street I went thro' was exceeding broad, long, well paved, and clean, with Shops on both Sides with all Sorts of Things a Man could wish. My Companions carry'd me thro' an Inn, and we found a Table cover'd with 1000 Dainties. [The good Father expresses his Sorrow that it was at that Time one of his Fast-days.] This City, *Du Halde* tells us, is famous for the Advantage of its Situation, Greatness of Trade, Multitude of *Literati*, Fertility of Soil, Beauty of Rivers, which carry the largest Barks up to the Walls, and for its admirable Bridge of above 100 Arches, built with fair white Stone, across the Bay. It has carved Bannisters on each Side, upon which at the Distance of every 10 f. are placed little square Pilasters, whose Bases are very large, resembling hollow Barks. Every Pillar bears 1 or 2 cross Stones, which support Stone Steps, more or less in Number, according to the Breadth of the Bridge. All its little Hills are full of Cedars, Orange and Lemon-Trees.

FOCIA, 40 m. fr. *Smyrna*, in *Lesser Asia*, is a small wall'd Town, with 2 Gates, and an excellent Harbour, fit for great Ships close under the Wall.

FOGARAS, or *Fogarez*, in *Transilvania*, 25 m. W. fr. *Cronstadt*, and 34 N. E. fr. *Hermanstadt*, E. lon. 24. 17. lat. 46. 50. is a small City on the River *Aluta*.

FOGO. The Islands that lie S. of the Streight of *Magellan* are commonly known by the Name of *Terra del Fogo*, or *Fuego*, i. e. the Land of Fire, from the vast Fires & Smoke which the first Discoverers observ'd, occasion'd by some Vulcanos in the largest of 'em, which throw up vast Quantities of Pumice-stone, which float all about 'em. These, of which the largest is properly called *Terra del Fuego*, stretch along the *Magellanic* Coasts fr. E. to W. about 400 m. and were thought contiguous to the Continent till *Magellan* found out and sailed thro' the Streight that parts them from it. They were also thought to be but 1 continued Island for some Time after, when on sailing thro' the Streight, they observed 'em divided by narrow Channels, and to consist of several, of which the largest, next to *Terra del Fuego*, lies N. of and between it and the *Magellanic* Coast, and is divided by a Channel 30 leag. long, call'd the Canal of *St. Sebastian*. The others are still less, nor worth describing since a much easier and safer Way is found of sailing to the S. Sea without going thro' that Streight, or even doubling *Cape Horn*.

Horn, which may be left on the S. by entering into the Bay of *Nassau*, and gaining the Upper Sea on W. of that Cape. As to the STREIGHT OF MAGELLAN itself, this brief Description must suffice here. 'Tis reckon'd above 100 leag. in Length fr. the *Cape of the Virgins* at the Entrance of the N. Sea to the *Cape Deshada* on the opposite End. The Breadth varies much, tho' every where narrow, being in some Places but 1 leag. wide, in others 2 or more. There are many safe Harbours in it, with narrow Entrances and vast large Bays, extending quite out of Sight, and encompass'd with high Mountains, which shelter 'em so close on all Sides, that Ships may safely ride in them upon the least Anchor, whatever Weather be without. But these Bays, and the Islands, &c. we omit to specify, as Descriptions of 'em would not probably be useful. TERRA DEL FUEGO is mostly very mountainous & rough, but hath many fertile Valleys, Plains, and Pasture Grounds, water'd with a Multitude of fine Springs, that come down from the Mountains. Between the several Islands of which it consists are likewise very capacious Bays and Roads, in which whole Fleets might safely ride. The Lands abound with Wood and Stone for Ballast; but the Winds, especially the W. are so violent and impetuous along the S. Coast, and blow so suddenly, that Ships sometimes have scarce Time to take in their Sails, &c. &c. so that those who sail W. must be careful to keep as much to S. of them as possible. The Natives are naturally white as *Europeans*, but go naked, and paint their Bodies with great Variety of Colours, mostly red, each according to Fancy, so that some are all red before and white or speckled behind, some red of Body and Limbs of other Colours. They are tall, stout, well shaped, but their black Hair long to appear the fiercer. The Women so also paint, but cover their Middle with a Piece of Leather, and wear Collars of Sea-Shells, and some a short Seal-skin Cloak. Their Huts of Wood, narrow, and end in a Point. Their Fish-hooks are of Stone, yet made as artificially as ours. Their Weapons are Bows and Arrows, and these pointed with sharp Stones. They've Darts too arm'd in like Manner, or with Bones, and bearded to stick faster into the Flesh. They use also Clubs and Slings, and sharp Cutlasses of Stone. Their Canoes are commonly of Barks of Trees, so neatly bent & sewn together as to resemble the *Venetian* Gondolas, and are betw. 10 & 15 f. long, and 2 wide, and can contain 6 or 8 Rowers, and move on the Water with surprising Swiftnefs. Nor are Men or Women in Danger of drowning, they swimming as naturally as the Fish they catch. They are indeed but one Remove from Wild Beasts, without the least Sense of Religion, and some of 'em devouring Human Creatures alive with the same Fiercenefs as Wolves or Tigers. Those especially on the S. Side, and about *Nassau* Bay, seem courteous to Strangers, but 'tis with Design to surprise and massacre them. 'Tis true, Mr. *Bauchene* *Gavin* represents them as a poor, harmless, affable People, who appeared more miserable than the meanest Beggars in *Europe*; and that he or his Men never went on shore but they crouded about to beg something. And this may be true, without contradicting the Character which older Travellers have given of them: For all their pretended Affability and humble Behaviour might be only assum'd to decoy as many as they could out of their Ship, in order to make sure of them. And these *Europeans* appearing better arm'd, or more in Number than they could with Safety lay Hands on, might oblige them to put on this courteous Behaviour, either for Fear of being overpower'd, or perhaps in Hopes of finding some fitter Opportunity of surprising them; as some of their bloody Countrymen had done 17 Sailors belonging to the *Eagle*. So that one cannot be too mistrustful of them; for we are told they will not only encourage such Descents with their awkward Grimaces, and seeming Careffes, but affect such a stupid Simplicity as to pretend Wonder at a Body's receiving Hurt fr. Guns at a Distance, when they're known to be most dexterous in the Use of them, when they can get them. The S. Coast of *Terra del Fuego* is very little known. This Island may extend from E. to W. 40 leag. and fr. N. to S. 10 or 12 where broadest. It has 3 Ports, *St. Martin*, *Vanelle*, & *Nativity*. The next and last belonging to this Tract, on the W. Side, hath 2, the *Happy* and the *English* Port, & ends at *Cape Piller*, which is the last on the *Magellanic* Streight on the S. Side of it, as that of *Victory* is on the N. Side. The Island called *STATEN*, from its having been first discover'd by the *Dutch*, and which forms the Streight of *Le Maire*, between it and the E. Part of *Terra del Fuego*,

is a small one abt. 10 leag. long and 5 or 6 br. and is not worth an Article by itself. About 12 or 15 leag. E. of it is the Passage called *Brower*, which is now commonly used by the Ships that sail from the *Magellanic* Coasts into the S. Sea, and is look'd upon as much more safe and easy than venturing thro' the Streight of *Le Maire* or of *Magellan*: And this is the Rout Mr. *Gavin* took in his Return from that Sea, in 1701, to Port *St. Julian* on the *Magellanic* Coast.

FOGO, or *Fuego*, 1 of the 10 *Cape Verd* Islands, 12 leag. fr. the S. W. Point of *St. Iago* to N. W.; W. lon. 25. N. lat. 15. is so call'd because one of its highest Mountains casts forth Flames and Fire. On the W. Side, near a little Castle at the Foot of a Mountain, is a Harbour, but not very safe. The Wind here blows strong, and the Shore being steep, the Water is so deep, that no Ground is to be found with the Line, except just next the Castle.

FOIX County, *France*, is encompass'd by *Languedoc* on N. and E. on S. it borders on *Roussillon*, and is also bounded by the *Pyrenean* Hills, which parts it fr. *Catalonia*, and on W. 'tis contiguous to the Country of *Cominges*. Its chief Towns are *Foix*, *Pamiers*, *Tarascun*, *Mirepoix*.

FOIX little City, Capital of the foregoing, 6 leag. fr. the Borders of *Spain* to N. 12 fr. *Toulouse* to S.; E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 10. is situate on the River *Aurige*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and is remarkable chiefly for its Abbey, whose Abbot has the 1st Place in the Assembly of the States of this Country here, next the Bishop of *Pamiers*.

FOKINGHAM, in *Lincolnshire*, 104 m. from *London*, stands on a rising Hill in a very pleasant Air, with abundance of good wholesome Springs about it; but has no great Trade, and but a small Market Thursday. Fairs: *Asb-Wednesday*, *May-day*, and *November* the 11th.

FOKO, on the Coast of *S. Guinea* is an Island in *Calbary* River, which being pretty high serves as a Mark from the Sea to know the River. A small Ship may venture up the Channel at *Foko* Point with the Tide, and sail so near the Shore, as to speak with the Blacks on Land. The Town of *Foko* is some leag. up the River on the W. Side of it; and there being other Villages along the River, on the E. and W. all inhabited by a very good Sort of Blacks, any one may safely venture to trade either for Slaves, Teeth, or Provisions. *Foko* supplies us with fresh Water and Wood, the former from a Pond near the Town, which keeps well at Sea. They also furnish us with Yams and Bananas, at the proper Seasons, at reasonable Rates. *Barbot*.

FO-KYEN is one of the least yet richest Provinces of *China*. It lies opposite to the Island *Formosa*, and is bounded by *Che-kyang* on N. *Kyan-si* W. *Quang-tong* S. and by the Sea of *China* E. and extends from 23. 40. to 28. 20. lat. and from 116 to almost 121 E. lon. Its Situation is advantageous for Navigation and Commerce, the Climate hot, but the Air pure and wholesome. As Part of it is wash'd by the Sea, they catch such Abundance of Fish, that it scarcely bears any Price here, but being salted and dried 'tis sent into the inland Provinces. Along Shore, in which are many Bays, are built many Forts for Defence. It contains 9 Cities of the 1st Rank, 60 Towns of the 3d. 'Tis divided into 8 principal Districts (9 including *Formosa*), each under a peculiar Capital, *Fo-cheu*, *Zwen-cheu*, *Chang-cheu*, *Kyen-ning*, *Yen-ping*, *Ting-cheu*, *Xao-hou* or *Shaw-u*, and *Hinghoa*. Its Mountains, by the Industry of the Inhabitants, are almost all form'd into a sort of Amphitheatres, and Terrasses placed one over another, and sow'd with Rice. Its Plains are water'd by great Rivers, Torrents, and Springs; that descend from the Mountains, and are dexterously convey'd by the Husbandmen to supply the Rice, which never grows but in Water. They have the Art of raising the Water to the Top of the highest Mountains, and convey it from one to the other by Pipes of *Bambú*, with which this Province abounds. This *Bambú* as the *Europeans* call it, is by the *Chinese* call'd *Chú-tse*. As 'tis very frequently mention'd in this Dictionary, it seems proper here to speak more particularly of it. It, tho' really a Cane, grows as high as most Trees; and, notwithstanding its being hollow throughout, except in the knotty Parts, it is exceeding hard, capable of sustaining great Weights, and in some Places even large Houses of Wood. It may be divided into small Splinters or Strings, of which they make Mats, Boxes, and other curious Works. When properly prepar'd it serves to make Paper of different Sorts; the Manner how is set forth in the Note [A]. The *Bambú* is also made use of not only for Pipes, but for other Occasi-

ons,

[A] We gave a Description of the *European* Method of making Paper of *Linen* Rags, in our Article *BUCKINGHAM*, and shall

ons, too many to mention. In short, there are so many Sorts of them, in the several Provinces, differing as to Size, Colour, and other Qualities, that it might (says *Du Halde*) be tiresome to describe them all. *Fo-kyen* producing whatever grows in most of the other Provinces of *China*, 'tis render'd exceeding rich by the Trade which its Inhabitants drive with *Japan*, the *Philippines*, *Formosa*, *Java*, *Siam*, &c. The Commodities found here are Musk, Precious Stones, Quicksilver, Silk, Hempen-Cloth and Callico, and all Sorts of Utenfils. Many Mountains are cover'd with Forests, full of Trees fit for building Ships. Among its Fruits are excellent Oranges, bigger than those known in *Europe*, having both the Taste and Smell of Muscadine Grapes. The Peel comes off very easily, is thick, and of a bright Yellow. They candy them with Sugar, and transport them into other Provinces. There is another Sort most beautifully red, and of exquisite Taste, of which, *Du Halde* tells us, the *Europeans* use to say that a Dish of them would become the toppingest Tables in *Europe*. Here and in *Quang-tong* grow 2 Sorts of Fruit peculiar to *China*, that are much esteem'd, and not to be found elsewhere, viz. *Li-chi* and *Long-ywen*. The first, if of a good Sort (for there are several) is about the Size of a Date: The Stone, equally long and hard, cover'd with a soft Pulp, full of Moisture and of excellent Flavour, which it partly loses when it becomes black and wrinkled like our Prunes. The Rind or Skin outwardly

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resembles Shagreen, but is smooth within, and of a Figure nearly oval. Our Author says, there's scarce any Fruit in the World so delicious. The *Long-ywen* (i. e. the *Dragon's Eye*) is round in Shape, its Rind yellowish, Pulp white, watery, and often sourish. It's reckon'd excellent moreover for its Wholesomeness. Most of the Cities in this Province speak different Dialects. We have yet to add, that this Province maintains such incredible Numbers of Ships, that, 'tis said, when the Emperor of *China* once was threatening War against *Japan*, it offer'd to furnish him with a sufficient Number of them to have made a Bridge to reach from one Country to the other, that is, 200 Leagues at least.

FOLIGNI, *Foligno*, *Fuligno*, *Fulignium*, *Fulignia*, in *Ombria*, or Duchy of *Spoleto*, *Italy*, 10 m. S. E. of *Affisi*, 14 N. W. of *Spoleto*, and 42 N. of *Rome*, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 43. 40. was a fam'd Municipium in the *Roman* Times. Its Situation and Territory are quite delightful, it standing on a spacious Plain, with a small Declivity, on the River *Tubino*, at the Foot of the *Apennines*; and the Lands about are so beautifully fertile, that it has been pronounced a Paradise. All the fine Monuments indeed have been destroy'd, but the City is finely built, and its Streets wide, and as strait as if mark'd out by Line. The great Piazza is surrounded with a Number of stately Buildings, among which the Town-hall and Governor's Palace. The Place is inhabited by a Number of rich Merchants, whose Traffick consists chiefly

shall in that of *HOLLAND* take some Notice of the various Opinions of Authors concerning the Origin of that very serviceable Invention. Naturally falls in here Occasion to give an Account of the *Chinese* Manner of manufacturing theirs. The *Chinese* Paper is of divers Kinds: In Reality almost every Province has its several Paper. That of *Sechwen* is made of Hemp, that of *Chek-kiang* of Wheat or Rice Straw, that of *Kyangnan* of the Skin found in the Balls of Silkworms, that of *Fo-kyen*, above, of soft *Bambú*; and the Bark of Mulberry-Trees furnishes the Paper used in the Northern Provinces. But what we are especially here to treat of is that Sort made in *Fokyen* of the *Bambú*, &c. The 2d Coat or Skin of the Bark, which is white and soft, is what is commonly used for Paper. This they beat in fair Water to Pulp, which they take up in very large Moulds or Frames, so that they have Sheets 10 or 12 f. long, and sometimes more. They are compleated by dipping them Sheet by Sheet in Alum-Water, which serves instead of the Size we make use of, and not only hinders the Paper from imbibing the Ink, but gives it a Lustre that makes it look as if it were silver'd, or varnish'd over. This Sort of Paper is white, soft, close, and without the least Roughness; though being made of the Bark of a Tree, it cracks sooner than *European* Paper. Add to this, that it is more apt to take Moisture, that the Dust sticks to it, and that it is more liable to Worms; to prevent which last Inconveniency, the *Chinese* often beat their Books, and expose them to the Sun. Its Thinness likewise makes it not so durable, so that they are under a frequent Necessity of renewing their Books by fresh Impressions. The Paper of the *Bambú*, however, is not the best that is made in *China*, that of the Cotton-Shrub being the whitest and finest, and least subject to the Inconveniencies above-mention'd. But the Paper most commonly used in *China* is made of the Tree call'd *Chuku* or *Kuchu*, which *Du Halde* compares first to a Mulberry-Tree, then to a Fig-Tree, than to a Sycamore, &c. so that from his Description we know as little of it as if he had said nothing about it. The greenish Outside of this Tree being first scraped away, the inner Rind is taken off in long thin Slips, which are blanch'd in Water exposed to the Sun, & then prepared and made into Paper in the same Manner as the *Bambú*. Here it is to be observ'd, that the *Bambú* and the Cotton-Shrub have this Peculiarity, that not only their inner Bark, but their whole Substance may be employ'd, being prepared in the following Manner. Out of a Wood of the largest *Bambú*'s they select Shoots of a Year's Growth, which are as thick as the Calf of a Man's Leg; and these, being stripp'd of their outside Rind, are split into strait Pieces 6 or 7 f. long, and steep'd in a Pond of muddy Water, till they grow soft and rot by the Maceration. They are then taken out, wash'd in clean Water, spread in a large dry Ditch, and there cover'd with Lime for a few Days. After this they are wash'd a second time, then separated into Filaments, which are exposed to the Sun to dry and whiten, then thrown into large Coppers, where they are thoroughly boil'd, and afterwards reduced to a thin Paste or Pulp by the Strokes of weighty Hammers. With this Pulp they mix an unctuous Sort of Juice, extracted from the Shoots of a Plant call'd *Koteng*, Care being taken not to put too much or too little, on which the Goodness of the Paper very much depends. Having beaten this Mixture well together, till it resembles a thick clammy Water, they pour it into a large Reservoir, with low Walls round it, and so cemented on the Sides and at Bottom, as not to be penetrated by the Liquor. This being done, the Workmen standing at the Sides of the Reservoir dip in their Moulds, and take up the Surface of the Liquor, which instantly becomes Paper, the mucilaginous Juice of the *Koteng* binding the Parts, and rendering it compact, soft, and glossy. To make Sheets of an extraordinary Size, they have large Moulds sustain'd by Strings, and lower'd and rais'd by Pullies, some of the Workmen being employ'd to let down and pull up the Frame, and others to take off the Sheets, each doing his Office with great Regularity and Expedition. — In order to harden the Sheets, and make them bear Ink, they undergo the following Operation call'd *Faning*, from the *Chinese* Word *Fan*, which signifies Alum. Six Ounces of Fish-Glue being cut small and steep'd in Water it is afterwards boil'd and stirr'd all the time to prevent Lumps; and the Whole being reduced to a thin liquid Substance, they melt and incorporate with it three Quarters of a Pound of calcin'd Alum. Then this Mixture is put into a wide Bason, and each Sheet being drawn nimbly through it by means of a Stick they use for that Purpose, the Paper is hung up to dry; for which End they have a hollow Wall, whose Sides are well whiten'd, through which it receives the Heat of a neighbouring Furnace; and by the Help of this Sort of Stove the Sheets are dried in a very little Time. This Account of the *Chinese* Paper leads us to describe their Ink, which is an admirable Composition, in vain attempted to be imitated in *Europe*. The *Chinese* or *Indian* Ink (as we commonly call it) is not fluid as ours is, but solid, like our mineral Colours, though much lighter. It is made of Lamb-Black of several Kinds, but the best is that obtain'd by burning Hog's-Grease; and with the Black they mix a Sort of Oil to make it the smoother, adding some odorous Ingredients to take away the Rankness of the Smell. When it is mix'd into a Paste of a proper Consistence, they form it in Moulds into little oblong Sticks or Cakes, about a Quarter of an Inch thick, and adorn'd with the Figure of Dragons, Birds, Flowers, &c. which are so curiously cut in the wooden Moulds, that we scarce engrave any thing finer upon Metals. To use this Ink they have a Piece of polish'd Marble, made hollow so as to contain a little Water, in which the Stick of Ink is rubb'd till the Water becomes of a sufficient Blackness. Thus they've presently a fine shining Ink, very black, and of such a Nature that it never runs or spreads farther than the Pencil, so that the Letters are always smooth and evenly terminated. It is of great Use in designing, because the Colour may be weaken'd or heighten'd at Pleasure; and there are many Things which cannot be represented to the Life without it. The *Chinese* have a pretty Method of silvering Paper (if we may call it so) at a small Expence, and without using any Silver. In order to this they take 2 Scruples of a Size or Glue made of Leather, one of Alum, and half a Pint of clean Water. These they simmer over a gentle Fire till the Water is consumed, that is, till no more Steam arises; and with a Pencil they spread 2 or 3 Layers of this Glue over the Sheets of Paper laid smooth upon a Table. Then through a fine Sieve they sift over the Paper a Powder made of Talc and Alum, which having been boil'd in Water is dried in the Sun and pounded; and this being spread uniformly on the Sheets, they hang them in the Shade to dry; after which they are laid again on the Table, and rubb'd gently with clean Cotton, to take off the superfluous Powder, which serves a second time for the same Purpose.

chiefly in Cloth, Gold and Silver Lace, Silks, Spicery, Confections, &c. &c. all manufactur'd within its own Walls. Its famous Fair in *April* lasts a Month. It hath but 2 Gates, one of which is very fine, and adorn'd with Bas-reliefs and Inscriptions, in Memory of that noble Stand made against the *Lombards* by the Citizens, who drove them off. It fell under the Pope's Dominion in 1439, and is a Bishopric to him subject. The Cathedral is a noble Building with a sumptuous Cupola, and was enrich'd with Marble and Brass Statues, and Ornaments of Gold, Silver, and Paintings, to the Amount of 30,000 Crowns.

FOLKSTONE (in Latin *Lapis Populi*), in *Kent*, 4 m. fr. *Hithe*, 5 or 6 from *Dover*, 69 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 51. 6. in the Lathe of *Shepway*, is the chief Town of its Hundred, and a Member of the Cinque-Port of *Dover*; & it was probably one of those Towns which the *Romans*, in the Reign of *Theodosius* the Younger, built upon the Sea-Coast to guard them against the *Saxons*. Roman Coins and *British Bricks* found here prove it to be very antient. Four of its 5 Churches were in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor destroy'd by Earl *Godwin*. In 1068 a Fort was built at the S. Part of the Town, out of the Ruins of the Castle there built in 1000. *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, built a Nunnery here, of great Repute in those Times, his 2 Sons and Daughter becoming Monks and Nun in it. But its Situation being but 28 Rods from Sea, it was at length quite swallow'd up thereby. Upon *Castle hill* in the Town stood also a Watch-tower, but in Ruins. The Town is incorporated by the Name of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty. 'Tis observable that some Hills in the Neighbourhood have visibly sunk lower within the Memory of Man. Dr. *Harvey*, who discover'd the Circulation of the Blood, was born here. Tho' it seems but a miserable Fishing-Town, yet above 300 Boats belong to it, which are in the Season employ'd in catching Mackrel for *London*, whose Smacks come hither for them. The *Folkstone* Barks, with others from the Coast of *Suffex*, sail to those of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* to catch Herrings for the Merchants of *Yarmouth*, &c. Market Thursday. Fair on St. *Giles's* Day.

FONDI, in *Terra di Lavoro*, *Naples*, 5 m. fr. Sea and the Gulph of *Gaeta*, 35 N. W. of *Capua*, and 16 fr. *Terracina*, on the Road between *Mola* and *Gaeta*, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 41. 35. is a small Episcopate, situate on a Plain between Hills, near the Confines of the Ecclesiastical Territory. But 'tis thinly peopled by reason of the Unwholesomeness of its Air from its Vicinity to the Lake of its own Name, which lies between it and *Gaeta* Gulph. Its Extent now (for it was formerly larger) exceeds not 4 m. yet sometimes when Wind drives the Sea furiously on the Coast, it swells so as to cover a deal of Ground.

FONS SIGNATUS. See FOUNTAIN SEALED.

FONTAINE, a Town of *Hainaut*, in the *Austrian Netherlands*, 5 m. W. of *Charleroy*, and 15 E. of *Mons*, E. lon. 4. 16. lat. 41. 35. *Salmon*.

FONTAINBLEAU, in the *Isle of France*, 1 leag. fr. the *Seine*, 3 from *Melun*, and 11 fr. *Paris* to S.; E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 48. 25. Its true Name is *Fons Blaudi*, from a Spring here and the Name of its antient Lord. It is the Seat of a Royal Provostship, consisting of a Commissary, a King's Attorney, and a Recorder. 'Tis situate in the Middle of a Forest, now call'd the Forest of *Fontainbleau*, containing 26424 Acres. 'Tis chiefly noted for a Royal Palace, which tho' it consists of several Sets of Buildings added to one another at different Times, without any Order or Symmetry, which form a confused Mass of different Kinds of Architecture, yet that very Confusion has an Air of Grandeur and Majesty which strikes the Eye. The Situation indeed is in a Bottom, and has nothing agreeable. The neighbouring Hills are crowned with barren Rocks, which produce nothing valuable. But as the Forest abounds with Game, the King takes here the Pleasure of Hunting, and by his Presence gives the Place a Beauty. All the Halls and Rooms are adorn'd with fine Paintings and Carvings. The greatest is where Plays are acted, in which is a fine Chimney 23 f. high and 20 wide, adorn'd with 4 large *Corinthian* Columns of spotted Marble, with Bases and Chapiters of white Marble. In the Middle of the Chimney is a Table of black Marble, on which stands the Equestrian Statue of *Henry* the Great, who built it, which, *Gemelli* says, cost no less than 18,000 Crowns, tho' some say more. Underneath are 2 *Basso-Relievo's*, 1 representing the Battle of *Ivry*, the other the Surrender of *Mante* City. Two Marble Statues, placed on each Side of this Figure, represent Loyalty and Peace. Over-against the Chimney is a noble Theatre. The other Rooms are adorn'd with very fine

Cielings, and significative Paintings. The Galleries are very fine. That of the *Stags*, so call'd from its having 43 Stags Heads set up, is 100 Paces long, and adorn'd with Paintings representing all the Royal Palaces of *France*, &c. &c. In that of *Diana* is the Picture of *Henry* the Great in a Hunter's Dress; and the different Kinds of Hunting he delighted in are drawn in 7 Pictures, each 12 f. high and 20 broad. Adjoining is the largest and finest Avery that can be seen, 90 f. long, and 9 broad. A large Dome rising in its Middle adorns it exceedingly. Under it stands a Shell-work Rock, whence several Springs issuing, the Water runs through many little Canals of Stone along the whole Avery. The Gardens are answerable to the Grandeur of the Palace. The great one has a Prospect of the old Castle. It has 6 Fountains. The largest in its Middle is call'd the Fountain of the *Tyber*, because that River is represented there in Brass, with the She-Wolf giving Suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*, a most excellent Piece of Work in its Kind. Beyond it are the Grotto and Cascades, at the Entrance of the Park; in which Park is a fine Canal 600 fath. long, 20 broad, all lin'd with Stone, and having a Fountain at each End. The Alleys are charmingly rural and prodigious long, as are the Palisades surprisngly high.

FONTAINE - L' EVEQUE, in Latin *Fons Episcopi*, in *French Hainaut*, is a small City on the Borders of *Namur* County, near the *Sambre*, 20 m. fr. *Mons* to N. W. and 6 fr. *Charleroi* to N. E. 'Twas yielded to *France* in 1667.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, the Capital City of *Lower-Poitou*, *France*, is situate on the *Vendee*, in a good Soil, 9 m. from *Maillezais*, 15 fr. *Marais* to N. 45 fr. *Poitiers*, about 21 from the Sea-Coast, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 46. 30. 'Tis small but well built, with a pretty Trade in Cloths & Stuffs here made. It has 3 Parishes and several Convents. 'Tis govern'd by a perpetual Mayor, Aldermen, and Assessors. Here are a Governor, Serjeant Major, &c. in 2 Towers of a ruin'd old Castle. *Salmon* erroneously calls it *Fontenayle*.

FONTENOY, in *Hainaut*, *Austrian Netherlands*, on the Confines of *Flanders*, 3 m. S. E. of *Tournay*, 18 N. W. of *Mons*, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 50. 35. tho' but a Village is become memorable by the Battle there, and near by, fought between the Allies and the *French*, May 1. 1745. We could give the Particulars of this fam'd Action would it not require too much Room, and were they not easily to be seen in the *Magazines* of the above Date.

FONTERRABIA, *Fontarabia*, or *Fuentarabia*, in the Lordship of *Biscay*, and on its Bay, 20 m. W. of *Bayonne*, is the only City of *Guipuscoa* Territory, and is seated on an Eminence, which makes almost a Peninsula, on the River *Cidazo*, or *Bida*, near that Part of the *Pyrenees* call'd *Sierras de Jasquivel* and the Cape *Olarso*, on the utmost Borders of *Spain* next to *France*, from which 'tis separated but by the abovesaid River. 'Tis small, but well fortified, containing about 200 Houses in 1 Parish. Near it is the *Island of Pheasants*, of which (for saving Room here) see Article FAISANS. This City is by some said to have been built by *Suintilla* King of the *Goths*. *Moreri* mentions the taking this City by the *French* in the Reign of *Francis* I. But he omits the Disgrace which the *French* met with before it in 1638, two Days after *Lewis* XIV.'s Birth. This was one of the greatest Misfortunes which happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. and during the Administration of Cardinal *Richlieu*. Hear some of the Outcry of *Balzac* on the Occasion: — 'Let us never mention ***: It is the Shame and Disgrace of the *French* Nation. It is a Day which the *Romans* would have call'd *Scelerata Dies*, and which we ought to style a cursed Day. Posterity must abhor it, or rather must not hear of it; and we ought to erase it, if it be possible, from the Year ****.' — He goes on exclaiming in like Manner a great while. The Prince of *Conde* had the Command of the Army at this Siege.

Fontevraud, or *Frontevaux*, in *Anjou* Province, *France*, is a small City on the Borders of *Touraine*, 3 m. fr. the *Loire*, 3 fr. *Saumur* to N. E. and 5 fr. *Chinon* to W. and chiefly known by a famous Abbey of Maidens, founded near 1100 by the celebrated *Robert d'Arbrissel*. He was born in the Village of that Name 21 m. from *Rennes*, about 1047, and was made a D. D. at *Paris* in 1074. The Bishop of *Rennes* rais'd him to Employments, and made him return into *Britany* about 1085; and had the Pleasure to see him combat the licentious Disorders with which his Diocese was over-run; Quarrels, Simony, the Concubinage of the Clergy, &c. making sad Havock there. — Hence went he and taught Divinity in *Angers*, but contracted so great a Distaste for the World, at the Sight of the great Depravity of

of Manners, that he withdrew into a Desert. Being much resorted to he began to found a College of Canons Regular about 1094. Pope Urban II. was so well pleased with a Sermon he preached, that he appointed him Apostolical Preacher: And the Baron of *Craon* founded an Abbey the very Day after he also heard him, and when built gave it to him, this *Robert*. But, as Confinement in one Place agreed not with his Office of Preacher Apostolic, he, after 2 Years, quitted that Abbey, and pitched his Tent in the Forest of this *Frontevaux*. As soon as he had settled good Laws in his Monastery here at this Place, he resum'd his Employment of Itinerant Preacher, and travell'd over several Provinces in *France*. In *Rouen* he perform'd one of the greatest Exploits that was possible for a Man in his Way of Life to do; for by a single Exhortation he converted all the Courtezans in a notorious Brothel. He is said to have had a very peculiar Talent for this; and it was necessary for him, since the Direction of Females was fallen to his Share, that he should search chiefly after scabby Sheep. He used to go bare-footed thro' the Streets and Squares, in order to exhort loose Women to Repentance, and he used to go even into Brothels, to exhort them to refrain from their wicked Courses. One Day he went into one of those ill Houses at *Rouen*, and sat down by the Fire to warm his Feet. Presently he was surrounded with Women, who were persuaded that he was come merely for lascivious Pleasures; but he spake to them of quite different Matters, he preaching to them the Words of Life, and the Mercy of the Son of God. The chief of these Courtezans, surprized at what she heard, told him, that during the 25 Years she had frequented that House, she had not seen any Person enter into it who spake of God, or made them entertain the least Hopes of the Divine Favour; but that, could she depend on what he said, she would not fail to change her Course of Life; and upon his again promising her Mercy, she and her iniquitous Sisters fell prostrate at *Robert's* Feet, and promised to repent of their wicked Courses. He laid hold of this propitious Opportunity, and taking them out of the City, conducted them all into his Desert, where having fulfilled their Penitence, he led them happily to Christ. The above-said Abbey of *Frontevaux* is the Chief of the Order, and depends immediately on the Holy See. The Abbes is generally of the Order, and has Jurisdiction over all the Monasteries of that same Order, whether of Monks or Nuns.

FORA, an Island of *Sleswick, Denmark*, is of oval Figure, 6 m. long, 4 broad, and lies towards N. E. of *Amron*, nearer *Sleswick* Coast, between *Northstrand* and *Sylt*. It belongs to the Prefecture of *Tunder*, abounds in Corn and Cattle, has several Villages, and about 4200 Inhabitants, who keep the Manners, Drefs, and Language of the antient *Frisons*.

FORBISHER'S (or more truly FROBISHER'S) STREIGHT. In 1576, Capt. *Martin Frobisher* made his first Voyage for Discovery of a Passage to *China* and *Cathay*, by N. W. June 12. he discover'd *Terra de Labrador* in 63 degr. 8 min. and enter'd the Streight since call'd by his Name. Oct. 1. he return'd to *England*. He went again next Year on the same Discovery, came to the same Streight, and used all possible Means to bring the Natives to trade, &c. but they were so wild, that they only studied to destroy the *English*. He staid till Winter drew on, and return'd to *England*. He made the same Voyage next Year, but with no better Success. This Streight, says *Salmon*, lies a little to N. of *Cape Farewell*, in *W. Greenland*, W. lon. 48. N. lat. 63.

FORCADO River. See OUWERE.

FORCALQUIER, in *Provence, France*, situate near the Brook *Laye*, on a Hill 2 leag. fr. the *Durance*, between *Sisteron* to N. E. and *Apt* S. W. 30 m. N. of *Aix*, and 18 from *Manosque*, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 44. is Capital of a County of the same Name, which extends towards the Mountains between the *Durance* on E. and S. and *Dauphine*. 'Tis a pretty large Town in very wholesome Air, and the Country round fruitful, being water'd by several Rivulets.

FORCAIN, a Town in *Franconia, Germany*, situate on the *Regnitz*, 16 m. fr. *Bamberg* (to the Bishop of which 'tis subject), E. lon. 11. lat. 49. 38. near the River *Axe*.

FORD, in *Devon*, but not far from *Chard, Somerset*, was fam'd for its Abbey, near the River *Axe*, founded by *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Baldwin* of *Okehampton*, in 1140. This Abbey bred two Men very famous in their Times, viz. *Baldwin* (a Native of *Exeter*), first a Monk and then Abbot of it, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of *Richard I.* --- and *JOANNES DEVONIUS*, so

famous for Learning that he was made K. *John's* Confessor. This stately high Fabrick, says *Risdon*, tho' it hath yielded up to Time its antient Beauty, yet somewhat sheweth of what Magnificence once it was.

FORD-CASTLE, in *Northumberland*, had a weekly Market and yearly Fair; but the former has been long disused, if not the latter.

FORDHAM, in *Cambridgeshire*, on the N. W. Side of *Newmarket*, had formerly a Monastery, hath now a Charity-School, and was the Seat of late Admiral *Wager*.

FORDINGBRIDGE, in *Hampshire*, 22 m. S. W. of *Winchester*, 85 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 50. 52. stands on the *Avon*, and was much larger than 'tis now since it suffer'd much by Fire. Market Saturday. Fair Aug. 28. Near it is a Camp on a Hill, call'd *God's Hill*, now overgrown with Oaks. One Side is steep, the other double trench'd.

FORDINGTON, *Dorset*, near *Dorchester*, is the Prince of *Wales's* Manor, as Part of the Duchy of *Cornwall*. Its Church has a handsome Tower. Not long since the People rose in rustic Arms, and prevented the Farmers levelling a great Barrow. By Act of Parliament obtain'd in 1746, by that publick-spirited Lady Mrs. *Lora Pitt*, a Causey is made over the Moor here to the End of *Dorchester*, which, together with a Bridge over the *Froome*, she agreed to maintain at her own Expence for 3 Years.

FORDWICK, in *Kent*, on N. E. Side of *Canterbury*, call'd in *Domes-day Book* the little Borough of *Fordwich*, is a Member of the Port of *Sandwich*, and was antiently incorporated by the Stile of the Barons of the Town of *Fordwich*, but more lately by that of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, who enjoy the same Privileges of the Cinque-Ports. 'Tis famous for excellent Trouts in its River *Stour*.

FORELAND-NORTH, in *Kent*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, of which 'tis the N. E. Point, is the Promontory by Act of Parliament ascertain'd to be the most S. Part of the Port of *London*, which is thereby extended N. in a right Line to the Point call'd the *Nase*, on the Coast of *Essex*, and forms that properly call'd the Mouth of the *Thames*. A Sea-mark was lately erected here by the *Trinity-House* Corporation at the Publick Expence, which is a round Brick Tower, near 80 f. high. The Sea gains so much upon the Land here, by the Winds at S. W. that within the Memory of some that are living above 30 Acres of Land have been lost in one Place. All Vessels that pass on the S. Side of the Head-land are said to enter the Channel, which is the Name for the narrow Sea between *England* and *France*; and all the Towns or Harbours between *London* and this Place, whether on the *Kentish* or *Essex* Shore, are call'd Members of the Port of *London*.

FORELAND-SOUTH, in *Kent*, a Head of Land forming the E. Point of the *Kentish* Shore, and call'd *South*, in respect to its bearing from the other *Foreland*, which is abt. 6 m. to the N. Its Situation is of great Security to the *Downs*, the Road between both, which would be a very wild and dangerous Road for Ships, did not this Point break the Sea off, which would otherwise come rolling up from the W. to the *Flats*, or Bank of Sands, which, for 3 leag. together, and at about a leag. or leag. and half from the Shore, run parallel with it, and are dry at Low-Water; so that these two Capes breaking all the Force of the Sea on the E. S. and S. W. make the *Downs* accounted a good Road, except when the Wind blows excessive hard from S. E., E. by N. or E. N. E. when Ships in the *Downs* are drove from their Anchors, and often run ashore, or are forced on the Sands, or into *Sandwich Bay*, or *Ramsgate Pier*.

FOREST TOWNS. See BLACK FOREST.

FOREZ, a very small Province in the *Lyonnois, France*, has the Mountains of *Auvergne* on W. *Velay* S. other Mountains E. which part it from *Lyonnois proper*, and *Bourbonnois* N. It was Part of the Country of the antient *Segusiana*, & took Name from the City *Forum Segusianorum*, now *Feurs*. 'Tis a large and fruitful Valley, water'd by several small Rivers which run into the *Loire*. 'Tis divided into *Upper* & *Lower Forez*. The principal City in the 1st is *Montbrison*.

FORFAR, or ANGUS, The Shire of, *Scotland*. Tho' 'tis call'd *ANGUS*, and by the genuine *Scots* *ÆNEIA*, yet in the Rolls of Parliament 'tis always nam'd the Shire of *FORFAR*. 'Tis divided from the *Brae* of *Marr* on N. by the Ridge of the *Binchinnim* Mountains; has the *Firth* of *Tay* and the *British* Ocean S.; the Water of *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from thence to the Water of *North-Esk*, separate it from the *Merns* on E.; and 'tis divided by a Line 27 m. long fr. *Perthshire* on W. and N. W. 'Tis 29 m. fr. E. to W. and 16 and half where broadest fr. N. to S. according

ding to some; but *Templeman* makes it 34 long and 26 br. with an Area of 550 square Miles. 'Twas antiently divided between the *Scots* and *Picts*, of whom the latter possessed the low champain Part next to Sea, and the former that Part of the *Grampian Hills* which lie in this Shire; but on the Subversion of the *Pictish* Monarchy in the Reign of *Kenneth II.* King of *Scotland*, it became wholly possessed by the *Scots*. This Shire produces all Sorts of Grain, is diversified with Hills, Lakes, Forests, Pastures, and Meadows, and beautified with many Forts and Castles. Here are Free-stone and Slate Quarries, in which good Trade is driven. 'Tis a good Country all along the Coast, but so narrow that in some Places 'tis but 5 m. broad, till we come to the Row of Hills which runs to W. and N. and are inhabited by Highlanders. Near the Castle of *Inner-Markie* are Lead-Mines, and near *Dalboge* Wood Plenty of Iron Ore. The higher Ground, called the *Brae*, abounds with Hart, Hind, Roebuck, Doe, and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to good Account. It gives Title of Earl to the Duke of *Douglas*, who is the hereditary Lord Lieutenant, tho' the Sheriffalty is in the King's Disposal. The County Town, which gives Name to it is *Forfar*, tho' *Dundee* is that of greatest Note. Other Towns are *Montrose*, *Aberbrothock*, *Brechin*.

FORFAR above mention'd, 8 m. fr. *Brechin*, 14 W. fr. *Montrose*, 42 fr. *Edinburgh*, 326 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 56. 37. is a Royal Borough, a Market-Town and Seat of a Presbytery containing 10 Parishes. 'Twas antiently the Seat of many Parliaments, and had a Royal Palace. 'Tis govern'd by a Provost and Bailiffs. It gave Title of Earl to that gallant Nobleman, a Branch of the Noble Family of *Douglas*, who signalized his Valour in *Spain* in *Q. Anne's* War, but lost his Life by the Battle of *Dumblain* in 1715, where he had the Misfortune to be taken by the Highland Rebels, who, after they had promised him Quarter, most barbarously stabb'd him in 19 Places. It is to be observed that in all this numerous Family not one of them was ever engaged in any Plot for the Pretender.

FORGES, in *Bray* County, *Normandy*, *France*, a Town famed for its Mineral Springs, is sit. near the *Andelle*, 27 m. fr. *Rouen*, 12 fr. *Gournay*, 3 fr. *Neuf-Chatel*.

FORLI, in the *Romagna* (Pope's Territory), *Italy*, sit. in a rich Plain near the Mountains, 15 m. S. fr. *Ravenna*, 12 S. E. fr. *Faenza*, 48 N. E. fr. *Florence*, & 4 fr. the Confines of *Tuscany*, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 44. 15. is an Episcopal See under that of *Ravenna*; is rather large than beautiful; rich rather in Churches and Monasteries than Palaces and Publick Buildings. The Cathedral is remarkable but for its Bigness, and an old Image which is pretended to work Miracles. The Pope sends hither a Governor, who presides on Affairs Criminal and Civil; but the City is ruled by its own Senate, who have 2 Chief Magistrates at their Head. Here's a famed Academy of Wits styl'd *Pilergetes*, which has produced many Learned Men & Works in all Arts and Sciences. The Air here is very serene and healthy, and the Territory extremely rich and fertile, producing Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruit, Pulse; Cumin, Anise, and Cardamon Seeds; Fenugreek and Saffron; Salt, and Mineral Waters, Marble, Mill-stones, Sulphur, &c. 'Tis 46 m. about, and has 4 considerable Towns, which depend on & receive Magistrates from it.

FORLIMPOPOLI, antiently *Forum Popilii*, or *Pompilii*, stands on the Road to the above *Forli*, abt. 8 m. fr. it in the Way to *Casena*. 'Twas heretofore a considerable Place, & a Bishop's See under that of *Ravenna*; but having been destroyed by several Enemies, it was translated to *Bertinoro* 4 m. from it, which has raised itself on the Ruins of this its Neighbour.

FORMARTYN, or *Fourmarteen*, is a Division of *Aberdeenshire*, extending above 8 m. on the Coast fr. the *Don* on S. to the *Ythan* N., is bounded with *Mar* on S. *Garioch* W. and *Buchan* N. 'Tis a pleasant populous Country, of very good Soil, but has no Town of Note, for neighbouring *Aberdeen* engrosses the whole Trade.

FORMBY, in *Lancashire*, stands on the Sea near *Altmouth*, among marshy Grounds, where they dig excellent Turf, that serves both for Fire & Candle. These Grounds extend N. beyond *Eccleston*, and almost as far as *Preston*.

FORMIO River was a Boundary of Antient *Gaul*.

FORMOSA, or TAY-WAN, Island, is sit. over-against the Province of *Fo-kyen*, *China*, abt. 30 leag. fr. the nearest Shore, and is computed, more or less, abt. 72 leag. long fr. N. to S. and 23 where broadest; reaching fr. 22 to 25. 15. degr. of lat., so that its S. Part is crossed by the Tropic of *Cancer*. Its lon. is from 3. 20. to 5. 45. E. of *Peking*; so that, excepting its Climate is somewhat hot & sultry in Sum-

mer, when the Sun is almost vertical over it, the Air is clear, serene, and healthy; especially as the whole Country lies high fr. Sea, and constantly fann'd with fresh Breezes from it. The Coasts are high and rocky, and without any Sea-ports to come to it, which makes it strong by Nature, and difficult to be invaded; there being but 1 Bay whereby Ships of any Bulk may approach it, viz. that of *Teowang*, or *Tyowang*, at the Mouth of a River, so narrow, and defended by high Rocks and Forts on each Side, that there's no entering it by Surprise. But when Ships are got in they are fully safe & shelter'd. There has been publish'd a romantic Account of this Island by one who pretended to have been a Native of it, under the Name of *Psalmaazaar*; but he has since confess'd it to be fictitious. *Nieuboff's* Account, we are told, is extracted from *Candidius*, a *Dutch* Chaplain, who is said to have resided in this Island some Time. And as to the Relations of this last Author, they some of them seem nearly as obnoxious to Censure as those of the aforefaid pretended *Formosan*. Accept the following as but 1 Instance. The Men [*Natives of Formosa*], he tells us, are permitted to have 2 or 3 Wives; but they are not to marry till they are full 50 Years old, nor are the Women suffer'd to bring forth Children till after the 37th Year of their Age. If (says he) they are found pregnant before that Time, the *Juibu's* or Priestesses are sent for (for they have no Priests); and these, by dint of jumping and stamping upon her Belly, make her cast forth her Fruit. — This, as a modern Author to my Hand observes, is quite absurd and unnatural, therefore incredible, since such Violence would wholly incapacitate such unhappy Females from Pregnancy long before they came to the Age of 37, especially in a hot Country, where in the natural Way, Women generally leave off childing even before 30. And yet that Author gravely tells us that he had conversed with one who had been forced to submit 17 times to that murdering Operation, but was then in Hopes from that Time to become the real Mother of many Children. For the aforefaid Reasons, we chuse to extract and transcribe the major Part of this Article from a much later Writer, *Father Du Halde*. 'That Part of *Formosa* (says he) certainly deserves the Name it bears [*which signifies The fair or beautiful*]. It is a fine Country, the Air is pure, and always serene; it produces Plenty of all sorts of Grain, especially Corn, Rice, &c. and is water'd by many Rivers. Most of the Fruits that grow in the *Indies* are found here, as, *Oranges*, *Bananas*, *Ananas*, *Goyavas*, *Papayas*, *Cocoas*, &c. and there is Room to believe, that if *European* Fruit-Trees were planted here, they would thrive; since one meets with Peach-Trees, Apricocks, Figs, Grapes, Chestnuts, and Pomegranates. They cultivate a sort of Water-Melons, as they call them, which are much larger than those of *Europe*, and of an oblong Figure, tho' sometimes they are round; they consist of either a white or red Pulp, and are full of a cool luscious Juice, very grateful to the *Chinese*. Tobacco and Sugar grow here exceeding well. All those Trees are so agreeably rang'd, that when the Rice is transplanted in Line & Squares as usual, the whole Southern Part looks more like a vast Garden, carefully cultivated, than a great Plain. As the Country, till of late, has been inhabited by a barbarous unciviliz'd People, Horses, Sheep, and Goats are very scarce; Hogs themselves, so common in *China*, are pretty dear there; but one meets with abundance of Pullets, Ducks, and tame Geese; as also of Oxen, which serve to ride on instead of Horses, Mules, and Asses. They break them betimes, and bring them to go as well and swift as Horses; they are furnish'd with a Bridle, Saddle and Crupper, which often cost very dear. You see there Apes and Stags in Herds, but Fallow Deer are very rarely to be met with; and if there are any Bears, Boars, Wolves, Tigers, and Leopards, as in *China*, it is on the Mountains of the Eastern Part, for there are none in those belonging to the Western. Very few Birds also are to be seen in this Part of the Island; the most common Sort are Pheasants, which the Fowlers will not suffer to encrease. Was the Water of the Rivers as good to drink as they are serviceable in fertilizing the Soil, the Island would want nothing that was necessary within itself. The *Chinese* in *Formosa* are the same as to Government and Manners as in *China*; so that I shall only here give an Account of the Genius and form of Government among the Natives. The People of *Formosa*, who are subject to the *Chinese*, are divided into forty five Boroughs or Habitations, call'd *She*, thirty six in the Northern, and nine in the Southern Part; the Northern Boroughs are populous enough, and the Houses very like those of the *Chinese*; but those of the South are no more than a Parcel of Cottages made of Earth and *Bambu*, cover'd with Straw, raised on a kind

kind of Terrafs, 3 or 4 f. high, built in form of a Tunnel inverted, and 15, 20, 30, or 40 f. in Diameter; some of them are divided by Partition-Walls. There are in these Huts neither Chairs, Benches, Tables, Beds, nor any Moveable. In the middle is a kind of Chimney or Stove, rais'd above 2 f. from the Ground, where they dress their Victuals; their ordinary Diet is Rice, small Grain, and Game; which they take either by running or with Arms; their Swiftnefs is surprifing, and they have been feen to out-run Horses in their full Speed. The *Chinese* alledge as the Cause of their Swiftnefs, that till the Age of 14 or 15 their Knees and Loins are bound exceeding tight. Their Arms are a sort of Dart, which they throw the Space of 70 or 80 Paces with the greatest Dexterity; and tho' nothing is more simple than their Bows and Arrows, yet they kill Pheasants flying with as much Certainty as do *Europeans* with a Gun. They are very slovenly in their Diet, having neither Dishes, Plates, Spoons; nor Chop-sticks; whatever they have dress'd is put on a piece of Wood or Mat, and they feed themselves with their Fingers like Apes; they eat Flesh half raw, and think it exceeding delicious if it be but shewn to the Fire. For a Bed they are content with the Leaves of a certain Tree, very common in the Country, which they spread on the Earth or Floor of their Cottages, and so lay themselves down to sleep. Their whole Apparel is a single Cloth, wherewith they are cover'd from the Waist down to the Knees. Pride, which is rooted in the Heart of Man; finds means to subsist amidst so much Poverty; they even pay dearer for it than the most polite People, who pique themselves more on Luxury and Magnificence. These latter borrow Hair from Animals, and Silk from Worms, which they embroider with Gold and Silver; but our Islanders make use of their own Skin, whereon they imprint several grotesque Figures of Trees, Animals, Flowers, &c. which puts them to such violent Pain, that the Operation would kill them, was the whole to be perform'd at once. They therefore employ several Months about it, and sometimes a whole Year, during which time, they must put themselves every Day to a sort of Torture, and all to gratify the Ambition they have to distinguish themselves from the Croud; for it is not every one that is allow'd to bear those Marks of Magnificence; the Privilege being granted only to such, as in the Judgment of the most considerable Men of the Borough, have excell'd the rest in running or hunting. Nevertheless, all Persons are at Liberty to blacken their Teeth, wear Bobs in their Ears, Bracelets above their Elbows and Wrists, Necklaces and Coronets, consisting of several Rows of small Grains of different Colours; these Coronets end with a kind of Plume made of Feathers of Cocks or Pheasants, which they pick up with a great deal of Care. Whoever represents to his Imagination these fantastical Ornaments on the Body of a Man of an easy and slender Shape, olive Complexion, with sleek Hair hanging negligently over his Shoulders, arm'd with a Bow and Dart, all his Cloaths a piece of Linnen 2 or 3 f. long, which goes round him from the Waist to the Knees, will have the true Picture of a Native of the Southern Part of *Formosa*. In the North Part of the Island, as the Climate is somewhat colder, they cover themselves with the Skins of Stags, kill'd in hunting, whereof they make a sort of Coat, without Sleeves, shap'd much like a *Dalmatic* [A]. They wear a Bonnet in Form of a Cylinder, made of the Leaves of Bananas, which they adorn with several Coronets, plac'd one over another, and fasten'd with very narrow Bands, or little Locks of Hair, of different Colours; on the Top of the Bonnet they place a Tuft or Plume of Cocks or Pheasants Feathers, like those in the South. Their Marriages have nothing barbarous in them, they do not buy their Wives as they do in *China*; neither have they any Regard to the Fortune of one or the other Party, as is practis'd in *Europe*, the Fathers and Mothers having scarce any Hand in them at all. When a young Man has a Mind to marry, and meets with a Lass to his liking, he goes several Days together with Musick to her Door; if the young Woman is satisfy'd with her Spark, she goes out to him, where they settle Terms between themselves, after which they acquaint their Parents with the Matter, who prepare the Marriage Feast. This is made at the House of the Bride's Father, where the Bridegroom continues, looking on it as his own, and himself as the Support of it, without ever returning to stay at his Father's House; which thenceforth he has no more Regard to, than the Brides

in *Europe* have for the Houses of their Parents; when they quit them to live with their Spouses; hence they place their good Fortune not in having Boys but Girls, who procure them Sons-in-Law; that are the Props of their old Age: Tho' the Islanders in this Division are intirely subject to the *Chinese*, yet they still preserve some Remains of their ancient Government; each Borough chooses 3 or 4 of the most ancient, who are in greatest Repute for Integrity, to be the chief Judges over them; these determine all Differences absolutely, and if any one refuses to submit to their Decision, he is driven that Instant out of the Borough, without Hopes of ever being admitted there again, nor dares any other receive him. They pay their Tribute to the *Chinese*; in Grain, the Tails or Skins of Stags, or in other Things of that Nature, which are easily procur'd in the Island: To regulate what concerns this Tribute, there is in every Borough a *Chinese*, who learns the Language, to serve as an Interpreter to the *Mandarins*. These Interpreters instead of procuring Ease to these poor People, and preventing their being over-burthen'd, are so many petty Tyrants, who tire out the Patience not only of them, but the *Mandarins* themselves, who are forced to let them continue in their Employments, to avoid greater Inconveniencies. However, of the twelve Boroughs that were subject to the *Chinese* in the South, there remain but nine. Three of them have revolted. They drove out their Interpreters; & united themselves with those of the Eastern Part of the Island; paying no longer Tribute to *China*. Under the present Emperor a great Number of Boroughs have submitted; and they hope, by little and little, that the rest will follow their Example. Tho' these People are reckon'd Barbarians by the *Chinese*, yet they seem to have truer Notions of Wisdom than many of the Philosophers of *China*. One finds among them, by the Confession of the *Chinese* themselves, no cheating, thieving, quarrelling, nor any Law-Suits, except against their Interpreters, and they practise all the Duties of Equity and mutual Benevolence; whatever is given to any of them must not be touch'd by him, till those who shar'd the Labour partake of the Wages. There appear to have been Christians among these Islanders, when the *Hollanders* were Masters of the Port; we found several of them who understood *Dutch*, read their Books, and made use of their Characters in writing; we also saw in their Hands some Fragments of Scripture in the same Tongue. These People adore no Images [B], and even abhor whatever tends that Way; they perform no religious Worship, nor say any Prayers, yet we have seen some who had Knowledge of one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth, in three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; &c. Thus far *Du Halde*; to which we must add, as to the Particular of Religion, &c. That some Authors have represented the *Formosans* as void of any Sense or Religion, or even so much as a Deity; whilst others describe them as given to the same wild (or worse) Idolatry as that of the *Chinese*; which is the most probable of the Two. Their Worship, then, is said to consist in sacrificing Hogs, Rice, &c. which is perform'd by their Priestesses, who by their strange Postures, Ceremonies, and Invocations, work themselves into a Phrensy. They lie wallowing on the Ground uttering pretended Prophecies, which the Vulgar swallow. They take on them likewise to be great Fortune-tellers, to foretell Weather, [which, in Truth, they must be own'd as skilful to do as the very best of our Almanack-makers] and no less to drive away Devils with their Cries and drawn Swords, and such Fooleries, than our holy Conjurers with *Holy Water*, &c. They neither bury nor burn their Dead, but lay them to dry on a Scaffold made of Bambûs, over a slow Fire, 9 Days; then wrap they the Corpse up in a Mat, and lay it on a higher Scaffold in House, upon which they rear a Kind of Pavilion made of Shreds of Silk, Cloth, &c. and there it must be till the 3d Year, when they take the Corpse, or rather what's left of it, and deposite it in some Place underground: Each of which 3 Ceremonies being accompany'd with Feasting, Musick, Dancing, &c. In some Parts of the Island, when a Person is very ill of any painful Disorder, viz. the Colick, &c. they think it a Kindness to dispatch them. We have nothing to say as to the History of this Island, but, briefly, That *Du Halde* tells us that it was long unknown even to the *Chinese* themselves, and that they began not to get Footing in it till the Reign of their late Emperor *Kang-hi*. The Manner of their getting Possession of

(A) *Dalmatic* is a kind of Cope or Vestment which Deacons, Subdeacons, and even Bishops put on, when they officiate.

(B) It is *Idols* in the Original; but tho' P. *du Halde* makes a Distinction between the Worship of Idols and Images, for Reasons well known to every body, yet Protestants make no Difference.

of Part of it, (for they have not Dominion over the whole) we have no Room to admit. The *Spaniards*, it seems, got Possession of it soon after their Conquest of the *Philippines*; but were afterward driven out by the *Dutch*, who had grown potent there, and made such a strong Settlement in it, and built such a stout Fort, call'd *Castle Zelandia*, that they doubted not to hold it out against any Invasion from *China*. But the valiant *Coxinga*, Son of the (once) King of *Fo-kien*, came so suddenly and powerfully upon them, that he obliged them, in their Turn, also to quit the Place. This happen'd soon after 1650. The Cause of *Coxinga's* Resentment against the *Dutch* was, their having sent Ships to intercept (as they actually did) his Fleet from *Fo-kien* towards the N. E. with Money to pay his Troops, then employ'd in War against the *Tartars* who then invaded the Kingdom. So that he was so provoked against the treacherous *Dutch*, that he left his Country to the Mercy of the other Enemy to be revenged on them. This *Coxinga*, being disappointed in another Attempt, died of Grief, but he was succeeded by his Son, to whom this Island was presented by the Emperor of *China*, under due Homage to himself, in 1680. However, as above said, the *Chinese* have Possession but of Part of it.

FORMOSA Cape, which lies in N. lat. 4. 5. separates the Gulph of *Guinea* from that of *Benin*.

FORNHAM-ALL-SAINTS, in *Suffolk*, lies near *St. Edmondsbury*, to whose Abbot it formerly belong'd.

FORRES, in *Elgin-Shire*, about 9 m. and half W. from *Elgin*, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 57. 40. is a Market Town and Royal Burgh, sit. in the W. Side of the Shire, on a River which falls into the *Findern*, as pleasantly as any Town in the North. It had formerly a Castle, the Seat of Kings of *Scotland*; but 'tis now in Ruins. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery of 10 Parishes. Near it is a large Pillar of one Stone, a Monument of a Victory by *Malcolm Mackenneth* over *Sveno* King of *Denmark*.

FORTSHEIM, in *Franconia*, 10 m. fr. *Bamberg*, is regularly and strongly fortified, having Walls of Free-stone, on the Confluence of the *Wisent* and the *Rednitz*. The Buildings are generally old, and out of Repair. 'Tis said to be antienter than *Bamberg*, and popular Tradition would have it to have been the Country of *Pontius Pilate*. *Baudraud* gives it the Latin Name *Forchænum*.

FORT ST. ANTHONY. See *AXIM*. To which we add: — This Fort, which Mr. *Smith* calls *Axim-Castle*, is a pretty little triangular Fortification, which mounts 11 Pieces of Cannon, having on each Angle a Battery; the 2 regarding the Land mount 3 Cannon each, and that to Sea 5. Here's a large populous Negro Town, under Shelter of the Fort-Guns; as indeed all the *Europeans* Forts on this *Guinea* Coast have.

FORT ST. AUGUSTIN. See *AUGUSTIN (St.)*

FORT AUGUSTUS. See *AUGUSTUS FORT*.

FORT CHRISTIANBURG. See *CREVECEUR*, within 2 leag. of which, on the Coast of *Guinea Proper*, it stands, and is the only one the *Danes* have on it. 'Tis a square Building strengthen'd with 4 Batteries, planted with 20 Guns. It appears very beautiful, and looks as if but 1 continued Battery; as it really is in Effect; for the Roof being entirely flat, the Cannon may conveniently be planted on any Part of it.

FORT ST. DAVID. First see *DAVID St.* To which we more largely add, That it lies in the Principality of *Tanjaor*, and is by the *Indians* call'd *Tegapatan*, or *Tegapatnam*. Mr. *Yale*, Governor of *Fort St. George*, bought it of a Prince of the Royal Family here, in 1686, for 90000 Pagodas, for the *India Company*. 'Tis 6 leag. N. of *Porto Novo*, and 17 from *Tranquebar*. Mr. *Lockyer* says 'tis of great Profit to that Company because of the Rents they have here, and the great Quantity of Calicoes and Muslins carried hence to *Europe*; and they have regularly fortify'd it, as 'tis reckon'd a Place of the greatest Consequence, next to *Fort St. George*, to the *English* on this Coast. 'Tis known at Sea by a Fort of red Stone on N. Side its River belonging to the *Indians*, as also by a great red Pagod on a Hill 4 m. up the Country. Tho' its River is small, 'tis larger than any to the S. and very convenient for the Navigation as well as its fresh Water. The Country here is healthful, fruitful, and pleasant, water'd with several Rivers, which are as good as so many Walls to fortify the Colony. *Cudalore* River, abt. 1 m. to S. is capable of Ships of 200 Tun in *September* and *October*; and tho' both Rivers have Bars, they are very smooth. When the *English* bought this Fort, the *Dutch* had a little Factory abt. 1 m. fr. it, where the *English* (whose Bounds reach above 8 m. along the Shore

and 4 within Land) permit them still to trade, on paying Customs to the Company. This Colony produces large Quantities of good long Cloths, brown, white, or blue dy'd; also *Salampores*, *Morees*, *Dimities*, *Ginghams*, *Saccatoons*, &c. And Capt. *Hamilton's* Opinion is, that were it not for this Colony, *Fort St. George* would not make near so great a Figure as it does in Trade. The Town is pretty wide, with Gardens to most Houses. There's a pretty good one and Summer-house in it belonging to the Company, where the Governor generally resides. Their Black Cattle are very small, but plentiful and cheap, and their Seas and Rivers abound with good Fish. Abt. An. 1698, the Freebooters from the Mountains of *Gate* had like to have taken this Fort by Surprise and Treachery.

FORT ST. GEORGE. See *GEORGE ST. &c.*

FORT HOLLE. See *VALTER-SCHANS*.

FORT JAMES. See *ACRA*.

FORT KIEL. See *KIEL Fort*.

FORT LEWIS in *Florida*. See *FLORIDA*.

FORT LEWIS, or LOUIS, in an Island on the *Rhine*, in the Landgraviate of *Alsace*, is a strong Fort & new City, 8 leag. below *Straßburgh*, going towards *Philipsburgh*, from which it's 12 leag. dist. 21 fr. *Saltz*, 5 from *Haguenaw*, 12 fr. *Elzas-Zabern*, 5 fr. *Weisssemburgh*, 8 fr. *Landau*, 3 from *Baden*, 2 fr. *Stolhoffen*, 6 fr. *Oberkirk*, and 10 fr. *Offenburgh*, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 46. It had Name after *Lewis XIV.* who built it. The Streets are very strait, and the Houses uniform. It's inhabited by abt. 800 Persons of different Nations. Here's a Bridge which leads into *Lower Alsace*, and to the Borders of the Marquisate of *Baden*.

FORT MARLBOROUGH. See *BENCOOLEN*.

FORT ROYAL. See *COAST*.

FORT WILLIAM in *Scotland*. See *INNERLOCHY*.

FORT WILLIAM in *Bengal*. See *GOVERNAPORE*.

FORT WILLIAM in *New-England*. See *BOSTON*.

FORTH River. See *STIRLING*, the Shire of.

FORTROSE, in the Shire of *Rosse*, *Scotland*, is a Royal Burgh, with a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*.

FORUM VIBII, a City of the *Tauritini*, in Antient *Italy*, is by *Pliny* placed at a small Distance from the Head of the *Po*.

FORYBERY, in *Cornwall*, near *Boscastle*, is, says Mr. *Norden*, a Mayor-Town of only 2 or 3 Houses; tho' it appears by the Ruins to have been of more Importance, before the Fall of *Tintagel* & *Botreaux* proved the Overthrow of this and many others on the Coast.

FOSSANO, in the Territory of *Chierasco*, in *Piedmont*, *Italy*, stands on the *Stura*, between *Saluzzo* to W. & *Mondovi* to S. W. 27 m. S. of *Turin*, 8 N. E. fr. *Coni*, and 30 E. of *Pignerol*, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 44. 23. The Duke of *Savoy* was forced to retire hither, when *Turin* was besieged by the *French*, in *June* 1706; and here he had posted and fortified himself on the opposite Side of the *Stura*, on an Eminence between *Salmur* and *St. Albano*; but the *French* General pursued him thither, and forced him to abandon his Post.

FOSSA NOVA, in *Campagna*, *Italy*, stands upon the River *Evola*, 50 m. S. E. from *Rome*, at the Foot of some Hills on the Confines of *Naples*, abt. 2 from *Piperno* and the Fens of *Pomptino*. *Tho. Aquinas* died in a Monastery here.

FOSSOMBRONE, in *Urbino* Duchy, Pope's Territ. *Italy*, is a small Episcopal City situate on the River *Metro*, midway between *Cagli* on S. and *Pesauo* N. about 15 m. from each, and 10 from *Urbino* to E.; E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 43. 50. It was built from the Ruins of *Forum Sempronii*, which stood about half m. from it, and was destroy'd by the *Goths* and *Lombards*.

FOSS. The FOSSE-WAY, one of the 4 noted *Via Militares*, or Military-Ways, made by the *Romans* in *Britain*, was perhaps so called because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a *Foss*, or Ditch. This Way is thought to have reached from *Totnes* to *Lincoln*, passing thro' *Exeter*, *Ilchester*, *Shipton-Mallet*, *Bath*, *Cirencester*, *Leicester*, the Vale of *Belvoir*, and *Newark*; and from *Lincoln* to *Cathness*, the most N. Point in *Scotland*. 'Tis still visible here & there in some Parts, tho' of above 1400 Years standing.

FOSS-DIKE, in *Lincolnshire*, which parts *Lindsey* and *Kesteven*, 7 m. long, was cut by *Henry I.* between the *Witham* and the *Trent*, for the Conveniency of Carriage.

FOTHERINGHAY-CASTLE, in *Northamptonshire*, stands on the S. E. Side of *King's-Cliff*, near the River *Avon* or *Nen*. It is so called from *Fotheringhay* Village. It is very antient and famous on many Accounts. *K. Edward III.* assign'd it for an Inheritance to his Son *Edmund* of *Langley*, Duke of *York*, who rebuilt the old Castle. His Son *Edward*,

ward, Duke of York, 2 Henry V. formed and endowed a very fine Colleg. Church, in which he himself, after he was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt*, and also *Richard* Duke of York, his Brother's Son, who lost his Life at *Wakefield*, and his Wife *Cicely Nevil*, had all magnificent Monuments erected upon their Graves. The lamentable Misfortunes of the above mentioned *Cicely*, Duchess of York, may not be passed over in Silence, that the Great may see, that they are no more exempt from Fortune's Frowns than the Mean. She beheld plainly, within the Compass of a few Years, her Husband Duke *Richard*, even when he thought himself sure of the Kingdom, and her Son the Earl of *Rutland*, slain together in a bloody Battle, and some few Years after her Eldest Son *Edward* IV. advanced to the Crown, and again deposed, but at length having gained a Settlement; taking off his own Brother the Duke of *Clarence* for imaginary Treason, and himself soon after surprized with an untimely Death. But her Sorrows did not here end; for her Son *Richard* was a fresh Cause of Grief to her, while under the Name of a Protector he turned Destroyer of his two Nephews, that he might usurp the Throne securely, which yet he enjoyed but a few Years, being slain by King *Henry* VII. in *Bosworth-Field*; so losing by his own Death what he had lately gained by the Death of his Nephews. All these Calamities were so linked together, that the longer she lived, the greater Sorrow she felt, and every Day, for some Years, was more doleful than others. In this Castle of *Fotheringhay* was the untimely Death and unfortunate End of that great Princess *Mary* Queen of *Scotland* finished. Mr. *Camden*, who lived about that Time, avoids any Discourse of it, saying, he had rather that what had befallen that Princess should be for ever buried in Oblivion, than once spoken of; let it ever be forgotten if possible, but if not, let it be ever wrapped up in Silence. But Mr. *Hollingshead* having given a large Account of the many Troubles and Disturbances which were caus'd by Papists thro' the Encouragement of the *Scotch* Queen, and the dangerous Conspiracies entered into by Popish Priests and Jesuits, to kill Queen *Elizabeth*, and establish the *Scotch* Queen on her Throne, tells us, that the Parliament taking into Consideration these Things; and having heard the Proofs of them, did adjudge, that neither the Queen's Person, nor the established Religion, nor the Quiet and Peace of the People, could be preserved and secur'd, but by taking away the Life of the *Scotch* Queen. Queen *Elizabeth*, when this Resolution of the Houses was presented to her, was altogether averse to it, and desired them to consult, whether there might not be some other way of Remedy to answer those great Ends, besides putting her to Death, which was a Thing so disagreeable to her Inclination. This was accordingly done, and Answer given, That they could find out no other Remedy, and that accordingly she was both tried and executed in this Castle: But so much to the Discontent of Queen *Elizabeth*, that she manifestly shewed, to all her People, the Grief she conceived for it, by the high Displeasure she took against Secretary *Davison*, who was a forward Actor in this Tragedy, casting him upon it into the Tower of *London*, and never admitting him afterwards to his Place or her Presence. The Body of this deplorable Princess was at first solemnly interred, (not as Cardinal *Barbarini*, afterwards Pope *Urban* VIII. wrote in a Poem upon her Death, *Regalique tuum funus Honore caret*, but) with all the usual Ceremonies of Princes Funerals then practised, as the Attendance of many of the Nobility as Mourners, the Master of the Wardrobe, *Clarenceux* King at Arms, and many of her Majesty's Servants, &c. in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*; but was afterward, by the Authority and Command of her Son King *James* I. removed to the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter's Westminster*, and there interred in a Princely Monument of White Marble in King *Henry* VII's Chapel. *Richard Plantagenet*, Son of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of York, afterwards King *Richard* III. was born in this Castle. He was crook-backed, but otherwise handsome enough for a Soldier. *Ajax* and *Ulysses*, says Dr. *Fuller*, met in his Person, having Eloquence to Talk, and Valour to Fight. Had he not purchased the Throne by Cruelty in killing his Nephews, he might seem to have deserved it; for he made many good Laws; but because his Wickedness was so notorious, his Virtue was looked upon as a Design only to become Popular. He lost his Crown and Life not through want of Courage or Conduct, but thro' Misfortune; for in the Fight at *Bosworth-Field*, he performed the Part of a wise General & valiant Soldier. If it be thought that he was too prodigal of his Person, and ventured too far as a General, his Excuse may be that he chose rather to die than survive Success. The

Church Windows are filled with handsome Painted Glass, saved by a Sum of Money given to the Soldiers in the Civil Wars.

FOUGERES, in the Bishopric of *Rennes*, *Britany*, is sit. towards the Borders of *Lower Normandy*, on the Banks of the *Couesnon*, 8 Leagues from *Avranches* to S. 9 from *Dol* to S. E. 10 fr. *Rennes* to N. and betw. 11 and 12 S. E. of *St. Malo*, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 48. 20. The Trade in Leather, which the Inhabitants briskly carry on, makes this City flourish.

FOULDRY Pile of. See HAWKSHEAD.

FOULSHAM, in *Norfolk*, is sit. 10 m. N. W. of *Norwich*, 102 from *London*, E. lon. 1. 10. lat. 52. 48. Market Tuesdays.

FOUNTAIN SEALED. See BETHLEHEM.

FOURDON, or MERNIS, in *Kincardineshire*, *Scotland*, 11 m. from *Kincardin*, is the Seat of a Presbytery consisting of 16 Parishes.

FOURNESS. See HAWKSHEAD.

FOUR SHIRE STONES are so called as being the Boundaries of *Oxfordshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Worcestershire*, & *Warwickshire*. They lie in the N. W. Corner of the first County, 4 m. from *Chipping-Norton*.

FOURTISSAR. See GRANICUS.

POWEY, or FOY, in *Cornwall*, 8 m. fr. *East-Loz*, 26 S. W. from *Launceston*, 240 from *London*, W. lon. 5. lat. 50. 26. is a Borough Town, sit. on the *English Channel*, and having a commodious Haven. That it is populous enough I grant; but that 'tis a pretty Town, as the *New Syst. Geogr.* pronounces it, I dare not say; it always appearing to me, in my frequent Passages through it, to be in general a very ordinary one, tho' it has 3 or 4 tolerable new Houses. It can scarce be said to have a Street in it; but the Houses are, as we may call it, nearly all of a Huddle, the ill-contrived Buildings, being so confusedly crowded together, as to leave hardly any but intricate Passages: And an unguided Stranger might almost need an *Ariadne's* Clue to repass the Mazes. The same Author says too much also in giving its Church the Epithet of *fine*; for, tho' it indeed be large, and its Tower lofty, 'tis clumsy and void of Art. However, the Town has many flourishing Merchants, who have a good Share in the Fishing-Trade, especially Pilchards. Here is also a Coinage for the Tin, of which a great Quantity is dug in the Country to its N. and W. The Town too, tho' jumbled as it is, is computed to extend near a Mile, on the Side of a River of its own Name. The Harbour is indeed very commodious for Shipping, for tho' the Entrance is narrow, it is very deep for 3 m. together into the Country, and all the Way very clear from Sands and Rocks. The Town rose so much formerly by Naval Wars [and Piracies], that in the Reign of *Edward* III. its Ships, refusing to strike, when required, as they sailed by *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, were attack'd by the Ships of those Ports; but they defeated them: Whereupon they bore their Arms mix'd with the Arms of those 2 Cinque-Ports, which gave Rise to the Name of the *Gallants of Powey*. *Carew* says 60 Sail of tall Ships once belong'd to this Harbour, of which 47 were sent to the Siege of *Calais*. And we learn from *Camden*, that this Town quarter'd a Part of every one of the Cinque-Ports with their own, intimating that they had at Times triumph'd over them all. Indeed they were once so powerful that they took several of the French Men of War. *Edward* IV. favoured this Town so much, that when the French threaten'd to come up the River to burn it, he caus'd two Towers to be built for its Security. At the Mouth of the Harbour on the W. Side are the Ruins of an old Castle, & when you have pass'd a little farther the said 2 Towers, not yet altogether ruin'd, opposite to one another; between which, in the last Dutch War, was a Chain extending 200 feet long. Which Chain one Author says is lost, another that it was stole, and a 3d that it was carried to *Dartmouth*. When this Town was made a Borough is not certain; but it never return'd any Members till 13. *Eliz.* tho' in *Edw.* III.'s Days it with *Eaflow* sent a Merchant to a Council at *Westminster* to consult of Sea-Affairs. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and 2 Assistants, & the Burgeses are chosen by all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot. The Mayor in his Office, and the next Year, and the senior Alderman, are always Justices of the Peace. A Recorder was allow'd 'em by K. *James* II. — Members of Parliament 2. Market Saturday. Fairs *Shrove-Tuesday*, *May-day*, *Sept.* 16. The Toll of the Market and Fairs, & Kayage of the Harbour, are vested in the Corporation, on Payment of a Free-farm Rent of about 40 s. to the Duchy of *Cornwall*.

FOWLNESS, *Essex*, an Island to E. of *Walsfleet*, formerly subject to frequent Inundations, is by the Dutch Art of draining become good Land. At low Water it may be come at on Horseback. Its old Chapel is made a Parochial Church.

FOXFORD, in *Mayo Co. Connaught Prov. Ireland*, is a good Market Town on the River *Moy*.

FOXHALL. See **VAUXHALL**.

FOY River, in *Cornwall*, rises near a River call'd *Levetan*, in *Blisland*, to N. E. of *Bodmin*, passes by the same, and runs into Sea at *Foy* or *Fowey*.

FOYLE Lake, or **LOUGH-FOYLE**, See **LONDON-DERRY**.

FRAGA, in *Arragon, Spain*, is situate on the River *Cinca*, 50 m. E. of *Saragossa*, under the Meridian of *London* lat. 41. 16.

FRAMLINGHAM, in *Suffolk*, 5 m. fr. *Debenham*, 28 E. of *Bury*, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 52. 25. tho' but indifferently built, stands pleasantly, on a Clay Hill, in a fruitful Soil and healthy Air, near the Rise of the *Ore*, or *Winchel*, which runs thro' the Town, and passes on to *Orford*, where it falls into Sea. It has a very spacious Market-Place, almost equilaterally triangular; but its greatest Ornament is its Church, a large stately Edifice, built entirely of black Flint, with a Steeple 100 f. high. This Town makes a good Figure in antient History. 'Tis hardly to be doubted but 'twas of *British* Original, being conquer'd by the *Romans* when they defeated the *British* Amazon *Boadicea*. The Castle, a remarkable Piece of Antiquity, is supposed to have been built by some of the first Kings of the *E. Angles*. 'Twas a large beautiful Fabrick, and strong both by Art and Nature, the Area within the Walls now standing being above an Acre and a Rod of Land, and the Walls 44 f. high, & 8 thick, with 13 Towers 14 f. above them, 2 of which are Watch-towers. The Town becoming subject to the *Saxons*, and then to the *Danes*, was consequently inhabited with a Mixture of divers Nations, and thence had it the Name, which in *Saxon* signifies a Habitation of Strangers. The Princess, soon after Queen, *Mary I.* retired to this Castle when Lady *Jane Grey* was her Competitor for the Crown. Market Saturday. Fairs Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

FRAMPTON, or *Frompton*, in *Dorsetshire*, 6 m. W. of *Dorchester*, 117 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 50. 43. stands on the *Frome*. Mr. *Brown*, Lord of the Manor, has a fine Seat here, built of *Portland Stone*, 80 f. in Front. Market Thursday. Fairs *St. Matthew's* and *St. George's Days*.

FRAMPTON upon *Severn*, *Gloucestershire*, lies between *Berkley* and *Newnham*. The Parish, which is mostly Meadow and Pasture, is bounded by 3 Rivers, *Severn* on W. the *Berkley* on S. and the *Stroud* N. The Tide comes up in a strait Line, for 4 m. in Length W. ward, with such Rapidity, that, on its reaching the Foot of a Hill on the Left Side of the *Forest of Dean*, and turning round to the N. it gathers into a Head that looks like a high Weir across the River, bearing every Thing before it, till it comes to *Newnham's Nob*, a natural Bulwark, which turns the Torrent so to the E. that when it reaches the N. of *Frampton*, the Land between the 2 Parts of the River is but 1 m. broad. The Earl of *Berkley* has lately finish'd a great Bulwark near this Place, call'd *Hock-Crib*, which is to enforce the *Severn* by *Art's-Point* into its former Channel. Here is that called *Frying-Pan Fair* on February 3.

FRANCE. Touching somewhat of its antient State, &c. we refer (for but a very little of it, having not Room for much) to the proper Article **GAUL**. The Kingdom of **FRANCE** is most advantageously situate in the Middle of the Temperate Zone. It extends from the 42d degr. and half of lat. to the 51st, and contains in Breadth about 13 degr. of lon. viz. from the Extremity of *Britany* near the Isle of *Ushant*, i. e. fr. *Conquet*, which lies 5 degr. W. of *London*, to *Straßburgh* in *Alsace*, which is about 8 degr. E. of *London*. It therefore contains in Length, fr. the *Pyrenées* in the S. to *Dunkirk* N. 8 degr. and half, i. e. 170 leag. or 510 m. reckoning 20 Leagues, or 60 m. to a degr. lon. and in Breadth from the uttermost Point in *Britany* to *Straßburgh* in *Alsace*, about 165 leag. or 495 m. But its Breadth decreases considerably going fr. *Brest* to S. and to N. On N. 'tis separated fr. *England* by the *British Channel*; N. E. it's contiguous to the *Austrian Netherlands*; E. it borders on *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and *Piedmont*, from the last of which 'tis separated by the *Alps*; S. 'tis bounded by the *Mediterranean* and by the *Pyrenean Mountains*, which divide it fr. *Spain*; and W. 'tis surrounded by the Ocean. The Air is very temperate and wholesome, and not subject to the

great Cold of *Germany*, *Sweden*, and *Muscovy*, nor to the excessive Heats of *Spain* and *Italy*; but it is more or less hot or cold, according to the different Situation of the several Provinces. In the S. Parts, *Dauphine*, *Provence*, and *Langue-doc*, Winter is generally very sharp, but not continues long; and the Seasons are more regular than in *England*. This Kingdom abounds with Corn, Fruit, Wine, Oil, Herds of Cattle, tame and wild Fowl, Hemp, and Flax. The Sea-Coast furnishes with Fish abundant and Salt in great Plenty. It has Mines of Lead, Iron, and Copper. The chief Islands are those of *Hieres* and *Lerius* in the *Mediterranean*; *Oleron*, *Re*, *Noirmoutier*, *Belle-Isle*, *Ouessant*, in the Ocean. The most considerable Ports are *Calais*, *Ambleteuse*, *St. Valory*, *Dieppe*, *Havre-de-Grace*, *St. Malo*, *Brest*, *La Rochelle*, *Roche-fort*, *Bordeaux*, *Bayonne*, in the Ocean, *Marseilles* & *Toulon* in the *Mediterranean*. The principal Rivers are the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Garonne*, *Rhône*; and there are several others less considerable. The chief Commodities for Export are Wine, Brandy, Canvass and other Linnen, Paper, Salt, wrought Silks, Druggets and other Stuffs; several wrought Goods, such as Lace, Gloves, &c. The *French* are a Mixture of the Posterity of the *Gauls*, *Romans*, *Franks*, *Visigoths*, and *Burgundians*, but chiefly the first, which tho' the *Romans* and the *Franks* successively subdued, they did not however expel them, the *Gauls* still remaining the Body of the People, tho' the other 2 obtain'd the Government. Of the Temper of the *Gauls*, *Cæsar* says they were quick-witted, but rash and unsteady; and the present *French* are pretty much the like. They have generally quick and ready Apprehensions, but too often run away with a superficial Knowledge of Things, without Patience to dive to the Bottom. However a great many Particulars must be excepted, *France* having produced industrious and learned Men in all Arts and Sciences, and even a Woman who was an excellent Critick in Philological Learning. The *French* have made great Improvements in the Art Military. As to their Persons, they are generally of a lower Stature than their Neighbours of *Germany* or *Holland*, and of a much slighter Make, but nimble, active, and well proportioned; their Hair and Eyes for the most Part black, and their Complexions brown. They are merry and sprightly, abound in Compliments, and are really very civil, especially to Strangers, and have a natural Freedom in their Conversation, which would be very agreeable, were it not sometimes over-acted and mix'd with Levity. Both Men and Women are full of Talk, and as familiar at first Sight as if they had been long acquainted; but excessive vain; for if a *Frenchman* talks of his own Country to Foreigners, he asserts it to be the finest Country in the World; the Fertility of the Soil and the Clemency of the Air no where to be parallel'd; their Government the best ever instituted, & their Prince the Grandest Monarch in the Universe; and Arts and Sciences are there at the highest Pitch. And this Vanity appears in every Thing, and makes them often feed very poorly to appear rich in Dréss. As to Diet in general, Soup, Fricasees, Ragouts, and Hashes, are prefer'd before whole Joints boil'd or roasted; and they choose to keep Flesh so long before they dress it, that 'tis so very tender as to make an *Englishman* devote it to the Dunghill. Their light Wines, being their ordinary Drink, are thought to contribute to their Vivacity; which in its Turn contributes to the Freedoms they allow their Women, so that you may court a *Frenchman's* Wife before his Face without his being jealous. The Women are indeed so used to Freedom, that they are not at all surpriz'd if you find them doing such Offices as are natural, but ought in Modesty to be done in secret. Even new-married Women are not at all ashamed to be seen and handled by the Chirurgeons, without the least Scruple, and Women of all Conditions desire that a Chirurgeon be with them, and assist them, when they are near their Time. A Chirurgeon of *Paris*, in his Treatise of Midwifry, tells us he had been present at the Delivery of 4 or 5000; another says the like of his 3000. --- Time will come perhaps when the same Fashion will prevail throughout *Europe*: Shame and Modesty will have the same Fate of 1000 other Things, which are subject to the fantastic & inconstant Laws of Custom; and it prevails in *London* very much already. In Truth Modesty and Chastity seem to be almost out of Date amongst the *Beau-Monde*, or People of Fashion, in *France*; so far, that a Man who is so much in Favour with the Ladies as to be admitted into their most secret Conversation, is so far from being look'd upon with Horror or Contempt, that he is rather envied, and is call'd *Un Homme à bonne Fortune*, a fortunate Man, who meets with kind Mistresses; and a Woman who has many Lovers, to whom she refuses nothing, is only stiled *Une Femme galante*, which

which cannot be well translated into *English*, and signifies only a polite, civil, and courteous Woman; and the making Love, even to the very last Scene, is stiled only *Galanterie*; which shews that the *French* do not look upon it as a Crime; --- any more than do our own Writers of *Peregrine Pickles*; and the like modern *galant* Stuff, seem to do. — Tho' it be customary in *France* for the Men and the Women to meet together in Parties of Pleasure, yet a Husband is seldom seen in the same Company with his Wife: No, he's in another Company, and has another Man's Wife for his Partner, whilst his own Wife is waited upon by another Woman's Husband: Yet it must be charitably supposed that there passes nothing criminal between them; and a Man who should appear jealous of his Wife would be thought ridiculous. In their Dress they are fantastical enough, but still with an Air of Gentility, especially the Women, who are well shap'd, and fair enough, except in the S. Parts, where their Complexions often are very swarthy. The Fashions of their Habits are so very changeable, that a *Venician* Painter, being order'd to draw the Picture of a *Frenchman*, drew him naked, with a Bundle of Cloth, and a Pair of Shears lying by him with this Sentence *UT VOLES*, i. e. *Make, yourself, what Fashion you please*. The *French*, particularly those of *Normandy*, are greatly addicted to Litigiousness; more Law-suits being tried in *France* than, some say, in all *Europe* besides. This encourages all Sorts of People to bring up their Children to the Law; and if they can purchase an Office, all is done. Hereby Advocates, Attorneys, Registers, Notaries, &c. swarm. The Gentry scorn Trade, so that Younger Brothers always apply to Gown or Sword, which makes the Army so well stock'd with Officers. However many of the Nobility marry the Daughters of rich Merchants or Tradesmen, to repair their decay'd or ruin'd Families. This Aversion to Trade makes them fond to obtain Offices and Posts under the Crown, often by Bribery, and in their Turn to receive Bribes from those under them, to keep up a suitable Port: Which Offices, &c. being, mostly, held only during the King's Pleasure, they become absolutely dependent on the Court, and must obey all Commands implicitly; & this helps to keep up his arbitrary Power. Moreover this Humour obliges them to put many of their Children into Convents, or dedicate them to the Church, that they may get Bishoprics or Abbeyes, &c. to preserve the Bulk of the Estate for the Eldest Son. This is one main Support of Popery; whereas if the Reformation was establish'd, and the Abbeyes, &c. suppress'd, the younger Children would be oblig'd to live by Trade. In War, the *French* had formerly always been esteem'd furious in attacking, but quick in retreating, nor to be brought on a second Time, if they obtain'd not their End at the first Onset; but by strict Discipline the Soldiers will now endure the Fatigues of a Camp and a Siege as well as any; and they have often in Battles behav'd bravely; are apt enough to rally; and as able to make good Retreats, when worsted, as any. None are more prodigal of their Lives in Duelling than the Nobility of *France*. The old Religion of *Gaul* may come into its proper Article. St. *Denys* the *Areopagite* is pretended to have been the Apostle of *Paris*, and many ridiculous Stories are told of him, particularly that after he was beheaded his Body rose, took up his Head, and [A] walked away with it a Mile; which is as true as that this St. *Dionysius* the *Areopagite* was ever there. Christianity, 'tis true, was received very early in some of the S. Parts, and St. *Irenæus* came hither in the Middle of the 2d Century, Successor to *Pontinus* (who was martyr'd in 178) in the Bishopric of *Lyons*. But Christianity was suppress'd by the Pagan *Franks* when they came into *Gaul*, till *Clowis* their 5th King being converted, it was by him restored. These latter were converted that they might be the Guardians of the Popes, the Defenders of the Church, and the Head of Christendom, as Pope *Bonifacius* expresses it. Hence, 'tis said, the *French* Kings came to be call'd *Most Christian*, and *Eldest Son of the Church*. However, other Popish Nations charge the *French* with Defect of Devotion, and with being guilty of as much Levity in Religion as in other Things. Indeed several *French* Kings have quarrell'd with the Popes for assuming too much Power. The *French* would never receive the Council of *Trent* in what relates to the *Gallican* Church and Clergy, the Liberty of which former they asserted by their Declaration in 1682, and that the Pope's Judgment is not *irreformable*, unless the

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Church consent thereto: And they expressly condemn his pretended Power over Princes in Temporals, to depose them directly or indirectly; or to absolve Subjects from their Allegiance. True it is; notwithstanding, that the Nation in the gross always adhered to the Church of *Rome*. However, there remained in *Languedoc* and some neighbouring Provinces; a vast Number who adhered not to the Errors and Superstitions of Popery; so that when the Reformation was set on foot it soon made Progress in those Parts, and then soon spread almost over all *France*. So numerous grew the Protestants (or *Huguenots*; as the Papists reproachfully call them) in a short Time that in 1560 they had 1250 Churches. But they were always persecuted by the Papists, and even massacred in a most barbarous Manner several Times, particularly on St. *Bartholomew's* Day 1572, when, in the Middle of the Night, Adm. *de Coligny*, 20 other Great Men, 1200 Gentlemen, and above 100,000 Protestants; were murdered at *Paris*, and in other Parts, without Distinction of Age, Sex, or Relation; tho' a Peace had been just concluded with them; and for Assurance the King of *Navarre* (the Head of the Protestant Party) was that Day married to the *French* King's Sister. King *Henry IV.* after he had, by the Assistance of the Protestants, entirely subdued his Enemies, and settled himself upon the Throne, rewarded his Protestant Subjects by granting the famous Edict of *Nantz*, April 30. 1598. which was register'd and confirm'd in the Parliament of *Paris*; and in several others. By a Declaration signed the same Day he granted the Protestants several Places, Towns, and Castles, where Garrisons were kept, to be held by them 8 Years, for their Security; and the Garrisons to be paid by him; also the sole keeping for ever of near 200 Towns and Cities then in their Possession, and called *cautionary Towns*, the chief of which was *La Rochelle*. It hence appears the Protestants were grown very numerous. By the said Edict, which was made *perpetual* and *irrevocable* in the most solemn Manner, they were made equally capable of all Civil and Military Employments with the Romanists, &c. &c. But they enjoy'd not this Happiness long after the horrid Assassination of that Great King; for *Lewis XIII.* began to abridge such their Privileges, and took from them the cautionary Towns, even *Rochelle*, after a long Siege; and *Lewis XIV.* carried the Persecution to the highest Degree of Cruelty. When he came of Age, in 1652, he declared that during the Civil Wars the Protestants had always been faithful to him in the most eminent Manner, and given him the strongest Proofs of their Zeal and Allegiance. The Court, Army, and whole Kingdom, rung with their Praises, and even the Queen Regent own'd they had sav'd the State. But this very Thing was soon made to be their Crime; it being urged, That they who could save the State might have overthrown it, and that 'twas possible for them to do it hereafter; and therefore it was necessary to pull them down, &c. Hereupon their Enemies began to vex them a thousand different Ways; incapacitated them for any Employment, debarr'd them the Freedom of any Company of Tradesmen, and thus deprived them of Means of Livelihood, unless they turn'd Papists. These Things not sufficiently prevailing, a vast Number of Dragoons, &c. was sent amongst them, especially the Rich, who used the most horrid Barbarities to force them to turn; and they endeavour'd to win over the Poor with Money. Having by such Practices induced a few weak Protestants to turn Papists, they made the King believe that most of the Reform'd were now converted, and that therefore the Edict was no longer useful; whereupon he repealed it by another *Oct. 22. 1685. N. S.* By this latter he forbids all his Subjects who profess the Reformed Religion, banished the Ministers who refused to turn, and forbids all the Reform'd to depart the Kingdom, or send off any of their Goods, &c. under the severest Penalties. However above 100,000 of them found Means to make Escape, tho' leaving behind all that they were worth, since they were not suffer'd to sell Estate. Numbers came to *Britain* and *Ireland*, especially to *London*, bringing with 'em several Kinds of Manufactures, which have proved very profitable to these Kingdoms ever since. There yet remain'd above 400000 in *France*: And, we are inform'd, even now are still a great Number of them, tho' Persecution is too often renew'd with great Fury. — As to the Language, that of the *Gauls* was the same with that of our antient *Britons*. The *Romans* introduced the

[A] A *Frenchman* once, boasting of this Miracle of his Country's Saint, and adding to the old Legend that he swam with this his decollated Head, under his Arm, over a River; and being told that such Thing was not possible, for that the Head would fall down and sink, when the Saint did spread his Arms to swim; he readily accounted for it, by supposing he took a Lock of Hair in his Mouth, and so held fast the Head with his Teeth.

the *Latin*; after whom the *Franks* introduced their own *German* Tongue; but the sweet, easy, and fluent *Latin* prevail'd over the harsh *German*; so that tho' the present *French* be compos'd of *German* and *Gotick* as well as the *Latin*, the last has much the greater Share. The *French* therefore is esteem'd by most elegant and voluble, and admired for Sweetness. However, by too much refining it, they have enervated it extremely, by leaving out & exploding a great many old but strong and expressive Words; and supply their Room with none so proper. This is the Reason why the present *French* is now neither so copious nor heroic, so that none of their Poets, not even M. *Voltaire*, have produced Heroic Poems equal to our *English*. However, the *French* is at present spoken in most Courts of *Europe*, and is the most generally understood of all the living Languages in Christendom. The Crown of *France* is hereditary; but by their *Salique Law* no Female is suffer'd to inherit. In the Pedigree of their Kings we find there have been 3 different Families on the Throne, one still usurping on the other. But for more as to the Races of the antient *French* Kings, we must refer to History. That of the present is of *Bourbon*, descended from St. *Lewis*, who reign'd in the 13th Century. *Lewis* XIV. born September 5. 1638, succeeded his Father *Lewis* XIII. May 14. 1643. was crown'd at *Rheims* June 7. 1654, and died Sept. 1. 1715. N. S. and was succeeded by *Lewis* XV. his Great Grandson, born Feb. 15. 1710. N. S. For the Dauphin Son of *Lewis* XIV. died of the Small-Pocks April 14. 1711. and the Duke of *Burgundy*, Son to the Dauphin, died Feb. 18. 1712. 6 Days after his Duchefs. They left 2 Sons, the eldest of whom died next March; so that when the present Prince was born there were 3 between him and the Crown, who all died in less than a Year. The only Legislative Power at present is in the King, whose Edicts (with a *So be it, for such is our Will and Pleasure*) being register'd in the Parliament of *Paris* (which is chiefly compos'd of Persons at the Devotion of the Court) have the full Force of Law. The King has his Intendants in every Government in the Kingdom, who are vested for him with an almost unlimited Authority. The Courts of Parliament are 12, viz. those of *Paris*, *Toulouse*, *Rouen*, *Grenoble*, *Bordeaux*, *Dijon*, *Aix*, *Rennes*, *Pau*, *Metz*, *Besançon*, *Douay*; besides these, there are superior Councils kept at *Colmar*, *Perpignan*, and in the Province of *Artois*. These Courts consist of a certain Number of Presidents and inferior Judges who purchase their Places as above hinted. The Parliament of *Paris* is the most considerable, for hither the King frequently comes in Person, and here his Royal Edicts are recorded and promulg'd, till when they have not the Force of Laws; — but they must not dispute about the Merits of them. It was antiently compos'd of the Peers of the Realm, and is still the only Parliament that has any Jurisdiction over them; they being also obliged to have their Letters Patent of Peerage register'd there, that they may have Right to sit in all the other Parliaments. This has under its Jurisdiction the *Isle of France*, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, *Orleannois*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Perche*, *Touraine*, *Poitou*, *Annis*, *Angoumois*, *Berry*, *Marche*, *Auvergne*, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Lionnois*, *Forez*, and *Beaujolais*. The natural and real free Consent of these Parliaments was necessary formerly to the making Laws and raising Money. But the Cardinals *Richlieu* and *Mazarine* made their Masters absolute Sovereigns, and deprived the Parliaments of their Share of Government: So that as abovesaid they are only assembled now to pass the Arrets and Laws the King is pleas'd to send them. Yet in Civil Causes they are still the last Resort, unless the Court interposes. There are also 2 other Sorts of superior Courts: The Chamber of Accounts, to which Managers of the King's Money are oblig'd to give Account; and the Courts of Aids, wherein are determin'd all Causes relating to the Exchequer. There are others for smaller Matters call'd *Presidials* Courts, in all the Cities and considerable Towns. The Kingdom is divided into *Generalities*, or Districts, in each of which is commonly an Office of the *Treasurers* and the King's *Commissary* or *Intendant*. The *Generalities* are subdivided into *Elections* subordinate to the *Generalities*, and which compute the Proportion which every Parish in their Division must raise of the Sum demanded by the *Generality*, and send out their Orders accordingly. For administering Justice and punishing Criminals are Magistrates in every considerable Town, who are commonly Lawyers, appointed by the King, called differently in divers Places, in some *Bailiffs*, in other *Provosts*, in other *Seneschals*; but their Power and Duty is much the same. Appeals to Parliament are allow'd fr. their Sentence. There are Multitudes of other Courts, &c. too many to be here at all described. The King's 4 Councils are, The

Council of State, of the Finances, of Dispatches, and the Parties; but we have not Room to display them. The Taxes paid by the Common People are very large. The constant ones, besides the extraordinary in Time of War, are 6 Sorts: 1. The *Taille*, a Sum paid yearly by every Householder, according to his Substance and Family; from which the Nobility, Clergy, and Crown-Officers; are exempt. 2. The *Taillon*, paid by the same Persons as the *Taille*, amounting to about 1 3d of that. 3. *Subsistence Money*, for Subsistence of the Soldiers in Winter, by which the Subject is excused from free Quarters; paid by the same Persons & in the same Manner as the 2 former. 4. Customs on Imports and Exports. 5. The *Gabelle*, a Duty on Salt, which the King alone has a Right to sell. Every Family is oblig'd to take a certain Quantity yearly, and pay the Duty, whether they can consume it or not. 6. Small Excises upon all Necessaries of Life, Farms, and other Demesnes of the Crown, to the Number of 26, all which raise a vast Sum. Other Taxes are the Capitation or Poll-Tax; the 10ths of all Estates, Offices, & Imployments; the 50th Penny, fr. which neither Nobility nor Clergy are exempted; and the 10ths & forced Free-Gifts of the Clergy, who are as yet allow'd to tax themselves, but 'tis reasonably expected they should pay as much as the Laity at least. The Revenue from hence in 1695 appear'd to be 186,073,669 Livres; which, divided by 12, supposing 1 l. Sterl. to amount to 12 Livres, makes 15,506,139 l. Sterl. Such was the Value of Livres at that Time; but the Value of *French* Money has been considerably rais'd since. The Taxes are much higher now than they were then; so that, all Compensations made, we may still safely reckon the King's Revenue amounts to above 15,000,000, besides the Extraordinaries in War, &c. Vast Sums may be also rais'd by raising and lowering the Coin at Pleasure, by compounding Debentures and Government Bills, and other oppressive Means. The whole Kingdom, in short, is but one great Farm to the Crown. The whole Produce of the Country is in the King's Power, if he thinks fit to demand it. In vain would the People be malecontent; he has always Armies on Foot to suppress Insurrections, 200,000 Men perhaps even in Time of Peace; and in War sometimes 400,000. Many of these are *Swiss*, *Germans*, *Scots*, *Irish*, *Swedes*, and *Danes*. Accounts are kept in *Livres*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*. 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol* or *Sou*, 20 *Sols* a *Livre*. They reckon also by Crowns (*Ecus*). A Crown contains 3 *Livres* or 60 *Sols*, and was formerly with equal Value with 4 s. 6 d. Engl. but is worth at present but between 30 and 32 d. more or less, according to the Fluctuation of the Exchange. Other Monies are a *Double*, which is 2 *Deniers*; a *Liard*, the 4th Part of a *Sol*; Pieces of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 *Sols*. The Quarter and the Half Crown, the 2-*Livres* Piece. They have also Gold Crown-pieces, *Louis-d'Or*, and Half *Louis-d'Or*. The *Louis-d'Or* is now worth 24 *Livres*, or about 24 s. — Of the 3 Orders in *France* the Clergy is the most considerable. There are 18 Archbishoprics, 109 Bishoprics, 16 Heads of Religious Orders, 257 Commanderies of *Malta*, 556 Abbeys of Nuns, 1356 Abbeys of Monks, 700 Convents of *Cordeliers*, 1240 Priories, 15200 Chapels that have Chaplains; about 36441 Parishes, and 14077 Convents of all Orders. The Number of Monks, &c. are computed thus: Canons or Prebendaries 16000; Abbots 5000; Chanters 13000; Singing-Boys 6000; Monks endow'd with Revenues 35600; Mendicants 13500; *Carmelites*, *Augustines*, and *Jacobines* reformed, 9509; *Capuchins*, *Recollets*, and *Piquepuces* of St. Francis, 21000; Minims 2500; Hermits 500; Total of Males 122600; The Nuns of St. *Augustine* 15000; of St. *Bennet* 18000; of St. *Bernard* 10000; of *Fontevraux* 1500; of St. *Dominic* 4000; of St. *Clara* 12500, *Carmelites* 3000, *Ursulines* 9000, of St. *Mary* 7000; those that live on Alms 2000. Total of Nuns 82000. Total of both 204600. An immense Number of useless People, who lead an idle Life, and devour the Substance of the laborious Part of their Fellow-Subjects! The Ecclesiastic Revenues are said to amount in the Whole to 312,000,000; which is 26,000,000 Sterl. reckoning 12 Livres to 1 l. Sterl. or 15,600,000 l. supposing 20 Livres to the Pound. The 18 Archbishoprics are those of *Lyons*, *Sens*, *Paris*, *Rheims*, *Rouen*, *Tours*, *Bourges*, *Alby*, *Bordeaux*, *Auch*, *Toulouse*, *Narbonne*, *Arles*, *Aix*, *Vienne*, *Ambrun*, *Besançon*, and *Cambray*. In the *French* Conquests are 5 Bishops Suffragans to Archbishops of other Nations, viz. of *Strasbourg*, in *Alsace*, to him of *Mentz*, and those of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, in *Lorraine*, to him of *Spires*. All the Prelates enjoy very large Revenues, & have under their Care above 30000 Parishes and a vast Number of Monasteries all richly endow'd. There are 17 Universities,

ties, viz. of Paris, Strasburg, Besançon, Valence, Aix, Montpellier, Toulouse, Cahors, Bourdeaux, Poitiers, Nantes, Caen, Douay, Rheims, Bourges, Angers, Orleans; --- besides Pont-a-Meisson in Lorraine, Perpignan in Roussillon, and Orange in that Principality. Those for the Protestants at Sedan, Saumur, and Die, are suppress'd. There are several Academies of polite Learning at Paris, Caen, Arles, Soissons, Ville-Franche, Nismes, and Angers. Great Part of the present Dominions of France were formerly divided among many Princes. Normandy, Aquitain, and Anjou, were sometime subject to England. Britany was subject to its own Dukes till 1491. Burgundy had powerful Dukes for many Ages till 1477. Many little Principalities and Lordships enjoy'd by certain Families in Time fell to the Crown. Lewis XIV. made himself Master also of Artois, great Part of Flanders, Hainault, and Alsace, the County of Burgundy, or Franche-Compte, above-mention'd. In 1680 he took Strasburg, and in 1684 the City and great Part of the Duchy of Luxemburg. In 1688 he took Philipsburg, Mons, and Namur, the Fortrefs of Charleroy, Nice, &c. &c. But Namur was retaken by our K. William, and the rest restor'd. The Duchy of Lorraine now intirely belongs to France. It has also Dominions in America, as Canada, and Colonies in Newfoundland, Martinito, St. Christopher, and other Islands, &c. The Kingdom of France was by Geographers generally divided into 12 Governments; tho' their Number be much larger. Father Bouffier reckons 36 distinct Governments, each of which has a particular Governor independent of all others but the King. Of these are 18 round abt. or in the Circuit of the Kingdom, and 12 in the Middle. The former may be divided into 4 Parts, E., S., W., and N. On E. are 5, Alsace, Franche-Compte, Burgundy, Lyonnais, and Dauphiné. S. are 5, Provence, Languedoc, Roussillon, Foix, and Bearn. W. are 5, Guienne, Saintonge annex'd to Angoumois, Annis, Poitou, and Britany. N. are 3, Normandy, Picardy, and French Flanders. The 12 in the Middle may be consider'd as placed on the 3 Sides of a Triangle, the Point of which is towards the S. on the Borders of Auvergne and Limousin. On the E. are Champagne, Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne. W. reckoning from Auvergne are Limousin, La Marche, Berry, and Touraine. To N. are Anjou, Maine, Orleannois, and the Isle of France. In the Articles of each of which may be seen their particular Provinces, Counties, Districts, &c. — Salmon, &c. assure that tho' France was formerly so populous, that the Inhabitants were computed to amount to 19,000,000, they scarce at present exceed 15,000,000.

FRANCE, THE ISLE OF. The Government call'd *The Isle of France* is bounded on N. by Picardy, W. by Normandy, S. by Beauce, and Part of Gastinois, and E. by Champagne and Brie. 'Tis about 36 leag. in Length, and near as many broad. It's water'd by several Rivers, particularly the Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne. The Air is temperate, and the Soil very fertile in Corn, Wine, and Fruit. 'Tis adorned with several Royal Palaces & many fine Seats, so that within 30 m. round Paris, one meets with a vast Number of noble Houses, the charming Situation of which is very much improv'd by Art. Under this Government are these 14 Provinces or Districts, *The Isle of France* properly so called, Beauvaisis, Valois, County of Senlis, Vexin François, Hurepois, Brie François, Part of Gastinois, Multien, Goella, Mantois, Noyannois, Laonois, Soissonnois.

FRANCE THE ISLE OF PROPER, in Latin *Insula Franciæ*, is so called because it is made a kind of Island by the surrounding Rivers. It is extended along the N. Bank of the Seine, between the Marne and Oise. In French 'tis called *Paris*, and was inhabited by those whom the Greeks and Latins call'd *Parisi*. Historians of the Middle Age call it *Parisiacus*, *Ager Parisiorum*, and *Parisiacus Terminus*; but the present *Paris*, or *Isle of France* proper, contains not a 5th of the Country of the antient *Parisi*. Its most considerable Places are, Paris, Versailles, Marly, St. Germain en Laye, St. Cloud, Meudon, Madrid, Ruel, Charenton, Gonesse, Montmartre, Montmorency, St Denys, Poissy.

FRANCE NEW. See CANADA.

FRANCHE-COMTE, or COUNTY OF BURGUNDY, is bounded on N. by Lorraine, N. E. by the County of Montbelliard, E. by Mt. Jura, a Ridge of Mountains extending from the Rhine near Basil to the Rhone; 4 leag. below Geneva this Ridge parts Franche-Compte from Switzerland; on S. it borders on the Countries of Bresse and Bugey; W. it's bounded by the County of Aussenne, and the W. Chalonnois, which are Parts of Burgundy Duchy; N. W. it has Champagne. Its Length fr. N. to S. is abt. 35 French leag. and Breadth fr. E. to W. abt. 25. It contains the greatest Part of the Territories of the antient Sequani, who begg'd Assistance

of J. Caesar against Ariovistus. Augustus made their Country a 5th Part of Gallia Lugdunensis. They continued under the Romans till Honorius, when the Burgundians (from whom it got the Name of Burgundy) invaded it and made it Part of their Kingdom, which was very large, comprehending not only the Duchy and County of Burgundy, but Alsace, Switzerland, Wallisland, Savoy, and afterwards Dauphine, Lyonnais, Provence, and Nivernois, and divided by the Romans into Burgundy Cis and Trans Jurana, because of Mt. Jura in the Middle. That which is called Franche Compte is Part of Burgundia Trans-Jurana, which was united into the Kingdom of Arles in 933. But, to pass over other Points historical, it must suffice here to say, that Lewis XI. of France seized that Part call'd the Duchy of Burgundy as an Escheat to his Crown, and the French have possessed it ever since. The Franche-Compte continued to the House of Austria till Lewis XIV. of France treacherously seized it in 1668, but was obliged to restore it next Year. He seized it yet again in 1674, and had it confirmed to him by the Treaties of Nimwegen and Ryswick. The chief Rivers are the Saone, Lognon, Doux, Louve, and Dain, which abound with excellent Fish. Here are Mines of Copper, Lead, Iron, and Silver; with Min. Waters, and Quarries of all Sorts, in some of which very clear and white Alabaster, black Marble, and Jasper of several Colours, some Blocks of which capable of being made Columns 12 or 15 f. high. The Province is partly flat, partly hilly, producing abundance of Wheat, Wine, Hay, Flax, Wallnuts, &c. Tho' the Diocese of Besançon extends over Part of Upper-Alsace, yet it extends not over Franche-Compte, the greatest Part of which belongs to that of Besançon, the rest partly to that of Lions, partly to those of Langres, Lauxane, and Toul. They breed, in the hilly Part especially, such a Number of Horses, that 1 Year with another their Studs produce 5000 Colts. The Climate is not proper for Sheep; so that they have but few, and their Wool not good. They make about 1,200,000 lb. of Salt-petre yearly. The chief Cities are Besançon, Dole, Gray, Vesoul, Salins.

FRANCIS or FRANCOIS Cape, in the French Part of Hispaniola, W. lon. 68. 49. lat. 19. 35. stands on the N. Side of the Island, & is by the French often call'd *The Cape*, by way of Emphasis. In 1701, when Labat was here, it had abt. 300 Houses, or Huts, supported by Forks in the Ground, palisadoed and cover'd with Palm-Branches. The Benches of its Church being no more swept nor pav'd than the Streets, and it, like the Huts, lying open on the Sides, the Dust is half f. deep in dry Weather, as is the Mud in the wet. The Town is neither wall'd nor paled in, nor is in a Condition to be fortified. The adjacent Country is very pleasant, with a good Soil, and has many Sugar-houses. There's a remarkable great Fountain to E. of *The Cape*, call'd MONTE CRISTO, which is a sure Direction to find it out, but it stands in the Spanish Bounds. 'Tis computed 87 leag. fr. hence to Leogane, viz. 12 to a Place call'd La Porte, 14 more to the River Artibonite, 18 more to the Cul de Sac of Leogane, and 10 more thence to Leogane.

FRANCIS St. a River of Brasil, on its E. Coast, having its Course mostly E. fr. 46 to 35 deg. E. lon. parts Parnambuco and All-Saints Bay. In some Places 'tis so br. that a Six-pounder can scarce reach over it, and its Depth is 8, 12, and sometimes 15 Yards: But it admits no Ship of Burden, its Entrance being choak'd up with Sand; tho' up the River, Nieuhoff tells us, for near 40 leag. is of good Depth and pretty broad. The Portuguese relate, that abt. 50 leag. fr. Sea, it has impassable Cataracts. This River, abt. mid-way betw. its Mouth and its Source, buries itself for several Leagues under Ground, and after its emerging forms some considerable Islands.

FRANCOLINO, in the Ferrarase, Italy, on a Branch of the Po, abt. 6 m. N. of Ferrara, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 45. 20. was once a strong Place, but is now reduced almost to a poor, straggling, ill-peopled Village.

FRANCONIA, by the Germans called FRANKENLAND, and heretofore Franconia Orientalis, 1 of the chief Circles of Germany, is bounded on N. by Thuringia, Saxony, and Hesse, S. by Swabia, E. by Bavaria and Part of Bohemia, W. by the Palatinate of the Rhine, Part of Hesse, and Wetteravia. It extends about 130 m. fr. E. to W. and 135 fr. N. to S. but 'tis much indented. Its Soil is in some Parts mountainous and barren, in others very fruitful in Corn, Wine, Liquorice, Saffron, Fruits. It has several Forests & Parks, well stock'd with Deer, Wild Boars, &c. and Rivers abounding with Fish. 'Tis encompass'd with Woods and Hills, the latter of which, especially along the Mayne and Tauber, which yield Grapes as rich as any on the Rhine.

This

This Country is suppos'd to have been the antient Seat of the FRANKS, who consisted of sev. Nations of Germany, that leagued together against the Romans for Defence of their Liberty, and were therefore called *Franks*; the Word *frank* signifying in their Language, as it still does in ours, *free*. 'Tis said they set forth hence under *Pharamond* to their Conquest of *Gaul*, and that the famous *Salic Law*, excluding Females from the Government of *France*, was here made on the Banks of the River *Sala* or *Saal*. *La Forest* says, that the French Kings of the 1st Race established Lieutenants here, who had 1st the Title Dukes, and afterwards became Proprietors of the Country, which was possess'd by several Lords, when *Pepin* gave it to the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*; but those in Possession maintain'd it against him, & became so potent, that *Conrad* Duke of *Franconia* was the 1st German Prince that possess'd the Empire after the Posterity of *Charlemagne*. There were several other Emperors of that Family, 1 of whom, *Henry V.* gave this Country to his Nephew *Conrad* of *Swabia*, who was afterwards Emperor. His youngest Son dying in 1167, *Frederick I.* reunited this Duchy to the Empire. The old *Francic* Language of this Country is the Origin of the present *High Dutch*. Several Princes have Sovereignty in this Circle, wherefore it has several Religions, Papists, Calvinists, Jews, but Lutherans mostly. 'Tis divided into 6 lesser Principalities, viz. the Bishops of *Bamberg*, *Wurtzburg*, *Aichstat*, & the Gr. Master of the *Teutonic Order*. The Bishop of *Aichstat* indeed has not much here, most of his Territories lying in *Bavaria* and *Swabia*; and the said Gr. Master has little but a Title to a few Bailiwicks. The Temporal Princes are the Burgraves of *Nuremberg* and the 2 Margraves of *Brandenburgh-Culembach* & *Brandenburgh-Anspach*. There are other small Counties and Lordships subject to other Princes of the Empire, and several swear Fealty to the Elector of *Mentz*. The Bishop of *Bamberg* claims a Sort of Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction over the rest, but the Bishop of *Wurtzburg* is the most powerful. Its chief Rivers are the *Mayne*, *Rednitz*, *Pegnitz*, *Altamult*, *Saal*, and *Tauber*, all rising in it.

FRANCTON, in *Warwickshire*, stands on the *Foss*, near *Dunsmore-Heath*.

FRANKENBURG, in the W. Bounds of *Upper Hesse*, towards *Westphalia*, Germany, 25 m. N. fr. *Marpurg*, 15 S. E. of *Waldeck*, is a large Town on the *Eder*. 'Tis also called *Frankenaw*. 'Tis said to be built by *Theodorick*, King of *France*, in 520.

FRENKENDALE, or *Frankenthal*, in the *Palatinate*, Germany, is sit. on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, a little above its Confluence with the little River *Frankendalerbach*, 4 German m. W. fr. *Heidelberg*, 4 N. fr. *Spire*, 5 Engl. m. N. W. of *Manheim* and S. from *Worms* (betwixt which City and this Place is the finest Country in the World). E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 30. It had formerly an Abbey, which *Frederick III.* fortified in 1571. and gave Rise to the Town. Many of the Nobility and Merchants flying to the *Palatinate* for Refuge, in the Wars of *France* and the *Netherlands*, this City became noted for the Manufacture of Velvets, Silk, Stuffs, and Woollen Goods. In 1573. he impower'd it to elect a Bailiff, Burgomasters, and Echevins, and to raise a Regiment. His Son *J. Casimir* encompass'd it with a Ditch, and added Fortifications, in 1583; as did Successors more and more. It was long held out by the Protestants in the 16th Century, but at last taken by the Spaniards, and sequester'd a while; but the Inhabitants preserved their Privileges and free Exercise of their Religion. The French burnt it in 1689. It was rebuilt and fortified a la-moderne by the Elector in 1700. but Baron *Pollnitz* says 'twas dismantled by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and so remains bearing the Marks of French Fury.

FRANKENSTEIN, in the *Palatinate*, and Duchy of *Zuebruggen*, is a Town sit. 12 m. N. W. of *Landau*, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 49. 20.

FRANKER, in Latin *Fränkera*, in the *Westergow* of *Friesland*, is 10 m. from *Leeuwarden* to W. 47 fr. *Harderwyck* to N. and abt. 4 from *Harlingen* & the *Zuyder-Sea* to E. E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 50. 16. 'Tis said to have been built in 1191. It abounds with Channels, 2 of which run thro' the Length of the Town, and by Communication with others make it very neat and advance its Trade. The Air is so wholesome that many Gentlemen have chose it for their Residence, and built stately Houses in it. 'Tis encompass'd with a good Rampart and a broad deep Ditch. On its W. Side is a Castle of Brick, surrounded with a deep broad Moat, and commands the City. *St. Martin's* Church, the only Parochial one here, is a fine Building adorn'd with a tall handsome Steeple. Here's an Hospital for 30 Orphans

of both Sexes; where they are taught Reading, Writing, and Handicrafts; and the Girls, when marriageable, are provided with competent Portions. The Fields on N. and W. lie high, and produce good Corn; but on the other Sides they are low, and covered with Water in Winter. The Channel from *Leeuwarden* runs thro' the City, is navigable, and has high Banks for the Convenience of Passengers, and of the Horses which draw the Boats when Wind is contrary. The University, founded in 1585, has Professors for all the Faculties, for whose Salaries are assign'd the Revenues of the old Monasteries. The Students, who are numerous, are, among other Privileges, exempt from Tax on Wine and Beer. The Magistracy consists of 6 Burgomasters, some Consuls and Jurats, with a Secretary. They administer Justice, but not in Capital Crimes, concerning which they are obliged to send the Accused to the Supreme Council of the Province.

FRANKFORT on the *Mayne*, Capital of, and Chief of the Imperial Free Cities in, the *Wetteraw*, Germany, 8 m. W. of *Hanau*, 18 E. of *Mentz*, 16 fr. *Afchaffsburgh*, and 20 fr. the *Rhine*, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 57. Some say it was the *Helenopolis* of the Antients, and afterwards call'd *Francofordia*, (i. e. *The Ford of the Franks*) as hereby the Franks used to make their Incursions on the Saxons, and to defend the Passage built the Town. 'Tis called -- on the *Mayne* to distinguish it from that on the *Oder*. Most Geographers place it in *Franconia*, tho' in the political Division of the Empire 'tis in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. 'Tis a large, populous, rich City, one of the *Hans Towns*, and at present the Seat of the Imperial Dyet. 'Tis divided by the *Mayne* into 2 Parts; the S. one called *Saxenhausen* from the Founders the Saxons. They are adjoined by a noble Stone Bridge of 14 Arches, betwixt 2 Towers, of 400 Paces long, and both Parts are subject to the same Magistrates. The River is here about half so broad as the *Thames* at *London*. The Town's well fortified by Walls, 11 Bastions, large deep Ditches full of running Water, Counterscarps, and other Outworks, which though not exactly form'd in the modern Taste of Fortification, yet such Defect is somewhat repair'd by the convenient Situation in low Ground. It has a great Trade by the *Rhine* and the *Mayne*, and Rivers which fall into them, and is well situate for bringing Corn and Wine in abundance from the *Palatinate* and *Franconia*. It has 2 annual Fairs, one beginning 15 Days before *Easter*, the other *Sept. 15.* frequented by Merchants with all Sorts of Commodities, particularly Books from most Parts of *Europe*, of which they distribute printed Catalogues; so that here's greater Choice than in any Town in *Christendom* during their Mart, which lasts 3 Weeks. There are 3 every Year, when the Names of Foreign Merchants are writ over the Arch before their Shop-Doors, but when the Marts are ended they are shut up. Most of the Streets are large, except 2 or 3 which are full of Merchants Shops. The Houses are built some of red Marble, others with Timber plaistered, & painted or cover'd with Slates. N. Side the City is a spacious Horse-Fair or Market, where a vast Number of good Horses are sold, the French King buying some Thoulands in a Year to remount his Cavalry. The Jews are the chief Jockies. The City is round, and has no Suburbs; but is much larger, richer, and more populous than *Mentz*. The chief Structures are, 1. the Cathedral of *St. Bartholomew*, which, tho' too dark a Pile within, is a stately & venerable Piece of Architecture, built by *Pepin*, Father of *Charlemagne*. In it, *Gemelli* says, is an extraordinary Clock, which shews the Motions of all the Planets. In a long narrow Chapel of this Church, call'd the *Conclave*, they used to chuse the Emperor. It has a very mean Altar & Benches for so celebrated a Place; and the other Chapel here, in which he is crown'd, being a Cloister of Iron fasten'd to the Balustrades of the Choir, looks like a great Bird-Cage, having no Ornament but an ordinary Crucifix of Brass. They say this Church was greatly enrich'd by *Charlemagne*, but that the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* took away the greatest Part of its Revenues, because its Chapter had sided with the Pope against him. 2. The Town-house, where the Emperor and Electors use to meet in Council after the Election is over. But, besides the Throne, it has only some Benches cover'd with green Cloth, and some Pictures. The Great Hall, where the Imperial Feast is kept on the Coronation-Day, is not regular tho' large. The Floor is cover'd with black & yellow Cloth, the Livery of the House of *Austria*. On the Cieling is painted the Story of *Ganymede* carried away by *Jupiter's* Eagle, and of a Raven tearing out the Eyes of a Person who had falsly accused another of Murder. Before the House is a great Square, where, at this Solemnity, an

Ox is roasted, stuffed with Venison, Wild-Fowl, and Pigs; and thither one of the Electors comes in Person for a Slice of Beef, which he carries to the Emperor; and after he has dined on it 'tis abandon'd to the Populace. Another Elector carries him a Glass of Wine, which on that Occasion runs from a Fountain in the Middle of the Square. A 3d carries him a Measure of Oats from thence: And in this Square, after the Coronation, another distributes the Medals, &c. struck upon the Occasion. Here is a Vestry where the Electors were shut up during the Election; and Count *Papenheim*, Marshal of the Empire, stood before the Door with his drawn Sword, to prevent the Princes coming out till it was over. 3. *Braunfeld*, formerly the Emperor's Palace, but now the Mansion of the *Teutonic* Knights. Here Debtors may have Sanctuary for 14 Days, after which they may be taken. 4. The Port or Harbour. 5. The Citadel of *Saxenhausen*. There are several noble Fountains in the City, and divers Springs and Baths, in which Women used to bath when about to be married and a Month after Child-bearing. This City is govern'd by a Prætor, 12 Burgomasters, 14 Eschevins, one of which is always a Burgomaster, and 42 Common-Council. The Senate, which chuses 2 Burgomasters annually out of their own Number, is divided into 3 Benches, 1. the Eschevins, 2. the *Literati* or Learned, 3. of Tradesmen. The Grand Bailiff, who is always President of the Council, is chose out of the Eschevins, whose Office is for Life as well as theirs. *La Forest* says the Magistrates are chose from among the Nobility, but named by all the Corporations of Tradesmen, except the Taylors, because one of them was Chief in a Revolt against the Magistrates. *Gemelli*, ignorant perhaps of the real Cause, jocosely supposes this Exception to be, for Fear the Taylors should cut too large Cabbage from the Publick. He tells us, there must be always among these Tradesmen 2 Butchers, 2 Shoemakers, 2 Bakers, 2 Smiths, and 1 Skinner. These last and most of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, who have 5 Churches, in one of which is a deal of Painting and Sculpture, an Altar of black Marble, a Marble Pulpit and Reading-Desk. The Altar-piece is our Saviour's Passion in the Garden; and the Cieling and the Fronts of the Galleries are painted with Scripture Histories. The *Papists*, who are allow'd to worship in the Cathedral, have 2 Convents, and divers Chapels; but they must not make Processions. The *Jesuits* have often try'd to get Footing here, but in vain. The *Calvinists* have 2 Churches at *Bochenheim*, in *Hannau* County, about 1 leag. from the City, one for *Germans* and one for *French* Refugees, and others who understand *French*: But they're obliged to be marry'd and baptized in the Lutheran Churches. They have long offer'd the Magistrates a very large Sum for Leave to assemble in the City, tho' it were in but a Barn; but it has been denied. At the same Time the *Calvinists*, who have the chief Trade both in Banking and Merchandize, have had the Offer of a Place near *Mentz*, by the Elector and Chapter, *gratis*, with Leave to build a Town, and entire Liberty of Conscience. In the Council here, in 794, 300 Bishops assisted against the *Nestorian* Heresy, reviv'd by *Felix* Bishop of *Urgel*; which taught that Jesus Christ was only the Son of God by Adoption. Another in 1006 erected *Bamberg* into a Bishopric. This City was one of the first which demanded free Exercise of the *Lutheran* Religion; which being refused by their Magistrates, in 1522, they deposed them, and chose another Set; and in 1530 the *Augsburg* Confession was here established. 'Twas besieged twice in 1552 by *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*; and by *Albert* Margrave of *Brandenburg*, who took it; but it soon recover'd its Liberty, and has since encreased very much. Several *English* Protestants fled hither from *Papish* Q. Mary's bloody Persecution. Above 500 Houses were destroy'd by Fire in 1719, but are since rebuilt more beautifully. The Citizens dress generally very neat, and are stout and hardy, as are the Inhabitants of its Territory, subject to its Magistrates, which lies on both Sides the *Mayne* for 11 m. from S. to N. and 14 from E. to W. It has little Arable Land, but is cover'd with Woods and Vineyards. It abounds also with mineral Baths well frequented. It has the Landgraviate of *Darmstadt* on S. *Wetteravia* properly so call'd on N. The Archbishopric of *Mentz* W. and *Hannau* County S. 'Tis 16 Posts and 1 4th hence to *Augsburg*. The whole Fare for a Boat from hence to *Cologne* is 40 Dollars. On the Wall of the Great Bridge to *Saxenhausen* is a sorry Picture, though much noted, representing a dead Infant besmeared with Blood, and an Inscription under denoting, that, on *Palm-Sunday*, 1475, this little Infant *Simon*, being but 2 Years and half old, was murder'd by the *Jews*. Under the Child a *Jew* is exhibited; in a black Cloak, with a

Ruff, straddling a Hog, with his Face towards the Tail, which he holds in Hand instead of a Bridle. A monstrous large Devil follows, and spits in his Face; and a Mob of Women and little Devils surround him, insulting both him and his Companion whom another Devil carries on his Shoulders. The Populace, who are 3 4ths of this City, believe this Story as Gospel; yet on the nicest Enquiry it has been found to be forged to make the *Jews* odious. This Sect have a Synagogue; but its Walls as black as those of a smoak'd Kitchen. They are all Night confin'd to their particular Quarter, which is a Street about 1 m. long, but very narrow and dirty, with a Gate at each End, which are shut every Evening, and the Keys carried to the Magistrates. Their Houses are generally of Timber plaister'd, 4, 5, or 6 Stories high, but as nasty as a Hog-sty; yet in this little Quarter are 3 or 4000 Souls. Their chief Trade is Buying and Selling old Ware, hawking Toys at the Inns, &c. and changing such Money as is not current here. But none of this will they do on a *Saturday* their Sabbath, nor are suffer'd to do on a *Sunday* which is ours. If they durst even appear in the Streets on the latter, they would certainly be mobb'd: So much hated are they by the *German* Populace, who in 1614 rose against their Ancestors, and pillag'd them cruelly. They first quarrell'd with their Magistrates, and forced them to quit the Council-Chamber, &c. and then, on *St. Bartholomew's* Day, went and vented their Fury on the *Jews*, who barricaded their Street's Gates, and made the best Defence they could, killing or wounding some of the Ringleaders. This so exasperated the Mob, that they broke in upon their Quarter, and forc'd them to their Burying-place, and to abandon all that they could not carry thither to the Ravage of the Plunderers. These were, however, stopp'd in their Riot early next Morning by the Majority of the Citizens, Foot and Horse, well arm'd, who seiz'd the Plunderers, secur'd the Effects they had taken from the right Owners, and so put an End to the Insurrection. The present Remains of these poor *Israelites* are obliged, under severe Penalties, to fetch Water when any Fire breaks out in the City. In Recompence they are permitted to chuse 12 Judges out of their own Body, to decide their own Differences. They are obliged to wear a Piece of yellow Cloth, that they may be known from others, tho' their Habit else is very distinguishing; for the Men generally wear coarse threadbare Cloaks, flat-brimm'd Hats, old greasy Ruffles, and thick pointed Beards. The Women wear over their Clothes short Cloaks of black Crape, bound about their Necks by Clasps of gilt Copper, and round their Shoulders a sparkling Border of Tinsel 1 f. broad; their Head-dress only a coarse Wrapper, ending at their Front in 2 large Horns about 4 Fingers broad, one of which is cover'd with black Gauze, and the other with a Bit of Lawn dy'd blue. *Jewish* Girls are distinguish'd from the Married by their Head-dress, which is nothing but a Piece of red Taffeta border'd with Gold Gauze, with which their Hair is gather'd and tied. Many *Jewesses* wear Earrings which represent the Signs of their Houses or Shops, as a Cat, Dog, &c. By their Synagogue are their hot Baths. The former are in 2 little Rooms, where are Caudrons to heat the Water. The cold are in a subterraneous Place 30 f. deep, surrounded by an Iron Rail, where the Women peep over to see that she who bathes plunges over Head and Ears into the Water, according to the Law that every Hair be purify'd. There's a Place with Ovens for baking their Victuals on their Sabbath, to which each Family carries their Pot or Pan on the Eve; and 'tis carried home next Day when the Service is over. Their Timber Houses being close and apt to catch Fire, their Quarter has been twice burnt down; they refusing Help for Fear of being robb'd by those who, tho' they hate them, love their Money. Pine-trees are planted at several Doors in the City denoting the Houses to be Taverns; and Cyphers on the Posts mark the several Prices of Wines. As to the 3 Originals of the famous Golden Bull, 1 is kept in the Town-house here (the other 2 being preserv'd at *Prague* and *Nuremberg*). 'Tis a MS in 4to of 42 Leaves of Parchment, with a Gold Seal of 3 Inches Diameter, weighing 20 Ducats, appending by a yellow Silk-Cord. 'Tis written in *Latin*, and *Gothick* Characters without Diphthongs. Baron *Pollnitz* says of this City, that there are few Places, upon the Whole, more disagreeable, and few Towns in *Germany* where the Common-People are more unpolish'd, or the Burghers match'd for Affectation. As most of the Electors, &c. of the Empire have their Agents here, to whom they give Title of Residents, they are mostly Merchants of the City, who solicit the Title, in order to be exempt from the

the Authority of the Senate and Payment of the Customs, and to qualify themselves to place over their Doors the Arms of the Princes to whom they send the News-papers.

FRANKFORT on the Oder, in the Middle-Marck, Brandenburg, stands abt. 10 m. N. from the Borders of Lusatia, 16 W. from those of Poland and Stetin, 130 N. of Prague, 253 N. W. of Vienna, and 40 E. of Berlin, E. lon. 14. 53. lat. 52. 20. The Oder, over which is a large Timber Bridge, divides it into 2 Parts. 'Tis said to have been founded by Sunno, a Prince of the Franks in 146, who drove out the Vandals, and planted here a Colony of Franks his own People. In 1253 'twas rebuilt and enlarg'd by the Elector John I. and Sigismund gave it great Privileges in 1379, on its entering into the League of the Hans Towns Elect. Joachim I. founded its University in 1506, supplying it with learned Professors from Leipsick. The Prot. Religion was here establish'd in 1538. 'Twas once a Free and Imperial City, but now exempt, and not so considerable as formerly. Yet has it considerable Trade, chiefly in Linen Cloth and Fells, by the Oder and the Canal betwixt that River and the Elb; and it has 3 great Fairs yearly. The Streets are wide, Houses well built, and the Market-place spacious & stately.

FRANKFORT, in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, is as big as their Bristol. The Inhabitants were 1st Swedes & Dutch. Here's a Church of England Congregation, and about 80 Families in Town.

FRANKS. See FRANCONIA, FRANCE, &c.

FRANSTAT, Frauenstat, or Fraustat, a Town on the Frontiers of Silesia, in Poland, 25 m. N. E. of Glogaw, 10 S. W. of Lissa, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 46. subj. to Prussia. The Swedes defeated the Saxons near this Place in 1706, which proved so fatal to K. Augustus, that it open'd a Door to Charles XII. into Saxony, and left Poland and Lithuania to his Mercy. In 1716, the Saxon Garrison was cut off by the Malecontents, who then plunder'd the Town.

FRASCATI. See FRESCATI.

FRASERBURG, a Sea-Port, in Bamff-shire, on the Coast of Murray Firth, 15 m. fr. Bamff, is the chief Town of the District of Buchan. 'Tis indebted for its Harbour to the Earl of Saltown, who, in 1738, built an excellent new Pier and Bulwark, all of Freestone, which renders it as safe and commodious as any on the E. Coast, and 30 Ships may securely winter here at once. The Water at full Sea is 18 or 20 f.

FRATRES SEPTEM of Mela, and Heptadelpbi of Ptolemy, is a Mountain in Mauritania, almost contiguous to Abyla.

FRAUBRUNNEN, in the Canton of Berne, lies in the Road from Berne to Solothurn, and is Capital of a Bailiwick.

FAWENBURG. See WARMIA.

FAWENBURG, the Capital of the Thurgaw, Switzerland, stands on the River Murg, 11 m. W. of Constance, and has 2 Churches for the 2 Religions. The Bailiff's Castle is on a Rock at the End of it.

FAWENSTAT. See FRANSTAT.

FRAYLS Island. See BLANCO Island.

FREDENBERG, in the Duchy and Circle of Westphalia, Germany, stands 50 m. W. of Cassel, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 10.

FREDERICA. See ST. SIMON'S Island.

FREDERICKSBURG, in the Isle of Seeland, Denmark, 20 m. to N. W. from Copenhagen, 18 to S. W. from Elsenour, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 55. 40. is a small Town, considerable only for the stately Castle and Royal Palace near it. That Castle was but a small Seat of a Gentleman. K. Frederick II., charm'd with its Situation, bought it of him, and began to enlarge it; and his Son Christian IV. finish'd it. This is the Versailles of Denmark. The House is built in a Lake on Piles. The Body of the Castle consists of a very fair Front, with 2 great Wings. The Chapel is well adorn'd, and cover'd with Copper gilt. It has 12 Silver Statues of the Apostles, and all the Locks, Bolts, &c. were Silver, till 'twas plunder'd by the Swedes. The Hall is adorn'd with Paintings, and is hung with rich Tapestry of Mohair, representing the Actions and Battles of Christian IV. Here's a Park, 9 m. long and proportionably broad, interspers'd with Pools and Fishponds, with a Mixture of green Plats, Hillocks, and small Valleys. 'Twas stock'd with Fallow-Deer from England. Behind the Castle is a Flower-Garden, in the very Lake, in which, tho' it be very deep, they have built a kind of Terrace on Piles, which cost 100,000 Crowns.

FREDERICKSBURG in Africa, is a beautiful large Fort, near Cape Three Points, 6 or 7 leag. from Axim, in Guinea proper, or Gold-Coast, W. lon. 2. lat. 5. It was built by the Brandenburgers, but is now in Possession of the Dutch [the Danes, Salmon says]. 'Tis well known also

by the Name of Conny's-Castle; for when the Prussians left this Coast, they committed the Government of this Fort to the Care of John Conny, a black Caboceroe, with Order not to deliver it up to any Nation but the Prussians. But on their Arrival the King of Prussia sold all his Interest on the Coast of Guinea to the Dutch W. Ind. Company; there being another Fort of his on Cape Three Points. When the Dutch came to demand this, Conney refused to deliver it up; upon which ensued a War, which lasted Years, and cost the Dutch a deal of Blood and Money. Conny, flush'd with Victories, became their mortal Enemy, and pav'd a little Path from the Outside Gate to the inner Apartment of his Castle with slain Dutchmens Skulls; and had a large one tipp'd with Silver for his Punch-bowl. He was however, in 1724, beaten out, and fled into the Country.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, in Aggerhus Prov. Norway, sit. on the Frontiers of Sweden, 50 m. from Aggerhus Town to S. E. 30 N. of Frerickstat, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 59. 20. stands on the Categate at the Mouth of the River Glammen, which rises in the Daarfel Mountains in Drontheim Prov. and having pass'd thro' that of Aggerhus falls here into Sea, and by the Conveniency thereof affords this City a pretty good Trade. 'Tis well fortified, and is reckon'd the Key of this Kingdom. Charles XII. of Sweden sat down before it in the Beginning of December 1718. and was kill'd by a Musket not a Cannon Ball (as the Geogr. Syst. has it) the 11th, as he, about 9 at Night, went too near to view the Trenches, he being espied by a Danish Centinel on Duty.

FREDERICKS ODE, in Ripen Diocese, N. Jutland, Denmark, stands on the Banks of the lesser Belt, opposite to Funen, in the Baltick, 10 m. from Colding to N. E. 20 W. of Odenfee, and 27 from Ripen to E.; E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 40. It was built by K. Frederick III. and is well seated on a Point of Land with an easy Descent Seaward, and has been well fortified, being a Pass over the Lesser Belt, or Middlefort-Sound. The Works are very high on the Land-Side, and on the other Side of the Point are 8 Bastions. It has 4 Gates, and before each a Ravelin, but ruinous. Seaward the Fortifications are lower, and greater of Extent, where are Bastions, Platforms, and some Batteries on the Shore. Those Fortifications (which are all falling to decay) inclose a great deal of Ground, but the 5th Part of it is not inhabited, there being many Cornfields and Orchards within the Walls. Here are 2 Churches, but each without a Steeple.

FREDERICKSTADT in Norway. See FREDERICKSHALL.

FREDERICKSTADT, in Sleswick or S. Jutland, Denmark, situate on the River Eyder, near the German Ocean, 24 m. fr. Sleswick to W. and 42 fr. Gluckstadt to N.; E. lon. 9. lat. 54. 35. had Name from its Founder Frederick Duke of Holstein and Sleswick, 1621, who peopled it with Hollanders. 'Tis built after their Way, and all Religions are tolerated in it. The Town is square, surrounded with a large Canal, planted with Rows of Trees. Another Canal divides it in 2, with Trees also.

FREGELLÆ, antiently a City of the Volsci, on the Liris, in Latium, razed by L. Opimius 630 Years after the Building of Rome. 'Tis supposed by some that Ceperanum was built of its Ruins.

FREISACH. See FRIESACH.

FREISING, or Freisingen, in Bavaria, is an antient Town, partly on the Side of a Hill near the Conflux of the Mosach and the Iser, 18 m. N. of Munich, 20 S. W. of Landshut, 35 S. E. of Neuburg, and 34 E. of Augsburg, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 48. 26. 'Tis said to have been founded by the Romans, and call'd Fruxinum. About 716 it was made a Bishop's See; and, being burnt down in 1159, was rebuilt by one of its Bishops. 'Twas once Imperial, but is now subject to its Bishop. The Pope confirm'd a Law, that this Bishopric should never be given but to a Canon of the Church; but it has been often broke thro' by the House of Bavaria, who commonly prefers its Younger Sons thereto. This Bishopric lies in the Centre of Bavaria, for most Part between Munich and Landshut, about 20 m. long and 10 br. And Lands belonging also to it lie scatter'd in Austria, Carniola, and Tirol, particularly one on the Borders of the latter call'd the County of Werdenfels from its chief Town near the Iser, 45 m. S. of Munich. The Revenue is said to be 20,000 l. a Year. Its Jurisdiction extends over 13 Bailiwicks; and the Bishop has hereditary State-Officers, as a Prince of the Empire. His Palace and the Town are pleasantly situate in the Middle of fair fruitful Fields and Parks. The Religion Roman Catholic.

FREITZLAR, chief Town of a small Territory, subj.

to the Archbishop of *Mentz*, is seated on the *Eder*, in the Landgr. of *Hesse*, 10 m. S. W. fr. *Waldeck*, 25 N. E. from *Ommenburg*, near midway betw. *Marpurg* and *Cassel*, 20. N. W. fr. the last, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 5. It has a Castle, & other good Fortifications, and is esteem'd a Place of as good Strength as any in these Parts. It was formerly an Imperial City, is built on a pleasant little Hill, and encompass'd with high Walls flank'd with Towers. The Country about is pleasant and fruitful in Corn and Wine.

FREJUS, or FREJULS, (by *Cæsar* call'd *Forum-Julii*) in *Provence*, *France*, on the *Mediterranean*, 14 leag. from *Toulon* to N. E. 10 from *Antibes* to N. W. 20 from *Aix* to E. and 30 m. S. W. of *Nice*, is a very antient City, in which are seen several Remains of Antiquity, an Amphitheatre alm. entire, an Aqueduct near 10 leag. long, which conveys Water hither from the *Ciagne*, &c. It has a small Harbour at the Mouth of the *Argents*, from which it's 3 m. dist. The Bishop of *Frejus* is under the Metropolitan of *Aix*. In his Diocese is *St. Tropez*.

FREIXO, in the Prov. *Tra los Montes*, *Portugal*, is sit. on the *Duero*, where that River parts *Spain* from *Portugal*, on an Eminence at the Foot of a Mountain, and contains about 400 Inhabitants, whose chief Trade is Weaving fine Hair-Cloths for Sieves.

FREMINGTON, *Devon*, on W. Side *Barnstaple*, gives Name to its Hundred, and once or twice in the Reign of *Edward III.* sent Members to Parliament.

FRENDSBURY, in *Kent*, stands near *Chatham*.

FRENSHAM, in *Surry*, 3 m. S. of *Farnham*, is noted for a Pond near 3 m. in Compass, famous for its excellent Carp, wherewith it supplies *London*.

FRESCO RIO. See RUFISCO.

FRESDEN, in *Hertfordshire*, stands on the N. Side of *Berkhamsted*.

FRESLEY, in *Warwickshire*, is a Member of *Polesworth*.

FRESCATI, in *Campania di Roma*, suppos'd to have been the old *Tusculum*, a very antient City in *Latium*, said to be built 300 Years before the Destruction of *Troy*, is now but a small Town. 'Tis seated on the Brow of a Hill, but so delightfully and so well water'd, that it has a vast Number of fine Villas belonging to the present *Roman* Nobility and Gentry, as such were formerly to those of Old. It's admired for the fine Prospect from it, which takes in *Rome* itself. The most stately Palaces and Gardens are those of the Princes *Ludovisio*, *Borghese*, and *Aldobrandino*. 'Tis an Episc. See dependent only on the Pope, and 1 of the 6 always conferr'd on the eldest Cardinals. — 'Tis in *Latin* call'd *TUSCULUM NOVUM*, because sit. on or near where stood the *Vetus*. Some have imagined it to be also the Place where stood *Cicero's Villa*, call'd by that Name, where he wrote his *Quæstiones Tusculanæ*. But *Cicero's TUSCULANUM* is 16 m. from *Rome*, where now stands the *Grotta Ferrata*, and many Ruins are still to be seen; whereas *FRESCATI* is but 12 m. from it, E. lon. 13. 12. lat. 42. Besides the great Plenty of Water in this latter, & its being seated near a steep high Rock agrees with what we read of old *Tusculum*, but not with *Cicero's*. The former was demolish'd in the Papacy of *Celestine III.* & *Frescati* made a Bprie. by *Paul III.* 1537.

FRESHWATER-BAY. See NEW GUINEA.

FREUDENBERG. See FREDENBERG.

FREYBERG, i. e. *The Free Mountain*, is a Chain of Hills, in the Canton of *Glaris*, *Switzerland*, so call'd because 'tis not the Property of any Particular, but common for the Pasture of all the great and small Game, which swarm here because no Person is allow'd to hunt, on Pain of Death. Only when a Native of the Canton marries, the Magistrates use to send the sworn Hunters to kill 2 Couple of Chamois, for the Bride and Bridegroom, and the Huntsmen have the Skins.

FREYSTAT, in *Upper Austria*, is situate on N. Side the *Danube*, near the Borders of *Bohemia*, 22 m. N. of *Ens*, 25 N. of *Lintz*, and 29 N. E. of *Ewerding*. 'Tis the chief Town of the District of *Marckland*. It's well built, but not very strong; and is famous for its Beer, and a 14-night's Fair, beginning on *St. Paul's Day*, much frequented.

FREYSTAT, in *Upper Hungary*, E. Side the *Waag*, 4 m. N. E. of *Leopoldstat*, is a large handsome Town and Castle, with good Baths. It has been a great Sufferer by the Incurfions of the *Turks*.

FREYSTAT, in *Silesia*, is a Town in the Duchy of *Teschchen*, to N. W. of its Town going down the River *Oels*, 16 m. E. of *Troppeau*, E. lon. 17. 55. lat. 50. is a great Thoroughfare from *Cracow* to *Vienna*, noted for Iron Mines, subject to the King of *Prussia*.

FRIBURG Canton, in *Switzerland*, is next in Rank of

the 13 to that of *Basil*, tho' remote from it in the Map. It's 16 leag. lo. and 10 br. or, as some say, 25. m. lo. and 20 br. 'Tis encompass'd on all Sides by the Canton of *Berne*, except a single Bailiwick, that bounds it on the Banks of the Lake of *Neufchatel*, the E. Side of which belongs to it alm. entirely, except *Cudresin*, and its Territory towards its N. End, which belongs to *Berne* Canton; but the other is shar'd by both. It is partly mountainous, partly a plain Country, taking in the *Uchtland* betw. the *Aar* and *Saane*. 'Tis capable of raising 18000 Men. The Soil is much the same with *Berne*, and famous for producing excellent Cheese, of which is sent to *France* to the Value of 100000 Florins yearly, for which Salt is receiv'd in Exchange. It has all Things but Wine plenteous. 'Tis divided into 3 inner and 18 outer Bailiwicks, the former in the Neighbourhood of

FRIBURG, Capital of the foregoing, which is a fine large Town, 18 m. S. W. fr. *Berne*, 24 N. W. of *Lausanne*, and 28 S. of *Solothurn*, E. lon. 7. 18. lat. 46. 50. and inclosed on both Sides by the *Sane*. 'Tis call'd *Friburg in Nuchteland* to distinguish it from *Friburg in Brisgarw*. Its Situation is very irregular, with Ascents and Descents, mostly among Rocks and Hills; but otherwise 'tis pleasant enough, having neat spacious Streets, with fine Houses of hewn Stone, Piazzas, and several Publick Structures mostly Religious. *St. Nicolas's* Cathedral is a large Fabrick, gilt both within and without, and its grand Portal set off with Statues of Saints. It has a very high, magnificent, square Steeple, ending in 8 Pyramids. The Jesuits have here a very fine Convent, on an Eminence which commands the Town, which might on Occasion be turn'd into a good Citadel. There's a cover'd Stair-case to it from the Town of several hundred Steps. Here are 4 Convents of Monks, & as many Nunneries. The City and Canton are entirely *Romanists*, and depend in Spirituals on the titular Bishop of *Lausanne*, who has always resided here since the Bishop was drove thence by the Canton of *Berne*; but the Revenue is said not to exceed Two Thousand Crowns. The Government is much like that of *Berne*. The Languages are *German*, and *Italian* and *French* mix'd, the latter being spoken in the Lower Town, the first in the Upper. Before it became a Canton 'twas subject to the House of *Austria* near 200 Years. If a Debtor here pays not at the Time appointed, the Creditor sends his Servants and Horses to a public Inn, where the Debtor is obliged to maintain them till he pays. — About 3 m. hence towards *Berne* stands *Magdalen's* Hermitage, reckon'd the greatest Curiosity in those Parts. It lies in the prettiest Solitude imaginable, among Woods and Rocks. A Hermit, who liv'd in it 40 Years ago, work'd into the Rock, without any Cement, &c. a pretty Chapel, with Steeple, Altar, Sacrify, 5 Chambers, Parlour, Refectory, Kitchen, Cellar, and other Conveniencies. The Funnel of the Chimney, which pierces to the Top of the Rock, slanting all the Way from his Kitchen, is 90 f. high, about which he was a whole Year. He cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and with Earth made it a fine rich Spot, planted with Fruit-trees as well as Pot-herbs; and by following the Veins of Water which fell from several Parts of the Rock, he made 2 or 3 Fountains in the Rock's Bowels, serving his Table and to water his Garden. The Chapel is 63 f. long by 36 broad, and 22 high. The Sacrify is 22 f. both ways, and 14 high. The Steeple is 70 f. high to the Top of the Rock, and 6 broad. The Antichamber between the Chapel & Refectory is 44 f. by 34. The Refectory, in which are his Bed and Stove, is 21 f. long. The Parlour is a most surprising Performance, 28 Paces long, 12 broad, 20 high, having Openings for Windows vastly higher and better than those of the best Houses in *London*. At one End of it was his Cabinet with his little Library and Curiosities. The Cellar is 10 f. deep and 25 long. This Hermit, nam'd *John du Pre* of *Gruyere*, began to dig and hollow the Rock at the Age of 30, and was 25 Years in compleating it, having no other Assistant but his Valet. He intended to carry it farther on, but was drown'd in 1703, as he was going in a Boat with some Scholars who came to keep Holiday with him, on his Saint (*Antony*)'s Day. The *Sane* flows by the Foot of this Rock; and round about the Hermitage is an Explanade cover'd by Part of a Forest, with shady Roads and Avenues. The Place of the Hermit is supply'd by a Priest, who subsists by the Charities of Strangers coming to see the Hermitage, whom he generally entertains with Bread, Wine, and a Nofegay. — The Roads hence to *Berne* are very bad, great Part thro' Woods of Fir-trees: And Mr. *Addison* says, they have so much Timber in these Parts, that they mend the Highways with it.

FRIBURG, now Cap. of the *Brigau*, in *Swabia*, stands on the River *Treisam*, on E. Side the *Rhine* into which it falls, 10 m. E. from *Brisack*, 28 N. of *Basil*, 33 S. of *Straßburg*, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 48. 6. 'Tis sit. at the End of a fruitful Plain, on a rising Ground, which is the Beginning of *Black Forest*. 'Twas at 1st only a Village built by Miners, who wrought in the Gold and Silver Mines betwixt this and *Brisack*; but they soon grew so rich as to purchase the Estates and Titles of Noblemen, and it grew into a City so large that, on short Warning they could send into Field 3000 Men. *Baudrand* says 'twas built in 1120, by the Duke of *Zeringen*, and given to the House of *Furtemberg* in Marriage, from which it revolted, and submitted to the House of *Austria*, in 1386. The *French*, who took it in 1671, and to whom it was also yielded by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, made it very strong, and kept it till the Peace of *Ryswick*, when 'twas restor'd to Emp. *Leopold*, by way of Exchange. M. *Villars* took it again in 1713, after a very obstinate Siege, when the Campaign was made by the Emperor and Empire, unassisted (or rather most shamefully abandon'd) by the *English* and *Dutch*; but 'twas surrender'd next Year to Emp. *Charles VI.* by Treaty, with all the other Forts in the *Brigau* and *Black Forest*. To him and his Daughter the present Queen of *Hungary* it belong'd ever after till 1744, when the *French* again besieged and took it, and still keep it in Possession. 'Tis a large populous City, regularly fortified, renown'd for Riches and other Advantages, has several Churches and 14 Religious Houses, and is in the Diocese of *Constance*. A Row of Works is carried up a steep Hill on E. Side the Town, contributing much to its Strength. Here are famous Lapidaries for polishing the *Granates*, *Jaspers* and other precious Stones found in *Lorraine* & neighbouring Parts. Its great Church is remarkable for Height and the Construction of its Tower, all of *Freestone*, and so finely carv'd that there's none in all *Germany* to compare with it but that of *Straßburg*. The River abounds with Fish, & several Streams of it pass thro', which come from a Spring which never freezes in the Winter. — See *SAXE-WEISSENFELS* for another *FRIBURG*.

FRIDBERG, in *Bavaria*, 6 m. S. E. of *Augsbourg*, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 30. stands on a little Hill near the Source of the *Acha*, and betw. the *Lech* and the *Par*. 'Tis a Town in the Jurisdiction of the Chamber of Finances at *Munich*. It was fortify'd as a Bulwark against *Augsbourg* by Duke *Lewis II.* and had a Castle built by Duke *Lewis*, Father of Emp. *Lewis IV.* which was the usual Residence of many of the *Bavarian* Princes. It was abandon'd by the *Bavarians*, in 1704. on the Approach of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who for some Time incamped here. The *Acha* runs from S. to N. within half a leag. of the E. Side of the *Lech*, and falls into the *Danube* near a Place call'd *Schöwels*, 9 m. above *Newburg* to W.

FRIDBERG, or *Freyberg*, in *Upper Saxony*, is the chief of the Mine-Towns in the Circle of *Ertzgeberg*, pleasantly sit. on the *Molda*, 14 m. S. W. of *Meissen*, and 13 fr. *Dresden*, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 50. 55. among the Mountains that separate *Misnia* from *Bohemia*. 'Tis a large, well built, populous Town; but owes its Rise and Increase to the neighbouring Mines of all Sorts of Metal, especially Silver, Copper, Pewter, Lead, besides *Brimstone*, *Vitriol*, &c. that were accidentally discover'd in 1180; since which the Earth under the very Town has been so much dug, that it stands on arched Vaults and Caverns. 'Twas so populous about 200 Years ago, that 32700 People above 12 Years old were counted; and its Situation is so exceedingly pleasant, that 'tis become a *Saxon* Proverb, *Were I Lord of Leipzick, I'd spend my Fortune at Freyberg*. It was begun by *Otto* Margrave of *Misnia* in 1174. A Rivulet runs thro' it call'd the *Muntzbach*; but the Timber for the Mines comes fr. *Bohemia* by the *Molda*. It's fortified with strong Walls. The present publick Buildings are the Elector's Palace and the Church of *St. Peter*, the usual Burial-place of the Electors, the Monument in it of Elec. *Maurice* being reckon'd 1 of the noblest in *Germany*. When this City was taken by the *Imperialists* in 1632, the then Elector gave 80000 Rixdollars to save those Monuments from rifling, it being the Fashion to bury the *German* Princes in their Robes, with their *Insignia*, Rings, Jewels, &c. It has handsome broad Streets, spacious Market-place, & a Mint for Coinage of Rixdollars, &c. look'd on as the best Money in *Germany*, the general Coin being a base mixed Metal. The Rixdollar coin'd here is equal to

4 s. 6 d. So much Silver turns out of the Mines, that the Elector's yearly Profit clear is 130000 *l.* The chief is 208 fath. deep. The 2d, call'd the *Prince of Heaven*, was not many Years ago so rich that 100 wt. of Ore produced the Value of 100 Marks of Silver. This has already yielded more than 100,000,000 of Silver Sterling. The richest of the Gold Mines are those of *Sneberg*, discover'd in 1471. from which Time to 1501, the Elector had for his Tenths 510,000,000 of Gold, and 900,000 Crowns; and from thence to 1537, of Gold 393,000,000, & 800,000 Crowns. But they have not yielded a like Proportion since that (tho' still very rich), having been partly ruin'd by the War. The Mines here are cold as far as the Air can penetrate, but elsewhere warm enough. Where they are at the deepest they are full of Damps, which sometimes kill the Workmen; besides, the Dust settles sometimes on the Lungs and Stomachs of the Miners, and throws them into Consumptions; to prevent which they frequently wear large Vizards with Glass Eyes. Among the several Ways they mention of discovering Mines, there's what they call the *Virgula divina*, or *Baculus divinatorius*, or Conjuring Wand. 'Tis nothing but a forked Branch of a Hazel-tree, which the Person carries in his Hand, walking over the Places where he suspects Ore, (or Springs) to lie; and 'tis pretended that the Effluvia exhaling from the Metals (or Vapour from the Water) will cause the Stick to incline or point to the Ground, which is reckon'd an infallible Sign of a Discovery. — We find no Mention of this *Virgula* in any Author bef. the XI Century; but since that Time it has been in frequent Use, and obtained several fine Names, viz. of *Caduceus*, *Aaron's Rod*, &c. This Artifice made a great Noise in *France* towards the End of the last Century, and its Advocates endeavour'd to account for it on the Principles of the corpuscular Philosophy. But 'tis now in little Credit.

FRIDLAND, in *Bohemia*, is sit. on the Confines of *Lusatia*, 55 m. E. of *Dresden*, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 50. 55.

FRIDLINGEN, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, 3 m. E. of the *Rhine*, and 5 N. of *Basil*, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 47. 35.

FRIEDBURG, in the Langravate of *Hesse*, 15 m. S. fr. *Wetzlar*, and 12 N. from *Frankfort*, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 20. is a rich Imperial City, seated at the Foot of a Ridge of Hills call'd *De Hobe*, and enjoys large Privileges granted by Emp. *Frederick II.* The Mart now held at *Frankfort* was kept here till 1340, when it was removed thither at the Desire of the Merchants; and, in lieu of it, this City has 4 annual Fairs, 1 of which the 1st Sunday after *Trinity*. Some of the Emperors resided here formerly certain Months in the Year. It has suffer'd several Fires; in 1383, were burnt 900 Houses, and 700 more had the same Fate in 1447. This last was owing to a Quarrel between 2 of the Townsmen, 1 of whom set fire to the other's House to be revenged. This was such a Loss to the Citizens, that they were forced to sell or mortgage the Villages in their Territory, to defray the Expence of rebuilding their Houses. By these Disasters it's said to be diminished 1 half, so that the Church, which is now below the Town in the Road stood formerly in the Middle of it. This Town is noted for the Depth of its Cellars, there being in some Houses 2 or 3 one under another. The Quota is rated in the Matricula at 12 Foot-Soldiers, or 48 Guilders.

FRIESACH, or *Freybach*, in *Lower Carinthia*, *Austria*, is sit. on the River *Mahnitz*, on the Borders of *Styria*, 8 m. N. of *Gurck*, and 15 N. E. of *St. Viet*, with good Walls and a broad Ditch; and is a strong Town, in a fruitful Soil, amidst Rows of Hills and Mountains, where were formerly Mines of Gold, that have been exhausted. It has a strong Castle on a Rock. 'Tis under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*. The neighbouring Mountains abound with Wild Boars.

FRIESLAND, *Frisia* in Latin, & *Vriesland* in Dutch, one of the most N. of the 7 United Provinces of the Netherlands, is bounded on E. by the River *Laarwers*, which parts it fr. *Groningen*; on S. it has *Overyssel*, W. the *Zuyder-Sea*, and N. the *Germ. Sea*. Its Extent fr. N. to S. is 37 m. and fr. E. to W. 32. 'Tis Part of the Country of the antient [A] *Frisii*, who own'd no particular Lord here, the Province being governed in Form of a Republick; and the flat Country was divided into several Jurisdictions, each under a particular Judge. The Earls of *Holland*, and the Bishops of *Utrecht*, attempted divers Times to subdue this free Nation, but without Success. And Emp. *Sigismund*, in 1419, confirm'd the Liberties

[A] The Country of the *Frisii* was divided into 2, called the *Greater* and the *Lesser*. The former lay between the Mouths of the *Rhine* and the *Weser*, The latter extended along the Coast of the Ocean on the opposite Side of the *Rhine*: How far is not found determined,

berties of the *Frisons*, and forbad any more Attempt to their Prejudice. The Emperors us'd indeed somet. to send Governors to *Friesland*, called *Potestates*; but they had no absolute Power; and they would afterwards have grounded a Right upon this Practice: But the *Frisons* refused to acknowledge these Officers. Hereupon *Maximillian*, in 1498, bestow'd the Office of Hereditary Governor or *Potestas*, on *Albertus* a Prince of *Saxony*; who dying in 1500, and being succeeded by his Son *George*, the *Frisons* revolted, and put themselves under Protection of the Duke of *Gelderland*; whereupon *George* resign'd his Pretensions, in 1515, to *Charles* of *Austria*, afterwards Emp. *Charles V.* from which Time that Prince assum'd Title of Lord of *Friesland*. On their shaking off the *Spanish* Yoke, and uniting with the other Provinces, they chose for their Stadtholder, or Governor-General, *William Lewis* of *Nassau*, First Cousin to *William I.* Prince of *Orange*; in whose Family the Stadtholdership was afterwards made hereditary, as that of all the Provinces has since (and lately) been. — The Air of this Country, being purified by frequent Winds, is better than could otherwise be expected from its low Situation. Tho' in Winter the Fields are generally overflow'd, that there's no Travelling but on Banks, in Summer they are by the Season and by Art so dried, as in many Places to afford good Pasture and Arable Lands, especially in *Oostergow*. *Westergow*, the largest Tract, is more level and fenny, but abounds with Fish and Fowl. Neither has any Wood, but they are supplied with Turf from a bituminous Earth, which *Guicciardin* says did formerly take Fire of itself, in this Province, near the *Zuyder-Sea*, and could not be stopp'd by Art and Industry till it had burnt 6 m. in Length, and as much in Breadth, when the subterraneous Waters, bursting out, extinguish'd it, and form'd the Lake now call'd *Jonkermeer*. *Bezanus* observes that the like happen'd in *Brabant* in 1551, and in *Utrecht* Prov. in 1567. The Inhabitants are fair, tall, stout, great Lovers of Liberty, frugal, affable, modest, but when provoked they grow outrageous. Few of them marry young, which is thought the Cause of their strong and healthful Constitution, and of the Vivacity of their Children. Jealousy is rare, their Women being chaste; but Adultery when discover'd is severely punish'd. The Men generally are said to bear Cold, Hunger, and Thirst, better than most others. They are of martial Disposition, and not much addicted to Trade. The Nobility and Gentry, mostly, despise Commerce, or to marry in a Citizen's Family: Yet their Ladies are much addicted to Spinning, and other Parts of Good-housewifery, whilst their Husbands follow Court, Camp, & Hunting. These Nobility are splendid in Apparel, live sumptuously, and keep many Servants. Both Sexes follow the *French* in Dress. The Language in some Parts comes nearer to the *old English* than any other. The Province is divided into *Oostergow*, *Westergow*, and *Seven Wolden* (or 7 Forests).

FRIESTADT, See FREYSTADT.

FRIESLAND EAST. See EAST FRIESLAND.

FRIGANO, or *Frignano*, in *Modena* Duchy, *Italy*, is a little City at the Foot of the *Apennines*, on the Frontiers of the *Bolognese*, near the Source of the *Panaro*.

FRIGIDUS, or *Frigidum*, a River of old so call'd, and which *Sanson* and others take to be the River *Vipao* or *Wibach* in the County of *Goritz*, in *Carniola*, (it having, *Ferrarius* says, a Town of the same Name, between *Aquileia*, 36 m. and *Amonia* to N. and *Caccia* 40 m.) is famous in *Roman* History for the decisive Victory, *A. D.* 394. gain'd by Emperor *Theodosius* over the Usurper *Eugenius*, who on the Death of *Valentinian* had been proclaim'd Emperor in *Gaul*. *Theodosius*, to preserve his *Romans*, order'd his Auxiliaries to engage the Enemy first; which they did to their Loss of above 10,000 Men. And *Eugenius*, concluding he had completely won the Day, gave his Men Leave to retire to their Tents and refresh themselves, that they might be better able pursue his Enemy next Morning. But by Break of Day *Theodosius* in Person led his Army against the unexpected Army of *Eugenius*, and put Numbers to the Sword, obliging the rest to a precipitous and disorderly Flight. Thus *Zosimus*. — But the Ecclesiastical Historians ascribe this Victory, not to any Surprise, but to the Prayers of this Christian Emperor, and to the miraculous Assistance of St. *John* the Evangelist and the Apostle St. *Philip*, who, appearing to him in the Night, encouraged him to renew the Fight early next Morning, and assured him of Victory. They add, That *Theodosius* no sooner attack'd *Eugenius's* numerous Forces than a violent Storm arising, and blowing full in the Enemy's Faces, turn'd their Arrows and Javelins back upon themselves, and rais'd such Clouds of Dust as quite deprived

them of their Sight; so that, having 2 Enemies to encounter at once, they were quickly overcome.

FRIMLEY, in *Surry*, on S. W. Side of *Bagshot*, near *Blackwater*, has a Chapel of Ease to its Parish *Albe*.

FRINGFORD, in *Oxfordshire*, stands on the N. W. Side of *Bicester*.

FRINWALT, or *Fridland*, a Town in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; sit. on W. Side the *Oder*, 30 m. N. E. of *Berlin*, E. lon. 14. 35. lat. 52. 42.

FRIO Cape, or the gold Cape, a Promontory of *Brasil*, in *Rio Janiero* Province, W. lon. 44. S. lat. 23. 30.

FRISACH, a Town in the Archbishopric of *Salzburg*, *Bavaria*, is situate 60 m. S. E. of *Salzburg* City, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 47. 20. subject to the Archbishop.

FRISHAFF, or FRISCH of HAFF Bay, within the Gulph of *Dantzick*, form'd by the narrow longish Island of *Frisch* and the Continent, at the Mouth of the *Weissel*, on the Coast of *Polish Prussia*. It lies parallel with the *Baltick* Coast for 60 m. in Length, but of uneven Breadth, fr. 5 to 10 m. over. It begins at the Territory of *Dantzick*, where is a very large Inlet from the *Dantzick* Branch of the *Vistula*, and which makes the Port of *Elbing*, just opposite to the Mouth of the River, *Elbing* standing on another Entrance of it, a little farther E. This Bay is famous for Sturgeon, a vast Quantity of which is taken here, cured at *Koningsberg* and *Dantzick*, and sent to all the Trading Ports of *Europe*. The late Czar *Peter*, having brought a fine Yacht thither from *Holland*, took great Delight in working it in this Bay; and, in order to acquire the Mariner's Art, did every Part himself, sometimes at Helm, before the Mast, or at Topmast-head, &c.

FRITHELSTOKE, *Devon*, opposite to *Torrington*, had a Priory, the Side & Barton whereof contain'd 1000 Acres.

FRIULI Duchy, (and AQUILEGA) in the *Venetian* Territory, *Italy*, by the *Italians* call'd *Patria di Friuli*, by the *Latins*, *Forum Julium* and *Forejulienfis Provincia*, is situate on the most N. Verge of *Italy*, bounded on N. by the *Alps* and the *Higher Carinthia* and *Carniola*, S. by the *Trevisano* and Gulph of *Venice*, E. by *Carniola Sicca* and Part of *Istria*, and W. by the *Alps* and Part of the *Trevisano*. To pretermitt other historical Matters, this Country contained formerly (besides the lesser ones, call'd *Il Cador*, *Il Carso* and *la Carnia*, now in Possession of the *Venetians*) the Country of *Gorotia* and Territory of *Aquileia*, which were afterwards taken from the Patriarchs of *Aquileia* by the Dukes of *Austria*, and belong now to that House, as confirm'd by Treaty in 1455. The whole Territory, including the *Austrian* and *Venetian*, is in Length from N. to S. about 52 m. and where broadest, from E. to W. about 45. E. lon. 13. lat. 46. The whole is very fertile in Corn, Wine, & Fruits. The chief Towns are, viz. under the *Austrians*, *Aquileia*, *Goritz*, and *Gradisca*; under the *Venetians* *Cadore*, *Cividad de Friuli*, *La Palma*, and *Udino*.

FROBISHER'S STREIGHT. See FORBISHER, &c.

FRODESHAM, in *Cheshire*, 7 m. N. E. of *Chester*, 162 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 53. 20. is noted for its antient Castle at its W. End, and has a Stone Bridge over the *Weaver* near its Conflux with the *Mersey*, and a Harbour for Ships of good Burden. It consists of one long Street. Market Wednesday, Fair August 10.

FRODLINGHAM, in the E. Riding, *Yorkshire*, on the River *Hull*, 30 m. E. of *York*, 172 fr. *London*, W. lon. 6 min. lat. 53. 55. has a Market Thursdays.

FROME-SELWOOD, in *Somerset*, 18 m. fr. *Bristol*, 9 S. fr. *Bath*, 99 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 51. 20. was the chief Town of what was antiently one great Forest in the E. Part of *Somerset*, and W. Part of *Wilts*, and therefore then call'd * SELWOOD-SHIRE. Its Church is large & handsome, with a Ring of 6 good Bells, and a noble Organ, which cost 500 l. Though this Town is larger than some Cities, [but that it contains as many Houses as Bath and Wells, put together, as one asserts, seems too great an Exaggeration] --- it has no Church but this, nor any nearer it than a small Chapel of Stone at *Rodenbury-Hill* in the Woodlands, about 1 m. and half off, erected in 1715, by the late Lord *Weymouth*, with 2 Bells in it: But then here are 6 or 7 Meeting-houses, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers. The 2 first are as handsome as any in *England*; and there are few more spacious, each of white Freestone. The first is supported by 2 Doric Pillars of the same Stone, is 60 f. long and 44 broad, and has Galleries all round, 2 very large beautiful Windows, besides others, and on Top a Cupola. And

* No longer ago than the last Century, in those called *Frome-Woodlands*, were a great Gang of Money-Coiners and Clippers, of whom many were taken and executed, and their Covert laid open.

And that of the Baptists is rather superior to it in the Elegance and Expence of its Fabrick, Pews, Pillars, Pavement. An Alms-house, near the Bridge, consists of 2 Wings, with a Chapel, and contains about 30 Rooms. Its Free-school is endow'd but poorly. The Inhabitants are reckon'd about 13000, of whom 'tis said one half are New-comers within these 40 Years, in which Time there have not been less than 2000 Houses built on new Foundations. They are not indeed very sumptuous, nor the Streets very spacious; the latter especially being irregular, and mostly up & down Hill. 'Twas formerly govern'd by a Bailiff; now by 2 Constables of *Frome* Hundred, chose at the Court Leet. The Woollen-Manufacture has thriv'd here to such Degree, that 7 Waggons have been set out weekly from hence for *Blackwell-hall*, &c. loaden with Cloth; not all, indeed, made here, for the neighbouring Villages of *Elms*, *Mells*, *Whatley*, *Noney*, &c. brought their Goods hither, for Carriage to *London*. Each Waggon used to hold 140 Pieces, which, valued at 14*l.* one with another, made the Value in the Whole amount yearly to above 700,000*l.* More Wire Cards for carding Wool for the Spinners were 30 Years ago made here than in all *England* else; *Leeds*, *Halifax*, and other Towns in *Yorkshire*, as well as the W. Parts of the Kingdom, being supply'd with them from hence. And here were no less than 20 Master Card-makers, of whom Mr. *Jos. Glover* employ'd 400 Men, Women, and Children, at one Time; for even Children of 7 or 8 Years old could earn Half-a-Crown a Week. Tho' the Woollen-Trade has much declin'd for 15 Years past, yet it still employs a great Number of Hands in all its Branches. The Cloths here made are mostly Medleys of about 7 or 8*s.* a Yard.— The River, which abounds here with Trout, Eels, &c. rises in the Woodlands, & runs under its Stone Bridge here towards the *Bath*, E. Side of which it falls into the *Avon*. This Town has been long particularly noted for its rare fine Beer, which they keep to a great Age. It's not only the Nectar of the Common People, but is often prefer'd by the Gentry to the Wines of *France* and *Portugal*. Markets Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs *St. Matthias* and *Catherine-tide*.

FRONSAC, in *Guienne*, *France*, is a small City or Town on the *Dordogne*, 5 or 6 leag. from *Bordeaux*. Here was a Castle; but 'tis demolish'd.

FRONTEIRA, *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alentejo*, is a Town 12 m. S. of *Portolegre*, W. lon. 8. 6. lat. 38. 50.

FRONTENAC is a Fort on the River *St. Laurence*, *Canada*, about 100 leag. above *Quebec*, at the Mouth where it discharges itself on the Lake *Ontario*, call'd also *Frontenac*, W. lon. 77. lat. 43. 30. It was so call'd in Honour of the Count de *Frontenac*, Governor of *Canada*. It was built to suppress the Ravages of the *Iroquois*, into the Heart of whose Country they can thence make Excursions in 24 Hours. The 5 Nations of these *Iroquois*, Allies of *Great-Britain*, possess all the E. and S. Shores of this Lake, and dispute the Right of the *French* to the Lake itself, which is 300 m. long and above 100 broad, abundance of Rivers falling thereinto, but chiefly from the River *Niagara*, which forms one of the most surprising Cataracts in the World [See *CANADA*]. Winter is much shorter here than at *Quebec*, and the Soil well cultivated yields all Sorts of Corn and other Fruits. This Fort, at first but of Mud, is now surrounded with Walls, Bastions, and other Fortifications of square Stone, which are found in great Plenty, and as twere ready cut and polish'd by the beating of the Waves of the Lake, on the N. Side of which 'tis built on a Peninsula, and near which is a good Haven for all Sorts of Vessels to ride in safety. Some of the Colonies that came thither brought several Sorts of Cattle, Fowl, and other useful Creatures; so that there's no Want.

FRONTIGNAN, or *Frontigniac*, in the District of *Nismes*, *Languedoc*, *France*, sit. near the *Mediterranean*, on the Brook of *Maguelone*, between *Agde* and *Montpelier*, 7 leag. from the former, 5 from the latter, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 43. 30. is a small City famous for its Muscadet Wine, which bears its Name.

FROXFIELD, *Wilts*, in the *Bath* Road, 2 m. from *Hungerford*, has an Almhouse well endow'd, which was founded by *Sarah* late *Duchess Dowager of Somerset* for 30 Widows not having 20*l.* a Year to subsist on, half of Clergymens

and half of Laymens Widows. Besides the yearly Pension in Money, which is abt. 8 Guineas, each is allow'd a Cloth-Gown, with a Quantity of Wood each Winter. As leased out Estates fall into Hand, additional Lodgings are appointed for 20 more. Each has a Ground-Room, a Chamber, & a Garden-plot. Here's a Chapel for 'em, the Chaplain having 30*l.* a Year to read Prayers daily, & preach Sundays.

FRUSINONE, in *Campania di Roma*, the ancient *Frusinum* of the *Volsi*, is sit. on a Hill near the E. Shore of the River *Cesa*, 5 m. S. E. of *Veroli*.

FUCHANG. See VU-CHANG-FU.

FUCHEW. See FO-CHEW.

FUCINUS, a very famous Lake in the *Aprutium Ulterius*, now the *Farther Abruzzo*, *Italy*. An. Dom. 52. the Emperor *Claudius* finish'd the great Canal, design'd for the draining of this Lake, which had constantly employ'd 30,000 Men for 11 Years, being, if *Suetonius* is to be credited, partly hewn thro' a rocky Mountain for 3 m. together. But before the Waters were let out *Claudius* exhibited a Naval Fight, in which 19,000 condemn'd Criminals engaged on board 100 large Gallies, representing the *Sicilian* and *Rhodian* Fleets. The Lake was surrounded with an Inclosure of huge Rafts to obstruct all Means of Flight or Escape. Upon the Rafts stood the Emperor's Guards; the Lake was covered with Gallies; the Shore, the adjacent Hills, and the Tops of the Mountains, were crouded with a mighty Multitude; many from the neighbouring Towns, others from *Rome* itself, either from a Passion to behold the Spectacle, or in Compliment to the Prince; the whole represented a vast Theatre; and that greater Numbers of Spectators might be the better accommodated, a Mountain between the Lake and the River *Liris* was levelled. The Emperor presided in a Coat of Mail, and with him *Agrippina* in a Mantle of Cloth of Gold. When the 2 Fleets were drawn up, and ready to engage, a *Triton* of Silver, springing by an ingenious Contrivance out of the Midst of the Lake, founded the Charge, and the Combat began, which, tho' between Malefactors, was fought with all the Courage and Gallantry of brave Soldiers; so that after a most obstinate Contest, after many Wounds, and much Blood, *Claudius* granted such of them as remained their Lives, and redeemed them from Slaughter [A]. When the Shew was over, the Earth between the Lake and the Canal was remov'd; but the Canal was found not to be sunk sufficiently low to receive the Water in the Centre of the Lake. Its Bed therefore was dug deeper; and when this Work was ended, which happen'd this Year, to draw the Multitude once more together, a Shew of Gladiators was exhibited upon Bridges laid over it. After the Shew the Emperor made a great Banquet just at the Fall from the Lake; but the Water, breaking out unexpectedly with incredible Violence, bore down with it whatever was near it, shook the Ground to a great Distance, and by its Impetuosity and Roaring terrified and dismayed *Claudius*, his Guests, and the Spectators, who all betook themselves to Flight, and narrowly escaped being carried away with the Stream. *Seneca* writes, that the Lake *Fucinus* was in his Time still full; and *Spartianus* says that *Adrian* drained it. However, it's still to be seen in the *Farther Abruzzo*, & is now known by the Name of the Lake *Celano*.

FUEGO TERRA DEL. See FOGO.

FUENTE DE LA REGNA, a considerable Town, in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, *Spain*, 12 m. fr. *Pampelona*, has 500 Houses, besides Monasteries.

FUENTE DUENA, a Town of *New Castille*, *Spain*, situate on the *Tagus*, 35 m. S. E. of *Madrid*, W. lon. 3. 30. lat. 40. 12.

FUENTERABIA. See FONTERABIA.

FUERTE VENTURA. See CANARY ISLANDS.

FULDA. The Territory of the Abbey of the Town of *FULDA*, is now improv'd to a rich Soil, fruitful in every Thing, particularly good Wines. It lies S. of *Hesse*, and N. of *Hanau*, *Reineck*, &c. and is about 25 m. long and 12 broad. It belongs to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and is divided into 13 small Bailiwicks. Some reckon it a Part of *Hesse*, others of *Wetteravia*; and some make it independent, because its Abbat, who is elected by Friars that must be all Gentlemen by 16 Descents, is Lord of the Town & Country, and Primate of all the Abbats in *Germany* and *Gaul*, is a Prince of the Empire, sits at the Foot of the Emperor's

[A] *Suetonius* tells us, that the Combatants, when upon the Point of engaging, cried out to *Claudius*, Farewel, good Emperor; we, who are going to die, salute you: The Emperor return'd the Compliment, bidding them farewell too; which Words they construed as if he had excused them from the Combat, and therefore refused to engage, standing still, till *Claudius*, transported with Rage, leapt down from his Seat, and running in a most unbecoming Manner about the Banks of the Lake, threatened to destroy them with Fire and Sword, if they did not immediately engage.

Emperor's Throne in all General Dyets, & depends immediately on the Pope, to whom he pays about 40 l. on his Installation. As the Country borders on several Protestant States, as *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. as well as *Hesse-Cassel*, here are several Gentlemen of that Religion. The Abbat is perpetual Chancellor to the Empress, and puts the Crown upon her Head at her Coronation. The Revenue is between 20 and 30,000 l. a Year. The Abbat can raise 4 or 5000 Men. In the Matricula his Contingent is 17 Horse, 50 Foot, and 404 Florins, which places him in Point of Power on a Level with many Prelates. His Chapter consists of 8 Provosts. He has the 4 Great Officers, rich Equipages and Livery, and a spruce magnificent Household; and there's always a Company of Horse-Guards, & a Regiment of Foot-Guards, well cloth'd and mounted, quarter'd in the Town of FULDA, which is the Capital of the Country, on a River of its Name, 20 m. S. fr. *Airschfeld*, 36 E. fr. *Marpurg*, 45 N. E. fr. *Hanau*, and 50 fr. *Cassel* and *Frankfort*, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 50. 34. 'Tis contiguous to the Abbey, which is of the *Benedictine* Order, and one of the noblest in all Europe. It was founded A. D. 744. by St. *Boniface* [See CREDITON], and endow'd with great Privileges by several Emperors. The Great Church, dedicated to that Saint, is a stately Freestone Pile of antient Architecture. The Monks have 3 MSS. 1 of the N. Testament compleat, the 4 Evangelists distinct, and a Treatise on the Trinity, all said to be writ by the said St. *Boniface* (a Native of our *Crediton*), in a Character much different from any now in Use. It is an open Town but dirty, and not very well built. The Palace is a stately Pile also of Freestone, with Apartments richly furnished, and together with the Abbey may be reckon'd among the noblest Buildings in Germany. Baron *Pollnitz* says, he was glad when he got out of this Country, because he here met with hard Drinkers, terrible bad Roads, and dismal Lodging. *Martiniere* says it was formerly a Free and Imperial City, till it became subject to the Abbat.

FULFORD, in *Staffordshire*, on the N. E. Side of *Stone*, near the *Blythe*, has a Quarry of good Building Stone, purely white, and of a fine Grain.

FULHAM, in *Middlesex*, 4 m. from *London*, is of Note only for the Palace, the Summer Residence of the Bishop of *London*, and its handsome Wooden Bridge over the *Thames* to *Putney*, where not only Horses, Coaches, and all Carriages, but even Foot Passengers, pay Toll.

FULIGNO. See FOLIGNI.

FULMER, in *Cambridgeshire*, has in its Parish Quarries, in which are found great Quantities of Fire-Stones that produce Plenty of Vitriol.

FUMMA Island, subject to, and sit. abt. 12 leag. from the S. Coast of, *Corea*. Its Capital City is call'd *Moggau*, or *Moozo*, and is the Seat of a Governor.

FUMONE, in *Campania di Roma, Italy*, abt. 3 m. W. of *Alatri*, and 4 N. of *Ferentino*, is chiefly remarkable for its Castle, sit. on a high Hill, in which *Celestine V.* chosen from a simple Hermit to the Papal Chair, having been prevailed on by *Boniface VIII.* to resign his Dignity, was, by that unnatural Pontiff, who succeeded, closely imprison'd, and starv'd to Death.

FUNCHALL, Capital of *Madeira*. Which latter see.

FUNDA Bay, or the *French-Bay*, in *Nova-Scotia*, breaks above 200 m. into the Land from *Cape Sable*, the most S. Point of that Country, to the Isthmus which joins the Peninsula to the Continent. 'Tis 2 Fr. leag. over to the River of *St. John*, and has a clean Shore with Depth of Water enough to carry the largest Ships to the lesser Bay on which stands *Annapolis*.

FUNEN Island, the 2d for Magnitude which belongs to *Denmark*, has the *Great Belt* on E. the *Baltick S.* the *Lesser Belt W.* which parts it from *Jutland*, and the Island of *Samsøe* N. 'Tis abt. 36. m. from E. to W. and 30 from S. to N. 'Tis reckon'd the fruitfulest Country of all the King of *Denmark's* Dominions; for the Soil is good and well manured: It consists of small but very fruitful Hills, some cover'd with Woods, and is better peopled than *Seeland*. They export much Corn and great Herds of Black Cattle, have a good Breed of Horses, and Plenty of Hogs. This Island is the Appenage of the King's Eldest Son, and the Government of it is 1 of the most considerable in the Kingdom. It has 264 Villages each with a Church, and 4 Garrison Towns. The Places most considerable are, *Odensee*, *Nyburg*, *Schavinsborg*, *Foburg*, *Affens*, and *Middelfar*.

FURNES, a Town in *Flanders*, 10 m. E. of *Dunkirk*, & 16 N. W. of *Ypres*, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 51. 10.

FURSTENBERG Principality, in *Swabia, Germany*, runs in a narrow Tract, not above 18 m. where broadest, &

70 long, on both Sides the *Danube*, which has its Source within its Limits. It lies E. from Part of the *Brisgaw* and the *Black Forest*, the latter of which separates it from *Alsace*, S. from the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, the County of *Hohemberg*, and other Lands of the House of *Austria*, N. from the 4 Forest Towns, the Lordship of *Nellenberg*, and Bishopric of *Constance*; and it comprehends Part of the *Langraviate* of *Baar*, of the County of *Heyligenberg*, and other Lordships, and in 1677 was made a Principality, whose Prince is a Count of the Empire, and a Branch of the Family of *Wm. Egon*, Count of *Furstenburg* and Bishop of *Straßburg*; whose Pretensions to the A-bprie. of *Cologne* being espoused by the *French* because he had betray'd *Straßburg* to them, tho' Pr. *Clement* was legally chose, it was one of the chief Causes of the War betw. the Empire and *France* in 1689. But the Fr. King, unable to carry the Point, got him made a Cardinal, in Reward of his Treachery. This Family has 2 Votes in the Circle of *Swabia* for the Counties of *Baar* & *Hulingen*; and at the Dyet of the Empire, they have 1 Vote in Quality of Prince. 'Tis divided into the 2 Branches of *Furstenberg-Morskirchen* & *Furstenberg-Hulingen*, whose Princes are Roman Catholick, and reside at *Morskirchen* and *Hulingen*. This Country is wash'd not only by the *Danube*, but by the *Kintzing*, from whence the Valley wherein it runs, and thro' which the *French* passed in 1703, to their Camp at *Eschingen*, 5 m. N. W. of *Furstenberg* Town, is called *Kintzinger Thal*.

FURSTENBERG, Capital of the foregoing, stands with its Castle on a Hill 1 m. from the *Danube*, 4 from *Dutlingen*, 15 W. of *Schaffhausen*, 22 N. E. from *Waldshut*, and 36 N. W. from *Constance*, in the *Langrav.* of *Baar*, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 47. 50.

FURSTENFIELD, in *Stiria*, in the Circle of *Austria*, is a Town 36 m. E. of *Graz*, E. lon. 16. 46. lat. 47. 26.

FURSTENWALD, in the *Middle-March, Brandenburg*, is a pleasant little City on N. Side the *Spree*, 36 m. N. E. of *Berlin*, and 16 W. of *Frankfort* on the *Oder*. The Elector has a House here, and 'tis the Seat of a Bailiwick.

FUSCIAN, in the Prov. of *Kanceon, China*, is a City 2 m. long on both Sides the Banks of a Canal which communicates with the great one of *Canton*, well built but low. By it is another City (I give it this Name, says our Author, *Gemelli*, because of its Greatness) on the Water, made of Boats, the Multitude whereof is so great, that it almost shuts up the Passage of the Canal. Every Town on the Land has another to answer it on the Water, the poor People liking to live in floating Houses on the Canals which cross all the Country. *Fuscian* is a great Trading City, full of rich Shops, and the best Webs the *Spaniards* carry over into *New Spain* are made here. It has above a thousand Looms for Silks, in each of which 4 Pieces are made at once. It is subject in all Things to *Canton*, for which Subordination it may be call'd a Village, but such an one (says this Author) as contains 1,000,000 of Souls, as all the Fathers Missioners unanimously inform'd me.

FYFIELD, in *Hampshire*, stands, in a fine Sporting Country, 1 m. from *Weyhill* and 3 from *Andover*.

FYN Lake, or *Loch-Fyn*, in *Argyleshire, Scotland*, is 60 m. long, and abt. 4 broad, with a great Herring-Fishery.

FYNHAM. See FINSHAM.

G

GABARET is a Town of *France*, sit. on the Borders of *Armagnac* and *Condomois*, on the navigable River *Ge-life*, 42 m. from *Condom* to E.

GABIN, a Town of *Great Poland*, in *Rawa Palat.* 46 m. N. W. from *Warsaw*, E. lon. 20. lat. 52. 35.

GABINIANA arose fr. the Ruins of *SAMARIA*, which had been destroy'd by the High-Priest *Hyrca*, the Son of *Simon*, and had such its Name from *Gabinius*, Governor of *Syria*, who partly rebuilt it by Order of *Pompey*, supposed near abt. 60 Years before Christ; but, *Gabinius* being soon after turned out, it advanced no higher than to a good large Village. *Herod* therefore (in the Year of the Flood 2976, before Christ 23) chose to finish the Work, and to restore it to its pristine Splendor, because being but 1 Day's Journey (or 35 m.) from *Jerusalem*, he could easily make it a Place of Retreat in Case of Necessity. He adorn'd it with magnificent Buildings, fortified it with Walls and Towers, and invited 6000 Foreigners to come and settle there, who finding the Soil very fertile became very rich in a short Time. He gave it the Name of *SEBASTE*, which signifies the same in *Greek* as *AUGUSTUS* does in *Latin*.

GABON,

GABON is the Name of a River and Country on the Coast of *S. Guinea*. From Cape *St. Clara*, the N. Head of it, to the S. Cape, call'd the *Round Hill* by the *English*, because it shews so from the Sea, is 3 leag. being the Breadth of the Mouth into the *Ethiopick* Ocean; the middle Channel whereof, betwixt the two aforementioned Capes, is directly under the Equinoctial Line. This *Rio de Gabon* has its Name from the *Portuguese*, who call it *Rio de Gabaon*, and others *Gaba*, *Gabona*, or *Gabam*. The Depth of the Water betwixt the before-mention'd Capes at the Entrance into the Sea, is 8, and then 6 fath. Water. The S. Point of the Mouth of *Rio de Gabon* is low Land, with a little round Hill on it, and all over woody; it has also a Shoal off the Point at Sea, betwixt which and the Land is a Passage for a Sloop of 30 Tons to enter the River's Mouth without Danger. And some Leagues to S. ward of the Point appear the white Downs call'd *Los Sernissas*; which are also a good Mark in coming from the N. into *Gabon* River, with the others before-mention'd, to avoid over-shooting it. The Bottom of *Rio de Gabon* is so very uneven in sailing in, that it is surprizing to those who are not used to it; for in one Place there is 10, immediately 15, then 5 or 6, and presently 12 or more fath. Water; as if the Bottom of the Mouth were full of Rocks; and the Ebb is there so strong, that it is scarce possible to sail into it with a W. Wind, and Ships are often forced to stay till the Flood; some Ships with their Sails full losing more Ground in bearing up against the Ebb, than they can gain. It is observeable, that the best Channel to sail up the River is along the S. Shore, taking Heed of a Rock that appears above Water, near the 2d Point within the River. When past that Rock you steer S. a little Way, which puts you in the proper Channel to the Islands of *Pongo*; and you may sail a Ship 5 or 6 leag. up above them. The River of *Gabon* spreads into many Branches on both Sides, and is navigable in small Ships a great Way up; but how far it reaches up the Country, and how wide it is there I could not learn. Many *European* Ships frequently visit this River, as well on account of Trade, as for its own convenient Situation, for the cleansing and refitting of Ships and small Vessels. This River breeds Abundance of Crocodiles and Sea-Horses, and is bordered on each Side with shady Trees; being also prodigiously stock'd with all Sorts of good Fish, which is a great Refreshment for Sailors, and can be easily caught with Nets or Hooks, so abundantly, as to store a Ship for a considerable Time. The *Blacks* catch them very dexterously; for passing along the River-side in a Canoe, and spying a Fish, they dart a Javelin at it, and very seldom miss it, which is diverting to see. Before the Mouth of the River somewhat off at Sea, we daily observe great Shoals of those Sort of small Whales which the *French* call *Souffleurs*, the *Hollanders* *Noord-Kapers*, and the *English* *Grampusses*, being commonly about 40 f. long, and some of them more, of which Sort of Whales I shall hereafter take farther Notice. This Coast, as far as Cape *Lope*, abounds in that Sort of Fish call'd the Sucking-Fish, or *Remora*. The Trade there consists in Elephants Teeth, Wax, and Honey, which at some Times is indifferent quick, especially if no Ships have been there lately, which seldom happens. The *Hollanders* sometimes sell a few Slaves taken in at *Ambozes* or *Camarones*, to the *Blacks* there, for Elephants Teeth of 30 to 40 Pounds Wt. each, and get 150 or 200 lb. of such Teeth for a Male Slave. They also buy of the Natives Elephants Tails and Skins of Thornbacks, and Sea-Wolves or Dog-Fish, which they sell afterwards to good Profit at the *Gold-Coast*. The Wax purchased there is in Cakes, & commonly barter'd for Knives. The *Gabon Blacks* in general are barbarous, wild, bloody, and treacherous, very thievish and crafty, especially to Strangers. Both Sexes are the most wretchedly poor and miserable of any in *Guinea*; and yet so very haughty that they are perfectly ridiculous. They are all excessively fond of Brandy and other strong Liquors of *Europe* or *America*, and spend all they can upon them, even to sell an indifferent large Elephant's Tooth for strong Liquor, which they will drink out before they part, and sometimes before they go out of the Ship. If they fancy one has got a Mouthful more than another, and they are half drunk, they will soon fall a fighting, even with their own Princes or Priests, if they are of the Club, and are so warm at it, that Coats, Hats, and Perukes, or whatever they have, is thrown overboard; for they take a great Vanity in wearing the old Hats, Perukes, Coats, &c. of our Sailors, who sell them for Wax, Honey, Parrots, Monkeys, and all Sorts of Refreshments. Their excessive Greediness for strong Liquors renders them so little nice and curious in the choice of them,

that tho' mixt with half Water, and sometimes a little *Spanish* Soap put into it to give it a Froth to appear of Proof, by the Scum it makes, they like it, and praise it as much as the best and purest Brandy, and do all they can to have a Stock of it. They are commonly tall, robust, and well-shaped Men, very poorly dressed, some few with Sailors old Coats, Shirts, Breeches, and all other old Cloaths, and think themselves very fine in them, and therefore are willing to buy such of our Men, for any Thing they have; but generally their only Clothing is a poor wretched Clout tied about their Waist, made either of a Piece of Mat, or of Bark Flax; which last they call *Matombe*: Others wear, instead of it, some Monkey-Skins, or those of some other Wild Beast, fastening to the Middle of it a small Brass tinkling Bell, and all the rest of the Body naked. Both Sexes go always bare-headed. The Females twist their Hair after a strange Manner. Some of the Men wear a kind of brimm'd Cap, or Hat, of Bark, large flat Thread, or Rushes; and others again adorn their Heads with a Circle of Feathers fasten'd to a Wire, which serves them instead of a Bonnet. A peculiar, but strange, Fancy in this People is, to bore their Upper Lip, and thrust into it a small Ivory Pin, from the Nose down to the Mouth; others split the Under Lip so wide, as to thrust the Tongue thro' on ceremonial Occasions. They adorn their Skin in most Parts of their Body, and just round one of their Eyes, with Scars in many fantastical Figures, which they paint with a Stuff composed of several Ingredients, soak'd in the Juice of a Sort of Wood call'd there *Tocoel*; and observe nicely to paint a white Circle round one Eye, and a yellow one about the other, daubing their Faces on each Side with 2 or 3 long Streaks of the same Colours, each Streak different from the other. Their ordinary Eatables are Potatoes and Yams, either boil'd or roasted, with some other Sorts of Roots and small Beans, but in no great Plenty; and instead of Bread Bananas roasted. They lie flat down on the Ground at their Meals, and none of them drink till some Time after they have eaten, when commonly every one swallows a large Pot of Water, or Palm-Wine, or of a particular Liquor which they call *Melasso*, made of Honey and Water, which tastes much like our *Metheglin*; and none drink without spilling a little of the Liquor on the Ground, for his Idol. If we may credit some of 'em, they've a Custom, quite unknown to or practis'd by any other Nation of *Guinea*; which is, that a Man marries his own Mother, Daughter, or Sister, without any Scruple, they not accounting it incestuous and monstrous. *Barbot*.

GAD's Lot. The Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad* had their Portion of Territory along the E. Banks of the *Jordan*, between the *Dead Sea* and the *Sea of Tiberias*. *Baumgarten* assures, that it is yet, at this Day, a Country very fit for Pasturage, and if cultivated would prove extremely fruitful.

GADAMIS, an inland Province of *Africa*, W. of *Faisan*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerid*, and *Vhergela* W. 'Tis a rich District under a Government of its own, and drives a consid. Trade in Slaves and Dates. It abounds with Cattle, and formerly paid Tribute to the *Arabs*; but the *Turks* have since challenged it, tho' often sent back with broken Heads. It is the Case of most of those small Governments which lie behind Barbary, distant from the *Mediterranean*. They are forced to have most of their Subsistence fr. thence, for which they barter Dates and Negroes, and pay the *Turks* annual Contribution for Liberty of such Commerce, whilst hamper'd also on t'other Side by the plundering *Arabs* inhabiting the Desert, unless they buy their Peace with some kind of Tribute, or can repulse them by Dint of Arms.

GADARA, a City of *Palæstine*, in *Cælesyria*, sit. near the River of its Name, where it discharges itself into the Lake of *Genesareth* (which according to *Strabo* was from it called *Gadareus*), & by *Josephus* placed 16 m. fr. *Scythopolis*.

GADESSEN Great and Little, in *Hertfordshire*, near *Hemel-Hempstead*, have *Cawley-Wood* and *Ivingo-Hills* to N. W. *Aldbury* Cliffs S. W. and *Dunsable-Downs* to N. and have Name from their Situation in the Vale where the River *Gade* rises. Great *Gaddefsden* stands 1 m. to E. of the Little.

GADESBUSH, in *Meclemburg*, *Germ.* a Town 22 m. W. of *Wisnar*, is remarkable for a great Victory obtain'd near it in 1712, by the *Swedes* over the *Danes*.

GADES being the present CADIZ, to which we have already allow'd an Article, I have nothing more to do in this Place than, according to my Promise, to speak a little as to its Rise, Antiquity, &c. It appears (as I read) fr. the Word *Gadir* or *Gaddir*, the true *Phœnician* or *Punic* Name of *Cadiz*, that the City receiv'd its said Name from the *Island* on which it was seated, and that therefore that the *Tyrians* were

were in Possession of the Island before they built the City : For *Gadir* properly signifies an *Inclosure*, or a Spot of Ground separated from all other Tracts, as this Island was by the Sea. It likewise denotes a *Fence*, as this Island was doubtless consider'd by the *Phœnicians*, after their long and fatiguing Voyages, against the Fury of the Sea. According to *Strabo*, the *Tyrians* first failed to this Island a considerable Time after *Hercules* was deified. We next learn fr. *Justin* that the 1st Expedition the *Carthaginians* made to *Spain* was in order to assist the new City of *Gades*: And as it may reasonably be suppos'd they took *Ebusus*, and the other *Balearic* Islands, in their Way, there's pretty good Reason to believe that *Gades* was succour'd, and *Ebusus*, &c. planted or reduced, much about the same Time. If this be admitted, it follows, that they made their first Descent in *Spain* abt. 160 Years after the building of *Carthage*. And since *Carthage* was so potent when *Gades* was in its Infancy, we must suppose the former at least 80 or 100 Years older than the latter. And if so, then *Dido* might have founded *Carthage* not far from the Time of the *Trojan* War, since, according to *Velleius*, *Gades* was built by the *Tyrians* about that Number of Years after the Destruction of *Troy*. This is an additional Argument in Favour of what *Sir I. Newton* has advanced as to the Time of that Destruction. As to *Velleius*'s Assertion that *Gades* was antienter than *Carthage*, he is plainly refuted by *Diodorus* and *Justin*, as well as the Reason of the Matter. *Velleius*, 'tis probable, follow'd the technical Chronology of *Eratosthenes*; but that Chronology is now, by some Learned Men, believed to have placed the Destruction of *Troy* near 300 Years too high. *Velleius*'s Authority therefore, when he asserts *Gades* to have been built abt. 80 or 100 Years after the *Trojan* War, depends upon some good Author, as is plain from *Justin* compar'd with *Virgil*, *Servius*, *Apollodorus*, and the Marbles; but then when he makes it older than *Carthage* on the bad Authority aforesaid, in this Point, the Case is otherwise. *Justin* clearly intimates, that the Inhabitants of the Island had a Temple sacred to *Hercules* before the Temple was built; so that nothing can be inferred from that Temple's being erected either about or immediately after the *Trojan* War, in Prejudice of what has been advanced. We might have proceeded much farther in this Article, could we have allow'd Room; but for the said Reason shall only add, that if *Gades* was really built 80 or 100 Years after the *Trojan* War, we may suppose it founded in or about the Time of *Samuel* the Prophet.

GAD'S-HILL, in *Kent*, near *GraveSEND*, is yet, by *Shakespeare*'s Help, very famous for the ----- Frolics ----- play'd there by *K. Henry V.* when Prince of *Wales*. Many Seamen have latterly been robb'd here after receiving their Pay at *Chatham*. But most remarkable was a Robbery and Escape by one *Nicks* in 1676, who, mistrusting that the Person whom he robb'd abt. 4 o'Clock in the Morning knew him, made for *GraveSEND*, where he ferried over the *Thames*, after waiting an Hour for the Boat, & rode with such Speed to *York*, that, after baiting his Horse abt. an Hour and half, he reach'd it the same Day; and, on the *Ld. Mayor's* Oath, at his Tryal, that he saw him on a Bowling-Green there by 8 that Evening, the Jury, thinking it impossible that he with the same 1 Horse could be in 2 such distant Places (214 measured m. asunder) betwixt Sun and Sun, acquitted him. Thus he rode 214 m. in 11 hours and half, which is near 19 m. an Hour, 1 with another.

GAETA, ant. *Gaita* or *Caieta*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, sit. on the Sea of *Naples*, 30 m. W. of *Capua*, 39 N. W. of *Naples*, and 74 S. E. fr. *Rome*, E. lon. 14. 22. lat. 41. 15. is by *Ptolemy* placed on a Rock on the *Tyrrhenian* Shore. Between it & *Formia* (now *Mola*) stood the *Villa Ciceronis*, near which that Great Man (*Tully*) is said to have been murdered by Order of cruel *Antony*, in the 64th Year of his Age, the Manner how, by whom, &c. &c. we should be glad of having had Room enough at large to set forth. 'Tis now one of the strongest Cities in the whole Kingdom, well built, and stored with every Thing for its Defence. The Country round about is extremely pleasant and fertile, and the Situation of it on a steep Rock, surrounded alm. all about with the Sea, renders it no less strong than delightful, there being no Communication betw. it and the Land but by a kind of Causeway. It has a good Castle, a stout Citadel, and a good Garrison. The Mountain on which it stands is call'd *Monte Christo*, by Reason that, being cleft by an Earthquake (of which see Article *LUCRINO*) in 1538, the superstitious People have rais'd a Legend, That *Christ* made it when he came out of Hell with the Souls he went thither to deliver. This Gap is betw. 4 and 5 f. wide at Bottom, and widens upwards, & leads into a Chapel built

in it. The Cathedral is a noble Building, and so is the Steeple. Its Baptistry or Font is a large Vessel, of white Marble, in Form of a Bell, and holds some Tuns of Water, having the Birth of *Bacchus*, curiously carv'd in Relief, about it, and a Gr. Inscription shewing it was done by an *Athenian* Artist. It has also a Pillar pretended to have belong'd to *Solomon's* Temple. The See is in the Archiepisc. one of *Capua*, but depends now on that of *Rome*. *Gæta* is almost the only Town that held out any Time when the *Austrians* reduced the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1707, for the then *Charles III.* of *Spain*, since Emperor, and Father of the present Queen of *Hungary*; but was at length taken by Storm; and the 2 Castles surrender'd. It made also a good Defence when the *Spaniards* recover'd *Naples* from the *Austrians* in 1734. But it follow'd the Fate of the rest of the Kingdom.

GÆTULIA. As the Limits of *Gætulia* have not been settled by any ant. Geographer, 'tis impossible for a modern one certainly to fix them. In *Pliny's* Time the *Gætulians* possess'd a Part of *Tingitania*. *Virgil* affirms 'em to have extended themselves fr. the *Regio Syrtica* to the *Atlantic*; & *Festus Avienus* seems to have fix'd their E. Boundary not far from the W. Confines of *Marmarica*. But nothing certain of these Matters can be drawn from either of these Authors or from *Strabo*, who only intimates the *Gætulians* were a large Nation, taking up a consid. Part of *Libya interior*, and some Territories near the *Syrtes*. But notwithstanding such indefinite Terms, by comparing Accounts and Descriptions, we shall find the N. Limits of *Gætulia* contiguous to, and frequently coinciding with, the S. Parts of *Numidia* and the *Mauritania*, and, by consulting the best Observations of the Moderns, that it could not have reached any great Way in the *Sabara*. Dr. *Shaw* seems to give 2 jarring Accounts, and which to prefer is left uncertain. However, *Guzula*, or *Gezula*, a Province of *Morocco*, at the Foot of *Atlas*, seems in its Name to have preserv'd some Traces of old *Gætulia*. But the Whole seems a Matter not greatly to be regarded. As the *Gætulians*, before the Time of *Jugurtha*, led their Flocks from Pasture to Pasture, living mostly in Tents, without any fix'd Abode, many Towns must not be expected in their Country. Accord. to *Josephus* and St. *Jerom*, *Chavilah*, or *Havilah*, Son of *Cush*, was their Progenitor; for which Reason we find them call'd *Evilæi* or *Havilahæi*; and as he settled in *Arabia Felix*, it cannot well be doubted but *Gætulia* was from thence first peopled. The 1st *Gætulians* were, accord. to *Punic* History, some of the most antient Inhabitants of *Africa*, extremely rude and barbarous, without any Form of Government, Laws, or Manners, especially such as ever prevailed in a civiliz'd State. They liv'd on the Flesh of Wild Beasts, eating upon the Ground after the Manner of Cattle. But this State of Barbarity, *Sallust* tells us, continued only till *Hercules* came amongst them; which is 1 Proof of what *Sir I. Newton* has advanced with regard the Age of that Hero, since, as above observ'd, the *Gætulians* were far from being perfectly civiliz'd in the Time of *Jugurtha*, and therefore *Hercules* did not probably precede that Age so long as the ant. Chronologers supposed. If the *Gætulians* had Customs different from their Neighbours the *Numidians* & *Mauritanians*, the Knowledge of them has not reached us. *Lucan* however seems to have observed one, viz. that they were mixed with their Cattle in their *mapalia*, as Dr. *Shaw* relates of the *Bedouins*, as mention'd in that Article. And *Lucan* insinuates that many of 'em were carried about, with their *Penates*, in Carts and Waggon, after the Manner of the old *Scythians*.

GAGO Kingdom, in *Negroland*, has *Tombuto* on N. *Dau-ma* E. *Guinea* S. (fr. which 'tis parted by a Ridge of Mountains), and *Melli* with the *Mundings* Country W. Its Boundaries can't be well assign'd, vast sandy Deserts being all round the Country. *Barbot* says 'tis a large Kingdom abounding in Gold, a great Quantity whereof is sent to *Morocco*, by Way of *Tombuto*, by Caravans. The great Town of GAGO is without Walls, and is from *Tombuto* S. almost 300 m. inclining somewhat to S. E. Here are rich Merchants, and 'tis much frequented by Negroes, who buy Cloth brought from *Barbary* and *Europe*. It has great Plenty of Corn and Flesh, but Scarcity of Wine, Trees, or Fruit. It abounds likewise in Melons, Rice, Citrons, and has many Wells of sweet Water. The King has great Numbers of Concubines and Slaves, in a private Place, kept by Eunuchs; and his Body-guard consists of a good Troop of Horse and Foot. He himself decides all his Subjects Controversies; but he has also his Counsellors & other Officers. The Plenty of Merchandize brought hither daily, and the Sumptuousness of every Thing is surprising. There

is nothing but Villages thro' the Kingdom, inhabited by Husbandmen and Shepherds, wearing Beasts Skins in Winter, and going naked in Summer, except Parts which ought to be hidden. They are very illiterate and ignorant.

GAILLAC, in *Languedoc, France*, stands on the River *Tarn*, below *Albi* to W. 12 m. fr. it to S. and from *Lavaur* to N. The Soil about this City is the only Part of *Albigensis* that produces Wine fit for Transportation beyond Sea, which they send by the *Tarn*, which begins here to be navigable, to *Bordeaux*.

GAINSBOROUGH, in *Lindsey Division, Lincolnshire*, sit. on the *Trent*, 14 m. N. W. of *Lincoln*, 137 from *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 53. 26. is a Town of good Trade, has a large fine Market, and gives Title of Earl to the *Noel* Family. Its Church is now rebuilding, if not quite rebuilt; and here are several Meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters. Here landed the *Danes* when they came up the *Trent*, which with the Tide brings up Ships of good Burden, tho' by Water 'tis near 40 m. from the *Humber*. Market Tuesday. Fairs *Easter-Monday* and *October 9*.

GAIRLOCH, the Name of a *Presbytery*, in the *Scotch Highlands*.

GALAM Kingdom, in *Negroland*, lies to E. of that of the *Pholeys*. It begins at the Village of *Ghilde nor Guilde*, 142 leag. fr. the Bar of *Sanaga*, and extends along the River about 45 leag. from W. to E. ending at the Rock *Felu*. On N. and N. W. beyond the *Sanaga* 'tis bounded by a vast Tract of Land, where the *Moors* move their ambulatory Villages up and down, and by some fixed Villages of the *Pholeys*. E. and N. E. it has *Kasson* Kingd. The Inhabitants are call'd *Saracoles*, a turbulent and inconstant People, who dethrone their King for the least Shadow of Reason. The Village of *Ghilde*, the 1st we meet with, stands in 14. 57. N. lat. on the N. Bank of the River. On the other Side about 3 m. from it is another call'd *Tuabo*. From which last for some Leagues higher are naked Hills of beautiful Marble of different Colours.

GALAPHA, which *Ptolemy* places in *Tingitania*, must belong to *Numidia*, if the *Molochath*, *Mulucha*, and *Malva*, be the same River, as *Dr. Shaw* (pa. 10-16.) has rendered probable.

GALLASHIELS, in the Shire of *Selkirk, Scotland*, on the little River *Galla*, 4 m. fr. *Selkirk*, 23 fr. *Edinburgh*, has a weekly Market for Corn and Cattle.

GALATA, an Island of the *Carthaginians*, lies a little above *Tabraca*, 300 Stadia from the Continent of *Africa*.

GALATA, a Suburb of *CONSTANTINOPLE*, which see.

GALATIA. In the Year of the World 4027, of the Flood 2720, before Christ 279, *Nicomedes* King of *Bythia*, call'd the *Gauls* into his Assistance against his youngest Brother *Zipates*, who had seized Part of the Kingdom, and having by their Aid reduced the whole to his Obedience, he for Reward bestow'd on them that Part of *Asia Minor*, which from their Name came thereupon to be call'd by some *Gallo-Græcia*, or *Celto-Græcia*, and by others *Galatia*. In Process of Time the latter Name prevailed, whence the People were no more called *Gauls*, but *Galatians*. To their Descendants, a matter of 340 Years after, *St. Paul* wrote one of his Epistles; and *St. Jerom* witnesses, that near 700 Years after they had as above settled in *Asia* they continued to speak the same Language which was in his Time spoken in *Treves*, which must be about 350 Years after *St. Paul* had wrote to them in *Greek*. This Province had *Cappadocia* E. *Bythia* W. *Pamphylia* S. and the *Euxine* N. We know little else of these *Galatians*, except that we read, II. *Macca*. of a signal Overthrow which the *Jews* gave them in the Province of *Babylon*, where these with a small Army of 8000 defeated and kill'd 120,000 of them. The Text says nothing farther of such signal Victory, nor of the Time: So that we are left in the Dark whether the Author there speaks of the *Galatians* settled in this Province, or (which is most probable) of the *Gauls* themselves, who had by this Time or before spread all over *Asia*; for it must be observed that the Name *Galatai* was indifferently given, especially by *Greek* Authors, to the one and the other. We must conclude with observing, that this old *Galatia* is now call'd *Amasia*, in *Asiatic Turkey*.

GALEAGRA Tower of *Syracuse, Sicily*, near the *Portus Troglorum*, where *Tyche* and *Acradina* joined.

GALICIA Prov. in *Spain* is wash'd on W. by the Ocean, N. by the *Cantabrian Sea* or *Bay of Biscay*, E. it borders upon *Asturias* and *Leon*, and S. upon *Portugal*, from which 'tis parted next the Sea by the River *Minho*. Its Figure is almost square, abt. 120 m. over every Way. The Name is of *Celtic* Extract, tho' some think it only a Corruption of

Gallo-Græcia, mention'd above in *Artic. GALATIA*: But how this little Kingdom in a Corner of *Spain* should come by it doth not appear. 'Tis likelier the 1st Inhabitants, being *Gauls*, call'd it *Gallatia* as they did the above; for *Justin* calls it *Gallæcia*. This Country at present produces Wheat, Millet, all Kinds of Herbs, Plenty of Cattle, Hogs whose Bacon far exceeds that of *Westphalia*, strong Mules, good Horses tho' not large: But 'tis most fam'd for its noble Wines, especially that of *Ribadavia*. Turneps here grow to such a Bulk, that they often use them, instead of Blocks, for Children to sit upon, and are yet so sweet that they may be eaten raw. The Country is 1 of the coldest in *Spain*, but well sheltered by its Mountains, which moreover affords Plenty of Fuel and Timber for House and Ship Building. They once, 'tis said, produced Gold, Silver, and other Metals; as they do now Marble very excellent. Some Flax likewise is here produced, with which they make pretty good Linnen. The Natives speak *Spanish* so mix'd with *Portuguese*, and old *Celtic*, that it sounds very harsh to such as are used only to the *Castilian*. They are naturally compassionate, docile, affable, constant in what they undertake; & the Meaner Sort are more laborious than other *Spaniards*. They can serve the King with 2000 Horse and 8000 Foot. It has 7 Cities, a great Number of Towns and Villages, 54 Castles but mostly gone to Ruin, 48 Sea-ports great and small, 1 Archbishopric, 4 Bishoprics. The Chief Towns are *Compostella*, *Lugo*, *Tuy*, *Orense*, *Mondenedo*, *Corunna* (or the *Groin*), *Betanzos*.

GALICIA in *Mexico*. See *GUADALAJARA*.

GALILEE Province, in *Judæa*, in which had been situate the Tribes of *Asher*, *Naphthali*, *Zebulun*, *Issachar*. It was the most N. Part of *Palestine*, extending beyond the great Plain of *Jesreel*, and was bounded N. by Mount *Libanus*, E. by the *Jordan* and the *Sea of Galilee*, S. by the River *Chison*, and W. by the *Mediterranean*. It was divided into *High* and *Low*. The former was on the other Side *Jordan*, extending towards the *Macbonitis*, the *Libanus*, and *Batana*, and was stiled *Galilee of the Gentiles*, either because mostly inhabited by or intermingled with them. Here was the Half Tribe of *Manasseh* seated. The other was richer and more fertile, save on the N. most Part, producing excellent Corn, Wine, Fruits, with little Cultivation; and was in its flourishing State so full of Towns and Villages, and also so well inhabited, that, if *Jesephus* has not exaggerated the Matter, the least contain'd 15,000 Souls. But tho' there's Room to doubt that either he or his Transcriber has stretched, there's full Reason to believe the Country very populous and rich, the Inhabitants stout and warlike, and very zealous for the *Jewish* Religion. Herein stood *Capernaum*, *Chorazin*, and *Bethsaida*.

GALILEE, the *Sea of*, the same as *Genesareth*.

GALINHAS, an Island of *N. Guinea*, lies near the main Land of *Bissos*. It had Name *das Galinhas* from the *Portuguese* for the vast Multitude of *Pintada* Hens on it. The Course of *St. Martin's Point* to this Island is N. E. There's a Passage betw. it and the Continent, but not safe; therefore that betw. this and that of the *Sorcerer's*, bearing S. E. from the Road of the Town *Bissos*, is more eligible, in 7 fath. Water. *Barbot*.

GALINHAS River, in *S. Guinea*, had Name like as the foregoing, but is by the Natives call'd *Magualbary*; having its Source in the Lands of *Hondo*, and running thro' the Countries of *Boulm-Monou* and *Quilliga-Monou* to S. It has 2 Islands at its Mouth. The *Europeans* trade in it, and carry thence dry Hides and Elephants Teeth, which are brought down the River from *Hondo* and *Karooddobo-Monou*.

GALL. See *ST. GALL*.

GALLARDON, in *Beauce, France*, is a small City on the River *Voise*, 12 m. fr. *Chartres* towards *Paris*. It is a Castleward.

GALLEGOS, a River in *Chili*.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS are sit. in the *Pacific Ocean*, on both Sides the Equator, betw. 85 and 90 deg. of W. lon. from *London*, the E. most abt. 110 leag. from the Main (viz. *Peru*). Ships frequently touch at them to refit, water, &c. but the *Spaniards* have not thought fit to send any Colonies thither; and they lie too far out of the Way for any other Nation so to do. The *Spaniards*, who 1st discover'd them, report them numerous, stretching N. W. fr. the Line as far as 5 deg. N. but *Dampier* saw 14 or 15. Some are 7 or 8 leag. long and 3 or 4 br. of good Height, and flat and even on the Top; 4 or 5 of the E. most rocky, barren, hilly, with neither Tree nor Grass, save a few *Dildoe-trees*, except by the Sea-side. The *Dildoe-tree* is a great prickly Shrub, that grows about 10 or 12 f. high, without

Leaf

Leaf or Fruit. It's as big as a Man's Leg from Root to Top, and full of sharp Prickles, growing in thick Rows fr. Top to Bottom. This Shrub is fit for no Use, not so much as to burn. [N. B. *This seems a different Thing from the Diddle-doo of Nevis*] *Burton-Wood*, good Firing, grows here in some Places, close by the Sea, which is the only Place *Dampier* saw any at in the *S. Sea*. Here's Water on these barren Islands in Ponds and Holes among the Rocks. Some other of these Islands are plain and low, and produce Trees of divers Sorts unknown in *Europe*. Some of the W. most are 9 or 10 leag. 10. and 6 or 7 br. with deep black Mould, producing Trees of tall great Bodies, especially *Mammee-Trees*, in great Groves. 'Tis a large, tall, strait-bodied Tree, clear without Knots or Limbs, which grow thick & close together. The Bark is dark-grey, thick, rough, and full of large Chops. The Fruit is bigger than a Quince, round and cover'd with a thick grey Rind. When ripe, the Rind is yellow and tough, and peels off like Leather; but before ripe 'tis brittle; the Juice is then white and clammy, but when ripe not so. The ripe Fruit under the Rind is yellow as a Carrot, and in the Middle are 2 large rough Stones, flat, and each much bigger than an Almond. The Fruit smells well, and its Taste equal. In these Islands are some confid. Rivers, and many good Brooks in the lesser ones. *Dampier* says, he believes no Place in the World is so plenteously stor'd with *Guanoes* and *Land-Tortoises*. The *Guanoe*, or *Guana*, is like the Lizard, but much bigger; the Body big as the Small of one's Leg, and from the Hind-quarter the Tail grows tapering to the End, which is very small. If a Man takes hold of the Tail, except very near the Hind quarter, it will part and break off at one of the Joints, and the Animal gets away. They lay Eggs (as most of these amphibious Creatures do), and are very good to eat, their Flesh being much esteem'd by Privateers, who commonly dress them for their Sick, as they make very good Broth. They are of divers Colours, *viz.* almost black, dark and light brown, dark and light green, yellow, and speckled. They live as well in Water as on Land, and some are constantly in the Water and among Rocks; these are black. Others that live in swampy Grounds are commonly on Bushes and Trees; these are green: But such as live on dry are mostly yellow; yet these also will live in Water, & are somet. on Trees. These Creatures are here very large and fat, and so tame that one may knock down 20 in an Hour with a Club. The *Land Turtles* are so numerous that 5 or 600 Men might subsist on 'em alone. They're extraordinary large and fat, and no Pullet eats more pleasantly. One of the largest will weigh 150 or 200 lb. and some are 2 f. and half over the Challapee or Belly. There are 3 or 4 Sorts in the *W. Indies*, 1 by the *Spaniards* call'd *Hecatee*, which live mostly in fresh Ponds, and seldom come to Land; they weigh 10 or 15 lb. and have small Legs and Feet, with small long Necks. Another Sort is call'd *Tenapen*, being less than the *Hecatee*; the Shell on their Backs all naturally carv'd, finely wrought, and well clouded. Their Backs are rounder than the former, but otherwise much of the same Form. These delight in wet swampy Places or in Land near such. Both these Sorts are very good Meat. Now the *Tortoises* in these Islands are more like the *Hecatees*, saving that they're much bigger, and have very small long Necks and little Heads. Here are green Snakes; and no other Land-Animals that *Dampier* saw. But here great Plenty of Turtle-doves so tame that one may kill 4 or 5 Doz. in a Forenoon with a Stick. They're less than Pidgeons, very good Meat, and mostly fat. The Air here is temperate enough, considering the Climate. Here's constantly a fresh Sea-breeze all Day, and cooling Winds at Night; so that Heat is not here so violent as in most Places near the Equator. The Rainy Months are *November*, *December*, *January*, often with excessively tempestuous Weather, and much Thunder and Lightning. Some while before and after these Months fall moderate refreshing Showers; and *May*, *June*, *August*, are always very fair.

GALLIPOLI (the *Gallipolis* of the old *Salentini*), in *Otranto* Province, *Naples*, 21 m. South-West from *Otranto*, 53 South-East of *Taranto*, and 21 from the Promontory of *S. Maria de Lucca*, E. lon. 18. 42. lat. 39. 50. stands on a craggy high Rock in *Taranto* Gulph, and tho' small is very strong & well inhabited, being quite surrounded by the Sea, and communicating with Land only by a Bridge defended by a good Fort, so that 'tis alm. impregnable. It had once a good Harbour, but that was quite spoiled above 200 Years ago. 'Tis an Episc. See subj. to that of *Otranto*; but the Bounds of the Diocese exceed not those of the City.

GALLIPOLI in *Romania* (*Thrace*), in *Europ. Turkey*, at the

Mouth of the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Marmora*, (in a Streight; thence call'd the *Streight of Gallipoli*, abt. 5 m. br.) 25 m. N. E. of the Streights of the *Hellepont* or *Dardanelles*, and above 90 from *Constantinople* to S. W.; E. lon. 28. lat. 40. 45. It in *Turkish* is called *Jebbole*: It had from its Builder *Callias* Prince of the *Athenians*, the Name *Calliopolis*, which has been corrupted into *Gallipoli*. It stands in a Peninsula, which has 2 Ports, 1 to S. 1 to N. 'Tis still a large Town; but that there are in it 10000 *Turks*, 3500 *Greeks*, and pretty near as many *Jews*, is contradicted by *Gemelli*, who says it has but 6000 Inhabitants in all, whose greatest Employment is making excellent Arrows. The Bazar is a handsome Building, with several Domes cover'd over with Lead. The Town has no Walls, and is only defended by a sorry square Castle, with an old Tower, which is doubtless that of *Bajazet*. The Doors to the *Greeks* and *Jews* Houses are not above 2 f. and half high (and the like in many Towns of *Turkey*), to prevent *Turks* in their Frolics from coming on Horseback into them, where they'd commit 1000 Outrages. On the Seaside is an Arsenal, where 7 very old Gallies are to be seen, which the *Turks* pretend to have taken from the *Venetians*, when they master'd *Cyprus*; but according to *Therwenot* the Truth is, they're but the Remains of the *Turkish* Fleet that escap'd from the Battle of *Lepanto*. They were carried by main Strength over the *Isilmus* of *Corinth*, and put into the *Archipelago*, they not being able bring them about by Sea, because the *Christians*, who had taken and sunk the rest, possessed all the Passes. The Houses are low, built of Wood and Earth, and make but an indifferent Appearance. However, *Gemelli* says some are of Freestone, and have good Gardens. 'Tis a Place of good Trade, being so conveniently for it sit: in the Way to *Constantinople* and *Adrianople*. It has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit, Deer, Hares, Partridges, Ducks, &c. The Peninsula on which this City stands is join'd to the Continent by a very narrow Neck, on which is a small Town call'd *Caridia*. *Salmon* says, *Gallipoli* was the first Town the *Turks* possess'd themselves of in *Europe*.

GALLO, or **PUNTO GALLO**, is a Fort and Harbour on the S. W. Point of *Ceylon*, 20 leag. fr. *Culumbo*, E. lon. 78. lat. 6. subject to the *Dutch*, who took it from the *Portuguese* in 1658, & made it impregnable. The Bay can receive Ships of the greatest Burden; but 'tis dangerous Riding on account of the W. Wind and blind Rocks. The Entrance is defended by Forts, under which Ships must pass to avoid the Rocks. Most of the Town lies on an Eminence, and is defended Sea-ward by sharp Rocks, on one of which is a Court of Guard with the Company's Flag on a tall Mast. The Houses are handsome and pleasant, the Churches well built, and here are many Fountains and Gardens. All Ships passing this Way are obliged to put in towards the Cape, to avoid the *Maldivae* Rocks. The *Dutch* Company have 15,000 Crowns a Year from the Jurisdiction of this Town.

GALLO Island, in a deep Bay, in the *Pacific Ocean*, near the Coast of *Peru*, 200 m. W. of *Popyan*, W. lon. 80. N. lat. 2. 40. was the first Place the *Spaniards* possessed themselves of when they attempted the Conquest of *Peru*. The *Buccaneers* used to put in here to refit, &c. Off the Island, says *Dampier*, you'll not find above 4 or 5 fath. Water; but at *Seguetta*, which is on the N. Side, you may ride free from Danger in deep Water. It's pretty shoal almost all round the Island, and both at N. & S. Points are Rocks, some of which look like a Barn, some like a Ship under Sail. To N. E. on the main Land, 3 leag. distant, is the large River *Tomaco*, and about 5 m. within it is an *Indian* Town of the same Name, which supplies small Vessels that come in with Refreshments and Provisions. 'Tis very rainy, especially from *April* to *October*, which is Winter Season here, at which Times all along the Coast of *Mexico* it continually thunders, &c. and many *Tornadoes*, or Whirlwinds, blow. The Land-marks are, the Land is higher than the Coasts of *Gorgona*, very full of Hills and Trees, and it has one very high Mount.

GALLO, in *Italy*, stands in the Marquisate of *Ancona*, 10 m. S. of *Ancona*, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 35.

GALLOWAY. The Shire of **WIGTOUN**, or **UPPER-GALLOWAY**, *Scotland*, extends from the Water of *Cree* on E. to the Point call'd the *Mule of Galloway*, in the *Irish Sea*, comprehending the W. Part of *Galloway* and the Regality of *Glenluce*. 'Tis about 24 m. fr. E. to W. and the same fr. N. to S. but much indented by *Loch Rian* and the Bay of *Glenluce* on the N. and S. Sides. *Templeman* makes it 37 m. one way, 26 another, with an Area of 460 square m. *Galloway* is so called from the *Gauls*, fr. whom the

the old Inhabitants descended. This, which is the most W. District, runs out with a Peninsula so far into the *Irish Sea*; that *Ireland* may be seen from the utmost Extent as plain as *Calais* is from *Dover*. As all on the N. Side is call'd the *Firth of Clyde*, though near 50 m. fr. that River, so all that Bay on S. Side may be reckon'd *Solway-Firth*. 'Tis a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn; and, including their hardy Punch Pads, call'd *Scotch Galloways*, the Inhabitants send 50,000 Head every Year to *England*. They also follow Fishing, not only in the Sea, but Loughs and Rivers, that lie every where under the Hills, in which in *Sept.* they catch an infinite Number of Eels. *Galloway* had antiently its own Lords; but 'tis now an Earldom in the *Stewarts* Family; and the Chief of that of *Agnew* is hereditary Sheriff. The chief Towns are *Wigtown*, *Port-Patrick*, *Stranraer*, *Castle-Kennedy*, *Glenluce*, *Whithorne*.

GALLUS, a great River of *Bythinia*, which sprung fr. Mountains in *Phrygia major*. 'Tis story'd, that the Priests of *Cybele*, known by the Name *Galli*; were all Eunuchs; and that the Waters of this River, plentifully drunk, were believed to inspire them with such a frenetic Enthusiasm, that they with their own Hands would perform the Operation on themselves, without the least Reluctancy.

GALLWAY County, in *Connaught* Province, *Ireland*, has Part of *Roscommon*, *King's-County*, and *Tipperary* (fr. which last 'tis parted by the *Shannon*) on E. and S. E. the main Ocean W. *Mayo*, *Meath*, and *Roscommon* N. and N. E. and *Thomond* S. 'Tis the largest County but one in *Ireland*. Some make it 48 m. S. and N. and 64 E. and W.; but others 82 long, 48 br. 'Tis indeed very unequal both Ways, yet contains 775,525 Acres, divided into 17 Districts. It abounds with Corn, Pasture, and Cattle. The S. and E. Parts are best inhabited. The W. runs out in Form of a Peninsula, is much indented with little Bays, and border'd all along with a Mixture of green Islands & rugged Rocks, among which are the *Arran* Islands, which have an Article of their own.

GALLWAY City, Capital of the foregoing, 17 m. fr. *Tuam*, 40 fr. *Athlone*, 42 fr. *Limeric*, 103 fr. *Dublin*, 200 by Sea fr. *Londonderry*, W. lon. 9. 12. lat. 53. 12. stands on an Island by the Fall of the Lake *Corbes* (or *Lough Corrib*) into the Bay of its own Name. 'Tis a very strong, neat, rich City, Capital of all the W. of *Ireland*, and the 3d, if not 2d, City in that Kingdom. For Beauty and Compactness it's surely the 2d; nor is it inferior to any in Wealth, it being so well seated for Commerce to *France*, *Spain*, and *W. Indies*, on its large, safe, delicate Harbour, or Bay, capable of a vast Fleet, that it has been esteem'd the greatest Place of Trade in all the Kingdom. A foreign Merchant, meeting an *Irishman* abroad, ask'd in what Part of *Galloway* stood *Ireland*. Whether some of the other Cities may not have more Inhabitants may be a Question; it's notable however that 12,000 of them have been swept off by the Plague in 18 Months. The Buildings, especially the public, are generally of Stone, very handsome and lofty, but in Form of Towers almost round, and inhabited by a Set of as substantial Merchants & Shopkeepers as any City in the Three Kingdoms, in Proportion to its Bulk; and these have considerable Commerce to most trading Parts of *Europe*. The Harbour indeed lies a little Way off from the City, so that the Goods are deliver'd by Lighters. This Bay of *Galloway*, which runs above 30 m. up the Country, has innumerable Harbours and Roads on each Side, and is one of the noblest Entrances in the World. 'Tis shelter'd at the Mouth by the *S. Isles of Arran* aforesaid, through which are 3 Passages for Ships, besides the N. Passage at the Bay's Mouth. Here in the Season is a great Herring-fishery. Among its Harbours is particularly that call'd *Batterbay*, which see in its own Article. At the Mouth of the Bay of *Galloway* is a small Island call'd *Mutton*, on E. Side of which Ships may anchor in 5 or 6 fath. Water. *Galloway* City, being a walled and well-contrived Town, it was the last Place at whose Surrender the Treaty for finishing the Reduction of *Ireland* was concluded after the Battle of *Agbrim* and Siege of *Limeric*. At the Rebellion in 1641, it would admit neither the *Irish* nor *English*, till the Rebels became Masters of the neighbouring Country, and then it joined them; but 'twas forced to surrender to Major-General *Ireton* in 1651. It held out for *K. James* in 1690, was reinforced by *Tyrconnel* in 1691, but in *August* the same Year forced to capitulate to General *Ginkle*. It has Barracks for 10 Companies. The *Corrib* above-mention'd, which runs into the Bay a little above the City, is 20 m. long, but its greatest Breadth from N. to S. is not 6. 'Tis navigable; and *Camden* says it contains 300 Islands cover'd with Grass and Pines. This City was once

a Bishopric, but is now within the Archbishopric of *Tuam*.

GALTRES-FOREST, in the N. Riding, *Yorkshire*, on the N. Side of *Gilling-Castle*, extended formerly to the very Walls of *York*, and was famous for a yearly Horse-race, where the Prize was a little Golden Bell.

GAMALA, once a City of *Galilee*, situate over-against *Tarichea* on the Lake of *Genesareth*.

GAMBIA River, in *Africa*, is a Branch of the *NIGER*, which latter, having run from its Spring to a Place call'd *Baracota*, divides there into 2 Branches, one of which running S. is call'd *Gambia*; which, after a pretty long Course, loses or seems to lose itself into a marshy Lake full of Weeds, &c. but comes out again a fine deep River, navigable from *Barracunda* up to the said Lake by Canoes, tho' not for Barks because of a Bank of Rocks along it, which leaves but narrow Channels for Canoes. The Mouth of the *Gambia* lies in 13. 20. N. lat. and in 16. lon. W. of *London*. 'Tis form'd, some say, on N. Side by *Barrab* Point, and S. by *Banion* Point, about 4 m. over. Some think it lower, and that 'tis form'd by the broken Islands on N. and Cape *St. Mary*. *BARRAB* Point, &c. has an Article of its own; which see. *James* Island, in that Article mention'd, lies almost in the Middle of the River, which is here at least 7 m. wide, 3 fr. the nearest Shore, and 10 fr. the River's Mouth. It belongs to the *Royal African Company of England*, who pay a small annual Tribute to the King of *Barrab* for the same. At low Water this Island is about 3 qrs. m. in Circumference. Here's a square Fort call'd *James Fort*, regularly built, with 4 Bastions, 7 Guns mounted on each, which command the River all round. Under its Walls facing Sea-ward are 2 round Batteries, each with 4 large Cannon mounted, which carry Shot of 24 lb. and between those are 9 small Guns mounted for Salutes. In the Fort are good Apartments, in which the Governor, chief Merchants, Factors, Writers, and Ensign, lie; and under them are good Storehouses. One Officer, Serjeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner and his Mate, with 30 Soldiers, are the established Garrison. This is the *Company's* chief Settlement in the River, and secures our Right of Trading. There are several Factories up the River for Convenience of Trade, but all under Direction of the Governor and Merchants at the Fort, to whom all is remitted. Wherefore the *Company* have here 3 or 4 Sloops of about 30 Tuns each, and as many Long-boats. Some are constantly employ'd in fetching Provisions and Water fr. the Mine for Use of the Garrison, the rest in carrying Goods up and down to the Factories, and bringing Slaves, Elephants Teeth, Wax, &c. down to the Fort. The said *Company* once had an exclusive Trade here: But the Parliament thinking fit that all Subjects of *England* should enjoy Liberty of Trade to *Africa*, for the *Company's* Right, and in Equity to them (who are at the Charge of maintaining Forts for the Benefit of others), did first grant them *Ten per Cent.* upon all separate Ships which should trade to the Coast; and since that ceased have for some Years granted to the *Company* 10,000 l. a Year for Maintenance of the Forts. This is very advantageous to the Nation; for as these Forts are necessary to be kept up as Marks of the *British* Possessions in *Africa*, if the *Company* did not maintain them, the Crown must do it, or let them fall into other Hands; and to keep them would cost the King 4 times so much as now it does. The Sides of the *Gambia* are mostly flat and woody for a qr. m. inland; within which are pleasant open Grounds for Rice, or in dry Seasons for Pasture. Near Towns are always good Spaces of clear'd Ground for Corn. The Soil is mostly Sand, with some Clay, and much rocky Ground. High up the River are some lofty Mountains; which, though of Iron-Stone, and sometimes little less but a continued hard Rock, are full of Trees. In every Kingdom are several Lords of the Soil, commonly call'd Kings of the Towns where they dwell. All the Palm and Ciboia Trees are their Property, that none dare cut a Leaf or draw any Wine from them without their Consent. Those who procure such Liberty give 2 Days Produce in a Week as Acknowledgement; & Whites are forced to make these Lords a Present for Leave to cut Ciboia-Leaves or Grass to cover a House.— The *Palm-tree* is a fine strait Tree, that grows to a prodigious Height. Out of it the Natives extract a white Liquor like Whey, call'd *Palm-Wine*, by making Incision at the Top of the Trunk of the Tree, to which they apply Gourd-Bottles, into which runs the Liquor by means of a Pipe which they make of Leaves. 'Tis pleasant to drink as soon as drawn, being very sweet; but it's apt to purge much. In a Day or two it ferments, grows hard and strong like Rhenish, when they drink it in Abundance, it being then

no way prejudicial. The *Ciboa-Tree* is much like the *Palm*, growing high. The Leaves on its Top are useful for covering Houses; and they extract Wine out of it the same as fr. the *Palm*. 'Tis not so sweet, but not unlike it. The Trunk of this Tree is, as well as the *Palm*, very sappy, but when old very tough. The rainy Season begins with *June*, and continues to the End of *September*, at beginning and ending most violent. Wind first blows excessive hard for half an Hour before any Rain falls, that a Vessel may be suddenly overfet by it; but then one may see it a good while before it comes, as it looks black and dismal, and Lightning breaking out of the black Clouds as they move slowly towards you, makes it appear very awful. Lightning and Thunder are dreadful; one flashing so quick makes it continually light, & the oth. shakes the Ground under you. Whilst it rains 'tis cool, but when it ceases, the Sun breaks out excessive hot. This induces unwary Persons to shake off Cloaths and lie down to sleep; but e'er they awake, perhaps, comes another *Tornado*, whose Cold striking into their Bones gives Fits of Illness, to White Men especially very fatal; the native Blacks being not so liable to catch Colds so easily. Four Months are very unhealthy, and very tedious to Comers from colder Climates: But the perpetual Springs, where you commonly see ripe Fruit & Blossoms on the same Tree, make some Amends. The Air is pleasant and refreshing, but has something so peculiar that it makes Keys in your Pocket rust. The River being in such a Latitude, no Wonder it should be so hot there; but the most excessive Heat is generally about the latter End of *May*, about 3 Weeks e'er begins the rainy Season. The Sun twice a Year is perpendicular, and Days are never above 13 Hours long nor less than 11. from Sun to Sun; & it grows dark almost as soon as it sets, and the Moment it begins to grow light it rises. The most general Language is *Mundingo*, by which Name the Country and People are call'd in general. One who can speak that may travel fr. the River's Mouth up to the Country of the *Joncoes* (or Merchants). The next Language is call'd *Creole Portugese*, a bastard Sort of *Portugese* scarce understood in *Lisbon*. The *Pholeys* speak *Arabick*, as do most of the Mohammedans along this River, tho' they are *Mundingos*. Those who can write *Arabick*, being very strict at their Devotions, &c. &c. have great Veneration paid them by all the *Mundingos*, in so much that if any of 'em are ill they apply to a *Mohammedan* for Cure, not by Medicine but a small Bit of Paper, writ upon, to wear about them (like an *Abracadabra*); for which they pay a great Price before-hand, & trust for Cure. The chief Trade is Gold, Slaves, Teeth, Wax. The Gold is of a very good Quality, finer than Sterling. They bring it in small Bars, big in the Middle, and turn'd round into Rings, from 10 to 40 s. each. The Merchants who bring this and other inland Commodities are Blacks of *Mundingo* Race, & in their Language, as above, call'd *Joncoes*. They're shy of telling much of the Inland; all that Mr. Moore (from whose *Travels* much of this Account is extracted) could gather from them concerning the Gold was, that 'tis not washed out of the Sand, but dug out of Mines in the Mountains; and that where the Mines are the Houses are built of Stone, and cover'd with Terras; and that the short Cutlasses with wooden Handles which they bring down with them are made there, the Steel of which is very good. Those Merchants bring also Elephants Teeth, and in some Years Slaves to the Amount of 2000, most of which, they say, are Prisoners taken in War; they buying them of different Princes who take them. The Method of bringing them is, tying them by the Neck with Thongs, at about a Yard Distance from each other, 30 or 40 in a String, having generally a Bundle of Corn or an Elephant's Tooth each upon their Heads. In their Way from the Mountains they travel thro' very great Woods, where they can't for some Days get Water; so they carry in Skin Bags enough to support them for that Time. They use Asses as well as Slaves for Carriage, but no Camels nor Horses. Besides these Slaves brought down by the Merchants, many are bought along the River. These are either taken in War, Men condemned for Crimes, or People stolen, which is very frequent. The Company's Servants never, they say, buy any of the last, if they suspect it. Since this Slave-trade has been used, all Punishments are chang'd into Slavery: And they strain hard for Crimes to make Profit of the Criminal. Every trifling Fault is now thus punish'd. Several (as set forth in other Articles of this DICTIONARY) have many Slaves born in their Family. There's a whole Village near *Brucoe*, of 200 People, all Wives, Slaves, or Children of one Man. However, tho' in other Parts they sell the Slaves born in the

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Family, 'tis in the *Gambia* thought a very wicked Practice. The Slaves thus sold in the River may amount in a Year to about 1000. The Natives get the Teeth by hunting and killing the Elephants, or pick them up in the Woods. 'Tis a Trade used by all the Nations hereabout; for whoever kills an Elephant has Liberty to sell him and his Teeth. But those bought in the River are generally brought a great Way inland. The biggest Mr. Moore saw weigh'd 130 lb. The larger they are the more valuable by the lb. One weighing 100 lb. is worth more than Three which together weigh 140. Broken pointed ones are less valuable. Some are white, some yellow; but that makes no Difference in Price. As for the Bees-Wax; — The *Mundingos* make Bee-hives of Straw, in Shape like ours, and fix a Bottom-Board into the Hive, thro' which is a Hole for the Bees to go in at; they then sling them by Wyths to Boughs of Trees. When they take the Combs they smother the Bees, and pressing off the Honey, of which they make Honey-Wine, they boil up the Wax with Water, strain it, and press it thro' Hair-Cloths into Holes made in the Ground for that Purpose. The Cakes weigh from 20 to 120 lb. The *Gambia* overflows annually as do the *Nile* and *Ganges*.

GAMBROON. See GOMBRUN.

GAMLINGAY, *Cambridge*, is a large Village near *Caxton*, *Biggleswade*, and *E. Hatley*, in the Road fr. *Cambridge* to *Oxford*.

GAMS. See GASTER.

GANDERSHEIM is an Abbey on the Borders of the Bishopric of *Hildesheim*, in *Brunswick*, 18 m. S. W. of *Goslar*, founded in the 9th Cent. by a Duke of *Saxony*, for Ladies of Noble Families; and its 1st Abbesses were successively the Founder's 3 Daughters. 'Tis now greatly reduced and depends on the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, who maintains an Abbess, 4 Canonesses, and 8 Canons. Tho' 'tis in *Lower-Saxony*, the Abbess takes Seat among the Prelates of the *Rhine*. It embraced the Reformation in the 16th Cent. so that the Abbess and Nuns are *Lutherans*. Its Bailiwick has a Castle, water'd by the River *Ganda*, is 2 m. in Compass, and contains 20 Villages.

GANFORD, *Durham*, near *Barnard-Castle*, to which 'tis the Mother Church, stands near the Influx of a small River into the *Tees*.

GANDIA, a Sea-port of *Valencia*, *Spain*, on the *Mediterranean*, 15 m. N. W. of *Denia*, 25 S. of *Valencia*, abt. 2 from Sea, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 39. 5. is pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River *Alcoi*, fenced with a Wall, with 4 Gates and a strong old Castle, and inhabited by 1200 Families, in 1 Collegiate Parish, with 2 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery. 'Tis not yet well decided whether it be or be not a City. It has a University, and a Dukedom in the Noble Family of *Borgia*. It was taken by the Confederates in 1705, and held till the End of the War.

GANGEA, or GANJA, in *Schirwan* Prov. *Persia*, is sit. on the Road betw. *Eriwan* and *Shamaki*, 118 m. from *Derbend* to S. W. 200 N. W. of *Baku* and the *Caspian*, and 120 N. E. of *Eriwan*, E. lon. 46. lat. 41. It belongs properly to *Georgia*, since it stands on that Side of the *Kur*. 'Tis reckon'd 1 of the best Cities of *Persia*, seated in a pleasant Plain of 25 or 30 leag. Extent, water'd by many Rivulets (so necessary for its Gardens as well as the fruitful Country around), surrounded with Groves of *Sena*, *Cypress*, *Pine*, and other Trees, in so much that the *Persians* call it the Garden of the Empire. Its Bazars are noble, Caravansera's great, Streets broad, Buildings mostly of Stone, and 2 Stories. And 'tis well situated for Trade, there's always a prodigious Number of Strangers. The Governor's Palace is very spacious. Wines, Fruit, and other Provisions are abundant.

GANGES, in the *Hither India*, is reckon'd by *Strabo* the greatest River in the 3 then known Continents in the World, the *Indus* being the 2d, the *Ister* 3d, *Nile* 4th. *Cluverius* makes its least Breadth 2 German Leagus, and greatest 5, & 100 f. deep where shallowest. But Mr. *Marshall* says 'tis not in some Places above 1 m. br. in others not half, and in others not a qr. Nay that in *April* 'tis in many Places alm. dry; but in *September*, at its Height, it's many m. br. very deep, and leaves a Slime that fructifies the Country, as the *Nile* does *Egypt*. *Cluverius* says it rises in the Mountains of *Nigracut*, Part of *Gr. Tartary*, receives many other Rivers, and after a Course of 3000 m. falls into the Gulph of *Bengal*, by so many Mouths, that Travellers are not agreed in the Number. Our Charts make 'em abt. 12. *Martiniere* says, that both this and the *Indus* have their Sources not above 12 leag. asunder, in the Mountains to S. W. of *Little Thibet* in *Tartary*. The common Passage for *European Ships*

is up 1 of the most W. Branches call'd the River *Huguely*. Its Water is sweet and clear, keeps better at Sea than any save that of the *Thames*, weighs ('tis said) lighter by an Oz. in a Pint than any other in that Country, and is so wholesome that the Mogul's Court drink none else, having vast Numbers of Camels employ'd daily to fetch it in Bottles. But some say it occasions Fluxes to most *Europeans*, so that they boil it before they drink it. Vast Multitudes, several 100,000 in Pilgrimage, come from *Tartary*, &c. to wash in this River for the Expiation of their Sins, and when they wash they cry, *O Ganges, purify me [A]*. They also dip the Sick in it in order to recover their Health; and if they die soon after, they're reckon'd as happy as some with us reckon a hang'd Criminal who has receiv'd. They ascribe as much Virtue to this River as Papists do to their chief Relicks; and therefore its Water is transported to such as live remote. *Hamilton*, who makes *Sager* its W. most Channel, says 'tis abt. 100 leag. to *Xatigan* the E. most, and that the maritime Coast is divided into many small Islands formed by the Currents of the *Ganges*, few of which are inhabited, because they are so pester'd with Tygers and Rhinoceroses. According to Sir *I. Newton's Verenius*, the Waters of both the *Indus* and the *Ganges* are by the Inhabitants collected into Ponds, at the Time they overflow, and therein preserved against Time of Drought. He makes the Course of the *Ganges* abt. 300 Germ. m. The Spring-tide usually rises abt. 10 f. here. There have been terrible Storms and Inundations of late Years, in which the Towns near the Shores suffer'd very much, &c. &c. &c. But as many Particularities of this River, &c. are related in divers Articles besides that of *BENGAL*, which will be collected in our INDEX, we need proceed no further here in this.

GANI, or *COLOUR*, in *Golconda*, *Hither India*, 7 Days Journey fr. *Golconda*, 100 m. E. of *Bagnagar*, E. lon. 79. lat. 16. was built for the sake of a Diamond Mine there, which *Herbert* says is a large Rock under Part of a Mountain which runs out tow. *Ballagnate*. *Tavernier* says, when he was here 60000 People were therein employ'd, and Diamonds were found in greater Quantities, and of larger Size, than any where else, particularly that large Stone of 900 Carats which was presented to *Aurenzeb*.

GANJAM is an *English* Factory on the same Coast, a little to S. of *Orixa* Prov. and the most E. Town of *Golconda* Prov. in a Part of the Country which abounds with Rice and Sugar-Cane. 'Tis abt. 58 leag. to N. E. of *Vizagapatam*, and kept chiefly for the Use of the Chief of the Factory. It has the Benefit of a River, but not navigable, nor is the Bar, abt. 1 m. from Town, passable for Ships till September that the Freshes from the Mountains open it, and then there are 3 fath. in it; but shuts it again abt. November, and in the other Months there are not above 7 or 8 f. at high Water. It is govern'd by a *Chowdrie*, an Officer deputed by the *Nabob*. Here's a Pagod dedicated to an obscene God call'd *Gapalsami*. He's carry'd, in Procession, in a Coach, with a Dozen of his *barudy* Clergy to attend him. Round the Temple, and on the Coach, are carv'd Figures of libidinous Gods and Goddesses in the obscenest Postures. One of his Companion Priests in the Coach has a Stick betw. his Legs, abt. 2 f. long (most unconscionable!) — carv'd in Shape of a *Priapus*, and sticking out before him. All the chaste Virgins, and modest Married Women that never had Children, come and worship it; and the Priests bestow Benedictions on them to make them Fructify. The Country adjacent produces Timber, Bees-wax, Stick-lack, and Iron. The Inland manufactures Cotton Cloth. Here's Seer-fish, as savoury as any Trout or Salmon, sold for 3 Halfpence apiece, tho' above 20 lb. each. Antilopes are sold for 15 d. apiece.

GANNAT, in *Bourbonnois*, Fr. is sit. on the Bord. of *Auvergne*, on a small River, betw. *Moulins* and *Clermont*, 7 leag. from each, and contains abt. 2500 Inhabitants, is the Seat of an Election, and a Granary for Salt.

GANT, or *GAUNT*. See *GHENT*.

GAPENCOIS, *Dauphine*, is border'd on E. and S. by *Provence*, W. by *Diois*, N. by *Graisvaudan*. The only City here is

GAP, 7 leag. from *Ambrun* W. in E. lon. 5. 46. lat. 44.

32. sit. on the River *Bene*, at the Foot of a Hill, and is but indifferently built, tho' 'tis a Bishop's See Suffragan of the Archb. of *Aix in Provence*. 'Twas burnt by the Duke of *Savoy* in 1692, but has been rebuilt.

GARABUSA, in the Territ. of *Canéa*, in *Candia*, is a small Island with a Fort within a Port of the same Name, on the W. Coast of the Island, abt. 22 m. fr. *Canéa* to N. W.

GARASSOU, a River in *Brasil*.

GARDA, in the *Veronese*, *Italy*, (so call'd from the Lake *Garda*, or that from it) is sit. on the E. Coast of the Lake, abt. 5 m. W. of the *Adige*, 18 N. W. from *Verona*, 10 fr. *Peschiera*, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 25. The Lake is 30 m. lo. from S. to N. and 10 where broadest, but grows narrower to N. where the Town of *Riva*, belonging to *Trent* Territ. stands on the furthest Point, and *Torboli* on S. E. 'Tis tempestuous and dangerous to sail on in some Seasons; otherwise very pleasant, yields Eels innumerable, and is surrounded with Olive, Fig, Lemon, Orange, and other Fruit Trees, which singularly here thrive, being expos'd to the Warmth of the S. Sun, and shelter'd from cold N. Winds.

GARDE, a Town of *Greenland*, in the E. Part.

GARDELEBEN, a Town in *Brandenburg*, 50 m. N. W. of *Brandenburgh*, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 52. 40.

GARACHINA. See *DARIEN*.

GARED, in *Sus* Prov. *Africk*, abt. a leag. from *Tecut*, was built to secure Corn and Sugar-Mills there, and the *Morocco* Leather Manufacture, of which such Quantities are here dress'd, that the Duty of what's transported to *Europe*, is said to amount to 34000 Ducats.

GARGRAVE, in the W. Rid. *Yorksh.* is a pretty pleasant Town near *Winterburn*, betw. *Settle* and *Skipton* in *Craven*, divided by the River *Aire*. 'Tis the yearly Rendezvous of the Gentlemen of *Yorkshire*, &c. for the Hunting Season.

GARIOCH, in *Aberdeenshire*, 3 m. from *Inverarie*, *Scotl.* is a Presbytery of 15 Parishes, and gives Name to a District encompass'd by the Divisions of *Strathbogy*, *Mar*, *Formartyn*, and Part of *Buchan*, and extends 14 m. from E. to W. and 8 from N. W. to S. It lies in a Valley water'd by 2 large and many lesser Rivers, with fertile Hills each Side, particularly Mt. *Bennachy*, which rises so high with 7 Tops, that 'tis seen at Sea, tho, near 14 m. from the Coast.

GARMANSWAY, in *Durham*, 5 m. fr. *Durham*, is the Place where the Danish King *Canute* went barefoot to visit St. *Cuthbert's* Tomb there.

GARONNE River, in *France*, rises in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and running N. W. passes by *Tholouse*, and continuing its Course N. W. divides the Prov. of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, visiting the City of *Bordeaux*, and after discharges into the Bay of *Biscay*, abt. 60 m. below that City, having receiv'd the River *Dordonne*, and others, in its Passage. It has Communication with the *Mediterranean* by the royal Canal made by *Lewis XIV.* The usual Tides come up 20 m. above *Bordeaux*.

GARSTANG, *Lancash.* 10 m. N. of *Preston*, 222 from *London*, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 53. 50. is in the Post-Road between *Preston* and *Lancaster*, and has a Market Thursday, and Fair Nov. 10.

GARTZ, in *Royal Pomerania*, on the W. Side of the River *Ucker*, is 1 of the Passes of the *Oder*. It was walled in 1258. It has 8 Parishes under its Jurisdiction, and several annual Fairs.

GARZOPA. See *CANARA*.

GARWAY, in *Malagueta*, *Guinea*, is a confid. Village betw. *Wappo* and *Cape Palmas*, from which one has a Prospect of the latter, from which 'tis 2 leag. distant.

GASCONY, properly so call'd, is the most S. W. Province of *France*, being bordered on E. by *Armagnac*, N. by *Bazadois*, W. by Part of the Bay of *Biscay*, and by *Bearn* on S. This Country, tho' of small Compass, is subdivided into the *Landes* (or Sandy Grounds), *Chalosse*, and *Fursan*.

GASPE, in *Canada proper*, takes its Name from the Bay on which 'tis sit. which lies betw. *Cape de Rosiers* and the *Hollow Island*, or *Isle Percee*. It's worth Notice chiefly for being Capital of a large Territory, from it called *Gaspesia*, extending along the E. Coasts from the said *Cape de Rosiers*, at

[A] The Inhabitants call the *Ganges* the heavenly River. Such as have no Opportunity or Strength to be carry'd thither are persuaded, that if they wash themselves with any other Water, and at the same Time think upon the said River, pronouncing the same Ejaculation or Charm of *Ganges purify me*, they shall be cleansed from their Sins. *Servius*, (in *Æn.* vi.) observes, that 'twas the general Opinion of the Heathens that Water would cleanse them from their Sins, which seems to agree (says *Baldaeus*) with what is, *Mat.* xxvii. 26. *Mark* vii. 3 &c. related of *Pilate*, and of the *Pharisees* and *Jews* in general. The *Mohammedans* are to this Day not free from that Superstition, the Waters of the *Ganges* being sold among them in Bottles to a very good Price, as we do our Spaw-waters; and they pay a considerable Custom for it too. Hence is it that it's look'd on as a Crime not only to exonerate, or throw in Carrion, &c. but even to spit into the heavenly Sin-scouring *Ganges*.

at the Mouth of River *St. Laurence*, to another which lies over-against *Cape Breton*, abt. 110 leag. and much farther inland. The Natives are distinguish'd by the Names of the Rivers along whose Banks they live, the 3 chief being those of *St. Jean*, *Ristigouche*, *Mizamichi* alias *Miramichi*, and *St. Croix* by the *French*. They are tall, well shaped, civil, and hospitable, and the Women handsome and chaste, — except in some Parts along the Coasts, where the Abuse of the *French* Brandies has caus'd 'em to lose that precious Virtue, as it hath the Men that of Affability and Hospitality. These have learn'd to drink it to such Excess as to become quite brutish and cruel, so that on the least Dislike, &c. they'll fall foul not only on their Friends as well as Strangers, but even on their Wives and Children, and massacre all in their Way. Those *Miramichi*, tho' they shew no Sign of Religion except bowing to the rising Sun, yet they (says *Clerq*) a long while before *Europeans* came thither had great Veneration for the *Cross*, which they us'd to carry about them as a Preservative, whence they obtain'd the Name of *Cross-bearers*. They had also Knowledge of the greater and lesser *Bear*, and divided their Compass into 5 Parts, or Winds.

GASTEIN Bath. See SALTZBURG.

GAster and GAMS, *Switzerl.* are 2 small Bailiwicks jointly possess'd by the Cantons of *Schwitz* and *Glaris*. The former had Name given it by the *Grisons*, who were once settled in these Parts. It's a long Slip of Country to E. of the River *Lint*, which extends from N. E. to S. W. betw. the Lakes of *Zurich* and *Wablestat*, having the *Lint* and Part of those 2 in the Front, and *Tockebourg* on the Back of it, with the Cantons of *Zurich* on N. and Co. of *Sargans* to S. E. Here are People of the 2 Religions. GAMS is a little Bailiwick betw. the *Barony* of *Alt-Saxe*, *Tockebourg*, and Co. of *Werdeberg*. When there's a Bailiff from *Schwitz* from one, there's such from *Glaris* in the other.

GASTINOIS Province, in *France*, is bounded N. by *Beauce*, E. by *Senonais*, S. by *Auxerrois*, W. by *Hurepois*, & the little River *Vernuse*. Part belongs to the Government of *Orleanois*, the rest to that of the *Isle of France*. It derives Name from the Word *Wasta* or *Wastum*, which signifies a Forest that has been cut down and laid waste. 'Twas united to the Crown under K. *Philip I.* It has abundance of Vineyards, and a great many Walnut-trees, of the Fruit of which they make Oil. The fine Forests abound with Game; the Soil produces a vast deal of Saffron; and the greatest Part of the Country contains fine Meadows, wherein vast Numbers of Cows, whereby they have here very good Butter.

GASTINOIS *Orleanois* has these considerable Cities and Towns, *Montargis*, *Chatillon-sur-Loing*, *Chateau-Regnard*, *Briare*, *Milly*, *Gien*, *Estampes*, *Lorris*, *Bleneau*, *Saint Fargeau*.

GASTINOIS *French* contains the following remarkable Cities and Towns, *Nemours*, *Moret*, *Courtenay*, *Mont-Lheri*, *Fontainebleau*.

GATA, or GAETA, Cape. See ALMERIA.

GATE, a Chain of Mountains that run thro' the Middle of the Hither Peninsula of *India* from N. to S.

GATESHEAD (in *Saxon*, *Gaetsheved*, i. e. *Goat's Head*) in *Durham*, is as 'twere the Suburb of *Newcastle*, tho' in another County, being divided by the *Tyne*; over which there is a stately Stone-bridge, with an Iron Gate in the Middle, which is the Boundary betw. the *Bishopric* and *Northumberland*. Here live the Coal-pit-men. 'Tis thought older than *Newcastle*.

GATH, or GETH, in *Palestine*, one of the Five Cities of the *Philistines*, was antiently the principal one, as being the Royal Seat in the middle Times of that People; but it dwindled away so early, that we have few or no Materials towards a Description of it. And even as to its exact Situation, it's not easy to fix it, there being a Number of Cities of the same Name differently placed by the Sacred Books, by *Josephus*, *Jerom*, and *Eusebius*, some of 'em distinguish'd by an Appellative, as *Gath-Epher*, *Gath-Rimmon*, &c. and others without any. The Word signifies a *Press*, either a Wine-press, Oil-press, or any other. It's reckon'd sure that it lay E. of *Ashdod*, and according to *Sanfon* was sit. on a Hill, on the *Syriac* Coast of the *Mediterranean*, and on the Borders of the Tribe of *Dan*. *Gath* and *Ekron* are (1 *Sam.* vii. 14, & *alib.*) recorded the Boundaries of the *Philistine* Territory, the former on the S. the latter N. and these 2 with the 3 between compos'd the 5 Satrapies of that brave antient Nation. It is fam'd for the Remnant of the Giants, or *Anakims*, who there fixed their Abode, and was the Birth-place of *Goliath*. It must needs have been a very strong populous City till *David* took and dismantled it.

Reboboam rebuilt it, (II. *Chron.* xi. 8.) & fortified it. It appears to have passed back to its antient Owners, till *Ozias*, and, long after him, *Hezekiah* retook it from them. In the Days of *Amos* and *Micah* we find it had been in a flourishing Condition, and wholly independent from the Kings of *Judah* (*Amos* vi. 2. *Mic.* i. 10, & *seq.*), and since then demolish'd by *Hazael* King of *Syria*: By all which various Changes it grew to be of little Consideration, till, in the Time of Christianity, *Fulk*, King of *Jerusalem*, built a Castle on its Ruins. As to the Antient Inhabitants of this City and its District, it's evident from Scripture that their inveterate Enmity against the *Israelites* was such, that a Learned Annotator says, one would be almost tempted to think, they were created on Purpose to be a Thorn in the Side of that chosen People. This Enmity seems too to have been of very antient Date. For in I. *Chron.* vii. 20. 21. 22. we read that the Men of *Gath* slew the Children of *Ephraim*, because they came down to take away their Cattle. And *Ephraim* their Father mourned many Days, &c. This Incident, it is noted, is no where else to be found, and there are various Thoughts concerning the Sense we must take this Passage in. As to the Time it was transacted, the above Text makes plain to have been in the Lifetime of their Father; and when could it then be, but whilst the *Israelites* sojourn'd in *Egypt*, and not very improbably before their grievous Bondage there? The *Targum* supposes that *Ephraim's* Children — [But wherefore they more than the rest?] — miscomputed the Time they were to serve in *Egypt*, and began too early an Attempt upon the promised Land. — But this seems to be running beyond the Canon; the Text telling us of no Attempt but upon the Cattle, perhaps by a sudden and pillaging IncurSION, with Design to drive them back with them to their Land of *Goshen*. Dr. *Lightfoot*, it seems, would fain turn the Tables, and have us suppose that the *Ephramites* stood up only to defend themselves and their own Cattle. But such Attempt upon the Scripture seems doing Violence to it to the Purpose, and the *Gathites* acting thus may not, possibly, be so fairly accounted for, as the obvious Sense of the Text serves in some Measure to account for the Reason why *Moses* would not conduct the *Israelites* by the Way of the *Philistines*. And, as a Commentator observes, if such be the Case, it must have been some horrid Injury done the *Gathites*, or else horribly repented by them.

GATTON, in *Surrey*, 1 m. fr. *Blechingley*, 18 m. S. of *London*, W. lon. 10 min. lat. 51. 18. sit. under the Side of a Hill going to *Ryegate*, is a Borough by Prescription, and was a large Town formerly, tho' now a mean Village with a small Church, and without Fair or Market. Yet has it sent 2 Members to Parliament ever since the 29th of *Henry VI.* who are return'd by its Constable, annually chosen at the Court of the Lord of the Manor. 'Tis said here was once a Castle. The River *Mole* rises in its Parish, which is also noted for a Quarry of white Freestone, which is soft and endures the Fire admirably in Winter, but neither the Sun nor Air. 'Tis much us'd by Chymists, Bakers, Glass-houses, &c.

GAUGAMELA, (or more properly *Guagamela*) though but a small Village (of *Persia* says *Stephanus*, of *Affyria* say others), is and ever will be memorable for the Battle fought there, in the Year of the World 3975, of the Flood 2668, before Christ 331. between *Alexander* and *Darius*, when the former routed the Army of the latter consisting of 1,100,000 of Men, Horse and Foot, with a dreadful Slaughter, and took Numbers Prisoners, and pursued *Darius* himself 10 m. *Parmenio* taking *Darius's* Baggage, Elephant, and Camels: So that it absolutely decided the Fate of *Asia*.

GAUL or GALLIA. This, had we but sufficient Allowance of Time and Space, should be made an Article very large. But Deficiency of both will excuse also our Defects and Brevity; especially considering that the Learned, to whom chiefly, if not only, an ampler Account would be grateful, know where else to look for Satisfaction in the Matter, & sev. other Articles of this Work will help others to supply Materials. — 'Tis demonstrated, next to mathematically, that this Country was peopled by the Posterity of GOMER, Eldest Son of JAPHET. The *Celtes*, or *Galli*, were certainly *Gomerians* under those more modern Names, given them perhaps by some of their Neighbours, whilst it seems that they themselves a long while after retain'd their primitive Name of *Gomerai*, or Descendants of *Gomer* aforesaid, as those still do who retain their antient Language the most purely, especially the *North Welsh* (or *Gaulish*), who call themselves *Kumero*, *Cymro*, and *Cumeri*. How or why they are supposed to have had the Names of *Celtes* or *Galli* (for they

they are by the Learned allow'd to signify the same Thing) see our Article CELTES, wherein the Name is shewn to signify *Horsemen*: To which we may here add, that though some tell us it signifies *Warriors*, yet that appears not to invalidate, but rather to corroborate, the former, and to shew them such *Horsemen* as were *Warriors*, or such as we now in a Martial Sense call *Cavalry*. But here, for the Reasons abovesaid, we must break off. All that we can afford to say is, That these *Gomerai*, *Celtæ*, *Galli*, *Gauls*, *Galatians*, &c. &c. being multiplied exceedingly, possessed Territories of very large Extent, containing not only all the present *France*, but Part of *Italy* also (See Articles CISALPINE GAUL, CELTIBERIA, &c.). Hence was *Gaul* divided into *GALLIA Cisalpina* and *Transalpina*. Of the first we have already given an Article. *GALLIA Transalpina*, or *Uterior*, which alone, in Process of Time, continued to be call'd *GALLIA*, contain'd all the present *France*, and that Part of *Germany* and *Belgium* W. of the *Rhine*. According to Abbé Du Fresnoy, antient *Gaul* was bounded on S. by the *Pyrenees*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Var*; E. by the *Alps* and the *Rhine*; N. by the *Rhine*; W. by the Ocean. It has indeed been variously, at different Times, divided. J. *Cæsar* divides it into 3 Parts, and gives the several Inhabitants the Names of *Belgæ*, *Galli* or *Celtæ*, and *Aquitani*. *Gallia Belgica* was bounded by the *Seine*, the *Marne*, the Mountains of *Vosge* or *Vange*, the *Rhine*, and the Ocean: *Gallia Celtica* by the Ocean, *Seine*, *Marne*, *Saone*, *Rhosne*, and *Garonne*: *Gallia Aquitana* by the Ocean, *Garonne*, and the *Pyrenees*. *Augustus* divided *Gaul* into 4 Parts, *Gallia Narbonensis*, *Aquitania*, *Lugdunensis*, and *Belgica*. A more modern Division of *Gaul*, according to the *Notitia Imperii*, which was made in the 4th Century, was into 5 Great Provinces, *Lugdunensis*, *Belgica*, *Germanica*, *Viennensis*, & *Aquitania*; the Subdivisions of which we for the common Reason must omit. *Gallia* was otherwise, by some, divided, in a yet different Manner, into *Tegata*, *Comata*, and *Braccata*, which were so named from the different Habits, &c. of the several Inhabitants. Of the first see Article CISALPINE GAUL. The *Comata* was the same with *Transalpina*, and was so called from their wearing long Hair, *Coma*. *Braccata*, filed afterwards *Narbonensis*, was so call'd from the *Braccæ*, or Breeches, peculiar to the Inhabitants: As that Kind of Breeches latterly call'd *Galliegaskins* (more properly *Galligaskines*) had their Name from the *Galli* of *Gasconia*, who wore the same. *Constantine* divided *Gaul* into 17 Provinces, 6 of which Consular, 11 under Presidents sent by the Emperor, who resided in the Capital Cities, as follows, 1. *Narbonensis Prima*, at Cap. City *Narbonne*, in *Languedoc*; 2. *Narbonensis Secunda*, at *Aix* in *Provence*; 3. *Viennensis*, at *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*; 4. *Alpes Grajæ* and *Penninæ*, at *Moutiers* in *Tarentaise*, a Prov. of *Savoy*; 5. *Alpes Maritimæ*, at *Ambrun* in *Dauphiné*; 6. *Lugdunensis Prima*, at *Lyons*; 7. *Lugdunensis Secunda*, at *Rouan* in *Normandy*; 8. *Lugdunensis Tertia*, at *Tours*; 9. *Lugdunensis Quarta*, at *Sens* in *Champagne*; 10. *Seguania*, at *Besançon* in *Franche-Comté*; 11. *Aquitania Prima*, at *Bourges* in *Berry*; 12. *Aquitania Secunda*, at *Bordeaux* in *Guienne*; 13. *Novempopulania*, at *Ausich* in *Gascony*; 14. *Germania Prima*, at *Mentz*; 15. *Germania Secunda*, at *Cologne*; 16. *Belgica Prima*, at *Triers*; 17. *Belgica Secunda*, at *Rheims*. — Afterwards the *Goths* got Footing in *Gaul*, and the *Burgundians* possessed themselves of all the S. E. Parts and both *Burgundies* from them so called. And this was the State of *Gaul* when the *Franks*, or *French*, enter'd it, from whom it obtain'd its present Name of *France*, which Article see. — The History of the *Gauls*, as to their Transactions, &c. falls not within our Province, any more than it does within the Compass of a Dictionary, to give: And the natural History of the Country is brought into the several Articles of the Country as at present. We must observe, however, that *Gallia* has been represented much colder, and vastly less fertile, than *France* is now found to be. Possibly the ant. Authors, being used to warmer Climates, have somewhat exaggerated the Coldness of this; & 'tis at the same Time, too, esteem'd far from improbable that this Climate is become warmer than it was in those antient Times, partly by destroying a vast Number of Forests, which stagnated the Air, and intercepted the Warmth of the Sun; by the draining of many standing Waters and marshy Grounds; by cherishing it with warm Manure; and other such Improvements, which are obvious to every Naturalist. As to the Religion of the *Gauls*, it is said to have been derived from the antient *Celts*, and the *Celtic* Religion had Affinity with that of the old Patriarchs and *Jews*, of which divers Particulars could be instanced, had we Space for them. We must be content therefore to select one only, as the most no-

table. According to *Cæsar*, the *Gauls*, when their own Life or Liberty was in Danger, endeavour'd to redeem it by one or more of their own Servants. We have an Instance of this in *Jephtha* and his rash Vow, *Jud. xi. 30*, & seq. tho' it was more common among the *Phœnicians* and other antient Nations, as shew our Articles AMMONITES, CARTHAGE, &c. In which latter it's hinted to be probable, that this Religious bloody Custom of offering Human Victims seems to have its Rise in Imitation of *Abraham's* Readiness to sacrifice his own Son. As to the said horrid Custom among the *Gauls*, which began so early, *Procopius* tells us, it ended not till some Centuries even after their having embraced Christianity. And all that can be spoken of it must be what was transacted out of their Groves and Places of cruel Worship; for as to what was done within them, no Stranger being made acquainted with, much less admitted to see it, we must be wholly in the Dark about it, as their Druids committed nothing of it to Writing. But concerning those unhappy ones who abroad were offer'd, *Cæsar* and *Plutarch* give the following Account: 'When a Man's Life is in Danger, either thro' Sicknes or other Accident, they immediately sacrifice, or at least make a Vow so to do, some Human Victims; for, besides that they think them the most perfect, and pleasing to the Gods, they believe that one Man's Life cannot be redeemed but by that of another, without which no Satisfaction could be made to them for their Goodness to Men. And these are the Ceremonies established amongst them upon all such Occasions: They erect a huge hollow Pile of Offer, which they fill with these unhappy Wretches, who are quickly suffocated by the Smoak, and reduced to Ashes soon after. They imagine, however, that Criminals of any Kind are much more acceptable Victims; — but where these are not to be had, the Innocent must go in their stead. In their Funerals, which are very magnificent, they throw into the burning Pile every Thing that the Deceased delighted in, even to Living Creatures. Some of his Near Relations, continues *Cæsar*, did likewise fling themselves into the Flames in Hopes of living happy with him in the next World. — They imitated in some Measure the *Jewish* Scape-Goat, by devoting some vicarious Victim to Death, and praying that all the Curses due to themselves might fall upon it. The *Massilians*, among the rest, are reported to have, in Times of Pestilence, made choice of some indigent Person, that offer'd himself voluntarily, whom they took care to fatten with the daintiest Fare during a whole Year; after which they dressed him with Garlands, and rich Ornaments, and led him thro' the Streets, loaded with the bitterest Imprecations, to his Death. And this Religious Practice was doubtless as effectual to stay the Plague as were the Religious Processions of their Successors the late *Marsellians* in a like deadly Case. — However, if the *Gauls*, in such calamitous Times, could procure any of the handsomer and nobler Sort to offer themselves to such voluntary Death, they not only prefer'd 'em to the other, but encourag'd them by large Rewards and Encomiums. These were led, like the poorer Sort, out of the City, and stoned, and the former thrown down from some high Precipice. The common Notion among them was, that such a spontaneous Death for the Good of the Commonwealth intitled them to a Rank among the Gods. In other Cases they either tied or nailed them to some Tree or Post, and shot them to Death with Arrows. Others they burnt, with a Number of Beasts, on a Pile of Hay. It was also their Custom to burn the Horses, at least Part of them, that they had taken in Battle, together with the Slain. — The same Notion and Practice still remained with the *Gauls* after that they had adopted the Gods of other Nations. They esteem'd the God *Mars* as the chief Protector of the *Gaulish* Nation. Whenever they went to War they made him Heir of all their Possessions, and at the Time of Onset vow'd to him all their Plunder. If they came off victorious, they frequently sacrificed their Prisoners, as well as their Cattle, to him, and hung the Heads of their slain Enemies about the Necks of their Horses as a Proof of their Valour. In Times of Sicknes, or imminent Danger, they immediately sacrificed some Human Victims to *Mars*, or vowed to do it as soon as they had it in their Power; and perform'd it accordingly. — Their Martial or bloody Disposition appear'd even in common Controversies, all private Contests being permitted by their Law, or rather Custom, to be decided by single Combat. They seem to have had one general Maxim, viz. that the longest Sword had the best Title, and that it was the Design of the Supreme Being that the Strongest should strip the Weakest; and that he who

who had not Power enough to defend his Right ought to yield to him that was capable of taking it from him. And oh! how too much are they resembled by their Successors now! Neither was this their Maxim confin'd to Foreign Conquests, but extended itself to the Decision of private Right among themselves, as just observ'd above. What is still more prodigious is, their Challenges to single Combat were often sent for mere Punctilios and trifling Piques, especially at Feasts and drunken Revels, and even to make a Parade of their Bravery.— How long this Duelling Humour has been preserv'd among their said Successors, and how little to their real Credit, in spite of their specious Pretence of Honour, need not be said. However, their *Gallic* Ancestors, 'tis plain from their History, made War their chiefest Trade and highest Glory; and if they carried that favourite Passion to Excess, this may be said in Extenuation of it, not only that the same *warlike Phrenzy* reigned all over *Europe*, and far beyond, but likewise that they were under a kind of *Necessity* of indulging it to the utmost, in order to put a Stop to the *Encroachments* of the *Romans*, who aimed at no less than *Enslaving all the World*, by Degrees, as fast as they could.— Whenever, therefore, we shall see their Descendants do the like from the same laudable Motives we shall readily own them to follow the Steps of their Martial Ancestors. [See GAZA Note B] But if their Views rather tend to *rob other Nations of their Liberty* than to *preserve their own*, they will be justly chargeable with having improv'd the *Gallic* Ferocity, by the Super-addition of *Roman* Ambition and Tyranny. We conclude with observing what excessive Love of Liberty reign'd in the antient *Gauls*. They had such a singular Contempt of Life when not accompany'd with Liberty, that either upon the Appearance of Servitude, or Incapacity to defend themselves from Slavery thro' Old-Age, or Wounds, they either put an End to their Days, or prevail'd on Friends to do it, esteeming this last State of Inactivity as much a Slavery as falling into the Hands of their Enemies. In Cities, when once they found themselves so streightly besieged that they could hold out no longer, their chief Care was to put their Wives and Children to Death, and then kill one another, to avoid being led into Slavery. In the Field, when they were forced to make such a hasty Retreat, that they could not procure Carriages for those that were not able to follow on Foot, the Sick, Wounded, &c. they made no Scruple to dispatch 'em out of Hand. This was so far from being reckon'd a Hardship on them, that it was what they begg'd with the greatest Earnestness. We pass over all the several Instances that could be brought, except one in their very *Women*. 'The *Ambrones*, says *Plutarch*, in his Life of *Marius*, (a *Gaulish* People, who lived near the Foot of the *Alps*, between *Switzerland* and *Provence*) having been defeated by *Marius* near *Aix* in *Provence*, were pursued by the *Romans* quite to their Carriages. There they found the *Women* arm'd with Swords and Hatchets, who, mingling themselves with Victors and Vanquished, did with one Hand strive to wrench their Bucklers from them, and with the other to dispatch them; and never let go their Hold but with their Lives. When they found themselves lost beyond Recovery, they sent to demand of the Conqueror 3 Things, 1. their Liberty; i. e. that they might not be condemn'd to Slavery; 2. That their Chastity might be preserv'd inviolate. — [We may interject, of the present fashionable *French* Females too many, *O quantum mutatae ab illis!*]; — and, 3. that they might be employ'd in the Service of the *Vestals*. These Conditions having been rejected by *Marius*, they were all found, on the next Day, either hanging on Trees, or wallowing in their own Blood, with their Children butcher'd, by them, and even by their own Hands.

GAVRE, or *Gaveren*, in the Territ. of *Alost*, but Diocese of *Ghent*, in *Flanders*, sit. on the *Scheld*, 8 m. S. W. of *Ghent*, and 5 N. E. of *Oudenarde*, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. near which the Armies frequently encamp'd, and several smart Actions happen'd in *Q. Anne's* War.

GAUR, a Territory in the Province of *Chorassan*, *Persia*, on the Confines of *India*.

GAURES, are a People dispers'd all over *India* and *Persia*, who pretend to be descended from the antient *Persians*; however, they differ from the modern *Persians* in several material Articles. They worship the Sun and the Fire, but whether as Gods, or resembling God, is uncertain; for

they say God is Light; and they maintain that the sacred Fire has been kept alive near 4000 Years. Their chief Temple is on a Mountain in the Province of *Eyrac-Agem*, near the City of *Yesd*, where great Numbers of their Priests reside, whose Employment is to take care of the Sacred Fire, that it be never extinguished; which Fire, they say, was lighted by their great Prophet *Zoroaster*, whose Return they daily expect. The Employment of this People is Husbandry. They never bury their Dead, but expose 'em in the open Air, to be devoured by Birds of Prey, in Places surrounded with high Walls.

GAVURY-CINY, a River and Town near *Ararat*. *Gemelli*.

GAYNFORD, in *Durham*, on the *Tees*, is 3 m. E. of *Barnard's-Castle*, of which it is the Mother Church.

GAZA, was the most renown'd City of the *Philistines*, that whose Gates *Sampson* (*Judg. xvi.*) took away, and whither he was carried when he was taken, and where he pulled down the House of *Dagon* on the Lords of the *Philistines*. Here also *Philip* baptiz'd the Eunuch of *Ethiopia*. What it was in its first Days cannot be known; but in Time it became considerable for Strength, Beauty, and Extent. It was sit. on a high Hill, and stood as it were in the very S. W. Angle or Corner of the Land of *Canaan*, upon the Skirts of the Desert which led to *Egypt*, different Authors say within 1, 2, 3, or more m. of the Sea, in the principal 1 of the 5 Lordships, call'd from this City that of *Gaza*: In the *Hebrew* it is called *Azza*, and *Aza* by the *Syrians*, which has been alter'd into *Gaza* [A]. In latter Times it was also called *Ione* and *Minoa*; and the Sea which wash'd along the Shore from *Gaza* to *Egypt* was called, they say, the *Ionian* Sea, *Gaza* being called after *Io* [*Steph.*]. This City was in the Lot of *Judah*, according to the Division made by *Joshua*, *Jos. xv. 47.* But tho' it was attempted and carried, *Judg. i. 18.* yet the *Philistines* possessed it again, and kept it, *Judg. iii. 3.* Whether or not it had originally the same Situation which it appears now to have had, cannot be known for certain; yet is it probable that it stood upon an Eminence, as we said, 3 m. from Sea, and was of very difficult Access for the Depth of Sands which surrounded it, as *Arrian* assures. But *Strabo* makes it scarce 1 m. from Shore. How to reconcile such Difference we know not. If *Sandys* mistakes not, it is now upon a Hill, surrounded by delicious Vales, and those again inclos'd with a Chain of Hills; but he mentions not a Word of deep Sands about it. But tho' he differs from *Arrian* with regard to the Soil, he seems to agree with *Strabo* with respect to Distance from the Shore, by computing it at 7 furl. But as his Expression on this Point is obscure, it can't be built upon. For the more convenient Communication with the Sea, it had a Sea Port, *Majuma*, a Place of no great Account, as seems, till *Constantine* took Notice of it, and call'd it *Constantia*, in Honour of his Son *Constantius*. The antient Name of it is not ascertain'd. *Julian* alter'd its Name into the Port of *Gaza*, or maritime Part of that City; whence perhaps is *Gazæ* in the plural. There's no Sign it ever was a commodious Place for Entertainment of Shipping, but that it was a mere Shift for the Purpose. Tho' perhaps this Port may have been alter'd from what once it was by the Encroachment of the Sea, as parallel Cases are common almost every Year. *Anthedon* seems to have been another Sea-port belonging to *Gaza*, sit. to S. of *Majuma*, not 3 m. from the former. We have not Room fully to particularize the History of *Gaza*; and shall only say that it often groan'd under the Miseries of War, of which 1 Instance was in the Year of the World 3974, of the Flood 2667, before Christ 332, when, after a stout Resistance, & great Slaughter, it was taken by *Alexander the Great*. One *BETIS*, a Eunuch, had the Government of it under *Darius*, who had laid in all Things necessary for a long & obstinate Defence; the Particulars of which we for Brevity omit; all which he did, knowing what Importance *Gaza* was to his Master, standing as it did in the Entrance to *Egypt*, and being at the same Time a Bridle to *Palestine*. In short, the Place was vigorously attack'd and as resolutely defended, till Part of the Walls, being secretly undermined, fell down; and notwithstanding this, the *Macedonians* were after 3 several resolute Attacks at the Breach, repuls'd with great Effusion of Blood; but in the 4th the City was taken by Storm, and

[A] *Gaza*, it's to'd us, signifies a Treasury in the antient *Persian*; and therefore 'tis pretended it had such Name because *Cambyfes* in his War with *Egypt* made use of it as a Magazine. But this is to be rejected as a mere Notion. Nor indeed is it a Conclusion, supposing it to be true that *Cambyfes* did make such a Use of the City, seeing nothing is to be positively determin'd from a Similitude of Names and Appellatives in different Languages.

the Defendants were all, valiantly fighting, slain to a Man. *Curtius* tells us, that brave *BETIS* himself was brought, half dead with Wounds, to *Alexander*, who basely address'd him in these Words: *Thou shalt not, Betis, die, as thou fanciest, in an honourable Way, but shalt feel in Captivity all the Torments that can be devised for thee.* To which the valiant Eunuch (whose Courage is very remarkable, considering such his Emasculation) gave no Reply, but look'd on the Conqueror with a contemptuous Smile. *What!* said wrathful *Alexander*, *dost thou neither speak, kneel, nor intreat?* *I will find a Way to vanquish thy Silence, and force thee at least to groan.* Having so said, he in a Rage commanded his Heels to be bored, and, putting Cords thro' them, bound him to his Chariot, dragging him round the City till he died, boasting that in this he had imitated *Achilles*, who dragg'd the Body of *Hector* in the same Manner. But see the Note [B]. It was *Neoptolemus*, a near Relation of *Alexander* by the Mother's Side, who first mounted the Walls. *Curtius* tells us, there fell of the Citizens 10000. We know nothing of the Loss of *Alexander*, but 'tis evident it cost him a vast Number of Men, since he sent *Amyntas* into *Macedonia* for Recruits, &c. We must add further, that *Gaza* was sometimes in a flourishing State, with mighty Walls and costly Edifices, sometimes in a depress'd Condition. After several Vicissitudes it lay neglected so far, that *Acts* viii. 26. it is call'd *desart*; that is, such a Desart as it is now, we may suppose, *viz.* weak in Inhabitants and defenceless; for so fertile a Spot can never be called by that miserable Appellation according to the common Acceptation of the Word with us. *Lucan* commemorates *Gaza* with *Tyre* and *Sidon*, when its Sister Cities are either forgot, or omitted as not worthy a Place among the considerable ones of this Sea-Coast. Tho' it's now but a poor Place, yet *Sandys* tells us there are some Reliques left, and some Impressions that testify a better Condition. For, says he, divers simple Roofs are supported with goodly Pillars of *Parian* Marble, some plain, some curiously carved. A Number broken in Pieces do serve for Thresholds, Jambs of Doors, and Sides of Windows, almost unto every beggarly Cottage. On the N. E. Corner and Summit of the Hill are the Ruins of huge Arches sunk low in the Earth, and other Foundations of a stately Building: From whence (*continues our Traveller*) the last *Sanziack* convey'd Marble Pillars of an incredible Bigness, enforced to saw them asunder e'er they could be removed; which he employ'd in adorning a certain Mosque below in the Valley. — Thus *Sandys*. The *Jews* are silly enough to think this the very Building which *Sampson* pulled down upon the *Philistines*. But the mentioning this calls on us to speak of it somewhat more, as the same may more than bare possibly be of no small Use to many, on Occasion. The *Gazites*, we read, met in a solemn Manner to celebrate a Festival to their God *Dagon*, and to offer him Thanks, and Praises, & Sacrifices. They met together to the Number of many Thousands, and were all in one Place; which, whether it was a Temple, a Theater, or a Palace, is not in Scripture told us; but it was of such Extent, that no less than 3000 Persons were on the Top of it. 'We find the Generality of the Learned most inclined to think this vast Building a Theatre, such as formerly the *Romans* contrived, and which were almost incredibly capacious. This may have been the Truth of the Matter, and we should (*says a great modern Commentator*) most readily have

embraced the same Opinion, did we not perceive that this Building was *roofed*, and that so firmly as to bear the Weight of 3000 Persons upon its Top. A Difficulty starts up here; How could this Roof be contriv'd so that such a Multitude might partake of the Diversion *Sampson* was making below? It is answer'd, that those on the Roof were the Vulgar Sort, who had Conveniencies of looking down into a great Hall, where the Lords, and Chiefs, and Better Sort, sat in State; --- which will still make the Building more extensive. A Roof it had, which we sufficiently understand by the 2 Pillars which *Sampson* pulled down, and which supported it. It hence must have been a Place of particular Construction, nothing like the Theatres of the *Greeks* and *Romans*. — But, says Dr. *Shaw*, "The Eastern Method of Building may assist us in accounting for the particular Structure of the House of *Dagon* (*Judg.* xvi.) and the great Numbers of People that were buried in the Ruins of it, by pulling down the 2 principal Pillars. We read (*ver.* 27.) that about 3000 Persons were upon the Roof to behold while *Sampson* made Sport. *Sampson* must therefore have been in a Court or Area below them, and consequently the Temple will be of the same Kind with the antient *Τεμεν* or sacred Enclosures, surrounded, only in Part, or altogether, with some cloystered Building. Several Palaces and *Dou-wâ-nas*, as they call the Courts of Justice in these Countries, are built in this Fashion; where, upon their Festivals, a great Quantity of Sand is strew'd upon the Area for the (*Pello-eran*) Wrestlers to fall upon, whilst the Roof of the Cloysters, round about, are crowded with Spectators. I have often seen several 100 of People diverted in this Manner upon the Roof of the *Dey's* Palace at *Algiers*; which, like many more of the same Quality and Denomination, hath an advanced Cloyster, made in the Fashion of a large Pent-House, supported only by 1 or 2 contiguous Pillars in the Front, or else in the Centre. In such open Structures as these, in the midst of their Guards and Counsellors, are the *Basbas*, *Kadees*, and other Great Officers, assembled to distribute Justice and transact the Public Affairs of their Provinces. Here likewise they have their publick Entertainments, as the Lords and others of the *Philistines* had in the House of *Dagon*. Upon a Supposition therefore that in the House of *Dagon* there was a cloyster'd Structure of this Kind, the pulling down the Front or Centre Pillars only, which supported it, would be attended with the same Catastrophe that happen'd to the *Philistines*." — *Sandys*, in his above Account, seems to have confounded *Gaza*, I mean the old *Gaza*, with *Majuma*, which is the new or present *Gaza*. This latter, according to *Thevenot*, &c. now stands about 2 m. from the *Mediterranean*, and about 20 from the Frontiers of *Egypt*, E. lon. 35. lat. 31. 22. It retains indeed, as *Sandys* said, a great many noble Monuments of its former Grandeur, and is encompassed with fertile Valleys, producing great Plenty of Fruits. Near this City is a round Castle, flank'd with 4 square Towers, and in good Repair. Its Circuit is not large, but it's fenced with 2 stout Iron Gates. Over-against it is the Seraglio where the *Basha's* Wives, &c. are kept, and a little above it the Remains of an old *Roman* Castle, the Materials of which are still so firm and hard that the Hammer cannot break them.

GAZA, a City in *Bactria*, the Walls of which were but of

[B] But that of *Achilles* was a barbarous Act in the Example, and much more so in the Imitation. For it was only *Hector's* dead Carcass that *Achilles* dragg'd; but *Alexander* thus treated *Betis* while alive, and thus made him die in a cruel Manner, for no other Cause but that he faithfully and valiantly served his Master in the Post committed to his Charge; which was deserving of Reward even from an Enemy rather than of so cruel a Punishment; and *Alexander* would have acted accordingly, had he made the true Principles of Virtue and Generosity, rather than the Fictions of *Homer*, the Rule of his Actions. But that young Conqueror having the *Iliads* of this Poet in great Admiration always carried them with him, laid them under his Pillow when he slept, and read them on all leisure Opportunities; and therefore finding *Achilles* to be the great Hero of that Poem, he thought every Thing said of him in it worthy of his Imitation, and the readiest Way to make him a Hero also; and the Vanity of being thought such, and the eager Desire which he had of making his Name in like manner to be celebrated in After-ages, was the main impulsive Cause of all his Undertakings. But in Reality, were all his Actions duly estimated, he could deserve no other Character than that of the Great Cut-throat of the Age in which he liv'd. But the Folly of Mankind, and the Error of Historians is such, that they usually make the Actions of War, Bloodshed, and Conquest, the Subject of their highest Encomiums, and those their most celebrated Heroes that most excel therein. In a righteous Cause, and the just Defence of a Man's Country, all Actions of Valour are indeed just Reasons of Praise; but in all other Cases Victory and Conquest are no more than Murder and Rapine, and every one is to be detested as the greatest Enemy to Mankind that is most active herein. Those are only true Heroes who most benefit the World by promoting the Peace, Welfare, and Good of Mankind. But such as oppress it with the Slaughter of Men, the Desolation of Countries, the burning of Cities, and the other Calamities which attend War, are the Scourges of God, the *Attila's* of the Age in which they live, and the greatest Plagues that can happen to it, and which are never sent into the World but for the Punishment of it; and therefore ought as such to be pray'd against, and detested by all Mankind. To make these the Subject of Praise and Panegyrick is to lay ill Examples before Princes, as if such Oppressions of Mankind were the truest Ways to Honour and Glory. And we knew a late Prince — [*Lewis XIV.*] — who, having broke thro' Treaties, Leagues, and Oaths, to rob his Neighbours of their Territories, gave no other Reason for the War but that it was FOR HIS GLORY; *Prideaux*:

of Mud, and low. *Alexander*, 2 Years after his taking the foregoing *Gaza* of *Palestine*, took it by Storm, burnt the City, kill'd all the Males, and gave all the Plunder & Women to his Soldiers.

GAZA, or *Gāzæ*, the Metropolis of *Atropatene*, *Media*, was situated, according to *Pliny*, in a spacious Plain between *Ecbatan* and *Artaxata*, and equally distant from both.

GAZARA. See GEZER.

GEARON, in *Persia*, according to *Gemelli*, is sit. 30 m. from *Mokab*, in the Road towards *Bander-Congo*, and is described by him as a City looking more like a Wood, because its Houses are scatter'd among abundance of Palm-trees. 'Tis seated in a sandy Plain incompass'd with high Mountains, and, tho' small, has a Vizier with ample Jurisdiction. The Houses are not amiss, many of them being of Lime & Stone, which is rare in *Persia*, most being of Mud.

GEBA. I. *Sam.* xiii. 3. we read that *Jonathan*, the Son of *Saul*, smote the Garrison of the *Philistines* that was in *Geba*. Now among the Cities of *Benjamin*, mention'd *Josh.* xviii. we read of *Geba*, *Gibeath*, and *Gibeon*; and *Josh.* xxi. 17. we read, that the 2 Cities given to the Children of *Aaron* out of the Tribe of *Benjamin* were *Gibeon* and *Geba*. Whence it is not to be doubted but that *Gaba* (*Chap.* xviii.) was the same with *Geba* (*Chap.* xxi.). Some have been of Opinion that this *Geba* or *Gaba* was also the same with *Gibeath*; but this Opinion is discountenanc'd, not only by *Gibeath* (which in all Probability was the same with *Gibeath*) being expressly named as a distinct City from *Gaba*, *Josh.* xviii. but also by the Circumstances mention'd in this 13th *Chap.* I. *Sam.* and elsewhere. For we read, *Chap.* x. 26. that *Gibeath* was the City where *Saul* dwelt, and hence (*Chap.* xi. 4.) it is call'd *Gibeath of Saul*; and agreeably (*Chap.* xiii. 2.) we read, that *Saul* chose him 3000 Men of *Israel*; whereof 2000 were with *Saul* in *Michmash* and *Mount Bethel*, and 1000 with *Jonathan* in *Gibeath of Benjamin*; i. e. in the Royal City of *Saul*. And in *Ver.* 3. we presently read next, that *Jonathan* smote the Garrison of the *Philistines* that was in *Geba*: Which was therefore distinct from *Gibeath*, it being not likely, that the *Philistines* should have a Garrison in the City where *Saul* was wont to reside. The Words *Geba* and *Gibeath* do in the *Hebrew* Tongue denote an Hill; and hence some understand by *Geba* in this Place some Hill on the Coasts of the *Philistines*. So the Word *Gibeath* is render'd in our Bible, *Chap.* vii. 1. *The Men of Kirjath-jearim, brought the Ark of the Lord into the House of Abinadab in the Hill*, which others render in *Gibeath*; and so it is render'd in our own Bible, II. *Sam.* vi. 4. *Wells*.

GELOWA *Slaboda*, in the Duchy of *Bilejezora*, *Muscovy*, stands on the River *Mologa*, and drives a considerable Trade upon it by means of its Confluence into the *Volga*, a little below it. The former River parts *Geblowa* fr. *Mologa* Town in the Territory of *Rostow*, and it's therefore styl'd *Slaboda*, or *Suburb*, as being esteem'd such to that City tho' in a different Duchy.

GEDER, mention'd *Josh.* xii. 13. is very probably the same either with *Gederah*, or *Gederoth*, or *Gedor*, all distinct-ly mention'd *Josh.* xv. 36, 41, 58, as lying in the Tribe of *Judah*; but which can't be determin'd. *Wells*.

GEDDINGTON, in *Northamptonshire*, 1 m. fr. *Boughton*, and to N. E. of *Rushton* and *Norton*, had antiently a Royal Castle; and here is a Charity-school.

GEDLING, in *Nottinghamshire*, stands in the Road to *Mansfield*.

GEDROSIA; antiently a Prov. of *Persia*, was bounded on W. by *Carmania*, N. by *Drangiana* and *Arachosia*, E. by *Guzurat* in *India*, S. by the *Parsia*, *Musarnai*, and the *Rhamæ*. Its principal Cities were *Pasis*, *Arbis*, and *Cuni*.

7 P

Ptolemy places here a celebrated Emporium call'd the *Haven of Women*, of which more under. The principal modern Cities are *Firbk*, *Chalak*, and the Port of *Guadal*. *Diodorus*, *Suidas*, and some MSS of *Ammianus Marcel* read it *CE-DROSIA*. Its Extent can't be easily assign'd, because tho' its Boundaries be pretty well settled, yet how to fix these at this Distance of Time cannot be easily resolv'd. From the Ridge of Mountains thro' the Middle of this Province springs the celebrated River *Arbis* or *Arabis*, which after a short Course runs into the *Indian Ocean*. At its Mouth stood the *Γυναικῶν λιμήν* of *Ptolemy*, mention'd also by *Arrian*, who tells us that this Place was so call'd because it was originally govern'd by Women. The Soil of this Province was sandy and barren, very deficient in Water, and the Air intemperately hot, so that *Alexander's* Army suffer'd excessively here, notwithstanding they built their Huts with aromatic Wood, and met with Spices in Profusion.

GEEL, in the Territ. of *Antwerp*, 24 m. fr. it to S. E. is one of the Baronies of *Brabant*, having within its District 19 Villages. It has a fine Collegiate Church, and a very famous College for the *Latin* Tongue.

GEERVLT. See VOORN Island.

GEET River, in the *Austrian Netherlands*, rises in the S. Part of *Brabant*, runs N. near the Confines of *Liege*, and, passing by *Lande* and *Leauw*, falls into the *Demer* a little below *Halen*.

GEGENBACH, *Jengenbach*, or *Geginbach*, in *Savabia*, *Germ.* stands on the River *Kintsch*, 5 or 6 m. from *Offenburg*, midway between it and *Zell*, 24 N. from *Friburg*, and 10 S. E. fr. *Straßburg*. *M. Villars* took it in 1703. The Religion is all *Roman* Catholick.

GEISLINGEN. See ULM.

GELA, an ant. City of *Sicily*, had of old the Name of *Lyndus*, from a Body of *Rhodians*, fr. *Lyndus* in their Island, who assist'd one *Antiphenus* in making a Descent on *Sicily*, and here settled. In Time it chang'd that Name for this of *Gela*, from the River of the same Name, now called *Fiume di Terra Nova*, which watered the neighbouring Country. This City is commonly thought to have stood at the Mouth of this River where *Terra Nova* now stands; but some place it in the Neighbourhood of the present *Alicate*. *Imilcar*, the *Carthaginian* General, took it in the Year of the World 3902, of the Flood 2595, before Christ 404. The *Geleans*, in the Beginning of the Siege, were for sending their Wives and Children to a Place of Safety; but not one of either could be prevail'd on to stir, they all protesting that they would undergo the same Fate as their Husbands & Parents. This Resolution encourag'd the *Geleans* to exert themselves in Defence of Persons so dear to them, and to whom they wear so dear. They made several Sallies, and cut great Numbers of the Enemy in Pieces. No sooner was a Breach opened in the Wall by the *Carthaginian Rams* [A], but the Inhabitants repaired it, being indefatigable Night and Day on the Ramparts, where their Wives and Children cheerfully shared with them the Labour and the Danger. Thus they held out a long Time against an Army of 300000 Men without receiving Aid. At length *Dionysius* of *Syracuse* advanced to their Relief at the Head of 50000 Foot and 1000 Horse, and covered their Retreat from the City.

GELDERLAND, a Province of the *United Netherlands*, together with the County of *Zutphen*, is bounded N. W. by the *Zuyder-Sea*, N. by *Over-Issel*, E. by the Bishopric of *Munster*, S. by Part of *Cleves* Duchy and *Du. Brabant*, and W. by the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht*. Its greatest Extent from N. to S. is abt. 47 m. and near as much from E. to W. tho' being of very irregular Figure, 'tis not near so much in several Places. The Air is much healthier than in

[A] The *Ram* was a battering Engine used in Sieges by the Antients. *Pliny* tells us it was found out by *Epeus*, a *Greek*, at the Siege of *Troy*; but this is not very probable, because we find no Mention made of it in *Homer*, who, if such a wonderful Machine had been then known, could not possibly have omitted taking Notice of it. 'Tis therefore much more likely, that the *Carthaginians* invented it, as *Vitruvius* and *Tertullian* believe, with whom *Lipsius* agrees. The *Ram* was a large Beam, equal to the Mast of a Ship, with a Head of solid Iron, resembling that of a Ram, from whence it derived its Name. This was fasten'd in the Middle to another Beam, supported by a large Piece of Timber on each Side, by Ropes, in such a Manner as to be pendulous like a Balance. This being drawn backwards by a great Number of Hands as far as possible, was then pushed forwards with as great an *Impetus* as they could give it, so that the Iron Head beating against the Walls of a City with inconceivable Force, easily shook them; neither was there any Wall or Tower but what this, by repeated Blows, was capable of battering down. As these Blows, in some respect, resembled the Buttings of a Ram, this was a further Reason for giving the Machine the Name of that Animal. *Appian* relates, that the *Romans* batter'd the Walls of *Carthage* with 2 Rams of an immense Size, one of which was played by a Body of 6000 Foot, and the other by a vast Number of Rowers; which may serve to give us some Idea of this terrible Engine. 'Tis mention'd by the Prophet *Ezekiel* in two Passages (iv. 1, 2, and xxi. 22.), and *Nebuchadnezzar* made use of it at the Siege of *Jerusalem*. Whether the *Carthaginians* or the *Tyrians* (for both sometimes went by the same Name) first discover'd it, cannot be certainly determin'd, nor at what Time the Discovery was made; but we take *Ezekiel* to be the earliest Author in whom any Mention of it is to be seen. Our Learned Readers will find a particular and full Description of the various Kinds of this Machine in *Vitruvius* and *Lipsius*, whom at their Leisure they may consult.

in *Holland* and the maritime Provinces, as the Country is higher. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Pasture, and great Drovers of Cattle are annually brought from *Denmark* to be fatten'd. But a great Part of the *Veluwe* lies upon a Gravel, and is full of Heaths, Woods, and barren Hills. The County of *Zutphen* has good Pastures; but little Corn, because of its low and moorish Situation. The Inhabitants have in all Ages been valued for their superior Courage, occasion'd by the continual Wars of their antient Dukes; and the Barrenness of Part of their Country, which made 'em apply much to Arms. *Charles V.* in order to abate such their military Genius, and secure Possession of this Country to his Family, excluded the *Geldrians* out of his Armies. The Commons are courteous and industrious, and resemble the *Germans* much. The Province is divided into 3 Quarters, of *Nimeguen*, *Arnhem*, and *Zutphen*, which contain a great Number of considerable Cities, Towns, and Villages; of which each in its Place.— Note. *Herein is not included the Country formerly called Spanish, now Prussian, Gelderland; that making the subsequent Article, viz.*

GELDERLAND *Prussian*, otherwise the High Quarter of *Gelderland*, is so called tho' it belongs not entirely to the King of *Prussia*. It has *Du. Brabant* and Part of the Bishopric of *Liege* on W. Part of *Cleves* Duchy N. Part of the same and of the Electorate of *Cologne* E. and Part of *Juliers* Duchy S. So that it's entirely divided from *Du. Gelderland*. Its Length fr. S. to N. is abt. 35 m. Breadth unequal, and abt. 24 at most. It continued in the Possession of the *Spaniards* after the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces* was settled; but was conquer'd by the Allies in the late War occasion'd by the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, about his Succession. The King of *Prussia*, for whom 'tis conveniently situated, laid claim to it: And by *Utrecht* Treaty 'twas agreed he should keep the City of *Geldre*, the Prefectureships, Towns, Boroughs, Fiefs, Lands, Quit and other Rents, of that Part he was actually in Possession of; which was yielded to him and Heirs forever, together with the County of *Kessel*, and Bailiwick of *Krickenbeck*. By the Barrier Treaty, 1715, the Emperor gave up to the States General *Venlo* with its District, Forts *St. Michael* and *Stevensweert*, with its Territories and District, & so much Ground as was necessary to enlarge its Fortifications on the other Side the *Maes*; the Towns of *Neustadt* and *Echt*; sev. Villages, with the Town of *Montfort*; in the District of which the Emperor kept only the little Cities *Swaalme* and *Elmpt*. He also kept *Ruremonde*, and its Dependencies. The chief Cities and Town of this same *Gelderland* are *Geldre*, *Kessel*, *Stralen*, *Wachtendonck*, *Venlo*, *Stevensweert*, *Ruremonde*.

GELDRE, fr. which the whole Province has its Name, stands 20 m. from *Cleves* to S. 25 from *Nimeguen* to S. E. 14. from *Wesel* to S. W. 25 from *Duffeldorp* to N. W. 8 fr. *Venlo* to N.; E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 51. 35. It stands in a Plain on the River *Niers*, which, dividing into 2 Branches, forms an Island in which this City is situated. It receives the *Niers* into its Trenches, lies in the midst of Marshes, and is so well fortified besides, that 'tis esteem'd one of the strongest Places in the *Netherlands*. To omit its former History, the *French* seiz'd it in the Beginning of the last War: But 'twas retaken by the *Prussians*, after a Blockade of 15 Months & 14 Days Bombardment, and by the Treaty abovesaid yielded to the King of *Prussia*, in Exchange for the Principality of *Orange*, in *France*, to which he had a Right as Heir to *K. William III.* & which the *French* King had seized on.

GELNHAUSEN, in the County of *Hanau*, the 2d Imperial City in *Wetteraw*, *Germ.* is sit. on the River *Kintz*, 16 m. N. E. from *Hanau*, 18 N. of *Aschaffenburg*, 14 E. fr. *Friedburg*, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 50. 15. It was before the *German* Wars very considerable, and inhabited by many Nobility, &c. but is since become poor. 'Tis Protestant, as are most of the other Free Cities, and is under the joint Protectorship of the Count Palatine of the *Rhine* and the Count of *Hanau*.

GEMBOURS, or **GIBLOU**, in *Austr. Brabant*, is seated on the River *Orne*, 6 m. fr. *Namur* to N. W. 21 from *Louvain* to S. and 22 S. E. of *Brussels*, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 30. on a steep Hill encompassed on all Sides with Precipices, except to E. where a little Hill hangs over it. 'Tis considerable but for its *Benedictine* Abbey of *St. Hubert*, whose Abbot is the First Nobleman of *Brabant*, has Title of Earl of *Gemblours*, of which he is temporal Lord, and has as such the 1st Voice in the Assembly of the *Brabant* States. *K. William* took up in it his Head Quarters during

great Part of his Wars with *France*.

GEMMI Mount. See **LEUCK**.

GEMONIÆ SCALÆ. The *Gemoniæ*, in antient *Rome*, was a Place appointed either for torturing Criminals, or for receiving their Dead Bodies after Execution. Some derive the Name from one *Gemonius*, the first executed there; others from the *Latin* Word *gemere*, to groan; because the Placering with the Groans and Complaints of those who were put to Death. It was on the Hill *Aventinus*, and several Steps led up to it, whence it had the Name of *Scala Gemoniæ*. The Bodies of those executed in Prison were dragg'd thither with an Iron Hook; and, after being exposed to public View, thrown into the *Tiber*.

GEMUND, in *Swabia*, *Germ.* sit. on the Frontiers of the County of *Hohenrechberg*, is the Capital of that of *Rechberg*; 25 m. E. of *Stuttgart*; 32 N. W. of *Ulm*, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 48. 45. It has Name from the Conflux of many Brooks here into the River *Rems*; and the Neighbourhood is called *Remsthal*, or *Valley of Rems*. This River falls into the *Neckar* 5 m. below *Stuttgart*. 'Tis a *Rom. Cath.* Town, with 5 Churches, 2 Chapels, and several Convents. Its principal Trade is in its Beads. The Power is now in the *Burghers*.

GEMUND, in *Austria*, is a well-built Town at the Mouth of the *Draun*, (where it falls into the *Gemunder Lake*, which some call *Gemunder-Sea*; and others *Draun-Sea*) 38 m. S. W. of *Ens*, 118 of *Vienna*. It has a consid. Trade in Salt made at *Haldstat* in its Neighbourhood, brought hither by the Lake, and transported as far as *Vienna*. The *Draun*, after passing thro' the Lake (which abounds with Fish), proceeds to the *Danube* near *Lintz*. *Cluverius* thinks this Place the *Laciaceum* of *Antoninus*.

GEMUND, in the Duchy of *Juliers*, *Germ.* stands on the River *Roer*, 25 m. S. W. of *Cologne*, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 50. 34.

GEMUND, in *Franconia*, is sit. on the River *Maine*, 20 m. N. of *Wurtzburg*, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 50. 8. subject to the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*.

GENAP, in *Austr. Brabant*, is a small Town on the River *Dyle*, 5 m. from *Nivelle* to E. and 16 from *Namur* to N. W. 14 S. E. of *Brussels*, and 10 N. W. from *Gemblours*, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 33. It stands in a very agreeable Hunting Country, and has 26 Villages in its District.

GENEHOA. See **GUALATA**.

GENEMUYDEN, in *Overijssel*, is sit. on the *Zuyder-Sea*, where the River *Swarde-Water* (i. e. *Black-Water*) falls into it, and is 7 m. fr. *Zwol* to N. *John* of *Nassau*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, made it a City, and it had formerly a strong Castle.

GENESARETH Lake and Land. The Lake (call'd also the Sea of *Tiberius*, of *Kinnereth*, *Kinneroth*, *Chinnereth*, *Cinneroth*, the Water of *Genesar*, Lake of *Genesarit*, and Sea of *Galilee*) is by *Reland* supposed to have borrow'd its Name from the City *Cinneroth*, on its Borders, in the Tribe of *Naphtali*. See **CINNEROTH**. *Josephus* says it so had it from the Land about it so call'd; according to whom it was 100 furl. in Length, and abt. 40 br. He commends it for the Temper of its Water, which exposed in the Night to Air (as the Inhabitants were wont to do in Summer-time) became almost as cold as Snow itself. He sets it in Opposition to the *Dead Sea*, especially as this Lake abounded with Fish, and represents the Water of the latter every way pleasant and agreeable, and the other as every way forbidding and horrid. This Water he says is so cold, that it cannot be warm'd by setting it in the Sun in the hottest Season. It has great Variety of Fish, which, for Taste and Shape, are not to be found any where else. The *Jordan* runs thro' the midst of it. The said *Josephus*, according to *L'Estrange's* Translation, thus proceeds. The [A] Head of this River has been thought to be *Panion*; but, in Truth, it passes hither under-ground; and the Source of it is *Phiala*, 120 furl. fr. *Cæsarea*, a little on the Right Hand, and not much out of the Way to *Trachonis*. It is call'd *Phiala* from the round Figure of it; and the Water in it stands always at a Stay, the Basin brim ful, without either shrinking or overflowing. The first Discovery of this Secret was from *Philip* the Tetrarch of *Trachonis*, by casting Straws in *Phiala*, that came out again at *Panion*; which till that Time was taken for the Head of the *Jordan*. This *Panion* is naturally lovely by Situation; but most magnificently beautify'd and enrich'd by the royal Bounty of *Agrippa*. This River, in fine, that seems to take its Original from this Recept, crosses the Bogs and Fens of the Lake *Semechonitis*; and after a Course

[A]. Others make this River to have 2 Heads, the one call'd *Jor*, and the other *Dan*. See *Berkelius's* Notes upon *Steph. Byz.* v. *Havia*.

Course of 120 furl. further, passes under the City of *Julias*, and so over the Lake of *Geneareth*, a great Way into the Desert, till it empties itself into the Lake of *Asphaltitis*. This Lake takes the Name of *Geneareth* from the Country that surrounds it; which is fruitful and agreeable to Admiration. As to the Fertility of the Soil, no Plant comes amiss to it; besides that it is improv'd by the Skill and Industry of the Inhabitants to the highest Degree, and by a very strange Felicity of the Climate, every Thing prospers there; as Nuts, Palms, Figs, and Olive-Trees, that flourish here in Perfection, tho' they require a quite different Temperature of Air in the Nature of them; which looks as if Providence took Delight in this Place to reconcile Contradictions; and as if the very Seasons themselves were in a Competition which should be most obliging. And the Production of strange Varieties of excellent Fruit is not all neither, but the conserving of them so long quick and sound is another Curiosity. Figs and Grapes hold in Season there 10 Months in the Year, and other Fruits the whole Year about. And the Place is not more famous for a delicious Air than it is for a crystalline flowing Fountain, call'd by the Natives *Capernaum*. Some take it for a little Gut of the *Nile*, because of a certain Fish in it, that is no where else to be found but in *Alexandria*. The Length of the Country along the Lake is 30 *Stadia*, and the Breadth 20. Let this suffice for a Description of this Place.

GENEVA Republick, in *Switzerland*, exclusive of the City, is but of small Extent, containing not above 11 Parishes, of which 8 are partly under Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Savoy*; & yet 'tis a considerable Ally of the *Swiss* Cantons. 'Tis in general very fruitful and populous. Its Villages are large, well built, and adorn'd with Numbers of fine Houses belonging to the Citizens of *Geneva*. It abounds with good Fruit-trees, and produces Wine both white & red, the latter excellent. The only Corn is Wheat, which is produced plentifully; and the Republick constantly keeps up a large Magazine thereof against Times of Scarcity, when they sell it out at a reasonable Rate, and in Plenty oblige the Bakers, &c. to buy of 'em, yet at such a moderate Price that they may gain by it. Of the above-said 8 Parishes some are call'd Chapter Lands as having belong'd to the old Chapter of the Cathedral of *Geneva*, others *St. Victor's*, because they belong'd to a Priory of that Name. Both have their Chatellans and Courts of Justice, which depends on the Republick: This little Republick was ally'd to some of the Catholick as well as Protestant Cantons; but the Catholicks have tacitly renounced their Alliance; so that now 'tis strictly allied only to *Zurich* and *Berne*.

GENEVA City, in Latin *Aurelia Allobrogum*, and *Genuensium Civitas*, is sit. just where the *Rhone* makes its Exit fr. the Lake *Leman* to carry its Waters to *France*, 27 m. S. W. of *Lausanne* and 65 fr. *Berne*, 75 N. E. of *Lions*, 65 S. E. of *Besançon*, 45 N. of *Chambery*, 106 N. W. of *Turin* & S. W. of *Basil*, 210 S. E. of *Paris*, & 360 N. W. of *Rome*, E. lon. 6. 19. lat. 46. 17. It's considerable not only for Antiquity, Beauty, Extent, and Power, but for Situation so advantageous that 'tis in a manner the Rampart and Key of *Switzerland*, especially the Canton of *Berne*, as it lies between *France* and *Savoy*, 2 Powers of which the *Swiss*, particularly *Berne*, must for ever have Reason to be jealous. 'Tis the largest and most flourishing City of all *Switzerland*, whose Inhabitants are zealous and industrious, equally cultivating Trade and Letters. 'Tis so considerable in the Sight of the Catholicks, that 'tis phras'd they look'd on it as the Protestant *Rome* and Centre of the Reformation. But they mistake in saying it receiv'd the Protestant Religion from *Calvin*, seeing it embraced it in 1535, a Year or two before *Calvin* set his Foot here. And there is in the Town-house a monumental Plate of Brass, with an Inscription in Gold Letters, to this Effect in *English*; 'In Memory of the Grace of God, whereby the *Genevese* shook off the Yoke of Antichrist, abolish'd Superstition, and recover'd their Liberty, by the Defeat & Flight of their Enemies, A. D. 1535.' *Calvin* came in 1536 or 1537, left it in 1538 on account of Divisions, but return'd to it from *Basil* in 1540, and died here in 1564, and was, according to his own Order, interr'd in the common Burial-yard without the City, with only a plain Stone over his Grave. The Government of this State is much like that of *Zurich* and *Berne*. Its Revenues, according to *Burnet*, is about 100,000 Crowns; out of which 300 Soldiers and 24 Ministers and Professors are paid, an Arsenal maintain'd, all publick Commissions and Offices defray'd, every one of the lesser Council having 100 Crowns, and every Syndick 200 Crowns, Pension, be-

fides the accidental Charges of the Deputies, whom they are often obliged to send to *Paris*, *Savoy*, &c.: So that tis plain no Man can enrich himself at the Publick Cost. But tho' the Salary of the Professors and Ministers is not above 200 Crowns, their Employments are held in such Reputation, that the richest Citizens breed up their Children to qualify them for those Places: For a Minister who is suitable to his Character is thought so good a Match, that generally they have Estates, either by Succession or Marriage, to support them. As to the Place, the *Rhone* divides it into 2 Parts, whereof the biggest, which is properly the City, is on the Left Side of it, and stands partly on a Hill. That Part on the Right Side is call'd *St. Gervais*. Between these 2 Parts the *Rhone* divides itself into 2 Branches, and forms an Island 700 f. long and 200 br. which is altogether inhabited. Both Parts of the City are join'd to the Island, and so to one another, by 3 great wooden Bridges, on 2 of which are Shops. At the End of one of them is the Mint, and next to the Flesh-Market are the Powder-Works. The Number of Souls here is computed at 16,000 says the *Syst. Geogr.* 30,000 says *Salmon*. The Goodness of Air, Mildness of Government, and Plenty of all Things, and polite and sprightly Conversation, here, makes this City most agreeable to live in. Mr. *Addison* calls it the Court of the *Alps*. Some of the very rich are purse-proud, but the Generality are civil and complaisant; so that, says *Burnet*, one sees in them a Mixture of *French* Openness and an *Italian* Exactness. He adds, the Public Justice is quick and good, and more commended than the private Justice of the Trader, there lacking here Sincerity, which he much laments. 'Tis every Day increasing in fine Structures, both publick and private. Of the latter are some which may be reckon'd stately Palaces, and of the former *St. Peter's* Church, heretofore the Cathedral, is a spacious antient Building in Form of a Cross. In its Front is the Figure of the Sun, which in Pagan Time was here worshipped. 'Tis remarkable that sev. Ages ago the City took the Sun for its Device, with *Post tenebras spero lucem* for the Motto; but after it had embraced the Reformation it was chang'd to *Post tenebras lux*. In the Nave of the Church are Statues of the 12 Apostles, carv'd in Wood, as there are on the other Side those of the 12 Prophets. As the Church is always open, the Catholicks are often found on their Knees before the Images of the Apostles: And 'tis said the titular Bishop of *Geneva*, who resides at *Annecy*, comes once in his Life hither to say low Mass. Here's the Tomb of *Theo. Beza*, by some Papiists call'd the Protestant Pope. From Top of this Church is a Prospect of *France*, *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, the *Valteline*, *Franche Comté*, and the Lake. The German Church, which is *Calvinist*, makes use of Organs in Psalmody. Besides *St. Peter's* are 2 other Churches in the great Town, and one in the lesser, and to each belong 2 Ministers. The Ascent to the Town-house is so broad and easy, that a laden Waggon may go up it. In the Place where meets the Senate are painted on the Wall 7 Judges *without Hands*, to signify that they should take no Bribes; and in the Middle is another with 1 Hand only, in which is the Balance of Justice. The Arsenal here is said to have Arms for 12,000 Men. Dr. *Burnet* says 'tis the best furnish'd in the World in Proportion to the Bigness of the State, having more Arms than Subjects to bear them. The general Hospital was most magnificently rebuilt a few Years since at the Cost of 200,000 Crowns, in which the Poor are more handsomely lodg'd and maintain'd than many of the Citizens Families. In all the Streets are Fountains and Canals to supply the City with Water, which is rais'd by Engines from the *Rhone*. As this City has an *Eagle and Key* for its Arms, the Government always keeps a certain Number of Eagles in Cages. Its Fortifications, which are modern, are not only a Defence, but an Ornament. Towards the Lake all the Port and its Avenues are fenced with double and triple Rows of great Posts, drove into the Water, with only a narrow Passage for the Boats to come into the Harbour; which is shut up every Night with great Chains. On the Land-side are good Bastions, with deep Ditches. One of them is call'd the *Bastion of Holland*, because built of the Money contributed by it. The Walls of this City are said to be more than 2 m. in Compass. The Streets are large and beautiful. Most of the Houses, especially the modern, are of hewn Stone. Those which face the Street have Piazzas, and Shops under them. The Peasantry speak *Savoyard*, or *bad French*, and are a clownish Generation, conversing with their Cattle all Summer, which they drive up the Mountains about the Middle of May, where they live in Huts, managing the Dairy till Winter, and then return to Town. It enjoys considerable Commerce

Commerce by its Situation, tho' the Want of more Land makes it apply chiefly to Trade. The Manufactures are Gold & Silver Lace, Thread-Lace, Silks, Shamoy Leather, Pistols, Watches, and Book-Printing. They connive at Strangers Dancing and Card-Playing here, but forbid both to their own Citizens. Yet 'tis observ'd they are not so strict in keeping the Sabbath as the *Calvinists* in *England* and *Scotland*, because they not only tolerate, but even authorize, playing at Bowls and all Manly Exercises on *Sundays* after Divine Service; & their Militia are then exercised by an *Act of State* [A]. They protect no Murderers that fly hither. Dr. Burnet says 'tis surprising to see the Learning there is here, not only among the Professors of it, but the very Magistrates & Citizens are Masters of the *Latin*, know History, the Controversies of Religion, and are generally Men of good Sense. Their Church is govern'd by a Consistory, composed of their 15 Ministers and the Burgomaster for Reformation, with 6 Men chosen promiscuously out of the Great Council. But their Resolves must be confirm'd by the Great Council of 200. The Territories of this City, which are but 4 m. outright, contain 13 Congregations, whose Ministers, joining at certain Times with the Consistory of the City, form the Synod, which make Acts for governing the whole Church in their District; but these must be also ratify'd by the Council. Mr. Addison observes that this City is cover'd by the Mountains from all Winds but the S. and N. to the last of which the Natives ascribe the Healthfulness of the Air: For the *Alps*, which very much increase their Summer-Heats, form a vast Basin, where there would be a constant Stagnation of Vapours in this watry Country, did not the N. Wind put them in Motion, and disperse them. Another Effect the *Alps* have here, viz. the Sun rises later and sets sooner than in other Places of the same Latitude, it gilding the Tops of the neighbouring Mountains half an Hour after 'tis down with respect to the City. He adds that here are Merchants worth 2,000,000 of Crowns, tho' not one spends 500 l. a Year. There's a constant Garrison generally in the Arsenal, the Soldiers of which must be all Volunteers; and if they take Dislike to the Service, their Officer cannot deny their Dismissal if demanded. At the Hospital, besides the Pensioners which are maintain'd there, poor Passengers are admitted for 1 Day, and, after being entertain'd with Lodging and Food, are next Day dismissed with Money to proceed in their Journey. This Hospital is also a House of Correction for loose young People. There are several very pleasant Walks about *Geneva*, whose whole Territory abounds with Gardens, Vineyards, Meadows, and fruitful Hills. Here are vast Flocks of Wild Fowl in Winter.

GENEVA Lake, antiently called Lake *Leman*, the greatest perhaps in Christendom except *Saveden* and *Muscovy*, is form'd partly by the *Rhone*, and separates the South Side of *Switzerland* from *Savoy*. 'Tis in Shape like a Half-moon, whose convex Side looks to *Switzerland*; so that 'tis 16 Leagues long on this Side, but on the *Savoy* Side but 12. 'Tis pretty narrow at both Ends, but widens by Degrees to the Middle, between *Thonon* and *Lausanne*, where 'tis 25 m. over. 'Tis in some Places unfathomable. 'Tis navigable therefore by larger Vessels than common in Rivers, which are by some call'd *Geneva* Ships, by others *Rhone* Ships. 'Tis navigable by greater Vessels here

than nearer to Sea, even at the very Mouth of it. It carries Barges a little below *Sion*, and enters the Lake near *Chillon*, which is abt. 20 m. lower, and goes out of it at *Geneva*, driving several Mills in its Passage thro' it. This Lake abounds with Perch, and other excellent Fish, especially Trouts so large that they are often sent as Presents to Princes [A]. They have fix'd Seasons of going into the *Rhone*, & returning from it into the Lake, when the Fishermen (who are licens'd by the City, on paying yearly Tribute) take 'em by fixing Piles across the River, and leaving open Places, where they put Weals of Wire, into which they run and are caught. Their Number is much diminish'd by the Pikes abounding in it, and another ravenous Fish call'd *Moutails*, which were hardly ever seen here before this Century, tho' they are in the Lake of *Neufchatel*, and others in *Switzerland*, from whence 'tis suppos'd they found a subterraneous Way. This Lake, contrary to others, decreases in Winter, and increases in the Summer 12 or 15 f. commonly beginning abt. the End of *January* & continuing to do so till *July* or *August*; which is generally attributed to the melting of the Snow and Ice from the neighbouring Mountains, tho' probably other Causes also concur. 'Tis never quite frozen over, nor so stormy as some others, by reason of its Depth. In calm Weather, and even before Sun-rising, the Lake sometimes appears as if it consisted of several Pieces differently coloured, which is thought to proceed from the different Images of the adjacent Mountains blended together in the Water; and there's one Part browner than the rest, owing to a gentle Agitation of the Water, caused either by a Breath of Wind passing thro' it, or (as some think) by Springs at the Bottom imparting a tremulous Motion to the Surface. The *Rhone* comes into the Lake muddy and turbid, yet always goes out so pure and clear, that under the Bridge of *Geneva*, where 'tis 25 f. deep in Summer, one may see the smallest Stones at Bottom. This River upon entering the Lake loses its Rapidity, and soon after its coming out resumes its rapid Course, which, as its Bed becomes narrower, grows consequently more impetuous [B]. A Kind of Island may, in the Lake, be seen under Water, and there are in it Quarries of Free-stone, in like Manner, near the City. In order to dig for it, they have, at Times of low Water, made several Pits in it, inclos'd with Walls, to hinder the Water coming in when it rises.

GENGENBACK, in *Swabia*, *Germ.* stands 10 m. S. E. of *Straßburg*, 20 N. of *Friburg*, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 48. 30.

GENIS, in *Savoy*, stands on the River *Guier*, 12 m. W. of *Chambery*, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 45. 40. subj. to the King of *Sardinia*.

GENNEP, in the Duchy of *Cleve*, at the Mouth of the *Nierse*, (which affords delicate Eels) where it falls into the *Maese*, over-agt. *Geldre*, 10 m. S. W. of *Cleve*, 11 S. of *Nimeguen*, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 40. was antiently a populous, large, well fortified City. It lies well for Trade between *Nimeguen* and *Venlo*, but lost it by being oft' attack'd. It has 4 Gates, 1 on the River. The *French* demolish'd its Fortifications in 1672.

GENOA Territory, or The GENOUESE, or The Republick, Territories, and Coasts of GENOA. When we speak here of the Coasts of *Genoa*, we do not mean, in a confin'd Sense, such Territories and Cities only which belong to that Republick,

[A] Bishop Aylmer was charged with Breach of the Sabbath and Swearing. The first Charge was founded upon his playing at Bowls on Sunday; and the latter, because he used to say sometimes By my Faith. With regard to the former, Mr. Strype tells us, 'That this was a Recreation which he delighted in, and used for the Diversion of his Cares, and Preservation of his Health at Fulham, according as he had Leisure. This Exercise he used on Sundays in the Afternoon after Evening-Prayer. And herein he would be so eager that he sometimes had such Expressions in his Game as exposed him to the Censure of many, especially of his Enemies.' But the Bishop, continues the Historian, thus either justified or excused himself; 'That he never withdrew himself from Service or Sermon on the Lord's Days. That Christ, the best Expositor of the Sabbath, said, that the Sabbath was made for Man, and not Man for the Sabbath. That Man might have his Meat dressed for his Health upon the Sabbath; and why might he not have some convenient Exercise of his Body for the Health thereof on that Day?' Indeed it was the general Custom in those Days, both in *Geneva* and in all other Places where Protestants inhabited, after the Service of the Lord's Day was over, to refresh themselves with Bowling, walking abroad, and other innocent Recreations; and the Bishop followed that, which in his Travels abroad he had seen ordinarily practised among them. And with respect to his using the Word By my Faith sometimes in his Affirmations, the Bishop pleaded, that if it were an Oath, he would amend it; but he was apprehensive of no more in that Phrase of Speech By my Faith, than In very Truth, Pona Fida, assuredly, or as Amen imports. Birch.

[A] Some of these Trouts have weigh'd each 50 lb. or more. They sometimes here catch Pikes of 80 lb. wt. and a *Geneva* Pound is 18 Ounces.

[B] Notwithstanding the Rapidity of the *Rhone*, its Course has been sometimes stopp'd by a strong W. Wind, such as happen'd in the Winter of 1645, which not only uncover'd the Houses at *Geneva*, but laid bare the Channel of the River above the Bridge, so that People pass'd over dry-shod for the Space of an Hour, after which it resumed its former Course. Gelladius, in his Commentary on *Exodus*, printed 1560, relates that the same Accident happen'd at *Geneva* when he was Minister there, a S. W. Wind making the *Rhone* recoil into the Lake, and affording a dry Passage for an Hour together. Another Cause has also sometimes interrupted the Course of this River; for in December 1652, the *Arva*, which falls into the *Rhone* a little below *Geneva*, swell'd to such a Degree, that it not only overflow'd its Banks, but forced the *Rhone* back into the Lake for the Space of 14 Hours,

Republick, but also several little Countries & Towns along the Coasts of that Sea commonly call'd the *Gulph of Genoa*, tho' some are at present possessed by other Princes & States, as will be shewn in several Articles, when separately specified. This said Coast extends fr. the River *Var* (which divides *Provence* fr. *Italy*) to the *Magra*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* near the Ruins of the City of *Luna*, or *Luna distrutta*, & computed about 150 m. long fr. N. E. to S. W. The Breadth is inconsiderable in Proportion, scarcely 30 m. where broadest, 6 or 7 where narrowest. 'Tis bounded on S. by the *Mediterranean*, E. by the Duchies of *Modena* and *Massa*, N. by those of *Parma*, *Milan*, and *Montferrat*, and W. by *Provence* and the *Var*. It extends from the S. most Points, i. e. from the Mouths of the *Var* and *Magra* to the Frontiers of *Montferrat*, fr. 43. 35. to 44. 35. and from E. to W. fr. 7. 25. to 10. 30. E. lon. Accordingly these Countries make up the greater Part of the antient *Liguria*, which was divided into *Littorea* and *Mediterranea*, or *Maritime* and *Inland Liguria*, the former of which appears to have been what we now call the *Genoese Coasts* or Territories. Or the Situation of the Territories of the Republick may be defined thus. They lie in Form of a Crescent, on the *Mediterranean*, fr. *Ventimiglia* W. to the Territory of *Lucca* almost on E. The Countries and Towns belonging to other Princes are *Nice*, *Villa Franca*, *Oneglia*, *Maro*, and *Donas*, which belong'd formerly to the Duke of *Savoy*, and since to the *French*. Those under the Republick of *Genoa* are *Monaco*, *St. Remo*, *Ventimiglia*, *Albenga*, *Noli*, *Savana*, *GENOA*, *Sarsana*, *Brugnetto*, *Rapallo*, *Sestri de Levante*, *Porto Fino*, *La Vagne*, *La Pezza*, *Porto Venere*, and *Torreghia*. As to the Government, &c. &c. of this Republick of *Genoa*, we shall speak of them in the next Article, viz. of the City.

GENOA, *Genova*, *Jenua*, *Janua*, the Metrop. of the preceding Republick, stands 240 m. N. W. fr. *Rome*, 65 S. fr. *Milan*, 47 S. E. fr. *Turin*, 140 alm. N. W. fr. *Florence*, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 44. 26. It was much celebrated by ant. Geographers as a rich opulent City in the Times of the *Romans*, & by *Strabo* call'd the Emporium of *Liguria*. Opinion as to the Etymon of its Name varies; but those who derive it from *Genu*, the *Knee*, (because *Italy* being shap'd like a Leg, or rather a Boot, this City is sit. just in the Place of the *Knee*) seem to give the nearest Guess. Whoever was its Founder, 'tis justly own'd one of the finest, richest, and most trading Cities of *Italy*. After *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, in the Year of *Rome* 549, sack'd it, &c. the *Romans* soon rebuilt and beautify'd it: And after 'twas reduced to Ashes by the *Saracens*, A. D. 935, it was by Help of the *Venetians* again rebuilt in a more magnificent Manner than ever: And its excellent Situation has greatly contributed to its Opulence and the charming Prospect it at a Distance yields. 'Tis seated at the Bottom of a lesser Gulph, Part on a Flat, and the rest on the Declivity of a pleasant Hill; so that it, like its Territory, forms a kind of Crescent towards the Sea, and rises up gradually to the Eye, as if composing a Number of Stories. The Houses are all flat on Top, and adorn'd with the finest Variety of Lemon and Orange Trees, Evergreens, and Flower-bushes, which grow in Vases & Boxes, and add much to the Beauty of the Prospect. The City is reckon'd 6 m. in Circumference, and contains 36 Parishes: But the Streets, especially towards the Port, are very narrow & dark, by reason of the Height of the Houses, which are most of them here 6 or 7 Stories high; but as you begin to ascend, the Houses appear lower and finer, and the Streets wider & more beautiful. This uneven Situation has 1 Disadvantage, it being very inconvenient for Coaches, of which there are but few to be seen here, & the Quality are forced to be carried, the Women in Chairs, the Men in Chaises, like our own. The City is yet justly stiled *Genoa the superb*, whole Streets, especially the magnificent Structure of *S. Pietro d'Arena*, being full, on both Sides, of such noble Houses, and built of such excellent Taste, that they look like double Ranges of Palaces fit for the greatest Princes to inhabit. However, the Houses being painted on the Outside, makes them look not only as if turn'd inside-out, and as hung with their Tapestry on the Outside, but by counterfeited Pillars, and other Architecture, betray the Defect of real ones. 'Tis an Error which reports this City built all of Marble, the greatest Part being either of Brick or Stone, or both mixed; the Palaces being the only Edifices that are adorn'd with any Quantity of Marble. The City is surrounded with a double Fortification, which reaches quite to the Sea on both Sides. The first is a good, stout, high Wall, which environs the City, and hath Cannon mounted on it; the other, still more capacious, incloses all the Heights that command it, and is an outward Fence to the City Wall.

The Harbour is large and deep, and defended on one Side by a Mole, which runs full 600 Yards long into Sea; and on the other by a Mountain which forms a kind of Cape. The whole Port is divided into 2 Parts, the innermost of which is a spacious Bason, wherein the Gallies of the Republick are kept under Covert. This last is surrounded with fine Edifices, the most considerable of which is the Arsenal, which is highly admir'd both for Largeness and Fineness, and for the Quantity and Variety of Arms and Ammunitions lodg'd therein. At a small Distance from this is the Pharos or Light-house, vastly high and strong; the Fires, continually kept in it, being seen at a great Distance, save a vast Number of Ships from perishing on those Coasts. What Figure the *Genoese* have formerly made at Sea may be easily guessed by the many Victories they gain'd over the *Saracens*, *Venetians*, *Turks*, &c. as well as from their many large Conquests, viz. of *Crete*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Negropont*, *Lesbos*, *Malta*, and their Settlements in *Scio*, *Smyrna*, *Achaia*, *Theodosia*, &c. but at present their whole Navy is reduced to a small Number of Gallies, serving but to fetch Corn, &c. &c. and give their Ladies an Airing in Summer; insomuch that when, having but 6, in a former War, they had resolv'd to build 4 more, the late *French* King sent expressly to forbid it, telling them he knew better than they how much they had Occasion for. Their Land Forces are usually about 4 or 5000; but they can increase them to 20000, or more; as they did in the very last War. The Misfortune is, their City is not sufficiently out of the Reach of a Bombardment, tho' not quite so much expos'd thereto since they have built the Mole, and furnish'd it with Guns and Mortars. The Port is also inconveniently expos'd to the *African* Wind, call'd *Labaccio*, one of the most boisterous and dangerous that blows in the *Mediterranean*. The *Genoese* are in the general esteem'd crafty, industrious, and inur'd to Labour above other *Italians*, which latter is chiefly owing to the Barrenness of the Country, since nothing sets Mens Wits and Hands to Work more than Want. Here's a deal of Silk manufactur'd in fine Velvets, Tabbies, Satins, Silver and Gold Brocades, &c. fine Point, Gloves, and Sweetmeats; the latter being in great Request, as are also their Soap and fam'd Washballs. The Commons dress after the *Italian* Manner, and the Nobility as they please; but neither Gentry nor Noblemen wear a Sword. The latter are divided into *antient* and *modern*; and the former so value themselves on theirs, tho' their Fortunes are ever so decay'd, that they are the less respected by the latter. Yet in their Elections of a Doge, or biennial Prince, due Regard is paid to both, he being chosen one Year out of one, and the next out of the other. Here's also a sort of Gentry who take Title of Duke, Marquis, &c. from some Lands they have bought in the Kingd. of *Naples*, or some Territory of the King of *Spain*. The People are generally rich, tho' the Republick is poor. Hence that great Difference between Private and Publick Buildings. We must be excus'd from enumerating them, they being too many and too magnificent to have Justice done them here. We can but just mention the Names of the most noble of them, viz. That of the Doge, with all its Apartments of Justice, in wh. is an Armory for 30,000 Men: That of the Pr. d' *Oria*, built on white Marble Pillars, which support the Galleries, in which the Rooms are furnish'd with every Thing curious, rich, great: The 2 Palaces of *Balbi*, in one of which is, among other Rarities, a Looking-glass valued at 6000 Crowns: Those of the *Palavicini*, *Spinola's*, *Grimaldi*, *Saluti*, *Negros*, *Lamellini*, *Tursi*, &c. &c. &c. The Churches are likewise noble and magnificent. The Dome, or Cathedral, is a beautiful Structure of white and black Marble intermingled, all massive square Stones; in which is preserved, among other Relicks, a Dish of 1 Emerald, in which they pretend our Saviour eat the Paschal Lamb. The Church of the *Annunciata* is wonderfully beautified on the Inside and Roof. All but 1 Corner, which is unfinished, is cover'd with Statues, Paintings, and Gilding, in Platform, and in the grandest Taste. Others are as justly admirable; but we should swell beyond all Bounds, in speaking of all their other Churches (30), Monasteries (20), Confraternities, Colleges (20), Academies, Hospitals, spacious Change, and other publick Buildings. Nothing is more solemn than their general Processions, especially that on *Corpus Christi* Day, when the Host is carried thro' the grandest Streets by the Archbishop, supported by 12 Prelates, or Priests, under a magnificent Canopy, preceded by all the Monks and Priests, and all the Companies and Fraternities of the Place, in their splendid Dresses, and with burning Wax Candles in their Hands, and follow'd immediately by the Doge in his Formalities,

Formalities, and all the Senate, Officers, &c. of the City; and lastly by all the Women in their richest Apparel, and in all Appearance with the deepest Devotion; whilst all those Streets are adorn'd with all the finest Arras, Tapestry, Pictures, and costly Furniture; and at proper Distances are erected extemporaneous Chapels, adorn'd with all that is rich and magnificent, for the Host to rest whilst the Bishop gives his Benediction in every one of them to the numerous Crouds. This Ceremony is in like Manner observ'd all over *Italy*; and where-ever any City hath a Garrison, 'tis always in Arms during the Procession; and all the Guns of Town, Castle, Harbour, and Ships, if a Sea-port are over and over fired; and the Musick, vocal and instrumental, that accompanieth it, is always agreeable to the Grandeur of the Solemnity. Mr. *Addison* observes, that the only Piece of Antiquity they have here worth shewing is an old Rostrum or Beak of a *Roman* Ship, made of Iron, about 1 f. long, and resembling a Boar's Head. 'Tis kept over the Door of the Arsenal. But indeed here's kept a more than ordinary Curiosity, viz. the compleat Armour of above 40 *Genoese* Amazons, who, having obtain'd a Bull from Pope *Boniface VIII.* abt. 400 Years ago, went arm'd *Cap-à-pé* to the *Holy War*, and signaliz'd themselves by their surprising Gallantry and Valour. This singular Armour consists of Cuirasses, Helmets, and Lances; which, *if really thus made use of*, is a Demonstration of the Bravery of those Heroines, and that they scorn'd to leave them in the Field of Battle.— But it's very questionable whether such She-Warriors ever troubled their Heads or Backs with them. Scarce any Government in the World hath undergone such a Variety of Forms as this of *Genoa*; but for historical Matters we have here not Room. However, we should not forget their great Deliverer, the fam'd *Andrew D'Oria*, a *Genoese* Nobleman, who recover'd the Liberty of the Republick, and settled its Government nearly on the Form it has continued in ever since. His Palace, which is situate by the Sea-side, near the Lighthouse, is a magnificent large Edifice. Behind it are most noble Gardens, which ascend along the Declivity of a Hill, and yield a most beautiful Prospect. About the Middle is the Statue of that Heroe in the Form of a *Neptune*, much bigger than the Life. The said Government is in some measure Aristocratical, being under a Doge (or Duke) chosen as said above, to be the supreme Magistrate. He's assisted by 8 Senators, who live with him in the Ducal Palace, and assist him with Counsel, as well as keep an Eye over him. He has besides a certain Number of Procurators, and a grand Council consisting of a certain Number of the Nobility, reckon'd in all abt. 700. The Doge cannot be continued above 2 Years; but may be chosen at the End of 5 Years after his Dogeship; and no Relation of his can be chosen immediately after him. He is stiled *HIS SERENITY*, and at his Installation crown'd with a Golden Crown, and has a Sceptre put into his Hand as King of *Corfica*. The whole Power is notwithstanding lodg'd in the Senate. The above 8 Senators, and who are stiled *Syndicks*, compose a Tribunal, the most powerful next to the Senate. It extends itself even over the Doge himself, and if they find him guilty of any Male-administration, they summon him before them, depose him from his Office, and condemn him to some Punishment, according to the Nature of his Crime. If he clears himself, they acquit him with Honour, and give him a Certificate thereof. The next considerable Body in Power is that which is call'd *St. George's Bank*. 'Tis made up of such Branches of the Revenue as have been set apart by the Government for Payment of such Sums as have been borrow'd during the Exigencies of the State, & which hath never been violated under its greatest Troubles. The Administration of this Bank being for Life, and partly in the Hands of the *Citizens*, gives them great Authority in the State, and a powerful Influence over the People. This Bank is generally thought a great Load to the State, and as a kind of inferior Senate, which breaks the Uniformity of their Aristocratic Government. As soon as the Doge is chosen, he's conducted to the Ducal Palace, where he and his whole Family, and the 8 Assistants, continue during the 2 Years; and his Table is served at the State's Charge. Another Mark of Distinction is his magnificent Dress, which consists of a long Velvet Gown of Crimson, and a kind of square Cap of the same. When he marches in Ceremony, he wears a kind of mitred Crown, and is preceded by 2 Mace-bearers, and a Sword of State, which is carried in the Sheath. He hath likewise a Number of other Officers, which go some before, some after, & a Man in a fine Livery bears up his Train. The other Senators have Title of Excellence given 'em, as he has that of *Serenity*, or *Serene*

Highness. They appear abroad in what Dress they like best, but seem now more inclined to the *Spanish* than the *French*, such as large Hats, narrow Breeches, long-waisted Doublets with hanging Sleeves, broad Leather Girdles, with large Metal Buckles, &c. but, as we said, never wear a Sword. The Generality of the Ladies too chuse to appear in the *Spanish* Fashion, in which they strive to run into the contrary Extreme, by wearing such monstrous Fardingals as make them appear as broad as they are long. We are told of a Lady who sav'd her Son, condemn'd to die, by carrying him under her Hoop, unperceiv'd, and conveying him into a Place of Safety. The whole Amount of the Revenue is said to be not 1,500,000 Crowns a Year (which Revenue they can encrease on Occasion), and yet the *Genoese* are great Bankers, and carry on a vast Trade with *France* and *Spain*. They were able about 100 Years ago to lend the latter the Sum of 11,000,000;— and we might have added *to lose it too*, it never having been repaid; and that politick Court, by paying them Interest for it, keeps them in its Interest. They suffer neither Corn nor Wine to be sold in their Markets, the Government reserving that Branch to themselves; so that the Bakers must fetch their Wheat from the public Granaries, and the Wine-Cellars from the public Cellars: For the Country, as before hinted, being little more than barren, they usually keep 2 or 3 Years Provisions in their Magazines.

GEORGE'S FIELDS. *St. George's Fields*, in *Surry*, is a large Space betw. *Lambeth* and *Southwark*, where have been found many *Roman* Coins, checquer'd Pavements, & Bricks; it being the Centre of 3 *Roman* Ways.

GEORGE FORT. FORT ST. GEORGE, or MADRAS-PATAN, (which in the *Indian* Language signifies the Town of *MADRAS*), on the Coast of *Cormandel*, lies abt. 9 leag. S. of *Paliacate*, 2 N. of *St. Thomas*, 6 of *Cabelon*, 23 from *Pontickery*, and near 4800 m. E. from *London*, (according to some, but *Templeman* calls it 3790 leag.) E. lon. 80. 45. lat. 13. 22. and the Sun rises and sets here 6 Hours sooner than with us, generally at 6 Morn. and Even. The *E. Ind. Company* were put in Possession of it by 1 of the *Pagan* Princes nearly abt. 130 Years ago, and had it ratify'd by the King of *Golconda*, to whom they pay 7000 *Pagoda's* (worth abt. 9s. apiece) *per An.* for the Royalties and Customs; but they gain 4 times the Sum by them, to Amount of 30,000 *Pistoles* at least. 'Tis a Place of the utmost Importance to 'em for its Strength, Wealth, and the great annual Returns it makes in Calicoes and Muslins. The Governor of it is also of all the Settlements on this Coast and the W. Coast of *Sumatra*; he that presides at *Bencoulen* being but its Dep. Governor there. The Governor is Captain of the 1st Company of Soldiers, as the 2d in Council is of the next. He lives in great Pomp and State, and his Judges pass Sentence of Death on any but the Subjects of *Great Britain*. He & his Council inflict any corporal Punishments, short of Life and Member, on such *Europeans* as are in the Service, and dispose of all Places. They had greater Power once, but now execute no *Europeans* but Pirates. He has yet Authority to send Prisoners to the *Cork-House*, a hot Dungeon under the Town-Wall, where they are allow'd but Rice and Water, which in such a Stove is as certain, tho' not so quick, Death as the Halter. And the Officers are sometimes by him suffer'd to hold Courts Martial, and inflict Punishment on the Soldiers. He has but 200 *l.* a Year Salary, & 100 *l.* a Year Gratuity; so that the Fortunes they generally make is by Trading. His constant Guard is 3 or 400 Blacks, besides 1500 ready on Summons. When abroad on extraordinary Occasions, he's attended by Fifes, Drums, Trumpets, and 2 Union Flags, his Council and Factors on Horseback, and their Ladies in Palanquins. On ordinary, he has 60 or 80 Peons, (of whom 200 are kept in *Pay*) besides his *English* Guards, with loud rough Musick of that Country. 50 or 60 arm'd Blacks run before him, and the clearest of the *European* Soldiers run by his Palanquin arm'd with Blunderbusses. He's also attended by a numer. Train of Servants, particularly 2, call'd *Dubashes*, to fan him, and drive away the Flies; and he's in all Respects as great as the Rajahs of the Country. 200 Soldiers drawn up in a Line from the inner Fort to the Church Door guard him to it. Yet indeed this State is infinitely short of the *Dutch* Governor's of *Batavia*. The chief of his 6 Councillours has 100 *l.* a Year. The 2 Essay-Masters of the Mint, 1 Judge, and 2 Ministers, have each the same and a House. But tho' the said Parsons are not suffer'd to trade openly, yet lay they up sev. 1000 *l.* and the Judge-Advocate, with his small Salary somet. makes as good a Figure as a *Ld. Ch. Justice* in *England*. The *Portuguese*, who fled hither for Protection when

when the *Moors* drove 'em from *St. Thomas*, are obliged to raise a Company or 2 of Train'd-Bands, on Occasion. Beef, Pork, Poultry, Venison, Fish, are much cheaper than in *Europe*. Wild Fowl are so plenteous that 3 Teal, or 20 green Plovers, may be bought for 3 *d.* But Wine and Beer are sold at very high Rates, so that Punch is the common Drink of *Europeans*. Linnen is so cheap, that a private Soldier can afford a clean Shirt daily. Every one of these has his Boy to wait on him; for their *Ind.* Parents let 'em serve the *English* for a Trifle, to learn the Language. The Whole is divided into 2, tho' some make of 'em, 3, Towns, viz. the *Engl.* or *White Town*, and the *Black City* on N. Side of it, call'd by the *Moors* *Madras*, or *Chinneapatan*. But then on S. Side the *White Town* is a little Suburb call'd *Maqua*, where the Black Watermen and Fishers live; and beyond that is kept an Out-guard of Blacks to give Intelligence to the Fort. In the *White* stands the Citadel, or inner Fort, having 2 Gates, 1 W. where is the Main-Guard, 1 E. towards Sea. 'Tis defended by 4 large Bastions, whose N. and S. Points are 108 Yds. from 1 another, and those of the E. and W. 100. The Keys are every Night deliver'd to the Governor, whose Lodging, and Apartments for his Servants, &c. take up 1 *3d* of it. The outer Fort has Batteries, Half-moons, and Flankers, mounted with 150 Guns and 3 Mortars, besides 32 Guns and 8 Field-pieces on the Out-works. The Walls both of Town & Forts are built of Iron-stone, so call'd as being of the Colour of unwrought Iron, and very rough on the Outside like a Honey-comb. The *White Town* is abt. a qr. m. long, not half so broad. There are 3 handsome Streets to S. and the like 2 N. of the Fort, whose Houses (abt. 120) are Brick, with flat Roofs cover'd with a Plaister form'd of Sea-shells, which no Rain can penetrate; and being secur'd with Battlements, they take Air on 'em Morn. and Even. The Walls of some are very thick, and the Rooms lofty, and (what's peculiar to this Country) the upper Floors are laid with Bricks. They are neat, & stand generally pretty close to the Streets, without Gardens or large Courts; but they have *Italian* Porticoes and Rows of Trees before them. There's a Barrack over-agt. the W. Gate of the Fort, where the Soldiers off Guard are obliged to lodge, whence they send a Corporal and 2 Men every Hour of Night to patrol. N. Side it is an Hospital for the Sick, who if Soldiers receive their Pay, but if Sailors bear the Charges of their own Physick, and allow 1 *s.* a Day for Provisions. At the Barrack's other End is the Mint, where is coin'd Gold and Silver. An *English* Church (*St. Mary's*) stands on the N. Side of the Fort, a large arched Pile, with fine carved Work, and an Organ. It's floor'd with black and white Marble, and is an elegant, airy, lightsome Structure, the Windows large, not glaz'd, to admit cooling Breezes. There's a Church also for *Rom.* Catholics. But the Governor superintends both Churches. Other publick Buildings are the Town-house; under which a Prison for Debtors; a Free-school, with its publick Library; a College, formerly an Hospital. There are other Schools for the different Nations. *Elambore* River runs close by the Buildings on the Town's W. Side, where is no Wall, and only a large Battery of Guns on the River which commands the Plain below it. E. Side a high Stone Wall, tho' slight, appears grand to Shipping in the Road. It little needs being stronger, the Sea, tho' it comes up to the Town, being so shallow, that no large Ships can ride within 2 m. of it. The Town's N. & S. Ends are defended with thick Stone Walls; but they're arched and hollow within, and may scarce hold out 1 Day's Battery.— The *Black Town*, by much the largest, is so called because inhabited by the *Gentows* (*Indian Pagans*), *Mohammedans*, & *Indian Christians*, viz. *Armenians*, *Portuguese*, &c. who each have a Church or Temple. 'Tis more than half a m. in Comp. has Brick Walls 17 f. thick on Land Side, with modern Bastions, a River on W. the Sea on E. and to N. a Canal cut from the River to the Sea, which there serves as a Moat. So that *Madras* might be reckon'd a strong Town were the Garrison answerable to the Fortifications; but it consists of but 100 Men, 1 *3d* of whom *Topazees*, or *Portug. Indians*. The River falls at ha. m.'s Distance into Sea; but before the Wet Season the Bar is cut to widen its Passage, else 'twould overflow the Country. It runs thus with a great Stream 2 Months a Year; after which the Bar closes of itself, and forms a Peninsula 3 m. round, which feeds a Number of Sheep, Hogs, Cows; but the Soil is so poor, the Cattle would starve had they no other Sustainance. The Town has 5 Gates, 2 of which are open'd any Time of Night for unsuspected Passengers, but the other 3 never after 6 o'Clock. The Streets are wide, strait, pay'd each Side with Brick;

but the Middle is Sand for Passage of Carts, &c. Where are no Houses, there are Causeys planted with Trees ever verdant; and by its Situation betwixt its River and the Sea there are few Towns so pleasant, or better supply'd. But except a few Brick Houses, the rest are sorry Houses of Clay, and thatch'd. Those of the better Sort of *Indians* are of the same Materials, and built in 1 Form with a little Square in the Middle, from which they receive all their Light. A Stranger seldom enters farther than the little Sheds, supported by Pillars, before the Door, where they sit cross-legg'd Morning and Evening, to transact Business. The great Streets of the *Bazar* are crouded with People; and tho' the Houses are so small, they are throng'd, 6 or 7 People sleeping in 1 little Room on a Floor Mat; yet are they generally very wealthy, and all very neat, washing themselves several times a Day. Here's an Exchange, an *Armenian* Church, and a Pagod, with Chapels for every Tribe. The lesser ones, supported by Pillars, have obscene Figures carv'd on the Walls, and monstrous Images on the Outside. Abundance of Singing-Women are devoted to the Service of the Pagod very young, and spend Part of their Time in finging Anthems to the Idols, and the other Part with their Gallants. They have another Pagod without the Town. Besides this *Black Town*, several neighbouring Villages (which were purchased of the King of *Golconda*) where abundance of Rice grows, are under Government of the *E. Ind.* Company, and yield it a considerable Revenue. They've also a House and Garden on *St. Thomas's Mount*, 7 or 8 m. to W. of *Fort St. George*, 6 N. W. from *St. Thomas Town*. There are 2 Mounts. The Avenues and Sides of the greater are full of Houses belonging to *Portuguese*, *Armenians*, and especially to the *English*. When *Europ.* Ships are sail'd from *Madras* Harbour, Half the Gentry go to rusticate several Months in this Place. There are Gardens for ha. a m. together beyond the *Black Town*, planted with Mangoes, Cocoas, Guavaes, Oranges, &c. The *Engl.* Burial-ground without Town makes a good Shew, the Tombs being erected in Lines, and decorated variously. The others have their several Burial-places W. of the *Black Town*; and there the *English* have their Kitchen and Flower Gardens. Powder is made for the Garrison in an Island a Gunshot from Town. The ch. Revenues of the Company arise from Customs of 5. *per Cent.* on Goods imported and exported by Sea, Land Custom of 2 and ha. *per Cent.* on Cloth, Provisions, &c. Anchorage, Passes, Coinage, &c. Duties, all together are very considerable; for the Mint alone brings in above 1000 Pagodas a Month. Other particular Duties are too many to be here specified. The Inhabitants within the Company's Bounds have been by Mr. *Lockyer* computed no less than 300000 Souls, of whom 6 or 7000 *Moors*; but *Hamilton* allows those of the Towns and Villages to be no more than 80,000, and of them but 500 *Europeans*. They trade to all Parts E. of the Cape of Good Hope; but the greatest Ships use the *Mocha*, *Persia*, and *Surat* Markets with *Bengal* and *China* Commodities, and touch by the Way on the *Malabar Coast* for Pepper, Cocoa, Coyre, and Drugs, the Produce of that Coast. The *Europ.* Goods which here sell best are Lead, Wine, Beer, Ale, Cyder, Cheefe, Cloth-Hats, fine Ribbands, Gold and Silver Lace, Thread and Worsted Stockings, Flint-Ware, Looking-glasses, light-coloured Wigs, Stuffs for Coats, with Trimming, Cases of Spirits, Cherry-Brandy, Case-Knives, Tin Ware, Tobacco-Pipes, Haberdashery. Returns are made to *Europe* in all the Product of the *Indies*, particularly Cotton Cloth and Muslins, which are cheaper here than at *Surat*, but dearer than in *Bengal*. A very high Surf here breaking sometimes a great Way from Shore, *Engl.* Boats are of no Use for landing or shipping Goods; therefore Muffoolas are employ'd, being large, flat-bottom'd, ill-shap'd Boats, not nail'd but sew'd together with Coyre-Twine, which makes them so pliable that the Planks never start. The Inhabitants are healthful and of ruddy Complexions, tho' 'tis so excessive hot 4 or 5 Hours a Day. But these are indeed succeeded by cooling Sea-Breezes; and they're much refresh'd by bathing, & their delicious Fruits. Here are some Chariots and Chaises; but Horses are dear, especially *Persian* Stone-horses, which are somet. valued at above 150 *l.* The Country People often ride on Bulls. Buffaloes are used in Carts and Tillage; and great Herds are kept for Milk, with which the Markets are plentifully supply'd. Cow-dung is the Firing, and brought by way of Toll from the Country Pagans; a Prerogative which the *Dutch* on this Coast could never obtain. No less than 30,000 of them are employ'd in such Monopoly of Cow-dung. Capt. *Hamilton* says this is 1 of the most incommo-

Situations, because the raging Sea often threatens Destruction by Inundations, as does the River in Rainy Seasons; because the River, which is salt, obstructs all fresh Springs, so that there's none fit to be drunk within a m.; because 'tis so hot from April to September, that were it not for the Seabreezes it would not be habitable. He adds, that the Diamond Mines being but a Week's Journey off, they are pretty plenty here; but that few large ones are brought to its Market since that great Diamond which was sent to England by Governor Pitt. Lockyer says the Bramins here divert themselves, as our Boys do, by letting up Paper Kites; and there's a very large one, painted and deck'd with Taffels, & Streamers of dy'd Paper and Muslin. The People call it the *Pagoda*, or *God-Kite*, & salute it accordingly when they see it in the Air. A Piece of thin Bambû across the Forepart makes such a humming Noise in the Wind, that it may be heard 1 m. and ha. off. We conclude with an Addition or two from Salmon. The Mogul's Generals, says he, sometimes visit this Place, demanding a tribute or Presents from the Governor, which he is obliged to comply with; for tho' he might defend himself against these Forces, which consist chiefly of Horse, yet are they able ruin the Company's Trade, and cut off their Communication with the Country. And tho' the English purchas'd this Settlement as above said, the Mogul afterwards making a Conquest of the Country, he looks on himself intitled to this as well as the rest of the Towns in *Golconda* Kingd. He observes that a universal Toleration reigns here; no Disputes abt. Religion, or Riots, or Tumults, disturb the Peace; and Robberies are here scarce ever heard of. The unhappiest People, says he, are the Company's Soldiers, who are Prisoners for Life, never suffer'd to stir out of Town, and whipp'd at a Post for every trivial Offence; tho' it must be confessed [the doing which is to be reckon'd generous enough from one of this Author's Character] their Pay is good, considering the Cheapness of Provisions, &c. &c. He adds that the Government there have lately receiv'd Authority from England to punish Offenders capitally; — but then the Query is if the Subjects of England are so punishable here. As to the 2 Protestant Divines above-mention'd, he says that Converting the Indians seems not any Part of their Business; this is left entirely to the Popish Missionaries, who practise even upon the Slaves of the Protestant Inhabitants, and make good Catholics of them.

GEORGENBERG Mountain. See SILESIA.

GEORGIA, in Asia, the Country which lies between the Euxine & the Caspian Seas, some have supposed to have had its Name fr. St. George; but erroneously, since it's found in Pliny, Mela, &c. Authors more antient than that Saint; and Epiphanius, &c. call the Natives *Cardians*, not *Georgians*. Others more probably derive it from the Greek Import of it, viz. *Husbandmen*. Others with still greater Probability derive it from *Kurgia*, which Name it hath from the River *Kur*. The Inhabitants are indifferently call'd *Georgi*, *Gurgi*, and *Kurgi*, and the Country accordingly *Gurgistan* and *Kurgistan* by the Persians. It is bounded on N. by *Circassia*, E. by *Daghestan* & *Shirwan*, S. by *Armenia*, W. by the Euxine, and in its largest Extent comprehends the antient *Colchis* and *Iberia*, as the *Daghestan* and *Shirwan* make up antient *Albania*. GEORGIA is by a Ridge of Mountains divided into E. and W. In the former are the Kingdoms of *Caket* on N. and *Carduel* S. The latter contains *Abcassia* on N. then *Mingrelia*, *Mireta*, and *Guriel*. GEORGIA is again divided into *Georgia in general* (including as above mention'd) and *Georgia proper* (in which Sense the Provinces of *Abcassia* and *Mingrelia* are distinct from it), containing only *Caket* and *Carthuel*. This Distinction is necessary to be remember'd by the Students of History, as there was a Time when the whole Country of Georgia was govern'd by a King of its own, who resided at *Cotatis*. *Georgia propria* was conquer'd by the Persian King, who keeps a Viceroy in it, and obliges him to make public Profession of *Mohammedism*. *Abulfaragus* makes the *Georgians* or *Gurgi* to be the same with the *Khossars*; but they are 2 distinct Nations. The latter inhabit the N. Side of the Caspian, and border on the *Oriental Turks*, or *Tartars*. Their Capital is *Osalangiat*, whereas that of the *Georgians* is *Tefflis*. Tho' they profess Christianity, they are so rude and vicious that they encourage neither Ingenuity nor Labour, nor give themselves to Agriculture, Manufacture, nor other laudable Vocation, whereby to invite Strangers to come and trade with them; but on the contrary, Sir J. Chardin found it dangerous to travel through the Country, tho' he had the King of Persia's Pass. Georgia, he says, abounds with Woods and Mountains, but hath many long beautiful Plains. The Heart of it is more smooth, and is water'd by the *Kur*, call'd by others *CYRUS*, or

Corus, which see in its Article. It has an Advantage above all the other great ones of Persia, in being navigable thro' a great Part of that Empire. The whole Country of Georgia is but thinly inhabited, and hath but very few Cities in Proportion to its Extent and natural Fertility; which is ascrib'd to their Neglect of Manufactures, and trading chiefly in Boys and Girls, a barbarous Traffick here carry'd on to a most shameful Height, Parents selling their Children, Masters their Servants, Lords their Vassals and Tenants, and every Man what Males or Females he can get Power over; all which are disposed of to the Turks, Persians, &c. who use them in their Armies and Seraglios, as Slaves, Mutes, Eunuchs, Statesmen, Concubines, &c. according as their Capacities, or the Favour they find with their Masters, can recommend them: Hence, we say, the Scarcity of Inhabitants and great Cities, tho' it formerly abounded with both to a great Degree. Numbers of antient Cities lie now in Ruins, which appear to have been large and opulent, and sumptuously built, but were destroy'd by the Inundation of the N. Barbarians fr. Mt. *Caucasus*, such as the *Alans*, *Huns*, *Suevians*, &c. The Air is serene, dry, healthful; but very cold in Winter and hot in Summer. The fine Weather most commonly begins here about May, and lasts till November; but the Lands want a good deal of watering to make them produce a full Crop: In which Case they yield great Abundance of all Sorts of Grain, Pulse, Fruits, &c. which sell very cheap. No Country in Europe produces finer Pears, Apples, &c. nor in Asia more delicious Pomegranates. The Bread is as good as any in the World. The Cattle, both large and small, is very fat and good, & in great Plenty; and we may say the same of Game. But the common People live almost wholly on Swines Flesh, which is here excellent, wholesome, and easy of Digestion. The Kur, as well as the Caspian, supplies with Plenty and Variety of Fish. But the most noble Product is their Wine. Vines grow round about the Fruit and other Trees; and great Quantities of this noble Juice are exported hence, especially fr. *Tefflis*, into *Media*, *Armenia*, and particularly into Persia for the King's own Table. Its Price is no less moderate, since a Horse-load (or 300 lb.) of the very best is sold at the Rate of 8 or 10 s. and the middling for 4 or 5. The Country produces likewise a good deal of Silk. They hardly know how to manufacture it, but send it into Turkey, especially to *Erzerum*. Sir J. Chardin reports the Inhabitants robust, valiant, and of a jovial Temper, great Lovers of Wine, and endow'd with good natural Parts, but for Want of Education very vicious. The Women, says he, are generally fair and comely, and by their Beauty recommended to the Court of the King of Persia, whose Wives & Concubines are mostly Georgian Women. Nature has adorn'd them with Graces no-where else to be met with 'Tis impossible to see and not to love them. They are of full Size, clean-limb'd, small-waisted, fair, well-proportion'd. Tournefort, again, says, 'As to the Georgian Women, they did not at all surprize us; for we expected to have found 'em perfect Beauties. They're not at all disagreeable, and may be call'd Beauties compar'd with the *Curdes*. They've an Air of Health pleasing enough; but, after all, they are neither so handsome nor so well-shaped as reported. Those who live in Towns have nothing extraordinary more than the others; so that I may, I think, venture to contradict the Accounts that have been given of them by most Travellers.' Thus Tournefort. The Men are shamefully given to Drunkenness, and Lewdness of the worst Kind. The very Clergy scruple not to be seen beastly drunk, especially on Holydays, or publicly keeping Concubines for their own Use. They are likewise great Usurers; but seldom lend without a Pledge, and then at 2 or 3 per Cent. a Month, like our Pawnbrokers. However, they give all kind of Liberty to Strangers to live, traffic, converse, and profess what Religion they please. Armenians are of all Nations here the most numerous, and carry on the greatest Share of Traffick, and are consequently the richest. The Georgians go habited much like the *Polanders*, wearing Fur Caps, and a long loose Vest open'd before, but which may be button'd with Pleasure. Their Breeches and Under-Garments are like those of the Persians; and so is the whole Dress of the Women. Their Houses, especially of the better Sort, are likewise after the Model of those of Persia, as well as all their Public Buildings. But in the Country they're mean without, dirty within, and for most Part neglected & decaying. The Georgians, as well as the other Christians on the W. & N. have a very strange Custom of building most of their Churches on the Tops of high & almost inaccessible Mountains, at a Distance from their Towns; to which they sel-

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dom or never repair; so that some are not so much as opened once in Ten Years. They content themselves with rearing them on Eminences, and viewing and bowing to 'em at 10 or 12 m. Distance, without ever going into them, or giving themselves the Trouble to have them repair'd or cleans'd. They've a prevailing Notion, that if they do but thus *build a Church*, all their Sins of whatever Kind shall be forgiven them. Their Tenets are much the same with those of the *Greek Church*. They are under a Patriarch, stiled *Catholicos*, who hath an Archbishop & several Bishops, who are always chosen by the *Persian Viceroy*, who, tho' a *Mohammedan* (at least outwardly), commonly fills these Dignities with his own Relations.

GEORGIA, in *America*, so nam'd from His present *Britannic Majesty*, K. GEORGE II. is separated fr. *S. Carolina* by the River *Savannah* on N. has the *Atlantic Ocean* E. *Indian Florida* W. and is separated fr. *Spanish Florida* on S. by the River *Alatamaha*. 'Tis 170 m. fr. N. to S. and 300 fr. the Midst of the Coast to the *Apalachian Mountains*, and extends N. W. even as far as the River *Mississippi*. In 1732, some Persons of Honour, Fortune, Publick Spirit, and Benevolence to Mankind, pitying the Distresses of Numbers in *England*, &c. bent their Thoughts how they might be comfortably reliev'd, provided for, & beneficially employ'd; and being convinced that this Country was the most capable of being made a fruitful, populous, and useful Tract, tho' then lying waste and over-grown with Woods, serving only to shelter a few *Indians*, Runaway Negroes, &c. they apply'd to His Majesty, who granted them a Charter, dated June 9. 1732, constituting them a Corporation for establishing here a Colony, for the Term of 21 Years, during which they were empower'd to appoint Governors, & other Officers; but that at the Expiration of the Term, they should be appointed by the Crown. Their Common Seal had on 1 Side 2 Figures of Rivers resting upon Urns, viz. the *Alatamaha* and *Savannah*, (the N. and S. Boundaries of *Georgia*) and between them the Genius of the Colony sitting with the Cap of Liberty on her Head, a Spear in 1 Hand, and a Cornucopia in the other, with this Motto, *Colonia Georgia Aug.* On the Reverse are Silk-worms at Work, with the Motto, *Non sibi, sed aliis*. They, being empower'd to raise Benefactions, and lay them out in the cloathing, arming, sending, settling, and supporting Colonies of Poor, not only subscribed liberally themselves, but obtain'd several Sums by Collection, and had a Grant of 10,000 *l.* from the Parliament. In laying out Towns, every Inhabitant was to have a Lot of 50 Acres of Land, as near as possible to his Town; but a Prohibition of *Negroes* was made a fundamental Article of the Constitution. In November following *Ja. Oglethorpe*, Esq; one of the Trustees, went generously to *Georgia* with the first Colony of the *English*, at his own Expence, purely to see the People, who were mostly Husbandmen, Carpenters, Bricklayers, &c. to the Number of 116, put into a Way of living, &c. They were also instructed in Military Discipline, and were well fitted with Arms & Ammunition as well as Tools, &c. nor was wanting good *English* Provisions, liquid and solid. Large Sums were afterwards collected, and 25,000 *l.* rais'd by Parliament at 1 Time: For *Swiss*, *Saltzburghers*, and other Foreign Protestants, as well as *British*, Planters were furnish'd with Necessaries to support them till by the Produce of the cultivated Country they could maintain themselves. They arriv'd here in *January* 1732-3, and met with great Assistance fr. the Governor and People of *Carolina*, particularly a Present of 100 breeding Cattle, besides Hogs, and 20 Barrels of Rice, and who furnish'd 'em with a Party of Horse, & their Scout-boats to attend and protect the new Colony, at a Town, which *Mr. Oglethorpe*, Feb. 9. fix'd on the Bank of *Savannah* River, and call'd by that Name, viz. SAVANNAH, of which see in its own Article. Here he first cut down Numbers of Pines, and plow'd up some Land, which he immediately sow'd with Wheat, as he did 2 or 3 Gardens with various other Seeds, besides planting of Fruit-trees, and Potherbs. Before his Arrival this Country had the Name of YAMMACRAW. An *Indian* Nation, whose Chief, *Tomo-chichi*, that had with others been banish'd from his own Country, readily admitted, and enter'd into close Friendship with him; and there was no other *Indian* Nation within 50 m. The Chief Men of the *Lower Creek Indians*, of 8 Tribes, who speak the same Language, and are allied together, came to the Number of 50 Persons, with their Attendants (some after 5 Days Journey), to treat of an Alliance with the Colony. One of them, for all the rest, addressed *Mr. Oglethorpe* thus: 'They 1st claim'd all the Land 2 to S. of the *Savannah*; but confess'd they were poor and

' ignorant, and that he who had given Being and Breath to all Men had given most Wisdom to White Men; and that they were persuaded that the Great Power which dwelt in Heaven, and all around (upon which he expanded his Arms, and extended his Voice) 'had sent the *English* thither for the Instruction of them and their Families; and that therefore they freely gave them up their Right to all the Land they did not use themselves.' Then the chief Men laid before *Mr. Oglethorpe* a Bundle of Buck-Skins, being 1 from each Tribe, which they said was the best Present they had to make, and which they gave with a good Heart. The Speaker, whom, for his Tallness, the *English* call'd *Long King*, thank'd him for his Kindness to his Cousin *Tomo-chichi*, saying that tho' he was banish'd yet he was a good Man and Warrior, and by the Exiles chosen King for Wisdom. *Tomo-chichi* then advanced with his *Yamacraw Indians*, and, making a profound Obeisance, said, 'I was a banish'd Man, and came hither, poor and helpless, to look for good Land; and when the *English* came to this Place, I feared you would drive us away, for we were weak and wanted Corn; but you confirm'd our Land to us, and gave us Food.' After Speeches made by the other Chiefs, Articles of Alliance & Commerce were agreed upon, and the *Indians* dismissed with suitable Presents. But we have not Room to be much more particular, and much of History is foreign to our Business. As to the *Indians*, *Mr. Oglethorpe* gave Account that their Morals were so good, that he thought nothing was wanting to convert them to Christianity but a Divine who understood their Language; of which Morals he gave the Particulars, which we must omit. He represented them also, both in Expression and Action, to be thorough Masters of the Oratory which we so much admire in the *Greeks* and *Romans*. *Mr. Oglethorpe* returning to *England* in 1734, with *Tomo-chichi*, and his Wife *Senauchi*, and Son *Toonakowki*, 1 War-Captain, and 5 other Chiefs, *Tomo-chichi* had Audience of His Majesty at *Kensington*, Aug. 1. when he made a Speech, which, both for its Sublimity and Simplicity, deserves being recorded here, had we Space sufficient to receive it. His Majesty return'd a most gracious Answer. Oct. 30. *Tomo-chichi*, &c. departed. Not only the *Saltzburghers* above-mention'd, but 160 hardy *Scots* Highlanders, were sent over in 1735, of whom the latter arriv'd in *Georgia* in *January* following, and were settled on the *Alatamaha* River, 16 m. by Water fr. the Island of *St. Simon*, in a District which at their Desire is called DARIEN, (which has an Article), where they afterwards built a Town, naming it *New Inverness*. In February *Mr. O.* arriv'd again with 47 Persons, who were settled on *St. Simon's*; and Men were set to Work on building *Frederica*. — We must wave relating at large here, how the *Saltzburghers* quitted their 1st *Ebenezer* and built another; *Mr. Oglethorpe's* Treaty with the Governor of *St. Augustine*; the Parliament's farther Grants to the Colony; the more and more Privileges granted to it by the Trustees; the Visit of the *Indian* Kings to *Gen. Oglethorpe*, and his Invitation and Journey to their Country, and their Treaty with the *English*; of the Silk brought from *Georgia* to *England* in 1739; and the *Spaniards* Invasion of *Georgia* in 1742, &c. as historical Matters, not necessary here. It may, however, be convenient to observe, That upon His present Majesty's Purchase of the Propriety of CAROLINA, as set forth in its Article, Orders were issued for building 11 Towns in *Georgia* and *Carolina*, each of which was to have a District of 20,000 Acres of Land square, and to be divided into Shares of 50 Acres for each Man, Woman, or Child, of 1 Family, which was to be augmented as the Planters should be in a Condition to cultivate a larger Quantity. Each Town was also to be form'd into a Parish, the Extent whereof was to be about 6 m. round; and as soon as the Parish contain'd 100 Masters of Families, it was qualified to send 2 Members to the Assembly of the Province, and enjoy the same Privileges as any of the other Parishes. The Ground of each Town being marked out was to belong in Common to all the Inhabitants till shar'd out to each of them. There were to be 300 Acres of Land near each Town to be Common for ever, without being charg'd with Rent, & no Person by Virtue of any former Grant was to take Possession of any Land within 6 m. of each Town. The Rent payable for every 100 Acres after 10 Years was to be 4s. a Year. And to every *European* Servant, Male or Female, 50 Acres of Land were also to be distributed, free of all Rent for 10 Years. Of how great Importance *Georgia* is to the *British* Nation we need not say, the same being partly obvious, one may suppose, to every sensible Reader who considers its Situation, its Nature, &c. We have in this Article, therefore, but little more to do than

than to speak briefly of the Belief of the *Indians* here, and Natural Properties, &c. of this important Tract. The Native *Indians* are reported to believe that there are 4 Beloved Things above, the *Clouds*, *Sun*, *clear Sky*, and HE WHO LIVES IN IT: That HE made all Things at first out of the Ground: That if HE will, HE can, save Men from their Enemies, be they ever so numerous, and destroy them all: They say, that when their Enemies came against them, the Beloved Clouds came for them, so that much Rain had often fallen upon them, and sometimes Hail, and that in a very hot Day: That when many *French* and *Indians* came against one of their Towns, the beloved Ground made a Noise under them, and the beloved Ones in the Air behind them, like that of Drums, Guns, and Shoutings; whereupon their Enemies were afraid, and all went away, leaving their Provisions and Guns behind. They believe, 'tis said, that the Souls of bad Men walk up & down the Place where they die, or where their Bodies lie; and that there are ONLY A FEW whom the Beloved One CHUSES OUT FROM CHILDREN, and IS IN THEM, and takes Care of them, and teaches them. But this last Article of their pretended Faith favours too much of their late Teachers *Wesley* and *Whitefield* to be supposed in them genuine, or truly natural. They may possibly so believe now, after being thus catechised. This Country now produces *Indian Corn*, some *Wheat*, *Oats*, and *Barley*; of which the 2 last grow best; very good *Wheat* is also reaped in *May*, and they mow the Grass in *June*. Here are *Potatoes*, *Pumpkins*, *Water* and *Musk Melons*, *Cucumbers*, all Sorts of green Pease (which with Care may be had almost all Year round), and all manner of Sweet-herbs and Pot-herbs. *Rice* might be cultivated. *Plums*, *Nectarines*, and especially *Peaches*, are almost as common as *Apples* in our *Southams*; *Chincapins* very good, wild *Grapes* abundant, 4 or 5 Sorts of good *Wineberries*, *Prefimmins* much like our *Medlars*, wild small *Cherries* in Sprays like *Currants*, but taste like our black *Cherries*, and are ripe in *May*. In short most Fruit-Trees, *Apple*, *Pear*, *Apricot* (the *Apple* bearing twice a Year), *Mulberry*, *Olive*, *Orange*; also *Pines*, 6 or 7 Sorts of *Oak*, *Hicory*, black *Walnut*, *Cedar*, *Cypress*, *Laurel*, *Bay*, *Myrtle*, *Sassafras*, *Beach*, and many others which have no Name. Of Game here are wild *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, *Widgeons*, *Turkeys* from 20 to 30 lb. *Turtle-doves*, *Curlews*, *Sand-Birds*, *Woodcocks*, *Partridges*; *Deer*, a Creature betw. a *Rabbit* and a *Hare*, very good eating, wild *Pigeons*, *Summer Ducks*, *Possoms*, and *Racoons*. The *Possoms* if young and fat eat much like sucking *Pigs*, and the Taste of *Racoons* resembles that of *Lamb*. The *Possoms* have a false Belly, into which the Young-ones run if frightened, and then it immediately closes up like a Bag. Here are many *Tygers*, but small, and *Bears*, the Flesh of whose Cubs eats like that of young *Pigs*. Here are wild *Cattle*, and *Wolves* which often run away with the Calves of tame ones. In Woods are abundance of *Snakes*, but none venomous but the *Rattle-snake*, for the Bite of which the *Indians* have a secret sure Remedy, if apply'd in a little Time after it. In the Rivers are abundance of *Sharks* and *Alligators*. Here's abundance of *Fish*, *Trout*, *Mullet*, *Whittings*, *Black-Fish*, *Rock-Fish*, *Sheeps-heads*, *Drum-Fish*, *Sturgeons* (but hard to catch), &c. *Oysters*, *Crabs*, *Clams*, *Muscles*, *Conchs*, and *Prawns* so large that 10 of them will serve a moderate Stomach. Here's Plenty of *Pot-ashes* made. But of all Manufactures none seems so practicable and profitable here as raising the *Silk Trade*, the Soil being extremely proper for the Cultivation of the *Mulberry-tree*, and the Climate no less agreeable to the *Silk-worm*. There are great Hopes too of raising good *Wine* here in Time, Improvements therein having been already made. Some *Vines* from *Portugal* and *Madera* have thrived very well, even in the most barren Parts of the Province. To conclude, there's nothing wanting in *Georgia*, but a sufficient Number of industrious Inhabitants, to render our Settlements there as fruitful as they are pleasant. The chief Town is *SAVANNAH*, which see, as also *Toby Island*, *Highbate* and *Hampstead*, *Palochocolas*, *Abercorn*, *Ebenezer*, *Augusta*, *Amelia*, *Cumberland*, *St. Simon's*, *New-Inverness*. P. S. Since the drawing up the foregoing (in *June*, 1752.), the several Trustees for this Colony have surrender'd up to His Majesty and Successors the Charter granted to them; and a Grant has passed the Great Seal to invest His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, with the said Charter.

GERAR, a Place frequently mention'd in the History of *Abraham*, was a *Philistine* City, venerable as being the Seat of their first Kings; but its exact Situation is reckon'd not to be determin'd. *Wells*, however, says, It appears from

Gen. x. 19. (where *Moses* marks out the 4 Sides of the Land of *Canaan*) that *Gerar* was seated in the Angle where the S. and W. Sides of *Canaan* met. It may be also from the Text inferred that it was not far from *Gaza*. The usual Name of the Kings thereof seems to have been *Abimelech*, as *Pharaoh* was that of those of *Egypt*. The Kings of *Gerar* were in all Probability *Philistines* by Extraction, for the Kingdom of *Gerar* is expressly reckon'd within the Land of the *Philistines* *Gen. xxi. 32, 34.*

GERÆSTUS, in *Eubœa*, betw. the 2 Promontories of *Geræsus* and *Caphareus*, is by *Homer* and *Livy* spoken of not as a City, but as a famous Haven. In the Time of *Stephanus* it was a Village. For the Promontory see *EUBŒA*.

GERAW, a Town in the Landgraviate of *Hesse Darmstadt*, is sit. 9 m. N. W. of *Darmstadt*, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 50.

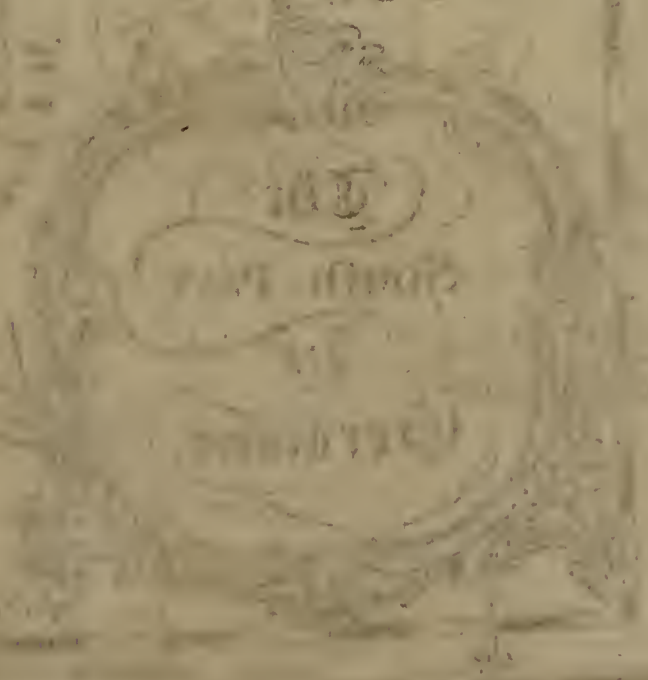
GERBÉROY, in the *Beauvais*, Fr. is sit. on a Mountain, 4 or 5 leag. from *Beauvais* to W. At the Bottom of this Town runs the little River *Terrain*, which never freezes, yet in Summer its Water is so cold that no-body dares bath in it; which is ascrib'd to the many Springs it abounds with. The Bp. of *Beauvais* is tempo. Lord of this City and its District. Here is his Court, and a Collegiate Church.

GERGASENES The Country of. So the Greek MSS of *St. Matthew* (ch. viii. 28.) have it, whilst *Mark* (v. 1.) and *Luke* (viii. 26.) call them *Gadarenes*. Some read *Gerasenes*. This makes it difficult to know the Situation of this Canton, or of the City from which it took its Name. *Origen*, according to *Calmet*, thinks the Name of the City to be neither *Gedara* nor *Gerasa*, (since none of those 2 Cities were near any Sea or Lake) but *Gergefa*, sit. on that of *Geneareth* or *Tiberias*, where they shewed still in his Time the rocky Declivities from which the Swine were hurried down into the Water. If so, a Learned Man thinks that Place might still retain its Name from the *Girgashites*, antient Inhabitants of *Canaan*. — This Canton, where-ever it was, must have been inhabited partly by Heathens, which is the Reason of the Herd of Swine being suffered to feed in that Neighbourhood, which was not permitted in any Place where they were all *Jews*, because that Creature is (*Lev. xi.* and elsewhere) forbid by the Law of *Moses*.

GERGENTI, or *Gergentum*. See *AGRIGENTUM*; out of whose Ruins it arose, tho' it stands not exactly on the same Spot. 'Tis now sit. in the Prov. of *Mazara*, on the Mouth of the River *S. Blasio*, upon a Hill, abt. 4 m. from Sea on the S. W. Coast, 66 m. S. from *Palermo*, 58 S. E. from *Mazara*, and 11 N. from *Monte Chiaro*, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 37. 20. It's an Episc. See. 'Tis defended with a Castle, and so strong by Nature that there's no Access to it but at 1 Place. The Territ. abt. it is rich, & produces gr. Quantity of Corn, of which it makes great Traffick by the River and its Port, which last lies abt. 5 m. W. of it.

GERIZIM. First read Article *EBAL*. *Sanballat*, having, according to *Josephus*, lib. 13. c. 8. obtain'd from the King of *Persia* a Grant to build on Mount *Gerizim* near *Samaria* a Temple like that at *Jerusalem*, and to make his Son-in-law *Manasseh* High-Priest of it, — the *Samaritans*, and Apostate *Jews*, who revolted to them, would no longer allow *Jerusalem* to be the Place which GOD had chosen; but contended that *Gerizim* was that Place, and argued for it in the same Manner as the Woman of *Samaria* did unto our Saviour. They plead that there (*Gen. xii. 6, 7. xiii. 4.*) *Abraham*, and there (*Gen. xxxiii. 20.*) *Jacob* built Altars unto God, and by their offering up of Sacrifices on them consecrated that Place above all others to his Worship, & that therefore it was appointed by GOD himself, to be the Hill (*Deut. xxvii. 12.*) of Blessing, &c. And the Altar of 12 Stones taken out of *Jordan* (*Deut. xxvii. 2—7.*) they hold to be the very Altar upon which they still sacrifice on that Mountain. — These 2 Mountains *Gerizim* and *Ebal* are in the Tribe of *Ephraim* near *Samaria*, and in the Valley between them lieth *Sechem*, now called *Nablous*, which hath been the head Seat of the *Samaritan* Sect ever since *Alexander* expell'd them out of *Samaria* for the Death of *Andromachus*. — But after all the Contest (says *Dr. Prideaux*) that is made between the *Samaritans* and the *Jews* about these 2 Mountains, *Jerom* is positive that neither of them were the *Gerizim* and *Ebal* of the Holy Scriptures, but that the 2 Mountains so called in them, and on which the Blessings & the Cursings were proclaimed by the Children of *Israel*, &c. were 2 small ones or Hills lying near *Jericho*, at a great Distance from *Sechem*. And *Epiphanius* was of the same Opinion with *Jerom*; and they having both been upon the Place may well be thought the best able to pass a true Judgment about it. I would add more did not Scantiness of Space disallow it.

GERMA,



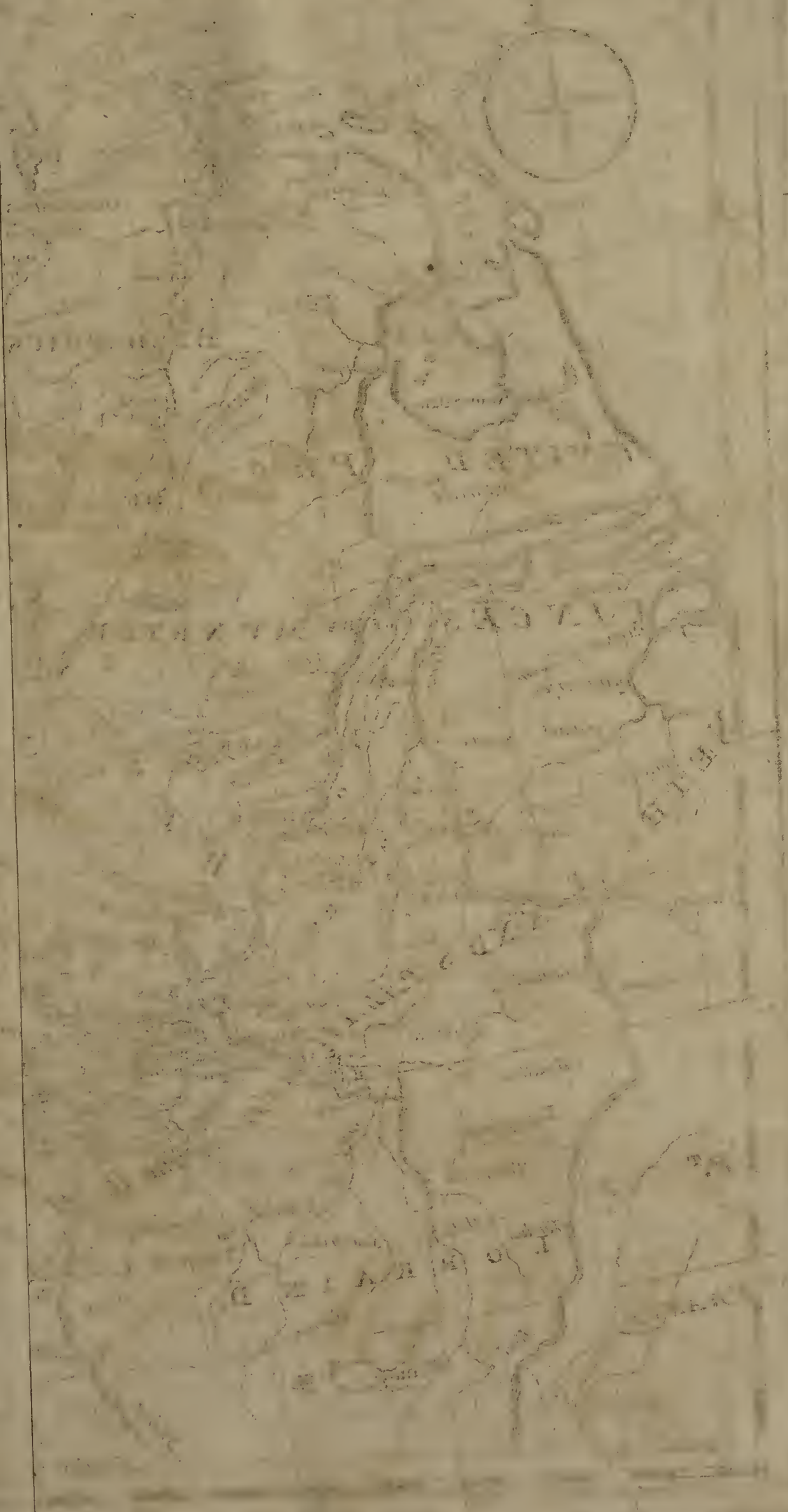


The
South Part
of
Germany.

Geographic Miles



Minutes of Time East from London.





J. Gibson sculp.

Minutes of Time East from London.

20

24

28

32

36

40

44

GERMA, a City in the *Hellepont*, which was destroy'd by that most dreadful Earthquake, which at the same Time utterly ruin'd *Nice*, A. D. 368.

GERMAIN EN LAYE: See ST. GERMAIN.

GERMAINS ST. in *Cornwall*, 20 m. S. of *Launceston*, 8 from *Plymouth*, near the *Engl. Channel*, 220 from *London*, W. lon. 4. 38. lat. 50. 25. stands between *Saltaſh* and *Leſ-kard*, on the little Riv. *Liver* abounding with Oysters. Tho' once a Bishop's See, remov'd hither from *Bodmin*, and from hence to *Kirton*, and thence to *Exeter*, it is now a decay'd Village; yet it has, ever since the 5th of Q. *Eliz.* sent 2 Members to Parliament, has a Market, tho' a small one, on Friday, and Fairs May 24. and Aug. 1. The chief Magistrate, who is call'd the Mayor, or Portreeve, is Bailiff also of the Borough, and may make any House in it the Prison of the Person whom he arrests. He is chosen about *Michaelmas*, at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, by a Jury impanell'd for the Purpose. The Ruins of the Episcopal Palace are yet visible at a Farm-house at *Cuttenbeck*, 1 m. and half fr. the Town; and in the Church, which is large & handsome, there are still an Episcopal Chair (which is for the Bp. of *Exeter*'s Suffragan) and the Stalls of the Prebends. The Parish, which is the largest in *Cornwall*, is 20 m. in Circumference, including no less than 16 Villages; and it's suppos'd to have more Gentlemens Seats & Lordships than any other Parish in *England*. Here was formerly a Priory at a Place fronting the River, now call'd *Port-Elliott*, fr. the Family of the *Elliams*, who are Lds. of the Manor, which they bought of the *Champernoons*; to whom it came accidentally at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. One of the late *Elliams* endow'd a public Free-school here, and repaired the Sessions-H. The Rectory of its Church is held by Lease, for 21 Years, of the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor*. The Members of Parliam. are chose by all the Householders who have lived a Year within the Borough, which contains abt. 60 Houses near the Church, the rest of the Parish being without the Borough. The Town stands on a rising Ground, in the Form of an Amphitheatre; but the Houses are meanly built and irregular, as is the Rock which is their Basis.

GERMANICIA, in *Comagene*, stood on the W. Side of that Province, and was a Roman Colony, so named by *Augustus* in Honour of *Germanicus*, and was dignified with the Name of *Cæsarea*, given to Cities only of the 1st Rank: But it now lies buried under its Ruins. Here was born *Nestorius*, and here the See of *Eudoxius*, 2 famed Hereticks.

GERMAN-TOWN, in *Philadelphia Co.* in *Pennsylvania*, is the most considerable in it next to *Philadelphia City*, and a Corporation of *High* and *Low Dutch*. There are betw. 2 and 300 Houses in it. Peach-trees are planted all along before the Doors. The Town is very pleasant, and well clear'd from Trees.

GERMANIA. Omitting the Names and Situations of the antient *Germans* at the Time of the *Romans* 1st Invasion of them, as a Subject not only too much involv'd in Darkneſs and Confusion, but too prolix to find enough Room here, it must suffice to say, that it in *Augustus*'s Reign was divided into *Germania Prima* and *Secunda*, that is *Upper* and *Lower Germany*, and guarded by 8 Legions of *Roman Forces*, which were, according to right Custom, employ'd in making High-Roads, new Fortifications, and other useful Works, whenever not engaged in the Field. This Division seems to have continued till about the Time of Emp. *Jovinus*, when, tho' the Constitution still subsisted with regard to *Germania Prima*, yet was it then, in all Probability, lost with respect to *Germania Secunda*, which was by that Time become, in a great measure, subject to the *Franks*: For in the *Notitia Imperii*, (which is thought to have been written then about) tho' the State of *Belgica Prima* and *Secunda* be there still intire, yet there is no farther Mention of *Germania Secunda*. — As to the Country itself, we have such a dreadful Account given us of it, both by *Cæſar* and *Tacitus*, even of those Parts of it which lie under a more temperate Climate, that one would think it almost incredible that such a brave Nation as that would have been contented to live in it, when they wanted neither Strength nor Courage to have broken their Way into others more pleasant and fruitful. Nor would one be able to know the worst Parts of it, as they are now, by the Description they give us of the best. According to them it was barren, uncultivated, and frightful all over; and even its Variety of Soil and Climate added to the Horror of it from the dreadful Forests, stinking & unwholesome Bogs, the Inclemency of its Winds, Dampneſs of its Seas, Lakes, and Rivers, and Harſhneſs of its Soil. But as, on one hand, we must allow for Exaggeration in Historians, who plainly sought in

every Thing to magnify their own Courage and Proweſs by the Difficulties and Hardships they met with in the Conquest of those Countries and Nations; so we must grant, on the other hand, that the *Romans* proved the Means of cultivating those till then barren and inhospitable Territories, by cutting down great Numbers of Forests; draining of wet & marshy Grounds, and other such-like Improvements as they were able to admit of. So that it need not be told that this pretended Barrenneſs and Unhealthineſs was rather owing to the Supineness of the Inhabitants than to any Defect in its Soil or Climate, since we find it now capable of bearing all Sorts of Grain, Vines, Fruit, and even Exotic Plants, in great Abundance and due Maturity. And thus far may be own'd, that the coming of the *Romans* into *Germany*, as well as into *Gaul*, contributed much to the fertilizing and enriching of those 2 Countries, which till then had been wholly neglected by both Nations, who thought this and every Occupation, besides the martial Trade, too much below their fierce and warlike Genius. We are told in particular that *Probus* was the first who permitted Vines to be brought into *Gaul* and *Germany*, and to be planted along the *Rhine* and *Mosel*, &c. Among those many Woods and Forests with which this Country abounded, perhaps, more than any other on this Side the *Rhine*, was that famed one called the *Hercynian*, & by the *Greeks*, *Orcinian* Forest, the longest and thickest in *Europe*, and reckon'd by *J. Cæſar* to have extended 60 Days Journey in Length & 9 in Breadth. We refer for Particulars to its own Article. All that we need to add here is, that not only this, but all the Forests, Woods, and Groves, in *Germany*, even the Trees, Boughs, and Leaves, were reckon'd sacred: And this is the Reason why the ant. *Germans* made it a Piece of their Religion not to cut them down, unless some Branches of the Oak, and some other Trees, which they carried with them on particular Solemnities. But since their Conquest by the *Romans* a good many were cut down, partly for Conveniency, partly out of a Dislike of those superstitious and bloody Rites which were performed in them. Many more were destroy'd since their embracing of Christianity upon the same Account; & some are yet still remaining; amongst others one known by the Name of the *Black Forest*; the *Bacanian* is another famed one, which parted the *Suevi* from the *Cherusci*, by some supposed to be that of *Thuringia*, and by others the *Black Forest*. The *Cæſian* Forest (which has an Article) was likewise very famous. Thus much may the better serve as pretty sufficient of this Article; seeing that a good deal of the antient State, &c. &c. of *Germania* falls into many of the several Branches and Articles of *Germany*.

GERMANY challenges the special Notice of the Curious, it being the Seat of a great People, and of many Sovereignties of different Denominations, and under various Forms of Government; a Country of large Extent, and the Scene of many and great Actions; a Country whose Affairs and Transactions are interwoven with those of every Nation in *Europe*, of which it may be term'd both the Head and Centre; a Country whose Princes are every Day forming Alliances of Marriage, &c. which pave their Way to the principal Thrones of *Europe*, several of which, viz. those of *Gr. Britain*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*, we see fill'd at this Day by 4 of its Princes; a Country which, for the great Work of the REFORMATION begun there, the good Sense, considerable Learning, and the many useful and ingenious Inventions of the Natives; highly deserves of all her Neighbours. 'Tis our original Country, that from whence came our Ancestors, whose Language, Customs, Laws, we in good measure still retain, together with what constitutes the chief Glory and Happiness of the *British* Island, viz. their Form of Government. On these Accounts no *Englishman* can call this Country foreign, nor its Natives Foreigners to him. Indeed most Nations in *Europe* have been either peopled from thence, or subdued by its Armies; as happen'd to this Island by the *Saxons*; to *Gaul* by the *Franks*; to *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Africk*, by the *Goths* and *Vandals*. To these glorious People alm. all *Europe*, and Part of *Asia* and *Africa*, owed their Freedom from those Chains wherewith the *Roman* Power had so long bound them: And where-ever any of their Colonies settled, they establish'd just and mild Government on the Ruins of Tyranny. — GERMANY, as set out by *Ptolemy*, &c. extended N. as far as the Ocean, whereby *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden* were included; and S. it was bounded by the *Danube*; so that *Austria*, *Bavaria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, &c. now reckon'd Part of it, were then excluded, as well as *Alsace*, Part of the *Palatinate*, and the Spiritual Electorates; the *Rhine* being by them reckon'd the W. Bounds. Indeed these last, together with

Lorraine.

Lorrain, and the neighbouring Countries, were afterwards possessed by Germans, and being conquer'd by the Romans were by them named the *Germania Prima* and *Secunda* in the preceding Article mention'd. But Lorrain and Alsace, now belong to France. --- Germany, as it is at present bounded by France and the Low Countries on W. Poland and Hungary E. Denmark and the Baltick N. and *Swisserland*, with the Dominions of the State of Venice and the Alps S. is sit. betw. the 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. lat. and betw. 6 deg. and 19 deg. 45 min. lon. 'Tis extended from N. to S. (i. e. fr. *Stralsund* in Pomerania to the Frontiers of Carniola & Istria) 150 German Leagues, which is 600 English Miles, and in Breadth from the Spa W. to the Confines of Poland E. about 500 English Miles. Were we to take in Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, &c. it would be much larger. But those new Conquests, tho' made by the united Arms of the Emperor and Empire, do not belong to the Empire, but to the House of Austria alone. 'Tis computed to be 3 times and half bigger than England, near 15th bigger than France or Spain, 4 times bigger than Portugal, once and half larger than Italy, 5 times larger than Denmark, 8 times bigger than the United Provinces, 4 or 5 times less than Muscovy in Europe, and about as large as Turkey in Europe, or Poland, or Sweden. 'Tis abt. 200 Fr. leag. from the Rhine to the Frontiers of Hungary, or from Prussia to the United Netherlands. Baudrand calculates it to be 140 of those leag. from Triers to Bohemia, and 240 in Length from N. to S. or from the Baltick to the Alps and Istria. --- The Soil is exceeding fruitful, especially on the Banks of the Rhine and Danube, where also the Air is very temperate; but in the N. Part it is cold, and the Ground less fruitful. In those Provinces that lie next the Sea, or abound with Lakes and Rivers, there's Plenty of Rain. In other Parts where the Surface of the Earth is drier, are sometimes considerable Droughts. The N. Wind from the Baltick and the bleak Mountains of Sweden bring Frosts and Snow. The E. Blasts, coming over a vast Continent of 3 or 4000 m. from China and Japan, bring dry unwholesome Weather. The S. in Summer brings refreshing Breezes from the Alps. But the S. W. Wind, as with us, is both the most frequent and wholesome that blows in Germany. In general, this Country and Poland are so like to GR. BRITAIN, both in Climate and Soil, that no Countries in Europe agree better with English Constitutions. Besides great Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Cloth, Horses, Fish, &c. the Earth also affords Mines of divers Sorts of Metals and Minerals, Iron, Bitumen, Nitre, Ocre, Copper, Tin, Lead, and even Silver in some Parts, Allum, Vitriol, Quicksilver, Salt, Coal, &c. In general the Surface is even, and tho' in some Parts it's hilly, it's no where mountainous, except to the S. & S. W. where the Alps, and a few Mountains in Alsace, serve as Boundaries and Bulwarks against Italy and France. The Forests and Wastes afford many Things, both for the Sustenance of the Poor and the Delight and Luxury of the Rich; Plenty of Wood for Fuel and Building, and abound with great Variety of Wild-fowl, and all Sorts of good Venison; feeding also vast Numbers of Hogs, and some (as the Forest of Ardenne) feed good Muttons. The Rivers and Lakes abound with Fish, in greater Variety and Perfection than any other Country, perhaps, in the World. The Orchards are full of our common Fruit-trees; and in the S. Provinces is Plenty of the more delicate Sort, Peaches, Apricots, Figs, Olives, &c. They have rich Wines, of which the *Rhenish* and *Moselle*, in particular, are exported in vast Quantities, and preferable to some of the Wines of Italy. The very Mountains of the Alps on the German Side are in many Places cultivated to the Top, and the Valleys abound with Pastures and Vines. In short, no Country, perhaps, in the World abounds with so great a Variety of every Thing conducing to the Comfort of Life as this; tho' others may exceed it in the Goodness of some particular Articles of Product. Nevertheless even of these they have good and enough, and might have 'em in greater Perfection, did the Landed Men give Incouragement to industrious Husbandry. But for want of that, 'tis observ'd, People neither understand nor take care to manure the Soil, or improve the native Treasure of the Country: To which Neglect 'tis owing that Sovereign Princes are Sufferers as well as Subjects, and Landlords become Bankrupt with Tenants. To this too it's owing, that Germany exports less, and imports more, than any Country whatever. They are particularly charged with too great Delicacy and Expence in their Wine-drinking. Nothing goes down even with the poorer Nobility but the Wines of France, Hungary, Italy, and Spain; yet there are few Parts of their own but would afford them

better Wines than the stumm'd brew'd Stuff call'd *French* Wines that they drink, were the Inhabitants but industrious in the Case. And where they've no Vines they've excellent Beer. As to Trade; that of the Cities on the Rhine & Moselle consists chiefly in Wood, Corn, Wine, Oil. The chief Commodities we have fr. Germany are Linen, Diaper, & Damasc, of which many 1000 Ells are imported every Week by Way of *Hamburg*. We have also gr. Quantities of their Mineral Waters and *Rhenish* Wines, which last is reckon'd the Staple of Germany. They have from us Lead, Brass, Pewter, Parpets, Flannel, Stuffs, &c. to the Value of abt. 100,000 l. a Year, all by the Way of *Hamburg*. They've also Buttons, Buckles, Scissars, &c. &c. with which their *Nuremberg* and *Augsburg* formerly supplied us. The same as to Watches, tho' the Germans were at first so surpassingly famous for Clock-work. Several Places of this Country, that formerly in a manner lay Waste, are improv'd by Tillage, Manufactures, and Trade, by Companies of French Refugees who settled here. The Inland Commerce of Germany might be improv'd by the many and great Rivers passing thro' the Middle of it. By the Rhine, Elbe, and *Weser*, it has Communication with the Ocean; by the Oder and City of *Lubeck* it might share the Baltick Trade; by the Moselle and *Meuse* 'tis capable of trafficking to France; by the Danube it might send Goods into the Heart of Turkey; and by Means of the *Adriatic* Gulph it might have Part of the Trade of the *Mediterranean* and *Levant*: For Germany has Materials to supply all those Countries, only 'tis deficient in some Commodities for Trade to Turkey, such as fine Cloth, Lead, Tin, &c. The Wool of Germany is enough proper for its Climate, so that they might cloathe themselves with their own Product if they encouraged Manufacturers. And in Truth the present Empress Queen of Hungary appears so sensible of it, and its Advantages, that she has already very successfully began to exert herself on the Occasion. The pushing King of Prussia does no less, who has the true Policy of inviting and encouraging all Working Strangers to settle in his Dominions. But so regardless have the Germans been of their own Commodities in those Parts that border on the Baltick, and on navigable Rivers, that they fetch their very Salt from France, Portugal, Holland, tho' there's no Part of their large Country without good Salt-pits. As for salutary Fountains and Baths, 'tis a Question if there are so many in all Europe else as in Germany; there being no Part of it without them: So that there are reckon'd abt. 1000 Springs of acid Water alone, some hot, some cold, others both hot and cold at different Times. Of hot Springs the Species are innumerable. The current Money is that of the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, France, Spain, and most Nations in Europe; but the most common Gold is *Louis d'Ors* and *Ducats*. The German Coin exhibits on 1 Side the Spread-Eagle crown'd; on the Reverse the Arms (seldom the Bust) of the Prince. The Imperial Coin represents on 1 Side the Eagle with 2 Heads, denoting the E. and W. Empires; on the Reverse the Arms of Austria, Italy, Spain, &c. quarterly. On some Pieces are the Prince's Head (*à la Romaine*) Laureat, with the Year on the Exergue. The *Rixdollar* which is true Sterling is equal to 4 s. 6 d. Engl. But there are others not worth so much. A Germ. Florin is equal to our Half-crown. A Crown in Specie (as they call it) is equal to an Eng. Crown, but a Crown current only to 3 s. 6 d. Alm. every Free Town coins small Pieces of its own, which pass over the whole Empire; but to make it go the farther they mix it with Copper; so that these Pieces, after being carried a little while in one's Pocket, turn from a white Colour to a yellow. Their Crown in general is neither true Sterling nor due Weight, being clipt more than any other in Europe. The Corrupters, particularly the Jews, (those modern Israelites indeed in whom there is much Guile) don't trouble themselves to file it, but snip large Bits off of the Sides. This is no small Disadvantage to Trade, & sinks the Value of Estates very sensibly. Every Circle in Germany has Mines of Vitriol and Sulphur, like Coal-pits; but they are seldom above 20 fath. deep. The Copper-Mines are scarce above 30 or 40 fath. whereas those in Sweden are above 80. The Copper they produce amounts to abt. 200,000 l. a Year, 1 half or 2 3ds of which are exported unwrought. The Tin-Mines are suppos'd the best in the World, and those of Iron and Lead are reckon'd inferior only to the Swedish. Their Iron is much better than the English; and Forges are erected near most of their Mines for making Iron Guns, &c. at which they are very expert. Their Woodlands and Forests supply those Forges with Charcoal as good as English. Here, and seldom any other where, is found the Earth call'd *Terra*

Sigillata (and *Terra Lemnia* because it's found also in the Isle of *Lemnos*). 'Tis a Sort of hard Earth, with white, yellow, and red Veins, and said to be an Antidote agt. all Sorts of Poison. Here are good Quarries of Marble. As for Diamonds, Agates, Crystals, Jaspers, fine Alabaster, Pearls, *Turquois* Stones, Rubies, &c. this Country surpasses most in *Europe*, there being vast Collections of them in the Cabinets and Rarity-Chambers of the Emperor, the Electors of *Bavaria*, *Brandenburg*, *Hanover*, *Saxony*, and other Princes, and of many Private Men, as well as those which are the Ornaments of Churches & Images. A remarkable natural Curiosity peculiar to *Germany* is the *Schiefferstein*, a blackish, glittering, kind of Stone or Salt, which, melted and brayed, yields much Copper and some Silver. In a Part of *Saxony* 'tis dug up every where in the Fields. They exhibit lively Representations, by fair Copper Strokes, of Fishes, Frogs, and other Animals, that abound in a neighbouring Lake. No Country has so many great and noble Rivers. The chief are the *Danube*, *Rhine*, *Elbe*, *Oder*, *Weser*, *Aller*, *Mein*, *Inn*. The *Aller* runs thro' the Country of *Lunenbourg*, and falls into the *Weser* below *Verden*. The others have each its proper Article. There are many others of less Note, to be met with in various Articles.— I regret being so cramp'd as not only not to have Room enough for amply setting forth the Name, Division, Religion, Government, Education, Manner of Fighting, Valour, Punishments, Diversions, Manufactures, Drefs, Genius, Manners, Customs, &c. &c. of the Antient *Germans*, but that I am so streighten'd, as scarce to have Vacancy sufficient to mention any Thing about them in this or the foregoing Article. And as to the present *Germans* themselves, I must content myself with the following brief Addition, as I find it partly done to Hand by a late Writer. The Stature of the *Germans* are pretty large, and they are very strong and robust; but the *French* say they want some of their Quicksilver in their Composition. Their ordinary Food is Beef, Mutton, and Fowls, as with us, but they have one Dish at all their great Entertainments unknown to us till of late, that is a Dish of Snails, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, for which End there is scarce a Nobleman's Garden but has a Snail-house in it, in order to furnish his Table. They drink Beer and Wine; of the latter they have all Sorts in great Plenty. There is no Nation more in love with travelling than the *Germans*, for they frequent most of the Courts in *Europe*, many times to the Ruin of their Estates from the Grandeur of their Appearance abroad. The Generality of the People are reckon'd very honest and fair in their Dealings, look'd upon to be open-hearted, and do not like Flattery nor Dissimulation. And the *French* have a Saying, that a *German's* Word is as good as another Man's Bond. Hospitality is another very good Quality which they have. A modern Author says, you may travel cheaper in *Germany* than in many other Countries; because you pay very little for your Food or Lodging, and you meet with all imaginable Security, Murders and Robberies being very rarely heard of. The only Inconveniency that attends travelling here is being oblig'd to ride Night and Day in a Post-Wagon, as they call it, tho' it goes but a Foot-pace, and the only Bedding you must expect is clean Straw, where People of all Ranks and Degrees, from the Nobleman to the Beggar, lie promiscuously, with sometimes the Rats tripping over their Faces. You seldom see a Fire in their Houses except in their Kitchens, the other Rooms being heated by a Stove; and in the Winter they lay one Feather-Bed over them and another under them. Their Language is the *High Dutch*, which is much admir'd by some Learned Men, as a very copious Language. There are at this Time reckon'd above 30 Universities in *Germany*. The *Hebrew* is no where so generally learn'd, or better understood than in this Country. Printing is here encouraged to a Fault; so that every Man of Letters becomes an Author, whereby Books are multiplied without Number. They are allow'd to be excellent Mechanics and Chymists. The Invention of Gun-powder, Guns, and Printing, are generally ascrib'd to them. But that of Gun-powder cannot be properly call'd an Invention, but was purely owing to Accident; for *Savartz*, a *Franciscan* Friar of this Nation, having made a great Proficiency in Chymistry, once happen'd to mix Sulphur and Saltpeter with some other Ingredients in an earthen Crucible, and setting them on a fierce Fire, in order to make an Experiment, the Crucible broke all in Pieces with a wonderful Noise and Violence; which, at first, surprized him; but, upon considering of it, he repeated the Experiment; and, finding it answer, he conceiv'd great Hopes from it: He then order'd a long Iron Pipe to be made, not much

unlike the Barrel of a Gun, and having drilled a Touch-hole, he put in some of the same Ingredients he had in the Crucible, and putting some small Stones upon them, upon setting it on Fire the Stones were thrown with great Force, and at a farther Distance than could be expected; and this was the Original of that murdering Engine a Gun. Thus tho' the Powder was discover'd by Accident, yet the Application of it to this Purpose was the Produce of Thought. The Emperors, like other Sovereigns, are the Fountains of Honour in their Dominions, and do not only constitute Dukes, Marquisses, Counts, &c. but sometimes also create Kings; but they have not the Power to make War or Peace, or levy Taxes, without the Consent of the Electors and Princes of the Empire; neither can they make Laws or suspend them without the Dyet: But their hereditary Dominions are now so enlarged, that they have such a Number of profitable Posts at their Disposal, that the Princes of the Empire seem very much devoted to them, and seldom oppose any Thing His Imperial Majesty proposes. In War (till of late) there was not any Power in *Europe*, perhaps, a Match for him by Land. The next Person to the Emperor is the King of the *Romans*, who has little Authority but what he derives from the Emperor, whom he succeeds without any farther Election. The next to the King of the *Romans* are the 9 Electors, of whom 3 are Ecclesiastical, namely, *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*. The 6 others are, the King of *Bohemia*, Duke of *Bavaria*, Duke of *Saxony*, Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Brunswick*. Every Elector is Sovereign in his Dominions. They make Laws, & establish Courts of Justice, coin Money, levy Taxes, and make Alliances with other Princes of the Empire, or Foreigners, raise Fortifications, make War or Peace under some Restrictions: But they can't alter the Value of the Money, or lay new Tolls or Customs, without the Consent of the Dyet, neither can they enter into such Confederacies as tend to the Prejudice of the Empire, or are contrary to the Fealty they have sworn to the Emperor; if they do, the States of the Empire may divest them of their Inheritance, and the Privileges of Electors. Upon the Death of the Emperor, (if there be no King of the *Romans* before elected) the Elector of *Mentz*, as High Chancellor of the Empire, gives Notice to the rest of the Electors to appear at *Frankfort* within a Month, to elect a new Emperor, who is generally agreed on before they come to the Place of Election. A Day being appointed, however, rather to publish than make the Election, when they take the following Oath, *That without Regard to any Solicitations, Promises, or Rewards, they will elect such a Person for Emperor as they believe in their Consciences is fit to govern the World.* The Qualifications required in the Person to be elected are, that he be a Christian Prince of *German* Extraction, not under 28 Years of Age. The King of *Bohemia* has been the Person elected for several Generations, being the Eldest Son of the deceased Emperor. When a Dyet or an Assembly of the States of the Empire is to be held, the Emperor issues out his Summons to the several Princes and other Members of the Dyet, acquainting them with the Time and Place of their sitting, and they are bound by their Allegiance to appear either in Person or by Proxy. Often more than half of the Assembly consist of Proxies, who having no Votes of their own, but must consult their Principals, make it the chief Cause of their slow Proceedings. *Ratisbon* is now the usual Place of their meeting. The Emperor only proposes what is to be debated in the Diet; the Members can introduce nothing; he can also adjourn any Debate from Time to Time. Amongst the Electors the Elector of *Mentz* takes the Post of Honour, sitting in the Middle between the other 2 spiritual Electors, who take their Turns on each Hand of him alternately. In the Diet there are Representatives from the Imperial Cities. Some Foreigners have made this Observation on this grand Assembly, that if the Time of its Session be divided into 4 Parts, one is taken up in Disputes about Precedency; a 2d in Drinking-Matches; a 3d about their Privileges; and a 4th on the Business proposed from the Throne. About 1517 happen'd the Reformation of Religion in this Country, in which *Martin Luther* was most instrumental; for the Abp. of *Mentz* not being able to procure the large Sums the Pope expected from him, procured Leave of His Holiness to sell his Pardons & Indulgences in all the gr. Towns in *Germany*, and deputed one Friar *Tekel*, his Agent, to publish every where a Pardon for all Manner of Sins past, present, and to come, to those who would purchase them. *Luther*, hearing of this, protested agt. this Proceeding, and disputed openly at *Wirtemberg* and *Leipsick* against those who asserted the Pope's Power of granting Pardons.

dons and Indulgences, notwithstanding he was threaten'd with Excommunication, and also condemn'd for an Heretick. But the Elector of Saxony approving of his Doctrines, and supporting him, he propos'd them in other Parts of Germany, upon which the Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Wirtemberg, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, and most of the Imperial Cities, became his Disciples. These drew up a Protestation, and presented it to the Imperial Chamber at Spire, in 1529, from whence they took the Name of Protestants. Afterwards Zuinglius and Calvin in Switzerland carried forward the Reformation; But the Lutherans, to shew their great Aversion to the Calvinists, have drawn, in the great Church at Leipfick, the Pictures of the Devil, Ignatius Loyola, and John Calvin, and hung them up in one Frame, with this Inscription, *The Three great Enemies of Christ, and of the Christian Religion.* The Protestants, whether Lutherans or Calvinists, in Germany acknowledge the Supremacy of the Prince under whom they live. As formerly the Princes of the Empire took the Advantage of the Necessities or Indulgence of the Emperors, to erect those Districts they held as Viceroy or Governors into independent Principalities, so did the Cities, now call'd Free, or Imperial, take the like Advantages; for the Emperor frequently wanting Supplies of Money to carry on the War, &c. borrow'd large Sums of those wealthy Towns, and paid them again in these munificent Grants and Privileges, by making them free States, and independent of the Governors of the Provinces. Accordingly these Cities now exercise all Kind of sovereign Power, as making Laws, coining Money, raising Forces; and entering into Alliances for their Defence; they have also their Seats in the Dyet, only acknowledging their supreme Lord, and contribute their Share towards the common Defence of their Country. As to the *special Topography of Germany*, the best I can do, and yet keep within my narrow Bounds, is to direct the Readers to the most general and chief Articles, in which he may be farther directed to the several particular ones, and their Subdivisions, therein included: And these are chiefly the following: Cologne, Triers, Hesse, Mentz, Wetteraw, Franconia, Palatinate, Swabia, Bavaria, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, Anhalt, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Hamburg, Brunswick, Brunswick Lunenburg, Bremen, Westphalia.

GERMANCOPOLIS, Capital of Isauria, was in the 5th Century an Episc. See.

GERMERSHEIM, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, on W. Side the Rhine, 10 m. E. of Landau, alm. over-against Philipsburg, from which 'tis abt. a Germ. m. and 2 above Spire, in the Road to Haguenau, E. lon. 8. 15. lat 49. 12. 'Twas heretofore Free and Imperial. It has a Bridge over the River. Tho' but a little Town, 'tis Capital of its Bailiwick, which latter is subdivided into the 5 Districts of GERMERSHEIM, Seltz, Altenstat, Hagenbach, and Godramstein, and contains 140 Parishes.

GERMIAN. See PHRYGIA MAJOR.

GERRA. See GERZITES.

GERSAW, or Gerisaw, Switzerland, a little Place on the Lake of Lucerne, betw. that Canton and Schwitz, is a Sort of a petty Sovereign Republick, which has for Time immemorial been wholly independent; only 'tis under Protection of the 4 Cantons that border on the Lake.

GERSBACH, in Baden-Durlach, is a small Town, where the Marquis has a Palace, and a Court of Judicature for determining Causes belonging to the County of Eberstein. It has 2 Churches, a Lutheran and a Popish.

GERTRUYDENBERG, in Holland, 9 m. from Sevenbergen to E. abt. 7 from Dort to S. E. 9 N. of Breda, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 40. had its Name from Gertruda, a reputed Saint, is sit. at the E. End of the Lake Biesloch, in the District of Dort, and belong'd formerly to Brabant, but was added to Holland, by Ct. William in 1213. In 1611 the States gave the Sovereignty of it to Pr. Maurice; so that 'tis Part of the Patrimony of the Family of Orange; and is of such Consideration that the Province of Holland bound their Princes by Oath to keep it, as the States of Brabant did theirs to recover it. It lies upon the Maes, or Meruwe, which is here so broad that it resembles a Sea. 'Tis very strongly fortified, and, besides the Maes on 1 Side, it has a Marsh on t'other. 'Tis supply'd by the River with Salmon, Sturgeon, and such Plenty of of Shads that 10000 of them have been taken near it in 1 Day. Here Conferences were held betw. the French and Dutch, on behalf of the Confederates, to settle Preliminaries for Peace in 1710.

GERZITES. The *Gezrites*, or *Gerzites*, mention'd in

I. Sam. xxvii. 8. seem to be the same that in II. Macc. xiii. 24. are called *Gerrhemians*, from their chief Town *Gerra*, mention'd by Strabo as lying betw. Gaza and Pelusium in Egypt.

GESECK, in Westphalia, belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, 26 m. fr. Arnsberg, is a fortified Town near the Borders of the Bishopric of Paderborn.

GESHUR and MAACAH Kingdoms. Forasmuch as we read, Josh. xiii. 11--13. that the Borders of the *Geshurites* and *Maacathites* were given by Moses to the Israelites that seated themselves on the E. of Jordan; and that, nevertheless, the Children of Israel expelled not the *Geshurites*, nor the *Maacathites*: But the *Geshurites* and *Maacathites* dwell among the Israelites unto this Day; hence it is evident, that the Cities *Geshur* and *Maacah*, the 2 Capitals of 2 small Kingdoms, lay within the Borders of the Land of Israel; and consequently on the S. Side of Mount Libanus; and so on the S. of the Kingdom of Zobah, and on the W. or N. W. of the Land of Tob. That *Geshur* and *Maacah* were the Capitals of two Kingdoms is evident from our having express Mention made of the King of *Geshur*, (II. Sam. iii. 3.) and of the King of *Maacah*, II. Sam. x. 6. How these 2 Cities or Kingdoms lay, in respect one to another, is not to be certainly determin'd; but 'tis certain they both lay in the N. Part of the half Tribe of Manasseh on the E. of Jordan. *Geshur* was a Kingdom before Damascus; and Nicolas Damasc. writes that Abraham was King (i. e. Ruler) there.

GESSORIACUM is the present BOLOGNE.

GESTRICIA, a Part of Sweden Proper, is bounded N. by the lit. River Tynea, which parts it from Helsingia; on E. it has the Gulph of Bothnia; S. the River Dala separates it from Upland; W. it has Dalecarlia. 'Tis divided in 2 by the River Hafsunda, has Iron Mines, but is otherwise barren. Its chief Places are Gevalia and Borna.

GESVES River and Village in Negroland. The River lies to N. and N. E. of Biffaux Isle. The Village 65 leag. above its Mouth to E. and 40 fr. Biffaux to S. the River running alm. E. and W. The People inhabiting its Banks are partly *Biafares* and Idolaters, partly *Mundingoes* or Mohammedans. The Portuguese have a Factory on the Banks. The Village contains near 4000 Inhabitants, among whom not above 10 or 12 Families of Whites, the rest all tawny or black, tho' they stile themselves true Portuguese. One may trade here yearly for 250 Slaves, 80 or 100 Quintals of Wax, and as many of Ivory. Labat.

GETÆ. See DACIA. We may here, however, add, That Trajan observes of the *Getes*, that they were the most valiant of all Men, not only on account of the great Strength of their Body, but also because of the Opinion which *Zamolxis* taught them: For as they believed that Death was nothing else but the Changing of one's Dwelling-place, they were more easily prepared to die than to take a Journey. This, says Bayle, should over-whelm the Christians with Shame, who, generally speaking, cannot be divested of their excessive Fondness for Life, notwithstanding the certain Hope they have of enjoying Heaven IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH.

GETHSEMANE, mention'd Matt. xxvi. 36. Mark xiv. 32. between the Foot of Mt. Olivet and the Brook Cedron, is shewn a Plat of Ground, suppos'd to be the said very Place, not above 57 Yards square, and now at this Time very famous for its Olive-trees; of which more by and by. It is reckon'd probably so called from (the Hebrew) *gath-hashemen*; the Oil-press; For as the above Mount had its Name from the Quantity of Olive-trees that grew upon it, 'tis probable that this Garden, which was at the Foot of it, had a Press in it. And this reconciles the Evangelists, 2 of whom mention only the Mount, Mat. xxvi. 30. Luke xxii. 39. another the Garden, John xviii. 1. and the 4th Gethsemane or Oil-press, Mark as above. The above-mention'd Olive-Trees now growing there, Maundrell tells us, are pretended to be the same which grew there in the Time of our Saviour. And, in Virtue of this Tradition, the Olives, and Olive-stones, and Oil, here produced, became an excellent Commodity in Spain. — But that these Trees cannot be any thing like so antient as thus pretended, is evident by the repeated Testimony of Josephus (Wars of the Jews, lib. 7. c. 15.) that Titus, when he besieged Jerusalem, felled All the Trees within abt. 100 furl. of that City; and that in Consequence of this the Soldiers were obliged to go to that Distance for Timber, to make their Mounts when they assaulted the Temple. We add from Wells, that at the upper Corner of the Garden is a flat naked Ledge of Rock, reputed to be the Place in which the Apostles Peter, James, and John, fell asleep, during the Agony of our Lord. And a few Paces from hence is a Grotto said to be the Place in which

which Christ underwent that bitter Part of his Passion. About 8 Paces from the Place where the Apostles slept is a small Shred of Ground 12 Yards long and 1 broad, supposed to be the very Path on which the Traytor Judas walked up to Christ, saying, *Hail Master*, and kissed him. This narrow Path is separated by a Wall out of the midst of the Garden, as an Accursed Piece of Ground, a Work the more remarkable, as being done by the *Turks*, who as well as Christians detest the very Ground on which was acted such an infamous Treachery.

GETULIA. See GEZULA.

GEVALIA, *Gevels*, or *Gafle*, in *Gestrícia*, *Sweden*, stands at the Mouth of the River *Hafunda*, over which is here a Bridge, and which forms a Gulph which affords this Place a Harbour on the Gulph of *Bothnia*; by which means it has a good Trade. 'Tis 45 m. from *Upsal* to N.

GEVAUDAN, or *Givaudan*, in *Languedoc*, 1 of the 3 Parts of the *Sevennes*, lies mostly in the Mountains near the Springs of the *Allier*, the *Lot*, and the *Tarn*. 'Tis bounded on N. by *Auvergne*, W. by *Rouergue*, S. by *Lower Languedoc*, E. by *Velay* and *Visvarais*. 'Tis a mountainous Country almost barren. But most of the Country People follow some Trade at home, making *Serges* and *Stuffs*, which they sell very cheap; and yet those little Manufactures bring in 2,000,000 *Livres* yearly, being exported to *Switzerland*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Levant*. Justice is administer'd alternately in the King's and Bishop of *Mende*'s Name. For the 1st the Court is held at *Marvejols*, for the 2d at *Mende*, which are the 2 chief Cities of this County.

GEX Country in *Burgundy*, separated from *Bugey* by Mt. *Credo* (which is Part of Mt. *Jura*), lies betw. that Mount, the *Rhône*, the Lake of *Geneva*, and *Switzerland*. It belongs to the Government of *Burgundy*, & is under Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Dijon*. It takes Name from the Village *Gex*. The most important Place is the Pass of *l'Ecluse*, or *Cluse*, which defends the Entry into *Bugey* and *Bresse*, by a Fort cut in a Rock, wh. is Part of Mt. *Jura*, very steep, and at the Bottom of which the *Rhône* runs. Several Villages in this Country belong to the Republick of *Geneva*.

GEYSMER, 12 m. N. from *Cassel*, is a small Town, yet Capital of a Bailiwick in *Lower Hesse*.

GEZER, in *Canaan*. In *Jos. x. 33.* we read that *Horam King of Gezer came up to help Lachish; and Joshua smote him and his People, &c.* It appears from *xvi. 3.* that this Gezer lay in the S. Coast of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, not far from *Beth-boron*, betw. it and the (*Mediterranean*) Sea. Hence it follows, that it lay considerably distant from *Lachish*. The Meaning, therefore, of *Joshua's* destroying that King and all his People, &c. is, that he slew all the Forces he brought with him to the Relief of *Lachish*. But nothing is said of his taking, &c. the City itself. Indeed, this seems to have been a very strong Place, and to have held out agt. the *Israelites* till the Reign of *Solomon*: For we read, *I. Kings ix. 16.* that it was then invaded by *Pharaoh*, who took and burnt it, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword. What Provocation the *Gezerites* had given this *Pharaoh*, or whether any, is utterly unknown. *Clerc* is of Opinion that he attack'd the *Canaanites* here out of Complaisance to *Solomon*, who had married his Daughter; for, apprehending the *Jews* to be very little acquainted with the Arts of conducting a Siege, he supposes they were not able master the City of *Gezer*. But how it came to be so much stronger than *Jerusalem* and the Fortrefs of *Zion*, and many other Places by them subdued, we cannot say. *Sir J. Marsbam* takes this *Pharaoh* to be *Rameffes Miamun*, and this to have been the first Expedition the *Egyptians* made out of their own Country. This City was afterward rebuilt, or rather repair'd, by *Solomon*; he receiving it in Right of his said Wife (*I. Kings ix. 17.*). It was standing in the Days of *Eusebius* and *Jerom*, being then a Town called *GAZARA*, 4 m. from *Nicopolis* [i. e. *Emmaus*] to N. As it's my constant Design to improve, as much as I *succinctly* can in a *small Compass*, my SCRIPTURE ARTICLES especially, so as to make them useful to Scripture Readers, I think it not amiss to select fr. *Dr. Prideaux* what here follows. In *Maccab. xiii. 43.* in the *Greek Original* as well as our *English Version* it is said, that *Simon* encamped against *GAZA*, &c. &c. But beyond all Doubt it is here put for *GAZARA* by the Error of Transcribers. For the taking of *Gazara* is spoken of among the good Works of *Simon*, *I. Macc. xiv. 7. 34.* and also by *Josephus*, *lib. 13. cap. 11.* but nothing is said in either of his taking of *Gaza*. And *Gazara* is often mention'd in them as in the Hands of *Simon*, but *Gaza* never (except alone in this Place). Here most likely it was that *Simon* built him an House, *I. Macc. xiii. 48.* and that this was the House

wherein *John* his Son dwelt, when he sent him to reside at *Gazara*, & there command his Forces in those Parts. *Strabo* calls this City *Gadaris*, and places it near *Azotus* (as the Author of *I. Macc. xiv. 34.* doth), and saith of it, that the *Jews* had taken Possession of it.

GEZIRA, or rather JEZEIRAH, on the Coast of *Tinigitania*, *Africa*, is (or was) a small Island in the River *Lixus*, abt. 3 leag. accord. to *Marmol* and *Leo* from the Sea, and 30 from *Fez City*. *Pliny* tells us that in his Time it abounded with *Olives*, and intimates that the Antients placed the Garden of the *Hesperides* here. He says there was an Altar sacred to *Hercules* still here when he wrote. *Aldrete* believes that this Island, by the frequent Inundations of the River, was, in Process of Time, laid intirely under Water, and at last converted into that Lake by the *Spaniards* call'd *Laguna grande*, or the great Lake, a little above the City and Harbour of *Larache*. See LARACHE.

GEZIRA, in the *Diarbekr*, is sit. on an Island in the *Tigris*, abt. 78 m. S. from *Diarbekr*, near as many above *Mosul*, E. lon. 39. 10. lat. 37. 30. In Article ALGIER we took Notice, that *Gazirah* or *Gezir*, in *Arabick*, signifies an Island. This Town, as it really stands as above said in one, they call *Gezirah-Abdelaziz-Ben-Omar*, or *Gezirah-Beni-Omar*, the Island of the Sons of *Omar*. 'Tis a small but rich City, and Seat of its Bey (it being subject to its own Bey), and a Place of Rendezvous for Merchants to buy Tobacco and Gall-nuts, which are plentifully produced on the Mountains of *Taurus*, and brought hither. The Galls are reckon'd the best, & the Tobacco highly valued. They make no Wine, but dry their Grapes for Raisins.

GEZULA, *Gefula*, *Gezul*, or *Gufula*, in the (once) Kingdom of *Tafilet*, *Afric*, but now a Province or Canton subject to *Morocco*, is probably a Corruption of the antient Name GETULIA; and, accordingly the Inhabitants, who are *Bereberes*, of the Tribe of *Mussa-moda* (*Marmol*), value themselves for being the oldest People in *Barbary*, and having preserved their antient Name. Their Country is sit. betw. *Tafilet* on E. *Morocco* (or more properly *Itata*) N. *Sus* and Mt. *Laalem* W. and the Desert of *Biledulgerid* S. It hath no walled Towns, but only Boroughs and Villages, the former containing abt. 1000 Houses. The Natives are barbarous and stupid, poor, and mostly imploy'd in their Copper and Iron Mines, and in manufacturing those Metals into all manner of Utensils, which are exchange'd for Cloaths, Linnen, Horses, Spices, & other Things they want. For this they keep a yearly Fair for 2 Months, resorted to by Strangers from all Parts of *Barbary*, and more from *Negroland*, who are all that while most civilly treated by them, tho' their Behaviour be contrary at other Times. The Plain where 'tis kept is guarded Night and Day by a sufficient Number of Soldiers, under Command of 2 Captains, to prevent Thefts, &c. the Punishment of which, especially Theft, is immediate Death, and the Criminal's Body thrown to the Dogs. The Merchants who come hither are distributed into their several Quarters, accord. to their Commodities. The Shops are rang'd in Form of long Streets, & the Cattle sold at the Extremities of the Fair. And tho' those Strangers commonly amount to abt. 10,000, they're maintained at the Publick Charge, together with their Servants and Cattle; Persons being hired on purpose to dress their Victuals, and supply 'em with all Conveniences. The Country has but little Wheat, but much Barley, Pasture, Cattle, and Dates very plentiful. The People are so numerous, that this Province can, 'tis said, bring 62,000 Men into Field. Their Weapons are Scimitars, Spears, Daggers, and Hand-Guns; which last they seem to have taken up since their becoming subject to the Sherifs of *Morocco*, whom they serve as Foot-Guards. Their Dress is a kind of Jacket of Say, or striped Stuff, strait, and without Collar and Sleeves. Their Hats are made of Palm-leaves. Over their Jacket or Shirt they throw a kind of Great-Coat of coarse Cloth, under which they wear a Dagger. Let 'em be at War with whom they will, they observe a Truce of 3 Days a Week for sake of Traffick; and the same during the Fair. This Custom was settled among them by a *Morabite* held in great Veneration amongst them.

GHASSAN Kingdom owed its Origin to the Inundation of *Al Arem*. Its Founders were of the [*Arab*] Tribe of *Azd*, who, according to some, settling in *Syria Damascena*, near a Water call'd *Ghassan*, thence took their Name; tho' others make them to have gone under this Appellation before they left *Yaman*. Having driven out the *Dajaamian Arabs* of the Tribe of *Salib*, who before possessed the Country, they made themselves Masters of a very considerable Territory. Here they maintain'd their King-

dom

dom 400 Years, others say 600, or, as *Abulfeda* more exactly computes, 616. If *Ghassân* was their Name prior to this Migration, they probably were the *Cassanites* of *Ptolemy*. Be that as it will, 5 of the Kings of *Ghassân* were named *Hareth*, which the *Greeks* and *Latins* wrote *Aretas*; & one of them it was whose Governor order'd the Gates of *Damascus* to be watch'd, to take *St. Paul*. See II. Cor. xi. 32.

GHENT, or **GAUNT**, (call'd by the Inhabitants *Gent*, *Gand* by the *French*, *Gandæ* in *Latin*) 30 m. fr. *Tournay* to N. 28 fr. *Brussels* to N. W. 26 fr. *Antwerp* to S. W. 33 fr. *Ostend* to E.; E. lon. 3. 49. lat. 51. 4. is the Capital City of *Flanders*, and 1 of the largest in *Europe*, being 7 m. in Compass within its Walls (10 says *Gemelli*, and 12 *Salmon* says, without); but not one half is built on; and is of no great Strength, there being such Variety of Ground, and so extensive, that 'twould require a whole Army to defend it. Above half the Ground within consists of Fields and Gardens. It is very agreeably situated, being water'd by the Rivers (which run thro' it) *Scheld*, *Lys*, *Lieue*, and *Moere*, which and the Canals divide it into 26 Islands, which are connected by as many great and 72 little Bridges. A greater Advantage is, that by shutting up the Sluices all the Country 1 m. round can be laid under Water. The Town is well wall'd and trench'd about, and defended by a Citadel built by Emp. *Charles V.* It consists of 4 regular Bastions; yet it lies not so convenient for Defence of the Town as do many others: But then it commands the City, and keeps the Inhabitants in Awe. For they have been always reckon'd a warlike People, and have maintain'd vigorous Wars against their Neighbours, and even their own Princes, to whom they have render'd themselves formidable. On the Walls are long Walks of thick green Poplars, to walk in the Shade in Summer, and are a delightful Sight. All we can afford to say historically is, briefly, That here, Nov. 8. 1576. was concluded the famous Treaty call'd the *Pacification of Ghent*: That this City was invested by the *French King's* Orders, March 1, 1678; but restor'd to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*: That the *French* possessed themselves of it again on the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, in the Name of the Duke of *Anjou*, (late *Philip V.* King of *Spain*) whom they set upon that Throne. But it surrender'd to *Charles III.* (late Emperor) and his Confederates, immediately after the Victory over the *French* at *Ramellies*, 1706. They surpriz'd it yet again in 1708, as they did also *Bruges*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having reduced *Lille*, and invested *Ghent* in December following, that City surrender'd within 2 or 3 Days, tho' the *French* had an Army of 20,000 Men in the Place; and they immediately after evacuated all the *Austrian Netherlands*; and *Ghent* has remain'd to the House of *Austria* ever since. It is an Episc. See, Suffragan to the Abp. of *Mechlin*; and the celebrated *Corn. Jansenius* (from whom the *Jansenists* have their Name) was its 1st Bishop. He enter'd on the City in 1568. The Diocese contains 7 Deanries, and 183 Parishes, 7 of which within the City. The Cathedral, now dedicated to *St. Bavon*, is a fine, large, antient Building, and has under it a noble Crypta, or subterraneous Church. Besides it, here are 54 other Publick Buildings, Religious or Civil, Churches, Monasteries, Hospitals, the Town-house, Market-places, &c. The *Vrydaghs-merkt*, or *Friday's-Market*, is the largest, and remarkable for a noble Statue of *Charles V.* cloathed in his Imperial Robes, standing on a Pedestal, in the Middle of the Place. The Town-hall is a double Building with 2 Fronts. One, of antient Architecture, built in 1480, the other of modern Taste, very beautiful, begun in 1600, & finish'd in 20 Years. Near it stands a high Tower call'd the *Beffroy*, or *Belfrey*. You ascend to its Top by above 300 Steps. Here's a fine Clock, with a Chime of Bells, the biggest of which, call'd *Rowland*, weighs 11000 lb. On Top of this Tower is a Dragon of gilt Copper, said to have been sent from *Constantinople* by *Baldwin IX.* Earl of *Flanders*. The Body of Magistrates is composed of Burgo-masters, Echevins, and Councillors, chosen yearly among the Chief Citizens; a High-Bailiff, or *Hoog-Baljuw*, being at their Head. This City is the Seat of the Council of *Flanders*, from which lies an Appeal to the Grand Council of *Mechlin*. Here's also the Chamber of Accompts. Within the Town is a Castle, call'd *La Cour du Prince*, or the Prince's Court, containing, 'tis said, as many Rooms as there are Days in the Year. *Charles V.* was born there, Feb. 24. 1540. but 'tis much gone to Ruin. Here also was born our *John of Gaunt*, Son of *Edward III.* and Father of *Henry IV.* The Trade of *Ghent* lies chiefly in Cloths, Stuffs, and Silks; of which is so great Quantity made here, that among the 50 Companies of *Tradesmen* those relating to Commodities

of this Nature make 13d. *Gemelli* tells us, the most general Habit is after the *French* Fashion; but the meaner Sort of Women wear that Sort of Hood I mention'd at *Brussels*; and there are some Devotees who put it on after such a Manner that, says he, they look like so many Unicorns. Here are 2 Canals, 1 leading to *Bruges* begun in 1613, the other to *Sas-van-Ghent*, and thence to Sea, begun in 1554, finish'd in 1561. This City was generally the Winter-Quarters of the *English* Foot in the 2 last Wars. Here were sometimes 24 *English* Regiments, who had a Chapel, and the *English* Service regularly perform'd every Sunday. 'Tis reckon'd a healthful Situation by the Natives; but there lie some 1000 *English* buried on *St. Peter's Hill*, before the great Barrack, but who were mostly new-raised Men not inur'd to any Climate but their own.

GHILAN. See **GALAN.** And for **GHILDE** see **GALAM.**

GIANTS CAUSEY. See **ANTRIM** County.

GIANT'S GRAVE. See **SANDA.**

GIANTS VALLEY. See **REPHAIM.**

GIANUTI Isle lies along the *Tuscan* Sea abt. 8 m. S. fr. *Porto-Hercule*, 18 from *Orbitello*, on the *Sienese* Coast, E. lon. 11. 54. lat. 42. 25. 'Tis small, and its Middle lies low, and is poorly inhabited, seeing Pirates infest it. It has but 1 Village, defended by an old Castle on a neighbouring Hill. It is in Possession of the Duke of *Tuscany*.

GIAVAR-ABAB Mountain, in *Persia*, as called by *Gemelli*, is the same with **DUNHAVAND**, which see.

GIBEL, or **GEBAL.** See **BIBLUS.** Also see **ÆTNA.**

GIBEAH lay to N. of *Jerusalem*, 30 furl. from it accord. to *Josephus* Antiq. 5. chap. 2. and Wars of the *Jews*, lib. 6. cap. 2.; but abt. 7 or 8 m. say modern Geographers, and as many from *Gibeon* N. W. It stood on a Hill, as the Name imports. It is in Scripture call'd *Gebeah* of *Benjamin* as belonging to that Tribe, and *Gibeah* of *Saul* as being not only his Native Place, but that of his Royal Seat. 'Twas here that the Concubine of the *Levite* was abus'd, the Consequence of which is very remarkable, and was very fatal. *Judges* xix. *St. Jerom* tells us it was totally ruined in his Time.

GIBETHON. In I. *Kings*, xv. 27. we read that when *Baalsha* smote *Nadab*, the Son of *Jeroboam*, this latter was laying Siege to *Gibbethon*, which belonged to the *Philistines*. This City is expressly reckon'd, *Josh.* xix. 24. among the Cities allotted to the Tribe of *Dan*, and also 'twas assign'd as a Levitical City in that Tribe. Wherefore, either the *Israelites* had never hitherto expelled the *Philistines* out of it, or else the *Philistines* had again recover'd it. It seems to have been a strong Place; forasmuch as the Siege seems to have been carried on from before the Death of *Nadab*, all along to the Reign of *Baalsha*, till the Death of his Son *Elah*, by *Zimri*, and the setting up of *Omri* for King against *Zimri*. For the Text tells us, that the People were encamped at *Gibbethon*; and the People that were encamped, heard say, *Zimri* has conspired and slain the King: wherefore all *Israel* made *Omri* the Captain of the Host, King over *Israel* that Day in the Camp, Chap. xvi. 15, 16. (*Wells.*)

GIBEON, Capital of the antient *Gibeonites*, and a City of the *Hivites* [*Josh.* ix. comparing ver. 3. and 7.] was dist. abt. 50 Stades, or 7 little m. N. from *Jerusalem*, and sit. on an Eminence, as its Name properly imports. *Josephus* says elsewhere it was but 40 Stades from that Metropolis. From *Josh.* x. 2. we learn that it was a great City, greater than *Ai*. *Eusebius* and *Jerom* tell us it was a Regal City: But we no where read in Scripture of the King of *Gibeon*; and, says Dr. *Wells*, in the Text last cited it is said to be as one of the Royal (or Regal) Cities: Whereby seems to be implied, that it was not a Regal City, but however was as considerable a City as the Regal Cities were. — [But how far this truly Learn'd Divine is in the Right in respect to this Particular, we leave to other Learned Divines to determine, after considering that the Particle *as* (*ὡς*, *quasi*) seems by the Evangelist *St. John*, i. 14. us'd in the same Manner, viz. — the Glory as of the only begotten Son of the Father.] — As to the City itself *Eusebius* further tells us that it was a Town or Village in his Time, still going under its old Name, 4 m. W. from *Bethel*.

GIBRALTAR, in *Audalusia*, *Spain*, (but belonging to *Gr. Britain*) is sit. on the Streight betw. the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean*, thence called *The Streight of Gibraltar*, (which is 24 m. long and 15 broad) directly opposite to *Ceuta* in *Afric*, 58 m. S. E. from *Cadiz*, abt. 80 S. from *Seville*, more than 260 S. W. from *Madrid*, and abt. 16. N. from *Ceuta* just mention'd, W. lon. 4. 50. lat. 36. 15. 'Tis without all Doubt the **CALPE** of the Antients, as proved in our

Article. We refer also to CARTEIA and ABYLA, to spare Repetition, and save Room. The Name of *Gibraltar* is suppos'd to be a Corruption of *Gebal-Tarif*, or the Mount of *Tarif*, or *Tarifa*, who was a famed *Moorish* General that crossed hither from *Afric* to conquer *Spain*. It is built on a Rock, in a Peninsula, and can only be approached, on the Land Side, by a very narrow Passage between the Mountain and the Sea, cross which the *Spaniards* have drawn a Line, and fortified it, to prevent the Garrison having any Communication with the Country. The City, &c. is so well walled, and fortified both by Art and Nature, being on the Land Side inclosed by high Hills, that 'tis almost inaccessible that Way. It hath but 2 Gates on that Side, & 2 to Sea, and was inhabited by 12,000 Families in 1 Parish, with 3 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, and 2 Hospitals. It was taken by the *English* under the Conduct of the brave Admiral Sir *Geo. Rook*, Commander of the Confederate Fleet, July 24, 1704: At which Time almost all the Inhabitants quitted it, so that it hath had but few People since, except the Garrison, and those that depend upon it. Yet it has been made a Free Port, and Merchants have been invited to settle there. It is also, if I am rightly inform'd, made a Town Corporate, and the Civil Power at length put into the Hands of the Magistrates. But there were sad Complaints of Oppression under a Military Government. The Garrison has no very large Limits, and the little Ground yields very little Sustenance of itself. However it can't be starv'd, nor at all want often, as long as we have a Fleet to supply it from *England* as well as *Africa*. The additional Works that have been made to it from Time to Time have render'd it impregnable by any other Way but Treachery or Surprise. And 'tis hoped that Perfidy will be still so much abhorr'd by every *Englishman*, that 'twill never so be lost. The *French* and *Spaniards* attempted to retake it the same Year abovesaid, 1704; and 4 or 500 of them (*then*) crept up the Rock which covers the Town; but were drove down headlong the next Morning. The *Spaniards* besieged it again in 1727, but were forced to raise the Siege, after lying before it many Months, and having had Thousands of Men destroy'd.

GIBRALTAR, in *Terra Firma, America*, is a Village sit. on the E. Bank of *Maracabo* Lake, near the Bottom of it, abt. 30 m. from the Mouth of the River *Maracabo* to N. E. In the Neighbourhood are many fine Plantations, where grow excellent *Cacao*, Plenty of *Tobacco* (very much esteem'd), and *Sugar-Canes*. The Country about is plain, water'd by many fine Rivers, and produces all Trees proper for the Climate, and abounds with Fish and all Kinds of Provisions. But in the Rainy Season the Air is very unwholesome: Wherefore the rich Planters then retire to *Maracabo*. This *Gibraltar* is defended by a little Fort, &c. Yet the *French* took and burnt it in 1679.

GIEN, in *Gallinois Orleanois*, is a small City on the River *Loire*, over which is here a Stone Bridge, 6 leag. above *Orleans* and 3 below *Briare*. It has a Collegiate Church, and Title of a County.

GIESSEN, in *Upper Hesse*, stands on the Riv. *Lahn*, 11 m. from *Marpurg*, 28 N. from *Frankfort*, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 35. 'Tis defended with a strong Wall and regular Fortifications, and hath a well-furnish'd Arsenal. Its Trade is Dressing and selling of Cloth. Some Authors divide its Royalty betwixt the Langr. of *Cassel* and *Darmstadt*; but *Martiniere*, &c. give it wholly to *Darmstadt*. It has 4 Gates, and 4 spacious Streets, with a Market-Place in the Centre. The Compass of its Ditch is abt. an Hour's Walk. It has but 1 great Church, which stands in the Middle of the Town, with a high Steeple, and a fine Ring of Bells. The Governor resides in the Castle. 'Tis govern'd by a Council and a Magistrate, besides the Officers of the Landgrave. It has a Fair betw. *Easter* and *Ascension-day*, which lasts a Week. Round about are the Castles of *Solms*, *Konigsberg*, *Fetzbourg*, *Gleiber*, &c.

GIGAY, one of the *Western Isles* of *Scotland*, lies 1 leag. W. from *Kintyre*, and is Part of the Sheriffdom of *Argyle*, and is 4 m. lo. 1 br. It produces Pasturage, Oats, and Barley, and breeds Cows, Sheep, Horses; but produces no Wood but a few Bushes of *Juniper*, and there's a Scurf on the Stones used by the Natives for dying Crimfon and *Phylamot*. It has a Church, and a Well which they reckon a Catholicon, and, tho' Protestants, tell a Number of Legends about it.

GIGGLESWICK, *Yorksh.* W. Rid. half m. from *Settle*, stands on the River *Ribble*, at the Foot of a very high Mountain, where is the most noted Spring in *England* for its ebbing and flowing sometimes thrice in an Hour, and the

Water sinks 3 qrs. Yd. at the Reflux, tho' the Sea is 30 m. off.

GIGLIO Isle, abt. 10 m. N. W. of *Gianuti*, and 4 S. of *Elba*, on the Coast of *Tuscany*, to whose Duke it belongs, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 42. 20. 'Tis mountainous and almost desert, having only a Village, a few Fishermens Huts, and an old Castle to defend it against Corsairs. 'Tis computed 6 or 7 m. long. 'Twas called *Ægilum*, or *Igilum*.

GIHON River. See AMOA, BOCKHARA, EDEN.

GIHON, mention'd I. *Kings*, i. 33. II. *Chron.* xxxii. 30. 'Tis not agreed whether it be a Mountain or a Fountain. That it should be a Fountain, and Head of a Stream, some are induced to think, because they find the same Name given to 1 of the Rivers of Paradise; and also Mention made of the upper Water-Course of *Gihon*, which *Hezekiah* stoppt, and brought straight down to the West Side of the City of *David*, II. *Chron.* xxxii. 30. Others think, that it was the Name, not only of a Fountain, but also of an adjoining Mountain or Hill. And from what is afore said of it in the Text just now cited, its Situation is generally assigned to be near Mount *Sion*, and on the W. Side thereof. 'Twas at this *Gihon* that *Solomon*, by the special Order of *David*, was anointed King over *Israel*, as we read I. *Kin.* i. 33. And this is thought to carry in it some Inducement to suppose, that *Gihon* was a Fountain; *David* making choice of this Fountain for anointing *Solomon*, in Opposition to his other Son *Adonijah*, who was at that Time setting up for King near *Enrogel*; i. e. the Well, or Fountain, of *Rogel*, on another Side of *Jerusalem*. Wells.

GIJON, in *Asturias*, was once the Capital of that Province, and the Court of the famed *Pelagus*, who so bravely repuls'd the *Moors*, and was the 1st Christian King after their Invasion of *Spain*. 'Tis seated on a Plain near the Sea, is encompass'd with a good Wall, hath a good Castle and Port, and above 400 handsome Houses in 1 Parish.

GILAN, or GHILAN, Province, in *Persia*, lies to S. W. of the *Caspian*, and extends from the Mouth of the River *Isperuth*, up to the Heath of *Mockan* (which is the W. Part of *Aiderbeitzan*). The *Caspian Sea* and *Tabristan* Province bound it on E. *Persian Irak* S. *Aiderbeitzan* W. and the Heath of *Mockan* N. It's exceeding well fit. for on 1 Side it has the Sea, along which it lies in Form of a Crescent, and on the other it has high Mountains, by which it is so well separated from all the rest of *Persia*, that there's no Entrance into it on the Land-Side but by very narrow Passes, which can be very easily defended. These Mountains towards *Persia* are nothing but frightful Ruins and Precipices, but towards *Ghilan* have a most delightful Descent, being cover'd with Lemon, Orange, Olive, Fig, and 1000 other Sorts of Fruit-trees. These Mountains abound with all Sorts of Game, as also with Bears, Wolves, Leopards, Tygers. The Country is very beautiful and even, and water'd by several fine Rivers, which spring on all Sides from the Mountain, and run into the *Caspian*. That Sea on the Coast of *Ghilan* abounds with Fish, as do all the Rivers to such Degree that Farming out the Privilege of Fishing there, brings in a very great Revenue to the King of *Persia*. As the Country is very marshy tow. the Sea, they have dug Ditches every where to drain it. The late *Abas the Great* made a Causey 8 f. above the Level of the Ground, across the whole Country, for Conveniency of Travellers, the Roads being before that Time alm. impassable, the Soil being fat, and it raining often. This is the finest and most fruitful Province of all *Persia*, producing Silk, Oil, Wines, Rice, Tobacco, and all Sorts of the best Fruits in such Abundance that it furnishes great Part of *Persia*, and even other Countries, therewith. Here are whole Forests of Mulberry, Box, and Walnut, Trees; of which most of their Household-Furniture are made. No Peasant is so mean but has near his Cottage a Garden planted with Orange, Lemon, Fig Trees, and Vines, many of which have a Trunk as big as the Waist of a middle-sized Man.

GILAN City, in & giving Name to the above Province, is sit. on the River *Abiscirni*, 250 m. E. from *Tauris*, 340 N. of *Ispahan*, 240 W. of *Asterabat*, E. lon. 48. lat. abt. 37 or 38.

GILBOA Mount, remarkable for the Death of *Saul* and *Jonathan* there, was, as *Eusebius* and *Jerom* tell us, a Ridge of Mountains 6 m. fr. *Scythopolis* or *Bethshan*, among which was a Town of the Name *Gilboa*.

GILEAD Mount lies on the E. of the Sea of *Galilee*, being Part of the Ridge of Mountains running from Mount *Lebanon* S. ward on the E. of the *Holy Land*; and it included the mountainous Region call'd in the N. Test. *Trachonitis*. It had Name on Occasion of the Heap made with Stones by *Laban*

Laban and Jacob, Gen. xxxi. 20, &c. *Galeed* or *Gilead* signifying the *Heap of Witness*. That this was done in a Mount we learn by Ver. 54. And fr. this Name given to the *Heap of Stones*, the whole Mount or mountainous Tract hereabouts was afterwards so call'd. Hence we read of some Places, lying in this Tract or Country, that were distinguished by the Name of *Gilead* being added to them, as *Jabesh-Gilead*, *Ramoth-Gilead*. It is also observable from Gen. xxxi. 49. that this Mountain or mountainous Country had also the Name of *Mizpah*, or *Mizpeh*, impos'd upon it. And hence we read of the *Land of Mizpeh* under Mount *Hermon*, *Josh. xi. 3.* this being the same that is otherwise call'd the *Land of Gilcad*, and so denoting the Mountain & adjacent Tract that lies next to Mount *Gilead* or *Mizpah*, and reaches up as far N.ward as Mount *Hermon*. And on the same Account I think it is not to be doubted but that *Ramoth-Mizpeh* (mention'd *Josh. xiii. 26.*) was no other than that City which in other Parts of Scripture is called *Ramoth-Gilead*. Lastly, the Word *Gilead* seems in some Places of Scripture to denote, if not all, yet the greatest Part of the Country beyond *Jordan*, namely, all the Half Tribe of *Manasseh*, and the greatest Part of the Tribe of *Gad*. But besides this Mount *Gilead* on the E. of the Half Tribe of *Manasseh* and the Tribe of *Gad*, beyond *Jordan*, there is Mention made, *Judg. vii. 3.* of a Mount *Gilead* as lying W. of *Jordan* in the Lot of the Children of *Joseph*. And *Brocard* the Monk in his Description of the Holy Land, Chap. vii. makes Mention of a Mount *Gilead* lying towards *Jezreel*, and so towards the Mountains of *Gilboa*, which agrees well enough with the History of *Gideon*. In *Judg. vii. 3.* we have Mention made of Mt. *Gilead*, which in its common acceptation is well enough known to lie on the E. of *Jordan*. But in this Sense it can't be well understood here to be said, that *whoever is fearful, let him depart early from Mount Gilead*; since the Place where *Gideon* encamped was apparently on the W. Side of *Jordan*. The Solution of this Difficulty has much perplexed Commentators & other Writers. And among the Opinions produced by them the best seems to be, that *Gilead* is taken to denote the Tribe of *Manasseh* in general, and so applicable to both the Half Tribes, that on the W. as well as that on the E. of *Jordan*; and so by Mount *Gilead* here is denoted no more than the Mount lying in *Manasseh*, and so may be understood of *Gilboa*, near to which *Gideon* was encamped. This, I say, seems the best Opinion of those produced by Commentators and others. I must profess, that I rather think this Difficulty to have arisen only from a Mistake of some Transcriber in the more early Times, who for *Gilboa* writ *Gilead*. The Hebrew Words differ but in one Letter, and therefore such a Mistake might easily be committed; and the present Reading being followed by all the Old Versions, is not a sufficient Argument that such a Mistake was never made (as is evident fr. *Deut. x. 6.*) but only that the Mistake was made afore any

of those Versions were made. And upon this Supposition the whole Difficulty is taken away. *Wells*. There being a sovereign Balsam passing by the Name of *Balm of Gilead*, 'tis presum'd something of it curious will not be ingrateful to many Readers, subjoin'd by Way of Note [A].

GILES (St.) IN-THE-HEATH, *Devon*, has the *Tamar* on W. and a pretty Brook E. call'd *Cary*; but it lies in a barren Soil to N. E. of *Launceston*.

GILFORD, in *Down County*, *Ulster Prov. Ireland*, 4 m. fr. *Waringstown*, stands on the River *Bann*, over which is a Stone Bridge separating the County from that of *Armagh*. A Mile from hence is the New Canal.

GILGAL. For the Rise, Occasion, and Meaning of the Name, see *Josh. v. 2--9.* As to its Situation, it is expressly said *Josh. iii. 16.* that the *Israelites* passed over *Jordan* right against *Jericho*; and 'tis expressly said *Josh. iv. 19.* that they encamped in *Gilgal*, in the E. Border of *Jericho*. Whence 'tis plain that *Gilgal* must be situated between *Jordan* and *Jericho*. And since *Josephus* tells us that *Jericho* was 60 furl. distant fr. *Jordan*, and that the Camp of *Gilgal* was 50 furl. distant from the same River; hence it follows that *Gilgal* was 10 furl. fr. *Jericho* E.ward: That is (according to the common Computation of 8 furl. to 1 m.) a m. and qr. But it is observ'd by some Learned Men, that 5 of the Furlongs used by *Josephus* do make up an *Italian Mile*; and so the Distance between *Gilgal* and *Jericho* will be just 2 m. And this exactly agrees with what *St. Jerom* saith, when he tells us, that the Place was shewn in his Days at 2 m. Distance from *Jericho*, and was had in very great Veneration by the Inhabitants of that Country. *Wells*.

GILLINGEN, in the Duchy of *Wurtemberg, Germany*, is a Town situate near the River *Neckar*, 11 m. S. W. of *Hailbron*, E. lon. 9. lat. 49.

GILLINGHAM, in *Kent*, 2 m. fr. *Rochester*, 3 below *Chatham*, and on the same Side of the *Medway*, had once a Market, and a Fair Sept. 14, which held a Week. Here, a modern Author tells us, was a signal Encounter between *K. Edmond Ironside* and *Canutus the Dane*, in which, after a sharp Combat, the *Dane* was discomfited. Part of *Chatham Dock* is in the Parish. And here stands a strong Fort, to which large Additions are (or lately were) making, there being 170 Embrasures for holding Cannon, which will be so great a Security to the River, that should an Enemy ever make way by *Sheerness Fort*, his Progress would be stopp'd before he could reach *Chatham*. At this Place 600 *Norman* Gentleman, who came in the Retinue of the 2 Princes *Alfred* and *Edward*, were all barbarously murder'd by *Earl Godwin*.

GILLINGHAM, in *Dorset*, on the *Stour*, near *Shaftsbury* and the Forest of its own Name, is like the foregoing said to have been the Place, where the said Battle between *K. Edmund* and *K. Canute* was fought, in 1016. But see Note [B].

GILLYFREE,

[A] This excellent Plant, so precious for its Balsam, the most valuable of all Ointments, is affirm'd by *Pliny* to have grown only in 2 Gardens belonging to the *Jewish Monarchs*, one of them containing only 20 Acres, the other somewhat less. But *Cleopatra* caused a Number of them to be carried into *Egypt*, where it is, by *Dapper*, said to grow in great Quantity at this very Day. But it is plain beyond all Controversy, that this Plant is the natural Growth of *Arabia*, especially in the Neighbourhood of *Mecca* and *Medina*, where it grows wild even in sandy Grounds, tho' that which is cultivated in Gardens is reckon'd the finest. There was a Plantation of it not far from even the *Asphaltite Lake*, discover'd by *Demetrius* Son of *Antigonus* about 311 Years before Christ. The Balm was gather'd from the Shrub in *July* and *August*, and in some warmer Grounds even in *June*. It either drops of itself or is made to do so by Incision with a sharp Knife, not of Iron or Steel (which is said to be Death to the Plant) but either of Glass, Flint, or Ivory. The Liquor which distils from the Plant is whitish at first, then gradually turns greenish, yellowish, and when very old almost of the Colour of Honey. It is first thin, and by Degrees contracts a Density like our *Terebinth*, and is of so light a Body, that it swims on the Surface of Water, and when beaten with it will turn white. There is so little that is brought genuine into *England*, that it is rarely used, though its Virtues have been cri'd up by many antient and modern Writers; but even that which is least adulterated has a very ill Quality amongst its excellent ones, namely, that the frequent Use of it will in Time dissolve the solid Parts of the Blood. Besides what comes from the Countries above-mention'd, there are some Sorts of it brought from *America*, the most esteem'd of which are those of *Peru* and *Tholu*. We take the following Addition from Dr. *Prideaux*. 'What in our Apothecaries Shops is call'd the *Balm of Gilead* had such Name upon Supposition that the *Balm* which is said in Scripture to come from *Gilead* was the same with that which now comes from *Mecca*. But the Hebrew Word, in the original Text, which we translate *Balm*, is *Zori*, which the Rabbins interpret to mean Gum of any resinous Sort. In *Jeremiah*, viii. 22. and xvi. 2. it is mention'd as a Drug which the Physicians used; and in *Gen. xxxvii. 25.* and xliii. 2. it is spoken of as one of the most precious Products of the Land of *Canaan*; and in both it is said to be of *Gilead*. If this *Zori* of the Hebrew Text be the same with the Balsam of *Mecca*, it will prove the Balsam Tree to have been in *Gilead* long before it was planted in the Gardens of *Jericho*; and also before the Queen of *Sheba* brought that Root of it to King *Solomon* which *Josephus* mentions. For the *Ismaelites* traded with it from *Gilead* to *Egypt* when *Joseph* was sold to them by his Brethren, and *Jacob* sent a Present of it to the same *Joseph* as a Product of the Land of *Canaan*, when he sent his other Sons to him into *Egypt* to buy Corn. It seems most likely to me that the *Zori* of *Gilead*, which we render in our English Bible by the Word *Balm*, was not the same with the Balsam of *Mecca*, but only a better Sort of Turpentine then in Use for the Cure of Wounds, and other Diseases.'

[B] This Battle (*Tindal* says) was fought at *Scoerstan*, which *Camden* supposes to be *Sherston* in *Wiltshire*. Others think it to be the Place where 4 Stones call'd 4 *Shire Stones* part the Counties of *Oxford*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, and *Warwick*. *Milton* makes the Battle to have lasted 2 whole Days, and *Canute* to have marched off the 2d Night; so doth *Matt. Westminster*. In Truth, as 5 Battles were fought between them the same Year, the different Places may have occasion'd such various Accounts.

GILLYFREE, in *Negroland*, is a large Town on the N. Bank of the River *GAMBIA*, a little below *James Fort*, and inhabited by *Portuguese*, *Mundingo*s, and some *Mohammedans*, who have here a pretty little Mosque. Our *African Company* have here a Factory pleasantly situated, facing the Fort, and some Gardens which supply the Fort.

GILOLO Island is divided in the Middle by the Equator, and lies in the *Pacific Ocean*, having the *Philippines* on N. the Ocean E. the Island of *Ceram*, *Amboyna*, and the *Banda* Islands S. and the *Moluccas* and the *Celebes* W. extending fr. 1 degr. S. lat. to 2 N. lat. & fr. 125 to 128 of E. lon. The whole Island is 190 m. fr. N. to S. and 110 fr. E. to W. but *Du Plessis* makes it 250 leag. in Compass, much indented by Bays. The S. Part of it is called *Batta-China*. It does not produce any of the fine Spices, tho' it lies so near the *Moluccas* & *Banda*; but its Product is Rice and Sago. The Air is unwholesome. The Inhabitants, who have a King of their own, are tall and well proportion'd, but cruel, and reported to have formerly been Canibals. Here are Abundance of Tortoises, and small Lizards which prey upon Flies.

GILOLO, Capital of the above, in *Batta-China*, E. lon. 125. N. lat. 40 min. *Salmon*.

GIMMINGHAM, in *Norfolk*, on N. E. Side of *Ber-mingham*, not far from the Sea-coast, is remark'd for having the ancient Tenure in *Soccage* still kept up, the Tenant paying his Rent not in Money but in so many Days Work, or in Necessaries for Food and Raiment: A Custom much practised by the *Gauls* on this Side of the *Alps*, and which was first abolished in this Kingdom by *Henry II.* They have a rhyming Proverb here, being the Names of this and other Parishes lying close together:

*Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knapton, and Trunch,
North-Repps and South-Repps,* are all of a Bunch.

GINGEN, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is an Imperial City on the River *Brentz*, half Way betw. *Ulm* and *Nordlingen*, near 16 m. fr. each, E. lon. 10. lat. 48. 36. 'Tis sit. in a pleasant and fruitful Country, and is by its River supply'd with excellent Fish. 'Twas a very pretty Town, & had a good Hospital; but has suffer'd much both by Fires and Wars. Near it the Duke of *Marlborough* join'd *Pr. Lewis* of *Baden*, after his glorious March from the *Netherlands*, in 1703.

GINGI Principality, in *Coromandel*, has *Bishagar* N. the Mountains of *Balagate* W. the Sea E. and Principality of *Tanjourwar* S. The *Sansons* extend it 160 m. from E. to W. and 80 in Breadth. It abounds in Rice, Salt, and Fruits, but is so stock'd with People that they are forced to have Provisions from other Countries. Its chief Manufactures are Linnen and Woollen Stuffs, which it exports to other Parts of the *Indies*. They import Spices, Sandal-Wood, *Chinese* Silks, Velvets, Satins, embroider'd Carpets, raw Silk, *Patana* Girdles, Musk, Quicksilver, Brass, Tin, Lead, and Copper. Its Sovereign is tributary to the *Mogul*. It has but 2 Towns, and both are inland, *Gingi* & *Cidambaran*.

GINGI, or **CHENGIER**. See **CHENGIER**.

GINGIRO, in *Monoemugi*, *Afric*, is a potent Kingdom lying betw. *Narca* (the most S. Kingdom of *Abissinia*) and *Makoko* and *Cambate*, N. and E. of the first of them, and W. of the latter. The great River *Zebec*, which runs down into *Makoko*, almost encompasses it. *Father Anth. Fernandez*, who travell'd through this Kingdom, informs us, that *Gingiro* signifies a *Monkey*, and that it was a very proper Name, the then King very much resembling that Creature. His State is extraordinary great, and he contends with the Sun; for which Reason he never goes abroad, or gives Audience, alledging that Two Suns cannot appear at once. The King is elective. His Palace is no better than a Cottage, which when he dies is always burnt, and the Successor has a new one built for him. So that though His dark *Monkey Majesty* himself fantastically pretends to rival the bright SUN, his Palace surely may not, it no-wise resembling the *Regia Solis sublimibus alta columnis*, &c. The new Court-Cottage is dedicated with the Blood of 2 or 3 Men of some Family, kill'd at the Door; and on that Account the said Family is free from all Duties; which are so heavy, that they render this cruel Composition agreeable. For when the King buys any Thing of foreign Merchants, he pays them in Slaves; and these are the Sons and Daughters of any Family; whom he takes at Will.

GINGUIN, or *Guinguin*, is a *Portuguese* pretended Fort, but rather a poor Hut, &c. on the Right Hand going up the River *Casamanza* (which *Labat* says is an Arm of the *Gambia*, and its Course long and rapid) about 48 leag. from its Mouth. They have another such Fort on the same Side 18 or 20 leag. below this, and *Zinquinchor*.

GIOVENAZZO, a little City and Port of *Bari* Prov.

in *Naples, Italy*, situate on the Gulph of *Venice*, 12 m. W. of *Bari*, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 41. 15. 'Tis the See of a Bishop. *Salmon*.

GIPTON, *Yorksh.* W. Riding, not far fr. *Hawthorth*; has a curious cold Spring, which is frequented by Persons of Quality, and accommodated with convenient Apartments to sweat in after bathing. It was fitted up in 1681.

GIRACE, or *Gierace*, in *Farther Calabria*, abt. 40 m. S. of *Squillaci*, 36 N. E. of *Reggio*, E. lon. 17. 5. lat. 38. 23. stands on a Hill on the Coast of the *Ionian Sea*; and about 3 m. fr. it, near a small River that falls into it. It is a Bishopric.

GIRGASHITES, in *Canaan*, their Situa. &c. *Dr. Wells* thinks it probable that they seated themselves at first along the upper Part of the River *Jordan*. Here, says the Dr. on the E. Side of the Sea of *Galilee*, we meet, in our Saviour's Time, a City call'd *Gergesa*, which seems to preserve some Remains of the Name of the *Girgashites*. See Article **GERGASENES**. But we have elsewhere observed there's nothing conclusive to be drawn from such faint poor Similitude of Names. We find 7 Nations of *Canaan* reckon'd up in *Deut. vii. 1. Josh. iii. 10. and xxiv. 11. viz. the Canaanite, Hittite, Hivite, Perezite, Girgashite, Amorite, Jebusite*. Of these but 6 are mention'd in 10 Places, and in 9 of these 10 Places that Nation which is omitted is the *Girgashite*. In the other of the 10 Places, the *Girgashite* is mention'd, and the *Hivite* omitted. In 1 Place but 5 are mention'd, the *Canaanite* and *Girgashite* being omitted. *Dr. Wells* from hence infers, that the *Girgashite* was probably a very small Nation, and as such is therefore most frequently either wholly omitted, or else comprehended under some other Name; and that likely under the Name of the *Hivites*, or else *Perezites*. Thus that Learned Author.— But we are by another positively told (and that, I imagine, with far greater Probability) that the *Girgashites* fled into *Afric*, where they fixed their Seat. See our Articles **ALGIERS**, **CARTHAGE**, and others. Hence their being omitted as above observ'd may be very rationally accounted for. And tho' it were difficult to think that none belonging to the other Tribes or Nations accompanied them, or trod afterwards in their Footsteps, yet may we hence conclude, that the *Girgashites* were the Chief of the Fugitives from this Country.

GIRGE, now the Capital of *Said* [*Thebais*], or *Upper Egypt*, higher up than *Menshech* on the same W. Side of the *Nile*, and abt. a qr. m. fr. it, 250 m. N. of *Cairo*, near the Place where the antient *Thebes* is supposed to have stood, lat. 22. 24. lon. 30. 56. 'Tis near 2 m. in Compass, pretty well built mostly of burnt Brick. 'Tis the Residence of the *Sangiac*. Here live some *Coptes*, but are not allow'd a Church, and obliged therefore to go to a Convent at some Distance, where *Franciscan* Missionaries (who pass for Physicians) have a House, or Monastery, and a private Chapel; but are often plunder'd and insulted by the *Janizaries*.

GIRONA (by *Salmon* written *Gironne*) in *Catalonia*, antiently *Gerunda* (pretended to have been built by the fabulous Giant *Geryon*, and to have been so call'd from *Ger*, the first Part of his Name, and *Unda*, a River) is sit. along the Side of a Hill in the E. of the Province, abt. 21 m. fr. Sea, and about 60 N. E. from *Barcelona*, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 42. The River *Tor* washes its antient and strong Walls, which have 4 Gates and modern Fortifications, which makes its Figure alm. triangular. 'Tis a Bishopric. On Top of the Hill stands the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, and the Tower call'd *Gironela*. His Revenue is about 8000 Ducats. The Cathedral Altar is very valuable for the Richness of the Stone and fine Workmanship. The Inhabitants are about 2500 Families in 3 Parishes, with 9 Monasteries, 4 Nunneries, and a good Hospital. In the Revolution in *Catalonia* 1705, in Favour of the House of *Austria*, this City declared for *K. Charles III.* and remained in his Hands till after the Peace of *Utrecht*.

GISBORN, in *Yorksh.* W. Riding, 50 m. W. of *York*, 189 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 53. 55. Market Mondays.

GISBOROUGH, *Yorksh.* N. Riding, 37 m. N. of *York*, 214 fr. *London*, and 4 fr. the Mouth of the *Tees*, where is a Bay and Harbour for Ships, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 54. 35. had formerly an Abbey, which was once the common Burial-place of the Nobility of these Parts, and its Church by the Ruins seems to have been equal to the best Cathedrals in *England*. 'Tis so pleasant a Situation, that *Camden* compared it to *Puteoli* in *Italy*: And the Inhabitants are praised by Travellers for their good Manners, the Neatness of their Houses, and the Cleanliness of their Diet. The Coldness of the Breezes from the Sea is qualified by the intervening Hills. The Soil, besides its Fertility in Pasture, and a constant

stant Verdure adorn'd with Plenty of Field-flowers almost all the Year, has Earths of sundry Colours, some Iron, and Mines of Allum. Here is a Market on Mondays, and Fairs *August 15. and September 8.*

GISCHALA, a Town, of old, in *Galilee*, and was the last therein of those reduced by *Titus*. Of this City was that famed *John*, from this Place named *John of Gischala*, who headed one of the Parties of the Zealots who defended *Jerusalem* against the *Romans*, but at the same Time committed all manner of the most execrable Outrages, and brought on the *Jews* 1000 Calamities. He acted as *King* over his Party; & therefore is suppos'd to have been meant by the *ABADDON* in the *Apocalypse*, ix. 11. King of the Locust, the Angel of the bottomless Pit. The inspired Writer says, this Word is *Hebrew*, and in *Greek* signifies *Ἀπολλύων*, i. e. *A Destroyer*. That Angel-King is by many indeed thought to be *SATAN*, or *THE DEVIL*, or *CHIEFTAN DEVIL*. But sensible and considerate Readers may possibly be better pleas'd with *M. Le Clerc's* Opinion concerning this *Destroyer*. He thinks, with *Dr. Hammond*, that by the *Locust*, which came out of the Abyss, may be understood the *Zealots* and *Robbers* above-mention'd, who, prompted by *THE DEVIL*, miserably afflicted the Land of *Judea*, and laid it in a Manner waste, &c. &c. But on these Words prompted by the *Devil*, one of the Authors of the *General Dictionary* has made a Comment, which a Reader, if he chuses it, may read in the under Note [A].

GISORS, in *Normandy, France*, is sit. on the River *Epte*, abt. 28 m. S. E. of *Rouen*, and 42 from *Paris* to N. W.; E. lon. 45. lat. 49. 23. It's a neat and populous City, divided in two by the *Epte*, which washes Part of its Walls, and fills most of its Ditches. Its 1 Parochial Church is a very fine Building. It has 3 Convents of Monks, 4 of Nuns, 3 Suburbs, and a Castle; is Seat of a Royal Bailiwick, Granary for Salt, and an Election of 52 Parishes. It has a Governor, a Judge of Criminal Cases, a Mayor, 3 Echevins, a Town-house, 2 Hospitals, & a College. The large Fields around produce abundance of Corn.

GJUDDA. See JODDA.

GIVET, a Town in the Bishopric of *Liege*, sit. on E. Side the River *Maes*, 20 m. S. of *Namur*, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 50. 10.

GIULA, or *Gyula*, (*Gywa* by the Inhabitants) in *Upper Hungary*, is a strong little Town, in a Peninsula, on the Lake *Zarked*, near the River *Fekete Keres*, 72 m. E. from *Czongrad*, in whose County it lies, 30 N. E. from *Segedin*, and S. from *Gr. Waradin*, 52. N. W. fr. *Temefwaer*, and 112 E. from *Buda*, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 50. 10. 'Twas secur'd to the House of *Austria* by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

GIUSTANDIL, a Town in *Servia, Euro. Turkey*, sit. 50 m. E. of *Niffa*, E. lon. 24. lat. 43.

GIZE, in *Middle Egypt*, is now but a Village but suppos'd to stand where stood the ancient *MEMPHIS*, (which see); it being seated on the same Side where the *Pyramids* are still to be seen.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, in *S. Wales*, lies Part in the Diocese of *St. David's*, Part in that of *Llandaff*, and is a Maritime County, having on S. the *Severn* Sea, *Monmouthshire* E. *Caermarthenshire* W. and *Brecknockshire* N. The *Welsh* Name being *Glab-Morgan*, 'tis probably suppos'd to have been subject to some Prince or Abbey of the Name *Morgan*. *Templeman* computes its Length 45 m. Breadth 21, Number of square m. 670. Others 48 long from E. to W. 27 br. from N. to S. and the Circumference abt. 116, containing 540,000 Acres, divided into 10 Hundreds, 10 Mark. Towns, 18 Parishes, 16 Rivers, 5 Castles, 5 Parks, near 10,000 Houses, and 58,000 Inhabitants. The Air on the N. Side, where 'tis mountainous, is very sharp, from the long Abundance of the Snow; but on S. 'tis mild and agreeable: Consequently the Soil, &c. different; and the S. most level, pleasant, populous, bearing large Crops of Corn & very sweet Grass. Sheep and Cattle abound every where, there being fruitful Valleys among the Mountains, which produce very good Pasture, so that 'tis call'd the *Garden of Wales*. Here are also Lead, Coals, Fish, &c. The chief Rivers are, 1. the *Rhymny* or *Renny*, which rises in *Brecknockshire*, a little before it enters this County, and after

passing along its Skirts, and dividing it from *Monmouthshire*, falls into the Mouth of the *Severn*. 2. The *Ogmore*, rises on N. Side the County, and runs S. thro' the Middle of it till it it passes by *Bridgend* into the *Severn* Sea. 3. The *Avon* springs up among the Hills, N. Side the County, not far from *Ogmore*, but winds more to S. W. till it reaches the *Severn* at *Aberawon*. 4. The *Cledaugh* forms much the same Course, passing by *Neath* to Sea, into which it falls abt. 4 m. W. of the *Avon*. 5. The *Tavye* rises at the Foot of the Black Mountain in *Brecknockshire*, enters this County at *Istragundes* on the N. W. Side, and runs from thence mostly S. to Sea at *Swansey*. Most of the many Castles are fallen to Decay. Members of Parliament 2, 1 for this Shire, 1 for *Cardiff*. Chief Places are *Cardiff*, *Landaff*, *Cowbridge*, *Neath*, *Swansey*, *Penrife*. See also *Barry Island*, *Newton Well*, *Caerphylly Castle*.

GLANDEVES, in *Provence, France*, 26 m. N. W. of *Nice*, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. stands near the *Var*, and once bore Title of a County, and an Episc. See under the Metropolitan of *Ambrun*; but now remains only a Fortress and the Bishop's Palace, the City itself being ruined: For above 800 Years ago the continual Overflowing of the River oblig'd the Inhabitants to settle elsewhere, especially in *Entrevaux*, where the Bishop now resides, tho' he still keeps Title of Bishop of *Glandeves*.

GLANFORD-BRIDGE, in *Lincolnshire*, 153 m. from *London*, has a Bridge over the *Ankam*, and a Market Thursdays. Fair uncertain.

GLARIS Canton, *Switzerland*, is bounded E. partly by the *Grisons* and partly by the County of *Sargans*, N. by the Bailiwick of *Gaster* & Lake of *Wablestat*, W. by the Cantons of *Schwitz* and *Ury*, and S. partly by *Ury* and partly by the Upper League of the *Grisons*. 'Tis 25 m. from N. to S. and 18 from E. to W. according to some; but *Bleau* says 'tis not above 3 *Germ. Leagues* in Length. *Moll* makes it 20 m. both Ways. It consists of 1 large Valley and Mountains that are entirely in the *Alps*; yet is it a very pleasant Canton, well water'd with Lakes and Rivers that abound with Fish, while the Valley produces Corn, and the Mountains Pasture for Cattle; but the Inhabitants are obliged to buy other Necessaries of their Neighbours. They are robust, courteous, and ingenious, and their Government Democratical. Tho' the Protestants and Papists are mixed together here, and live not in separate Quarters, as they do in *Appenzel*, yet live they peaceably enough, there being Service alternately in the very same Churches, where they have both Mass and Sermon so equally, that on 1 Sunday *Mass* begins and the Protestant Service follows, and next Sunday *Sermon* begins and *Mass* comes after; but the Protestants, 'tis to be observ'd, are by much the greater and most powerful Part, the Papists, says *Dr. Burnet*, being not the 10th Part. In all Suits of Law betwixt those of the different Religions, two thirds of the Judges are, by Agreement, to be of the Religion of the Defendant. This Canton is Coarbitrator with that of *Schwitz* in any Difference that arises betw. the Abbot of *St. Gall* & his Subjects of *Tockemburg*. In all Causes cognizable by the Spiritual Court the Protestants apply to the Consistory of *Zurich*. This Canton is subject to frequent Earthquakes. Fr. April in 1701 to January 1703 happen'd 37. The Canton has 3 Divisions, the Lower Quarter, Middle, and Upper; and has several Baths of mineral Waters.

GLARIS, Capital of the preceding, is a fair large Town in its Middle, on the River *Lint* or *Limath*, 20 m. N. E. of *Altorf* and S. E. of *Schwitz*, 35 S. E. of *Zurich*, and 30 N. W. of *Coire*, E. lon. 9. 8. lat. 47. It has 2 Churches, with large Streets and fair Houses.

GLASGOW, in *Lanerkshire*, or *Cluydsdale, Scotland*, 12 m. fr. *Alloway*, 20 N. W. of *Lanerk*, 24 fr. *Linlithgow* and *Aire*, 39 fr. *Edinburgh*, & 262 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 5. lat. 55. 32. is pleasantly sit. on Side of a Hill sloping to the Riv. *Clyde*, over wh. it has a noble beautif. Stone Bridge of 7 or 8 Arches, some exceeding large. But 1 3d of the City stands on such a Flat, that 'tis expos'd sometimes to Inundations. For Extent, Buildings, Trade, & Riches, 'tis the 2d Chief City of *Scotland*. 'Twas in *Camden's* Time an Archbishopric, the most celebrated Mart of this Tract, much commended for

Plenty

[A] 'All evil Actions, says the Author, Men commit, the Divines generally lay to the Charge of *THE DEVIL*, as tho' HE were always hovering over the Heads of Men, and laying Baits to ensnare them. How this is consistent with the Providence, the Wisdom, and the Goodness of GOD, we shall not determine. But we would offer to the Consideration of Divines some Passages of the New Testament; where (*Luke x. 18. Ep. Jude, ver. 6.*) it is said, that *Satan fell from Heaven*; that *Angels, which kept not their first Estate, are reserved in everlasting Chains under Darkness, unto the Judgment of the great Day*. Me thinks, continues he, one may infer from these and the like Texts, that the Devil has not now the least Power in this World; and that if Man is tempted, it is, when he is drawn away and inticed by his own Lust. *James i. 14.*

Plenty of Fruit. In its Centre is the Tolbooth, a magnificent Structure of hewn Stone lately rebuilt, with convenient and noble Apartments for the Magistrates, and a very lofty Tower, with Bells that chime every Hour. From this Town-house and the Market-place run the 4 principal Streets in Form of a \dagger , dividing the City into 4 equal Parts, each adorn'd with several Publick Buildings, & each said to be larger & finer than any 1 Street in *London*. From this Centre the whole Town may be seen at once. The Houses are firm as Castles, beautiful as Palaces, built uniform of Freestone, generally 6 or more Stories high; and they are supported mostly by great square *Doric* Columns, with Arches that open into the Shops; and the Streets are spacious, strait, and well paved. In the Higher Part, at the End of one of the Streets, stands the Cathedral, a vast Pile, dedicated to *St. Mungo*, Bishop here abt. *An. 560*, who lies buried betw. 4 Pillars, in that Part of the Church call'd the *Barony*, which is purely for the Use of the Country People. 'Tis divided into 2 other Churches, 1 over the other, call'd the Upper and Lower; and its several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, together with the tall Spire that rises from a square Tower in the Middle of the Cross (the highest Spire in *Scotland*) shew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. Here are 5 other very good Churches, all neatly built, with handsome Steeples. There are convenient Apartments for the meeting of the Presbytery of 19 Parishes, and for the Provincial Synod of 127. The Church-yard belonging to the Cathedral is the Common Burial-place. Hence to the *Clyde* the City reaches 1 m. in Length, one half of which is upon a Declension. Here are several Hospitals, and many ornamental Spires. Near the Cathedral is a ruinous Castle, fenc'd with a very high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City. The College, which is the chief Glory of the City, is by far the best, the most spacious, and the finest built in the Kingdom, being a very magnificent stately Fabrick, consisting of two large Squares, of very noble Stone Buildings, adorn'd with a noble high Tower, and many fine Turrets, and separated from the rest of the Town by a very high Wall. The Front towards the City is of hewn Stone, and beautiful Architecture. Besides many curious printed Books in the Library, there are valuable MSS, and the Books are marshalled according to their Sciences. The Precincts of the College are enlarged by some Acres of Ground, purchased for it by King and Parliament, which are converted into fine well planted Walks and pleasant Gardens, one of which Physic. Its Archbishops, during Episcopacy, were perpetual Chancellors of this University, which Honour is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Montrose*. The Principal acts as Vice-Chancellor. The said University has the same Arms as the City, which are *A Salmon with a Gold Ring in its Mouth, the Oak with a red Bird upon it, and a Bell*. The Scholars wear Scarlet Gowns, as at *St. Andrew's*; and here they lodge in the College, which at *Edinburgh* they do not. Several fine *Roman* Stones, with very curious Inscriptions, dug up in 1740, near *Kirkentilloch*, have been remov'd to this University, and added to several Pieces of Antiquity, collected, from thence chiefly, before that Time, and preserved here in good Order. Tho' the River is navigable up to the Town for small Vessels, yet NEW GLASGOW, at the *Clyde's* Mouth, is the Harbour for those of greater Burden, where the City obliges the Merchants to load and unload, there being a good Warf or Quay, a large Publick House, and a Custom-house for all the Coast; and Ships are repaired, laid up, and fitted out here, or at *Greenock*. Goods are brought up hence to the City in Lighters. This City has a real good Trade both as to Foreign Commerce and Home Manufacture: And, tho' its Business was great before, 'tis very much improved since the *Union*; so that they now send near 50 Sail of Ships yearly to *Virginia*, *New-England*, &c. They have a very considerable Trade in the Fishery of Herrings, which they catch, or rather we may say *did catch*, sooner, and cured so much better than the

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English till of late did, that the *Glasgow* pickled Herring has been reckon'd equal to the *Dutch*. They've also Advantage of Situation for exporting them, so that as the Merchants of *Aberdeen*, *Dundee*, and other Ports on the E. Coast, who export them to the N. & E. Seas, can be much sooner at the Market than the *Dutch*, so the *Glasgow* Merchants lie so convenient for the Coasts of *Portugal* and *Spain*, that they are often at *Cadiz*, the *Streights-Mouth*, and even at the *Canaries*, in 8 or 10 Days. Their Situation for Trade to *America* is no less advantageous, the Voyage being made from hence to the Capes of *Virginia* much sooner than from *London*, especially in Time of War when the Channel is full of Privateers, and the Ships wait for Convoys, or go in Fleets, for fear of Enemies; for the *Glasgow* Vessels are no sooner out of the *Firth of Clyde* but they stretch away to N. W. are immediately out of the Road of Privateers, and often at the Capes of *Virginia* before *London* Ships get clear of the Channel. And even in Peace 'tis reckon'd 14 or 20 Days Difference in the Voyage both going out and coming in. They lately purchased a Harbour on the *Firth* near *Alloway*, to enable them to reship their Sugars and Tobacco for *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Baltic*, without being at the Trouble of sailing round *England* or *Scotland*. They have a Manufacture of Plaids and Muslins, which latter are so good and fine, that great Quantities of them are sent to *England* and the *British* Plantations, where they fetch a good Price; they being generally striped, and much used for Aprons by the Ladies, &c. Here are Sugar and Distilling Houses. This Article being too full to admit historical Matters, we pass over the notable Riot here in a late Reign. This City gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Boyle*. The Citizens have ever since the Reformation been steady to the Protestant Religion, and ever since the Revolution zealous for the Liberties of their Country. They distinguish'd their Affection for the present Royal Family in both the late Rebellions, and in the first sent a considerable Body as Volunteers to serve the King against the late Earl of *Mar*, &c. The City now joins with *Renfrew*, *Ruglen*, and *Dumbarton*, in sending a Member to the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

GLASHITTEN, as 'tis call'd by the *Germans*, or TEPLITZ by the *Hungarians*, in *Hungary*, 7 m. fr. *Schemnitz*, was noted for a rich Mine of Gold before Prince *Bethlem-Gabor* of *Transylvania* over-ran the Country, and forced the Inhabitants away. 'Tis now resorted to for its hot Baths, whereof there are 5, with handsome Structures over them. One is a Sweating-Bath, the Springs of which drain thro' a Hill, and fall into a Bagnio built on Purpose to receive them, at one End of which is a noble Stove, heated by the Steams of these Waters, where the Degrees of Heat are more or less, according to the higher or lower Seats. The Springs of these Baths, 40 or 50, are transparent, yield Silver, have a red and green Sediment, and leave a Crust on the Seats under Water. The Baths and Stoves are adorn'd with abundance of beautiful Flowers growing about them.

GLASTONBURY, in *Somerset*, 4 m. S. of *Wells*, 121 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 46. lat. 51. 15. is sit. in a Spot almost encompassed with Rivers, from whence 'tis call'd an Island, and by reason that it naturally bears Store of Apples, it has the Name of *Avalon* from *Avalla*, the *British* Name for Apples. *Rapin* says, that the old Name of the Town was *Inswitrin*, i. e. in *British*, the *Town of Glas*, and that *Glaston* or *Glastown* means the same in *English*. But some others derive its Name from *Glaustrum*, i. e. Dyers Woad, which, *Dr. Fuller* says, grows spontaneously hereabouts in Plenty. The Abbey, the richest and most magnificent in the World, was of such Antiquity that it has been call'd the *first Ground of God and the Saints in Britain*, and the *Rise and Fountain of Religion in England*. 'Tis said to have been the Residence of *Joseph of Arimathea*, and after him of *St. Patrick*, &c. But deliver this down whosoever may, less credulous and more curious Investigators of Antiquity have made it very dubious whether, or rather improbable that, either of them was ever in *Britain* [A]: Nor were Abbeys begun,

[A] *William of Malmsbury*, (a Writer but of the XIIth Century) in Proof of the Antiquity of the Church of *Glaston*, or *Glastenbury*, says, after *Freculphus*, that, upon the Martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, the Apostles were dispersed throughout the whole World. *St. Philip*, (continues the Historian) at his coming among the *Franks*, sent 12 of his Disciples, with *Joseph of Arimathea* at their Head, to propagate the Gospel in *Great-Britain*, where they arrived in the Year of our Lord 61. After some Opposition from the Inhabitants, a certain King gave them a little Spot of Ground, surrounded with Fens and Bushes, to dwell in. Not long after, two other neighbouring Kings having allowed them twelve Hides of Land for their Subsistence, the Angel *Gabriel* commanded them from God, to build a Church in a Place now call'd *Glaston*, but at that time *Inswitrin*. This Church was finished in the Year 63, and, as the Historian adds, was dedicated by our Saviour himself, as a Mark of Distinction, to the *Virgin Mary*. In Proof of this Relation, in the first Place, is produced a Manuscript Chronicle in the Abbey of *Glastenbury*, in which it appears that the King's Name, who made the first Present to *Joseph*, was *Arviragus*. To this may be answered,

red,

begun, it seems, to be built till above 200 Years after this *Joseph's* Time [B]. The Church seems to have been built by the *W. Saxon* King *Ina*, & dedicated to *Christ & St. Peter & St. Paul*. The *Saxon* Kings, as perhaps some of the *British* Monarchs had done before them, loaded the Abbey with Revenues; and the Abbot liv'd in little less State than the Royal Donors, with an Income of (even in those Times) 40,000 *l.* a Year; and a delightful Prospect he had from the neighbouring Hill of a vast Tract of rich Land in his own Possession, exclusive of 7 Parks will stock'd with Deer belonging to the Monastery. The Abbey was rated in the King's Books at 700 *l.* a Year more than the Bishopric of *Canterbury*, and 2000 *l.* a Year more than the Bishopric of *Durham*. These ABBOTS [C], of whom there were 61 that govern'd it successively for near 600 Years, had the Title of *Lord*, used to sit among the Barons in Parliament, and had such Power, by virtue of a Grant from *K. Canute*, that, without their Leave, no Person whatever, not even Prince or Bishop, durst set a Foot in the Isle of *Avalon*: And this continued till the Dissolution of the Abbeys, &c. by King *Henry VIII.* when *Richard Whiting*, its Abbot, had 100 Monks in it, and kept 300 Domesticks (some of them Gentlemen's Sons), who were lodg'd in the adjacent Houses; and 'tis said that he was so hospitable to Travellers, that he did not grudge to entertain 500 Horsemen at a Time. This *Whiting*, who was the last Abbot of the Place, being accused of High-Treason and Robbery, and for refu-

sing to take the Oath of Supremacy, and to surrender his Abbey when required, for seizing the Church Plate to raise Money to support the Rebellion in *Yorkshire*, and for having a MS found in his Closet agt. the King's Divorce (Crimes enough of any but an Abbot's Conscience!) was condemn'd at *Wells*, and carry'd from thence, with 2 of his Monks, in a Hurdle, to the *Torr*, where he was hang'd in his Pontificalibus on *St. Michael's* Tower, his Head set on the Abbey Gate, and his Quarters disposed of at *Wells*, *Bath*, *Bridge-water*, and *Ilchester*; thereby fulfilling a Prophecy, as the honest Townsmen call it, (tho' it should be rather said it occasion'd a *Saying* since) That a *Whiting* should swim -- (if *Swinging* be *Swimming*) -- over *Glasstonbury* Torr. At that same Time, among other most inestimable holy Relicks, the following were found in the Church here; -- 'Some Remains of *Rachel's* Sepulchre, of the Altar on which *Moses* poured Oil, of *Moses's* Rod, of the Manna, of *Isaiah's* Sepulchre, and the Relicks of the Three Children who were deliver'd out of the fiery Furnace, &c. Nor were they less provided with Relicks relating to the New Testament. They shewed, among others, some Parts of the Place where *Christ* was born, 2 Bits of the Manger in which he lay, a Bit of the Gold which the Wisemen presented him with. They also had Part of the Virgin *Mary's* Sepulchre, a little of her Milk, and a Cross of Crystal which she gave to the famous (and too much fabulous) *K. Arthur*. See more of such holy Trash in the Note [D].

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red, that indeed *Juvenal* mentions a *British* King by that Name in the Reign of *Domitian*. But this is nothing to the Purpose, unless it can be proved that *Arviragus* lived in the Time of *Nero*, since it is supposed the Land the Church stood upon was given to *Joseph* in the Year 61. In the next place is alledged *St. Patrick's* Charter, wherein it is said, that *Glasston* Church was founded by twelve Disciples of *St. James* and *St. Philip* the Apostles. But besides several Marks of Forgery, there is no Mention in this Charter of *Joseph* of *Armathea*. In the third Place is produced a Charter of *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, who lived in the 8th Century, which makes the Church of *Glasston* the most antient of all the *British* Churches. But neither in this Charter, whose Authentickness is still more questionable, is there any Mention of *Joseph*. To strengthen all these Proofs, a Charter of *Henry II.* King of *England* is produced, wherein King *Henry* assures us, that upon Examination he found it well attested, that the Church of *Glasstonbury* was founded by the Disciples of the Apostles, and consecrated to the *Virgin Mary* by *Jesus Christ* himself. But this Assertion of King *Henry*, being grounded only upon the foregoing Proofs, is not to be regarded. Moreover it is certain, that the *Franks* were unknown, at the Time *St. Philip* is said to come into their Country. Besides, *Eusebius* and several others affirm, that this Apostle went and preached in *Phrygia*, and suffered Martyrdom at *Hierapolis*. Then for the *Hideland* given to the Disciples of the Apostles, the Word *Hyde* alone is a sufficient Refutation of that Story, since it is a *Saxon* Term; and every one knows the *Saxons* came not to *Britain* till the Year 449. I think it needless to dwell any longer upon this Subject. Whoever has a Mind to see the Reason more at large against this Tradition of *Joseph* of *Armathea*, will find them in *Collier's* Ecclesiastical History.

[B] *The Monastic Life*, says *Bayle*, began in *Egypt* about Year 300, where a great many Christians being persecuted for Religion, were obliged to fly their Native Country; tho' some Authors think there were Monks in *Egypt* long before that Date. From *Egypt* it was introduced into *Greece*, where, about the Year 370, *St. Basil* gave it the Form it now has. It was brought into *Italy* so early as the Year 350 by *Athanasius*, but did not gain much Ground at *Rome* and the Places adjacent till the Year 500, when *St. Equitius* and *St. Benedict* regulated it, and spread it over all *Italy*; but the Institution of the former did not last long. At that Time Monks were not Clergymen, but Laymen, and were obliged to work for their Subsistence, tho' they now and then received Alms from charitable People; and, when their Convents were in Towns, some small Gifts from the Church of the Town where they lived. Abbot *Tritheme* [*Fra. Paolo* Traite des Benefices, p. 37. 38.] says, there were in his Time 15000 Monasteries of *Benedictine* Monks, besides the small Convents of that Order. — What a prodigious Number of unprofitable Lubbers, or rather devouring Vermin, did those Monasteries entertain! — However, the *Benedictine* Monks have been sometimes useful, in as much as their Monasteries were like so many Inns, where they received, and entertained gratis, Gentlemen and other Travellers, and instructed Youth, — tho' too much in Superstition and silly Legends. See Note [D].

[C] As to the Title Abbot, 'tis observ'd by *Pasquier*, in his *Recherches* lib. 3. c. 31. That in the Primitive Church all Titles were rather Names of Charge or Service than of Honour and Dignity, and that the Word *Abba*, or Father, was introduced in the 2d Century to gratify the Ambition of some who lov'd to have Pre-eminence; and hence sprung the Title of Abbot, which induced *St. Jerom*, in his Commentary on *Galat. v.* to complain, that, by an irregular Ambition, Men had assumed those Titles which *CHRIST* had ascribed to GOD ALONE, viz. *ABBA*, FATHER. See *Mark* xiv. 36. *Rom.* viii. 15. *Gal.* iv. 6.

[D] That the Reader may judge how rich Monasteries in Process of Time were grown, we will here set down an Account of the Number and Revenues of Abbies in *England* and *Wales* at the Time of their Suppression. According to *Camden* they were 645, the yearly Revenues of which computed at 135522 *l.* 18s. 10d. Besides which, the Money raised out of the Stock of Cattle and Corn, out of the Timber, Lead, and Bells, out of the Furniture, Plate and Church Ornaments, amounted to a vast Sum, as may be collected from what was brought away from the Monastery of *St. Edmundsbury*. It appears from Records that 5000 Marks of Gold and Silver, besides several Jewels of great Value, were seized by the Visitors of that Convent. As to the Revenues of the Abbies, they were sometimes undervalued by the Visitors, perhaps in Hopes of an easier Grant or Purchase; and therefore, in all Likelihood, upon Rack-rents and modern Computation the Lands would rise to near 20 times as much. (See *Collier's* Eccles. Hist. Gr. Brit.): Not to mention what they got by Relicks. 'Tis hoped it will be at least pleasant to most Readers to have a somewhat larger Catalogue of such goodly Stuff than of the few Particulars above, in the Text, mention'd, together with certain miraculous Images. What conduced most to recover People of that Time from their superstitious Fondness for the Religious Houses was the Discovery of the Frauds committed there with respect to such Relicks and Images. Had the Business been only the Debaucheries of the Monks and Nuns, it might have been objected, that it sufficed to make strict Inquiry of those who were guilty, and to punish them severely. But for the pious Frauds (as they are called) it could hardly be thought but that the whole Society was concern'd. Here, says *Ld. Herbert*, 'out of the Records, I shall mention some of the Images and Relicks to which the Pilgrimages of those Times brought Devotion and Offerings; as *Our Lady's* Girdle shewed in 11 Places and her Milk in 8. The Felt of *St. Thomas* of *Lancaster*, a Remedy for the Head-ach; the Penknife and Boots of *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, and a Piece of his Shirt, much revered by great-bellied Women; the Coals that roasted *St. Laurence*; 2 or 3 heads of *St. Ursula*; *Malchus's* Ear; and the Paring of *St. Edmund's* Nails; the Image of an Angel with one Wing, which brought hither the Spear's Head that pierced *Christ's* Side, an Image of our Lady, with a Taper in her Hand, which burnt nine years together without wasting, till one forswearing himself thereon, it went out, and was now found to be but a Piece of Wood. The Crucifix of *Boxley* in *Kent*, commonly called the Rood of Grace, was a famous Imposture, to which many Pilgrimages were made, being contrived so as to be able, by the Help of Springs, to roll the Eyes, and move the Lips, to bow, to shake the Head, Hands, and Feet. It was shewed publicly at *Paul's Cross*, by *John Bishop* of *Ro-*
chester,

The *Torr* above mention'd ---- [See our Article CROKEN] --- is a Hill, with a Tower on it, that rises like a Pyramid to a great Height, and is a Land-mark to Seamen; it being higher Ground than any within 10 m. of the Place. But the Ascent to it is so difficult, that one would think it did not cost so much to erect the Church there as to raise the Stones to it. Tho' this Church, which belong'd to the Abbot, is in Ruins, yet there is still to be seen the Figure of the Archangel with a Balance in his Hand, having a Bible in one Scale, and the Devil in the other, to which another Devil hangs; ---- but alas! silly Rascals, the Bible makes nothing of them. Every-body almost has heard of the Hawthorn here that blows on *Christmas Day* only, of all the Days in the Year, and of its first taking Root from a Staff which the abovesaid *Joseph of Arimathea* stuck into the Ground. That there was such a Tree in the Abbey Church-yard is certain enough; but that it buds *always*, or *only*, upon *Christmas-Day*, is altogether as false, and was given out to establish an Opinion of the Sanctity (or, if you'll pardon a coin'd Word on the Occasion, the *Christmascity*) of the Place; for it sometimes blossoms 3 or 4 Days after, and perhaps hardly ever so soon as *Christmas-Day*, unless the Winter be very mild. There were divers Branches of this Tree sav'd, which were planted in the Neighbourhood, and sprout with the same Effect as the old one, and have been sold to the Curious in Gardening for 5 s. apiece. Mr. Ray was of Opinion that this Hawthorn differ'd but *accidentally* from the Shrub so call'd [E]. Mr. Camden doubts not of K. Arthur's being buried in the Abbey Church, and says that *Giraldus Cambrensis* saw his Coffin dug up at this Place, in Pursuance of a Search made for it by Order of K. Henry II. [F]. Edgar and many other Saxon Kings were also interr'd here. The Magnitude, as well as Magnificence, of this Church appears from the Ruins that still remain of the Choir, the middle Tower, and its Chapels. Every Cottage here has Part of a Pillar, a Door, or a Window, &c. of the Fabrick; and there's nothing left entire of the Abbot's Lodging but the Kitchen, which, upon some Offence taken at the Abbot by one of our Kings, he threaten'd to burn about his Ears, as that Part of the Convent which he knew the Epicurean Herd there could least spare; but, in Defiance of this Menace, the proud Abbot built this Kitchen of Stone, without any

one Material that was combustible. The Walls that remain of this Abbey are overgrown with Ivy, and the Aspect of the Whole is melancholy-venerable. This Town, while under Protection of its Abbots was a Parliamentary Borough; but it lost that, and its Privilege of a Corporation. The latter, however, was restor'd to it by Q. Anne, who granted 'em a new Charter for a Mayor & Burgeses in 1705. A few Stockings are the only Manufacture of the Town; and Passengers and the Resort of People to see the Ruins of its Abbey its chief Support. Indeed, from the *Dream* of a certain honest Dotard, — (for surely we must not imagine him *bired* craftily to be *dormant*) — some People here, in 1751, dream'd of being *miraculously* soon enabled to build superb Houses of their own, high as the *Torr* itself, and rich as ever was the Abbey. Whether the Spirit of the above St. Whiting, or else *Mammon*, might or might not inspire this Dream, I'll not pretend to guess; but very sure it is it could not be inspired from Heaven, as might argumentatively be evinced, were it requisite. However, this so celebrated Dream assured the said nodding old Patient, who, they say, long had endur'd an Asthma, that if he drank the Composition of Waters made by the Conflux of certain Springs arising at the Foot of the *Torr-Hill*, and afterwards washing one of the sacred Sides of the Abbey's holy Ruins, together with that of the Town-Channel — (partly made up perhaps of Soap-Suds, Dish-water, Urine, Juice of Dungheaps, and Scourings of Filths of all Hues and Odours) — for SEVEN SUNDAY MORNINGS following, he should incontinently be healed. He faithfully obey'd the salutary Inspiration to a Tittle, and lo! he was healed. Swift-wing'd RUMOUR straightway caught hold of the marvellous *Probatum est*, of which the healed Man made Oath, and, *ocius Euro*, with augmenting Force, (as literally with Healing in his Wings) proclaim'd it, not only with his many vocal Trumpets, but with his puffing Ballad-Books, Bills, and flying Mercuries, far and near: And presently this dreamt new *Bethesda* was cry'd up above a Thousand of the old ones, as more than a Thousand were to be now cured to one healed in antient Time: *Avalon* was again growing as *Holy a Land* as was ever that in which the old *Bethesda* flow'd: *Bath* was to be, as the Saying is, *but a Fool to Glasstonbury*; *Bristol's* Hot Well began to faint away in cold Repute; and daring *Tar-water's* Great Self was quite dash'd

chester, and after a Sermon upon it, there broken in Pieces, Feb: 24. Another great Imposture was at Hales in Gloucestershire, where the Blood of Christ brought from Jerusalem was shewed in a Christal Vial, and was said to have this Property, That if a Man was in a mortal Sin, and not absolved, he could not see it. Therefore every Man that came to behold this Miracle was forced to continue to make Presents, till he bribed Heaven to give him the Sight of so blessed a Relict. This was now discovered to be the Blood of a Duck renewed every week, and the 1 Side of the Vial was so thick that there was no seeing through it, but the other was transparent. It was so placed, near the Altar, that one in a secret place behind could turn which Side he pleased outward. There was brought out of Wales a huge Image of Wood, called Darvel Gatheren, which served for Fuel to burn one Friar Forrest, who advised People in Confession not to believe the King's Supremacy. Besides which, the Images of our Lady of Walsingham, of Ipswich, of Penrife, of Illington, and St. John of Osulston, called otherwise, Mr. John Shorne, who was said to shut up the Devil in a Boot, and many others, were publickly burnt. All Monasteries abounded with such like Relicks; nay sometimes the very same Saint, or the same Part of a Saint, as above hinted, was found in several Monasteries or Churches at once, of which numerous Instances may be produced. — But above all excellent Relick-mongers commend me to the curious Frere Oignon's most prodigiously wonderful Collection at Jerusalem itself, viz. Un peu du doigt du S. Esprit, &c. &c. that is, 'A Bit of the Finger of the Holy Ghost, as sound and entire as it had ever been; — the Snout of the Seraphim that appeared to St. Francis; — 1 of the Nails of a Cherubim; — 1 of the Ribs of the Verbum-caro-factum [the Word made Flesh]; — some Garments of the Holy Catholic Faith; — some Rays of the Star which appeared to the 3 Kings in the East; — a Vial of St. Michael's Sweat when he was fighting against the Devil; — a Hem! of Joseph, which he fetched when he cleaved his Wood; &c. All which, adds the Monk, I have brought very devoutly with me home.

[E] It would mightily gratify the Taste of the Superstitious, should this holy Thorn be so good-natured as to bloom on our new future Christmas-Days, which are the right ones by Act of Parliament; but if it should be so fluidy and true as to keep its false old Time, and blossom not till 11, or perhaps 15 or 16, Days after the ensuing *Christmas-Day*, it must thenceforth lose its Reputation of *miraculous*, and be contented with that of *uncommon* at the best.

[F] To do Justice to Truth, &c. it may be not quite improper to add here as follows. — 'Such was the Love and Esteem of the Britons for this Hero, that many would never believe he was dead. Nay, there were some for several Ages after, that, imagining he was travelled into foreign Parts, expected his Return. 'Tis this perhaps that gave Occasion to some Writers, desirous of pleasing the Britons, to invent Arthur's Travels and numberless Victories in foreign Countries. These pretended Voyages and imaginary Victories have prov'd an inexhaustible Fountain of absurd and ridiculous Things, ascrib'd to him by the Writers of Romances. Hence is it that his History has been so disfigured, as to cause many (among whom our Great Milton) to doubt whether there was ever such a Man as Arthur in the World; and no Wonder, for it is impossible to reconcile all the Contradictions that occur in his fabulous History. But if we distinguish Truth from Falshood, and reject what savours too much of the Romance, we meet with nothing in the Life of this Hero unbecoming the Character of a Great Prince. The Times of his Life and Reign are so confounded by these fabulous Writers, that they are very difficult to be clear'd, and then perhaps by Guess mostly. Where 'tis said he was born, and where he died, see Articles BOSSINEY and CAMELFORD. And he was, 'tis said, buried at Glasstonbury by his 2d Wife Gueniver. 'Tis pretended that not only his Coffin, but even his very Body, and that whole and entire, tho' 600 Years after his Death, was found, as above said in the Text, in the Reign of Henry II. about the Year 1189. with the visible Marks of 10 Wounds, only one of which seemed mortal. But what is said of his Stature is probably fabulous, viz. that the Distance between his Eye-brows was a Span, and the rest of his Body in Proportion, which perhaps must have then exceeded that of the Wooden Giants in London Guildhall. We have in Romance too the particular Names of his Arms, that of his Shield being Pridwin, his Lance Ron, and his Sword Caliburn. Roger de Hoveden tells us, this last was in 1191 presented by our K. Richard I. to K. Tancred of Sicily. As to the Order of the Knights of the Round Table, it perhaps ought not to be hastily condemned as intirely chimerical, tho' it has indeed given Occasion for so many fabulous Relations. However, see Article WINCHESTER.

dash'd out of Countenance. For as 'twas *news-paper'd* about a Concourse of 10,000 ON A SUNDAY was very common, some to drink this holy Water, some to drink Ale and other prophane Liquors, some to bathe, some to stare and wonder, some to laugh, some probably to court, and others to be courted, some to sell Cakes, Gingerbread, Drams, Cherries, Apples, Nuts, some with *other Fruit to sell*, &c. &c. all blessed Consequences of the Dream's or Dreamer's thus pitching upon the Lord's Holy Day, in Effect, to be thus shockingly prophan'd. So captivated were the credulous Million with the *miraculous Discovery*, that some actually came to receive Sight who were dark, dark, dark, *amid the Blaze of Noon*, having not an Eye in their Heads, and in other Cases many much the like. And so possess'd, and ran away with, were Numbers, that the Infidel who should seem but to pish or smile stood in Jeopardy of being stoned, as if for denying Heaven's Power and Mercy. Thus great in Expectation stood *Glastonbury* about a Twelvemonth since. But oh! how much are the Mighty fallen! Walk thro' it now, and *Glastonbury* looks not vastly otherwise than as it did a Year before; for its Waters have been found very little else than Waters. Thousands have awoke, and lo! their Expectations proved but a *Dream*. The Townsmen, however, still endeavour, it seems, to prolong their own lucrative *Nap*, and (as we may call their puffing) *snore* it yet in News-papers that many, not wholly cur'd of their credulous Folly, repair at present (in 1752) to drink away and to wash off their *multifarious Maladies*. That *Water-drinking* is often indeed found beneficial to Health as well as *Bathing*, far am I from denying. But did People less gormandize, drink much more *Water*, and much less *Strong Liquors*, at home, they probably would need not post away elsewhere. Change of Air, Exercise, and exhilarating Entertainments, are likewise acknowledged conducive to, as well as preservative of, good Health and Vigour. And these being allow'd nearer home, why should Persons so eagerly and expensively go far to seek them? Market Tuesday. Fairs Sept. 8. and 29. mostly for Horses and Black-Cattle.

GLATZ, in *Bohemia*, 22 m. S. W. of *Munsterberg*, 40 S. W. of *Breslaw*, 60 N. W. of *Ohmutz*, 86 N. E. of *Prague*, and 120 N. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 15. 56. lat. 50. 26. is a small, compact, neat City, situate on the *Mers*, or *Miza*, at the Foot of a Hill, by the Borders of *Silesia*, having a Castle on a Rock almost inaccessible. It was, in April 1742, by the *Austrians*, surrender'd, and afterwards by the Treaty of *Breslaw* yielded, to the King of *Prussia*. The County, to which it gives its Name, contains 9 great Towns and 100 Villages, and brings in 40,000 Crowns some Years to the Treasury of *Prague*. As it lies among those call'd the Mountains of *Moravia*, with *Moravia* to S. *Silesia* E. and *Bohemia* W. and N.—Geographers have been puzzled to which of these Countries to assign it. 'Tis now with the Kingdom of *Bohemia* subject to the House of *Austria*. The Language is *German*. The Town has Privilege of Coining, but 'tis seldom done above the Value of a Halfpenny. The Trade is in Silver Ore, Iron, Timber, Coals, Venison, Cattle, Butter, Cheese. The Great Church was an Idol-Temple, where Maids used to nail up their Hair against the Walls as *Tabulae Votivæ*, some of which not long ago remain'd. It has good Suburbs and a fair Town-house. It was formerly inhabited both by Protestants and Catholics, but the former have been expell'd, and the Jesuits have the Collegiate Church. The Parochial one has 2 Towers, and a Bell weighing 10900 lb.

GLEICHEN Castle. See SCHWARTZBURG.

GLENCAIRN, in *Dumfries-shire*, 11 m. from *Dumfries*, 56 from *Edinburgh*, is a Market-Town, and gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of *Cunningham*.

GLENCHIL. See the following Article.

GLEN-ELCHEG, a District on the S. W. of the Shire of *Ross*, *Scotland*, was the paternal Estate of the Earls of *Seaforth*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Mackenzie*, who had large Possessions in the Shire, till the same were forfeited by the Rebellion of the late Earl, who was defeated at *Glenchil* in this District, together with the Marquis of *Tullibardin* and others, in 1719, and a Body of *Spaniards* that came with them from *Spain* made Prisoners; but the Earl, Marquis, and other *Highland Gentlemen*, escap'd by Sea.

GLEN-LYON. See STRATHERN.

GLENLUCE, in the Sh. of *Wigtoun*, *Scotl.* which gives Name to the Bay [which see in Article STRANRAWER], and stands on a River that falls into it, is a Burgh of *Regality*, that belongs to the Earl of *Stair*, whose Family is the heredit. Bailiff. It has a Market, and had a great Abbey.

GLINNES. The *Glinnes* are the Valleys along the Coast of *Antrim*, opposite to *Magge Island*.

GLOCESTERSHIRE borders on E. on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkshire*, S. on *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, N. on *Worcestershire*, and W. on *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*. 'Tis by some computed abt. 56 m. from N. E. to S. W. and 22 from S. E. to N. W. and abt. 156 m. in Circumference; but Mr. *Templeman* makes it 62 m. lo. and 36 br. containing an Area of 994 square m. or, as others reckon, 800,000 Acres. 'Tis divided into 13 Hundreds, in which 1 City, 27 Mar. Towns, 280 Parishes, 1 Castle, 2 Forests, 19 Parks; several large Rivers, the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Avon*, *Ifis*, *Leden*, *Frome*, *Stroud*, *Windrush*, & divers lesser Streams; 26,769 Houses, and 162,568 Inhabitants, who are represented in Parliament by 8 Members, 2 for the Shire, 2 for the City, and 2 each for *Cirencester* and *Tewksbury*. The Air is wholesome throughout, but the Soil different. In the E. Part 'tis hilly, W. woody, but the Middle inrich'd with a sweet fruitful Vale. The latter is much indented by the *Severn*, which washes the County for 40 m. together (70 including Windings), bringing Necessaries from abroad, and conveying the native Commodities abroad. This River is in some Parts of the County 2 or 3 m. broad, and comes in with a violent Tide call'd the *Boar*, which rolls with a Head from 2 to 4 f. high, carrying every Thing before it, and overflowing. The Tides are largest 1 Year at the Full-Moon, and next at the Change; and 1 Year the Night-tides are highest, and another the Day-tides. It abounds with all Sorts of Grain, Cattle, Fowl, and Game, all excellent, especially Bacon and Cyder; and its Rivers afford as great Plenty of Fish, especially Salmon from the *Severn*, with Lampreys and Conger-Eels. It has 3 Divisions, viz. COTESWOULD, the hilly Part, bordering on *Warwick*, *Oxford*, and *Berk*, Shires. 'Tis not very fertile, and lies expos'd to Wind and Cold, so that its Corn is slow in coming out of the Ground; from whence the Proverb, 'Tis as long in coming as *Cotefwould* Barley. But then 'tis healthy, and feeds Multitudes of Sheep, whose Wool is exceeding fine, and so improv'd that they may be reckon'd as *Golden Fleeces* to the County, many of whose Towns are so eminent for the Cloth Manufacture, that they have no others fit to be nam'd with it. It has been computed that, before our Wool began to be clandestinely exported to *France*, 50,000 Cloths were made yearly in this Shire, estimated at 10 l. a Cloth, the fine with the coarse; and the Number of Sheep kept in the County, of which most are fed in this Part, is computed at 400,000. 'Tis said the fine *Spanish* Wool came not only from Sheep sent over by *Richard I.* or *Edward I.* to *Spain* from this Kingdom, but that those very Sheep were bred in *Cotefwould*. 2. The VALE, which is the Middle Part, and spreads into a fruitful Plain lying on both Sides the *Severn*, is quite the Reverse of *Cotefwould*, here being 8 Months Summer, and 4 too warm to deserve the Name of Winter. In this Part it is that such excellent Cheese are made. 3. The Forest of *Dean* is the most W. Part of the County, lying betw. the *Severn* and *Wye*. 'Twas heretofore covered with Wood, and contain'd 30,000 Acres of it, being 20 m. lo. and 10 br. And 'twas such a Harbour for Robbers, especially tow. the *Severn*, that in the Reign of *Henry VI.* an Act was made on purpose to restrain them. But since so many rich Veins of *Iron* have been discover'd, and Forges establish'd, the Woods are not only reduced to narrower Bounds, but many Towns and Villages have been built in the Forest, as is usual where any Manufacture is carried on; inasmuch that here are 3 Hundreds, 23 Parish-Churches, 3 Market-Towns, 1 Mayor-Town, 1 Castle, 1 Abbey. Where the Woods are still preserv'd, the Oaks are reckon'd the best in *England*, the Soil, wet Clay, being properest for 'em. This Oak-Timber was antiently so famous, that most of that used in building our Ships was fetch'd from hence. And the *Spaniards* in the *Invincible Armada* of 1558 had express Orders to destroy this Forest, to ruin our Marine. The Preservation &c. of it has therefore been the Care of the Legislature, and Persons were by an Act of K. *Cha. II.* authorised to enclose great Quantities for this End; and sometime ago many Cottages, which had been erected in and near the Woods, and which it was suppos'd did them exceeding great Damage by cutting and lopping them for Fuel, were pulled down more to promote the Growth of them. The King has a Swanimote Court here to preserve the Vert and Venison. The Miners have another to regulate and encourage them in digging after Coals and Iron Ore. Every Miner is sworn by touching the Bible with a Stick, that he may not defile it by unclean Hands. It has been observ'd

of this Shire that there were more and richer Mitred Abbeys, and other Religious Houses, in it, than any 2 Shires in England; and this, some think, gave Rise to that idle Proverb, *As sure as God's in Gloucester* [A]. This whole County lies in the Diocese of the antient City of Gloucester. The principal Towns are, that City, Cirencester, Tewksbury, Dean, Newent, Newnham, Marshfield, Chipping-Sodbury, Wickware, Thornbury, Aust, Wotton, Tetbury, Dursley, Berkley, Minchinhampton, Stanley, Stroud, Painswick, Letchlade, Fairford, Northleech, Cheltenham, Stow on the Wold, Winchcomb, Moreton, Campden, Pucklechurch, Clifton, Kingswood, Marshfield. The Inhabitants in the Roman Times went by Name of the *Dabuni*. 'Twas a Member of Mercia in the Saxon Heptarchy.

GLOCESTER (or, as pronounced, GLOSTER), *quasi* GLOW-CEASTER, Capital of the foregoing, sit. 102 m. W. from London, W. lon. 2. 9. lat. 51. 55. was by the Britons call'd *Caer-Glow*, i. e. *A fair City*; and deserves the Name both for Situation and Buildings. It stands on a pleasant Hill, with Houses on every Descent, with the *Severn* on one Side, a Branch whereof brings up Ships to it. 'Tis beautified with a Cathedral, besides 5 Parish Churches, and is well provided with Hospitals, particularly an Infirmary, after the Manner of London, Winchester, Exeter, &c. Forging of Iron seems to have been its Manufacture so early as *William the Conqueror*. K. Henry VIII. made it the See of a Bishop, with a Dean and 6 Prebendaries. Its Castle, which was erected in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, is very much decay'd. Part of it is leased out by the Crown, and the rest serves for a Prison, one of the best in England. In the Cathedral, which is an antient but magnificent Fabrick, and has a Tower, reckon'd one of the neatest and most curious Pieces of Architecture in England, are the Tombs of Robert Duke of Normandy, Son of the said William, and of Edward II. and there is a Whispering-place [B] like to that of St. Paul's at London. In the Chapter-house lies *Strongbow*, who conquer'd Ireland. It has beautiful Cloysters in the Stile of those of King's College, Cambridge; and there are 12 Chapels in it, some over others, (but all dedicated to one or other of the Apostles) with the Arms and Monuments of many Great Persons. K. John made this Place a Borough, to be govern'd by 2 Bailiffs. Henry III. who was crown'd here, made it a Corporation. By its present Charter from Charles II. dated April 16. 1672, 'tis govern'd by a Steward (who is generally a Nobleman), a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen (out of whom the Mayor is chose), a Town-clerk, 2 Sheriffs (chose yearly out of 26 Com. Council), a Sword-bearer, and 4 Serjeants at Mace. Here are 12 incorporated Trading Companies, whose Masters attend the Mayor on all publick Occasions, with their Streamers, &c. But 1 of the chief Manufactures is of Pins. Here's a fair Stone-bridge over the River, with a Kay, Warf, and Custom-house. K. Edward I. held a Parliament here in 1272, wherein were made those call'd the *Statutes of Gloster*. K. Richard II. did the like; and Richard III. in Consideration of his having, before his getting the Crown, born the Title of *Duke of Gloster*, added the adjacent Hundreds of *Dudston* and *King's-Barton* to it, gave it his Sword and Cap of Maintenance, and made it a County of itself, by Name of *The County of the City of Gloucester*. After the Restoration the Hundreds were taken away by Act of Parliament, and the Walls pull'd down, because the City shut the Gates agt. Charles I. when he had besieged it in 1643, by which, tho' the Siege was raised by the Earl of Essex, it had suffer'd 20,000 l. Damage. Before that Time it had 11 Par. Churches; but 6 of them were then demolish'd. Here are abundance of Crosses and Statues of our Kings; but the Great Cross was, in October 1751, taken down, for the better Conveniency of Carriages, &c. And here are several Market-houses supported with Pillars, and large Remains of Monasteries. The Hall for holding Assizes is call'd the *Booth-Hall*. Under the Bridge is a Water-Engine to supply the Town; tho' it is served with it also from *Robin Hood's Well*, to which is a fine Walk 1 m. or 2 from the City. Here's a Charity-school for above 80 Children, of whom 70 are also cloathed. Members of Parliament 2. Markets Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs Lady-day, Midsummer-day, September 17. November 17. the last chiefly for fat Hogs.

GLOCESTER County, in Virginia, is parted fr. Middlesex County by the River *Prankitank*, and is the best peopled

7 X

of any in the Country. It has 142,450 Acres of Land in it, and 4 Parish-Churches, *Perse, Abington, Ware, and Kingston*.

GLOGAW, (Duchy, City, and Town) in Silesia. The Duchy, on the Confines of Poland, has 11 small Towns besides its Capital, but was once of large Extent, including the Duchies of *Sagan, Crossen, &c.* Its said Capital, call'd *Glogaw the great* to distinguish it fr. a small Town of that Name in the Duchy of *Oppelen* (50 m. S. of *Breslaw*, 20 N. of *Tropaw*, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 20.), stands on the Riv. *Oder*, near the Polish Frontier, 36 m. S. E. of *Crossen*, and 55 N. W of *Breslaw*, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 51. 40. Its Name is deriv'd from a Word signifying Copses, among which 'tis sit. D. *Conrade* walled it, and built the Cathedral, about 1260, without this City, in a pleasant Island form'd by the *Oder*. The Duke stock'd it with Germans, who brought their own Laws. 'Tis regularly fortified with a double Wall and a Ditch, and has a strong Castle: Yet, in April 1741, the King of Prussia took both by Storm, made the Garrison of above 1000 Men Prisoners of War, and found the Military Chest here with 32,000 Florins, besides 50 Brass Guns, and a great Quantity of Powder; and it was afterwards by Treaty confirm'd to him by the Queen of Hungary. Next to *Breslaw* not a City in Silesia is better sit. the neighbouring Territory abounding with Corn & Cattle, whilst the River and Ponds supply it plentifully with Fish, and the Air sweeter than at *Breslaw*. The frequent Palsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, and Stone, here are imputed to eating too much salt Beef, Pork, and Cheese, and the intemperate drinking of Beer, which (though pleasant and nourishing) is bitter of the Hops and muddy. The City has 5 great and 2 small Gates. Its Parish Church, which stands within the Town, has the biggest and highest Tower in Silesia. Here are 3 Convents, some Schools, and a College by the River.

GLOTTA, or ARRAN, is an Island, mention'd by *Antoninus*, in the Frith of the River *Glotta* or *Clyde*, and called now *Arran* from a Castle of the same Name. 'Tis Part of the Shire of BUTE, which see. This Isle of ARRAN or GLOTTA lies abt. 4 m. from the S. Part of *Bute*, and 6 fr. the E. of *Cantyre*. 'Tis 24 m. S. & N. and 9 where broadest fr. E. to W. It gives Title of Earl to the *Hamilton* Family, to whom it almost entirely belongs, with a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodick-Castle*, at the N. E. Angle. They have another Castle near the Bay, call'd *Lochawistel*. It is fruitful in Corn and Pasture. Here are Fullers-Earth and Crystal, and large Coppices. 'Tis well inhabited on the Coast, and has an excellent safe Harbour and Bay on the E. Side, cover'd by *Lomlask* or the *holy* Isle. It has 5 Churches, and several more Castles. The People (who are generally of brown and black Complexion, healthy and ingenious) speak both *Irish* and *English*, and are Protestants. The Ministers preach in both Languages. They are of several Clans or Tribes, the oldest being that of *Macdowis*, call'd *Fullerton* by the Lowlanders, and Lairds of *Kirkmichel*, where they reside. They own their Extraction French, are of 700 Years standing, and heredit. Coroners of the Isle. They have several Perquisites, with Power to prosecute Criminals, and summon all Inhabitants to assist in Case of Resistance. Here are several Rivers abounding with Salmon, as does the Sea with Cod, Ling, Whiting. The Air is cold and moist, but clear'd by Breezes from the Mountains. On the Coast are divers Caves, 1 large enough to contain 100 Men, at the farther End of which is a Pillar cut out of a Rock, and a Deer and double-hilted Sword engraven on it. They tell you, *Fin Maccoul*, a Giant famous for mighty Deeds, with his Retinue, lodged in these Caves. A Minister sometimes preaches in 1 of 'em to such as live far distant from the Church. Many large Stones, from 6 to 15 f. high, are set up in the Island, some singly, others circularly, suppos'd the Sepulchres of Great Men, Heathen Temples, or Places of Justice. Here are many Horses and Black Cattle, middle-siz'd, with abundance of Sheep, Goats, and Sea and Land Fowls. I should have mention'd in Article BUTESHIRE that *Rothesay* is its chief Town.

GLUCKSTADT, in *Holstein*, is a little City on the N. Side of the *Elbe*, near the Influx into it of a Rivulet call'd the *Rhyn*, 8 m. S. of *Itzebo*, 26 S. of *Hamburg*, and 31 S. of *Rensburg*, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. 20. Christian IV. King of Denmark, in 1620, fortified it so, that it could not be taken after

[A] But I have been assured that this Saying sprung from a Cheeseman, named GOD, 's constantly, without Failure, keeping Gloucester Market.

[B] This once pass'd for a mighty Wonder among the Vulgar; but since the like is known in other Places their Wonder is much abated.

after a Siege of 2 Years by Emp. *Frederick II.* But 'twas also defended by the *Danish* Fleet in the River. And 'tis reckon'd so strong as not to be taken. The *Danes* have generally 2000 Foot in Garrison here. On the Ramparts are fine Walks of Trees. That on S. W. along the *Elbe* is lined with Timber-work. One of its several Canals divides the Town in 2, and is crossed by another at the End of the Market-place, which is very magnificent. At 1 Corner of it stands the *Lutheran* Great Church, where the *Calvinists* and *Papists* have each a Chapel. The *Danes* have Men of War of 40 or 50 Guns sometimes in its Harbour, which is so spacious as to be capable of a Royal Navy, the *Elbe* being here very wide, and the Channel deep and safe. At the End of the Canal which runs into it from the Town, is a Tower built in the Water on Wooden Piles, round which are Platforms with Batteries of Cannon that command the *Elbe*. The Town is in such a marshy Bottom, there's no coming to it but by a Stone Causeway abt. 3 qrs. of a *Germ.* m. long, on the Side of *Krempe*. The late King of *Denmark* would fain have establish'd a Custom-house here for all Goods passing up and down the *Elbe*; but the *Hamburgers* oppos'd it. Yet, tho' they made an Attempt to keep off the King's Ships, the Affair was accommodated, and the Duties were laid on. So that the Toll on the *Elbe* is now engrossed by 4 Powers, that of *Denmark*, at this its Town, *Hanover* at *Stade*, & *Holstein* and *Hamburg*. Thieves here are (usually) condemn'd for Life to draw the Dust Carts, to which they are chain'd as the Slaves in *Turkey* are to the Gallies.

GLYMTON, in the Hund. of *Wotton*, *Oxford*. is a Village on the N. of *Woodstock*, famous for a Spring, which rises in a Wood abt. 1 m. S. W. fr. the Church, in a Place where are Stones in the Form of Cockles.

GLYS, or *Glysa*, in *Upper Valais*, *Switzerland*, is a neat Village within 1 m. of *Brieg*, noted for the Birth of *Geo. Suprasaxo*, famous for Feats of Arms, by whose Monument in the Church here it appears that he had 12 Sons and 11 Daughters by 1 Wife: And here's a fine Picture of them and the Mother in full Length.

GNADENBERG. See NEWMARCK.

GNESNA, *Gnisen*, the Capital of *Lower Poland*, in the Palat. of *Kalisch*, and formerly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom, and the Royal Seat, stands in the Middle of the Palatinate, in a Plain betw. Hills and Lakes, 37 m. N. of *Kalisch* and E. of *Poznan*, 46 S. W. of *Thorn*, 95 N. of *Breslaw*, 118 S. of *Dantzick*, 121 N. W. of *Warsaw*, 155 N. W. of *Cracow*, E. lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 27. 'Tis said to have been built by *K. Lechus I.* Founder of the *Polish* Monarchy, and named from an Eagle's Nest found there, which is in *Polish* called *Gnesiad*. The Kings were crown'd, and the Regalia kept, here till 1320, when they were remov'd to *Cracow*. It suffer'd much by Fire in 1613, and has ever since declined; so that 'tis now considerable only for being the See of an Archbishop, Primate of all *Poland*, Legate of the Holy See, and, in Case of the King's Death, Regent till a new King be chosen, whom also he claims the Right of declaring and crowning [A]. In the Cathedral is a vast Treasure of Gold, Silver, and curiously enamelled Vessels, left to it by *Sigismund III.* other Kings, and some Archbishops. The Tomb of 1 of 'em is cas'd with Silver. A-Bp. *Firley* increas'd its Treasure with many costly Vessels and Vestments, particularly his own Mitre valued at near 2000 *l. Ster.* Its Gates, of *Corinthian* Brass curiously wrought, belong'd formerly to a *Greek* Monastery in *Taurica Cherfoneus*, brought by *K. Boleslaus II.*

GNOSUS, in *Crete*, was antiently call'd *Ceratus*, where *K. Minos* is said to have fix'd his Residence. This City was once the Capital of the Island, and accord. to *Strabo* a wealthy and populous Place, being 30 furl. in Compass, & full of Inhabitants. He places it 20 furl. off the *Aegean*, and 90 from the *African*, Sea. Some modern Travellers think it stood near the present Town *Castel Pediada*, 24 m. from *Candia* to E.; others pretend to discover some of its Ruins at a small Distance from the Village *Cynosa*. From this City *Ariadne*, Daughter of *Minos*, had the Name of *Gnosus*. The River *Ceratus* wash'd its Walls; whence antient Writers call'd it by the same Name. According to

Tradition *Jupiter* died in *Crete*, and his Tomb was here.

GOA, in the Kingd. of *Decan*, E. lon. 73. 30. lat. 15. 48. is the Metropolis of the *Indian* Dominion of the Crown of *Portugal*, Seat of its Viceroy, See of an Archbishop who is Primate of all the East, the supreme Court of Judicature for all the *Portuguese* in *Asia*, and Staple of their Trade. It stands on the N. Side of the Island of *Tilfoar*, or *Tikuari*, which is abt. 12 m. lo. 6 br. and 27 in Comp. form'd by the fine salt River in some Maps call'd *Gazim*, but by Sailors *Goa*. It falls into Ocean by 2 Mouths a few leag. below the Town, where it forms a very commodious Haven not unlike *Portsmouth*. On N. Side of this River stands the City on champaign Ground. That call'd *old Goa* stands on the main Island at the Left of the Bay. There's a Road from it 3 m. lo. with Country Seats, Villages, Churches, and shady Grotto's on each Side, to the new City, which was built by *Malek Hufseyn*, a Moor, abt. 1470. Since the Trade has been remov'd to *new Goa*, the Inhabitants live chiefly by knitting and fishing. It was 1st taken by the *Moors* who came hither from *Onor*. In 1510, the *Portuguese* under *Albuquerque* took it. The *Moors* retook it soon; and the same Year the *Portuguese* took it a second Time, leaving not so much as 1 Moor alive in the Island; and the Soldiers were order'd to marry the young Women of the Country to repeople the Place. Here *Albuquerque* laid the Foundation of a Fort which he call'd *Emanuel*, and coin'd Money, intending to make *Goa* the *Portug.* Bulwark in *India*. The Place being encompass'd with Hills is excessive hot. It stands on 7 Hills 10 m. from the River's Mouth; the Streets very confused, and several Houses ruinous; yet *Dr. Fryar* calls it the *Indian Rome* for Pomp & absolute Power. The Banks of the River, which is capable of the largest Ships within 1 m. of the Town, are beautified with fine Structures public and private. The Viceroy generally resides at the Powder-house 2 m. below the City, by the Side of a River, where are Springs of the best Water: But he has a noble Palace. 'Tis within Pistol-shot of the River, over 1 of the City Gates, which leads to a spacious Street ha. m. lo. containing rich Shops of Silks, Porcelain, Drugs, & other valuable Commodities, and terminating at a beautiful Church call'd *Misericordia*. The City contains, besides its rich, neat, compact Cathedral, 27 Churches and Convents, a stately large Hospital, all well endow'd, richly adorn'd, &c. *St. Roche's* Monastery looks from the Water like a Seraglio. The *Dominicans* College is pleasant and stately, their Church rich, its Pillars gilt, and the Martyrology of their Order painted on the Walls. 'They shew'd us, says *Nawarette*, Vestments, Chalice, a rich Bier to carry the Image of our Lady, with other Church Stuff, which was very surprizing. But what, says he, I most admired was an Ivory Crucifix all of one Piece except the Arms, the rarest Thing that can be imagined, not so much for the Curiosity of the Workmanship as its Bigness. To all Appearance the Tooth that Piece was cut out of must weigh at least 300 lb. The *Franciscans*, tho' little, is 1 of the finest, so much Gold about the High Altar and the 8 Side-Chapels making it look 1 entire Mass of Gold. Every Church has a Set of Bells, 1 or other continually ringing; these being all christen'd, and dedicated to some Saint, have the Power to drive away all manner of evil Spirits, — except the 2 curst Devils *Poverty* in the Laity and *Pride* in the Clergy. The Religion establish'd is the *Romish*, the Professors of which are, some, the most zealous Bigots in the World: And here was as severe a Court of Inquisition as any; infomuch that, *Tavernier* says, it was exercis'd with great Cruelty on even *French* *Papists*, who did not pay the like Respect to *Saint Pictures* as did *Portuguese*. But of late we hear not much of this holy diabolic Tribunal. In the Market-place, about 1 Acre square, may be had all the Product of the Country, and in Shops about it those of *Europe*, *Bengal*, *China*, &c. Slaves, Cattle, and other Provisions, are sold by Auction. The Houses are large, all of Stone, magnificent without, but within poorly furnish'd. The Streets are cleaner than their House Tops, where they *nasily* do all Occasions. The chief Inhabitants are attended by Numbers of Slaves with Umbrella's. The Women load themselves with Jewels and Rosaries of Gold and Silver, Gold Bracelets, Pearl Necklaces,

[A] He signs himself *Legatus Natus*, & *Regni Poloniae Primas*, & *primus Princeps*. He can reverse all Proceedings in any of the Bishops Courts; and 'tis Death to draw a Sword in his Presence. A golden Cross is carry'd before him when he goes to the Dyet or to the King; and when he sits his Chaplain holds it behind his Chair. His Marshal, who is a Senator, carries a Staff before his Coach, and salutes none with it but the King. He visits no Ambassadors, tho' they visit him. During *Interregnum* he may coin Money in his own Name, the Revenues of the Crown belongs to him, and he has then the same Officers with the King. He has at all Times Drums beating and Trumpets founding, within and without, before he sits down at Table. He may visit the King when he pleases. The Canons must all be of Noble Birth,

laces, Diamond Locketts and Pendants. Their Shifts reach to Waist, over which they wear a close Jacket and a Petticoat; no Stockings, but very rich Slippers. Some have good Features & Shapes; but close Confinement makes 'em bashful and disagreeable in Company. Their Diversions are Singing and Playing on Lutes; their Business making Confections, Pickles, Soups, Ragous, Olio's, &c. They seldom sit at Table if a Stranger dines. The Children run up and down naked till of themselves they grow ashamed. Butchers Meat, except Pork, is forbid, because the Cattle by excessive Heats and Rains are rendered Carrion. Green Fruit & Roots with a little Bread and Rice go far in their Diet, and candied or preserv'd Fruits are their Regales. They've the finest of Manchet, Plenty of Hogs and Fowl; but the abstemious Clergy mortify their carnal Appetites mostly on scarce Fish exquisitely sauced; for scarce is Fish here, tho' Sea is so near. None must buy a Fin or Scale till the holy Cormorants are serv'd; so that what comes to the devout Laity's Share is generally stale and stinking, as it soon becomes in so hot a Climate. All Wine here fit to be drank comes from Portugal, except Palm or Cocoa, which together with Water are the Drinks of the Country. The Soldiery, Fishermen, Peasants, and Handicraftsmen, feed on a little Rice boil'd in Water, with a tiny Bit of salt Fish; or *Atchaar*, which is pickled Fruits or Roots, and are glad of fair Water when they can get it. The Laity are, consequently, mostly very spare and feeble; so that a fat Man out of the Church is a Rarity. Capt. Hamilton saw from 1 neighb. Hill no less than 80 Churches, Convents, and Monasteries; and was told that in the City and its Districts, which extend 40 m. along the Coast, and 15 inland, are no fewer than 30,000 who belong to the Church. The Priests and Friars are as numerous as the European Laity, and many almost as illiterate. The Government and Trade are chiefly in the Hands of the Jesuits. So that every-body who has Sons & Substance strives to buy Places for them in the Church, because they can't expect Preferment in the State. Or if, perchance, Merit raise them, the Tyranny and Oppression of the domineering Clergy are insupportable. And yet those miserable Spaniels most devoutly crouch to the Rod that so unmercifully beats them, and kiss and hug their grating Bonds of Slavery. Which seems, I confess, to me a far greater Miracle than ever Popish holy Juggler wrought. In a stately Church lies the Body of St. Francis Xavier, the Portuguese Apostle, which is visited by Numbers with very great Veneration, who ever leave something at its Shrine, — to buy Candles and Olive-Oil to burn continually before it. None dare come within the sacred Rails but a Priest, weekly, — to shave his Head and Beard. Here's another fine Church, built in Commemoration of a most swamping Miracle, which little-faith'd Hereticks in England are not bless'd with Gulleys wide enough to swallow, — tho' 'twere dangerous at Goa for them to seem to doubt it. And this is it. A Portugal Ship, bound hither, was overtaken, at the Cape of Good Hope (or rather then of Despair), by such a dreadful Storm, that the Pilot having no Skill to keep her to-rights, the Devil himself came and took the Helm, which he manag'd so dexterously, not devilishly, by the Help of the Virgin Mary, who stood all Night on the Forecastle, that the Ship, after having ran that Night (by such Help of Devil and Virgin Mary) no less than 1500 leag. E. arrived safe next Morning in a Valley on the S. Side of the River of Goa, about half a m. within Land. And the Church built on the very Spot is just the Length, Breadth, and Height of the said very Ship. Query now, if it ought not, in Gratitude, to have been dedicated to Saint Belzebub and V. Mary? St. Alexander's Church has Glass Windows; but all others, and all the stately Houses, are serv'd but with Oyster-shell Lights. — 'Tis reckon'd dangerous to go abroad here at Night without a drawn Sword in one's Hand, or sleep without Arms at one's Pillow; for the Soldiers being ill paid their 8 s. 3 d. a Month (and 2 Suits of Calicoe a Year, Value 3 Guineas) the Wretches in Time of Peace live 10 or 12 in a Hut, and have but 2 or 3 Shirts among 'em, which they wear by Turns when they go abroad for Subsistence; of which they've no Means but to beg, revenge a Gentleman's Quarrel, or satisfy a Lady's — Longing. Linschotten tells us, Husbands often dispatch their lewd Wives by Dose or Dagger, — and the Wives give Husbands sleeping Draughts in Turn: And Baldeus, that the Portuguese here are idle, lustful, and so generally tainted with the Venereal Malady, that, being fashionable, 'tis esteem'd no Disgrace. They are so jealous that they confine their Wives to their Chambers, and contrive their Windows so that they may look upwards, but not down

to Street. The Women in Revenge mix the Juice of a Plant call'd *Duroa* (an Herb like our Bears-foot) in their Husbands Liquor, which lays 'em fast asleep for 24 Hours, without Sense or Motion; and during this their Female Slaves bring in their Gallants. After which they rouse their Dormice by applying cold Water to the Soles of their Feet. They generally marry Natives, and the Women Slaves suckle the Children, who are called *Mestices*, as the Grandchildren by such Marriages are *Castices*. The Pagans are computed at 40 or 50000. They give Way to the Europeans for Fear of the Stoccado. They are tawny, but not disfigur'd in their Lips and Noses like the Moors and Caffres. — The chief Trade of the City is in Arrack (which is the Indian Word indeed for all Strong-Waters, even our Brandy, which they call *English Arrack*) distill'd from Toddy, or Liquor of the Cocoa-nut Tree, which abounds hereabouts. The Toddy when new is pleasant, and purges those not us'd to it; but when stale 'tis very heady, and makes good Vinegar. The English at Madras raise their Bread with it instead of Yeast. Mr. Lockyer thinks it so mild and pleasant, beyond that of *Batavia*, because the Utensils employ'd in its Distillation are of Earth, whereas *Batavia* Arrack is drawn in Copper Stills. 'Tis sold by the Candy, (or Two Casks, each abt. 45 Gal.) from 30 to 36 s. a Cask. This Liquor is made in such Quantities, that tho' the English are suppos'd to be the best Customers for it of any 1 Nation of Europe, yet all India is supply'd with it as far as the Streights of Malacca. There are sev. Sorts, single, double, and treble distill'd. The double, which is commonly sent abroad, is but weak in Comparison of *Batavia* Arrack, yet has it a Flavour so peculiar that 'tis justly prefer'd to all other in India. The treble is worth 2 l. 5 s. a Hogshead. The fam'd Goa Stones, invented by Pedro de Gaspar Antonio, a Florentine Lay-Brother, and Physician, is continued to be made by the Jesuits, from a qr. to 8 Oz. each, but all of 1 Price. Our Author bought 11 Oz. for 45 s. They bring in the Society 40000 Crowns a Year. Manooch's Stones at Fort St. George, much extoll'd also for their Virtues, come nearest to the Goa, but are defective in Smell & Lustre. Snake-Stones is another Composition here, in which the chief Ingredient is burnt Bone, cry'd up for drawing out the Venom of the Stings of Wasps and Scorpions; but the Author says he could never meet with any that succeeded. — The Island is encompass'd with high strong Walls, having Flankers at every Winding of the River; and 'tis divided also in the Middle by a long Wall. The River's Mouth, and the whole Entrance are defended by Forts and Batteries, well planted on each Side with large Cannon. Some make the Walls which encompass the Fields and Gardens about Goa 12 m. in Compass. On the Island itself is a black Fort, within half a Musket-shot of the Bar, which is shut by the S. S. W. Monsoons, from April to the 1st New-Moon in September. Then the Freshes from the Mountains carry off the Sands which choak the Mouths of Rivers all along the Indian Coasts. There are divers other Forts, &c. &c. In the Castle is a large Lantern for a Lighthouse, to direct Shipping into Road about the Beginning of September, when the Land is much obscured by thick Clouds. In short, the Harbour is so well defended by Batteries and Forts, that 'tis, without Excep. the strongest in India. The Dutch would else have long ago been at and in it. At the Aguada [See its Article], all Ships must give Account whence, whither, and what, or else be sure of a Memorandum Shot. Before the Settlement of Dutch & English on the Coast, the Customs at Goa were computed to be 160000 Crowns a Year, & the Forts valued at 20,000 Ducats to the Commanders. A Voyage from Goa to Japan was worth 100,000 Crowns to the Chief Commander, to Mozambique 24000, and to Ceylon 4000, Salaries arising only out of the Freight of Goods; for the Captains made as much more by Trade. The Viceroy's Salary was 18000 Crowns, besides the Sale of all Places, and Trade, by which some have cleared 3, some 5, others 800,000 Ducats. To be Viceroy was 1 of the best Posts in the World. Tavernier says, the Viceroy in his Time had in 3 Years got above 200,000 Crowns in Ambergreece, besides Gold and Elephants Teeth to a far greater Value. But the Portuguese, tho' their Trade's decay'd, are as proud as ever. As soon as they have pass'd the Cape of Good-Hope, says Tavernier, they all pretend to be Gentlemen, assume Title of Don, grow more insolent than at home, and if a Person gives them an Affront, for which they are afraid to demand Satisfaction, they order their Slaves to murder him; which, rather than fail, they perform even at the Altar. Their Gallows are erected over a Well, and the Executed are left hanging

hanging till they drop into it, or are devour'd by the Birds of the Air. There's a high Engine in the Market-place like a Gibbet at Top, with a Pulley and Steps, where they punish Criminals with the *Strappado*, which shakes their Joints asunder. The Island where they burn those condemn'd by the Inquisition is over-against it. They brand some with the Name of Witches, and then send 'em to work at the Powder-mills to look like as Devils are painted. The adjacent Country produces Corn, Rice, Fruit, particularly Ananas, Adam's Figs, Pine-apples, Melons, Jambo-Mulaccas, and Mangoes which taste better than our Wall-Fruit, cleanse the Blood, are very effectual in Salivations, and pickled are reckon'd provocative. *Portuguese* Ships arrive in *September*, and after 7 Weeks go to *Cochin* to load Pepper. They seldom send more than 3 a Year, but generally from 1000 to 1200 Ton; and they alw. bring great Treasure in Jewels, the best Oriental Pearl from their Factory at *Cong* in the *Persian* Gulph, with good Diamonds, large Rubies, Agates, and other Stones of Value, Pepper, Saltpetre, Calicoes, fine Silks, and all other Goods; there being a very great Trade to and from this and other Ports of *India*. We conclude with adding, That, with respect to the Propagation of Religion, the *Portuguese* make but few Profelytes among the Pagans, and 'tis as much as a Missionary's Life is worth to practise on the *Mohammedans*; so that their chief Labours this way are bestow'd on the Slaves and Dependents of the *European* Factories.

GOB. In II. *Sam.* xxi. 18, 19, we read of 2 Battles betw. the *Israelites* and *Philistines* at *Gob*, which being no where else mention'd, no Certainty is to be had as to its Situation but what may be infer'd from a parallel Place, I. *Chron.* xx. 4. where these are said to be fought at *Gezer*. So that *Gob* and *Gezer* were either the same Place, or neighbouring ones, and so these Battles might be indifferently term'd Battles at *Gob* or *Gezer*, as the same Fight in *Germany* is stiled either *Blenheim* or *Hochstet*.

GOBIONS, a little N. of *Hereford*, is a Place that will ever be famous on Account of its being the Family Seat of the Great Ld. Chancellor of *England* Sir *Tho. More*, whose excellent Head *Henry VIII.* took off for not owning his Church-Supremacy.

GOCH, a Town of *Cleve* Duchy, 7 m. S. of the City, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 51. 36.; but, I think, subject to the *Dutch*. *Salmon*.

GODALMING, (i. e. *Goda's Alms*, it being suppos'd to have been given by Lady *Goda* or *Godiva* to some Religious House) in *Surry*, 3 m. from *Guildford*, 35 S. W. of *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51. 22. is a Corporation, by whose Charter the chief Magistrate is a Warden chose annually, who has 8 Brethren Assistants; and is the most eminent Town in *Surry* for making Cloth, particularly mixed Kersays and blue ones for the *Canaries*. It stands on the River *Lodden*, which abounds with good Fish, especially Pikes, and drives 1 Gret, 2 Paper, and 3 Corn Mills. The Paper Manufacture was here set up in the Reign of *James I.* and the best white-brown is said to be here made. The Place is famous for Liquorice, Carrots, and Peat that burns better than Coal. But one *Mary Tofts*, a Woman of this Town, endeavour'd lately to make it infamous, by a pretended Delivery of Rabbits; a vile Imposture! by which, however, she for some Time put some noted Physicians & Anatomists to the Puzzle, and set mimic Harlequin in pleasant Dumb-Show to ridicule that Puzzle. This Place is said to have been before the Conquest the See of a Bishop, with a Dean and Canons. Market Wednesday. Fairs Feb. 2. June 29. both chiefly for Horned Cattle. In 1739 the Small-pocks carried off above 500 Persons in 3 Months here, more than a 3d of the Inhabitants.

GODARD. *St. Gothard*, or *Godard*, Mountain, whose Inhabitants are subj. to the Canton of *Uri*, *Switzerland*, begins abt. 3 leag. from *Altdorff*, and is a very important Pass to *Italy*. The Road from *Zurich* over it is described to be partly pleasant and diverting, partly rugged and dangerous. In its lower Parts are agreeable Forests of Trees rising 1 above another, thro' which there's just a glimmering Prospect of the foaming River *Rufs*, roaring along with an impetuous Course, after being join'd by Rivers that fall from the Mountains [*Alps*]. Of these some descend with a gentle Murmur, and others rattle down the Precipices with a frightful Noise, while many of 'em, by reason of the Rocks

that obstruct their Passage, are resolv'd into a Mist, which, by the refracting Rays of the Sun, form a Variety of wonderful Rainbows [*A*], that at the same Time both charm the Traveller & cool him. But then, as he advances, he is terrified at the View of frightful Rocks hanging over the Road, and so worn out underneath, as if they were just going to fall and crush him to Atoms. On t'other hand, when he finds himself shut in on all Sides with such prodigious high Mountains, of vastly different Aspects, some quite bare, others tufted with Trees, and abounding with 1000 Sorts of Medicinal Herbs, he has Reason to admire the wonderful Works of THE CREATOR, and extol the Industry and Labour of the Inhabitants, who, at immense Hazard, Toil, Expence, always keep these Roads open Summer and Winter. For this Purpose, they join steep Rocks together by arch'd Bridges [See DEVIL'S BRIDGE.], cut Ways thro' Rocks, and when the Road seems ready to sink they support it by stout Walls and Buttresses, with great Posts which they drive deep into the Earth, and Stones which they fasten to one another by Iron Hooks. Such are the Roads in this Mountain, & indeed such they are throughout all the *Alps*.

GODMANCHESTER (for *Gormanchester*) in *Huntingtonshire*, on the other Side of the *Ouse* over-agt. and 1 m. from *Huntington*, was, 'tis said, a *Rom.* City by Name of *Durofiponte*, which signifies in *British* a Bridge over the *Ouse*, and now is, tho' no Market Town, reckon'd the biggest Village in *England*, and so remarkable for Husbandry that no Town employs so many Ploughs. When *K. Ja. I.* came thro' it from *Scotland*, the Inhabitants met him with 70 new ones, drawn by as many Teams of Horses; of which when he demanded the Reason, he was told, That it was the Custom, when any King of *England* passed thro' their Town, so to attend him, and that they were the King's Tenants, and held their Lands by that Tenure. His Majesty reply'd that he took their Duty well, and bade them make good use of their Ploughs, for he was glad that he had so many good Husbandmen in 1 Town. We are told that on some such Occasions there has been a Train of no less than 180 Ploughs, pompously adorn'd like Triumphal Cars, but with Rustic Trophies. The said King was so pleas'd with the suitable and proper Appearance which they made in their Way to do him Honour, that he incorporated them by Name of 2 Bailiffs, 12 Assistants, and Commonalty, of the Borough of *Godmanchester*. But it never sent Members to Parliament. It took its present Name from its Castle, built by *Gormon*, a *Danish* King, who had these Parts granted him by the Peace of *K. Alfred*. 'Tis said by old Writers to have been the See of a Bishop in the *Saxon* Times, and that Human Bones of Gigantic Size (as well as *Roman* Coins) have been here dug up. Near it is, or was, the fam'd *Beggar's Bush*, which has an Article in this Work. The Men here, the Soil about which is very fertile, are very healthy, robust, and rich, all the Effects of their good Husbandry. That there's no Market here is the less to be wonder'd at, seeing every Man has almost all the most material Necessaries of Life rising in his own Grounds.

GODMANHAM, in *Yorksh.* E. Rid. betw. *Beverley* and *Pocklington*, was so call'd (*God-Man-Ham*) from an Idol Temple in the *Saxon* Times here.

GODMERSHAM, in *Kent*, on the River running from *Wye* to *Canterbury*, had a Market Tuesdays, and a Fair Thursday and Friday in *Easter-Week*.

GODOLPHIN HILLS, 4 m. from *Market-Jew*, *Cornwall*, famous for Tin-Mines, gives Title of Earl to the Family of that Name, who were Lords of them in *Wm. the Conq.'s* Time. And nearer to the N. Coast is *RIALTON*, a Place also abounding with Mines, from whence the late Earl had first his Title of Baron; and then of Viscount. 'Tis 1 of the Franchises of *Cornwall* Duchy, and has a Bailiff like to those of Hundreds.

GODOWA. See *KASSON*.

GODSTONE, *Surry*, on E. Side *Blechingley*, lies Part in the great Road to *Sussex*, Part with the Church on an Eminence, abt. ha. m. higher. It has Name from the excellent Stone-Quarries here, as if *Good Stone*.

GODSTOW, *Oxfordsh.* stands on the N. W. Side of *Oxford* in a Sort of Island formed by the divided Streams of the *Iss*, after being joined by the *Evenlode*, and is a famous Place for catching Fish and dressing them. Here are Ruins of that Nunnery which fair *Rosamond* quitted for the Embraces

[A] *Misson* relates the same of the Mist arising from the Cataract of *Velino*. Mr. Smith took Notice of a like Phenomenon at the Cataract of *Narva* in *Livonia*. We also read of Marine Rainbows sometimes observ'd in a much agitated Sea, when the Wind sweeps away the Tops of the Waves, and carries them aloft, so that the Sun's Rays falling on them are refracted, &c. as in a common Shower, and paint the Colours of the Bow, but less distinct and of less Duration.

Embraces of Henry II. Her Picture is to be seen against the Wall, & the People shew a great Hole in the Earth here, where, they say, is a subterraneous Passage, which goes under the River to *Woodstock*, by which she used to pass and repass. She was buried in the Choir of the Church here.

GODSPEY, near *Dornoch*, in *Sutherlandshire*, Scotland, has a Fair on St. Andrew's Day.

GOLLE, in *France*, is a small District, its Limits or Boundaries not exactly told us. It has but 1 considerable Town, which is *Dammartin*.

GOER, or *Gohrde*, in the Duchy of *Brunswic Lunenburg*, 70 m. N. E. of *Hanover*, is a Hunting Seat of His Britannic Majesty, Elector of *Hanover*.

GOEREE. See GOREE.

GOES, (improperly called *Ter Goes*, which in Dutch signifies *In Goes*) in *S. Beveland*, *Zealand*, stands on the N. Side of the Island, 1 m. from the Arm of the S. that parts *S. Beveland* from *Wolferdyck*, 10 from *Middleburg* to E. 15 from *Bergen-op-Zoom* to W.; E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 51. 30. It has Communication with the above-said Arm by a Channel defended by 2 Forts, viz. *Easter Fort* and *Wester Fort*. 'Tis famous in History; but all that we may recount thereof is, that the *Dutch* took it in 1577, and fortified it in 1585, since which it has increas'd in People and Riches, tho' 'tis not over large. 'Tis neatly built, has 6 Gates, 3 Market-places, a Grammar-School, 3 Hospitals, all fine Structures, and a very good Church. Small Vessels come up to Town by its Channel. *Borselen* Lordship belongs to it, and they appoint Magistrates to govern it. The Inhab. of *Goes* chuse their own Magistrates, a Prætor, 2 Consuls, 9 Schepens.

GOGA, in *East-Indies*. See DIU.

GOGA, or GAGO, in *Guinea*. See BENIN.

GOGMAGOG Hills, in *Cambridgesh.* near *Balsbam*, 3 m. S. E. of *Cambridge*, and 50 from *London*, in the Hundred of *Radfield*, are remarkable for the Intrenchments and other Works cast up here, by some thought a *Roman* Camp or Station, whilst others ascribe 'em to the *Danes*, and others again suppose them a *British* Work cast up against *Arbury*; which was an Encampment of the *Romans*. 'Twas certainly an advantageous Place, which commanded the Country. Hence is a Prospect of a rich pleasant Vale to W. and of *Cambridge* itself. It's cloath'd with a fine Carpet Turf, equal to that of *New-Market*, where the *Cantabrigians* have Opportunity of taking the Air in Winter, a Gentleman having left an Estate to keep the Road hither always good. The Earl of *Godolphin* has here a Seat, with an elegant Library, and comes often to it in the Hunting Season. King *James II.* had here a spacious Stable for his Running-Horses.

GOJAMA. See GOYAM.

GOITO, in the Duchy of *Mantua*, *Italy*, is a City (*Salmon* tells us) sit. on the *Mincio*, or *Menzo*, 10 m. N. W. of *Mantua*, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 16.

GOLCONDA Kingdom, the 2d Division of the *Peninsula intra Gangem*, belonging, by Conquest, now to the *Great Mogul*, extends 260 m. along the Bay of *Bengal* in Form of a Crescent, and abt. 200 m. where broadest from E. to W. It has *Bisnagar* on S. the Mountains of *Gata W.* and those of *Orixa* and *Balaguat* N. with the River *Guenga*. The Air is generally wholesome. They have only 3 Seasons, viz. Summer, in *March*, *April*, *May*, *June*, when it is excessive

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hot; Autumn, *July*, *August*, *September*, *October*, when they have great Rains; Spring, *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*. It abounds with Black Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and all Sorts of Provisions, and Lakes full of Fish, particularly delicious Smelts. It has Plenty of Grapes, but other Fruits are different from ours. It produces Indigo, Bezoar, 2 Crops a Year of Rice, and other Grain. The Fields lie generally high, and have Reservoirs for Water. But they are in many Places infested with Serpents, whose Venom they expel by the Stone *Cobra* (mention'd in Article DIU), or else by holding a burning Coal to the Part affected. Here are no Gold, Silver, or Copper Mines; but many of Salt, Iron, Steel, and several of Diamonds, Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, &c. The Diamond-mines are generally adjacent to the rocky Hills and Mountains which run quite thro' the Country. There are so many Mines at Work in *Golconda* and *Vijapour*, as may supply all the World, and many more forbid to be wrought to avoid being too common. No less than 23 are employ'd here. In some the Diamonds are found scatter'd in the Earth, and within 2 or 3 fath. deep. In others they lie in a Mineral in the Bodies of the Rocks 40 or 50 fath. in which they dig 5 or 6 f. into the Rock, and then by Fire soften the Stone, and so proceed till they find the Vein, which often runs under the Rock 2 or 3 furl. All the Earth is brought out, and being carefully searched affords Stones of a large Size and pretty good Water, but of all Shapes. The Earth in which they are found is of a yellowish or sometimes of a reddish Colour, and sometimes adheres to the Stone with so strong a Crust that 'tis difficult to get it off. To find the Stones the Workmen build a sort of Stone Cistern, made light with Clay, having a Vent on 1 Side, a little above the Bottom, which is only plugged. Then they throw into it all the Earth they have dug, and pour Water enough on it to dissolve it; all which they hasten by breaking the Clods and stirring them. By this the higher Part is carried off in Mud, when the Vent-hole being open'd lets out the Water. Thus they continue till 'tis pretty clean; and then, when the Sun is in its Meridian, they carefully look over all the Sand. They never do it but thus at Noon, as the Sun assists much to discover the Diamonds. The Undertakers watch the Labourers very narrowly, lest they conceal what they find [A], and are fain to be careful that they expose not a Stone of a larger Size than common, lest the Governor hearing of it should seize it for the King; for the Governors of the Mines covenant with the Adventurers, that all the Stones found under a Pagoda Weight shall be their own, but the great ones above that Weight to be for the King. But there's no Seizure in the 2 Cities *Golconda* and *Vijapour*. A Pagoda is 9 Mungelleens, each of which is 5 Grains and 3 5ths. These *Golconda* Governors use the Miners and Adventurers very tyrannically, and by squeezing and taxing keep them poor, or at least to appear so; and therefore both Merchant and Miner go generally naked, with only a Clout about the Middle, and a Sash on their Heads. This Trade is almost wholly engrossed by the *Banians* of *Guzuratte*, who furnish their Countrymen with them here, at *Goa*, *Agra*, *Deli*, &c. and the Miners as well as their Employers are for most Part Gentiles of *Telenga*, no Moors ever applying themselves to it. For more see the Note [B]. O-

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[A] *Tavernier* saw one detected who had put 1 into the Corner of his Eye. But swallowing a Diamond is a surer and more usual Method amongst them. If the Miners meet with a Stone of 15 or 16 Carats they are allow'd a Reward, besides their small usual Pay.

[B] The largest Diamond ever known to have been found in the World is that in the Possession of the *Great Mogul*, which weighs 279 Carats, each Carat being 4 Grains. *Tavernier* computes its Value at 11723278 Livres, i. e. 779,244 l. Ster. That of the Duke of *Tuscany* weighs 139 Carats. That in *France*, call'd the *Grand Sancy* (the Word *Sancy* being a Corruption of Cent six) weighs 106 Carats. 'Tis 1 of the Crown Jewels; and these latter 2 are the heaviest, that we hear of, in Europe.—Diamonds are cut and polish'd by means of a Mill, which turns a Wheel of soft Iron sprinkled over with Diamond-dust mix'd with Oil of Olives; and the same Dust, well ground, and diluted with Water and Vinegar, is us'd in sawing of Diamonds, which is done with a Wire as fine as a Hair. But Diamonds are more expeditiously divided by finding the Grain of the Stone, as it is called, i. e. the Disposition of the Laminæ or Plates of which it is compos'd, and introducing between them the Point of a fine Chissel. When this is properly done, a Stone will split as evenly as a Piece of Talc, and give 2 Diamonds or more, if the Thickness will allow it, of the same Breadth or Surface with the original one. The Splitting a Diamond sometimes answers another End when the Stone has a Flaw or Blemish in it, which greatly debases its Value; for by separating the Plates at a proper Depth the Flaw may be removed.—The making Artificial Diamonds has been attempted, but with no great Success, the best of them falling vastly short of those that are genuine. To distinguish Diamonds from all other Stones, whether counterfeit or natural, Dr. Wall seems to have found an infallible Method. He observes that a Diamond, being slightly rubb'd in the Dark with any soft Animal Substance, as the Finger; Woollen, Silk, &c. appears luminous thro' its whole Body. If the Sun be 18 degr. below the Horizon, and any one holds up a Piece of Bays or Flannel stretch'd tight between both Hands at some Distance from the Eye, and another rubs a Diamond swiftly and pretty hard on the other Side of the Bays or Flannel, the Light is much more vivid and pleasant to the Eye of him that holds it than any other Way. But what he judges most surprizing is, that a Diamond being exposed to the open Air in View of the Sky, without rubbing, gives almost the same Light of itself as if rubb'd in a dark Room; and if in the open Air you hold your Hand or any Thing else over it, to hinder its Communication with the Sky, it gives no Light at all. The Doctor tried all or most of the other precious Stones, but could find no such Phenomenon in any of them; so that this may be look'd upon as a distinguishing Criterion of a Diamond.

Wington says the Labourers in the Mines about *Masulipatam* pay the King a Pagod — [which he makes to be a Gold Coin, Weight 2 Drams and 4 Grains and a half] — for every Hour they work, whether they find Diamonds or not. The present Inhabitants are *Moors, Persians, Gentiles, Armenians, Portuguese, Dutch, English, French*. Tho' 'twas at first govern'd by the Gentile Tribes, the *Persians* have quite eclipsed them, and by means of Traffick and Arms engross'd the greatest Favours at Court; and of these or their Sons are the Omrahs. None of the Nobility may have Elephants led before their Palanquins without Leave from the King, nor may any ride Elephants but those of the Royal Family, who never do it but when they ride thro' their Cities in State. The People particularly manufacture Cotton, and that so artificially, and of such lively Colours, that they are preferable to Silk. They trade in great Vessels to *Arabia* and all Parts of the *Indies*. Lewd Women are publickly licensed, that 'tis common to see them at their Doors in their best Dresses, to tempt Customers. The Wives of ordinary People are allow'd great Liberty; for the Man must promise the Bride's Parents before hand, that he will not be angry if his Wife walk the Streets, visit her Neighbours, and drink Tary, which is the beloved Liquor of the Inhabitants. They punish Thieves by cutting off both their Hands. Dr. Fryar says, that in his Time the King kept a standing Army of 100,000 Horse and Foot, besides 200 Elephants; and *Thevenot* that he had 500,000 Men in Pay in 1686, when he was taken Prisoner, dethroned, and his Kingdom made tributary to the *Mogul*. The King has vast Revenues from all the Lands of his Kingdom, of which he is the Proprietor, and from the Customs on Merchants Goods and Provisions; that from Salt alone amounting to 1,800,000 Crowns, besides the Property of all Diamonds weighing above 5 Carats; which none else durst keep on Pain of Death. He wears Jewels of inestimable Value in his Crown, being Rows of great Diamonds 3 or 4 Inches Diameter, and almost a Foot long. In the Summit of it is another little Crown, and a Branch of an Inch in Diameter, and half a Foot long, made up of several Sprigs, each of which have at the End a fine long Pearl. At the Foot of this Garland are 2 Bands of Gold with large Diamonds, enchas'd and set round with Rubies and Pearls, and fasten'd to his Head with Diamond-Clasps. *Thevenot* believes he exceeds all the *Indian* Potentates in Precious Stones. This Kingdom furnishes the *Great Mogul* with a Quota of 20,000 Horse, and 40,000 Foot; and its Revenue, including that Part of *Carnatte*, is 6,250,000 *l*. The S. Part is the most populous, and is full of Roads leading to the Capital City *Bagnagar*. Others are *Golconda, Candapoly, Condarvera, Tennara, Gani, Ganjam, Illure, Bimlipatan, Vizigapatam, Narssipore, Madapollam, Watraw, Angerang, Masulipatam*. *Tavernier* says, *Golconda* is the common Appellation of *Bagnanar*, and that the People are well proportion'd and fair, but the Rusticks somewhat swarthy. The *English* as well as other *European* Nations have Settlements on this Coast, from whence they import the finest Chints and Calicoes, as well as Diamonds, the latter being usually purchased of the Black Merchants, who buy Parcels of Ground in the Mines at a venture. Sometimes they ruin their Families thereby, but oftener make their Fortunes.

GOLCONDA City, 238 m. W. of *Masulipatam*; about 200 N. W. of *Fort St. George*, E. lon. 78. 35. lat. 17. 16. lies in a good Air and Soil, with fresh Water, and Variety of Fruits. The *Persians* call it *Hidraband*. It was, till the *Mogul's* Conquest in 1686, the Residence of the King, & Repository of his Treasure. Some make it 12 m. in Compass. It has Stone Walls surrounded with deep Ditches, divided into Tanks of clear Water, and in the midst of it rises a Hill in Shape of a Sugar-loaf. 'Twas also fortified by a Castle with 5 Bastions: But *Aurenzeb* took it after 9 Months Siege. 'Tis liable to Inundations from the neighbouring River, by which it hath suffer'd much, particularly in *August* 1614, when about 5,000 Houses were wash'd away, with 2 Stone Bridges (one of 19, the other of 15 Arches), and many Thousands of People and Cattle drown'd. Large Gardens contain Sepulchres of its Kings, which are Sanctuaries for Criminals.

GOLDBERG, in *Silesia*, in the Duchy of *Lignitz*, is sit. 36 m. W. of *Breslaw*, E. lon. 16. lat. 51. 6.

GOLD CLIFF, in *Monmouthshire*, on the S. Side of the County, where the Land rises, between the Moor and the *Severn* Sea, opposite to *Somersetshire*, is so call'd because the Stones there, when the Sun shines, look of a bright Gold Colour.

GOLD COAST. See Articles **COAST** and **GUINEA PROPER**.

GOLDEN ISLAND. See **DARIEN**.

GOLDEN RIVER in *Africa*. See **ZANHAGA**. See also another in **GUINEA PROPER**. And one in *America* in Article **DARIEN**. See also **CHRYSORHOAS**.

GOLDEN-VALE, in *Herefordshire*, extends W. of *Hereford*, along the Banks of the *Dove*, with Hills all about it cover'd with Woods. It has Name from its Fertility, and the yellow Livery of Flowers which it wears in the Spring. The Wool here, as well as about *Leominster* and *Wigmore*, is reckon'd as fine as any in *England*.

GOLDINGEN, the first Captainship of *Courland Proper*, is so named from its Chief Town, which was formerly one of the *Hanse*. It stands on the River *Weta*, *Windaw*, or *Metaw*, which falls into the *Baltick* 30 m. off, and is 70 S. W. fr. *Riga*, 75 N. W. fr. *Mittaw*, and 140 N. fr. *Königsberg*, E. lon. 23. 17. lat. 56. 48. It has a fine Castle.

GOLETTA, or *Little Neck*, is supposed to have been so call'd because 'tis built on a rising Neck of Land at the Entrance into its Bay adjoining that of *Tunis, Africa*, E. lon. 10. lat. 36. 'Tis a kind of Fortrefs, consisting of 2 Castles, one built by Emp. *Charles V.* the other by *Achmet* Dey of *Tunis*, to protect his Capital from the *Maltese* Ships. This was built on a lower Ground, almost level with the Sea, & hath 7 or 8 large Overtures, 2 or 3 f. above the Water, where the Cannon are planted. 'Tis round towards Sea; but that of *Charles* is square; and between them are 3 large Houses of 3 *Tunese* Nobles. Both are kept in good Repair, and have since been improv'd with Outworks, and had a good Number of Houses added to the rest, that it looks more like a Town than Citadel. Some make *Goletta* a distinct Province fr. *Tunis Proper*, others but a Lordship in it. Places in it worth mentioning are *NABEL*, *Nebel*, or *Nabis*, once a large opulent Town, built by the *Romans*, and by *Ptolemy* stiled *NEAPOLIS COLONIA*, by the *Italians* now *NEAPOLI DE BARBARIA*. 'Tis sit. near the Sea, about 3 leag. E. fr. *Tunis*; but it's now reduced to a Village of Fishermen and Husbandmen. **CAMMART**, near the old Ruins of *Carthage*, 3 leag. N. from *Tunis*. 'Tis walled and populous; but inhabited mostly by Gardeners, who send their Fruits, Herbs, &c. as well as Sugar-canes, which grow round its Neighbourhood, to *Tunis*. **ARIANA**, by some said to have been built by the *Goths*, and so call'd from *Arius* their Patriarch, Suffragan to the See of *Carthage*; but *Marmol* says 'twas built by the *Romans*, and surrounded with high Walls, which were standing when he was there. Gardeners now inhabit it mostly; who also carry their Ware to *Tunis*. **ARRADES** was built by the *Romans*, and, though small, is still fam'd for its fine Springs and Baths of fresh Water. It stands on the Road between *Tunis* and *Goletta*, and E. of the Gulf of it. **MARSA**, which in *Arabic* signifies a Port, stands where the antient one of *Carthage* was. 'Twas destroy'd during the Wars of *Barbary*, and rebuilt by Fishermen and Husbandmen; but has risen to such Beauty and Populoufness as to have near 800 Houses, besides a College, stately Mosque, a handsome Palace, and several Houses of Pleasure, to which the *Bashaws* go for Diversion. The Air is healthy, being fann'd and purify'd by both Land and Sea Breezes.

GOLFO FRIO is a Gulf in *Congo* River, *Afric*, farther to S. than *Cabo de Ruy Perez*, in 19 degr. 30 min.

GOLITZ. See **SUSDAL**.

GOLGI, antiently a Town in *Cyprus*, the Situation not known.

GOLGOTHA. See **CALVARY**.

GOLNAW, a City of *Brandenburg Pomerania*, 15 m. N. E. of *Stetin*, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 53. 40.

GOMBROON, GAMBRON, GOMROM, or GOMBROM, (call'd also *BENDER-ABASSI*, i. e. the Port of *Abas*, from *Shah Abas the Great*, who began to put it in Vogue) is seated on the Coast of *Farsistan*, just over against the Isle of *Ormus*, in the narrow Streight which that Island makes, 72 m. fr. *Lar* to S. E. about 30 N. E. of the *Arabian* Coast, and about 300 S. E. of *Schiras*, E. lon. 55. 30. N. lat. 27. 30. 'Tis reckon'd at least one of the best Havens the *Persians* have; and the Town, from a small Village before the Reduction of *Ormus*, is grown so considerable that it may be ranked with their best also: For though 'tis still a small Place, yet its convenient Situation for Trade brings a great Resort of Ships and Caravans. And the *Persians* finding it a proper Place to tyrannize over the Traders into the Gulph of *Persia*, built a large Fort on the E. End, almost environed by the Sea, that washes the Fort-walls. 'Twas but a Fishing-Town, and, when *Abas* began to build it, the *Portuguese* gave it its Name in Derision, because 'twas a good Place for catching Prawns, which they call *Camerong*. 'Tis seated

seated at the Foot of a barren sandy Mountain, without Trees or Grass. It has 2 Castles, and 3 Stone Bastions on the Sea-side, but a single Wall on the Land. The Houses are built of Lome, with square Turrets, for the better receiving the Air, on which they in Summer sleep. The Streets are narrow, and almost cover'd by the Prominency of the Houses in their upper Stories. All Provisions are plenty except Water. Of this they have none drinkable within 3 m. save a few Cisterns, which are dry above half a Year. The very Rocks taste of Salt, and when Rain falls (which is seldom), the Rivulets, which are fill'd by the Water running down the barren Hills, bear a Crust of fine white Salt on their Sides; but that is bitterish by having too much Nitre and Sulphur in its Composition. People of Distinction, therefore, keep Camels daily employ'd in fetching wholesome Water from ASSEEN. See its Article. The Air from May to September is very unwholesome thro' the excessive Heat. For there's a high Mountain that lies N. from Gomrom about 8 leag. whose Reflection of Heat on the lower Ground in Summer almost then fires the Air; which occasions much Uneasiness and Unhealthiness to the Inhabitants [C]. They retire therefore into the Country in June, July, August, when the Heat affects the Sea to such a Degree, that, in August, there comes a Stink from it as detestable as of dead Carcasses. This probably arises from the vast Quantities of small Shell-Fish that are thrown on Shore. It tarnishes Gold and Silver. The Winds setting always W. or S. W. fr. March to Sept. does rather increase than allay the Heat, and makes the Air so stifling that it kills Man and Beast. The Trade is always transacted in the Winter Months. In October Caravans, consisting of many Thousands of Men and Beasts, arrive from Turkey, Bagdad, &c. as also large Fleets from India, which bring the rich Goods of their respective Countries: All which, with the Pearls from Baharen, are here bought and sold. Besides the native Persians, 'tis inhabited by English, Dutch, Portuguese, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Indians, Banians, &c. The Gains that are made by our E. India Company, in carrying the Merchandize of the Armenians, Moors, Banians, &c. from hence to Surat, is one great Branch of the Company's Profit. They seldom send a Ship from Gombron to Surat but she's as deep laden as she can swim with their Effects, besides Passengers, and a vast Quantity of Treasure sometimes to the Value of 2 or 300,000 l. The Persian Governor here lives in great Splendor. The Palm-tree being the only one that will flourish here in this dry Soil, Dates are used instead of Bread. They have Plenty of Sheep, Goats, Hares, Pidgeons, and Partridges. About 10 m. fr. Assien, at the Foot of the aforesaid Mountain, is a Place call'd MINOA, where are natural hot and cold Baths, which cure Itch, Pox, Leprosy, and Rheumatic Pains, only by bathing. Those that venture to drink of them find them powerful Emeticks. There are little Sheds for Patients to rest in, but no Inhabitants near the Place; so that whoever goes thither must carry all Necessaries.

GOMER or GOMERA Island. See Article CANARY ISLANDS.

GOMORRHA. See SODOM.

GONDELINGEN, in Bavaria, 10 m. S. W. of Steinheim, stands on the N. Side of the Danube, a little above Lawingen and the Conflux of the Brentz with the Danube. 'Twas on this River Brentz the Elector of Bavaria cast up Redoubts, to dispute the Passage of it with Prince Lewis of Baden and the Duke of Marlborough, after their Junction, in June 1704.

GONDICOT. See GUENDICOT.

GANDOMAR is a Town, of no vast Note, in Galicia, Spain.

GONDRECOURT, in the Duchy of Bar, now belonging to France, in the Bailiwick of Bassigny, is sit. on the Banks of the Ornain, near the Borders of Champagne, about 18 m. above Bar-le-Duc to S. E.

GONGIOUROU, near the Island of Kagnu, Negroland,

is a very considerable Village, inhabited by 4 or 5000 Negroes, all *Mirabouts* (or Merchants). The Caravans of Slaves usually pass thro' this place, and stop here to rest.

GONGOLA. See CANARA.

GOOD FORTUNE Island. See PADANG.

GOOD HOPE Cape. The Cape of Good Hope, or *Bon Esperance*, the most S. Promontory of Africa, lies in lon. 20. 10. E. of London, S. lat. 34. 55. according to the newest & most accurate Observations. It was discover'd in 1493, by Barth. Dias, a Portuguese Admiral, who nam'd it *Cabo dos todos los Tormentos*, i. e. the Cape of all Storms; but K. John II. chang'd that Name into *Cabo del Buonne Esperanza*, the Cape of Good Hope, because there was then good Hope to make prosperous Voyages to the E. Indies. But Dias did not land, nor did the Portuguese ever make any Settlement, at the Cape. Nor did the Dutch, who visited it first in 1600, presently see all the Advantages of it, and for many Years only touched there, in their Voyages, to traffick for Provisions. They soon made also another Use of it. Every Commander going out was provided with a square Stone, upon which, at his Departure from the Cape, he caus'd his own Name, that of his Ship, and of his principal Officers, to be fairly cut, together with the Days he arriv'd there and departed; which was buried in a certain Place without the little Fort they had thrown up near the Harbour, and under it was put a Tin Box, sealed up, wherein Letters were contain'd. This the next Ship that pass'd by homeward took and convey'd to Holland. In 1650, M. Van Riebeck, a Surgeon in the India Fleet, thought of making it more advantageous, by means of a little Cultivation, and that 'twas advisable to make a Settlement here. The India Company came into his Opinion, and resolv'd to do it without Loss of Time. Accordingly 'twas presently begun, and the Surgeon had Commission to act as Governor and Commander in Chief of such intended Settlement. He arriving with 4 Ships, the Natives were so captivated with his Presents of Brass Toys, Beads, Tobacco, Brandy, &c. that a Treaty was soon set on foot; and the Dutch, in Return for such Commodities, Value but 50,000 Guilders, had full Liberty to settle, and the Cape was deliver'd up to them. By the same Treaty Traffick with the Natives was establish'd. He then rais'd a square Fort, in which he built Dwelling houses, Ware-houses, & a Hospital for Sick, adding Outworks to secure himself from Attacks from the jealous Europeans. But, in Time, Settlers and Trade increasing, the then Governor Bax judg'd that there was a Necessity to augment the Garrison, and that the Fort stood in a very inconvenient Place for covering the Harbour, and making a good Defence; and accordingly propos'd to the Directors building a new one. Receiving thereupon full Power, &c. so to do, he went immediately to work, and in 3 Years finish'd a spacious, commodious, strong, and beautiful Fortrefs. Governor Vander Stel afterwards made to it several Additions: So that it is a very strong and stately Building, of a very large Compass, and provided with all Manner of Accommodations for a Garrison. It covers the Harbour roundly, and is of admirable Defence tow. the Country. The superior Officers of the Company have in it spacious & fine Lodgings; and the Company's Store-houses are very large, handsome, and commodious. The first Governor also set and sow'd Plants and Seeds, in a Piece of chosen Ground, 2 leag. up the Country, partly Hill partly Vale, dividing it into a Vineyard, a Fruit, a Flower, and a Kitchen Garden. Every Thing prosper'd so well, that the Company, by a Placard publish'd, offer'd every Man that would go and settle 60 Acres of Land to pass in Inheritance to his Posterity, on certain just and proper Conditions of his duly improving the same, &c. &c. Such as could not furnish themselves, the Company supply'd on Credit with Cattle, Grain, Ploughs, Tools, &c. &c. But as European Women were very scarce among them, whilst the Settlement swarm'd with Young Fellows, who had no great Stomach to the *Hottentot* Ladies, the States General granted Permission to the Company to transport

[C] As to the insupportable Heat at Gambroon, all Authors are agreed about it. Tavernier says that People often find themselves struck by a S. Wind in such a Manner, that they cry *I burn!* and fall down dead. Le Brun says, that he was greatly incommoded therewith while he was there, and that the People assured him that the Weather was at some Times so excessive sultry as to melt the Seals of Letters. At this Time the People go in their Shifts, and are continually sprinkled with cold Water. Nay, the Interpreter belonging to M. le Brun, and his Company, had a Well in which he pass'd some Part of the Day. Among the Inconveniencies consequent from this malign Disposition of the Air, one of the most terrible is the ingendering in the Arms and Legs a kind of long small Worms, which are not to be drawn without great Danger of breaking them, upon which ensues a Mortification. This Author has therefore just Reason to say, That a severer Punishment could not be inflict'd even on a heinous Offender than the leaving him in such a Place as this. And yet, as he observes, there are many People of Worth, and otherwise of good Sense, who, for the sake of acquiring large Fortunes in a short Time, hazard themselves here; --- and then rarely live to enjoy Riches when they've got 'em.

transport such Young Lasses from the Charitable Foundations, and Orphan Houses, as were willing to go thither to be husbanded. Accordingly a fine Virgin Cargo soon arrived at the Cape, who were bestow'd on such as wanted Wives, with Indulgence to their several Fancies. The Settlement being firmly establish'd, and all in Tranquility and good Humour, they increased and multiply'd so, that in a few Years, being still joined by new Settlers from Europe, they began to extend in new Colonies along the Coast. They are now divided into 4 principal ones. 1. THE CAPE, where are the Forts and the Capital City. 2. The HELLENBOGISH. 3. The DRAKENSTEIN. 4. The WÄVERISH. They have likewise bought, for future Increase of People, all that Tract of Land call'd *Terra de Natal*, lying between *Mosambique* and the Cape, for 30000 Guilders in Toys. So that the Province is now of great Extent, and the Government of it a very considerable Post. The Town here, which is also call'd The CAPE, extends from the Sea-shore to the Valley, where lies a noble Garden of the Company. The Town is large, and very regularly built, containing several spacious Streets, and upwards of 200 handsome Houses, many of them stately, with large Courts before and beautiful Gardens behind them. The Streets, Courts, and Houses are kept very neat and clean. The Houses are of Stone, but mostly only of 1 Story, none more than 2, and thatch'd on account of the violent E. Winds, which now and then shake and damage the Houses, as low as they are. The Town view'd from the Castle or Sea makes a handsome Appearance. There were shelving Pent-houses on both Sides the Streets, to shelter Passengers in Rainy Weather; but they were pulled down by Order, as Sailors and *Hottentots* in Crowds were continually smoaking Pipes under 'em, and sometimes thro' Carelessness set 'em on fire. The Government hence took Occasion to rid the Streets of such a Pest, by publishing an Order that neither of them should smoak in the Street, and whoever should presume so to do should be severely whipp'd. This clear'd the Streets at once, and so keeps them: For 'tis with great Difficulty that either a Dutch Sailor or a *Hottentot*, if they have Tobacco and are awake, can forbear the Habit of smoaking. The Church is a very spacious stately Edifice, of Stone, but plain, and its Nave and Steeple are thatch'd. Both are white-wash'd on the Outside, and kept clean. It from Sea makes an agreeable Figure in bright Weather. The Pulpit is plain Wood, & the People sit on long Forms, in several Parallels, this Way and that, before the Pulpit. The Church-yard is large, and encompassed with a strong Wall. But plain as the Church, &c. are, it cost no less than 30000 Guilders. The Hospital in the Town for Sick is sit. near the Company's Garden, and is large enough for Accommodation of several Hundreds of Patients. 'Tis rare that a Ship arrives without a considerable Number sick, from 150 to 160, often, in one Bottom. 'Tis no sooner at Anchor than these are convey'd to the Hospital, where they are very decently lodg'd, attended, physick'd, fed, &c. Such as are in a fair Way of Recovery may walk in the Garden, which furnishes the Hospital with abundance of Roots and Herbs, and where the Air is very delicious. It's a handsome regular Building, and fronts the Church. 'Tis encompass'd with a Ditch, thro' which runs a fine Stream, from the Mountain, into the Haven. Here's also a large Building call'd the Lodge, where are lodg'd the Company's Slaves, in a Ward for each Sex, a large Store-house, and a large Room where they eat their Allowance. Here's also a large handsome Range of Stables, in which a great Number of fine *Persian*, &c. Horses are kept for the Service of the Company & Use of the Governor. He has a Master and Under-Master of Horse, Saddler, Coachman, Grooms, &c. The Government here at present stands upon the 8 following Establishments. 1. The *Grand Council*, or *College of Policy*, consists of the Governor and 8 others, who are generally the next principal Officers in the Company's Service. The Governor is President, with a double Vote. 2. The Court of Justice, which generally consists of the same Members that compose the Grand Council. This hears and determines in all Civil and Criminal Cases of Moment that happen among the Europeans here. 3. A Petty Court, dependent now on this, is one for punishing Assaults and Batteries, and other such Breaches of the Peace, and for determining Trespasses and small Debts. 4. The Court of Marriages looks to the Lawfulness of all Marriage-Contracts before the Celebration of Marriage, that they are allow'd by Parents and Guardians on both Side, if such there be, &c. 5. In the Chamber of Orphans sit Persons for the Administration of the Affairs and Interests of

Orphans. Such cannot marry under the Age of 25 without Consent of the Chamber. 6. The *Ecclesiastical Council* is for the good Government of the 3 Reformed Churches here, and for the proper Application of Money rais'd and given for the Maintenance of the Poor. 7. In each Colony is a Court of *Common-Council*, consisting of a certain Number of Burghers, yearly chosen, who propose Matters in Favour of the Burghers of the Cape Town to the Grand Council, and collect the Taxes laid by it on the Burghers. But the *Common Councils* in the other Colonies are Courts of great Action and Authority. Each has a stately Hall to assemble in, and a Prison for Delinquents. The Members of these are call'd *Home Counsellors*. They hear, and determine upon, all Debts, Trespasses, and other Matters, not exceeding 150 Guilders. 8. There are 2 Boards of Militia, 1 for the Cape Town, which is held in the Town, the other for the Colonies of *Hellenbogish* and *Drakenstein*, which is held in *Hellenbogish* Colony. There are 10 Persons commission'd for each Board. At that of the Cape Town presides always a Member of the *Grand Council*. The other Members are the principal Military Officers of the united Militia of that and the Colony of *Drakenstein*. We have not Room to be more particular. In the Neighbourhood of the Cape are 3 remarkable Hills. 1. The TABLE-HILL is highest. From the Centre of the Valley it bears S. extending a little to S. W. At Distance it appears level on the Summit, resembling the Leaf of a Table, whence it had Name; but when you come up you find it very craggy. View'd from the Foot upwards it seems rough and barren; the Eye meets with little besides Stones of various Colours, which appear thick scatter'd on its Sides. These Stones to the Eye at Bottom resemble the Spots of a Tiger. The Hill is 1837 f. high. On Top are fine Springs, the Water clear as Crystal, and most delicate of Taste. Here you are surpriz'd and charm'd with its Fertility. The stately Trees with which it is adorn'd are hardly to be discover'd till you are just upon them. Here are 2 Groves, between which a Silver Mine was some Years ago discover'd; but not yielding to Satisfaction 'twas clos'd up. The Beauty, Variety, the Fragrancy, of the Flowers, that grow in Plenty, and charmingly adorn the Tops and Sides of this Hill, are not, says Mr. Kolben, to be express'd. They are more delightful to the Eye, and more odoriferous, than any he ever met with in Europe. During the Dry Season, from September to March, and frequently in other Months, a white Cloud hovers on Top. This Cloud is look'd on to be the Cause of the terrible S. E. Winds that are felt at the Cape, and held long in very ill Repute with European Trading Nations. Witness its first Name. 2. The LION-HILL is separated from the former by a small Valley. Some suppose it receiv'd its Name from its being formerly a great Haunt of Lions. Others deduce it from its Shape, as resembling, they say, a *Lion couchant*, with its Head erect, as watching for its Prey. True it is, this Hill, view'd at Sea from a Distance, has much the Resemblance of a Lion in that Posture. This Hill is contiguous to the Sea: And, to speak of it as a Lion, its Head and Fore-Foot point to S. W. its Hind-Foot and Tail to E. In the Valley between this and the Table stands a Hut for the Shelter of 2 Men, posted there by the Government to give Notice to the Fortrefs of the Appearance of any Ship making in. These go by Turns to the Top of Lion-Hill, which is here so steep that one must ascend it partly by a Rope-Ladder. From the Top may be discover'd even the smallest Sail above 12 Leagues off. As soon as he on Top discovers a Sail so making tow. the Cape, he makes a Signal to him below by extending his Arm, and holding in his Hand a long Truncheon, by certain Motions whereof he likewise discovers the Quarter she comes from. His Comrade, upon the Signals, puts himself immediately upon the March tow. the Fortrefs. Mean while he on the Hill discharges a 2-pounder Gun planted there, and hoists the Dutch Flag. If more than 1 appear, he fires the Gun for each, and drops the Flag. By this Means his Comrade on the March gets the Number of such Ships, and makes his Report accordingly. When the Wind favours, the Gun is heard at the Fortrefs, and in clear Weather is seen the Flag. But as neither is always so, and the Watch mounted at the Fortrefs may not always be very watchful on the Side toward the Hills, one of the Fellows posted in the Valley always sets out for the Fort on coming of any Ship in View. 3. The WIND or DEVIL'S HILL is also separated from Lion-Hill by a small Valley. In Wills, Records, &c. 'tis call'd the Wind Hill; but the Sailors and Common People here give it Name of Devil's. The probable Reason for each is the terrible S. E. Winds caused by

a white Cloud which frequently hovers over this and the Table Hill. From this Cloud such Wind issues with inexpressible Fury, shattering Houses, endangering Ships, and often immensely damaging the Corn on Ground and Fruit on Trees. This Hill is neither so high nor broad as the others. It also extends to the Sea-side, the 3 forming a Semicircle, which is the Shape of the fruitful Table Valley. The Wind Hill at Distance seems quite barren; but there's abundance of excellent Pasture on it. From it you have an entire Prospect of handsome Seats, beautiful Gardens, and fruitful Vineyards, also of the Tyger-Hills and adjacent Deserts. See STELLENBOSH, DRAKENSTEIN, and WAVE-RISH Colonies in their own several Articles.

GOODLEIGH, *Devon*, on a Brook not far from *Sherwell*, is a Parish abounding with Corn and Grass, and the prime Place in the County for black Cherries.

GOODRICH, in *Herefordshire*, stands on the *Wye*, 3 m. from *Ross* and *Moumouthe*. Here's a Castle, a fine Salmon-fishery, and very considerable Iron-Works.

GOODWIN-SANDS, in *Kent*, near the Isle of *Thanet*, were Lands that belonged formerly to *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, Father of *K. Harold*, and being low Ground, were defended from the Sea by a great Wall, which wanted constant Care to be upheld. This Tract was afterwards given to *St. Austin's* Monastery near *Canterbury*, whose Abbot neglecting the Wall, while he was eager in building *Tenderden* Steeple, the Sea broke in and drowned the said Lands, leaving the Sands upon it which have proved so dangerous to Sailors. They lie between the N. and S. Forelands, and run parallel with the Shore for 3 leag. together, at about a leag. or leag. and half Distance from it, and are dry at Low-Water. They break all the Force of the Sea on the E., S., and S. W. and thereby make the *Downs* a tolerable Road; yet when the Wind blows very hard at S. E., E. by N., or E. N. E., Ships are driven from their Anchors, and are often forced on these Sands, or else into *Sandwich Bay* or *Ramsgate Pier*.

GOR, in *Indostan*, is a mountainous Kingdom, bounded, according to the *Sanfons*, with *Turquestan* on N. E. *Kandiana* and *Pitan* S. and Part of *Kakeres* W. 'Tis reckon'd 420 m. long, 165 broad. The Rivers *Kanda* and *Perfilis* rise here, and fall afterwards into the *Ganges*. Its Metropolis is of the same Name, at the Head of the *Perfilis*. But this City and Country lie too far out of the Way for us to have a more particular Account of them.

GORCUM, in *Holland*, 2 m. from *Worcum* on the other Side of the *Maes*, 22 E. of *Rotterdam*, on the Mouth of the little River *Ling*, which runs thro' it and falls there into the *Maes*, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 50. belong'd to the Lords of *Ardel*, who built a Castle here, and obliged their Subjects to build Houses near it; so that fr. a poor Fishing Village it quickly grew a considerable Town, was wall'd, and is now a neat well-built City, strongly fortify'd by Art and Nature, and is 1 of the Keys of *Holland*. It has a daily Market for Corn, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, &c. brought by the *Ling* fr. *Betarw*, which are afterwards sent by the *Maes* about *Holland* and into *Zealand*, &c. It has a good Church, from the Steeple of which one can see 22 wall'd Towns, and an in-

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finite Number of Villages, a Prospect scarce to be parallel'd. The Citizens chuse their own Magistrates. Over the Water-Gate is inscrib'd, *Civitas in qua maxime ciues legibus parent, & in pace beata, in bello invicta*, i. e. A City wherein the Inhabitants strictly obey the Laws, happy in Peace, and in War unconquer'd. The French could not take it in 1672. *Erpenius*, celebrated for his Oriental Literature, was here born Sept. 11. 1574. and died at *Leyden* in 1624.

The GORDYÆAN Mountains, in *Armenia*, separate, according to *Strabo*, the Province of *Sophene* and the rest of *Armenia* from *Mesopotamia*.

GORDIUM, in *Phrygia*, built by, and the Seat of, *K. Gordius*, (famous for the Gordian Knot, of which, seeing it is much spoken of, and still us'd proverbially, we conceive it will be acceptable if we relate the Story of it in the Note [A]), was situa. on the Borders of *Phrygia* tow. *Cappadocia*, not betw. the 2 *Phrygia's*, where *Justin* places it. Not long after the Death of *Gordius* it was reduced to a poor beggarly Village, as *Strabo* calls it, and continued in this despicable Condition till the Triumvirate of *Augustus*, when it was again made a City, and called JULIOPOLIS, by one *Cleo*, a famous Robber, Native of the Place.

GORDON-CASTLE. See BOG OF GICHT.

GOREE, or GOEREE, is a small Island, 3 m. to S. W. from *Helvoetsluys*, and 8 S. of the *Briel*, *Holland*, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 55. The Word signifies a good Road for Ships; and its Town of the same Name once grew very rich thereby: But the Harbour having been lately choak'd up with Sand, its Trade is lessen'd. Here's a Tower, which is a Land-mark for Sailors.

GOREE, or GOEREE, *African*, is a small Island, near *Cape Verd*, 1 leag. from *Cape Emanuel*, W. lon. 17. 40. lat. 15. 'Tis all surrounded with Rocks, and inaccessible every where, save at a little Creek E. N. E. abt. 120 fath. broad and 60 long, inclos'd between 2 Points of Sand, 1 of which is pretty high, and call'd the Point of the Burying Ground; the other much lower, and before it lies a Sand Bank, over which beats the Sea so violently, that it may be perceiv'd from a great Distance. There is very good Anchoring all round this Island. Between it and the main Land Ships may ride secure from the greatest Surges, a natural safe Harbour. The Isle was yielded to the Dutch in 1617 by the King of *Cape de Verd*, and they built a Fort on its N. W. Side, on a high steep Mountain, and another at the Creek. But the French made themselves Masters of it in 1677, and still keep it.

GORGONA, an Island lying between the *Pisano*, *Italy*, E. and *Corfica* W. and abt. 30 m. W. S. W. from the Mole of *Leghorn*, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 43. 15. stands very high, seems to be quite round, is computed abt. 10 m. in Circuit, is very mountainous, and poorly peopled, having but 1 Village, some Fishermens Huts, and a Castle to defend it against the Corsairs. It belong'd to the *Pisans*, and so consequently under the *Tuscan* Dominion.

GORGONA, or *Gorgonia*, a small Island in the S. Sea, 12 m. W. of the Coast of *Peru*, 25 from *Galls* to N. E.; E. lon. 79. N. lat. 3. 5. *Dampier* says 'tis uninhabited, pretty high, and very remarkable by reason of 2 Saddles, or Ridges.

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[A] This *Gordius*, according to antient History, was rais'd from the Plough to the Throne. His Rise is related thus: — While he was one Day ploughing, an Eagle settled on the Yoke, and continued there all Day. *Gordius*, terrify'd at this Prodigy, went to consult the Soothsayers of *Telmiffus*, a City in *Lydia*, about this so extraordinary an Event; for the Art of Divining was, in a Manner, hereditary to all the *Telmiffians*. At his entering the City he met with a most beautiful young Woman, who upon his enquiring after the Soothsayers, and acquainting her with the Motives of his Journey, informed him, as she was herself skill'd in that Art, that nothing less than a Kingdom was presaged by that Omen; and therewithal offered herself ready to share with him, in Wedlock, the Hopes with which she had inspired him. This Offer seem'd to him the greatest Happiness that could attend a Crown, he therefore readily comply'd with her Request, gratifying at the same Time his own Inclination. Not long after a Sedition breaking out among the *Phrygians*, the Oracles, which they consulted on that Occasion, were all unanimous in advising them to commit the Government to a King, if they desir'd to put a Stop to the growing Evils. Upon this the *Phrygians* having sent again to consult about the Person whom they should raise to that Dignity, their Embassadors were enjoin'd to acquaint them, that the first Man who, after their Return, should visit in a Cart the Temple of *Jupiter* was by the Gods design'd for their King. The Embassadors had scarce deliver'd the Answer of the Oracle, when *Gordius* appear'd riding in his Cart, and was immediately with loud Shouts of Joy proclaim'd King of *Phrygia*. *Gordius*, acknowledging the Crown from *Jupiter*, in Memory of so signal a Favour, consecrated in his Temple the Cart to *Regal Majesty*, which not by the *Phrygians* only, but other Nations, was adored as a Goddess. To the Beam of the Cart he fasten'd a Knot woven with such Art, and so perplexed, that the Monarchy of the World was promised by the Oracles to him who should untie it, which *Alexander the Great* having attempted in vain, cut it at last with his Sword, and thereby either fulfilled or eluded the Oracle. But *Aristobulus* assures, that he wrested a wooden Pin out of the Beam of the Waggon, which being driven in across the Beam, held it up, and so took the Yoke from it. *Arrian*, from whom we have taken this Relation, leaves his Reader at Liberty to receive which Story he pleases. *Curtius* on the contrary declares positively that the King cut the Knot thro' with his Sword, saying, as he struck, *It matters not how it is undone*. But what is the Authority of *Curtius* compar'd to that of *Aristobulus*, who was an Eye-witness of the Thing, and who declares as expressly that the King did not cut it? to which Sentiment also *Plutarch* adheres. However it was, *Arrian* informs us, that a great Tempest of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain happening in the succeeding Night, it was held declarative of the true Solution of this Knot, and that *Alexander* would become Lord of *Asia*. This Event was in the Year of the Flood 2666, before Christ 333.

sings and Fallings, on the Top. 'Tis abt. 6 m. long, 3 br. At its W. End is another small Island. The Land against the Anchoring-place is low, and there's a small sandy Bay, and good Landing. The Mould in the low Ground is black and deep, but in the high a kind of red Clay. 'Tis well furnish'd with diverse large Trees, ever green and flourishing. It's as well water'd with small Brooks from the high Land. Here are *Indian* Conies, black Monkeys, and Snakes. It rains abundantly here all Year long, in 1 Season but moderately, in another it pours down as if out of a Sieve. It's deep Water, and no anchoring, about the Island but at the W. Tide rises and falls 7 or 8 f. Many Periwinkles and Muscles are to be had at Low Water; and then come the Monkeys and catch 'em, digging the Fish out of their Shells with their Claws. Here are Pearl-oysters in great Plenty. They grow to the loose Rocks in 4, 5, or 6, fath. Water by Beards or small Roots like a Muscle. They are flatter and thinner than common Oysters, otherwise much alike in Shape. The Fish is not sweet nor very wholesome, being as slimy as a Snail, tasting very copperish if eaten raw, and are best boiled. The Pearl is found at the Head of the Oyster, lying betw. the Meat and Shell. Some have 20 or 30 small Seed-Pearls, some none at all, and some 1 or 2 pretty large ones. The Shell's Inside is more glorious than the Pearl itself. To this Island the Buccaneers and other Adventurers were wont to resort, to wait for Prizes, and for Wood and Water. The *Spaniards* come hither, from the Main, sometimes after the heavy Rains, to search the Rivulets for Gold.

GORGUS, a River of *Affyria*. *Bochart* seems to think the *Gorgus* and the *Caprus* are 2 Names in *Ptolemy* for one and the same River.

GORHAM, a small Kingdom in *Negroland*, which has *Medra* on W. *Gaoga* N. *Abissinia* E. and a Ridge of Mountains S.

GORI, in *Asian Georgia*, 30 m. W. from *Tefflis*, E. lon. 46. 30. lat. 43. 10. Its Name signifying a Hog, 'tis so call'd from the great Numbers of those Animals bred and eaten here and in its neighbouring Territory. 'Tis a small City, on a Plain betw. 2 Mountains, on the Banks of the River *Kur*, and at the Foot of an Eminence, upon the Top whereof stands the Castle that commands and defends it, and is altogether guarded by natural *Persians* to keep the *Georgians* in Awe. The Town, which stands below it, is small, ill built, its Houses and Bazzars being mostly Mud; yet 'tis well peopled, and mostly by Merchants, many very rich.

GORING, in *Oxfordsh.* stands on the *Thames*, betw. *Reading* and *Wallingford*, where the *Ikenildstreet* goes out of this County into *Berks*. It had a Nunnery.

GORITIA District, in *Friuli*, *Germany*, is bounded on N. by *Upper Carniola*, E. by *Lower Carniola*, and the *Alps* separate it from *Friuli*. 'Tis 35 m. long, and 15 br. and has 5 Vineyards. The Emp. *Frederick* took Possession of it in 1473, the Line of its own Counts being extinct; so that it belongs to the House of *Austria*, and is look'd on as a Part of *Carniola*.

GORITZ, or *Gortz*, is an ant. Town on the River *Litzo* in the preceding *Goritia*, 20 m. N. of *Aquileia*, 20 fr. the Gulph of *Venice*, 35 S. W. of *Lack*, 45 S. of *Clagenfurt*, 45 W. of *Laubach*, and 58 N. E. of *Venice*, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 20. 'Tis a large Town in a Wood, & thought by some to have been old *Noricia*, or *Noreia*. The *Slavonian* Tongue, which is spoken in these Provinces, reaches no farther W. than here. The Com. People speak a corrupt *Latin* most like *French*: But in Courts of Judicature they speak *High Dutch*, as do also the Gentry. 'Tis tolerably strong and the Residence of the Governor. The River falls into the Gulph of *Venice*. Here are several Convents. The Town-house is not large, but well built. In the Upper Town, which is call'd the *Fortress*, is a good Guard. Appeals are made from the Courts here to *Gratz* in *Styria*, and the Regency of *Austria*.

GORLITZ, in *Upper Lusatia*, *Saxony*, the largest in the Marquisate, 20 m. E. of *Baudissen*, and 50 E. of *Dresden*, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 51. 10. Some say 'twas founded in 1131, others in 1139, by *Boleslaus* III. of *Poland*; but 'twas soon burnt, and thus called as the Name in *Slavonick* signifies a burnt Town. And more Fires have since happen'd here, 'tis said, than any where in *Europe*. 'Tis the Seat of Justice for this Part, and Residence of the Governor. It has several neat Churches, and *Hubner* says its great one has not its Fellow, it being particularly noted for its fine Tower, and its large subterraneous Chapel cut in a Rock. The chief Trade is Beer, and Dressing and Dying Cloth Wool-

len and Linnen. 'Tis well fortify'd with Walls, Towers, and Ditches; and the Approach to it is difficult, because it stands in a Morass, on W. of the *Neisse*, which rises on the Borders of this Country, and runs thro' it into the *Oder*.

GORLSTON, in *Suffolk*, stands by the Sea-side, near *Yarmouth*, where in *Camden's* Time was a Tower, which was a Sea-mark.

GORODISCHE, a Town in the Territory of *Jugera*, in *Eastern Muscovy*.

GORTYNA, or *Gortyn*, an inland City of *Crete*, was, accord. to *Strabo*, sit. near 90 furl. distant from the *African* Sea. Its Origin is as obscure as that of most ant. Cities, some telling us it was founded by *Gortyn* Son of *Radamanthus*, and other by *Taurus* who carried off *Europa*. Be that as 'twill, it in Time eclipsed all other Cities of *Crete*, especially after the Island was reduced by the *Romans*, who made it their chief Business to humble *Gnosus*, and raise, as 'twere on her Ruins, her Rival *Gortyna*. We may judge of its ant. Splendor and Greatness from its Ruins, still to be seen abt. 6 m. from Mt. *Ida*, at the Entrance of the Plain of *Messaria*, which is properly the Granary of the Island. Among 'em *Tournefort* observ'd 1 of the Gates, which is an Arch finely turn'd, still remaining, with Part of the Wall joining to it, which he takes to be the Wall which *Ptolemy Philopater* is said by *Strabo* to have built. Not far from the Gate are 2 Pillars of *Granate* 18 f. long, and near them divers Pedestals, ranged 2 by 2, on the same Line, for supporting the Columns of the Frontispiece of some Temple. Among the many Columns still remaining are some of *Granate*, fluted spirally, and wonderfully beautiful. Many of 'em have been carried away by the *Turks*. He observ'd, at a Village not far from these Ruins, 2 Columns of extraordinary Beauty with a Hurdle between them, serving as a Gate to a Garden. The Inhabitants are unacquainted with the Value of these Remains of Antiquity. Few Statues are now to be met with, the *Venetians* having in their Time transported the best Part of them to *Venice*. The Statue which stands on the Fountain of *Candia*, and is deem'd a Master-piece, was found among these Ruins; but is at present without a Head, the *Turks* having a superstitious Abhorrence to the Representation of the Heads of Living Creatures, except upon Coins, of which no People are more fond. *Gortyna* was antiently famous for the Temples of *Apollo*, *Diana*, and *Jupiter Hecatombeus*, — so call'd, 'tis said, because *Menalaus* there sacrificed to *Jupiter* 100 Oxen, when News was brought him of *Helana's* Flight. At the further End of the Ruins, betw. N. and W. near a Brook, without all Doubt the River *Lethe* (which, as *Strabo* informs, washed the Walls of *Gortyna*), are to be seen some curious Ruins, with a Piece of Painting half effaced, but quite of the *Gothic* Taste. These are the Remains of some antient Church, which the modern *Greeks* would make us believe to have been built by *Titus*, to whom *St. Paul* wrote an Epistle, & who was the 1st Bishop of *Crete*. *Theophrastus*, *Varro*, and *Pliny*, speak of a Plane-tree near *Gortina*, which never shed its old Leaves till new ones sprouted forth. This seem'd so strange to the ant. *Greeks*, that they feigned the 1st Conversation betw. *Jupiter* and *Europa* to have happen'd under this ever-green Plane-tree: And this fabulous Adventure probably gave Occasion to the Inhabitants of *Gortyna* to represent on a Medal *Europa* sitting melancholy and thoughtful on a Plane-tree, and turning her Back to an Eagle hovering about her. On the Reverse is *Europa* sitting on a Bull encompass'd with a Border of Bay-leaves. *Pliny* tells us, that Endeavours were used to multiply in the Island this Species of Plane-tree, but to no Effect, since they shed their Leaves, when transplanted, in Winter, like the common Plane-trees. *Gortyna* is now but a Village, and by the Inhabitants call'd *Gartina*. They plough, sow, feed Sheep, among the Wrecks of a prodigious Quantity of Marble, Jasper, *Granate*-Stone, wrought with the greatest Curiosity. In the room of those Great Men who had caus'd such stately Edifices to be erected, you see none now but poor senseless Shepherds, who are so stupid as to let Hares run between their Legs, and Partridges bask under their Noses, without meddling with them.

GORZA, where *Polybius* tells us *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* General lay encamp'd against their rebellious Mercenaries, was, as may be collected fr. that Author, sit. in the Neighbourhood of *Utica*, and not far from the Isthmus joining the Peninsula on which *Carthage* stood to the Continent of *Africa*, tho' the Situation cannot be precisely determined. 'Tis probable the *Punic* Name was *Goza* or *Gaza*, since the *Greeks* frequently inserted the Letter R or P in such Proper Names, as appears from *Bochart*; and *Gaza* or *Goza* (a Permutation

Permutation of Vowels, especially O and A, being very common in the Hebrew and Phœnician Proper Names when written or pronounced by the Greeks) was the Carthaginian Name of a Town in Sicily, as well as the Phœnician Name of a Fortrefs in Palestine, or as the Prophet *Isaiah*, ch. xiv. ver. 29. 31. [in the Original] calls it *Pelesteth*. Be that as it will, that not only Gaza or Goza, but also Chorsa or Gorza, is the Punic Proper Name of a Place cannot be denied, tho' 'tis said none but *Polybius* has mention'd it.

GOSHEN. We take this Article from the very judicious and learned Traveller Dr. *Shaw*. That Part of Egypt, says he, which is call'd in Scripture the Land of Goshen or *Ramases*, is sit. in the *Heliopolitan Nomos*, particularly upon the Arabian Banks of the Nile, in the Neighbourhood of *Matta-reah*. For *Joseph*, when he invited his Father and Brethren into Egypt, tells them (*Gen. xlv. 10.*) that they should dwell in the Land of Goshen, and be near him. Goshen then must have been adjacent to the Seat of the Egyptian Kings. Now, as a W. Wind (*Ex. x. 19.*) took away the Locusts, and cast them into the Red Sea, this Place will be better fix'd at Memphis, whose Situation exactly answers to this Circumstance, than at Zoan, a City of the Tanitic Nomos, where the same Wind could not have blown those Insects into the Red Sea, but into the Mediterranean, or else into the Land of the Philistines. For the Land of Zoan, as it is mention'd in the *Psalms* (*viz. lxxviii. ver. 12. and 43.*) is probably nothing more than another Appellation for the Land of Egypt, by taking, as is usual in such Poetical Compositions, a Part for the Whole, and substituting one noted Place, such as Zoan was in the Time of David, instead of the whole Country. Nay further, provided *Jacob* had directed his Journey fr. *Beerseba* towards that Part of Egypt which was called Zoan, it will be difficult to account for what is recorded by the *Septuagint* and *Josephus*, that his Son *Joseph* met him at *Heroopolis*. For as this was a City of the *Heliopolitan Nomos*, which border'd upon the Red Sea, where we have at present the Castle and Garrison of *Adjeroute*, it would lie directly in the Road to Memphis, but out of it in the Way to Zoan. The *Septuagint* likewise (*Gen. xlv. 28.*) instruct us, that *Heroopolis* was a City of the Land of *Rameses*; which therefore could be no other than the *Heliopolitan Nomos*, taking in that Part of Arabia which lay bounded, near *Heliopolis*, by the Nile, and near *Heroopolis* by the correspondent Part of the Red Sea. The Land of Goshen then was that Part of *Rameses*, or of the *Heliopolitan Nomos*, which bordered upon the Banks of the Nile near *Heliopolis*. For the Scriptures call it (*Gen. xlvii. 6.*) the best of the Land: And again, ver. 11. we are inform'd, that *Joseph* gave his Father and his Brethren a Possession in the Land of Egypt, in the best of the Land, in the Land of *Rameses*; i. e. Goshen was the best and most fertile Portion of that Jurisdiction. Now this could be no other than what lay within 2 or 3 leag. at the mouth of the Nile, because the rest of the Egyptians Arabia, which reacheth beyond the Influence of this River to the Eastward, is a barren inhospitable Wilderness. *Josephus* gives us a further Testimony that the Land of Goshen had this Situation, by placing the 1st Settlement of the Hebrews at *Heliopolis* or *On*, as the Scriptures call it. The Ruins of this City are known at present by the Name of *Matta-reah*, from a Fountain we have there of excellent Water, lying abt. 3 m. to the E. of the Nile, and 5 to the N. E. of *Kairo*. But, in Proportion as the Hebrews increased, it may be presumed, that they spread themselves further towards *Bisbebb* (the antient *Bubastis*) and *Kairo*, along the Arabian Banks of the Nile. For we are instructed (*Ex. i. 11.*) that the Israelites built *Pithom*, (the *Patumus* probably, which *Herodotus* placeth in the Neighbourhood of *Bubastis*) and, in Consequence thereof they may be supposed to have inhabited, at least to have lived in the Neighbourhood of it. As their Departure was likewise from *Latopolis* (or *Babylon*, as it was afterwards call'd) it may be presumed that this was a Portion of the Land which they were permitted to inhabit. GOSHEN then was that Part of the *Heliopolitan Nomos* or Land of *Rameses*, which lay in the Neighbourhood of *Kairo*, *Mat-ta-reah*, and *Bisbebb*, as the former of these Cities might be *Rameses*, the Capital of the District of that Name, where the Israelites had their Rendezvous before they departed out of Egypt.

GOSHEN in Canaan, mentioned by *Joshua* (x. 41.) is generally placed in the S. Tract of the Tribe of Judah, and that not without Ground, since (xi. 16.) we find the Land of Goshen mentioned together with, and next to, the S. Country. 'Tis possible, Dr. *Wells* thinks, that this City Goshen in Canaan might be so called as lying in a fat good Soil, like that of the Land of Goshen in Egypt.

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GOSLAR, 22 m. S. E. of *Hildesheim*, 25 S. of *Brunswick*, 26. W. of *Haberstadt*, and 40 N. W. of *Göttingen*, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 52. is an Imperial City, and tho' surrounded with the *Brunswick Dominions*, is independent of it. Indeed that House has Pretensions thereto, and the Protectorship of it is in the King of Great Britain as Elector of *Hanover*, alternately with the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele*. 'Tis a large antient City, built in 1201 by Emp. *Henry I.* & fortified. It stands on S. Side the *Gosè*, (which rises to S. E. of *Cellerfeld*, and falls into the *Ocker* near the Confines of *Hildesheim*) in a Valley surrounded with Mountains, in which are Mines of Iron and of Silver, viz. those of *Steinberg*, *Hertzberg*, *Ramelsberg*, *Klockenberg*, &c. The Inhabitants are employ'd either in digging, cleansing, tempering, and vending, the Metals and Minerals of all Sorts found therein. The Duke of *Brunswick* has a Tenth. None but the Lutheran Religion is here tolerated. In this City *Barthold Schwartz*, the *Benedictine* Monk, is said to have invented Gunpowder.

GOSPORT. See PORTSMOUTH.

GOSTAVIN, or *Gostwin*, is a Town of the Palat. of *Rava*, Great Poland, 40 m. N. of *Rava*, E. lon. 20. lat. 52. 45.

GOTHA. The Duchy of SAXE-GOTHA, in *Thuringia*, Saxony, is bounded by *Naumberg* on E. the Landgraviate of *Hesse* and *Saxe-Eysenach* W. the County of *Erfurt* and *Sax-Hall* on N. and N. E. and *Franconia* S. Its Dukes are descended from the Elector *John Frederick* the Magnanimous, who was depriv'd by Emp. *Charles V.* in 1574; since which the youngest Branch has enjoy'd the Electorate. The Estates of its present Sovereign *Frederick III.* Brother to Her Royal Highness *Augusta* Princess Dowager of *Wales*, are (besides this Duchy of GOTHA, which is abt. 30 m. long, and 12 br. including the Lordships of *Tenna*, *Wachsenburg*, and *Ichtershausen*) the Bailiwick of *Kranickfeld*, the Monastery of *Volkenroda*; and in the Country of *Altenburg* the Towns of *Altenburg*, *Orlamunda*, *Kala*, *Leuchtenburg*, *Schmoelle*, *Sichweighoff*; in the Principality of *Coburg*, and the small one of *Eisenberg*, where are *Renneberg*, *Comburg*, and *Roda*. His Titles are the same as those of the Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach*, with the Addition only of the Lordship of *Tonna*, and differ but little from those of the Elector of Saxony. And as all of the Saxon Princes of the *Ernestine* Branch this Duke is the most powerful, so of all the Courts of Saxony, next to that of *Dresden*, his is the most numerous, and the most magnificent. He has all the Officers of State that are common to Sovereign Princes. His Subjects are the least burthen'd with Taxes of any State in Germany; yet the Revenues of the late Duke were computed at 200,000 *l.* a Year, with which he kept on foot betw. 2 and 3000 Men Regular Troops. His Guards are well clothed, his Liveries rich, and his Tables serv'd with more Elegance than Profusion. The Dominions of *Weimar* and *Eysenach* are, for Defect of Issue, like to fall also very soon into this Family, which will put the Duke of SAXE-GOTHA on a Par with several Electors. The Saxon Branch we are treating of was formerly divided, by the Sons of *Ernest D.* of *Gotha*, into 7 particular Branches, which form'd so many different States. Three, *Coburg*, *Roembild*, and *Eisenberg*, are extinct, and their Estates divided among the remaining 4, *Saxe-Gotha*, *Saxe-Meinungen*, *Saxe-Heldburghausen*, *Saxe-Saalfeld*, who with their Subjects are all Lutherans, and reside in those Places whence they have their Names; some in *Franconia*, others in *Upper Saxony*; & their joint Revenues are computed to exceed 330,000 *l.* a Year. This illustrious House stands related to all the Royal & Sovereign Families of Europe, as a late Genealogical Table shews. The Capital City is

GOTHA, a large wall'd Town on the River *Leina*, 12 m. W. of *Erfurt*, and 20 E. of *Eysenach*, E. lon. 11. 2. lat. 51. 3. in a fine Corn Country, abt. 2 Days Journey S. of *Hanover*. Its ch. Trade is in Dyers Woad, of which they've 3 Crops, whereof the 3d grows wild. This Herb is reckon'd such a sovereign Balsamick as to cure Wounds almost with a Touch, if taken in Time. It resembles Plantain, but has a longer Leaf. The Roots fatten Ground exceedingly, and being brought over to England thrives well in several Places. Here are 2 Churches and an Hospital. After Year 1530, 8 or 9000 Men were employ'd 11 Years in fortifying its old Castle. It was several times destroy'd and rebuilt, lastly by D. *Ernest* surnam'd the Pious, who also encompass'd it and the Town with Ditches and Ramparts, and gave it the Name *Friedenstein*, or the Castle of Peace, in Opposition to its old one of *Grimmerstein*, or the Castle of Furies. It stands by itself on a Hill, from which there's

there's a vast Prospect over a fertile Plain. In 1 of the Chambers is a Collect. of valuable Rarities, & a noble Library, in which a vast Numb. of choice MSS. Some fancy this Town had Name from the *Goths*, and that they fortify'd it in their March to *Italy*; but 'twas only a Village till fortify'd by the Bishop of *Mentz* in 964. 'Tis all a flat Country hereabouts; and in rainy Weather the Roads are so bad, that it sometimes takes up a whole Day to come hither from *Erfurt*.

GOTHAM, *Nottinghamshire*, in the S. W. Angle of the County, noted for nothing so much as the ridiculous Fable of the *Wife Men* here, who it says, went about to hedge in a *Cuckow*. It must indeed have had some Original: But what it was does no way appear, tho' at *Court-Hill* in this Parish there is a Bush call'd *Cuckow Bush*. In the *Conqueror's* Survey 'tis called *Gatham*, and at the same Time *Goats-home*, as suppos'd from the Number of Goats then kept at this Village.

GOTHARD St. See GODARD.

GOTHLAND, *Gothia*, is a large fruitful Country, and the most S. of all *Sweden*. It has *Sweden Proper* on N. and is surrounded on E., S., and W. by the *Baltick*, *Sound*, and Part of the *N. Ocean*. Its Extent from the Confines of *Dalecarlia* N. to the Coast of *Schonen* S. is abt. 330 m. and from *Gottenburg* W. to *Stegeburg* E. 'tis abt. 174 m. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts, EAST GOTHLAND, W. GOTHLAND, and S. GOTHLAND. E. GOTHLAND is subdivided into E. *Gothland Proper*, *Smaland*, and the Island *Oeland*. W. GOTHLAND contains W. *Gothland Proper*, *Vermeland* (or *Wermeland*), and *Dalia*. S. GOTHLAND has *Halland*, *Schonen*, and *Bleking*. — 1. EAST GOTHLAND PROPER has *Sudermania* N. the *Baltick* E. *Smaland* S. and the Lake *Vetter* W. 'Tis a flat Country, and produces Plenty of Corn and Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Venison. The most considerable Places in it are *Norkoping*, *Suderkoping*, *Stegeborg*, *Wastena*. SMALAND has E. *Gothland proper* N. the *Baltick* E. *Bleking* S. & *Halland* W. 'Tis abt. 75 m. from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. It abounds much in Wood, and has great Store of Cattle. Here are also Mines of Copper, Lead, and Iron. The ch. Towns are *Calmar*, *Wexio*, *Westerwick*, *Elkefso*, *Jenekoping*, *Oeland*. — 2. WEST GOTHLAND PROPER is a large Province, having *Smaland* on the S. E. *Halland* on S. W. the River *Gothelba* N. W. (by which 'tis parted from the Government of *Babus*), and the Prov. of *Dalia*; on N. it has Part of *Nericia*, & the Lake *Vetter*, which divides it from E. *Gothland Proper*. 'Tis watered by many Lakes and Rivers, and abounds with excellent Pastures, where great Quantities of Cattle are bred, and the Country made wealthy by the Sale of them. Here the considerable Towns, *Gottenburg*, *Skara*, *Lidkoping*, *Falckoping*, *Mariefstadt*. WERMELAND has *Dalcarlia* N. *Westermania* and *Nericia* E. Lake *Wenner* S. and *Norway* with Part of *Dalia* W. Its greatest Extent from E. to W. is abt. 97 m. from N. to S. 144. It has many Lakes and Marshes, is thinly peopled, and indifferently cultivated. Its ch. Towns are *Carloftad*, *Philipstad*, *Ruscoy*. See D A L I A in its own Article. 3. SOUTH GOTHLAND has *East* and *West Gothland* N. and is surrounded every where else by the Sea. 'Tis divided into 3 Provinces, as above said. HALLAND has the *Categate* S. W. *Schonen* S. and Part of E. *Gothland* and W. *Gothland* N. E. and N. Its Extent, along the Sea, is 75 m. its greatest Breadth 22. This is a pleasant fruitful Country, which formerly belong'd to *Denmark*. The ch. Towns are *Halmstad*, *Labholm*, *Falkenberg*, *Warberg*. See SCHONEN in its own Article. BLEKING has *Smaland* N. (from wh. separated by Mountains) *Schonen* W. and the *Baltick* S. and E. 'Tis abt. 85 m. from E. to W. and 50 from S. to N. where broadest, and but 30 in the E. Part. 'Tis mountainous and woody, not very fruitful tho' watered by sev. Rivers from its Mountains at N. The S. Coast is lined with small Islands and Rocks. Its ch. Towns are *Christiansstadt*, *Christianople*, *Ahuys*, *Carlsbroon*, *Carlsalmn*.

GOTHLAND Island, belonging to the *Swedes*, in the *Baltick*, over against the Coast of E. *Gothland*, from which 'tis distant about 52 m. to E. lies between 18. 30. and 20. deg. lon. E. of *London*. Its greatest Length from S. W. to N. E. is about 56 m. but Breadth not above 18 from E. to W. *Olaus Magnus* says 'tis call'd *Goth Land*, i. e. *Good Land*, because 'tis fruitful, abounding in all Necessaries of Life, and so well provided with all the Blessings of Nature that it may be reckon'd amongst the best Islands in the North; 'tis good Land, with good Inhabitants, has good Harbours, and every Thing good. It has but one considerable City, *Wisby*.

GOTTENBURG, or *Gothburg*, in W. *Gothland proper*,

170 m. from *Calmar* to W. 225 from *Stockholm* to S. W. and 150 N. of *Copenhagen*, E. lon. 12. 2. lat. 57. 40. sit on the *Schager-Rack* or *Categate*, on the S. Branch of the River *Gothelba*, which there falls into Sea, and forms this City's Harbour. 'Twas built but in 1607; yet 'tis become, by its Privileges, a considerable Mart Town, especially for the *Dutch*. 'Tis now so well fortify'd as to be 1 of the strongest Maritime Towns of *Sweden*.

GOTTINGEN, in the Princip. of *Grubenhagen*, *Brunswick*, stands on the *Leine*, 10 m. S. of *Northheim*, 40 S. of *Hildesheim*, 24 N. E. of *Cassel*, 50 from *Hanover*, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 32. 'Tis a strong Town, and has a University founded by His *Britannick* Majesty King *George II*.

GOTTLIEBEN, in the *Thourgarw*, *Switzerland*, lies on the Side of the Lake of *Constance*, about 3 m. fr. that City in the Way to *Stein*, and has a strong Castle, wherein *John Hus* was imprison'd, and which is now the Residence of the Bailiff for the Bishop of that See.

GOTTO, an Island of *Japan*.

GOTTON, on the Coast of *S. Guinea*, is another Name for AGATTON.

GOTTORP, or *Gottorff*, in *S. Jutland*, or *Sleswick Duchy*, *Denmark*, 6 m. fr. *Sleswick* to S. W.; E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 50. was the antient Patrimony and Seat of the Dukes of *Holfstein*, the ch. Branch of which Family next to the Royal one took thence the Title of *Gottorp*. It stands on the *Sley*, which almost surrounds it and carries small Vessels to and from the *Baltick*. This Place is a Fortrefs and noble Palace, one of the finest Seats in all these N. Parts. The Castle stands to W. of the *Sley*, in a little Lake, and built in Form of an oblong Square, fortified with 4 Bastions of Earth. The Bottom is pav'd with Freestone, the Curtains are long, and the Sides stand N. and S. You approach the Castle by a Bridge which joins it to the S. Shore. 'Tis commanded by a Mountain N. E. of it, from whence the *Danes* annoy'd it in 1675, when the Duke was treacherously surpriz'd by the King of *Denmark* at *Rentburg*. The Duke design'd to have rebuild'd the Castle, and if the whole had been completed, it had been one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*; but the Front only is finish'd. A Rampart encompasses the first Court, and the Castle Gate is of a fine blue Stone, as hard as Marble, and a Lantern with 27 Lights over it. On the N. Side is a Bridge of 200 Paces over the Lake; and at the Bridge End is a Walk, between Rows of Trees, that lead to the Garden, which is adorn'd with many fine Waterworks and Cascades. On the Left is a Bason 200 Paces square, with Rows of Trees on all Sides except on N.; also fine Arbours on the Pond's Sides, and in the Middle a gigantic *Hercules* with his Club going to kill the *Hydra*, out of every Part of which plays the Water. Statues adorn every Corner. On N. is a Parterre in Form of a Crescent, divided into several Compartments, with Niches round with Busts of Kings, &c. Other fabulous Animals also throw Water. At the Walk's End is a small Room, in which a Globe of *Tycho Brahe's*, which, by Mechanism, represents his System of the World. There's another Globe, of Copper, 10 f. and half in Diameter, with a Sphere, wherein the Sun moves in the *Ecliptic*, and all the heavenly Bodies are carry'd round in an exact Order, by means of Wheels, turn'd by Water from the Mountain. Before the House is a level Ground 50 Paces br. and 150 long, divided into 3 Parts. Those on the 2 Sides have fine Parterres, and that in the Middle has a great Bason in the Centre, with Waterworks. The next Terrace is higher, and the whole is inclosed with green Pales as high as each Terrace, with Busts all round. From the highest Terrace is one of the finest Prospects in the World. The noble Park, about 4 *Engl.* m. in Circumf. is full of Stags and Fallow Deer. — At the Tolbooth is paid Toll for great Numbers of Black Cattle that pass from *Jutland* into *Germany*, producing a considerable Sum to the King of *Denmark*, some Years for above 50,000 Head.

GOUDA, or *Gauda*, or *Ter-Gow*, in *Holland*, seated on the small River *Gow* (fr. which it has Name) and the *Yffel*, which about 5 m. lower falls into the *Maes*, is abt. 5 m. fr. *Schoonhoven* to N. W. 7 fr. *Rotterdam* to N. E. 14 fr. *Leyden* to S. E. and about 23 fr. *Amsterdam* to S. W.; E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 52. 5. 'Twas founded in 1262, and, after twice being burnt, well rebuilt. 'Tis almost of a round Figure, and enjoys a pretty healthful Air, though seated in marshy Ground. By its Sluices the Inhabitants can drown all the adjacent Country, which makes it inaccessible, except by 2 Banks on each Side of the *Yffel*, which are so well fortified that no Enemy can come that Way; and the Town also is encompassed with a good Wall and br. deep Ditch. The Market-

Market-place is reckon'd the largest in *Holland*. The Town-house is in its Middle, and near it the great Church, said in Bulk to exceed the Cathedral in *Cologne*. It has a stately Tower, which with the Church was burnt down by Lightning in 1552, but after rebuilt with greater Splendor. The Paintings on the Windows are not to be parallel'd. Several Pieces of Sacred and Prophane History are represented on the Glais with the liveliest Colours imaginable. They are the Work of the 2 Brothers, Natives, *Theodore* and *Walter Crabeth*, the most eminent Painters in Glais that ever were. The Buildings here are for most Part more neat than stately; and the City is kept clean by a Multitude of Canals & small Currents, that are cleansed by the Tide. Here were once 350 Brew-houses, which furnish'd *Zealand* and Part of *Flanders* with Beer. But that Trade is dwindled to next to nothing. The present Manufactures are of Cordage, and, particularly, of Pipes, which are the neatest in the World, and of which the Trade is extensive. They in the City's Neighbourhood make vast Numbers of Bricks and Tiles. 'Tis encompassed with Multitudes of pretty Gardens, adorn'd with neat Summer-houses. The Generality of the Citizens are such as have retir'd from Business, to spend their Remainder of Life in Quiet and innocent Pleasure.

GOUDESLUYS, which takes Name from the preceding, lies near the old Channel of the *Rhine*, between *Bodegrave* and *Leyden*. 'Twas fortify'd to stop the Incurfions of the *French* in 1672 and 1673.

GOUDHURST, in *Kent*, 9 m. S. W. of *Maidstone*, 48 fr. *London*, E. lon. 25 m. lat. 51. 8. stands near *Cranbrook* in the Road fr. *Tunbridge*. The Church here, upon a Hill, was very large, and had a tall great Spire; but Aug. 23. 1637, a very fierce Storm of Thunder and Lightning set it on fire, melted its 5 large Bells, and consumed all the Wood Work; which so shatter'd the Stone Work that it was forced to be pulled down. 'Twas begun to be rebuilt, but is not finish'd; a small Wooden Top is put on the Stone Work, and one great Bell put in it, as it now remains. Market Wednesday. Fair August 15.

GOVERNAPORE, about 1 leag. above *Tanna*, on the River *Huguely*, at *Bengal*, has a little Pyramid built for a Land-mark or Boundary of the *English* Company's Colony of *Calcutta*, which is about 1 leag. higher, and was call'd FORT WILLIAM, from our late King of that Name. *Hamilton* says this Place is the most unhealthful on all the River. because 3 m. to N. E. is a Salt-water Lake, which overflows in *Sept.* and *Octob.* when vast Numbers of Fish resort to it, which in *Nov.* and *Dec.* are left dry by the going off of the Floods, and infect the Air, by their Putrefaction, with stinking Vapours, which the N. E. Winds bring with them to the Fort, and cause yearly a Mortality. The Fort is an irregular Tetragon of Brick and Mortar call'd *Puckab*, which is a Composition of Brickduft, Lime, Molasses, and cut Hemp, and when dry is hard, and tougher than Brick or Stone. The Town is built without Order, the Builders chusing what Ground they please for Gardening, the *English* near the River, and the Natives within Land. The Governor's House in the Fort is a regular Piece of Architecture; and in the Fort are many convenient Lodgings for the Factors and Writers, Store-houses for Goods, and Magazines for Ammunition. The Company has here a pretty good Hospital, with a Garden and Fish-ponds for the Governor, &c. others have the like; so that all Provisions and Cloathing being good and cheap, the Country is agreeable notwithstanding the above Inconveniences. The Garrison consists of 2 or 300 Soldiers, more for conveying the Company's Fleet fr. *Patna* with Salt-petre and Piece-Goods, raw Silk, and Opium belonging to other Merchants, than for Defence of the Fort: For as the Company hold the Colony in Fee-tail of the Mogul himself, they need not fear Enemies coming to dispossess them. The Number of Souls here are estimated 10 or 12,000. The Company's Revenues arise from Ground-Rents, and Consulage on all Goods imported and exported by *British* Subjects. All other Nations are free from Taxes.

GOVERNOLO, in *Mantua*, *Italy*, between the Confluence of the *Mincio* & *Po*, 10 m. S. E. of *Mantua*, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 45. 8. is suppos'd the antient *Ambuleius ager*, then placed in the Territory of the *Venetians*. The Town is subject to the House of *Austria*.

GOURIA, *Guriel*, in *Asian Georgia*, was once a Prov. of *Mingrelia*, but with the rest shook off the Yoke of the King of *Imiretia*, and chose a Chief of their own, who found Means to maintain his Independency by Help of the *Porte*, to which it pays the annual Tribute of 46 Boys and Girls, which are sent to the Bashaw of *Ahalzike*. The

Country, and the Manners and Religion of the People, are much the same with the others of *Georgia*, *Mingrelia*, &c. the Inhabitants being given to the like Lewdnesses, Drunkenness, Pilfering, and the infamous Trade of Kidnapping, &c. &c.

GOURNAY, in the Country of *Caux*, *Normandy*, is sit. on the Riv. *Epte*, 5 leag. above *Gisors* to N. 10 from *Rozen*, and 6 fr. *Beauvais*, in a Plain divided into good Pastures & Plough-Lands. It has Title of Earldom, and is adorn'd with a Castle, a Collegiate, and a Parochial Church, several Monasteries, &c.

GOURO, or *Gowra*, in *Bengal*, stands on the *Ganges*, 45 m. N. W. of *Patna*, and above 100 fr. the Coast. 'Tis by *Marshall* said to have once been the largest City in the World, 100 m. in Compass, and had been the Seat of 26 Kings of *Bengal*, who each built his own sumptuous large Palace, which chiefly contributed to its so vast Extent. But *Father Tofi* says, more probably, the Walls are 9 m. in Compass, and inclose the Ruins of many noble Palaces; and that at present 'tis almost depopulated.

GOWERLAND, in *Glamorganshire*, has a Mountain call'd *Kewn-bryn*, on which is a Monument of one vast unwrought Stone, suppos'd not less than 20 Tun, supported by 6 or 7 others not above 4 f. high, set round in a Circle, to bear up the great one, which was formerly much bigger, 5 or 6 Tuns, as 'tis reported, having been broke off to make Mill-stones. The Carriage hither and Erection of this prodigious Stone is plainly the Effect of Human Art & Industry.

GOWRAN, in *Kilkenny* County, *Leinster* Prov. *Ireland*, 5 m. fr. *Kilkenny*, is an antient Corporation, formerly walled, and gave Title of Baron to the brave Lord *Cutts*. 'Tis a populous Town, with a strong Castle, which was taken by *Cromwel* in 1649.

GOWROCK, in the Shire of *Renfrew*, *Scotland*, is a small Town and Castle at the W. End of a Bay on the *Firth*, where is a noted Road and Harbour lately fitted up, belonging to Sir *W. Stuart*. Baronet.

GOWRY. The Territory call'd the *Carse* of *Gowry*, in *Perthshire*, has noble Cornfields, is reckon'd the beautifullest Spot of Ground in *Scotland*, and extends 14 m. in Length, and from 2 to 4 broad, on N. Side the *Tay* from *Dundee* to *Perth*, which is all a perfect Garden.

GOYAM, or GOJAM, Kingdom, in *Abissinia*, is large, almost of an oval Figure, and so surrounded by the *Nile*, that it looks like a Peninsula made thereby. 'Tis by it parted on E. fr. the Kingdoms of *Bagemder*, *Ambara*, *Oleca* and *Upper Choa*; S. fr. those of *Cafates* and *Bizamo*; W. from *Garche*, *Goaga*, and *Agaus*; N. from *Dambea*. It's much higher and mountainous in the Middle than extreme Parts; and those Heights are partly inhabited by a People said to be descended from *Hagar*, *Abraham's* Bond-woman, especially near the Springs of the *Nile* on the W. Parts of this Kingdom. About the Neck made by that River is a very steep and almost inaccessible Mountain, and on its Top an oval Plain 250 fath. long and 130 broad, to which are 2 Ascents across the Rocks, and an excellent Spring on 1 Side. More towards the *Nile* is a Plain separated from this Mountain by a natural Trench, where resides the Viceroy in a kind of Camp. Towns of Note are few. In that of *Nebessa* the Empress *Helena*, Governess of the Emperor *David*, rear'd a magnificent Church. The N. Parts are quite mountainous and rocky, and by some said to be inhabited by *Jews*, tho' more probably by some of the antient *Ethiopians* still retaining their old *Jewish* Rites and Customs. Many have imagin'd this Country to be the Island of *Meroe* of the Antients, and many great Heads have crack'd their Brains *pro* and *con* about it to little Purpose.

GOYANA River, in *Brasil*, 1 leag. to N. fr. *Punto Pedra* and 3 to N. W. of *Tamarika*, under 7 degr. 46 min. disembogues in 2 Branches into the Bay. At the Entrance lies a great Rock. Before it lies a great *Receif*, but within so many Shelves that render the Passage very dangerous.

GOZAN. See HALAH.

GRACE City. See GRASSE. GRACE River. See JUALA.

GRACE-DIEU, in *Leicestershire*, to N. W. of *Charnwood*, and E. of *Colorton*, had a Nunnery. There's another *Grace-dieu* in *Monmouthsh.* on the *Trothy*, S. W. of *Monmouth*.

GRACAY, (*Graçay*) *Graçey*, in *Lower Berry*, *France*, is sit. on the Rivulet *Pason*, 9 leag. fr. *Bourges* to W. 'Tis surrounded with Walls flank'd with Towers, the largest being octagonal on a rising Ground, and supported by 4 thick Walls in Form of Arches. It has Title of a Barony, and belongs to the Holy Chapel at *Bourges*.

GRACIAS A DIOS, in *Honduras* Prov. in *Guatemala* Audience, *New Spain*, stands at the Mouth of a River on a rocky Mountain, which has Gold Mines in its Neighbourhood, 27 leag. to W. of *Valladolid*, W. lon. 84. lat. 14. 30. GRADACIO Mount. See *CORSICA*.

GRADISCA, in *Sclavonia*, on the Banks of the *Save*, 20 m. N. from *Jaicza*, 23 W. from *Pofega*, E. lon. 18. lat. 43. 40. is a strong City, reckon'd the 2d in *Sclavonia*, and was taken from the *Turks* by the Emperor's Forces in 1691. 'Twas the antient *Servitium*.

GRADISCH. See *CARNIOLA*.

GRAFTON-REGIS, *Northampt.* on the River *Tove*, that runs from *Towcester* to the *Ouse*, is near 8 m. from *Northampton*, and gave Title of Duke to the *Fitzroys* ever since K. *Cha. II.* so created *Hen. Fitzroy*, his Natural Son by the Dukes of *Cleveland*, and is the Seat of the present Duke.

GRADO, *Gradus*, *Grao*, or *Aquileia Nova*, stands on an Island of the same Name in the Gulph of *Venice*, near the Borders of the Territory of *Friuli*, but in the *Dogado* of *Venice*. 'Tis near the Continent, 12 m. S. of *Aquileia*, 40 N. E. [the *System* says 80 m. S. E.] from *Venice*, E. lon. 14. lat. 45. 30. 'Twas built by the *Aquileians* after *Attila* had destroy'd their City, and was some Time their Patriarch's Seat; but he returning to *Aquileia* after it was rebuilt, the People set up one of their own; but this latter was translated to *Venice* in 1455, and there continues. This City was reduced to Ashes in 1374. from which Time it hath never been able to recover itself, and of all its antient Splendor remain but 4 Churches, and those retaining little of their ant. Beauty. The Cathedral, 1 of 'em, is so dwindled, that 'tis served only by a Vicar, 2 Chaplains, an Organist, and a few Lay-Clerks. The Republick sends hither a Noble *Venetian* under Title of Count. Most of the new Buildings are rear'd out of the Ruins of the old Walls, &c. The rest of the Town and of the Island is fill'd with Gardens, and the whole surrounded with a vast Number of smaller Islands.

GRAHAM'S DYKE, in the *Lothians*, *Scotl.* is the *Rom.* Wall which went by the Name of *Severus's* or *Adrian's* Wall. The placing of Garrisons in this Country, at convenient Distances, by *Ju. Agricola*, to keep out the *Scots* Highlanders, was probably the Occasion of building this Wall, which 1st began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carried along the Neck of Land betwixt that and the Frith of *Clyde*, which was not above 16 m. over, and afterwards farther E. 'Tis suppos'd built at sundry Times, by different Persons, as the Situation of the Ground required, for repelling the Enemy, who were the *Picts*, *Irish*, and other wild Nations in the Highlands, and for covering the Provincial *Britons* agt. their Invasions. 'Twas several Times repair'd, till the Destruction of the *Rom.* Empire in *Britain* put an End to it. According to Mr. *Pont's* Description in *Camden*, 1. There appears a Ditch 12 f. wide before it tow. the Enemy's Country. 2. The Wall is 10 f. thick, tho' the Height of it at first unknown. 3. There was a Wall of squared and cut Stone, 2 f. br. which he supposes was higher than the former, to keep its Earth from falling into the Ditch, and to cover the Defendants. 4. Close at the Foot of the Wall is a paved Way 5 f. br. 5. There were Watch-towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Night and Day. 6. A Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers agt. all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides, along the Wall were noble Forts strongly entrench'd, tho, within the Wall, able receive an Army. He traced these Forts at *Langtown* (1 m. E. from *Falkirk*), at *Rozintreburn-head*, *Wester-Cowdon*, *Croy-hill*, *Bran-hill*, *Achindervy*, *Kirkintilloch*, E. *Calder*, *Hiltoun* of *Calder*, *Balmudy*, *Simerstone*, over River *Kilwin*, *Careston*, *Attermynie*, *Bal-castle*, *Kaellybe*, *Roch-hill*, *Bankyire*, *Dumbasf.* In the Ruins of that at *Bankyire* was found a large Iron Shovel, or some such Instrument, so heavy that one Man could hardly lift it. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scots m. for, beginning betw. *Queen's-ferry* and *Abercorn*, it rang'd along W. by the *Grange* and *Kineil* to *Innereving*, so on to *Falkirk*, fr. whence it proceeded to the Forest of *Cumernald*, next to great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, thence to the Poel of *Kirkintillo*, the greatest of all, and so W. to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch on the N. Side of the Wall all along. It had many square Fortifications, in Form of *Roman* Camps.

GRAIES, in *Essex*, sit. on the *Thames*, 17 m. E. of *London*, is according to *Salmon* a Market-Town; but I don't find it so in any other Author.

GRAIN-COAST, *Guinea*. See *MALAGUET*.

GRAISIVANDAN County, in *Dauphine*, lies betw. the Mountains alo. the River *Ifere*, and *Drac*, and is bounded on N. W. by *Viemnois*, N. and N. E. by *Savoy*, E. by *Briançonnais*, S. E. by *Ambrunois*, S. by *Gapençois* and Part of *Diois*, the rest of which with *Valentinois* bounds it W. 'Tis very populous, has many Villages, yet but 1 considerable City *Grenoble*.

GRAMMONT. See *GRANDMONT*.

GRAMPOUND, almost in the Centre of *Cornwall*, abt. 38 m. from *Launceston*, 252 from *London*, W. lon. 5. 25. lat. 50. 20. has but 1 Street of abt. 80 Houses, yet is a Town-Corporate, having a Mayor, 8 Magistrates, a Recorder, and Town-Clerk, and was made a Borough in the Time of K. *Edward III.* tho' it sent no Memb. to Parliament till that of *Edward IV.* The Mayor is annually chosen the Tuesday before *Michaelmas*, and the 2 Burgesses for Parliam. by the Majority of the Magistrates and Freemen, who are all Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, abt. 50. The Town lies in *Creed* Parish, yet has a small ordinary Chapel dedicated to St. *Nun*. This Place has a Bridge over the *Vale* or *Fale*: Some take it to be the antient *Voluba*, and that, on the Erection of the said Bridge it chang'd its Name into that of *Grand Pont*; but we can scarce imagine that so small a Bridge ever merited the Epithet of *Grand*, unless ironically. The Manufacture here is mostly Gloves. Its small Market is kept on Saturdays. Fairs Jan. 18. June 11.

GRAN County, (in Latin *Strigonium*) in *Lower Hungary*, lies S. E. of that of *Raab*, and is 37 m. long and 22 broad. E. lon. 19. 10. lat. 47. 56. Its chief Towns are *Gran* and *Vicegrad*.

GRAN City, on the S. Side of the *Danube*, over against *Barcan*, where it receives the River *Gran*, 19 m. S. E. fr. *Comorra*, 26 N. E. fr. *Buda*, 35 E. fr. *Raab*, 33 N. E. fr. *Alba Regalis*, 53 S. E. fr. *Prefburg*, and 92 E. from *Vienna*, stands in a very fruitful Country, which produces great Quantities of generous Wines, and was once the Metropolis of *Hungary*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1543; retook by the *Imperialists* in 1596; taken again by the *Turks*, and by them held till 1683, when the *Imperialists* recover'd it. It was once the Seat of the *Hungarian* Dyets and Kings, and is still the See of an Archbishop (who resides sometimes at *Vienna*), who by his Place is Primate, Chancellor, and President of the Royal Council of *Hungary*, which is disputed by the Archbishop of *Colocza*. Before the Loss of *Newbauzel* the See was valued at 340,000 Florins, but is now not worth 100,000. The Town is well fortified, and divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the latter commanding the *Danube*. Here are many noble Structures, of which the Castle, Archbishop's Palace, and St. *Stephen's* Cathedral, are the chief. Here are 2 large Towers, one tow. *Thonesburgh*, the other facing the River, which are join'd by a Wall fortified with Redoubts, and a Ditch flank'd with hewn Stone, besides a Terrace, environ'd with strong Palisadoes, and 4 great Points like Ravelins. There's also a strong Fort on St. *Thomas's-Hill*.

GRANADA Kingdom, *Spain*, is one of the 4 composing the Province of *Andalusia*, taken in its largest Extent, as it comprehends in this Sense not only the greatest Part of the *Roman* Province *Bætica*, but likewise the later *Vandalicia*, or Country of the *Vandals*, since corruptly call'd *Andalusia*. The Name of *Granada* was given it from its Capital; but the Kingdom itself is still reckon'd as Part of *Andalusia*. It became not a distinct Kingdom of itself till the latter End of the *Moorish* Dominion in *Spain*. At first 'twas only a Part of that of *Corduba*; but when this last came to be partly dismember'd from them, they were forced to remove their Metropolis from thence to *Granada*. This Kingdom is divided on N. from the Province of *Andalusia* by the Mountains of *Cazorla*, *Sierra Morena*, *Segura*, and others. On E. another Chain of Mountains divides it from *Murcia*. On S. 'tis contiguous again to *Andalusia* without any noted Boundaries. W. 'tis bounded and wash'd by the *Mediterranean*. The Length fr. E. to W. is abt. 210 m. Breadth exceeds not 72; the Circumference above 500. The Natives differ little or nothing from those of *Andalusia* in Genius, Language, Manners, Customs. The Climate also is much the same, but this has the Advantage by 1 degr. more S. So rich, fruitful, and delightful a Country is it, that the *Moorish* Descendants of those that were expell'd still pray to be restor'd to it, with as much Fervour as do the *Jews* to the Land of *Canaan*; and look on it as a Paradise scarce inferior to that promised them by *Mohammed* in After-Life. Besides the Produce it has in Common with the finest Provinces, here the most uncouth and craggy Mountains are every where cover'd with Vines and Fruit-trees in the highest

est Perfection; it being well attested that here are Branches of Grapes, which, like those of the *Promis'd Land*, must be carried on a Poll between 2 Men, and some have weighed 40 lb. each. Sugar is cultivated in great Plenty, exceeding any in *Spain* for Fineness. Silk too is manufactured in such great Quantities, and Variety, as to be sufficient for the whole Kingdom, and besides for Exportation. The Fields, Hills, &c. that are reckon'd the most barren here are cover'd with Thyme, Marjoram, Lavender, and other aromatic Herbs, which their Cattle feed on, and give their Flesh a Taste exquisitely delicious. Laurel, Myrtle, sweet Basil, and other odoriferous Shrubs, grow to such Height and Abundance, that they make their Hedges of them. So that, in Truth, scarce any Country seems nearer to a *Turkish* Paradise. But if we add its excellent maritime Situation, Numbers of commodious Ports and Harbours, vast Exports and Imports, Number and Opulence of Cities, Magnificence and Variety of Country Seats, Gardens, Orchards, to say nothing of stately Palaces, Castles, and antient Structures, (which, tho' partly grown to Decay, since the Expulsion of the *Moors*, still retain enough of their antient Splendor for a Guest at the rest), and to omit the Mines, so rich that the *Moorish* King's Revenue was found, on its being recover'd by *Ferdinand*, above 1,000,000 Ducats a Year; a prodigious Sum in those Days! (I say, if we consider all these Things) we must easily own this little Kingdom must have been one of the noblest and finest in all *Spain*. It has indeed dwindled not a little with regard to Number of Cities and Inhabitants; for it in the *Moors* Times contain'd 33 Cities, all rich and populous, tho' now but 16 that retain that Title, and those not so full of Inhabitants. The *Moorish* Kingdom here is computed to have lasted 256 Years: During which they fell into Divisions, which occasion'd their splitting into so many Kingdoms, as made their Reduction and Expulsion much easier than it would have been, had they been united under 1 Head. In *Ferdinand* III.'s Time, one of their Kings being slain, one *Mohammed Arenalmer* was from the Plough and Cart rais'd to be King of *Granada*, and made such a stout Resistance against the Christians, that he was the very last that was subdued. But this was also at length abolish'd in 1492, when *Ferdinand* and his Queen, joint Monarchs of all *Spain*, after 10 Years War, put an End to their Dominion in *Europe*, and drove them off. 'Tis now govern'd by an *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant, which Dignity is hereditary in the Duke of *Maqueda*. Cities and Towns, of which 1 an Archbishopric, and 3 Bishoprics, are *Granada*, *Malaga*, *Almeria*, *Guadix*, *Ronda*, *Antequera*, *Baza*, *Loya*, *Santa Fe*, *Marbella Vera*, *Alhama*, *Velez Malaga*, *Almunecar*, *Guescar*, *Muxecra*, *Motril*, and *Las Alpujarvas*.

GRANADA City, 180 m. S. from *Madrid*, about 70 S. E. from *Cordova*, 100 E. from *Seville*, 60 N. E. from *Malaga*, and abt. 120. S. W. from *Murcia*, W. lon. 2. 57. lat. 37. 10. seems to have had the Name *Illiberis* from the *Illiberitani*, an antient People in that Neighbourhood, who came and rebuilt and repopled it, after it had been destroy'd by War. That of GRANADA seems, most reasonably, to have been given it from its Resemblance to a *Pome-granate*, which, when cut, appears full of Grains close to each other, as this City doth of large Houses standing thick and close. 'Tis seated at the Foot of the very high Mountain *Sierra Nevada* (so call'd from the great Quantity of Snow continually on its Top), on the S. Part of the City, stretching into the *Mediterranean*. On the E. Side is the Mount *Elvira*. So that it seems to be seated betw. 2 eminent pleasant Valleys, intersected by the River *Darro*, whilst the W. Side opens to a spacious and fertile Plain near 60 m. in Compass, and water'd by abt. 36 Springs, which descend from the adjacent Hills, and run into the River; and this, having made its Course thro' the City, disembogues into the *Xenil*, which waters the rest of the Plain. The City is large and magnificent, enclosed by a stately Wall near 10 m. in Compass, adorn'd with 1030 Towers, at equal Distances, & 20 beautiful Gates. At the 2 opposite Ends, or Eminences, stand 2 noble ant. Castles; 1 call'd the *Alhambra*, or red Castle, either from its Founder, or from the red Earth on which 'tis built, the other *Albaicin*, *Albaizin*, because, as some suppose, the Founders of it came originally from *Baeza* in *Andalusia*, so that the Word properly signifies the Castle of the *Baezi-ans*. The *Alhambra* stands on the S. E. Side, and is itself inclosed with so spacious a Wall, rising above all other Buildings, and adorn'd with 30 Towers, that it looks more like a City by itself, having Houses and Room enough to entertain 40,000 People, besides the Royal Palace, and Convent of *St. Francis*; the former of which, tho' built after

the *Moresco* Style, may be justly esteem'd a Wonder of the World for Largeness and Magnificence. The *Albaizin*, on the opposite Side of the River is likew. encompass'd with its own Wall, of such prodigious Largeness, that People thought the *Moors* who built it must have found the *Philosophers Stone*, to defray so immense a Charge. There are other Eminences of a lesser Size; so that they will have the City, like that of *Rome*, to be built upon 7 Hills, and each hath some Remarkable. The Castles we've mention'd are reckon'd 2 of the most considerable. The others are (on 1 Side of the River) the fam'd Suburb *Cherra*, the Street *De los Gomeles*; and (on the other Side) the *Elvira*, and the *Zennette*; all of 'em very ill contrived, the Streets narrow and crooked, the *Moors* being very incurious in their common Buildings, tho' so sumptuous and magnificent in their Public ones. This Defect has been rectify'd since the City was retaken by the Christians, who have widen'd their Streets, beautify'd their Houses, and adorn'd the Place with many handsome spacious Squares, Market-places, Gardens, Orchards, &c. which they might the more easily do as the Number of its Inhabitants was so very much decreased after the said Expulsion. The City is very well supply'd with Water from abundance of cold and beautiful Springs, which rise up here-and-there in great Plenty, and are convey'd into alm. every House and Garden by Aqueducts and Reservoirs. It has now 5 spacious Squares, besides that noble 1 the *Bi-varambla*, adjacent to the great Church, and is 200 f. br. and 600 lo. with a very high and curious Fountain in the Middle of excellent cool Water. All the Buildings in this and the other 5 Squares are very handsome and regular, the Shops beautiful, and the Streets leading to them wide and strait. The Royal Hospital and *St. Jerom* Monastery, without the City, are both magnificent. The Arsenal is a noble Edifice, adorn'd with Plenty of Carving, Sculpture, Statues, &c. and the best furnish'd of any perhaps in *Spain* with all Sorts of antient and modern Arms. *K. Ferdinand* having taken this City, *Anno* 1492, after the Infidels had possess'd it 780 Years, he erected it into an Archbishopric, the Diocese of which hath 194 Parishes, and the Archbishop 40,000 Ducats yearly Revenue. The Cathedral stands next the Plain, where Access is easiest, and is a very beautiful, regular, and curious Edifice. It has 7 Dignitaries, 12 Canons, and 12 Minor Canons. Emp. *Charles V.* erected this City into an University in 1531; in which are now 5 good Colleges and a great Number of Students. The whole City is inhabited by 50,000 Families, abundance being Quality. It has 24 Parishes, 22 Monasteries, 18 Nunneries, and 13 Hospitals, besides Chapels, and other Religious and Charitable Houses.

GRANADA, a *Caribbee* Island, lies in W. lon. 61. 40. N. lat. 12.; 20 leag. N. W. from *Trinidad*, abt. 65 m. N. W. from *Tabago*, and 30 leag. N. of *New Andalusia* on the Continent, to which this is the nearest of all the *French* Islands of the *Antilles*. *Labat* makes it 45 leag. S. W. of *Barbados* (others but 30), and 70 from *Martinico*. It extends from N. to S. in Form of a Crescent, being 9 or 10 leag. lo. and 5 where broadest. *Tertre* judges it as big again as *St. Kitts*, & abt. 24 leag. round; but *Labat* says 'tis found but 22. Its original Inhabitants were *Carribbeans*, of whom, for its Fertility, Wild Game, and Fishery, greater Numbers settled here than in other Isles. They sold Possession of it to the *French* in 1650 for Trifles; but the new Comers had but just got in 1 Crop of Tobacco (which was so good that 1 lb. is worth 3 that grew in other Islands) when the *Carribbeans* began to repent the Bargain, and waylay'd and assassinated the *French* Stragglers. Whereupon the latter, being reinforced from *Martinico*, attack'd the Savages, who were forced at last to retire to a Mountain fr. whence they roll'd down Trunks of Trees upon their Enemies; and being soon after join'd by other Savages from *Dominica* and *St. Vincent*, fell upon the *French*. But they were defeated, many put to the Sword; and 40 who escaped ran to a Precipice, and cast themselves into the Sea, whence 'twas call'd the *Mountain of Leapers*. The *French* destroy'd their Gardens, pluck'd up their Mandioca-roots, burnt their Houses, Boats, &c. Yet the few remaining Savages rally'd, &c. and rebell'd often. The first *French* Proprietor, *M. Parque*, sold it to Count *de Cerillac*, who in his Turn sold it again to the *French W. India* Company; and they in 1674 were obliged to give it up to the King. So that 'tis very lately that it began to thrive. The Island enjoys a good Air, and a Soil so fruitful, that all the Trees, both for Fruit and Timber, that cover it, are better, straiter, higher, and bigger, than in the neighbouring ones, except the *Coco-tree*. Its most remarkable Tree is the *Latin tree*, which

which has a tall Body, and instead of Boughs bears Leaves like Fans, in long Stalks, which, being tied together, serve for Roofs of Houses. It has Salt-pits, and abundance of Armadilloes (whose Flesh is as good as Mutton, and the chief Food of the Inhabitants), Tortoises, and Lamantins. The Coast is full of fine Vales, water'd with good Rivers, most of which run from a Lake at the Top of a high Mountain in the Middle of the Island; and one of them in particular runs into Sea on the S. W. where is a low Shore, good Anchorage at 12 leag. dist. but an exceeding strong Current, which both ebbs and flows in a few Hours. There are several little Bays and Harbours round the Island, which serve for mooring of Ships and landing Goods; and some Harbours are fortified. All the E. Coast is very safe close by the Shore, and the Island is not subject to Hurricanes. 'Tis capable of producing all the Commodities of the Climate. Its particular Articles are Cattle, Wild-fowl, Sugar, Ginger, Indico, Tobacco, Millet, Pease. Its chief Port, *Lewis*, stands in the Middle of a large Bay, on the W. Side of the Island, which has a sandy Bottom, where 1000 Barks, from 300 to 400 Tons, may ride safe from Storms; and the Harbour will hold 100 Ships of 1000 moor'd. There's a great Bason near the Harbour, parted from it by a Bank of Sand, which if cut would hold a great Number of Vessels: But by reason of it great Ships must pass within 80 Paces of one of the 2 little Mountains, about half a m. asunder, at the Harbour's Mouth. On 1 of these is a Fort with a Halfmoon in Front, and other Regular Works, all of good Stone. The Fort betw. the Harbour and Bason is of Wood 25 f. square, encompass'd with a strong Palisado of intire Trees. At the Foot of the Mountain near the Harbour are Magazines. The Church, not far from the Fort, is built of Canes laid upon Forks. The *Dominicans* have a Settlement 4 leag. N. of the Fort, which is above 1 m. br. A large River runs thro' the Middle of it abounding with Eels, Mulletts, and Crayfish.

GRANADA, *Terra Firma*. See NEW GRANADA.

GRANADA City in *Nicaragua* Prov. in *New Spain*, stands on the S. Side of *Nicaragua* Lake, 60 m. S. E. from *Leon de Nicaragua*, W. lon. 89. lat. 11. 8. Here are Sugar-Mills, there being abundance of Canes in the Neighbourhood. 'Tis defended by a Castle; is more populous and better built than *Leon*, and the Inhabitants trade both to N. and S. Seas. 'Tis the most frequented Town in *N. America*; for the Merchants of *Guatemala* dispatch their Goods hence by Way of *Carthagena*, as safer than to send 'em by the Gulph of *Honduras*. Near this City is a Volcano, which some say may be seen from the N. Sea, or at least a great Way in the Lake towards that Sea. 'Tis a frightful Hill, cleft down alm. from Top to Bottom like a broken Saw; and our Sailor's call it *The Devil's Mouth*.

GRANADILLOS, some Islands of the *Caribbees*, having *St. Vincent* on N. and *Granada* S. in W. lon. 61. lat. betw. 12 and 13; so inconsiderable that no Nation has thought them worth possessing.

GRANBY, *Nottinghamf.* in the *Wapentake* of *Bingham*, is of Note for giving Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Rutland*. It had antiently a Market. Fair November 1.

GRANCESTER, in *Cambridgeshire*, is thought to be the *Camboritum* of *Antoninus*.

GRAND CAIRO. See CAIRO.

GRAND ISLE. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

GRAND RIVER *Africk*. See RIO GRANDE. In *America*, see DARIEN.

GRANDENTS, in *Royal Prussia*, *Poland*, is sit. on the River *Weisel*, 100 m. N. W. of *Warsaw*, and 42 S. of *Dantzick*, E. lon. 19. lat. 53. 30.

GRANDMONT, or *Grammont*, (*Geertsbergen*, i. e. *Gerard's Mount*, in *Flemish*) a City in *Alost*, *Flanders*, stands on the River *Dender*, 6 m. above *Ninove* to S. W. 12 from *Oudenard* to S. E. and 17 S. E. of *Ghent*, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 50. 55. It has but 1 Parochial Church, an Abbey of *Benedictines*, another of Nuns, and other Religious Houses. Its Territory contains 45 Villages, which with the City belong to *Alost* Territory.

GRANDMONT, or *Grammont*, in *La Marche* Prov. *France*, a small Town 6 leag. from *Limoges* to N. E. is famous for its Abbey sit. on the Mountains. 'Tis a dull, barren, cold Place, full of Rocks and Fogs, and greatly exposed to the Winds. At the Foot of 'em are, however, some Vineyards, Meadows, Gardens, Fruit-trees, &c. For the rest, it's true Desert, proper for those who want to do the most severe Penance. The Church of this Abbey was built by *Henry I.* and *Henry II.* Kings of *England*. *Richard*, surnam'd *the Lion's Heart*, spar'd nothing to beautify it, and

Henry III. caus'd the Cloister, &c. to be remov'd from the N. to the S. and magnificently adorn'd as they are at present.

GRANDPRE, in *Champagne* Prov. *France*, is a Town sit. 30 m. E. of *Rheims*, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 49. 18.

GRANICUS, one of the 2 chief Rivers (*Rhyndacus* being the other) of *Myfia Minor*, rises on Mount *Ida*, and discharges itself into the *Propontis*, betw. *Parium* and *Cyzicus*. *Alexander* (Year of the World 3972, of the Flood 2665, before Christ 334) crossed at the Head of 30,000 *Macedonians*, in the Face of the *Persian* Army, 600,000 strong: Which is 20 to 1 Odds; wherefore we must think that *incuria* fudit when Dr. *Prideaux* wrote but above 5 times the Number. Travellers observe that its Banks are very high and steep on the W. Side; so that the Forces of *Darius* had a considerable Advantage, had they known how to use it. Inclination leads me to briefly describe this famous Battle, did Room enough admit it. This River is at present call'd the *Soufoughirli*, which is the Name of a Village it waters. *Spon* mistakes the *Fourtissar*, as it is now call'd, for the *Granicus*. But *Fourtissar* is a small Brook rising on Mount *Tininus*, which some, through Mistake, think to be the *Caicus* of the *Antients*.

GRANSON, a Bailiwick of *Switzerland*, has Mount *Jura* W. the County of *Neufchatel* N. the Bailiwicks of *Orbe* and *Yverden* S. and the Lake E. 'Tis a fruitful Tract, interspers'd with Fields, Banks, Meadows, and is altogether Protestant. This with *Orbe* are govern'd by the Cantons of *Berne* and *Friburg*. They alternately send Bailiffs hither for 5 Years. When he's from *Berne* Appeals are carry'd to *Friburg*, where they are heard by Ministers of both Religions: And so exactly *vice versa*.— The Town has a Castle by the Side of the Lake of *Neufchatel*, where the Bailiff resides.

GRANTHAM, in *Kesteven* Division, *Lincolnshire*, 10 m. fr. *Sleaford*, 22 S. of *Lincoln*, 105 from *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 50. is an antient Town, supposed to have been *Roman*, and gives Title of Earl to *Henry d' Auverquerque*, so created by *K. William III.* 'Tis a neat Town, of great Resort, with abundance of very good Inns, govern'd by an Alderman and 12 Justices of the Peace, a Recorder, a Coroner, an Escheator, 12 Second-Twelve Men, who are of the Common-Council, and 12 Constables to attend the Court. On the N. Road 'tis populous, well built, and esteem'd pretty rich, and therefore the Proverb of *Grantham* *Gruel, Nine Grits and a Gallon of Water*, is thought by some to proceed either from the Avarice of the Inhabitants in general, or the Poverty of the greatest Part, as sometimes happens to Trading Towns. But the Application is generally to those who in their Speeches or Actions multiply what is superfluous, or at best unnecessary. Here is a fine large Church, with a Stone Spire, 280 f. high, one of the loftiest in *England*, and, by Deception of Sight, seems to stand awry. Here's a Free-School, built and endow'd by *Bp. Fox*, Native of the Town, where *Sir Isaac Newton* receiv'd his first Education. Members of Parliament 2. Market Saturdays. Fairs 1st Monday in Lent, Holy Thursday, *St. Peter's Day*, September 6. October 15.

GRANVILLE, in *Normandy*, *France*, 50 m. S. W. of *Caen*, 10 leag. fr. *Jersey* to S. E. and 5 from *Coutance* to S.; W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 48. 50. is a good Sea-port Town, standing partly on a Rock, partly in a Plain, on the Sea-Coast. The chief Trade of the Inhabitants consists in fresh and salt Cod, (which they catch on the Coast of *Newfoundland*) Oysters, and other Fish taken on the neighbouring Coast. It has but one Gate defended by a few Fortifications. 'Tis garrison'd in War Time.

GRANVILLE County, in *S. Carolina*, is its most S. & lies along the River *Savannah*. 'Tis reckon'd the most convenient and fertile Part of *Carolina*, where the *Scots* settled under Lord *Cardross*, but left it for Fear of the *Spaniards*; so that it remain'd uninhabited by *Europeans* till 1732. when *M. Purry*, &c. See PURRYSBURG.

GRANVILLE is also a Parish in the Island of *Jersey*.

GRAO. See GRADO.

GRASSE, in *Provence*, *France*, 21 m. fr. *Frejus* to N. about 18 fr. *Nice* to E. 9 fr. *Antibes* to N. E. and 52 N. E. of *Toulon*, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 43. 40. is a very populous rich City, and a Bishop's See, situate on a Hill in a very fruitful Soil. It has several Churches besides the Cathedral, and a great Number of Monasteries.

GRATELEY, *Hampshire*, on the S. E. Side of *Quarley-Hill*, in the Road from *Andover* to *Salisbury*, is the Place where, in 926, King *Athelstan* held a Grand Council of the Nobility.

GRATIOSA;

GRATIOSA. See AZORES.

GRATZ, or *Graetz*, in *Lower Styria, Austria*, the Metropolis of the Duchy, lies on the River *Mur*, 20 m. fr. the *Drave*, 25 S. E. fr. *Bruck*, 35 W. fr. the Borders of *Hungary*, 40 N. of *Cilly*, 50 E. of *Judenburg*, and 74 S. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 16. 18. lat. 47. 3. 'Tis a neat well-built City, in a pleasant fruitful Country, defended by a Wall, Ramparts, and Castle on a rocky Hill, and other Fortifications, that render it almost impregnable. The Castle is on a high Hill that commands the neighbouring Country, where is the Arch-Duke's Palace, which is finely furnish'd, and has a good Library and Musæum. The Jesuits have a College here well endow'd, reckon'd among the Universities, well fill'd with Students, who here take Degrees. The Town is the Residence of the Governor of *Styria*, as it was once of the Arch-Dukes of *Austria*. Its large Suburbs are wash'd by a Rivulet of its own Name, and its Territory is very populous. The City is the Seat of the Tribunal of the Regency of *Austria*, at the Head of which is the Governor, wherein Appeals are cognizable that are made not only fr. this Duchy, but *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, the *Windismarch*, and *Goritz*, and the Place where the States of the Duchy often assemble. The Nobility, who are numerous, have many Palaces here; the Burghers are wealthy; and 'tis frequented by People even from *Hungary*; it having 2 Fairs, 1 in Mid-Lent, the other *Sept.* 1. each a Fortnight. Its Magistracy consists of a Burgomaster, Judge, and a Council: And the Emperor has Privy-Counsellors here with great Authority, besides a Council to look after his Revenues. Here are several Churches, Convents, and a Hospital. One Church is a fair round Structure with 3 Towers. The Protestants had Churches and a School; but in 1598 they were taken from them. The States of the Country have here an Arsenal well provided with heavy Artillery, Armour, and Ammunition. The Town-house is a very fine Building; so are the Stables of the Court. The Castle, well furnish'd with Cannon, takes up a great Space of Ground, and consists of several Courts, with a Chapel. In 1 of its 2 Towers is a great Horn sounded every Morning and Night, in the other is a great Bell rung every Morning at 7 o'Clock. In it also are both Horse and Hand Mills, and a very deep Well. We have met with so remarkable an Instance of prodigious Strength here shewn, and of a Man's Beard for Length more prodigious, that I should scarce be excusable if I pretermitted either. *Andrew Eberhard Rauber*, Lord of the Fortrefs of *Petronel*, (not far from *Presburgh*, a German Knt. &c. &c. who died in 1575, in his 68th Year, was so mighty of Strength, as well as Stature, that he could break to Pieces the strongest Horse-shoe. We have in him such a whimsical and very uncommon Manner of gaining a Wife as is not to be found in any Romance. For tho' Romance-Writers tell us that the Heroes in antient Times used to gain their Mistresses by Tournaments, Duels, Combats with Giants, Dragons, Hobgoblins, and 100 Whimsies of this Nature; yet the Manner imploy'd by *Rauber* has not been found by any one. For when he demanded of Emperor *Maximilian II.* his Natural fair Daughter *Helen* in Marriage, there happen'd to be at Court a *Spaniard* of great Quality, who also aspired to be the Emperor's Son-in-law. The Reputation of the Don's Valour, as well as his tall Stature, which exceeded even that of *Rauber*, recommended him greatly. The Emperor, unwilling to deny either, agreed they should decide the Affair by a Tryal of their Strength. He caused to be given to each of them a Sack, large enough to hold his Opponent, and promised that he who should put the other into the Sack should have his Daughter. Accordingly our two Lovers engaged before him in a kind of Combat, in which they exerted their utmost Strength, which was very much increased by Love; and each of them, prompted by an ardent Desire to win the Emperor's Daughter, endeavour'd to force his Adversary into the Sack. At last *Rauber* came off victorious, so that the Strength and Valour of the *German* put the proud *Spaniard's* Bravery into the Sack. Another Proof of his Strength was shewn, here at *Gratz*, at the Desire of the Arch-Duke *Charles*, at whose Court here happen'd to be a baptized Jew, who on Account of his Stature and Strength seemed a Giant. The Archduke, desirous of knowing whether his Strength surpass'd that of *Rauber*, obliged each of them, as a Tryal of their respective Forces, to receive a Blow with the Fist from the other; and at the same Time permitted them also to cast Lots who should strike first; which happening to fall to the Jew, he gave *Rauber* so violent a Blow that it obliged him to keep his Bed a Week, and his Room still longer. Some Time after he was reco-

vered, the Jew was obliged to receive a Blow from him; when *Rauber* took him by his long Beard, and twisting it twice round his Left Hand, he struck with his Right with so much Violence that not only his Beard, but also his Under Jaw, came off in his Hand; by which Means the Jew soon after lost his Life. But this Beard of the Jew is not that Beard which I refer to above as so very prodigious, but is that of *Rauber* himself. It was of so surprizing a Length that it descended to his Feet; and not only so, but even back again to his Girdle; nay, it was still longer, he winding it also round his Staff. He was so proud, and well he might, of it, that he seldom went to Court in a Coach or on Horse-back, but generally on Foot, ostentatious of his matchless Length of Beard, which he carried like a Streamer, and let it fly with the Wind. When he died it was cut into 2 Tufts.

GRAVE, in the County of *Cuyck*, in *Bolduc Manor, Du. Brabant*, 20 m. fr. *Bolduc* to N. E. 9 fr. *Nimeguen* to S. W. and 17 from *Helmont* to N.; E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 50. stands on the left Side of the *Maes* on the Borders of *Cuyck* Co. But 'tis not its Capital as some Authors assert; for it has always been a distinct Lordship, separated from that Country, and is Part of the Succession of our late K. *Wm.* III. 'Tis a very strong Place both by Situation and Fortifications. The Water of the *Maes* fills its broad deep Ditches furrounding the Ramparts, which are 1 m. in Compass. They are flank'd with 5 Bastions, and defended by 4 Half-moons, besides the old Walls and the Towers, at the Foot of which the *Maes* runs. On t'other Side that River, upon the Territory of *Nimeguen*, over agt. *Grave*, is a Fort, which is a Crown-work, built to defend the Passage of the River. These Fortifications are very regular, kept in good Repair, and admired by Strangers. Yet is the City very small, and contains but abt. 400 Houses, and most of them old and ill built. There are some Cazerns, but not sufficient to lodge the whole Garrison, the Inhabitants being obliged to receive the Remainder of the Soldiers in their Houses. Besides the Dutch Church, here's 1 for the French Refugees, who are now reduced to 3 or 4 Families. This City was formerly a Freehold belonging to the Lords of *Cuyck*, and came with that Lordship to the House of *Orange*. It belong'd to the States General from 1602 till the famous Year 1672, when the Torrent of French Victory swept it away into the Power of *Lewis XIV.* But in 1674, it surrender'd again to the Prince of *Orange*; and it is now subject to the States.

GRAVELINES, in *French Flanders*, is sit. on the *English Channel*, at the Mouth of the Riv. *Aa*, 9 m. fr. *Dunkirk* to W. 11 fr. *Calais* to E. and not 1 fr. Sea, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 56. 'Tis built on the Spot where the Village of *St. Willebrord* antiently stood. The *English* took and burnt it in 1383. 'Twas afterw. rebuilt and wall'd. It was several Times took and retook by the French and Germans. Emp. *Charles V.* first fortified it; but the Fortifications have been since very much improv'd by *M. de Vauban*, so that 'tis now a very strong Place. The *Aa's* Mouth is its Harbour, yet no considerable Vessels can come into it. It has but 1 Church, and that is Parochial.

GRAVENEC, Capital of the County of its Name, in *Swabia, Germany*, is sit. 30 m. W. of *Ulm*, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 48. 22. *Salmon.*

GRAVESANDE Village. See HAGUE, at the End.

GRAVESEND, in *Kent*, in the Lathe of *Aylesford*, lies on the S. Shore of the *Thames*, opposite to *Tilbury Fort*, 6 m. from *Rocheſter* and *Dartford*, and 22 E. of *London*, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 51. 25. The Inhabitants of this Place and *Milton* had the Privilege confirm'd by *Henry VIII.* of only carrying Passengers to *London* by Water, at 2 d. a Head, or 4 s. the whole Fare; but now the Price is 6 d. each Passenger in the Tilt-boat, and 1 s. in a Wherry. Coaches ply here at the Landing of Passengers from *London*, &c. to carry them to *Rocheſter*. This Town and *Milton* were incorporated the 10. Q. *Eliz.* by the Name of the Portreve, Jurats, and Inhabitants, of the Towns of *Gravesend* and *Milton*. There's so much Gardening hereabout, that they not only supply the Towns for several Miles round, but send great Quantities of Garden-stuff to *London*, where the Asparagus in particular of this Place is preferr'd to even that of *Batterſea*. All outward-bound Ships are oblig'd to anchor in this Road till they have had a Visit from the Custom-house Officers; and Notice is for that Purpose given by a Centinel at the Block-house here, who fires a Musket; but the homeward-bound all pass by without Notice taken of 'em, unless it be to put Waiters on board, if they are not supply'd before. The whole Town and Church being burnt in 1727, 5000*l.* was granted by Parliament in 1731, for rebuilding the

the latter as 1 of the 50 new ones. Markets Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs Oct. 13. and 6 Days after, Jan. 25. Apr. 23. And here's a Fifth-Market Sunday Mornings.

GRAUDENTZ, in *Polish Prussia*, is a pretty little Town, with a Castle and strong Wall, at the Confluence of the *Weissel* and *Ossa*, 36 m. W. of *Thorn*, 46 S. of *Dantzick*, and 110 N. W. of *Warsaw*. The Castle, on an Eminence, is form'd like a Terrace by the River, and has Walls and Towers of Brick. They pass the *Weissel* here in a Ferry.

GRAVINA, in *Bari Prov. Naples*, abt. 25 m. S. of *Bari* and E. of *Cirenza*, E. lon. 16. 58. lat. 40. 45. is sit. at the Foot of Mountains, is well peopled, and is an Episc. See subject to that of *Acerenza*.

GRAY, in *Franche-Comte*, abt. 9 leag. N. W. from *Be-sançon*, E. lon. 5. 32. lat. 47. 30. is very advantageously sit. on the River *Saone*, which makes it drive a greater Trade than any other City in the Province; for here they load the Vessels which carry Wheat and Iron to *Lyons*. Here's a Presidial Court, Colleg. Church, 3 Convents of Monks, a College of Jesuits, and but 1 Parish, yet reckon'd to contain abt. 4000 Inhabitants. 'Tis the chief Place of 1 of the 4 great Bailiwicks of *Franche-Compte*, and has within its District 803 Cities, Boroughs, and Villages.

GRAYS-THURROCK, *Essex*, 19 m. from *London*, is so call'd fr. its ant. Lords the *Grays* of *Codnor* in *Derbyshire*. Its Market, Thursday, is a very good one for Corn and Cattie. Fairs June 28 and 29. May 12 and 13. October 9. and 10.

GRAY-WETHERS, *Wilts*, on *Marlborough Downs*, are loose Stones, so called because they appear to Travelers at a Distance like straggling Sheep. They are a Sort of white Marble, and lie on the Surface of the Ground in infinite Numbers, and of all Dimensions. Dr. *Stukeley* thinks they have lain here ever since the Creation, and that they were solid Parts thrown out to the Surface of the fluid Globe when its Rotation was first impress'd.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, in antient *Italy*, comprised *Apulia*, *Lucania*, and Country of the *Brutii*. This Country was called *Greece* because most of the Cities on the Coast were Greek Colonies, and spoke the Greek Tongue. The Inhabitants gave it the Epithet of *Great*, not because it was larger than, or near so large as, *Greece* properly so called, but merely out of Ostentation, as *Pliny* informs us.

GRÆCIA antiqua. The Limits of old *Greece* (not as they were afterwards enlarged either by continual sending out of Colonies, or by Conquests, which still carried their Name with them, but only) as they relate to this Epoch, extended fr. N. to S. i. e. fr. the long Ridge of Mountains which divided it fr. *Macedonia* and fr. the River *Strymon*, by which it was parted fr. *Thrace*, to the Promontory of *Tenarus*, the utmost S. Extent of *Peloponnesus*, about 6 degr. or 380 m.; and fr. E. to W. i. e. fr. the *Ægean* to the *Ionian* Sea, about 5 degr. 10 min. or 310 m. It contain'd the Kingdoms following. In *Peloponnesus*, *Sicyon*, *Argos*, *Messenia*, *Corinth*, *Achaia Propria*, *Arcadia*, and *Laconia*. Out of it, or in *Græcia Propria*, those of *Attica*, *Megara*, *Boeotia*, *Locris*, *Epichnemidia*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Locris*, *Ozolæa*, & *Ætolia*. In *Epirus* the *Molossi*, *Amphiloci*, *Cassiopei*, *Dræopes*, *Chaones*, *Threspotii*, *Almery*, and *Acarmania*. In *Thessaly* it contain'd the Countries of *Thessalotis*, *Estiotis*, *Pelasgiotis*, *Magnesia*, and *Phthia*. All these have at one Time or other been severally govern'd by Kings of their own, whose Names we only find occasionally mention'd in the History of the more considerable Kingdoms of *Argos*, *Attica*, *Thebes*, and *Sparta*, of the *Argonautic Expedition*, and of the *Trojan War*. It can't be reasonably expected that a critical Enquiry into the Names and Original of those various Inhabitants of antient *Greece* should be here enter'd into. But the general Names by which they were known were those of *Graioi* and *Graicoi*, which *Salmasius* derives from *Ragau* the same with *Reu* the Son of *Peleg* (I. Chron. i. 25. Gen. xi. 18. 19.) by the Transposition of a Letter, to soften the Sound. They quickly chang'd these for those of *Achæi* & *Hellenes*, by which they are generally called in antient Authors. The first supposed fr. *Achæus* the Son of *Xuthus*, the Son of *Hellen*, and Father of *Ion*; the other from the said *Hellen*, Son of *Deucalion* and Father of *Dorus*, from whom came the *Dores*, afterwards a famous Nation in *Greece*. Another Name by which they were known in several Parts of *Greece* was that of *Pelasgi*, which the *Arcadians*, who are generally reckon'd the antientest People of it, do challenge fr. their pretended Founder *Pelagus*, who, we find, did get such Foot in *Peloponnesus*, that the whole Peninsula was from him called *Pelasgia*. We find these *Pelasgians* (for whom some Criticks and Antiquaries have found a much older O-

riginal, even that of *Peleg*, the 4th in Descent from *Shem*) spread in many other Parts of *Greece*, as in *Attica*, *Thessaly*, and *Epirus*, in which last they are supposed to have laid the Foundation of the *Dodonean Oracle*. But the most antient Name of all is universally allow'd to be that of *Iones*, which the *Greeks* themselves derive from *Ion* above-said (or, as the Fable hath it, of *Apollo*) by *Creusa* the Daughter of *Erichtheus*, and Grandson of *Deucalion*. But 'tis more probable, as *Josephus* affirms, that their Original is of much older Date, & that *Javan*, the Son of *Japhet*, and his Descendants were the 1st who peopled these Countries, as the Learned *Bochart* seems to have proved by very strong Arguments. 1. From the Authority of *Josephus*. 2. From the Name itself of the Patriarch without the Points sounding more properly *Ion* than *Javan*. 3. From the Authority of *Moses*, who (Gen. x. 5.) says, that by these [*the Sons of Japhet*] were the Isles of the *Gentiles* divided; which according to the Genius of the *Hebrew* Tongue means not Islands properly so called, but all maritime Countries at any Distance from *Palestine*, especially those which are along the *Mediterranean*. 4. From that of the Prophets (See among others *Isai. chap. last, ver. 19. Dan. viii. 21. x. 20.*), who call *Græcia* by the Name of *Jon*, or as pointed *Javan*. According to which the *Jews* have all along to this Day called the Greek Tongue *Javinitic*. All this is further confirm'd by our Author from the clear Remains of *Elisha*, *Javan's* Eldest Son (Gen. x. 4.) which were still to be found in that of *ELIS*. See the Article. We omit the Names of several other People. If we look upon this infant State of *Greece*, with respect to its Inhabitants, it appears, even by the Confession of their own Writers, to have been one continued uncultivated Desert, inhabited by savage Creatures, scarcely remov'd one Degree fr. Brutes; Men living indifferently on every Fruit, Herb, or Root, that came in their way, and lying either in the open Fields, or at best sheltering themselves from the Inclemency of the Weather in Dens, Clefts, and hollow Trees. The 1st Improvement they made to their Way of Living was exchanging their old Food for the more wholesome Acorns, building themselves Huts to sleep in, and covering their Bodies with the Skins of Beasts. All this it seems they were beholden for to *Pelagius* above-mention'd, whose Memory was highly revered among them upon that Account. But this Reformation in their Way of Living wrought none upon their Manners. On the contrary, they who had no Occasion to fight for any thing but a Hole to sleep in, began now to envy and rob one another of these new Acquisitions. This in time put them under a Necessity of joining themselves into Companies under some Head, that they might either more safely plunder their Neighbours, or preserve what they had got. Laws they had none except that of the strongest Arm; so that they only lived safest and most quietly who inhabited the most craggy and barren Spots of Ground, whilst those who were more pleasantly or fruitfully seated were continually liable to be dispossessed by new Invaders. Hence it was that *Greece* for a long Time had no settled Inhabitants, but was in a continual Fluctuation, the Weakest being always sure to be turn'd out by the Strongest. Their gigantic Size and Strength, if we may believe *Plutarch*, added so much to their Insolence and Cruelty, that they seemed to glory in committing the greatest Acts of Violence and Barbarity on those that unhappily fell into their Hands. The Case did not alter much for the better after they came to form themselves into regular Societies, & build themselves Towns and Cities for Safety. *Attica* seems the only Place that was free from those Incursions, because it was destitute of every Thing that could invite a plundering Enemy; but those Cities fared worst which were situate on the Sea-Coasts, because they were in continual Danger of being plundered either by Sea or Land; for Pirates did not less infest all those Seas than the Robbers did the Land. And this was one main Cause why most of the antient Cities of *Greece* were built at some Distance from the Shore; but even in these, as all their Safety consisted in the Resistance they could make against an Invader, so their Inhabitants were under a Necessity of going constantly armed, and to be ever on their Guard. Another Mischief arising from these continual Piracies and Robberies was, that the far greater Part of their Land did lie uncultivated, so that Men only planted and sowed as much as was barely necessary for their present Support; and where there was such an universal Neglect of Agriculture, there could be as little Room for any Discoveries in other useful Arts and Trades at Land, as in Commerce and Navigation at Sea. Hence it is also, that whilst other antient Nations, as the *Jews*, the *Egyptians*, *Midianites*, *Phœnicians*, had improved them to a

very great Degree, as seen in their several Histories, the *Greeks* alone seem to have been the only Strangers to them; inasmuch that one may reasonably question, by *Homer's* making Oxen the Standard of the Value of Things, whether they knew the Use of Money even in his Days. One Art however one would have expected them to be very expert in, that of War, and the only one indeed they seem'd to have had a Value for; but even here, the very Reverse may be inferred from what the same Poet tells us, of some of his Heroes putting whole Squadrons of them to Flight. They had no Letters till *Cadmus* brought them thither out of *Phœnicia*, whose Alphabet, consisting only of 16 Letters, was not perfected into that of 24 till many Centuries after him. It was from him likewise that they learn'd Arithmetic, Navigation, and Commerce; as for other Sciences, they continued much longer Strangers to them; and it was not till some of their Great Men began to travel into *Egypt*, & other Kingdoms, & the *Celts* made their frequent Incurfions into *Greece*, that they began to have some Knowledge & Relish for them. We are indeed told, that *Orpheus*, *Musæus*, and some others, who went into the first of these Countries much earlier, did bring a deal of *Egyptian* Divinity, and religious Rites, from thence. But as for Astronomy, Geometry, Philosophy, and Magic, they were fetched long after, the first from *Babylon*, the next from *Egypt*, and the last from *Perfia*. So ignorant we find them of the first of these Sciences, that they knew of no other Way of dividing the Day than by Dark or Light, or Time of sleeping & waking, nor the Years, but by the Time of sowing and reaping. Their Government was still more rude and barbarous; every City, and almost every Village or obscure Town, was a petty Tyranny, govern'd by a Head, to whom nevertheless they gave the Name of King. Hence that vast Number of small inconsiderable Kingdoms with which this Country swarmed, and of the greatest Part of which we know little else than their Names, and that of one or sometimes two of their petty Monarchs, which are occasionally mention'd in the History of those of more Note, into which they were afterwards blended either by Alliances or Conquest. Laws, at least a written Body of them, we do not find they had till the Times of the *Athenian* Archons; till then all depended on the Will and definitive Sentence of their Kings; only in dubious and important Cases, it was usual for them to consult some Oracle, of which they had Variety; the two most famous were that of *Jupiter* at *Dodona*, and that of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, situated on the Hill *Parnassus*. Their Religion was still worse than all the rest, being little else than a Corruption, if we may be allowed that Word, of the *Egyptian* Theology, brought thither at first by *Cecrops* an *Egyptian* Exile, and Founder of the *Attic* Monarchy, who, according to *Pausanias*, did first introduce the Worship of *Jupiter* in his new Kingdom. *Orpheus*, *Dedalus*, and *Melampus*, went and fetched new Supplies of *Ægyptic* Idolatry and Superstition; and *Greece* was soon after furnished with a Number of Deities, suited to the Taste of their brutal Votaries, and with a Sanction and Precedent for every unsocial and unnatural Vice. To this desperate and universal Degeneracy of the *Grecian* Nation we may venture to ascribe in some measure all the fabulous Accounts which the Poets have given us concerning the Birth, Extraction, and extravagant Exploits of those famous Heroes, who bestow'd so much Pains and Time to reform and abolish it. Of this Number were *Minos*, *Hercules*, *Theseus*, and many more, some of whom cleared the Seas, others the Land, of that pestilent Race, and others, lastly, by wholesome Laws, by the Introduction of Commerce, Arts, and Sciences, laid the happy Foundations for the Politeness and Grandeur, for which they were so justly famed in After-Ages.

GREECE, according to holy Scripture, &c. See ACHAIA.

GREECE, or as at present call'd RUMELIA by the *Turks*, Part of whose Empire it is, is sit. betw. 20 and 26 degr. of E. lon. and 36. and 44 degr. of N. lat. bounded by *Romania*, or *Thrace*, *Bulgaria*, and *Servia*, tow. N. by the *Archipelago* on E. by the *Mediterranean* on S., and by the *Adriatic* or Gulph of *Venice* on W. being abt. 400 m. lo. from N. to S. i. e. from the Mountains of *Argentum* or *Scodras* to Cape *Matapan*, or *Caglia*, in the *Morea*, and near as much in Breadth, viz. from the *Adriatic* to the *Archipelago*. 'Tis generally a temperate healthful Country and fruitful Soil, but has had most of the fine Cities it contain'd destroy'd by the barbarous *Turk*, and a Deluge of Ignorance introduced into the once admired Seats of Learning and Politeness. *Greece*, or *Rumelia*, abounds with fine Corn, charming Wine, delicious Fruits, and great Herds of Cattle, with Fowls and Venison in great Plenty, as the various Ar-

ticles will more amply specify. The Christian Religion was planted in this Country, soon after the Death of our Saviour, by *St. Paul* and *Timothy*; and it here flourish'd for many Ages with more Purity than in the W. Church, producing many Champions for the Faith, and venerable Fathers, whose Writings convey to us the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church very near its native Purity: Of which Religion there has been a continual Succession to this Time. But since the *Turks* have been Masters of this Country, and made the People Slaves, the State of their Religion is very much declined. We shall extract some few Particulars as from *Thevenot*, *Ricaut*, *Tournefort*, &c. The *Greek* Church is fallen into such terrible Disorder, that no Man that has the least Zeal for Religion can reflect upon it without shedding Tears; and yet as desirous as the *Turks* have appear'd of humbling the *Greeks*, they never forbid 'em either the Exercise or Study of their Religion. On the contrary, *Mohammed II.* after taking *Constantinople*, to shew them that he did not intend to make any Change in it, honour'd the 1st Patriarch that was elected in his Reign with the same Presents as the *Greek* Emperors were wont to make them. 'Tis therefore owing to nothing but the Ignorance of those who govern the *Greek* Church that we ought to ascribe its Decadency; and this Ignorance is the Consequence of the Miseries attending Slavery. Their most Learned of the *Greeks*, after the Loss of the abovesaid Capital of their Empire, took Shelter in various Parts of Christendom, carrying with them all the Sciences, and consequently all the Virtues, of their Country. Those who continued in the *Ottoman* Empire, and especially their Successors, did so grossly neglect the antient *Greek* Tongue, that they were no longer able to have Recourse to the true Sources of Christianity, and by that Means grew incapable and unworthy of explaining the Gospel. This Corruption still remains among the *Greeks*. Scarce can they read it, and are farther from understanding it. 'Tis a great Merit in the very Clergy to be able to read: And in the whole *Turkish* Dominions, 'tis averr'd, there are hardly 12 Persons thoroughly skilled in the Knowledge of the antient *Greek* Tongue. The *Greeks* acknowledge not the Pope for Head of the Church; but they've 4 Patriarchs, who are their Chiefs, and have an equal Authority in their respective Patriarchates, viz. of *Constantinople*, of *Jerusalem*, of *Antioch*, and of *Alexandria*. The 1st, according to *Tournefort*, is acknowledged by the rest for Head. The 2d governs the Churches of *Palestine* and the Confines of *Arabia*. The 3d resides at *Damascus*, having under his Care the Churches of *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Caramania*. The 4th dwells at *Cairo*, and governs those of *Africa* and *Arabia*. All the other *Gr.* Churches in the Empire depend immediately on the 1st. These 4 are confirm'd in their Dignity by the *Gr.* Seignior, or by his Officers at least. The *Greeks* themselves were the Beginners of setting the Patriarchate to Sale. That Dignity is sold for 20,000 Crowns; and 1 Patriarch very often dethrones another; & some, after having been perhaps twice displaced, do again ascend the Chair. When a *Caloyer* (thus are call'd the *Gr.* Monks from among whom the Patriarchs are always chosen) is desirous to purchase his Mission of *Satan*, says *Tournefort*, he forms a Party of such Bishops as are his Friends, and who probably are no Losers by his Promotion. He never fails making a Present to the Grand Visier. The Bargain is soon struck, and the Pretender, tho' poor, is in no Danger of wanting rich Merchants, who, in Expectation of considerable and certain Profit, make all the necessary Advances. We need not doubt the new Patriarch makes the best of his Time. Tyranny succeeds to Simony. The 1st Thing he does is to signify the Sultan's Order to all the Archbishops and Bishops of his Province. His greatest Study is to know exactly the Revenues of each Prelate. He imposes a Tax upon them, and enjoins them very strictly, by a 2d Letter, to send the Sums demanded; otherwise their Dioceses are adjudg'd to the highest Bidder. The Prelates, being used to this Trade, never spare their Suffragans. These latter torment the *Papas* (so the Priests are call'd). The *Papas* flay the Parishioners, and the De'el a Drop of saving Holy Water will they sprinkle but what they are more solidly paid for before-hand. The Patriarch is stiled not only *Your Holiness*, but *Your All-Holiness*. Next him in Rank are the Archbishops, then the Bishops, the *Protopapas* or Archpriests, the *Papas* or Priests and Curates, and lastly the *Caloyers*. When you salute an Archbishop or Bishop, you kiss his Hand, and salute him *Your All-Priesthood* or *Your Beatitude*. Priests are stiled *Your Holiness*. The *Caloyers* are Monks of the Order of *St. Basil*. There's no Variety of Colour in their Habits. This Body supplies the *Gr.* Church with all her Prelates. The

Papas

Papas are properly no more than secular Priests, and can never rise higher than to be Curates and Archpriests. The several Orders of the inferior Clergy must be pass'd by, to avoid Prolixity, &c. The Priests are allow'd to marry once in their Lives, provided they enter into the Bands of Matrimony before they receive Priests Orders. They must for this Purpose declare in Confession to a *Papa* that they are Virgins, and intend to marry a Virgin. If they accuse themselves of having known a Woman, they are incapable of being Priest — unless they make Attonement to the strictly just Confessor with Cash. He's married accordingly, and afterwards Ordained Priest; but must never enter into a 2d Marriage. Their Library is usually very small, their Breviaries and other Forms of Prayer being extremely dear, because, there being no Printing among 'em, they are obliged to fetch 'em all from *Venice*. 'Twere too long to recount all the Religious Opinions and Practices of the *Greeks*; we shall therefore mention only a few Articles wherein they differ from the *Ro. Catholicks*. They admit not of *Purgatory*; but yet they allow a 3d Place, where they will have the Blessed to be, in Expectation of the Day of Judgment; and tho' they believe not the Saints to be in Paradise, yet they pray to them that they would interceed for them with God. At Mass they consecrate leavened Bread, such as we commonly eat, and communicate under both Kinds, as well Laicks as Priests, and Women and Children as well as Men. They receive the Bread and Wine together in a Spoon from the Hand of the Priest. Before Consecration they mix the Wine with hot Water, to represent the Water and Blood that issued out of the Side of our Saviour. The Question about *Transubstantiation* has not been long known in their Churches. *Cyrillus*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, in his Confession wrote in 1630, and printed in 1633, agrees with the Reformed Churches in this Particular, as do all those who are educated in *Greece*; for when they carry the Sacrament to the Sick, they do not prostrate themselves before it, nor expose it to be adored, unless in the very Act of Administration. Neither carry they it in Procession, nor have any particular Feast in Honour of it; wherein, had they believed *Transubstantiation*, as Sir *P. Ricaut* observes, they would not have been less careful than the *Papists*. He adds, however, that such as have had their Education in *Italy*, &c. seem to agree with the Church of *Rome*, and assert *Transubstantiation*. But others admit not of this Novelty, which is contrary to *St. Chrysostom's* Liturgy, wherein the Elements are plainly asserted to be Bread and Wine. Their *Baptism* is perform'd by *Immerision*, reiterated 3 times following, the Priest plunging the whole Body of the Child into the Water. At the 1st Dipping he pronounces in his Language a Form of Words which signify, *Such a one — the Servant of God, is baptized in the Name of the Father, now, for ever and ever*. At the 2d Immerision he says, *Such an one — &c. is baptized in the Name of the Son, &c.* and at the 3d — *in the Name of the Holy Ghost, &c.* They so firmly believe that the *Sprinkling* of Water on the Head of a Child among us insufficient for *Baptism*, that they frequently re-baptize the *Latins* who embrace their Communion. After *Baptism* they give the Child Confirmation. The Curate, saying, *This is the Seal of the Holy Ghost*, applies the holy Chrism to the Child's Forehead, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Ears, Breast, Head, and Feet. They afterwards give it the Communion, tho' often times it throws out Half the consecrated Bread and Wine that is put into its Mouth. 7 Days after *Baptism* they carry the Child to Church to perform *Ablution*. The Curate repeating the Prayers set down in the Ritual, not only washes the Child's Shirt, but with a new Sponge or a neat Linnen Cloth cleans its whole Body, and sends it away with, *Thou hast now been baptized, enlightened with heavenly Light, fortified with the Sacrament of Confirmation, sanctified and washed, in the Name of the Father, &c. &c.* The *Greeks* are married by a Priest as the *Latins* are, and give a Ring in the same Manner; but, besides that, they take a Godfather and Godmother, to whom they present some wrought Handkerchiefs. The Godfather and Godmother present themselves before a *Papa* with the Bridegroom and Bride, and whilst the *Papa* says some Prayers, the Godfather and Godmother holds a Garland of Flowers, interlaced with Orpine, over the Heads of the Couple, and a Pall over that. Prayers said, the Bridegroom & Bride, holding one another by the Hand, turn several Times, whilst the Father and Mother, who give them, have hold of them behind. Then a Glass of Wine is brought, of which the Bridegroom drinks a little, and then the Bride. Then he drinks again, which she pledges; and then the Glass is given to the Priest, who merrily topos off the rest, and, breaking the Glass, says, *So may the Bride-*

groom break the Virginity of the Bride. The *Greeks* in their Manners are much like the *Turks*, but more wicked, adds *Thevenot*. They are covetous, perfidious, treacherous, great Pederasts, revengeful to the highest Degree, withal very superstitious, and great Hypocrites: And indeed are so despised by the *Turks*, that they value not a *Greek* who even turns *Mohammedan*. Much more of them and their Customs, &c. &c. may be found interspers'd in various other Articles. The antient Language of *Greece* is still known to Us, being preserved in the Writings of their famous Philosophers, Historians, Orators, and Poets. But the modern *Greek* is so far changed, by the Mixture of foreign Languages, that it differs extremely from the antient, which is but little understood by the present Inhabitants. — Modern *GREECE*, in its present State, is thus divided. I. *MACEDONIA*, wherein are those Places of Note, *Salonichi, Amphipoli, Idero-capsa, Philippi, Cavalla, Contessa, Pella, Strymon, Stagyra*. II. *ALBANIA*, now called *ARNAUT*, has *Scutari, Durazzo, La Valona, Ducagni, Alessio, Albanopoli, Croya, Lychnidos*. III. *EPHROS* hath *Prevesa, Chimera, Larta, Butrinto, Perga, Aetium*. IV. *THESSALY*, now call'd *SANNA*, hath *Larisa, Armiro, Volo, Pharsalus, Scotusa, Tricala, Demetriada, Ianna, Gomfi, Zitton, Mt. Olympus*. V. *ACHAIA*, now *LIVADIA*, contains *Lepanto, Delphi or Castri, Athens or Setines, Maraton, Thebes or Stives, Aulis, Megara, Livadia, Orchomeno, the Dardanelles, Helicon, and Parnassus*. VI. The *PELOPONNESUS*, now *MOREA*. VII. The Islands on the Coast of *Greece*, in the *Mediterranean*, and in the *Archipelago*. See the following Article.

GREECE Islands. Those on the Coast of *Greece* in the *MEDITERRANEAN* are, *Corfu, Cephalonia, Zant, Cerigo, St. Maura, the Curzolari, Strivali, Sapienza, Candia*. In the *ARCHIPELAGO* are 3 Classes, viz. the *CYCLADES*, those of the Gulph of *EGINA*, and those in the *ÆGEAN*. Those of the *CYCLADES* most remarkable are *Santorini, Policandro, Milo, Argentieres, Siphanto, Paros, Anti-paros, Naxia, Neo, Amorgo, Delos, Mycone, Tenos, Andros, Zia, Jura, Thermia, Serpho*. In the Gulph of *ENGIA* are *Engia, Salamis, Porus*. In the *ÆGEAN* are *Negropont, Scyros, Lemnos, Samandrachi, Lembro, Tasso*. The following lie on the Coast of *ASIA MINOR*, *Tenedos, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Icaria, Patmos, Claros, Leros, Coos or Cos, Astipalea*. — Note, Some of the foregoing are the antient Names, some the modern; but in their several Articles both the old and new Denominations are ment. where a Change has been made.

GREENCASTLE, in *Down Co. Ulster Prov. Ireland*, on the Sea Side, 4 m. fr. *Ross*, was antiently a strong Castle, built by the *Burghs*, Earls of *Ulster*. 'Twas a fortified Garrison in the Rebellion of 1641. and thought a Place of such Importance by King *Henry VII.* that none but an *Englishman* could be Constable of it.

GREENHITH, in *Kent*, 4 m. fr. *Gravesend* nearer *London*, has a Ferry over to *W. Thurrock* in *Essex*.

GREENLAND, or *GROENLAND*, I. and II.

I. *SPITZBERGEN*, as the *Dutch* call it, or *New GREENLAND*, as our Geographers stile it, was 1st discover'd in the 16th Century. We assert it found out by Sir *H. Willoughby* in 1553. The *Dutch* deny it, and have invented a Country call'd *Willoughby Land*, and placed it in their Maps, to get over the Difficulty. Mr. *Ste. Burrows*, in 1556, arriv'd in lat. 78. and sail'd along a Coast quite desolate, the Ice blue, and abounding with Birds, to lat. 80. 11. which was certainly *Greenland*. *Dutch* Discoverers were *W. Barants* and *J. Corn. Ryp*, in 1596. They gave it the Name *Spitzbergen*, i. e. *Sharp Mountains*, as the Icy Rocks ascend like Pyramids. The *English* call'd it *Greenland*, thinking it Part of Old *Groenland*. Hereupon it must be observed that tho' *Groenland* and *Greenland* be the same Word, yet they are now us'd to denote two diff. Countries, sometimes this first Article, by the *Dutch* call'd *Spitzbergen*. Our Maps of it differ from the *Dutch*, because the Names of Places in ours are all *English*, and in theirs *Dutch*. Tho' the 1st Discovery of it be ours, yet the Possession and Profits from it are wholly theirs. This Country is actually undiscovered on the N. On W. it has the N. Ocean; S. the same Ocean betw. it and the *Muscovite Lapland* and N. most Part of *Norway*, over-against which it lies; E. it has an undiscover'd Country, to which 'tis join'd by an Isthmus which is by some call'd *E. Greenland*. *Spitzbergen* lies nearest to the Pole of any Country yet examin'd by Seamen, i. e. fr. 76 to 82 deg. N. lat. perhaps much farther. We, for Lack of Room, must wave giving Account of its particular Places. There are no Towns nor Villages in this whole Country that we know of, nor is it inhabited by any Human Creatures. The Soil mostly is nought but Rocks and Heaps

of vast Stones, so very high that most of them are lost in the Clouds. The Valleys betw. them are full of Stones & Ice, which fall from those prodigious Mountains. About *Deer Sound* and *Muscle Haven* is some low Land, which in Summer, if the Ice be melted, discovers a barren Soil, yet cover'd with Heath-Moss, and a very few Plants. Such Mountains too as are expos'd to the Sun are so likewise cover'd; and in the Clefts of those Rocks are infinite Numbers of Fowls, that rest there all the Year. Their Dung, with the Moss wash'd down with the melted Snow, makes a rich Kind of Mould on some Places near Shore, where it produces a kind of Lattuce, Scurvygrafs, Sorrel, Snake-weed, Mouse-ear, Heart's-ease, Wild Strawberries, House-leek, Wall-pepper, and some Plants unknown. The Sea is not so salt here as at other Places, and changes Colour with the Sky as it does every-where. But in fair Weather 'tis so clear that you may see 14 fath. deep. The Air is so cold, that there's alm. a continual Frost, which is strongest in *April* and *May*. In *June*, *July*, *August*, the Weather usually is calm; and in the 2 last Months, especially *July*, the Sun shines so hot as to melt the Tar betw. the Seams of a Ship. The Sun appears about the Middle of *February*, and disappears about *Oct. 1*. but they've a Twilight when he comes to the Horizon. From the Beginning of *May* to *Aug. 1*, the Sun never sets. Yet they reckon Day and Night very easily; for when he is in the W. they call it Night, and when it comes about again to E. they reckon another Day begins. The Light of the Sun is like that of the clear Moon, so that Men may look upon it without dazzling. The Beasts are White Bears, very differently shap'd from others, having long Heads like Dogs, and barking like a Dog that is hoarse. They are leaner and swifter than other Bears, and very bold. Some are 6 f. high, and 14 f. lo.; and there has been 100 lb. of Fat taken out of 1 of 'em. When any of 'em are kill'd, and not carry'd off, the rest eat them; but when they are attack'd and begin to howl, such as are within hearing run to their Assistance, & the old Ones will sooner suffer Death than desert their Young. The largest are those call'd Water-Bears, which live upon what they can get at Sea, and have somet. been found 14 m. fr. Shore. Their Skins make very comfortable Cloathing for such as travel in Winter, and are dress'd in *Spitzbergen* by treading them in hot Saw-duft. The Deer in Spring are grey and shaggy, afterw. of dusky Colour, with cleft Feet, and Horns like an Elk. They've 3 or 4 Branches on each Side, abt. 2 inch. br. and 1 f. lo. Their Ears are long and Tails short. By feeding on the yellow Moss, they grow so very fat in 3 Months that they cut 4 inch. deep in the Ribs; which Fat enables 'em to hold out during Winter. Yet many are starv'd; and in Spring they are all very lean. At Sight of a Man they fly; but if he stops, they stop too, which gives Opportunity for shooting 'em. Their Flesh is exceeding good roasted. Foxes here are of various Colours. Here are prodigious Numbers of Seals and Sea-horses, which are the same that in the S. Seas are call'd Sea-lions. See *FERNANDES* Island. Here are very few Land-fowl, but Water-fowl abundant. The Fish merit most especial Notice, because the Taking *them* is the sole Motive that brings Ships hither, where the Whale-fishing is carried on with great Profit. The true large Whale differs from the rest of the Fish so call'd by his having no Teeth; instead of which, on each Side the Upper Jaw, grows the Whale-bone in 4 or 500 different Blades, at equal Distances, some above 12 f. lo. and 1 f. br. at Bottom, growing narrow upwards, like the Sticks of a Fan inverted, the largest weighing about 20 lb. He contracts and dilates the Distances of those Blades at the shutting and opening his Mouth, making them serve as Strainers to separate the Water from the Shrimps, Prawns, and such small Fish as his Food consists of; and for the same Purpose, on the Inside of the Bone, next to the Tongue, grows a Quantity of Hair, to make yet a finer Straining; which is the more necessary because, notwithstanding the Bulk of a Whale's Body, the Throat of the very largest is not above 1 f. commonly not above 3 Inches wide, [A]. The Head makes up 1 3d Part of the whole Body, with very small Eyes in the midst of it, no bigger, 'tis said, than Oxens Eyes, the

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Eye-balls being no bigger than a large Pea. Instead of the Ears appear on the Outside only 2 Holes, so small that they can hardly be found out, and will scarce admit of a single Straw; but within the Head they have a larger Orifice, and form'd like Ears, which afford 'em a sharp Hearing. On Top the Head he has 2 Pipes, for the drawing in and out of the Air, and discharging the Water which he swallows in his Mouth, and which is forced out thro' these Holes in vast Quantity to a great Height. His Tongue is abt. 8 f. lo. and 10 br. commonly 600 lb. of such a Bulk, that when it lies upon the Ground, the tallest Man can't look over it. His Bones are hard like those of 4-footed Beasts; but, instead of having 1 large Cavity in the Middle, are porous & full of Marrow. His Belly and Back are quite red. His Flesh is coarse and hard like that of a Bull, mix'd with many Sinews, and is very dry and lean because the Fat lies betw. the Flesh and the Skin. The Fat is mix'd with Sinews, which holds the Oil as a Sponge does Water. The other strong Sinews are about the Tail, with which he turns & winds himself as a Ship is guided by a Rudder. He swims as swift as a Bird flies, and makes a Track in the Sea like a large Ship under Sail. Besides the uppermost thin Skin is another alm. an Inch thick; but neither are very strong, which is believed to be the Reason why the Whale does not exert that great Force that might be expected from its Size. They are mightily tormented with Lice, which makes them somet. spring out of the Sea in an Agony. 'Tis also believed they feel great Pains before a Storm, which makes 'em twist and tumble violently while the Wind blows from E. But they are naturally very timorous. The middle Sort of 'em are from 50 to 60 f. lo. and yield from 70 to 100 Barrels of Blubber; tho' somet. they are much larger. *Martens* mentions 1 that yielded 130 Hogsheads. This Blubber lies immed. under the Skin. They cut it in thin Slices, which are put into hot Coppers. The Oil soon melting out, the Skin is thrown away. The Tail serves for a Chopping-block, on which they cut the Blubber before it is boil'd. The Manner of taking the Whale is thus: — As soon as the Fishermen hear a Whale blow, they cry out *Fall, Fall!* and then every Ship gets out its Longboat, 6 or 7 Men in each. They row till they come pretty near the Whale; then the Harpooner strikes it with his Harpoon, which is a sharp Iron, resembling the Head of an Arrow, fix'd to a Stick. This requires great Dexterity. Thro' the Bone of his Head there is no Striking; but near his Spout is a soft Piece of Flesh, into which the Iron sinks with Ease. As soon as he is struck, they take care to give him Rope enough; for otherwise, when he goes down, as he frequently does, he would inevitably sink the Boat; and this Rope he draws so quick, that if it were not well water'd it would set the Boat on fire. The Line fasten'd to the Harpoon is 6 or 7 fath. lo. and called the Forerunner. 'Tis made of the finest and softest Hemp, that it may slip the easier. To this they join a Heap of Lines of 90 or 100 fath. each; and when there are not enough in 1 Boat, they borrow from another. The Man at the Helm observes which Way the Rope goes, and steers the Boat accordingly, that it might run exactly out before; for the Whale runs away with the Line as fast as the Wind, and would overset the Boat if it were not kept strait. When the Whale is struck the Longboats row before, and observe which Way the Line stands, and sometimes pull it. If they feel it stiff, 'tis a Sign the Whale still pulls in Strength; but if it hangs loose, and the Boat lies equally high before and behind upon the Water, they pull it in gently; but take care to lay it so that the Whale may have it easily again if he recovers Strength. They take care, however, not to give him too much Line, because he sometimes entangles it about a Rock, and so pulls out the Harpoon. The fat Whales do not sink as soon as dead, but the lean ones do, and come up some Days afterwards. They begin to stink as soon as they expire, and their Flesh ferments, creating such a Steam as inflames weak Eyes. When they see him spout out Blood, they know that he draws towards his End, and then prepare for cutting him up. In order to this they hawl him close to the Ship-side, and with great Knives slice his Sides, raising the Blubber by a Hook and a Pulley, which they lift up

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[A] Hence it is that Gainfayers have argued against the Credibility of the Whale's having really swallow'd up *Jonah*. To which a Learned Commentator answers, 'That the Word used signifies no more a *Whale* than any other large Fish that has Fins; and that there is one commonly known in the *Mediterranean* by the Name of *Charachias* and *Lamia* of the Bigness of a *Whale*, but with such a large Throat and Belly as is able to swallow the largest Man whole. There was one of this Kind caught, scarce above 30 or 40 Years since, on the Coast of *Portugal*, in whose Throat, when stretched out, a Man could stand upright. We may add that the original Word used in *Jonah* is *Daggadol*, i. e. *A great Fish*. — However, 'tis observable that our Saviour, according to *St. Matthew*, xii. 40. expressly calls this great Fish of *Jonah* a *Whale*,

as they cut. Many of these great Flakes they string upon a Rope, and so drag them on Shore, where they are heav'd up by a Crane laid upon the Whale's Tail, and afterwards hew'd into Pieces no bigger than Trenchers, and so thrown into Coppers. As soon as they become brown they are called Fritters, taken out, and then cast away. The Liquor is then laded into a Boat half full of Water to cool & cleanse it; and thence, by long Troughs, that it may be more cool, convey'd into Hogheads, close to the Shore. In the mean Time the Head is cut off, and drawn as near as can be to the Shore, and hoisted up by a Crane, till the Whalebone is cut out, and ty'd up by Fifties; and then the rest of the Head is also boil'd for Oil. The Tongue is cran'd up with great Care. That of a large Whale will weigh about 10 Ton, and yield from 6 to 11 Hogheads of Oil; tho' there have been Instances of their yielding 24 Hogheads. But this is a Thing extraordinary. Ships using this Trade carry 30 or 40 Men, 5 or 6 Sloops, and from 4 to 800 lds. of Blubber. Their Arms consist of 60 Lances, 6 Sea-horse Lances, 400 Harpoons, 10 long Harpoons, and 30 Lines of 90 or 100 fath. each. Within the Body of the Whale is seldom found any thing but 10 or 12 Handfuls of a kind of small black Spiders, and some small Quantity of green Herbs torn up from the Bottom of the Sea, which are supposed to be the Food upon which the Whales chiefly live. The Sea hereabouts is so cover'd with these Insects that it appears quite black; which is a Sign to those who go about catching of Whales that they are like to make a good Booty. The Whales generally delight in that Part of the Sea which produces these Insects.— There are in those Seas several other Kinds of valuable Fish, many of which are look'd upon to be of the Whale Kind. Of these the most remarkable is the Fin-fish, which is full as long, tho' not so thick as the Whale by 2 3ds. He throws Water higher than a Whale of his Size, thence call'd the Trumpeter. His Lips are brown, and twisted like a Rope, and the Whalebone hangs to his Upper-Lip. In Colour he resembles a Tench, and is so nimble, as well as strong, that the Fishermen dare not strike him with a Harpoon near the Ice, because, by a sudden Jerk he is able to pull them and the Boat under it. When these come upon the Coast, 'tis a Sign the Whales are gone. The *Horse-Whale*, which is also call'd the *Morse*, the *Whale-rush*, and the *Sea-horse*, in Shape resembles the Seal, but in Size is full as big as an Ox. The Head is thick, round, and exceeding strong; the Neck cover'd with short Hair, and with a Skin near an Inch thick. On the rest of the Body the Hair is longer, and the Skin thicker still. In the Upper-Jaw they have 2 long Teeth, from 12 to 26 Inches, which are closer, whiter, and keep Colour better, than any Ivory. This Creature feeds upon Herbs and Fish, and is very bold, making towards the Boat as soon as he is attack'd, and endeavouring to overset it by leaping into it; and when he can't effect this, he sometimes beats Holes thro' it with his Tusks. They are not easily kill'd, either with Shot or Blows; and therefore the Seamen usually dispatch them with Lances. When the Whales happen to be scarce, the Oil and Teeth of this Creature make up the Voyage. The *Dragon-fish* has 2 Fins on his Back, and 2 Holes in his Neck, thro' which he spouts the Water. His Body is long and thin, his Skin greyish, and glitters like Silver. The *Butsoppf*, or *Place-Head*, is another Fish of the Whale Kind, with a Spout-hole in his Neck, his Back brown, his Belly white, in Length from 16 to 20 f. and they swim by the Shore-side. The *White-fish* is as large as the *Butsoppf*, and very fat. When there's Plenty of these Fish 'tis a Sign of a good Whale-Season. The *Sea-Unicorn* has no Fin upon his Back, but a Spout-hole in his Neck. Their Bellies white; they are from 16 to 20 f. long, and chiefly valued for their long and wreath'd Horn, which proceeds from their Snout, and is exceedingly white and firm. This Horn, when they are pursued, they sometimes thrust above Water. All these Fish swim against the Wind, and are observ'd to tumble before a Storm; which some ascribe to their then having the Cramp in their Bellies. The *Saw-fish* or *Sword-fish* is of all Sizes, from 2 to 20 f. long. He is shap'd like a Man's Arm. [See him describ'd in Article ANTEGO.] The *Hay* is another Enemy of the Whale. Of these there are several Sorts, generally of a grey Colour, and fr. 1 to 3 fath. Of all Fish the *Hay* is the most voracious; for it bites great Pieces out of the Whale, as if they had been dug with Shovels; so that Whales are sometimes taken that have half their Blubber torn away in this Manner. The Liver of this Fish abounds in Oil, and is excessively large. The Flesh on their Back, when dried some Days in the Air;

is accounted tolerable Provision either boil'd or roasted, and the less the better the Fish. They are caught by a large Hook, baited with Flesh, & fasten'd to a long Iron Chain; and, if Men fall overboard by Accident, the Hays in their Turn devour them. There are in those Seas some other Islands that deserve Notice. See the chief of them in their own 2 Articles, CHERRY-ISLAND & MAYENS Island. — Tho' *Spitzbergen* affords neither Trees nor Shrubs, yet is there no Want of Fuel; this Defect being supply'd by vast Numbers of Trees, with their Roots and Branches, which are cast ashore by the Sea there, at *Nova Zembla*, *Cherry-Island*, and *Greenland*. Some will have them come from the *Tartarian* Rivers, which, exonerating into those Seas, are frozen up in Winter; and in Spring a sudden Thaw ensuing, the thick Ice-sholes, forced along by the Swiftnefs of the Currents, tear up many Trees, nay sometimes whole Forests, by the Roots, which, being carried into the Sea, are cast upon those N. Shores. To this 'tis objected, that since 'tis evident that the Winter Season has been the same many Years ago in those Parts, it must necessarily follow, that the Ice would have forced away all the Trees at any reasonable Distance from those Rivers long before this Time, and that consequently those Rivers could not furnish so vast a Quantity every Year; it being impossible that those Trees should grow so fast, especially being kept back by the continual Overflowing of those Rivers. Yet thus much is certain, that the 2 great Rivers *Oby* and *Petzora* carry a considerable Number of Trees every Year into the Sea. But these cannot come in any Comparison with that prodigious Quantity which is cast on the N. Shore. As to the Monster *Hafgierringuer*, or properly a monstrous Whirlpool on these Coasts, I give it a single Article.

II. GROENLAND, or *Old Greenland* as some call it, lies about 120 Eng. m. W. of *Iceland*, beginning fr. degr. 59. 50. The E. Coast extends to N. E. almost as far as *Spitzbergen*, betw. degr. 78. and 80. The W. Shore is discover'd as far as 70 odd degr. Whether it be a large Island, or borders upon Countries to N. is not yet found out for certain. 'Tis a high rocky Country, always cover'd with Ice and Snow, which never thaws nor melts, except on the Sea-side, and in the Bays or Inlets. The whole Coast is surrounded with a vast Number of large and small Islands. There are a great many Inlets and large Rivers to be met with, among which the principal is call'd *Bolt's River* in degr. 64, and has been navigated 18 or 20 *Norway* m. up the Country, where the first *Danish* Lodge was settled in 1721. The Country would be exceeding pleasant and healthful in Summer, were it not for the heavy Fogs that annoy it, especially near the Sea-Coast; for it is as warm here as any where when the Air is serene and clear, which happens when the Wind blows E. and sometimes 'tis so hot, that the Sea-water, which, after the Ebbing of the Sea, has remained in the hollow Places of the Rocks, has often before Night been coagulated into a fine white Salt by the Heat of the Sun. The Length of Summer is from the latter End of *May* to the midst of *September*. All the rest being Winter, even the most spirituous Liquors will freeze by the Fire-side. At End of *August* the Sea is all cover'd with Ice, which thaws not till *April* or *May*, sometimes not till latter End of *June*. Besides the frightful Ice that covers the Face of the Land, the Sea is almost choak'd up with it, some flat and large Fields of Ice, or *Bay-Ice* as they call it, and some huge and prodigious Mountains of astonishing Bigness, lying as deep in the Water as they soar high in the Air. These are Pieces of the Ice-Mountains of the Land, which lie near the Sea, and, bursting, tumble down into the Sea, and are carried off. Tho' the Summer is very hot, yet it seldom here causes any Thunder and Lightning. The ordinary Meteors seen in other Countries are likewise visible here, Rain-bows, flying and shooting Stars, &c. But what is peculiar to the Climate (tho' indeed observ'd also in *Britain*, *Holland*, &c.) is the *Aurora Borealis*, or N. Light, which in the Spring-tide, about New-Moon, darts Streams of Light all over the Sky as quick as Lightning, especially if a clear Night, with such a Brightness that you may read by it as by Day-light. At the Summer-Solstice there is no Night (beyond deg. 66. 30.); and you have the Pleasure to see the Sun turn round about the Horizon all the 24 Hours. But in Depth of Winter they've little Comfort from that Planet, the Nights being proportionably long. Yet you can see to travel up and down, tho' sometimes it be neither Sunshine nor Star-light. For when the Sun is in the Tropic of *Capricorn*, which makes the longest Night, he is not many Degrees below their Horizon;

so that his Rays may still be reflected by the high Mountains cover'd with Ice and Snow, and so afford them a kind of continual Twilight. The Temperature of the Air is not unwholesome; for if you except the Scurvy, and the Distemper of the Lungs, they know nothing here of the many other Diseases with which other Countries are plagued: And these pectoral Infirmities are not so much the Effects of the excessive Cold as of that nasty foggy Weather to which this Country is so subject. But as in Summer they are troubled with Fogs, so in Winter with the Vapour call'd *Frost-Smoak*, which, when the Cold is excessive, rises out of Sea as the Smoak out of a Chimney, thick as the thickest Mist, especially in Bays where there's any Opening in the Ice. This *Frost-Smoak* or *Damp*, if you come near it, will singe the very Skin of your Face and Hands; but when in it you find no such piercing or singeing Sharpness, but warm and soft; only it leaves a white Frost upon your Hair & Clothes. We are inform'd by antient Histories that the *Groenland* Colonies bred a Number of Cattle, which afforded 'em Milk, Butter, and Cheese, in such abundance that a great Quantity thereof was brought over to *Norway*, and for its prime Goodness set apart for the King's Kitchen; that some Parts yielded the choicest Wheat, and in the Dales and Valleys Oak-trees brought forth Acorns big as Apples, and very good to eat; the Woods too yielding Plenty of Game, of Rein-Deer, Hares, &c. And if this now destitute Country were again peopled and cultivated, the Parts about old Dwelling places, &c. might recover their former Fertility; for thereabouts grows fine Grass, especially from the 60th to the 65th Degree. In lat. 60. and 61. are found Birch-trees 2 or 3 fath. high, bigger than a Man's Leg or Arm. Small Juniper-trees grow also here in abundance, the Berries big as Grey-peas. There are several Herbs and Plants too, &c. The most common Berries are those call'd Blueberries, Tittle-berries, and Bramble-berries. The Country abt. lat. 60. to 64. seems fit to be manured for all Sorts of Grain. The N. Parts are indeed absolutely barren. Minerals and Metals are scarce here. But you find Roch-crystal both red and white. The *Asbestos*, or Flax-Stone, is so common, that you may see whole Mountains of it, tho' it has the Appearance of common Stone. Round about the Colony of *Good Hope* here is a sort of coarse bastard Marble, of different Colours, which the Natives form into Lamps, Pots to boil in, &c. &c. and even Crucibles to melt Metals in, it standing Proof against Fire. Of Sea Produce, besides Muscles and Periwinkles, there are Coral-trees. There's no venomous Serpent, nor ravenous Wild Beast, if you except the Bear, which some will have to be an amphibious Animal, as he lives chiefly upon the Ice in the most N. Parts, and feeds upon Seals and Fish. He's very large, hideous of Aspect, with long white Hair, and greedy of Human Blood. The Natives spend the whole Summer in hunting the Rein-Deer, (which are vastly numerous, in Herds) going up to the innermost Parts of the Bays, and carrying, for most Part, Wives and Children along with them, where they remain till Harvest Season comes on. The Foxes, of different Colours, are caught alive in Traps built of Stone like little Huts. Other 4-footed Animals, which antient Historians tell us are found in *Groenland*, are Sables, Martens, Wolves, Lasses, Ermins, &c. But Mr. *Egede* tells us he met none of them on the W. Side. The Dogs, which are numerous, are large, with white and white-and-black Hair, and standing Ears. They are in Kind as timorous and stupid as their Masters, never bark or bay, but only howl. In the N. Parts they use 'em to drag their Sledges, tying 4, 6, 8, or 10, to a Sledge, loaded with 5 or 6 of the largest Seals, with the Master sitting on it himself, who drives as fast with them as we can do with good Horses; for they often make 15 *German* (60 *English*) m. with them in a Winter Day, upon the Ice. But tho' these poor Dogs are of great Service to 'em, they don't use them well; for they are left to subsist themselves as Wild Beasts, feeding upon Muscles thrown up on the Seaside, or on Berries in Summer; but when there has been a great Capture of Seals they give them their Blood boiled, and their Entrails. *Groenland* knows no Land Fowl or Birds but the *Rypper*, a sort of large Partridge, white in Winter, grey in Summer, and these very numerous. Ravens seem to be domestic Birds, being always seen about their Huts, hovering about the Carcasses of Seals that lie upon the Ground. There are likew. very large Eagles, their Wings when spread being 1 fath. wide; but they are seldom seen in the N. Parts. Here are Falcons, white, grey, & speckled, and great speckled Owls. There are diverse Sparrows, Snow-Birds, Ice-Birds, and a little one not unlike a Linnet;

which has a very melodious Tune. Gnats here are troublesome, whose Sting leaves a Swelling and a burning Pain. The Sea-fowl and Fish are much the same as those about *Spitzbergen*. *Groenland*, tis told us, was first settled from *Norway* and *Iceland*; and that Christianity was introduced abt. *An.* 770. But these were not the original Natives, for not long after their Arrival they met with the old Inhabitants, a savage People, dwelling on the W. Shore, originally ('tis supposed) descended from the *Americans*, as may with great Probability be gather'd from the Agreement of their Persons, Customs, Habits, with those who dwell N. of *Hudson's Bay*, &c. &c. These Colonies were at last totally destroy'd by a wild savage Nation call'd *Schrellings*. And the modern Inhabitants are not doubted to be the Offspring of those *Schrellings*, especially those who live on the W. Coast, with whom probably were blended some of the ant. *Norway* Colonies; several *Norway* Words being found in their Language. They've one Dwelling for Winter, another for Summer; the first a low Hut of Stone and Turf 2 or 3 Yards high, with a flat Roof. The Windows are on i Side, made of the Bowels of Seals dress'd, and sew'd together, and are white and transparent. On the other Side are placed their Beds, which consist of Benches made up of Deal-boards, rais'd Half a Yard fr. Ground. Their Bedding is made of Seals or Rein-Deer Skins. Several Families live together in 1 of these Huts, each Family occupying a Room by itself, separated from the rest by wooden Posts, by which also the Roof is supported. Before these Posts is a Fire-Hearth in which is placed a great Lamp, in Form of a Half-moon, on a Trevet. Over this are hung their Kettles of Brass, Copper, or Marble, in which they boil their Victuals. Under the Roof, just above the Lamp, they've a Sort of Rack to put their wet Cloaths on to dry. The Fore-door is very low, so that they must stoop or creep to get in; thus contrived to keep out as much as possible the cold Air. The Inside is lined with old Skins. Some of these Houses are so large as to harbour 7 or 8 Families. These Winter Habitations they begin to dwell in immediately after *Michaelmas*, & leave 'em at the Approach of the Spring about the latter End of *March*, when they remove to their Summer ones. These are Tents made of Rafts and long Poles, set in a circular Form, bending at the Top, and resembling a Sugar-loaf, cover'd with a double Cover, of which the innermost is of Seal or Rein-Deer Skin, with the hairy Side inwards, and the outermost of the same Sort of Skins without Hair, dress'd with Fat, that the Rain may not pierce them. In these Tents they have their Beds and Lamps, also a Curtain made of the Bowels or Guts of Seals, sew'd together, thro' which they receive the Day-light. Every Master of a Family has a Tent. The *Groenlanders*, Men and Women, are well-shap'd and proportion'd, rather short than tall, strong-built, and vigorous tho' inclin'd to fat, their Faces broad, Lips thick, Noses flat, Hair and Eyes black, Complexion dark tawny, though some fairer. There are seldom found any Sick or Lame; and but few Distempers are known, besides Weakness of Eyes, caused by the piercing Spring Winds, as well as the Snow & Ice, that hurt the Sight. Few of them exceed the Age of 50 or 60 Years. They are commonly of a phlegmatic Temper, which is a Sign of a cold Nature and Stupidity. They seldom fly into a Passion, or are much affected or taken with any Thing; but are of an insensible indolent Mind. Tho' they are as yet subject to no Government, nor know any Magistrates, Laws, or Discipline, yet are they so far from being lawless or disorderly, that they are a Law to themselves; their even Temper and Goodnature making 'em observe a regular and orderly Behaviour towards one another. One cannot enough admire how peaceably, lovingly, and united they live together. Hatred and Envy, Strife and Jars, are never heard of among them; and tho' it may happen that one bears a Grudge to another, yet it never breaks out to Fighting or Scolding. Neither have they any Words to express such Passions, or any injurious provoking Terms of Quarrelling. They've as great an Abhorrency to Thieving among themselves; wherefore they keep nothing shut up under Lock & Key. Yet if they can lay Hands upon any Thing belonging to *Foreigners*, they make no Scruple about it. However, as the *Danes* have now liv'd some Time in the Country among them, and are look'd upon as the true Inhabitants of the Land, they have at last forbore to molest them any more that Way. Mr. *Egede* says he never found them in the Transgression of the 7th Commandment in Deed or Word, except what passes among the married People in their publick Diversions, which none but the Married frequent; when those are reputed the noblest temper'd

per'd who without any Reluctance or Pain will lend their Wives, &c. Maidens, on the contrary, entertain no loose or slippery Conversation, nor shew the least Inclination to it in Deed or Word. Husbands may and do repudiate their Wives, if barren (which they hold to be very ignominious), if they suit not their Humours, and for other Reasons. The Women are very hardy of Constitution, which they chiefly shew in their Child-bearing; for as soon as it is over, they will go to Work, and do their ordinary Business, without any ado. But sometimes they pay dear for this Bravery, it costing them their Lives. They've a very tender Love for their Children; and the Mother always carries her Infant about her, upon her Back, wrapp'd up in her Coat, where-ever she goes, or whatever Business she has in hand; for they've no Cradles. They are little concerned about educating their Children; for they never make use of Whipping, or hard Words, to correct them when they do any Thing amiss: Yet they never seem inclin'd to Roguery or Vice when they are grown up. Their Cloaths, for most Part, are made of Rein-Deer or Seal Skins, and of Bird-Skins nicely dress'd and prepar'd. The Men wear a Jacket, with a Cape sew'd to it to cover Head & Shoulders, which reaches down to Knees. Their small Breeches come not above their Loins, that they may not hinder their getting into their Boats. And as they wear no Linnen, the Hair of their Coats is turn'd inward to keep them warm. Over this Coat they put a large Frock made of Seal-Skins tann'd, without Hair, to keep out the Water: And thus they are dress'd when they go to Sea. Between the leathern Frock and Under-Coat they wear a Shirt made of Seals-guts, which also helps to keep out the Water from the Under-Coat. Of late they appear sometimes in more gaudy Dresses; and they now like our Worsted Stockings better than their old Skin ones. Their Shoes and Boots are made of Seal-skins, red or yellow, well dress'd and tann'd. They are nicely wrought, with Folds behind and before, without Heels, and fit well. The only Difference between the Male and Female Dress is, the Womens Coats are higher on the Shoulders, and wider, with higher and larger Hoods. Married Women who have Children wear Coats much larger, because they must carry their Children in them upon their Backs. They wear Drawers that reach to the Middle of the Thigh, and over them Breeches. They always keep on and sleep in their Drawers. Their Breeches come down to Knee. These they wear not in Summer, nor in Winter but when they go abroad, and pull off as soon as they come home. Next their Body they wear a Waistcoat made of young Fawns-skins, with the hairy Side inward. Their Hair, which is very long and thick, is braided, and ty'd up in a Knot. They commonly go bare-headed as well without as within-doors, nor are they cover'd with Hoods but in case of Rain or Snow. Their chief Finery is to wear Glass-Beads or Coral about their Necks or Arms, and Pendants in their Ears. They make long black Strokes between the Eyes on the Forehead, upon the Chin, Arms, & Hands, and even upon the Thighs & Legs, with a Needle and Thread made black. The *Groenlanders* Ignorance of a Creator would make one believe them Atheists, or rather Naturalists. For when they have been asked whence they thought Heaven and Earth had their Origin, they have answer'd, *From nothing*. However, some Things in them seem to infer a Sort of Worship, and they have a Notion of a *Torngarfuch*, whom their *Angekuts* or lying Prophets hold for their Oracle, &c. Yet the Commonalty know nothing of him but that Name only. And the *Angekuts* themselves are divided in the whimsical Ideas they have form'd of his Being; some saying he is without any Shape, others giving him that of a Bear, others pretending he has a large Body and but 1 Arm, and some making him as little as a Finger. But none suppose him immortal, &c. On Shore their Employment is Hunting as abovesaid; at Sea they pursue the Whales, Morfes, Seals, and other Sea-Animals, and Sea-fowls. Their Bow, a good fath. long, commonly of Fir-tree, strengthen'd on the Back with Strings made of Sinews of Animals twisted like Thread. The Bow-String is a good strong Strap of Seal-skin, or of several Sinews twisted together. The Arrow Head is armed with Iron, or a sharp-pointed Bone, with one or more Hooks, that it may hold when shot into a Deer's Body. The Darts they shoot Birds with are at Head cover'd with one or more Pieces of Bone, blunt at the Ends, that they may kill the Fowl without tearing the Flesh. These Darts they throw so dexterously, at great Distance, that nobody can hit surer with a Gun. When they go a Whale-catching, about 50 Men and Women set out together in 1 of their large Boats. The

Women carry their Sewing-Tackle to sew or mend their Husbands Jackets, if torn or pierced through, or mend the Boat in case it should be damaged. The Men go in Search of the Whale, and when they have found him they strike him with their Harpoons, to which are fasten'd Straps of Seal-skin 2 or 3 fath. long, at the End of which they tie a Bag of whole Seal-skin fill'd with Air like a Bladder, to the End that the Whale, when he finds himself wounded, and runs away with the Harpoon, may the sooner be tired, the Air-bag hindering him from keeping long under Water. When he grows tired and loses Strength, then they put on their Spring Coat, made of dress'd Seal-skin, all of 1 Piece, with Boots, Gloves, and Caps, sewed and laced so tight together that no Water can penetrate them. In this Garb they jump into the Sea, and begin to slice the Fat all round the Whale's Body, even under Water; for in these Coats they can't sink, as they are always full of Air; so that they can stand upright in the Sea. Nay, they are sometimes so daring that they will get upon the Whale's Back whilst there is yet Life in him, to make an End of him, and cut away his Fat. They go much the same Way to work in killing the Seals, except that the Harpoon is less. They have 2 Sorts of Boats. The one, which the Men alone make use of, is a small Vessel, sharp-pointed at both Ends, 3 fath. long, and at most but 3 qrs. yd. broad, with a round Hole in the Middle, just large enough for a Man's Body to enter and sit down in it. The Inside is made of thin Rafts tack'd together with the Sinews of Animals, and the Outside is cover'd with Seal-skins, dress'd, without Hair. No more than one can sit in it, who fastens it so tight about his Waist that no Water can penetrate it. In these they go to Sea, managing them with 1 Oar a fath. long, broad at both Ends, with which they paddle, sometimes on 1 Side, sometimes on the other, with so much Swiftnefs, that they are said to row Ten or Twelve *Norway* Miles in a Day. They use them chiefly in catching Seals and Sea-fowls, which they can approach on a sudden, and unawares. They do not fear venturing out to Sea in these Boats in the greatest Storms, because they swim as light upon the largest Waves as a Bird can fly: And when the Waves come upon them with all their Fury, they only turn the Side of the Boat towards them, to let them pass, without the least Danger of being funk. Tho' they may happen to be overfet, yet they easily raise themselves again with their Paddle; but if they are overfet unawares, and the Boat be not close and tight about their Waists, they are inevitably drown'd. The other Kind of Boats are large and open, some 40 yds. long, call'd *Kone-boats*, i. e. *Womens Boats*, because Women commonly row them: For they think it unbecoming a Man to row such a Boat, unless upon Necessity. When they set out for the Whale-fishing, the Men set in a very negligent Posture, with their Faces turn'd towards the Prow, pulling with their little ordinary Paddle; but the Women sit in the ordinary Way, with their Faces towards the Stern, rowing with long Oars. The Inside is compos'd of thin Rafts, and the Outside cloath'd with thick Seal-Skins. In these Boats they transport their Baggage, as Tents and Household-Furniture, when they go to settle in some distant Places in Quest of Provision. In these they carry Sails made of the Bowels and Intrails of Seals. The Mast is placed foremost on the Prow, and as the Sail is broad at the upper End, where it is fasten'd to the Yard, and narrow at the lower End, so they neither need Braces nor Bow-Lines, and Sheet-ropes. With these they sail well enough with the Wind, but not otherwise. These Boats, as they are flat-bottom'd, can never be overfet.

GREENLAW, in *Berwickshire*, 4 m. fr. *Duns*, is a Burgh of Regality, and Chief of the Shire, with a Market weekly.

GREENOCK, in the Shire of *Renfrew*, *Scotl.* 12 m. fr. *Paisley*, 6 fr. *Dumbarton* by Water, is a handsome well-built Town on the *Firth* of the *Clyde*, where it receives its River, has a good Harbour of hewn Stone, 1 of the most considerable on the Coast, and noted for being the Seat of the *W. Herring-fishery*, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have erected a convenient House. 'Tis an excellent Road for Shipping to and fr. *Glasgow*, just as the *Downs* are with regard to *London*, and has a Castle to command it. Here are several rich Trading Families, and 'tis noted for good Pilots and Seamen. *Crawford Dyke* is near it, where are some good Houses.

GREENWICH, in *Kent*, on the *Thames*, 6 m. E. fr. *London*, has been the Birth-place and Seat of several of our Monarchs. *Q. Mary* and *Elizabeth* were born here, and *K. Edward VI.* died here. Their Palace was erected by *Humphry*

phry Duke of *Glocester*, who named it *Placencia*, and began the Tower on the Top of the steep Hill in the Park, which was finish'd by *Henry VII.* but afterwards demolish'd, and a royal Observatory erected in its Place by King *Charles II.* furnished with Mathematical Instruments for Astronomical Observations, and a deep dry Well for observing the Stars in the Day-time. The Palace was enlarged by *Henry VII.* but compleated by *Henry VIII.* This being afterward much neglected, K. *Charles II.* who had enlarged the Park, walled it about, and planted it, pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived to see the first Wing magnificently finished. But King *William III.* granted it, with 9 Acres of Ground thereto belonging, to be converted into a Royal Hospital for old and disabled Seamen, the Widows and Children of those who lost their Lives in the Service, and for the Encouragement of Navigation. The Wing, which cost K. *Charles* 36,000 *l.* is now the first Wing of the Hospital, towards *London*; and such Progreſs is made in the 2d Wing, and the other Parts of this sumptuous Edifice, that there is scarce such a Foundation and Fabrick in the whole World. Its noble Hall was finely painted by the late Sir *James Thornhill.* At the Upper End, in an Alcove, are the late Princess *Sophia*, K. *George I.* the Q. Dowager of *Prussia*, our late Q. *Caroline*, His present Majesty, the late Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, & their 5 Royal Sisters. On the Cieling, over that Alcove, are the late Q. *Anne* and Prince *George* of *Denmark.* On the Cieling of the Hall are K. *William III.* & Q. *Mary*; and there is a fine Statue of K. *George II.* on a Pedestal, in the Area fronting its noble Terrace by the *Thames.* In the Year 1705 was the first Admission of 100 disabled Seamen into this Hospital, which is now augmented to 900 Seamen and 90 Boys. To every hundred Pensioners 6 Nurſes are allow'd, who are to be Seamens Widows, at 10 *l.* a Year, and 2 *s.* a Week more to those who attend in the Infirmary. The Pensioners, besides their Commons, are allow'd 1 *s.* a Week to spend, and the common Warrant-Officers 1 *s.* 6 *d.* The several Benefactions to this noble Charity, which appear in Tables hung up at the Entrance of the Hall, amount to 58,209 *l.* And in the Year 1732 the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* forfeited Estate, amounting to near 6000 *l.* a Year, was given to it by Parliament. Its Parish Church, lately rebuilt as one of the 50 new ones, is a very handsome Structure; and here are 2 Charity-Schools. There is also a handsome College at the End of the Town, fronting the *Thames*, for the Maintenance of 20 decay'd old Housekeepers, 12 out of *Greenwich*, and 8 who are to be alternately presented from *Snottisham* and *Castle-Rising* in *Norfolk*, or else from *Bungay* in *Suffolk.* This is call'd the Duke of *Norfolk's* College, but was founded and well endow'd, in 1613, by *James Howard*, the Duke of *Norfolk's* Brother, *Henry* Earl of *Northampton* (on whom K. *James I.* bestow'd the old Palace) by the Name of *Trinity Hospital*, and by him committed to the Care of the Mercers Company in *London.* The Pensioners, besides Viſtuals and Drink, are allow'd 18 *d.* a Week for Necessaries, with a Gown every Year, Linen once in 2 Years, and Hats once in 4 Years. Mr. *Lambard*, Author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, also built a Hospital here in 1560, call'd Q. *Elizabeth's* College (in which are 20 Poor), said to be the first Hospital of the Kind built by an *English* Protestant. The Town contains 1350 Houses; and a Market on Wednesday and Saturday was erected here in 1737, the Direction of which is in the Governors of the Royal Hospital, to which the Profits arising from it were to be appropriated. This Town first gave Title of Peerage in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, who created the late Duke of *Argyle*, Brother to the present, an *English* Peer, with the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Greenwich.* The Manor belonged formerly to St. *Peter's-Abbey* at *Ghent* in *Flanders*, and afterwards to the Carthusian Priory at *Shene* in *Surry*, till *Henry VIII.* annex'd it to the Crown. That which is properly the Palace here is but small, and converted into Apartments for the Governor of the Royal Hospital, and the Ranger of *Greenwich* Park, which is well stock'd with Deer, and has a noble and most delightful Prospect of the City of *London*, and of the *Thames.* This is the chief Harbour for the King's Yachts.

GRENADE, in the *Tursan*, *Gascony*, is a Fortified Town on the *Adour*, 2 leag. below *Aira*, going toward *St. Sever*, from which 'tis at the same Distance.

GRENOBLE, Capital of all *Dauphine*, is sit. on the Conflux of the *Isere* and *Drac*, in a Plain at the Foot of the Mountains, 45 m. S. E. of *Lyons*, 36 S. W. of *Chambery*, and 100 W. of *Turin*, E. lon. 5. 31. lat. 45. 8. It has been a Bishop's See since the 4th Century. The Governor

and Lieutenant-General of the Province reside here, and have Seats in the Parliament above the 1st President. This City is very well peopled, and commanded by a Fort call'd *La Bastille.* The *Isere* divides the City into 2 unequal Parts. Here are no fine Buildings but the Bishop's Palace, which is adorn'd with excellent Paintings of our Saviour's Life and Passion. The Skins and Gloves of *Grenoble* are very much esteem'd; but the many Woollen Stuffs made here are but coarse. The Diocese holds 304 Parishes, 240 of which are in *Dauphine*, and 64 in *Savoy.* But therein is no Abbey but 1 of Maidens.

GRESHAM, in *Norfolk*, near *Cromer*, and between *Baconsthorp* & *Felbrigg*, gave Name to the Ancestor of Sir *Tho. Gresham*, Founder of the *Royal-Exchange*, *London*, *Gresham-College*, &c. who was born here.

GRESHOLME. See **MILFORD-HAVEN.**

GRESLEY-CHURCH, *Derbyshire*, on the S. Side of the County, W. of *Asby de la Zouch*, had a Castle and a Monastery.

GRETLAND, in W. Riding, *Yorkshire*, stands on a Hill S. of the *Calder*, not far from *Halifax*, where was dug up a Votive Altar, consecrated to the tutelar God of the City of the *Brigantes.*

GRIFFENHAGEN, in *Royal Pomerania*, *Germ.* stands in a Bottom, on the E. Side of the *Oder*, above *Stetin*, alm. opposite to *Gartz.* It was given to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by Treaty in 1679. Its Ecclef. Jurisdiction extends over 23 Parishes. Here are 3 Fairs yearly, 1 of 'em on *Trinity-Sunday.*

GRIMBERG, a Town in *Austr. Brabant*, is sit. 5 m. N. of *Brussels*, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 55.

GRIMM, in the Circle of *Leipsick*, *Saxony*, with a Castle, on the *Mulda*, over which it has a Bridge, 12 m. S. fr. *Leipsick*, in the Road from the secularized Bishopric of *Wurzen* to *Colditz*, is noted for its Publick School at the *Augustines* Convent, for 100 Youth to be chose out of the Electorate, and endow'd with the Revenues of the Nunnery of *Nimptschen* in its Neighbourhood.

GRIMPBERG, a City of the Elect. of *Triers*, *Germany*, sit. 17 m. S. E. of *Triers*, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 49. 40. is the See of a Bishop, subject to the Elector. *Salmon.*

GRIMSBY. *Great Grimsby*, in *Lindsey* Division, *Lincolnshire*, half m. from the *Humber*, 22 from *Lincoln*, 158 from *London*, is a Parliamentary Borough, sending 2 Members, and said to be the 2d if not the 1st Corporation in *England.* 'Tis governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, of whom the Mayor is 1, 12 Com. Council-Men, 2 Bailiffs, 2 Coroners, a Town-Clerk, and 3 Serjeants at Mace. It has several Privileges, as keeping of Courts, &c. It has a sumptuous, large, handsome Church, that looks like a Cathedral. It was a Place of great Trade before the Harbour was choak'd up: And yet the Road before it is a good Station for Ships that wait for a Wind to get out to Sea; and in this Respect is of the same Convenience to the *Humber* as the *Downs* are to the *Thames.* Here are sev. Streets of well-built Houses, & so were once 2 Monasteries, a Nunnery, and a Castle. The chief Trade is in Coals and Salt brought by the *Humber.* Markets Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs May 4. Aug. 24.

GRIMSTHROP, in *Lincolnshire*, near *Bourn*, in the Road to *Fokingham*, was the Place where *Cha. Brandon D.* of *Suffolk* raised a Palace all on a sudden, for the Entertainment of K. *Henry VIII.* in his Progreſs into these Parts. The Hall was adorn'd with a Suit of Hangings which the Duke had by his first Wife *Mary* the French Queen, which is in the Possession of the Duke of *Ancaſter*, who has a Seat here, with a fine Park, and a delightful Lawn on which is annually a Horse-race. In midst of the Park are still seen some Ruins of *Vaudy-Abbey*, founded in 1147.

GRINA, or *Grinstadt*, in *N. Jutland*, *Denm.* stands near the Point of a Peninsula which juts out into the *Categate*, & and is 7 m. fr. *Ebelſtot* to N. and is defended by a Castle.

GRINDON, in *Staffordshire*, on the S. E. Side of the *Leek*, has in its Parish great Quantities of excellent Marble, of a white, hard, shining Grit, striped red, which takes so good a Polish, that it's fit for Chimney-pieces, Monuments, &c.

GRINDLEY ON THE HILL, *Nottinghamſ.* on the W. Side of *Ganeſborough*, is a little Town, with a Fair Dec. 13. most noted for Shoes, here being every Year above 100, sometimes near 200, Shoemakers.

GRINSTED E. and W. *East Grinſted*, in the Rape of *Peverſey*, *Suffex*, 12 m. from *Horſham*, 16 N. of *Leaves*, 29 from *London*, lat. 51. 8. is so called to distinguish it from *W. Grinſted*, a Manor in the Rape of *Bramber*, which was antiently

antiently the Duke of *Norfolk's*, but forfeited. 'Tis a Borough by Prescription, govern'd by a Bailiff and his Brethren, and has sent Members to Parliament from 1. *Edw.* II. had a Charter for a monthly Market from *Hen.* VII. and is generally the Place for the County Assizes. The Returning-Officer here is the Bailiff, who is chosen by a Jury of Burgage-holders, at the Duke of *Dorset's* Court-Leet, and return'd by the Steward. Market Thursday. Fairs *Apr.* 16. *July* 2. *Sept.* 25. *Nov.* 30. which are well frequented. That in *November* is a great one for *Welsh* Runts, that are bought up here by the *Kentish* and *Suffex* Farmers, and for fat Hogs and other Cattle.

GRIPSWALD, or *Griesswald*, in *Swedish* or *Royal Pomerania*, 9 m. N. W. of *Wolgast*, 19 S. E. of *Stralsund*, and 46 N. W. of *Stetin*, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. 15. which was 1 of the Hans Towns, and formerly Imperial, stands within half a leag. of the *Baltick*, at the Bottom of a small Gulph, which they call *The Sea of Stralsund*, over-agt. the Isle of *Rugen*: And there being another Bay in the Island just opposite, both together make the Passage above 20 m. over. The Place is not so big as *Stralsund* or *Stetin*; yet it's a considerable wall'd Town, well built and fortified, and has a great Trade by Sea. Here's a good Protestant University, where many *Swedish* and *Prussian* Youth are educated, the Bishop of *Cammin* being Chancellor. It was once a Monastery; and another such serves now for Schools. The Country round being very fruitful, they export abundance of Corn. The best Salt was made here of any Place upon the *Baltick*, but the Works have been discontinued for want of Fuel. They've abundance of Cattle, & deal much in Hides and Tallow. Here's a good Harbour, and a great many Ships belonging to it, which are brought to the Quay by means of a Canal cut from the Gulph to a great Lake on t'other Side the Place, which belongs now to the *Prussians*. It has a fine Estate and noble Privileges, with 2 annual Fairs, *St. James's* and *All-Saints* Days.

GRISONRY. The *Grisons* (Allies of *Switzerland*) have a large and very populous Country, tho' in the very Bosom of the *Alps*. 'Tis bounded N. with the Counties of *Tirol* & *Sargans*, W. with the Cantons of *Glaris* and *Uri*, S. with the Cantons *Italian* Bailiwicks, the County of *Chiavenna*, and the *Valtelline*; E. also with *Tirol* and County of *Bormio*. 'Tis divided into 3 great Parts call'd the Leagues, viz. 1. The *Upper* or *Grey League*. 2. The *League of Caddée* or *House of God*. 3. The *Leagues of the 10 Jurisdictions*. The 2 1st are on the S. the 3d N. The 1st is separated in Part fr. the 2d by the E. Branch of the *Rhine*. The 1st fronts to the Cantons of *Uri* and *Glaris* to W. as the 2 others do to *Tirol* on E. and N. They are 3 Cantons, which have their separate Governments, but all together form a Republican System in which the Sovereign Authority resides. The Length of the Whole fr. N. to S. is 15 *Germ.* m. & Breadth fr. E. to W. 13. They are call'd *Grisons* because the 1st of them, who made a League in the 15th Century, wore coarse grey Coats. This is that Part which the *Romans* call'd *Rætia prima*. The People were subject to several Princes, some to petty Sovereigns, some to the Bishop of *Coire*, and others to the House of *Austria*: But they by Degrees became free and independent, and erected themselves into a Democratical Commonwealth, whose Sovereign Power is lodg'd intirely in the People; every Man in the Country fr. 16 Years of Age having an equal Vote, as in the petty Cantons. Each *League* is divided into *Communities*, that have so many Votes. The *Grey* or *Grison* has 27, that of *God's House* 22, that of the 10 *Jurisdictions* 14; in all 63. They must be all of known Fidelity to their Country, and are not Pensioners nor Servants to any Prince. All Publick Resolutions are determined by the Plurality of Votes; i. e. the most Voices in each Community form the Opinion of that Community, as the Votes of the Communities form the Resolutions of the Republick. Each Community is govern'd by its own Municipal Laws and Customs, chuses its own Magistrates, and is a sort of petty Sovereignty like the Cities of *Holland*: So the several Communities of each League have their Provincial Diets form'd by a Deputy from each Community, wherein they annually chuse their Head, with other Officers of that particular League; and do not ill resemble the Provincial States of the *United Provinces*. Besides these Dyets, there are 4 Sorts of Dyets or Congresses in Use among them, composed of Deputies from all the 3 Leagues, which meet about the Affairs of the Republick as Occasion requires. The chief Assembly, call'd a General Dyet, consists of a Deputy fr. every Community that has a Vote, besides the 3 Chiefs, & is held once a Year in each of the 3 Leagues by Turns, the Chief of such

League always presiding. The Time of Meeting is towards the End of *August*. Its chief Business is to hear Law-suits and examine Public Accounts, which usually takes up 3 Weeks. The 2d is call'd a Half-Dyets, consisting of half the Number of Deputies; so that 2 Communities send but 1 Deputy between them, whom they chuse by Turns. This is only convened when necessary. The 3d is call'd a Congress, consisting of 3 Deputies only for each League, besides the Chiefs. It meets once a Year abt. *March* for the ordinary Affairs of the Government, always at *Coire*, as do the others except the Gen. Dyet. The 4th is a Meeting only of the 3 Chiefs of the Leagues, some little Time before the Gen. Dyet, to prepare Matters for their Deliberation. Any of these Assemblies are summoned also extraordinarily, as often as Affairs require. In all these Meetings the Deputies are so tied up by their Instructions that they can't by themselves take a final Resolution, but only deliberate upon a Debate, and report their Opinion to their Principals. However, it seldom happens that any Community gives its Vote contrary to his Opinion. Both the Reform'd & Cath. Religions are tolerated in the 3 Leagues; but as the Protestants are at least 2 3ds of the People, this Republick may be deem'd a Protestant State. The Cantons to which it is allied are *Zurich* and *Berne*. In all 3 Leagues are but 2 Bailiwicks, *Meyenfeld* and *Malantz*, to which they send 2 Governors every 2 Years. These are dispos'd of by every Community, in Turn, to the highest Bidder. The Public Revenues of the State are very small; but in Case of Emergency they tax themselves. As to Ecclef. Government, every Protel. Church has Right to establish its Pastors, and to depose 'em too. The Ministers together compose a Synod, which meets alternately in several of the Protestant Places. At their Head is a Dean, or Moderator, of their own choosing. The Popish Clergy depend mostly on the Bishop and Chapter of *Coire*, and the Abbat of *Difentis*. The Ministers preach with their Hats on. In saying the Lord's Prayer they are uncover'd, even their Caps being put off. The Women turn all to the E. in Time of Prayer. Many bow at the Name of *Jesus*. In the middle of Prayer the Ministers give a good Interval of Silence for the Peoples private Devotions. The Commons are extremely insolent, says Dr. *Burnet*; and *Bleau*, that they are rough, clownish, and incredibly proud. None are more jealous of their Liberty. They have a singular Method of punishing those whom they suspect of Treason, or any Crime agt. the State, which is really very terrible, and makes the Greatest Men in the Country tremble. They even apply Torture, and do every Thing they think necessary to discover the Truth of the Accusations. Proceedings are summary and vigorous, and sure to end in a Sentence of Death or a heavy Fine. Every Community is so entirely of 1 Religion, that whoever changes must go into another. The Papists in their Processions go sometimes out of 1 Community into another; but when they pass the Prot. Communities they lower the Cross, and give over singing, till they are again upon Popish Ground. The *Roman* Law prevails here, but modify'd by the *Grisons* Customs. A Man who has an Estate by his Wife enjoys it after her Death till he marries again; and he must then divide it among the Children he had by her. The marry'd Women scarce appear abroad but at Church. The Habit and Furniture here are plain. The Meat is very juicy, Fowls excellent, Roots and Herbs very tasteful, and the Fish of their Lakes, especially Trout, the best. They've Kitchen Vessels made of a Stone call'd *Lavege*, which feels oily and scaly, so that a Scale sticks to the Finger that touches it, & is somewhat of the Nature of Slate. Altho' the Wine they drink is brought on Horses 4 or 5 Days Journey, they have it cheaper than in most Parts of *Italy* or *France*. Here are Villages of 150 or 200 Houses on the very Tops of the Mountains; and tho' there grows no Sort of Grain, and but little Grass, yet the Peasants keep 3 or 400 Horses to carry Goods and Merchandize. They've a peculiar Way of dancing in Troops, with Swords and Spears, in such a Manner as one would think it impossible to avoid killing one another; tho' they seldom get any Hurt. They pretend to derive this Custom from their *Tuscan* Ancestors. They are good Soldiers, and all their Males are trained up to Arms: So that the Common People are well-furnish'd, with Fire-Arms, large Swords, & Spears, in which they exercise themselves, especially on Holidays. — I. The *Grey* or *Upper League* is the most antient of the Three. It extends the whole Length of the *Grisons* Country; so that it has the same Bounds on N., W., and S.; but on E. 'tis separated from the County of *Chiavenna* by high Mountains, and from the League of *Caddée* in good Measure by the

the *Upper Rhine*. 'Tis divided into 8 great Districts call'd Councils, and 23 Communities, whereof 18 are Papist, the rest Protestant, who live neighbourly. *Blau* computes this League containing 50,000 Men, 10,000 of them fit to carry Arms. The Papists here are subject to the Archbishop of *Milan* in Spirituals, and being most numerous seldom admit a Protestant to be a Magistrate. This Part is full of rugged barren Mountains; but in some Places, by the *Rhine* and elsewhere, they have Barley, and a coarse Wine scarce drinkable till 3 Years old. They've abundant Cattle, Milk, Butter, Cheese. The chief Places are *Dissentis*, *Tron*, *Ilantz*, *Schams Valley*, *Rhinwald Valley*, *Splu-gerberg Mount*.— II. The League of the *House of God*, or *la Caddee*, fr. *Caddea*, an Italian Corruption of *Casa Dei*, had this Name because the People, when they enter'd into a League with the neighbouring Communities, had the Bishop of *Coire* for their Head, &c. It has the *Grey* on W. *Tirol* and *Bormio* E. the *ten Jurisdictions* N. and *Chiavenna* and the *Valtelline* S. 'Tis abt. 67 m. fr. N. E. to S. W. and 40 fr. E. to W. The Soil is mostly rugged and barren; yet about *Coire* and the *Rhine* Banks they've Fruit of all Sorts but Oranges and Lemons. The Inhabitants of this League are more ingenious than those of the *Grey*. Its principal Community has Name fr. its Capital *Coire*. Its other Places are *Haldenstein*, *Pergell*, *Puschiamo*, *Engadine*, *San Morizzo*, *Zernets*, *Schuls*, the *Julian Alps*, *Munsterthal*.— III. The League of the *Ten Jurisdictions* takes up the N. Part of the Country, having that of *Tirol* on E. and N. and being bounded partly on W. by the County of *Sargans*, fr. which 'tis separated by the *Rhine*, but on all other Sides surrounded by the *Caddee* League. They belong'd to the House of *Austria* till they shook off its Authority, and were incorporated into the Dyet of the 3 Leagues, wherein it has 15 Voices, which must be all Protestant. The Communities are *Davos*, *Zum-Kloesterlin*, *Castel*, *Schiers* and *Seewies*, *Meyenfeld*, *Alvenew* and *Churwalden*, *Schanfick*, the 3 last subdivided each into 2 Jurisdictions, 10 in all. This Country extends about 25 m. in Length and so in Breadth. It mostly consists in desert Mountains, and has no Corn nor Fruit, save in the *Vallis Rhetica* on the *Rhine* Banks. It has Plenty of Pasture, Cattle, Milk, Butter, and Cheese even for Export, and the Lakes abound with Fish. The Air on the Mountains is very cold, and the People often in Danger by the Snow and Ice falling from them. The Men are reckoned about 15,000, of whom 4000 fit to bear Arms.— The *Grisons* possess also a fine Country at the Foot of the *Alps*, & near the Entrance of *Italy*, viz. 3 Lordships, *Bormio*, *Valtelline*, and *Chiavenna*. The Whole is properly one Valley, which extends to the Foot of the *Rhetian Alps*, bounded E. by *Tirol*. S. the Dominions of *Venice* and *Milan*, and W. & N. with the *Grisons*. 'Tis about 60 *Ital.* m. long, very unequal in Breadth, in some Places not 2, in others 6 or 7. The River *Adda* does a deal of Good to this Country. Places of Note are *Bormio*, *Valtelline*, *Chiavenna*.

GRODNO, in *Troki* Palat. *Lithuania* Prov. *Poland*, 63 m. S. W. from *Troki*, 160 N. E. from *Warsaw*, and 80 S. W. of *Wilna*, E. lon. 24. lat. 53. 40. stands partly on a Hill by the River *Niemen* (*Cronon*, or *Berezeni*), and is by some reckon'd the Metropolis of *Lithuania*. Its Bridge is the stateliest one of Wood in *Poland*; and its Castle, on a Rock, is very strong, and noted for the Meeting of the Gen. Dyet of *Poland* every 3d Year. K. *Stephen* held one here in 1577, to which the *Muscovite* Envoys came with 1200 Persons, finely clad, in their Retinue, and rich Presents; as did also Envoys fr. the *Turks*, *Tartars*, and *Wallachians*. This City was destroy'd by the *Muscovites* in 1655; but 'twas afterwards rebuilt, has a good Trade, a *Jesuits* College, and some Convents; yet it has neither Tower, Bastion, nor Walls. The Houses, generally wooden, are very mean; nor are many contiguous. It has 3 Stone-Churches, 1 for *Poles*, 2 for the *Russians* of the *Greek* Communion, who have 2 more in the Suburb. The other Churches are of Timber. The Bells hang not in the Churches, but in a wooden Tower before the Gates. All that's worth seeing here is the Citadel, King's Palace and Stables. Merchandizes of *Lithuania* are transported hence to *Dantzick*.

GROINE. See CORUNNA.

GROL, or *Grolle*, in *Zutphen* County, *Gelderland*, is a small City sit. on the little River *Sling*, near the Borders of the Bpr. of *Munster*, abt. 16 m. fr. *Zutphen* to S. E. and 27 fr. *Arubeim* to E.; E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 52. 12. It stands on an important Pass between *Germany* and the *Netherlands*. It was several Times taken and retaken by the *Dutch* and the *Spaniards*. Prince *Maurice* made himself Master of it in 1627, when it had 5 Bastions, join'd by strong Curtains, a

broad Ditch, a Rampart beyond it, sloping in such a manner, that the Shot fr. the Town had direct Passage to the Enemy, whereas theirs flew over the Town. 'Twas afterwards so well fortified as to be reckon'd 1 of the strongest in the Province. Yet it yielded soon to the Bishop of *Munster* in 1673, and was afterwards recover'd by the States.

GROMBRIDGE, in *Kent*, has a Chapel of Ease to its Parish Church at *Speldhurst*, and had a Market, now lost. Fair May 6.

GRONINGEN, or *Groningen*, with the *Ommelanden* (i. e. Circumjacent Country) one of the 7 United Provinces, has Title of Lordship, and is bounded on the N. by the *German Ocean*, the Country of *Emden* E. (fr. which separated by the *Ems*, and by the Bay *Den Dollert*), *Overissel* S. and *Friesland* W. fr. which parted by the r. *Lawers*. Its greatest Length fr. S. E. to N. W. is about 46 m.; greatest Breadth about 24, and that Part between *Overissel* and *Emden*, or rather *Westphalia*, is a very narrow Tract. The Air is sharp and purified by continual Breezes. There's Plenty of Turf (in defect of Wood) for Fire. It abounds with good Pastures, and large Herds of great and small Cattle, and Store of salt and fresh-water Fish. The People are much of the same Character with the *Frieslanders*. Tho' the whole Province goes under the Name of *Groningen*, yet in the *Utrecht* Treaty of Union, 'tis called only *Ommelanden*; but its present Stile is *Groningen* and the *Ommelanden*. GRONINGEN District contains, 1. *Gorecht* Lordship, a narrow Tract in the Middle of the Province, in which stands *Groningen* City. 2. The *Old Ampt* to E. of *Gorecht* to the *Dollert*, its ch. Town being *Winschoten*. 3. The *Westervold* S. of *O. Ampt*, between the Country of *Drent* and *Overissel* and N. Pt. of *Munster*. The OMMELANDEN contains, 1. The *Western Quarter*, between the *Lawers*, which parts it from *Friesland*, and the Channel leading to *Groningen*. 2. *Hunsingow*, which takes up the N. Parts of the Province. 3. *Fivelingow*, which lies between *Hunsingow* to N. *O. Ampt* to S. *Gorecht* to W. and the Mouth of the River *Ems* to E. In it is the Town of *Dam*.

GRONINGEN, or *Groningen*, Capital of the foregoing, to which it gives Name, 'is sit. on the Conflux of the *Hunnes* and *Aa*, 27 m. fr. *Leeuwarden* to E. 58 from *Deventer* to N. 80 fr. *Amsterdam* to N. E. 24 fr. *Emden* to S. W. and abt. 12 fr. the *German Ocean*, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 53. 45. It has several Canals. The *Aa* is let into the City and out again by large Arches under the Fortifications; and where it goes out it receives the *Hunnes*, which encompasses the E. and N. Parts, and forms an Harbour capable of a great Number of Vessels, by which the City enjoys a good Trade. The *Aa* has a Brick Bridge within the Town. In 1615 the City was enlarged by 1 half. It has 17 great Bastions, with other Fortifications in Proportion, and encompassed with a Ditch 270 f. br. It is large and populous, and reckon'd impregnable if well garrison'd. It has Communication not only with the Ocean, but with the r. *Ems*, by which it can carry on Trade with *Westphalia*; and by its Rivers and Canals with the neighb. Country. *St. Martin's* Church is a fine Structure, and a very high Tower, begun in 1468, nor finish'd till 1627. *St. Mary's*, at the End of the *Fish-market*, has a very high and beautiful Tower, and a harmonious Chime of Bells. The largest of its 3 Market-places is the *Ox-market*, 180 Paces lo. and near as br. surrounded with fine Buildings, among which the Town-house, Exchange, and Weigh-house. The *Fish-market* is longer, but not so broad. In these Markets end 17 Streets, 6 in a strait Line to 6 Gates of the City. The Streets of the old Town are so neatly paved, that one may walk 'em in the darkest Night without any Light. There are 27 spacious Streets in all, several adorn'd with spacious Buildings, most having Gardens with Fruit-Trees pleasant and profitable. It was one of the *Hans* Towns, has still great Privileges, and is exempt fr. appearing before any other Tribunal. Its chief particular Laws are, 1. The Names of Bankrupts, if Creditors require it, are ignominiously proclaim'd from the Upper Window of the Town-house. 2. The Son has only a double Portion to a Daughter's on a Parent's Demise. 3. None can inherit who are not baptised according to Law. 4. A 4th Part of the Estates that devolve to Persons beyond the *Ems* or *Lawers* comes to the pub. Treasury. The Citizens are said to be haughty, great Lovers of Liberty, profuse in Diet and Habit, industrious in Trade, and tenacious of their Religion, yet allow Toleration to *Lutherans* and *Anabaptists*. Such Profuseness has occasion'd a Law to regulate Expences at Weddings, &c. In the University is a Settlement for 40 Students, who pay but 45 Crowns a Year, the rest of the Charge being borne by the States. In its Library is an Attestation that a Soldier liv'd there 16 Days after he had received

ceiv'd a Wound in the Right Ventricle of the Heart. At the Entrance of the School is this Motto,

Fac ea quæ moriens facta fuisse voles;

Which amounts to this Purpose,

Do nought in Life but what may gratify

Review impartial when you come to die.

The Magistracy is compos'd of 4 Burgomasters, and 12 Schiepen, or Senators, whose Office continues 2 Years, half going out yearly, and as many being chosen by 24 Citizens still'd *Jurats*. They meet yearly in the Town-house, Feb. 8. when the presiding Burgomaster puts 24 Silver Beans into a Hat, 5 colour'd; and who draw them are the Electors, and lock'd up till they chuse 2 Burgomasters and 6 Senators in room of the Goers-out. The *Jurats* are chosen in like Manner. The Burgomasters and Senators have the sovereign Power in the City; but in Matters of Peace and War they take Advice of the 8 Senators that went out last, and of the *Jurats*, who represent the Body of the Citizens.

GROOMSPORT, or *Graham's Port*, in *Down Co. Ulster, Ireland*, 2 m. from *Bangor*, has a Kay affording Shelter to small Ships. Betw. this and *Bangor* is the fine sandy *Ballyholm Bay*.

GROSSETO, in the *Sieneſe, Tuscany*, 6 m. from the *Tuſcan Shore*, 3 from the *Riv. Ombrone* to W. 6 from the *Lake of Caſtiglione*, 10 from *Piombino*, 40 from *Siena*, and 55 S. of *Florence*, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 40. owes Riſe to the ruin'd *Ruſſellæ*, near which 'tis built, and is an *Episco*. See under that of *Sienna*. 'Tis but a ſmall thinly peopled City, in fenny Ground and unwholeſome Air, but has a good old Caſtle and ſome fine Buildings.

GROTKAW Duchy in *Sileſia*, call'd alſo the Principality of *Neiſs*, has the Duchy of *Brieg* N. that of *Oppelen* E. of *Munſterberg* W. and *Bohemia* S. and hath 12 Towns, and abounds with Corn and Wood. Its Capital

GROTKAW Town is 8 m. N. E. from *Munſterberg*, 18 from *Oppelen*, 20 S. of *Breſlaw*, and 30 E. of *Gratz*, E. lon. 17. lat. 50. 40. 'Tis but ſmall, and the Houſes moſtly Timber; but the Biſhop's Palace, Church, and Town-hall are Stone. It has good Gates and Walls, and a triple Ditch. It ſtands in a fine Plain, near a Foreſt, and in a good Air and fruitful Soil, betw. *Brieg* on N. and *Munſterberg* S. W. a little to W. of the *River Neiſs*.

GROTSKA, in *Servia*, 20 m. S. E. of *Belgrade*, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. is a Town famous for a Battle betw. the *Germans* and *Turks*, 1739, in which the *Germans* were forced to retire with Loſs.

GRUBENHAGEN Principality, in *Brunſwick*, is interſected in 2 by *Hildeſheim* Biſhopric. The E. Part is bounded on N. by *Wolfenbuttle* Duchy, W. by *Hildeſheim*, E. by *Hartz* Foreſt, S. by *Eiſfeld*. The W. Part is bounded on N. by *Wolfenbuttle*, S. by *Oberwaldt*; and both E. and W. by *Hildeſheim*. Both are alm. overgrown with Woods of Fir and Pine, formerly belonging to the *Grubes* Family, and is of a barren Soil; but in the E. Part are the *Electors* Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, with Minerals, and it's generally inhabited by Miners. In it the ch. Places are *Andreafberg* and *Elbigerode*: In the W. Part *Eymbock*, *Grubenhagen*, and *Gottingen*.

GRUBENHAGEN Town has a Caſtle built by the above *Grubes*, and was their Reſidence; and it ſtands near the *Riv. Leina*, on a Hill, 12 m. N. of *Gottingen*, 35 S. W. of *Brunſwick*, 48 S. of *Hanover*, E. lon. 9. 36. lat. 51. 45.

GRUNINGEN, in the Duchy of *Halberſtadt*, 10 m. E. on the *Riv. Felke*, is a ſmall Town with a large Caſtle, formerly the Reſidence of the Biſhops of *Halberſtadt*, where is a curious Chapel all gilt inside, with fine Galleries, and large gilt Organ. Here's a Tun for Wine in Imitation of that of *Heidelberg*, tho' not ſo large, which will hold 966 Hogheads.

GRUNINGEN, in *Zurich, Switzerland*, a ſmall pretty Town, Capital of its Bailiwick, abt. 3 *Germ.* leag. and half S. E. of *Zurich*, has a charming Situation, and a fine Caſtle where reſides its Bailiff. When a Criminal is try'd, all the Heads of Families in the Bailiwick meet to give Judgment. Its Church and Cloyſter, &c. &c. were burnt down in 1706, by the blowing up of a Magazine here, ſuſpected to have been by ſome Tools of the Abbat of *St. Gall*, utter Enemy to the Canton.

GRUNSTADT. See LEININGEN.

GRYFFENSEE, in *Zurich, Switzerland*, a little Town, with a Caſtle, and Capital of a Bailiwick, abt. 2 *German* leag. and half S. E. of *Zurich*, ſtands almoſt at the End of a Lake of its Name, full of Fiſh, abt. 5 m. long, 2 and half broad.

GRYNAW, in the County of *Sargans, Switz.* is an old

Caſtle, with Apartments for lodging Strangers, at the very Extremitie of the Country, where the *Lint* falls into *Zurich Lake*. It has a Bridge and Harbour for Boats, where People who come fr. *Zurich*, &c. ſtop, and are drawn from hence on the *Lint* to *Wefen* by Horſes.

GUADALAJARA Audience, or Kingd. of *New Galicia, Mexico*, lies fartheſt N. of the 3 Audiences, tho' on the Coaſt of the S. Sea. It extends between N. lat. 20. and 25. On E. and S. it has *Panuco*, and ſeveral Provinces of *Mexico* Audience, N. the Kingdom of *New-Mexico*, and on W. it's waſh'd by the S. Sea and *California Gulph*, on whoſe Coaſt it ſtretches above 200 leag. fr. S. E. to N. W.; but 'tis very irregular within Land, and the N. Part eſpecially is very narrow, yet in ſome Places 'tis 500 m. br. Its Climate differs much by its Situation in the Temperate and Torrid Zones; yet 'tis far more temperate than any other Part of *New Spain*, and in general reckon'd ſo wholeſome that it's common for People to live 100 Years; but it's much infeſted by Gnats, Bugs, &c. The Soil moſtly is mountainous and woody, ſo that the Coaſt looks deſart. 'Tis ſaid the *Spaniards* have deſerted it on purpoſe, that if Strangers ſhould land, they might not find any Temptation to ſtay, becauſe, beſides the Silver ones, ſome Gold Mines have lately been diſcover'd, near *Compoſiella*, of great Value. The reſt of the Country is pretty fruitful, and produces *European* and *Indian* Grain, the firſt 100-fold, the latter 200; but 'tis often deſtroy'd by *Locuſts* and Multitudes of Pyes no bigger than Sparrows, as are their Olives by Ants. All Sorts of Roots, Herbs, and Fruits, are better than ours. Sugar-canes, Cochineal, and Bees without Stings, are plentiful. The Paſtures here abound with all Sorts of Cattle, as do the Woods with Veniſon, Pines, Oaks; but are infeſted by Wolves and Scorpions. Here are Pepper, and Medicinal Herbs that cure Sores, green Stones that are a Specific againſt the Gravel, fragrant Flowers, valuable Drugs, and rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead. On the Coaſt is a good Pearl-fiſhery. The Natives are ſubtle, treacherous, lazy, arm'd with Bows and Arrows, and often attack the *Spaniards* from the Woods, except when the *Spaniſh* Officers are join'd in Government with the *Caciques*. The *Spaniſh* Better Sort live by Trade, and are Maſters of the Silver Mines. The others follow Grazing and Tillage. The *Spaniards* place an *Indian* Cacique and 2 *Spa.* Officers over each Village. The *Caciques* are ſucceeded by their Heirs. The Natives Apparel is Shirts and ſquare Cloaks of Cotton, faſten'd with 2 Buttons before. They've Drawers and Coverlets of the ſame, and they lie on Flags and Mats. They wear green Stones and Shells about their Necks, Arms, & Legs. Their chief Recreation is dancing to the Sound of a hollow'd Stick. Horſe-Fleſh and Maize Cakes are their chief Dainties, and Chocolate and Maguey Wine their favourite Liquors. This Audience is ſubdivided into *Guadalajara Proper*, *Xaliſco*, *Chiametlan*, *Zacatecas*, *New Biſcay*, *Culiacan*, and *Cinaloa*.

GUADALAJARA Proper is bounded E. and S. by *Mechoacan* Prov. N. by that of *Xaliſco*, & a Corner of it is waſh'd by the S. Sea on W. Notwithſtanding its Situation under the Torrid Zone, 'tis healthful, temperate, fruitful of good Timber, *Europ.* and *Ind.* Wheat, and all Fruits, beſides the vaſt Treasures of Silver from its Mines. 'Tis but 50 leag. long or broad.

GUADALAJARA, Capital of the preceding and of the whole Audience, Seat of the Roy. Courts of Juſtice, and a Biſhop's See of conſiderable Revenue, Suffragan of *Mexico*, is a large, populous, neat City, ſit. very pleaſantly on the Banks of the r. *Baranja* or *Eſquitlan*, proceeding from the Lake of *Mechoacan*, where it goes with a rapid Stream tow. N. W. and 4 leag. fr. the City falls fr. a great Height, and thence haſtens to the S. Sea between *Xaliſco* and *Chiametlan*. 'Tis no where fordable. The Lake *Chapala*, 40 leag. in Compaſs, lies on the S. Side of this City. Here are ſeveral Churches, beſides a ſtately Cathedral, with Convents for both Sexes. 'Tis reckon'd 75 leag. N. W. fr. *Mexico*, W. lon. 108. lat. 20. 45. and ſtands in a Plain water'd by the River and ſeveral Brooks and Springs, cauſing it to produce both Grain and Graſs. Five leag. from it is a Mountain of prodigious Height, and ſo ſteep that no Beaſts of Burden can climb it. All others about it are craggy, and full of large Pines and Oaks.

GUADALAXARA, *Guadalajara*, (corruptly ſo called from *Guadalhicara*, which is *Arabic* for a River of Stones, a Name which they gave to the neighb. River, on Account of its being full of them) formerly named *Turia*, and afterw. *Caraxa*, is the Capital City of a Territory call'd *Al-Carria*, in *New-Caſtile, Spain*, abt. 30 m. to N. E. of *Madrid*, W. lon.

lon. 2. 48. lat. 40. 39. It was much enlarg'd and improv'd whilst possess'd by the *Moors*, being healthily and delightfully sit. on the r. *Henarez*, over which it has a stately Bridge, on a rising Ground. It is well wall'd, hath very handsome Streets and stately Houses, delicate Springs and Fountains, curious Gardens, &c. and Plenty of all Provisions. It has abt. 1000 Families, 10 Parishes, 7 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, 2 Hospitals, 8 Chapels, and a Free-School.

GUADARAMA, a Town of *New Castile, Spain*, 23 m. N. W. of *Madrid*, W. lon. 4. 45. lat. 40. 45. *Salmon*.

GUADEN, a small inland District of *Tesset Prov. Afric*, next to *Tesset* District, and N. W. of it, is by *Marmol* described like a huge continued Village, without Walls, in the midst of a Desert. The Inhabitants are poor and brutish, almost naked, & except their Dates have scarce any Thing to live upon or trade with; and, in a Word, they are the Epitome of Poverty and Misery.

GUADENBURG, in, and near the Frontier of the Princip. of *Halberstat, Germany*, is a small City, purchased by the Elector of *Brandenburg* from the Elector of *Saxony* in 1698.

GUADIANA River. See ANAS.

GUADALQUIVIR Riv. See BÆTICA & BÆTIS.

GUADIX, in *Granada, Spain*, about 180 m. S. fr. *Madrid*, 24 E. fr. *Granada*, and about 24 fr. Sea, W. lon. 3. lat. 37. 15. was the Capital of the *Accitani*, & afterw. a famed *Roman* Colony by Name of *Acci*, and stiled also *Colonia Gemella* for its consisting of a double Legion, the 3d and 6th. The Name *Guadix* was given it by the *Moors* for some salutiferous Waters in or near it, it in *Arabic* signifying *Water of Life*. This City stands in a deep Valley, inclos'd with craggy Hills and Rocks, which render Access to it very difficult. 'Tis encompass'd with strong Walls & lofty Towers, and fortified with a Faussebraye. It's water'd by the River *Fardes*, and many curious and pleasant Springs. It contains 1500 Families in 3 Parishes, with 4 Monasteries and 2 Nunneries. Its Bishopric retains its primitive Name of *Accitanus*, which Diocese has now but 37 Parishes, and a yearly Income of 8000 Ducats. The Cathedral has 6 Dignitaries, and as many Canons and Minor Canons.

GUADIGA, in *Angued Prov. Algier Territ.* is an antient City in a fertile and delightful Plain, about 30 m. fr. Sea, inclos'd with good Walls, and surrounded with Gardens, &c. well water'd by a large Spring, which runs through it, and falls into the *Maluya*. It has now 2 or 3000 *Bereberes* dwelling in it. It breeds the finest Mules in *Africa*.

GUAGAMELA Village, The Battle near it. See GAUGAMELA and ARBELA.

GUAIRA, in *S. America*, is a large Country, Part of *Paraguay*, bordering on *Brasil* E. and shut in by the River *Parana* W. Its Breadth from the Plains of the *Urvaicans* in the S. to the Woods and inaccessible Marshes in the N. is not certainly known, but reaches a vast Extent of Ground. This Country, lying for the most Part under the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is, by reason of its immoderate Heat and Moisture, no less fruitful of Provisions than of Diseases, the very same Causes producing Plenty and Fevers. It is much fitter to be the Habitation of Wild Beasts & Serpents than of Men. Yet, if we may credit *Guzman*, when the *Spaniards* first came into *America*, there were 300,000 *Indians* in this Country, who liv'd for the most Part about the River *Huiba*, *Tibaxiva*, *Paranapana*, *Pirapo*, and *Parana*. The Ruins of abundance of Villages, caused by Sickness, and driving away of the *Indians*, which appear thick and almost contiguous, make this Account credible, tho' at this Time scarce the 5th Part of that Number remains. The Inhabitants of 2 little *Spanish* Towns are the Posterity of those, who, being sent into *Paraguay*, settled in this Part about 1550. The whole Nation lives miserably, having no Bread but what is made of the Root *Mandioca*, or any Flesh to eat but that of wild Beasts. They kill Abundance of Elks, whose Hoofs are reported to be good against the Heart-burning. This Province is famous for a Sort of Stones, which Nature, after a wonderful Manner, produces in an oval Stone-Case, about the Bigness of a Man's Head. These Stone Cases lying under Ground, when they come to a certain Maturity, fly like Bombs in Pieces, about the Air, with much Noise, & scatter about Abundance of very beautiful Stones; for they are bright, some of the Colour of Amethysts, others Violet Colour, some a Grass-green, some like Glass, some red, & some sharp like Diamonds; in fine, such is their beautiful Variety, that to see the Lustre of the Stones one would take those Cases for Caskets of Jewels. But these Stones are of no more Value than our *Bristol* Stones. There are here Abun-

dance of Trees that yield Balsam. There are also Abundance of Dates, not so sweet as those of *Afric*, yet they make a Sort of Wine of them, and Pottage, and eat the Pith of the Palm instead of Bread, for want of better. Among their wild Cattle the Swine are famous, because, contrary to the Nature of all other Creatures, their Navel is on their Backs, which if you do not cut off, as soon as ever the Beast is kill'd, it all corrupts immediately. The Snakes here are more mischievous than elsewhere, & there being no Remedy against them, they destroy many Men. Some there are, which darting themselves off the Trees twist themselves abt. the Bodies of Men or Beasts, and unless immediately cut in Pieces, soon kill any Creature, and devour it by Degrees. Another Sort of them lye retching their Jaws on the Banks of Rivers, casting out Foam, which deludes the Fishes, whom they thus allure and devour. Lastly, another Sort springing from Marshes or Lakes, catch at a certain Sort of Birds, which defending themselves, when they find themselves hurt, presently eat a Sort of Herb call'd *Macagua*, fr. which the Birds themselves take their Name, as an Antidote, and, as soon as well, return to fight. The Battle is pleasant to behold, for the *Macaguas* make use of their Wings as Bucklers, their Beaks as a Weapon, and the Snakes lye intrench'd in Water, securing themselves by their winding Motion, so that they do not easily kill, nor are they soon kill'd. Here are great Varieties of Trees, but the Natives value the Cedars most, which are so tall, and of such a vast Bulk, that there are Vessels made out of single Trunks of them hollow'd, which carry 20 Oars.

GUALATA and GENEHOA Kingdoms, in *Nigritia, Afric*. The 1st borders to N. on *Zanbaga*, the other S. on *Senega* Riv. They are 2 distinct Kingdoms, comprehended in *Nigritia*, both extending W. to the *Atlantic* Ocean, & E. to *Zahara* Desert, only *Geneboa* on that Side joins partly the said Desert, & partly on *Tombut* Kingdom. The Air is very wholesome, tho' extremely hot, and each of them has its Metropolis with the same Name with the Country. However, they are but thinly peopled, as being very scarce of Water, and having but few Rivers. The Kingdom of *Gualata*, whose Inhabitants are call'd *Benays*, and in ancient Geography *Malcoæ*, has 3 great and populous Towns. The Metropolis is adorn'd with delightful Gardens and Date-fields, lies 25 leag from the Sea-shore, about 30 leag. to the N. of *Tombut*. *Sanutus* lays down in this Dominion a Place call'd *Hoden*, lying N. of *St. John's* Riv. 6 Days Journey inland fr. Cape Branco, in 19 deg. 30 m. lat. where the *Arabs* and the Caravans that come from *Tombut*, and other Places of *Nigritia*, travelling thro' to *Barbary*, stay and refresh themselves. This Country about *Hoden* abounds in Dates and Barley, and has Plenty of Camels, Beeves, and Goats; but their Beeves are a smaller Breed than ours of *Europe*. It has many Lions and Leopards terrible to the Inhabitants; as also Ostriches, who Eggs they account a Dainty. These Regions are in several Places much infested with Monsters of various Species, that meet at the watery Places, and are bred of so many different Kinds. The Lions are reported to be fiercer than elsewhere, and roar most horribly in the Night-time. They have also monstrous Serpents, and a Multitude of very venomous Scorpions, for whose Sake, in some Parts of *Lybia*, Men are forc'd to wear a Kind of Leather Boots. They are besides plagued with prodigious Swarms of Locusts in the dry Season; as in *July* especially, which, like thick Clouds, traverse the Continent of *Africa* fr. E. to W. tho' so very large, and brouze all the Plants, and even the Bark of Trees; and leave behind them their Eggs, where they have rested a while, which encreases the Calamity of those Countries, as breeding the Species *ad infinitum*, and causing a continued Desolation. The native *Gualatans* worship Fire, perhaps because of its Usefulness, as the People of *Anian* and *Quivira* in *N. America* are said to pay religious Adoration to Water. Those who are of the *Arabian* Race are *Mahometans*, and professed Enemies to Christianity. The Language of this Country is the *Zungay*, used by the *Geloffes* also. GENEHOA Kingdom, by some call'd *Guinea*, by the *African* Merchants *Gbeneva*, and by the Natives *Geuni* or *Genii*, in the ancient Geography was nam'd *Mandori*. It is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of *Gualata*, on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the *Senega*, and on the E. by *Tombut*. This Country, tho' of a large Extent, has neither Cities, Towns nor Fortresses, but only one, which looks more like a Village, where the King resides, and there is a sort of University, for Education of their Priests and learned Men. It is also the Staple for all the Merchants of the Kingdom. Yet this Place of so great Resort has wretched Buildings, being only small thatch'd Huts and Hovels of Loam, standing round; the

Doors so low and narrow, that they are forc'd to creep in & out: Which we may suppose are no better built, because they expect every Year, in *July*, *August*, and *September*, to be under Water, by the Overflowing of the *Senega*, when they retire into Vessels and Boats made for that Purpose, in which the King first loads his Furniture and Household-stuff of his low-roof'd Palace; then the Scholars and Priests their University Goods; and next the Merchants and Inhabitants their Moveables; and last of all, the Water increasing, they go aboard themselves, as if they enter'd the Ark; and at the same Time the Merchants of *Tombut* come hither, and joining Fleets, traffick with them on the Water. This Kingdom abo. in Rice, Barley, Cotton, Cattle, & Fish. The Inhabitants according to their Manner go handsomely clad in black and blue Cotton; of which they also wear Head-Sashes; but their Priests and Doctors are habited only in white Cotton, common also to the *Alfaquis*, with white Bonnets. *Marmol* says, they have Money of Gold that has never been melted; as also a current Coin of Iron, some Pieces whereof weigh a Pound, others 4 Ounces; and that the People of *Geneboa* were call'd in *Africa* *Morabitines*, and the first that embrac'd the *Mahometan* Superstition, in the Days of *Hechin*, the Son of *Abdel Malic*; for before they were Christians.

GUALEOR, 1 of the 14 Midland Provinces of *Indostan*, has *Agra* on N. & W. Part of *Bengal* & *Malvay* S. *Narvar* S. E. with *Bando* and Part of *Ranas* W. being 270 m. fr. E. to W. and 18 where broadest.

GUALEOR, Capital of the preceding, 40 m. S. of *Agra*, E. lon. 79. lat. 26. is a large City on the E. Side of a craggy Mountain, which at Top is encompass'd with Walls and Towers, and there are several Ponds of Rain-water within the Inclosure, with Ground to sow sufficient to subsist the Garrison, which is therefore counted 1 of the best in the *Indies*. The *Mogul* has a Palace here, and not only keeps a vast Treasure under a strong Guard, but imprisons Princes, &c. whom he dislikes, in the Fortrefs, where late *Aurenzeb* confined his Brothers, Nephew, and his 2 Elder Sons, and at the End of 10 Days poison'd them. The Palace, by its Situation, has a Prospect over all the City. Below it are several Idols cut out of a Rock, 1 of which much higher than the rest.

GUAM Island, Chief of the *LADRONES*, which see.

GUAMANCA, in the Province *Los Reyes*, *Peru*, 155 m. fr. *Pisco* to N. E. and abt. 180 fr. *Lima* to E.; W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 12. is sit. at the Foot of a high Mountain, in a very healthy Country, fruitful of all Provisions. 'Tis a Bishop's See, said to contain 10000 Communicants. Its princ. Trade is in Leather (several Sorts of it printed and gilt) and Confectionary, Pastes, Marmelades, Jellies, preserved Quinces, &c. &c. They also make Pavilions, serving instead of Bed-Curtains. The native *Indians* are of middling Size, brown, dull, and heavy. The Number of those who pay Tribute in the District of the City amount to 30,000. The Province abounds with Mines of Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, Copper, Iron, Sulphur, Loadstone. Most of the Houses are of Stone, cover'd with Pantiles. Here are 3 Churches, several Convents, &c. About it are good Pastures water'd by sev. Brooks & Rivulets. Abt. 9 leag. to N. W. are the famous Mines of *Guanca Velica* subsequent.

GUANCA VELICA is abt. 130 m. fr. *Pisco* to N. E. and 90 fr. *Lima* to S. E. 'Tis a small Town of abt. 100 Families, but rich and famous for the prodigious Quantities of Quicksilver (to the Amount of 1,000,000 Livres) taken fr. a Mine here 40 *Spanish* Yards in Front. The King pays a set Price for it of 60 Pieces-of-8 the Quintal (100 lb.) on the Spot, and sells it for 80 at the remoter Mines. The Mineral which contains it is whitish-red like ill-burnt Brick. They pound it, and put it into an earthen Furnace, the Head or Top of which is a Vault, like the Top of an Oven, a little Spheroid. They lay it on an Iron Grate covered with Earth, under which they keep a small Fire, made of the *Ichu* Shrub, which is properer than any other Combustible, for which Reason there's a Prohibition to cut it 20 leag. round. The Heat passes thro' the Earth, and so fires the pounded Mineral that the Quicksilver flies out volatile in Smoak: But, the Top being close stopp'd, it finds no Way out but thro' a little Hole, which conveys it to a Succession of earthen Vessels like Gourds, round, and joined by the Necks. There the Smoak circulates and condenses, by means of a little Water at the Bottom of each Gourd, into which the Quicksilver falls condensed, and in a well-formed Liquid. 'Tis no less formed in the 1st Gourds than in the last; and because that they grow so hot that they break, Care is taken to cool the Outfides of them with Water. In this Town is a Spring whose Water petrifies so ea-

ily and quick, that most of the Houses in Town are built of it. The Stones are white with a yellowish Cast, light, and hard enough.

GUAN ABACOA. See *HAVANNA*.

GUANCHACO Port. See *TRUXILLO*, in *Peru*.

GUANAHANI, or, as now call'd, *Catt-Island*. See *BAHAMA*-Islands.

GUANGARA Kingd. in *Negroland*, lies N. of the *Niger*, having *Zanfara* on S. E. 'Tis very populous, and govern'd by a King, who maintains a Garrison of 7000 Archers and 500 Horsemen, and receives great Tributes. This Country contains but small Villages except. 1 Town, *Guangara*, superior to the rest in Largeness and fine Buildings. The Inhabitants are very rich, and have continual Dealing with the adjacent Nations. To S. of the Town is a Country abounding with Gold. When Merchants travel to it (the rugged Roads being unpassable for Camels), they carry their Wares on Slaves Backs, who travel 12, some 24, m. a-day. 'Tis surprising to see what great Loads they carry; for, besides the Merchandizes, they are loaden with Provisions, for the Soldiers who guard them, as well as their Masters and themselves.

GUANUCO, a Town of *Peru*, sit. 180 m. N. E. of *Lima*, W. lon. 75. S. lat. 10.

GUARDA, *Garda*, in *Beira*, *Portug.* abt. 140 m. N. E. fr. *Lisbon*, 65 E. of *Coimbra*, W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 40. 20. was so called as being a Fence or Guard agt. the Kgd. of *Leon*, being strongly sit. on a high rocky Hill, very craggy, and difficult of Access, with a strong Castle above it, and it's encompass'd with a good Wall, with 6 Gates, and several stately Towers. Its Buildings, tho' in the old Style, are very good. The Inhabitants amount to abt. 1000 Families in 5 Parishes, a Monastery, Nunnery, Hospital, and House of Mercy. It's a Bishopric, amounts to 20,000 *Crusados* (near 3000 l.), and to the Cathedral belong 5 Dignitaries, and 25 Canons and Minor Canons.

GUARDA FEU CAPE, the most N. Promontory in *Africa*, on the Coast of *Anian*, near the Entrance of the *Red-Sea*, E. lon. 50. lat. 11.

GUARDA Lake. See *NIGER*.

GUARDALOUPE, one of the *Caribbees* Islands, was so by *Columbus* nam'd from the Resemblance of its Mountains to those of that Name in *Spain*; but it was by the *Caribbees* themselves call'd *Karukera*, or *Carriceura*. 'Tis reckon'd 15 m N. W. of *Marigalante*, and 30 leag. N. W. fr. *Martinico*, W. lon. 62. N. lat. 16. 6. 'Tis the largest and one of the finest belonging to the *French* in those Parts, near 100 leag. in Compass. *Fa. Tertre's* Map represents it divided in 2 Parts by a Chanel abt. 1 leag. and half over, call'd the *Salt River*, navigable only by Canoes, that runs N. & S. and communicates with the Sea on both Sides by a great Bay at each End, of which that on the N. is call'd *Grande Cul de Sac*, and that S. *Petit Cul de Sac*. The E. Part of the Island is call'd *Grande Terre*, and is about 19 Fr. leag. fr. *Antego* Point on N. W. to the Point of *Guardaloupe* on S. E. and abt. 9 leag. and half in the Middle where broadest. *M. Robbe* the *Fr.* Geographer makes this Part about 50 leag. in Compass. The W. Part, which is properly *Guardaloupe*, according to *Laet*, is subdivided by a Ridge of Mountains into *Capes-Terre* W. & *Basse-Terre* E. This is 13 leag. & half fr. N. to S. and 7 & half where broadest, 45 leag. in Compass. Both Parts would be join'd by an Isthmus 1 leag. & ha. br. were it not cut thro' by the said Canal. *Grande Terre* Part is destitute of fresh Water, which is so plentiful in the other (properly call'd *Guardaloupe*) that it has enough to supply neighbouring Islands. *Labat* makes this 35 leag. in Comp. and both Parts or Islands together abt. 90. The *Salt River*, he says, is abt. 300 f. over at its Mouth, towards *Great Cul de Sac*, fr. whence it grows more narrow; so that in some Places 'tis not above 90 f. over. Its Depth is also unequal; for in some Places 'twill carry a Ship of 500 Tun, in others hardly a Vessel of 50. It's a smooth clear Stream, above 2 leag. fr. one *Cul* to the other, finely shaded, mostly with Mangroves. The Air is clear & wholesome, nor so hot as in *Martinico*. The *French* began to send Colonies to it abt. 1632; but it has vastly more increas'd since the Beginning of the present Century. 'Tis said to contain 10000 *European* Inhabitants, & 30000 *Negroes*, makes more Sugar than any *Brit.* Island but *Jamaica*, and is fortified with several regular Forts. *Labat* found here the *Copau-tree*, so famous for its sanative Balsam, or Oil. 'Tis handsome, abt. 20 f. high, with a Leaf like that of an Orange-tree, but somewhat longer and more pointed, and of an aromatic Smell, as is also its Bark when rubb'd betw. the Fingers. Its Wood is white, & very soft. 'Tis of quick Growth because the Sap is alw. rising. It grows not hard nor dry like

like the Balsam of *Peru*. He commends it as a Specific for alm. all Maladies internal and external. He also found the *Milk-Shrub*, whose Leaf resembles a Laurel, only 'tis larger, thicker, softer; and its Fibres press'd yield a Liquor of a Colour and Substance of Milk. It has Blossoms of 5 or 6 Flowers each, resembling Jessamin, being white, and containing in the Middle a little oval Bud, inclosing 2 small black Grains, that are the Seed of the Tree, which also thrives very well from Slips. Its Bark is pale-green without, white within, & Pith like an Elder's. The Leaf Stem is abt. 1 Inch lo. with a Knot at the Place where it touches the Bark. *Labat* commends the Juice for near as many Virtues as the *Copau*. Here's also the *Moubane-tree*, which bears yellow Plums, wherew. they fatten Hogs; and the *Corbary*, a Tree which bears Fruit in a Shell containing a downy Pulp of a saffron Colour, and yields a Gum, which harden'd in the Sun becomes very clear, so that it's us'd for Bracelets, &c. The chief Product, besides, is Sugar, Cotton, Indico, Ginger, Tobacco, Cassia, Bananas, Pine-apples, Store of Rice, Maize, Mandioca, Potatoes. Some Mountains in the above Ridge are overgrown with Trees; at the Foot of others are large Plains, water'd by sweet Streams. Among 'em is a Volcano continually smoaking, which gives a sulphureous Taste to the Rivers about it; and there are boiling-hot Springs, particul. one in the W. near *Goyaves* Island good for Dropsies. The 2 *Culs de Sac* abound with Tortoises, Sharks, Pilots, &c. &c. &c. and here's abundance of Land-Crabs, with Swarms of Musketo and Gnats. In the *Grande-Terre*, on E. Side the *Petit Cul de Sac*, stands *Fort Louis*, with a Redoubt before it of 6 Guns to play into the Road. This Fort lies in that Quarter call'd the Parish of *Gosier*. In this *Grande-Terre* are great Indentures made in the Land by the Sea, affording Shelter to Vessels from Hurricanes or Enemies, in such deep Water, that, instead of Anchorage, they are moor'd to Palmetto-trees each Side, the Branches of which in a manner over them. The *Gr. Cul* contains a Bason 5 or 6 leag. lo. from the Point of *Gros Morne* in the *Basse-Terre*, to that of *Antigua* in *Gr. Terre*, 3 leag. where broadest, and 1 where narrowest; a safe Road for all Rates. The *Petit Cul de Sac* is a populous, well-cultivated, trading Parish, to N. of *Goyaves*; and both are in *Cabes-Terre*, on E. Side of *Guadaloupe proper*. Ginger comes up exceeding well in the E. of *proper* *Guadaloupe*, betw. *Gr. Cul de Sac* & the River of *Cabes-Terre*, or *Great-River*, which is 180 f. wide, clear Water, but alm. impassable by reason of numberless Rocks. People here eat vast Quantities of it even green, because of the extraordinary Moisture of the Country. The next River to S. is the *Grand Carbet*, and ha. leag. farther *Grand Bananiers*. That nam'd *Trois Rivières*, 4 m. br. is on S. E. Side of *Guadaloupe*, where stands the *Old Fort*, for Security of the Coast, which is very even, has good Anchorage, and a smooth Water, and therefore most liable to Descents by Enemies, who, if they had this Part of the Island, might cut off the Communication betwixt *Cabes* & *Basse Terre*, and thereby make themselves Masters of the whole. There are therefore 2 Iron Guns to give Alarm; and in the *Sulphur Mountains* is a Redoubt, call'd *Dos d'Asne*, to which the *French*, when such a Descent has happen'd, sent their best Effects, Wives, Children, and Old Men. But the Country here is so full of Woods and Precipices, that a handful of Men might keep off an Army. The r. *Galleons*, on the S. W. Side, where they've another Fort, is so call'd because the *Galleons* us'd to put in there for Refreshments, before the *French* had the Island. The chief Fort of all is at the Town of *Basse-Terre*, 2 leag. N. fr. the Point of *Old Fort*. The Town is also the chiefest, with several Churches, Monasteries, and Magazines, and a Castle with 4 Bulwarks, besides a Fort on a neighbouring Mountain. 'Twas burnt by the *English* in 1691, after 35 Days Siege, together with some other Forts; and when 'twas alm. entirely rebuilt 'twas carry'd away by a furious Inundation of the r. *Bailiff*. 'Twas begun again to be rebuilt, when 'twas a 2d Time burnt by the *Eng.* in 1703, with *Magdalen* and other Forts. This Fort stands on higher Ground than the Town. Its Walls are wash'd on S. E. by the r. *Galleons*; W. it faces the Sea, fr. which 'tis 100 Paces; and on N. W. Side it looks towards the Town & Mountains. The most considerable Part of the Town is betwixt the Fort and that called the River of *Herbs*; and this properly call'd the Town of *Basseterre*; and that which extends fr. the River to the Brook of *Billan* is call'd the Town of *St. Francis*. Betw. the *Bailiff* W. and the great River of *Goyaves* E. are Ruins of another Fortification destroy'd by the *English* in 1691. Abt. ha. a leag. fr. hence is *Ance à la Barque* Creek, where the *English* made then their Descent; the most likely

Place, says *Labat*, they could have chosen for every Man of them to be cut in Pieces, if the *Fr. Gen.* Officers had behav'd as they ought, because of the many Defiles, difficult Passes, Mountains, & Rivers, betw. the Landing place and Fort of *Basseterre*. Here that Father was at the Hunting of a Bird of Passage, which he met in none of the Islands but this & *Dominica*, to which they repair at certain Times of the Year, to couple, lay, and hatch. He supposes it to be the *Devil Bird* that is seen in *Virginia*, &c. from *May* to *October*. 'Tis abt. the Size of a young Pullet. Its Plumage is as black as Jet, its Wings long and strong, its Legs very short, with Feet like Ducks, but arm'd with strong Claws. Its Beak is 1 Inch & ha. lo. crooked, sharp, and extremely hard. It with its large Eyes sees best at Night, when it catches Fish out of the Sea; but if disturb'd by Day, Light so dazzles 'em that they fly full-butt at every Object in their Way till they fall. They return fr. Sea in the Morning to that which is from them call'd the *Devils Mountain*, not far from the r. *Bailiff*. There they lodge by Pairs in Holes; and nightly, when flying out to Sea, they make such a Chatter as if they call'd to and answer'd one another. They stay here fr. Beginning of *October* to End of *November*, after which they're not seen till Middle of *January*; and then only single ones are to be found in each Hole. Their blackish Flesh has a fishy Taste; but 'tis good & nourishing. The Young Ones are most tender, but their Fat like so much Oil. *Labat* calls 'em Manna sent fr. Heaven every Year for the Sustainance of the Negroes and Poor, who have nought else to live on during the Season. And he thought it a great Providence that these Birds harbour'd in Places so difficult to climb, or otherwise the *French* would have destroy'd the Species long ago. With very great Toil and Danger he once indulged his Curiosity to accompany 4 Negroes in this Kind of Fowling, which took them up 6 Hours before they got to the Top of the Mountain. There lay they 'till Morning, when the *Devils* were return'd from their Fishery, and the Negroes repair'd to their Holes with Dogs train'd up to the Chace. Each Negro carried a Switch abt. an Inch thick, 7 or 8 f. lo. with a Crook at End. As soon as the Dogs, which smell'd at every Hole, found one with a *Devil* in it, they bark'd, & would have scratch'd up the Ground at the Entrance; but were prevented by the Huntsmen, lest the Birds should forsake their Haunts another Year. They then thrust the Switches into the Holes till they came to the Birds, who either fasten on it with their Beaks, so that rather than quit their Hold they suffer themselves to be dragg'd out; or else, if they don't bite the Switch, 'tis turn'd about so often round the Hole till, 1 of its Wings being entangled, 'tis drawn out by Force. By Noon they took 198 of them; and the religious Father scruples not to own he fed heartily on 'em tho' in *Lent*. — He found the Top of the *Sulphur Mountain* bare, without any Thing but Fern, and some sorry Shrubs laden with Moss; which he ascrib'd partly to the Cold in so high a Situation, and partly to the sulphureous Exhalations, and Eruptions of its Ashes. The Negroes who sell Brimstone fetch it from hence. The *White River* assumes that its Colour from the said Ashes, & falls into that of *St. Louis*. Bees here are blacker and rounder than ours, but not above half as big; nor seem they to have any Sting; or if so, 'tis too weak to pierce the Skin, so that when they are held in Hand you only feel a slight Titillation, which proceeds fr. the Motion of their Feet rather than of their Stings. They have no Hives but in hollow Trees. Their Wax is black, nor us'd but to cement the Corks of Bottles, after 'tis thoroughly purified. The Bees here don't make Combs, but lay their Honey in little Wax Bladders, of the Form and Size of Pigeons Eggs, tho' more pointed. Tho' easily parted, yet so artfully are they dispos'd, that there appears no Void betw. them. Here are very large Spiders, some long as a Man's Fist; but then they have no Horns, nor are they poisonous. The *French* here are very cautious of destroying them, because they eat a certain stinking nasty Insect, called *Ravets*, of the Size, and alm. the Shape, of May-bugs, but a little more flat and tender, which gnaw Paper, Books, Pictures, &c. and foul all Places, where-ever they pitch, with their Ordure. In the Government of *Guadaloupe* are comprehended not only the *Grande-Terre*, but *Xaintes* (or *All Saints*) Islands, and *Desfada*. The former are 3 little Islands on the S. E. Side of *Guadaloupe*, of which the W. most is call'd *Terre de Bas*, or *Low Island*, abt. 3 leag. in Compass, and the E. most the *High Island*, the biggest. The 3d, in middle of the other 2, is but a large Rock, but helps to form a very good Harbour.

GUARDIA ALFEREZ, in *Molise* Co. *Naples*, on the r. *Tiferno*, on the Confines of the *Capitanate*, abt. 5 m. N. E.

E. of *Lariza*, 16 N. W. of *Molise*, E. lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 54. is a small Episc. City, whose See is subject to that of *Benevento*, and but poorly inhabited by reason of the Badness of its Air.

GUARGALA, a District of *Zeb* Prov. *Afric*, lies to E. of *Tocort*, and so called fr. its Capital, suppos'd the *Tamarca*. The Inhabitants have a Lord of their own, whose Revenue is about 150,000 Ducats a Year. Most of 'em are Blacks; as they deal mostly with Black Women; yet are they generous and civil to Strangers, who bring 'em Corn, Salt, Meat, Arms, Cloaths, Knives, &c.

GUARMAY, a Port Town of *Peru*, 120 m. N. W. of *Lima*, W. lon. 78. lat. 10. *Salmon*.

GUASCO, in *Chili* proper, is a Sea-Port near 95 m. to N. of *La Serena* according to the Maps, but *Dampier* makes it but 30 m. Within the Port is a small round Island, & at the Bottom of the Bay, near this Island, a fresh River, right agt. the Mouth of which is the common Anchoring-Place. In it you are defended fr. S. and S. W. Winds. The Country is well peopled with Spaniards.

GUATALCO, or *Acatalco*, in *Guaxaca* Prov. *Mexico* Audience, *New Spain*, stands on the W. Side of a River where it falls into the *S. Sea*, abt. 100 m. S. S. W. from *Antequera*. It has a Harbour, 1 of the best in *Mexico*, 3 m. lo. 1 br.; but the safest Riding is on the W. Side fr. 6 to 16 fath. The Mark to find this Port is a great hollow Rock on the Shore, with a little Hole on the Top, which, the Water being forced thro' by the Waters beating continually agt. the Rock, makes a Noise like the Blowing of a Whale.

GUASTALLA Duchy, in the *Mantuan*, *Italy*, takes Name fr. its Capital, which stands on the *Po* near the Borders of *Modena* Duchy, mid-way betw. *Mantua* N. & *Reggio* S. It lies upon the *Crosto*, abt. 3 m. fr. the *Po*, 18 N. E. fr. *Parma*, 16 fr. *Reggio*, and 15 S. of *Mantua*, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 44. 50. It hath a small Territory which with it makes up the whole Duchy, subject to the D. of *Mantua*. Here lay the Duke of *Orleans* encamped, with the r. *Crosto* before him, when Pr. *Eugene* march'd thro the *Modenese* to relieve *Turin*; and here was fought the famous Battle, 1734, between the *Imperialists* and *Spaniards*, in which the former had the worst.

GUATIMALA Audience, in *New Spain*, according to *Acosta*, is abt. 300 leag. in Length upon the *S. Sea*, but indented by so many great Bays on the N. & S. Seas, that the Breadth is not half so much, it being in some Places not 30 leag. tho' in others 150. It has the Isthmus of *Darien* on E. and the Audience of *Mexico* proper W. 'Tis in general a fruitful Country, especially in *Indian* Corn and *Cocoa*, & abounds in Cattle and good Pasture. The Provinces of this Audience are *Veragua*, *Costa-Ricca*, *Nicaragua*, *Honduras*, *Guatimala* Proper, *Vera Paz*, *Soconusco*, and *Chiapa*.

GUATIMALA PROPER Prov. accord. to *Sanfon* extends 150 leag. along the *S. Sea* Coast, and 30 or 40 in Breadth; but Capt. *Cook* makes it but 70 leag. long. It has the Prov. of *Honduras* on N. E. *Vera Paz* N. W. *Nicaragua* E. *Soconusco* W. and the *Sea* S. It seldom rains here, but when it does (mostly between *April* and *October*), it continues many Days together. The S. Wind reigns most, but the N. is very cold and stormy. Some Parts are pleasant and pretty healthy; but 'tis mountainous, with many *Volcano's*, and subject to Earthquakes, and in the general 'tis not a good Climate. Yet the Valleys are exceeding fruitful in Corn, *Indico*, *Cochineal*, and other Drugs for Dying; produces *Cocoa* & other *Ind.* Fruits, *Balm*, *Bezoar*, *Liquid-Amber*, choice Gums, *Salt*, *Brimstone*; and it has such fine large Pastures that some *Graziers*, it's told us, have Herds of 40000 Black Cattle, and as many Sheep. Cattle run wild in the Mountains, where they are hunted by the Blacks; & great Numbers are yearly sent to *Spain*. Here are several Plantations of Sugar and Mines of Silver. The Rivers abound with good Fish of all Sorts. Cotton and Wax are Staple Commodities, and the Bees make Honey white as the Comb. The Natives (who are 1000 to 1 *Spaniard*) are of a peaceable Disposition, who, having been, at length, converted to *Popish* Christianity, have learned much of the *Spanish* Behaviour, and become as free as they, absolute Masters of what they have, and when industrious grow as rich as their Conquerors & formerly Tormentors. The chief Towns are *St. Iago de Guatimala*, *Trinidad*, *Petapa*, *St. Michael*, *Amapalla*, *St. Salvador*. The r. *Lempa*, abt. 10 leag. to E. of the latter, is the biggest in *Guatimala*, and has constantly 2 Ferry-boats to carry over Travellers and their Mules. If one commits Murder, &c. on 1 Side, and flies to the other, he's free fr. Prosecution while he there stays.

GUAXACA Province, in *Mexico* Audience, *New Spain*,

reaches fr. the Bay of *Mexico* on the N. to the *S. Sea*, having *Tlascala* Prov. N. W. and those of *Chiapa* and *Tabasco* S. E. It extends near 95 leag. alo. the *S. Sea*, 50 alo. the Bay of *Mexico*, and near 120 (some say) alo. *Tlascala* Side; and but 50 on that of *Chiapa*. The Air is good, and Soil fruitful, especially in *Mulberry-trees*, so that it produces more Silk than any Province in *America*. Except that called the Valley of *Guaxaca*, most Parts of it are mountainous; yet it abounds with Wheat, Cattle, Sugar, Cotton, Honey, *Cocoa*, Plantanes, &c. It has rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Lead, and all the Rivers have Gold in their Sands. *Cassia*, *Cochineal*, *Crytal*, & *Copperas*, abound. So that were the People industrious, they might be the richest in the *W. Indies*. But they are so habituated to a slothful Life by the Clergy, who have 120 Monasteries here, that the *Indians* purchase Provisions chiefly by the Gold the Women pick up in the Rivers. Here were in this Province 150 considerable Towns and above 300 Villages; but 'tis said to be now thinly inhabited. The *Vinello*, a Drug so valuable for its Perfume, and us'd to give a Flavour to Chocolate, is nowhere so plentiful as here. 'Tis a little Cod, full of small black Seeds, 4 or 5 Inches long, when dried much resembling the Stem of a Tobacco-leaf. It grows on a fine Vine, which climbs about, and supports itself by Trees. It first bears a yellow Flower, which produces afterwards the Cod. 'Tis first green, but when ripe turns yellow. Then the *Indians* gather and lay it in the Sun, which makes it soft, when it changes to a Chestnut Colour. Then they frequently make it flat betwixt their Fingers. The chief Places are *St. Ildefonso de las Zapatecas*, *St. Iago de Nexapa*, *Guatalco*, *Tecoantepeque*, *Angels Port*.

GUAXACA, Capital of the preceding, 120 m. W. of *Spirito Santo*, 230 S. of *Mexico*, and 120 S. of *Vera Cruz*, W. lon. 98. N. lat. 17. 40. in the sweet Valley of *Guaxaca*, which is 40 m. lo. and 20 br. and in the Road leading thro' *Chiapa* to *Guatimala*, is a Bishop's See, and Seat of a Governor. It has a very stately Cathedral, and contains several Thousand Families, *Spaniards* and Natives. 'Tis a midling City, indifferently built, and has a great Trade with both N. and S. Seas. The River here is not fortified, so that small Vessels might easily sail up and subdue the Country. The best Chocolate in *America* is made here by the Nuns, and exported to *Spain*. In the neighb. Valley are many rich Towns, Cloisters, Churches, an excellent Breed of Horses, and great Herds of Cattle and Sheep, which afford Hides to *Spain* and Wool to *Los Angeles*. Some say the proper Name is *Antequera*, which others make a separate Town, and a Bishop's See also, 80 m. to S. W. having a stately Cathedral, with large high Marble Pillars of one Stone each.

GUAYAQUIL, in *Quito* Prov. *Peru*, is abt. 185 m. fr. *Quito* to S. W. and 565 fr. *Lima* tow. S.; W. lon. 80. S. lat. 3. Capt. *Rogers* took it in 1709. He says 'tis the Metropolis of its District, abt. 1 m. & half long, and divided into Old & New, joined by a wooden Bridge above half m. long, passable only by Foot. Some Houses on each Side of it and those of both Towns are abt. 4 or 500, the Inhabitants abt. 2000. Their chief Church is that of *Sant Iago*, which has 7 Altars, and before it a handsome Square. *St. Dominic's* has a Square, with a Halfmoon, on which were formerly planted Guns. Three of the Churches are lofty, 1 of Stone, and all adorn'd with Altars, carv'd Work, Pictures, &c. Some of the Houses are very high, some of Brick, but most of Timber, and the meaner ones of Bamboes. The Situation is in a low boggy Ground, so dirty in Winter, that without the Bridge they could scarce go fr. one House to another. 'Tis govern'd by a *Corregidore* appointed by the King. 'Tis well seated for Trade & Shipbuilding, for which are Sheds to cover the Workmen. It may be reckon'd one of the chiefest Ports in the *S. Seas*. Commodities exported are *Cacao*, Hides, Tallow, *Sarsaparilla*, &c. with the Cloth of *Quito*. The River is large, receives several others, has several Villages on its Banks, with abundance of Mangroves and *Sarsaparilla*, which impregnates its Waters, and makes it good agt. the Venereal Distemper; but in Flood-times 'tis unwholesome by the poisonous Weeds and Plants wash'd into it from the Mountains. Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Swine, Poultry, several Sorts of Ducks unknown in *Europe*, with Horses, abound. The River at Low-water is fresh almost as far as *Puna*. Its Mouth is abt. 2 m. wide; and 4 m. before you come to the Town stands a low Island above 1 m. long in the River, dividing it so as to make 2 fair Channels for Ships to pass. Fr. the Island to Town it's alm. 3 m. and near as much fr. 1 Side of the River to the other. In that spacious Place Ships

Ships of greatest Burthen may ride afloat; but the best Place is nearest to that Part of the Land where the Town stands. There are 2 Forts, 1 in the low Ground, the other on the Hill. The Bay of *Guayaquil* runs in betw. Cape *Blanco* on the S. Side & Point *Chanduci* N. *Santa Clara* Island lies in it.

GUAYRA, in *Paraguay*, or *Rio de la Plata*, *S. America*, is bounded on N. by the unknown Tracts of *Brazil* and the *Tupiques* Nation, E. by the Captainwic of *St. Vincent*, and partly by the N. Ocean. S. it has the Prov. of *Urwaica* & Part of *Parana*, and W. the Remainder of the same Province, fr. which divided by the River of that Name. Its Extent fr. E. to W. is computed abt. 150 leag. and 140 fr. N. to S. The Tropic of *Capricorn* cuts it alm. into 2 equal Parts; so that the Climate must of Course be very hot, tho' moist by the vast Dews and Rains, so that 'tis fruitful both of Provisions and Diseases. And yet it was well peopled at the 1st coming of the *Spaniards*. All the Inhabitants live miserably, having no Bread but the *Mandioc*, nor Flesh but of Wild Beasts. 'Tis water'd by several Rivers, which fall into the *Parapana*, which last descends fr. the S. Mountains of *Brazil*, and is of considerable Bigness before it falls into the *Parana*. Both Sides those Rivers are covered with Trees, the most valuable of which among the Natives are the Cedars, very numerous, and so tall and large that they make Vessels of 1 single Trunk which will carry 20 Oars. Other Sorts produce excellent Fruits, and some good Balsam. Among those Woods harbour Numbers of Wild Beasts, of which Tygers are the most dangerous. Snakes are numerous, large, and pernicious. Here are abundance of Swine that range in the Forests, &c. that have an Excrescence like a Navel on their Backs, which if not cut off before they are kill'd, will corrupt and poison their Flesh. Bees swarm here. The chief Town is that of *Our Lady of Loretto*.

GUBEN, in *Lower Lusatia*, *Saxony*, on the r. *Neisse*, 10 m. W. of the *Oder*, 30 E. of *Luben*, 45 N. of *Gorlitz*, & 18 S. W. of *Crossen*, E. lon. 15. lat. 51. 50. is a neat well-fortified Town, the largest and most populous in *Lower Lusatia*. It has a Woollen Manufacture, and belongs to the Family of *Saxe-Merzburg*.

GUBER, or *Gubur*, Kingdom, in *Negroland*, is sit. 300 m. E. of *Gago*, betw. which is a vast Desert in great want of Water, being 40 m. fr. the *Niger*. The Kingdom is surrounded with high Mountains, and its many Villages are inhabited by Shepherds and Herdsmen, here being great Store of Cattle; also a great many Artificers & Linnen-weavers, and they make here Sandals such as the old *Romans* wore, which mostly are carried to *Tombuto* and *Gago*. It abo. with Rice, other Grain, and Pulse. All the Fields are overflowed at the *Niger's* Inundation, when they cast the Seed into the Water only, which comes up afterw. exceedingly well. Here's a Town of almost 6000 Families, among whom many Merchants.

GUELFO, a Town in the Duchy of *Parma*, *Italy*.

GUENDICO, in *Bisnagar* Proper, is said to be the most considerable and 1 of the strongest Cities in that Kingdom, sit. on a high Mountain, to which is but 1 Ascent 20 f. wide in some Places, and but 7 or 8 in others; and there's but 1 Gate to enter it fr. the Plain, which has 3 good Freestone Walls and Moats. The K. of *Bisnagar* made himself Master of it in 1652, when was here a Pagod said to be the fairest in the *Indies*, with several Idols of Gold, Silver, &c. which the General took down to melt them into Guns. *Tavernier* visited him, and found him sitting bare-foot, according to their Custom, with Papers sticking betw. his Toes, and his Left-hand Fingers, which he drew one after another, and order'd particular Answers to them by his Secretaries, which when he had heard and sealed were given to Foot-Posts, who carry Letters with more Speed than Horsemen, because at every two Leagues stands a Man at a Hut to run away with them to the next. The Roads are planted with Trees in Nature of Walks; and where there are none, the Inhabitants of the nearest Villages are obliged to white-wash them, that the Letter-carriers may not in the Dark miss their Way. Criminals are punish'd as soon as apprehended with Loss of Life or Limb, or instantly discharged.

GUENGA River. See *CANDISCH*.

GUERANDE, in *Nantes* Bishopric, *Britany*, is a pretty confid. City betw. the Mouths of the *Vilaine* and *Loire*, 13 leag. below *Nantes* to W. 3 fr. *St. Nazaire*, 1 & half fr. *Croisil* and the Ocean. It has a Col. Church, which is also Parochial, 2 Nunneries, and a Hospital for the Poor and Sick. The Inhabitants are rich, and drive a good Trade in white Salt, made in the neighbo. Salt Marshes, and which the *English* and *Dutch* load at *Croisil*.

GUERET, in *La Marche*, *France*, the Cap. City of that Prov. is sit. in *Upper Marche*, near the Spring of the r. *Gartempe*, 10 leag. fr. *Limoges* to S. W.; E. lon. 2. lat. 46. 5. Tho' 'tis small, yet is it the Seat of a Seneschalship, a Prefidial Court, and an Election. As the *Gabelle*, or Duty upon Salt, is not establish'd in this Province, here's an Officer to prevent carrying Salt into the neighb. ones. Here's but 1 Par. Church, & 2 Convents. The much famous, but little faithful, Historian *Varillas* was here born.

GUERNSEY Island, by *Antoninus* call'd *Sarnia*, 6 leag. fr. *Alderney* Isle, 24 m. fr. *Jersey*, 22 W. of *Cape la Hogue* in *Normandy*, and 58 S. of *Portland* in *Dorset*, runs fr. E. to W. in Shape of a Harp, being 13 m. & half fr. S. W. to N. E. and 12 & ha. where broadest E. & W.; but has only 10 Parishes, to which but 8 Ministers, 4 of the Parishes being united. 'Twas antiently a Part of *Normandy*, and is still govern'd by the *Norman* Law, and the Natives speak *French*, tho' subject to *England*. The Air is very healthy, as may be seen by the long Lives both of the Men and Women; & the Soil is said to be of the same Nature with *Crete*, or *Ireland*, nor apt to breed any venomous Creature; and more rich & fruitful than that of *Jersey*, but not so productive, because the Inhabitants follow merchandizing themselves, and leave their Fields to their Hinds; yet they have Corn enough for their own Use, Cattle sufficient for themselves, and to furnish their Ships, Plenty of Fish brought in continually from the neighbouring Seas; and in the N. W. there is a Lake, of abt. 1 m. in Compass, exceedingly well stor'd with Carp, the best that ever was, both for their Taste and Size. Nature has fortified this Island well, having fenced it in with a Ridge of stiff Rocks; among which there is one called *Smyris*, a very hard and sharp one, which we term *Emeril*, with which Lapidaries polish their Jewels, and Glaziers cut their Glafs. This Island has also a better Haven than *Jersey*, and so is frequented by a greater Concourse of Merchants; for almost in the farthest Point E. but on the S. Side, the Shore falls in just like a Half-Moon, and thereby makes a Bay, capable of very large Ships. Near this Place stands *St. Peter's*, a little Market-Town, consisting of 1 long and narrow Street, which has a good Magazine, and was wont to be throng'd with Merchants, especially upon the Breaking out of any War; for by an ancient Privilege of the Kings of *England*, this Place enjoyed a Kind of perpetual Truce, but that has been rendered of late Years ineffectual, by their continual Privateering. The Foundation of the Pier here was laid in the Beginning of K. *Edward I.*'s Reign, by prodigious large Stones, heaped on each other to a considerable Height, and regularly cemented. The Shipping here is not only safe, & may be brought close to the Town, but the Pier itself is adorn'd with large smooth Flags, and guarded by Parapets; so that being of sufficient Length and Breadth, it is used as the chief Place of Rendezvous, on Parties of Pleasure, by the fashionable Part of the Town, as well as for its noble Prospect over the Sea and adjacent Isles. The Plaidery, or Court of Justice, is erected here. On the Right Side of the Port stands *Cornet* Castle, which, at high Tides, is surrounded by the Sea. In the Year 1672, the Governor, the Lord Visc. *Hatton*, lost his Lady, and himself escaped with great Difficulty, from a prodigious Storm of Lightning, which, catching the Powder-Store, blew up the lofty Tower, with the Standard; so that the Castle must formerly have made a more grand Appearance than at present. However, what it wants in Beauty, it makes up in real Usefulness, for it has the Command of the Town and Harbour; and its Situation alone renders it strong, being divided from the Land by an Arm of the Sea, abt. 600 Yds. wide, except in great Spring-Tides, when it is fordable. On the Left Side too is a mean old Castle. To the N. of *St. Peter* joins a Peninsula, named *Le Val*, where was once a Priory. The Situation of this Island, compared with *Jersey*, renders this inferior; for, whereas the N. of *Jersey* is much higher than the S. the S. of *Guernsey* is high, and the N. low; which produces a double Obliquity of the Sun & Land; and hence the Difference in Soil and Air of each, notwithstanding they both agree in their Productions, as well as Original, and Spiritual & Temporal Government. The *Geneva* Discipline was at first introduced into these Islands by the *French* Protestant Divines, but now the Liturgy of the Church of *England* is so universally receiv'd in all the Islands, that there is not one Congregation of Protestant Dissenters. Nothing extraordinary and very particular occur'd here, that we read of in History, till the Reign of the Popish Q. *Mary*, in whose Days we meet with such an Instance of Cruelty and Injustice as no History can parallel. *Catharine Couches*, and her 2 Daughters, *Guilhelmina Gilbert*, and *Perotine Masséy*, (the latter the Wife of

a Minister, who had fled from the Popish Persecution there) with an Infant Son of *Perotine's*, were so pursued by the Malice of their Enemies, for adhering to the pure Doctrine of the Reformed Religion, that they were accused in the first Place of concealing a stolen Silver Cup, which *Perotine* stopped, when it was offered her as a Pledge, in order to restore it to the Owner. Being cleared of this Fact, they were charged with Heresy, and committed to the Castle. The Dean and Clergy, upon Information given against them by the Bailies and Jurats, who are Magistrates of this Island, like those of *Jersey*, condemned them without a Hearing; but the Magistrates would not accept of this Condemnation: Whereupon the Dean and his Priests examined them before the Magistrates. The Women insisted on their Innocence, and demanded their Liberty, declaring they were good Subjects, and obeyed the King and Queen's Ordinances. Notwithstanding this, the Magistrates, pursuant to the Judgment of the Dean and Clergy, condemn'd them to be burnt. The poor Women appeal'd to *Philip & Mary* and their Council, but could obtain no Redress; and were delivered over to the Executioners, who bound them to 3 Stakes, the Mother in the Middle, betw. the 2 Daughters. They were 1st strangled, but the Rope breaking before they were quite dead, the miserable Creatures fell into the Fire; and *Perotine Massey* being big with Child, the Babe forced its Way thro' the burning Womb of the Mother, and came at once into the World and the Fire: Being snatched from the Flames, and laid on the Grass, it was carried to the Provost, who commanded it to be burnt with the Ashes of its Mother, which was done accordingly. After the Death of *Q. Mary*, the Brother of the martyr'd Widow petition'd *Q. Elizabeth's* Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for Justice on the Murderers of his Sister and Nieces: The Dean, *Jacques Amey*, was thereupon imprison'd, and dispossest of all his Livings; and the Bailies and Jurats, acknowledging their Fault, submitted to the Mercy of the Queen; who, being influenced by the compassionate Principles of the Reformed Religion, pardoned even these guilty Wretches, tho' they deserved to have been made terrible Examples of the severest Justice. When *Q. Elizabeth* restored the Reformation, these Islands were full of *Frenchmen*, who fled hither from the Persecution in *France*; & some of their Ministers were prefer'd to the principal Cures, particularly that of *St. Peter le Port*. Among the natural Curiosities in this Island, it is particularly noted for its beautiful Flower, called *Lilium Sarniense*, or, the *Guernsey Lilly*, first transplanted to *England* by the late Dr. *James Douglas*, F. R. S. the Leaves of which are covered with Spangles, resembling Gold Dust. They have no Fuel here but the Sea Weed called *Vraic*, or Coal from *England* or *Wales*. This Island gives Title of Baron to the Earl of *Arlesford*, whose eldest Son is called Lord *Guernsey*.

GUESCAR, in *Granada, Spain*, 63 m. W. fr. *Murcia*, 36 N. fr. *Almeria*, 170 S. S. E. fr. *Madrid*, is an ant. City, suppos'd by some the old *Ascu*, by others to have been built by the *Moors* here after their Expulsion fr. *Arragon*, & nam'd after their *Huesca* there. 'Tis sit. in a Plain, at the Foot of Mt. *Sagra*, cover'd with Snow, whence the Rivers *Guardadar* and *Bravate* fall, and run on each Side the City, watering the neighbo. Country. 'Tis strong, encompass'd with strong Walls, stately Towers, 3 Gates, and a stout old Castle, and holds 800 Families in 2 Parishes, with 2 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, 1 Hospital, 5 Chapels. Here are somet. 3000 Men employ'd in washing of Wool, 400000 Hund. Wt. therof computed to have been wash'd in a Year.

GUIANA, a Country of very large Extent, has that of the *Amazons* on S. Pt. of *Peru* on W. *Terra Firma* with Part of r. *Oronoko* N.; & as that Riv. runs N. it also bounds it partly on W. On N. it has also the Mouth of the same River & the *Atlantic Ocean*, which by the Windings of the Coast bounds it likew. E. Its Extent, fr. abt. 1 degr. S. lat. to Cape *Moco* at the Mouth of the abovef. River in degr. 9. N. lat. is abt. 540 m. but it's much less towards E. and W. Its Length fr. the Boundaries of *Popyan* to the *Atlantick* is abt. 1140 m. All that Part of the Coast to S. of the N. Cape has been yielded to the *Portuguese*, and is reckon'd Part of *Brasil*. The *French* have some Settlements in the Isle of *Cayenne*, and Coast adjacent. And the *Dutch* have *Surinam* and *Barbice*. The best Geographers divide it into 2 Parts, *GUAIANA PROPER*, which is the inland Country, and *CARIBANA*, which lies alo. the Coast. The *Spaniards* call the former *El d'Orada*; and Sir *W. Raleigh*, says there's infinitely more Gold than in the richest Prov. of *Peru*. This Country is inhabited by a vast Number of Nations. *GUIANA* has vast Numbers of Monkeys, of divers Sorts, among which is that Sort call'd by the *Indians*, and after them the *French*,

Sapajous; a Kind of little yellowish Ape, with large Eyes, & white Face and black Chin: It is of a low Stature, and of a lively and caressing Nature, but so tender in cold Weather, that it is with great Difficulty we can carry some over to *Europe* alive, and they are there much esteemed, and yield a considerable Price among Persons of Quality. I had much ado, says *Barbot*, to preserve one, whose Head was no bigger than an ordinary Goose-Egg. The Baboons are large, but very ugly. There are *Tamarinds*, *Sagovius*, Parrots, *Cameleons*, *Agontils*, *Arras*, *Ocos*, *Tocous* or *Toucans*, *Flamans*; wild large Ducks, with red Feathers at their Head, but not in great Plenty, which eat very well, being stew'd; and several other Birds, who have nothing remarkable in them besides their Feathers. It likewise abounds in small Tygers, Deer, Pigs, little Porcupines, large monstrous Serpents, & divers other Sorts of Animals. The *Agontil* is a Creature of the same Bigness as a Hare, of a reddish Colour, sharp Muzzle, small Ears, short and very small Legs. The *Cameleon* is like those of *Guinea*. The Serpents, tho' so large, are not very venomous; some of them have swallow'd a whole Deer at a time, being 24 f. long; the Skin of 1 was shew'd me at *Cayenne* 14 f. 10. Their Parrots are very fine, and soon learn to speak. The *Indians* pluck their Feathers to adorn themselves, rubbing them with the Blood of certain creeping Animals. The *Flamans* are Sea-Birds, about the Size of a Hen, and fly in Bands like Ducks or Cranes; their Feathers scarlet, & serve the *Indians* to make Crowns, or Garlands, for their Heads. The *Ocos* are as big as Turkeys, black on the Back, white on the Breast, a short yellow Bill, a fierce Gait, small frizzled Feathers standing up like a Tuft on their Heads. The *Tocau*, or *Toucans*, is a Bird with black, red, and yellow Feathers, about as big as a Pidgeon, his Bill almost as thick as his Body, and of a very singular Make, being all over black and white Welts, or Streaks, like Ebony and Ivory interlaid; his Tongue is also very remarkable, being a kind of plain Feather, very freight. Among the Plants which the *Indians* cultivate in their Plantations, Cotton is one of those that abounds most; and is used by the Women, who adorn themselves with it, and can spin it as fine as they please. There is such Plenty of it every where, that if it were possible to have Women enough there to spin it, it might furnish all *Europe*, without costing the *French* at *Cayenne* any other Trouble than purchasing it of the *Indians* for very inconsiderable Toys and Haberdashery Ware of little Value, the *Indians* esteeming a Grain of Crystal to adorn their Necks or Ears, as much as a Diamond of the same Bigness is valued among the *Europeans*. The *Peet* is an Herb that can be peel'd as Hemp and Nettles with us; but the Threads are finer than Silk, and would have long since supplanted it, if it had been allow'd to be transported into *France*. The *Guiana Indians* are generally red, of a middling, or rather low, Stature, of a robust strong Constitution, having black, long, and lank Hair, going all naked, except their privy Parts cover'd only with a little Cotton Welt, hanging down to the Legs. The Women are shorter generally than the Men, and of a red Colour, but tolerably handsome; their Eyes for the most Part blue, and very regular Features in their Faces, and well framed. They use a Piece of Cloth about 6 Inches square, which they call *Camisa*, usually wove in Stripes of divers Colours, and especially white, which is the most valuable among them. The Men cut off their Beards, dye their Faces with *Rocou*, and cover their Arms and Faces with several Folds of the fore-mention'd Sort of Cloth. They wear by way of Ornament a sort of Crown or Garland of Feathers of sundry Colours, and bore a Hole between their Nostrils, where they hang a little Piece of Money, or a large Knob of green Stone, or rather Crystal, brought from the River of the *Amazons*, which they put a great Value on; particularly one whole Nation of them make a large Hole in their lower Lip, thro' which they put a Piece of Wood, and to it they fasten this Crystal. All the other neighbouring *Indian Nations* have their particular Marks of Distinction after this Manner, differing somewhat fr. one another. They very much use Fish and Flesh *buccaneed*, that is, dried without salting, upon a sort of Grate made of Sticks laid across, about 3 f. above a Fire. The Word *buccaneed* is well known at *Santo Domingo*, and the Pirates of those Parts are call'd *Buccaneers*, because they often live upon Flesh & Fish dried after that Manner. Polygamy is generally in Use among them. If abroad they happen to hear that the Wife lies in, the Husband makes Haste home, binds up his Head, & lays himself in his Hammock or Bed, where the Neighbours come to visit him upon his imaginary Illness. Others are complimented upon their happy Delivery, and answer the

the Visitants accordingly. There is a strange Custom among them, which is to lay the Infants in the Mud or Dirt as soon as they are born, and leave them there a considerable Time. These *Indians* are very expert at their Bows and Arrows, which they use in Fishing and Fowling with such Dexterity, that they seldom miss their Aim. Their Hammocks are very curiously made of Cotton-Thread, thick & strong, very full, and many of them dy'd red with *Rocou*; some of them with fine Flourishes or Figures, very exact & proportionable. The Men are to paint them after the Women have finish'd the Web. The Looms are 2 round Sticks about 9 f. long, and 3 or 4 Inches Diameter, the 2 Ends whereof lie a-crofs, on 2 Pieces of Wood, lying 8 or 9 f. fr. the Ground, more or less, according to the Length they design to make the Bed. The other round Stick hangs directly under this, to which they make fast the Warp of the Bed. They use a Kind of Shuttle, thrust thro' the Thread, after the Manner of our Cloth-Weavers; but with this Difference, that they put the Shuttle thro' Thread by Thread, one above, and the other below, which renders the Work very tedious, and requires the Stock of Patience they generally have. For Distinction's sake we'll divide GUIANA into *Indian, French, and Dutch Guiana*, which see as follows.

I. GUIANA INDIAN contains all the Country betw. the Mouth of the River of the *Amazons* to Cape d'Orange, abt. 80 leag. 'Tis all very low Land, which near the Sea-side is alm. overflowed. Fr. the Equator to the N. Cape, 'tis very little known. Fr. Cape North to Cape Orange one can't perceive any high Ground, only some Trees which seem planted in the Sea, & sev. Creeks, & Inlets of Brooks & Rivers, that the Country looks as if drowned. Yet this Part of the Country is better known, because *Engl. Dutch*, and *Fr.* Barks often go thither to trade with the Natives, whereby the r. *Aricari, Unimarnari, and Cassipouro*, are become pretty well known. The Coast is dangerous by high Tides and great Surges, and the Air so unwholesome that *Europeans* cannot bear it, but fall sick whenever Business obliges 'em to make considerable Stay. Even the Natives are put to great Streights, being forced to build their Huts on Trees, where they look like Birds-nests rather than Human Habitations.

II. GUIANA FRENCH (call'd *Equinoctial France*) contains abt. 80 leag. alo. the Coast, and begins at Cape d'Orange, which is a low Point of Land jutting into Sea, known by 3 little Hills seen beyond it, on t'other Side the r. *Oyapoc*, or *Yopoco*. Fr. Cape d'Orange is a Bank of muddy Ground running 10 or 12 leag. into Sea; so that at 4 or 5 leag. fr. Shore there's but 4 fath. & half Water, at low Ebb, over agt. the Point of that Cape. The Land on 1 Side the r. is very low, alm. constantly drowned; on the other are sev. fine Hills. Some say *Indians* have here a Settlement, better cultivated than might be expected fr. such Savages. At 1 leag. fr. the r. and alo. the Coast is Mt. *Comaribo*, where is a fine Spring of fresh Water, with a salt lit. Creek where Canoes & Longboats may land. To W. of Cape d'Orange 100 m. W. is the E. most Point of *CAYENNE* Island. All its Coast is very low Land, but within are fine Hills & Mountains very proper for Settlements. The Town of *CAYENNE* lies at the Mouth of the River of the same Name, belonging to the *French*, who have there built a Fort on a little Rising Ground at the Island's Point. That Fort is conveniently sit. but wants fresh Water, of which there's none but in Cisterns. At its Foot is good Anchorage, where above 100 Ships may securely ride. Each Side its Point of Land Boats may come safely up till within 1 f. of Shore. In the Island several Meadows produce good Grass. 'Tis abt. 17 leag. in Comp. and has sev. pleasant Hills, convenient for Settlements. It's alm. cut in 2 by a salt River, which affords easy Communication betw. the sev. Plantations, and facilitates Transportation of Merchandize. 'Tis water'd by sev. Springs, which, besides yielding good Drinking, &c. are proper to turn Sugar-Mills. The *French* settled here in 1635, and built the Fort first called *St. Louis*. Near it is a Village of abt. 200 Houses, inhabited by the Garrison's Soldiers, and all Sorts of Tradefmen. Here are several Warehouses, and Sugar-mills turn'd by Oxen. The Inhabitants are abt. 350 *French* & 50 *Negroes*. Abt. 4 leag. fr. it to N. E. of the Fort is the Village *Armire*, on a rising Ground, the lower Part inhabited by abt. 60 *Jews* & 80 *Negroes*; and the top Part, where is a Chapel and Water-mill for Sugar, is inhab. by 50 *French* and 25 *Negroes*. Sev. other Plantations lie up and down the Island. As they would fain extend themselves on the Main, they've built a Redoubt, of 3 Cannon, on 1 Side the River; and to defend the Entry of it they have there a Garrison of 20 Soldiers. Farther inland

is *Sinarary* Fort, which serves as an advanced Post, where is a Garrison of 80.

III. GUIANA DUTCH, once call'd *ENGLISH*, because it belong'd to the *English*, begins at Riv. *Maroni*, where we had a little Fort, N. lat. 6. 20. and extends to the Mouth of the *Oronoko*. The Mouth of the *Maroni* is so choak'd with Sand-Banks, which often shift, that no Vessel above 20 Tun can enter it. All the Coast from *Maroni* to *Surinam*, 55 m. is low drown'd Land, not habitable. Even the Banks of the *Surinam* can't well be inhabited but abt. 5 leag. from its Mouth upwards. Its Mouth lies in N. lat. 6. 25. lon. 55. 40. W. fr. *London*. It runs mostly fr. S. to N. and has Sand-banks at its Mouth, over which there's 3 fath. Water high Tide. 'Tis there about 1 leag. br. and continues so up to where the r. *Commerwine* falls into it. These, above their Conflux, are 1 m. & ha. br. and navigable for large Vessels 30 leag. up. Six m. above the Mouth of the *Surinam*, the *Dutch* have a Brick Fort call'd *Zelandia*, & *Paramaribo* Village of abt. 400 Houses. The *French* seiz'd this Post in 1640; but soon left it. The *English* then took Possession of it; but, making no Account thereof, surrender'd it to the *Dutch*, in 1674. The whole Country was then very unwholesome; but some *Zealanders*, under Protection of their States, finding this Part might produce much Sugar, cut down so many Trees, &c. that the Sun and Wind, by drying the Soil, render'd the Climate much more healthful. The *Zealand* States made it over to the *Dutch W. India* Company. And these made over 1 3d Part to the Magistrates of *Amsterdam*, and 1 other 3d to M. *Van Aarsens* Lord of *Somelsdyk*. Hence this Colony has been call'd the *Society of Surinam*; but the Sovereignty of it belongs to the States General. Since this Division sev. Families have settled in this Colony, where they have made Plantations of Sugar very profitable. The more the Country became populous, the more they cut down Woods, and cultivated the Soil, and so the more healthful was the Air; which drew numerous Inhabitants, so that in 1682, here were reckon'd 5 or 600 Families. All Inhabitants of the *United Provinces* are allow'd to settle and trade here, paying 3 Guilders for every 100 Tuns of all Ships, and giving Security that they shall not fail to the Coast of *Africa*, or any other Part where the Company has an exclusive Trade, &c. The Company is obliged to keep the Ports of *Zealand* and *Somelsdyk* in Repair, furnish Artillery & Warlike Stores, &c. &c. The vast Numbers of *Dutch* who have since made Plantations here, have rais'd the Colony to a very flourishing Condition, so that it has extended 30 leag. above the r. *Surinam*. They reckon in it at present, besides *Indians*, 7 or 800 Families, among whom many *Fr.* Refugees. The Plantations amount to above 400. They are all sit. alo. the Rivers. Fort *Somelsdyk* stands on the Confluence of the r. *Commerwine* & *Cottica*, which last is an Arm of the *Surinam*. The Rivers are all well stock'd with Fish, some excellent, others rare. The benumbing *Torpedo* is here. Fr. November to July the Weather is pretty temperate, but the rest of the Year sultry hot, especially when it rains not. The Product now is Sugar, Cotton, Gum, Tobacco, Dying-Wood, &c. Coffee here succeeds so well that great Quantities of it are sent to *Holland* as good as that from the *Levant*. Slaves fr. *Guinea* till the Ground. No Beasts of Burden lead such uncomfortable Lives. They work incessantly, and are used without any Mercy when ever they in the least transgress against Orders. They've only 5 or 6 Hours every Saturday to cultivate their own Gardens, on the Produce of which they must live; only now and then their generous *Dutch* Masters give 'em a little Salt Meat, & Cow or Horse, Flesh to comfort them. They lie on bare Boards without any Coverings. This cruel Usage makes them somet. desperate, & to try all possible Means to recover Liberty; and when they fear being taken they dispatch themselves. Others bear the most cruel Torments with unexampled Constancy. They're baptiz'd; but have hardly any Religion duely taught them. Their Belief of *Transmigration of Souls* is most comfortable to them, as they hope to return home after Death. How their *Dutch* Masters can possibly hope, if they at all reflect, &c. to go to a better Place, I own, I cannot conceive, and would almost rather chuse to take Chance with these poor Creatures in an After-Life, than with such merciless *unchristian Christians*. The Governor, who has under him a Commandant, exerts sovereign Authority over the whole Colony, in the Name of the *States-General* & the *Society*, in Affairs both Civil & Military; yet in Matters of Moment he's oblig'd to consult with the political Council, of which he's Chairman, as well as of the Court of Justice. There are 3 Churches in the whole Colony, at *Paramaribo, Commerwine, and the Division of Cottica & Perica.*

GUIAQUIL. See GUAYAQUIL.

GUIARA, a Port Town on the *Caracao Coast*, *Terra Firma*, *S. Amer.* is sit. 200 m. E. of *Maracaibo*, W. lon. 66. lat. 10. 35. subject to *Spain*. The *English* were twice repulsed, and lost some Men, in their Attacks of this Town, in 1742 and 1743. *Salmon*.

GUICHILAC, a Village in *New Spain*, on the Top of *Mount Cornavaca*, where they make good *Pulcre*, a Liquor, which, being drawn from the *Maghey Plant*, and work'd up with some Herbs, will make Men drunk like Wine. *Gemelli*.

GUIENNE Government is the greatest of all in *France*, it containing 13 distinct Provinces, all under the same Governor. 'Tis boun. on N. by *Saintonge*, *Angoumois*, and *Limousin*, E. by *Auvergne* and *Languedoc*, S. by the *Pyrenean Mountains*, which separate it from *Spain*, and W. by the Ocean. It lies betw. degr. 42. 25. and 45. 15. lat. & betw. 1. 30. lon. W. of *London* to 3.; which Extent comprehends from S. to N. 56. geomet. Leagues, 20 to a Degree, i. e. 168 *Engl.* m. fr. *Vic de Sos*, on the *Pyrenean Mt.* to the Borders of *Limousin*; and abt. 65 leag. in its greatest Length fr. *St. Jean de Lus* to *St. Genies* in *Rouergue*, i. e. abt. 195 *Engl.* m. but tow. the *Pyrenees* it's much shorter, being pent in by *Languedoc*, *Foix*, & *Roussillon*. GUIENNE is a Corruption of *AQUITANIA*, tho' the Province the *Romans* call'd *Aquitania* was of much larger Extent. Its present 13 Provinces are, *Guienne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Rouergue*, *Bazadois*, *Agenois*, *Comminges*, *Armagnac*, *Comminges*, *Conserans*, *Bigorre*, *Gascony*, *Soules* and *Labourd*.

GUIENNE properly so call'd is bounded on N. by *Saintonge*, E. by *Perigord* and *Agenois*, S. by *Bazadois* & *Gascony*, and W. by the Ocean. Its chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, *Bourg*, *Blayes*, *Libourne*, *Fronsac*; and the Country of *Medoc*.

GUILESBOROUGH, in *Northamptonsh.* near *Naseby*, has the Traces of a *Rom.* Camp, that are called Burrows, which lies betw. the Springs of the *Nen* & *Avon*. The Town stands on a high Hill, with a large Prospect every Way. Here's a fair Free School.

GUILFORD, in *Surrey*, 7 m. from *Farnham*, 30 S. W. of *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51. 16. a handsome, neat, well-built, large Town, by some call'd the County-Town, stands on the r. *Wey*, here divided by a Sand Heap into 2 Branches, but navigable hence to the *Thames*. 'Tis a Corporation, which had its first Charter fr. *Henry I.* & its 2d fr. *Henry VII.* govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 7 Aldermen, 16 Bailiffs. It had 3 Churches, of which *Trinity's* and *St. Mary's* were in 1699, by an Act, united; but in 1740 *Trinity* fell down thro' Age. Its Market is reckon'd 1 of the greatest in *England* for Wheat, and has all other Necessaries. The County Assizes are often held here, and the Election of Shire-Knights always; and the Inns have been ever reckoned as good as any in *England*. *Trinity-Hospital* here was founded and endow'd by A-Bp. *G. Abbot*, (who was a Native of this Town, as were also his Bro. *Rob. Abbot* Bp. of *Sarum*, and Sir *Mau. Abbot*, *Ld. Mayor* of *London*, and all Sons of Clothiers) for a Master, 12 Brethren, and 8 Sisters, who were to wear blue Coats and Gowns, with an Allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a Week each, for their Maintenance. 'Tis a Quadrangle, built of Brick, with a noble Tower at its Entrance, having 4 small Turrets over its Gate. Its Chapel has a lofty Roof, 2 good Windows of painted Glass, the Figures of *Jacob* & his Children, and 3 Angels. 'Tis subj. to the A-Bishop of *Canterbury's* Visitation. Here are 2 Charity-Schools, for Boys and for Girls, taught and cloath'd. By the Navigation of its River a great Quantity of Timber is brought to *London*, not only fr. its Neighbourhood, but *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, 30 m. by Land, in Summer. This Navigation is also great Support to the Corn-market at *Farnham*, a deal of the Grain bought there being brought to the Mills on this River, there grounded, drest, and then cheaply sent down in Meal by Barges to *London*. There's still some Remainder of the Cloth-Manufacture here, extending to *Godalmin*, *Hastmire*, and the Vale Country on the Side of *Helmwood* quite to *Darling*, where the Lands being but indifferent, the Inhabitants, who are generally Cottagers, live chiefly by the Commons & Heath Ground. There's an Ascent fr. Town to *St. Catherine's Hill*, on Top whereof stands the Gallows, which is placed in such a Point of View, that People fr. the *High-street* may fr. their Shop Doors see the Execution. This Hill, which runs W. alm. to *Farnham*, is a Ridge no wider than the Road itself, and all of Chalk, so that in a hot Summer's Day the Reflexion of the Sun upon it makes the Heat alm. insupportable. The Wheat in the Lands hereabout having a red Stalk, is very good, being much of the same Nature with the *Suffex*

Wheat, and of as good Price. A little Way from it are 2 round Hillocks, call'd *Robin Hood's Butts*, supposed to contain the Bodies of many Men slain in Battle. The Town gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of *North*. Members of Parliament 2. Market Saturdays. Fairs Good-Friday, April 23, November 11.

GUILFORD, in *Suffex*, call'd *East Guildford*, near *Rye Harbour*, has a particular Way of Tything their Marsh-Lands. The Tenants pay only 3 d. an Acre to the Rector while the Land continues Pasture, but 5 s. if they plough them. There's also a

GUILFORD in *Newhaven County*, *New-England*.

GUILLESTRE, in *Dauphine*, *France*, is a small City or Town 9 m. N. E. of *Embrun*, and 14 S. W. of *Briançon*, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 44. 45. *Salmon*.

GUIMARANES, in *Entre Duero e Minho*, *Port.* 10 m. E. fr. *Braga*, 150 N. of *Lisbon*, is an antient Town, the Residence of some of the first Kings of *Portugal*, sit. on a Hill, and encompass'd with a good Wall. The Castle is antient yet strong, and the Royal Palace a venerable old Structure. Here are many other handsome Buildings, and about 1000 Inhabitants, in 4 Parishes (1 of them Colleg.), with 2 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 1 House of Mercy, and a good Hospital. The chief Manufacture is Linnen and fine Thread, of both of which considerable Quantities are made and exported.

GUINEA is divided into 2 large Countries call'd UPPER and LOWER GUINEA, the latter of which is more commonly call'd CONGO, which has already in its Place had an Article. These 2 Countries together, reckoning from *Cape Tagrin*, near the Mouth of the r. *Sierra Leone*, in N. lat. 9. 18. to Ca. *Negro* in S. lat. 16. 45. extend above 2500 m. along the Sea-Coast, and many more reckoning all the Turnings, Windings, and Bays. The Extent inland is not ascertain'd. The most general Division of UPPER GUINEA is into 3 Parts, *MALAGUETA*, *GUINEA PROPER*, and *BENIN*, which together extend above 500 leag. fr. E. to W. GUINEA contains innumerable Kingdoms & Commonwealths. 'Tis a Mistake that it's One mighty Kingdom, for the very Name of *Guinea* is not so much as known to the Natives, nor the imaginary *Guinea Monarchy* yet to be found in the World. The Coast of UPPER GUINEA lying betw. the 4th and 8th degr. of N. lat. the Air is very scorching there. Fr. *October* to *March*, both inclusive, the Heat is violent there; but 'tis not so intolerable hot in the 6 remaining Months. The Unwholesomeness of this Coast seems chiefly owing to the Heat of Day and Coolness of Night; which sudden Change occasions several contrary Effects in the Body, especially in those unaccustom'd to bear more Heat than Cold, by too hasty throwing off their Cloaths, and cooling too fast. A 2d and most consid. Cause is that this Country greatly abounds with high Mountains, in the Valley betw. which every Morning arises a thick, stinking, sulphurous Damp, which so spreads, and falls so thick on the Earth, that it's impossible for *Europeans* to escape Infection while fasting. The Stench of this unwholesome Mist is greatly augmented by the *Negroes* pernicious Custom of laying their Fish 5 or 6 Days to putrify before they eat it, and easing their Bodies round their Houses, &c. The great Difference betw. *European* Air and this is so observable, that few come hither that are not at first seiz'd by a Sickness, which carries off a great many. Notwithstanding which few Natives are afflicted with any Distemper, they being born in this Air, and bred up in Stench. The national Diseases are the Small-pocks & Worms. In 13 or 14 Yrs. Time Thousands have been swept away by the former: And with the latter they are miserably afflicted in all Parts of their Bodies, but chiefly in the Legs. This occasions a grievous Pain, which they are forced to bear till they can get the Worm quite out, somet. a Month. To take it out: — As soon as the Worm has broken thro' the Tumour, his Head commonly first making way, after they have drawn it out a little Way, they fasten it to a Stick, about which they daily wind a small Part, till they've entirely wound out the whole. But if it happens to break, they are put to a double Torture, the remaining Part either rotting, or breaking out in some other Place. Some Worms are an Ell, some a Pike's Length. Excep. these 2 Distempers most *Negroes* live healthful Lives, tho' feld. to a gr. Age. Their growing grey-headed soon may be owing to their too early and excessive Veneriness, by which they so enfeeble themselves, that a Man of 50 seiz'd by any Sickness soon departs. They are all here crafty, villainous, fraudulent, and very feld. to be trusted. They seem born and bred Villains: And are so prone to Sloth, that nothing but the utmost Necessity can force em'

to labour. They're also so careless and stupid, that scarce is any Change to be observed in 'em after any Success good or ill. When they've obtain'd Victory they return diverting themselves with Dancing; and if beaten out of the Field, &c. they yet dance, feast, and are merry, and can cheerfully sport around a Grave. If they meet with a great Loss; they break not an Hour's Rest about it, and, like Beasts, go the usual Time to sleep, & are perfectly undisturb'd. Their *Mancerbes*, or Youths, are extravagantly vain, variously adorning their Heads. Some wear very long Hair, curled and platted together, and tied up to the Crown of the Head. Others turn their Hair into the Form of Roses, &c. &c. and grace them with Coral and Gold. They likewise deck their Arms, Legs, and Waists, with the like. Their common Habits are of 3 or 4 Ells of Velvet, Silk, Cloth, Perpetuana, or Stuff, &c. and some have this Habit, or as they call it *Paan*, of 50 Sorts. This they wear about the Body, & roll it into a small Compass, & make it fast so, that it hangs from the Navel downwards, covering their Legs half Way. But the *Caboceroes*, or Chief People, are very plainly habited, with only a *Paan*, a Cap made of a Hart's Skin, a String of Coral about their Necks, and a Staff in their Hands. The Commonalty, such as Herdsmen, Fishermen, &c. are very poorly dress'd. Pride here, as well as in *Europe*, seems to have established its Throne among the Female Sex, their Dress being not only richer than the Mens, but the Ladies plat their Hair very artfully, and place their (Gold) *Fetishes*, Coral, & Ivory, with a judicious Air. About their Necks they wear large Gold Chains, Strings of Coral, 10 or 12 smaller ones of Gold, and that Coral call'd *Conte de Terra*, four times more valuable than Gold. They're plentifully stor'd therewith about their Legs & Arms, & so thick about their Waist, that their Nakedness would be sufficiently cover'd tho' they wore no Clothes. On the lower Parts of their Bodies they wear a *Paan*, often 3 or 4 times as long as that of the Men. The Manners, Customs, &c. &c. of the *Blacks* in general are so amply enough specify'd in the several dividing and sub-dividing Articles of their Country, that 'tis needless, and superfluous, to treat largely or minutely of them in this general one: We shall therefore here but shortly mention a few Things. Child-bearing here is as little troublesome as one could wish. Here's no long Lying-in, nor expensive Gossiping, or Groaning-Feasts. Here's no Provision made for Swadling-Clothes. The Mother, as soon as deliver'd, goes to the Sea or River to wash herself, and then presently about her Work. Neither Father nor Mother trouble themselves about Education of the Children. She gives the Infant suck 2 or 3 Years, & then, it being able to walk, turns it adrift, to learn to swim or do any Thing else it pleases.—The common Food is a Pot-ful of Millet boiled to the Consistency of Bread, Yams, Potatoes, boiled Herbs, and stinking Fish; Beef, Mutton, Fowl, is bought but for Holidays. But tho' they eat poorly, they drink more, being great Lovers of strong Liquors, and will surely have Brandy in Mornings, and Palm-Wine Afternoons if they can. Women as well as Men do thus, and even Children are taught it at 4 Years of Age. They are too idle to have many manual Arts. Their chief Employment this way is making Cups, Troughs, Boxes, Rings, &c. The Handicraft they best understand is Smithery. Their principal Tools are a hard Stone for an Anvil, a Pair of Tongs, and a small Pair of Bellows, with 3 or more Pipes, which blow very strong; an Invention of their own. The *Negroes* here never beg, however wretchedly poor. When one finds he can't subsist of himself, he binds himself to a Master. So that here are no Beggars obliged to be so by Poverty. But Beggars without the least Necessity are so plentiful, that they all undistinguishably deserve the Name of shameless Beggars, even a King being so for so mean a Thing as he might buy for a Penny. Nor will they take Denial, ever so often repeated. Where the *Portuguese* have settled is an extraordinary Sort of People, viz. the *Tapayers* or *Mulattoes*, a Race begotten by *Europeans* on *Negro* or *Mulatto* Women. This mungrel Strain is made up of a Parcel of profligate Villains, neither true to *Negro* nor *European*, nor indeed dare they trust one another. They assume the Name of *Christians*, but are as great Idolaters as the *Negroes*. Most of the Women are publick Prostitutes to the *Europeans*, and private ones to the *Blacks*. In short, whatever is worst in Whites and Blacks is united in these *Mulattoes*. The Men, mostly, are Soldiers in the *Dutch* Service, and like them cloathed, but the Women prink up themselves in a particular Manner. On their Heads they wear several Caps, the upperm. of which is of Silk, pleated before & round at Top, to make it fall. The whole Brood when young are far from

handsome, but when old fit to frighten Children away to Bed. In Time their Bodies become speckled with white, brown, and yellow Spots, like Tygers, which they resemble also in their barbarous Nature. The *Negroes* almost all along the Coast acknowledge One True GOD, to whom they attribute the Creation of all Things, tho' in a crude indigested Manner: Yet never make Offerings to, nor in Time of Need call upon, HIM, but always apply and pray to their *Idols*. As to the Creation of *Man*, they tell us; that in the *Beginning* God created *Black* as well as *White* Men, & offered these Two Sorts of Men 2 Sorts of Gifts, *Gold* and the *Art of Reading and Writing*, giving the *Blacks* the first Election: And they chose *Gold*, leaving the Knowledge of Letters to the *Whites*. For they think there's no *Gold* in any other Country but their own, and that no *Blacks* have Learning. GOD, they say, confirm'd their Choice. But, being incens'd at their Avarice, resolv'd that the *Whites* should for ever be their Masters, and they be obliged to wait on them as their Servants. The *Idol* they worship is called *Fetische*. They also so call their base or artificial *Gold*, mention'd in other Articles. If it was possible to convert these *Negroes* to the *Christian* Religion, the *Roman Catholics* would succeed better than the *Protestants*, because they already agree in several Particulars, especially in their ridiculous Ceremonies: For as the *Romanists* abstain 1 or 2 Days weekly from *Flesh*, these have also their Days when they forbear *Wine*; which, considering they are so very great Lovers of it, is somewhat severe. The *Romanists* have allotted Times for eating peculiar Sorts of Food, or perhaps wholly abstaining from it. The *Negroes* outdo them in such RELIGION OF THE GUT, each being here forbidden the Eating of one Sort of *Flesh* or other. One eats no Mutton, another no Goat's-flesh, a 3d no Beef, Pork, wild Fowls; Cocks with white Feathers, &c. This Restraint is for their whole Life. And if *Papists* boast the Antiquity of their Ecclef. Commands, so the *Negroes* assert their Ancestors did so from the *Beginning of the World*, and that it has been handed down from Age to Age by *Tradition*. The Son never eats what the Father is restrain'd from, nor Daughters what their Mothers did not. They differ in Notions of a *future State*. Most believe that a Person, immediately after Death, goes to another World, where he lives in the same Character as here, making use of all the Offerings his Friends and Relations made him after his Death. But they've no Notion of future Rewards or Punishments for good or ill Actions here, except some who take it for granted the Souls of the Deceased are immediately convey'd to a famous River in the inland Country, call'd *Bosmanque*. There GOD inquires what Sort of Life they have lived. If they have religiously observed the holy Days dedicated to him, abstained from all forbidden Meats, and inviolably kept their Oaths, they are gently wafted over the River to a Land abounding with all Happiness, like *Mahommed's* Paradise. But if the contrary; that they are then plunged into the River, and drown'd in eternal Oblivion. Others are fully persuaded they are after Death transported into the *Whites* Land, and changed into *White Men*. The inland *Negroes* say, their Great *Fetisheer*, or Priest, lives in a very fine House far inland; of whom they relate nothing but Miracles, abundant Miracles. The *Negroes* believe there's A DEVIL also, and that He is so wicked as frequently to do them a great deal of Mischief. But *Bosman* says 'tis absolutely false that they make Offerings to him. He is annually banish'd all their Towns with mighty Ceremony, at an appointed Time set apart for that End. After 7 Days Feast, they on the 8th in the Morning hunt him out with dismal Cries, all running one after another, throwing Stones, Wood, Excrements (of which Ammunition here's great Store), or any Thing they come at, thick as Hail. When they've driven him far enough out of Town, they all return, and thus conclude their *diabolical-divine Service*. They must, one would think, be *Polydemonists*, or (like as many among ourselves seem nearly to suppose) believe THE DEVIL to be *omnipresent*; for they thus drive HIM, all at 1 and the same Instant, out of above 100 Towns. They as firmly too believe Apparitions of Spirits and Ghosts, as the tightest white Believer of us all in *Europe*, or elsewhere. Their *Sabbath* falls on a *Tuesday*; but in *Ante* on a *Friday*; but it differs fr. other Days no otherwise than that no Person is then allow'd to fish, all other Works being permitted as on other Days.

GUINEA PROPER extends fr. Cape *Palmas* to the r. *Volta*, abt. 140 leag. alo. the Sea-Coast, which bounds it on S. It has *Benin* Kingd. E. *Gago & Melli* N. and *Malagueta* or *Grain-Coast* W. The *Europeans* divide it into 2 Parts, the TOOTH-COAST and the GOLD-COAST. The former extends

tends fr. Ca. *Palmas* to the r. *Sueira da Costa*, and the latter from thence to the *Volia*. — The TOOTH or IVORY COAST is thus call'd from the great Plenty of *Elephants Teeth* found or traded for there, and runs fr. Ca. *Palmas* E. and by N. 'Tis not near so well inhabited as the GRAIN-COAST, nor are the Natives so civil. They are possess'd of a large Country which affords them great Plenty of Provisions, and they want nothing necessary for the Support of Life. All this Coast, which extends fr. Ca. *Palmas* to the r. *Mancha*, by some call'd *Cober* River (which has an Article), about 80 leag. in Length, is by the Natives call'd the *Quaqu* Coast, signifying in their Language a *Tooth*. It extends not beyond *Sueira da Costa*, which is 18 m. to W. of the *Mancha*. The Natives, accord. to *Dapper*, (who differs in his Account from the foregoing one of Mr. *Smith*) tho' they seem to be the most barbarous and savage in all *Guinea*, yet are really the most polite and reasonable. When they come to trade with any Ship, they take some Water into their Hands, and let a few Drops of it fall into their Eyes, which is a kind of Oath intimating that they'd rather lose their Eye-sight than cheat those they trade with. These, he says, are no less averse to Drunkenness than to Fraud. Their chief Trade is in the Manufacture of Cotton Habits, commonly call'd *Quaqu* Gowns, made of 5 or 6 Breadths sewed together. The whole Coast is under a King call'd *Saccoo*. One of the fundamental Laws is, Every one is obliged all his Life-time to abide in the Condition wherein he was born; so that one whose Father was a Fisher, for Instance, can never become any other than a Fisher; and so all other Professions. Cape *Palmas* has an Article by itself. Four or 5 leag. fr. it is r. *Cavadel*, and abt. 12. N. E. is a Town (supposed by the *Dutch*) nam'd *Ostend*. The next Town is *St. Andrews*, on a fine River of its Name, running into Sea 25 m. to N. E. of the Cape. Here's an extraordinary good Road for Ships, and 'tis lately become a good Place for Trade, since the Demolition of *Dreavin*, at the River's Mouth. *Dapper* mentions a Village call'd *Tabo*, 35 leag. from Cape *Palmas*, where Ships may anchor in 14 Fathom. Cape *Labou* is about 50 leag. to N. E. of Cape *Palmas*, having a large Village of its Name extending 1 m. alo. Shore. Abt. 3 m. farther is a Coast Village call'd *Jack-La-Hou*. Abt. 4 leag. farther is a Place in the Sea call'd the *bottomless Pit*, from an Imagination it is so; but the contrary has been experienc'd. A few m. beyond *Jack-La-Hou* is the Village *Jack-a-Jack*, and some m. farther is the Town of *Grand Bassam*. — The GOLD-COAST next follows: But why 'tis particularly so call'd is not accounted for; since other Places in *Guinea* produce as much or more & better Gold, especially abt. *Gambia*. Undoubtedly all the inland Countries in *Guinea* abound with Gold Mines, and tho' the Natives are not Artists enough to know where or how to follow a Vein, yet they find great Quantities in several of their Mines, but will suffer no *European* to see them nor search for others. Near the Sea they've another Way of finding Gold. In the rainy Seasons, after a wet Night, the Shore is generally cover'd with People, Women mostly, each with a Couple of Calabash Bowls, the largest of which they fill with Earth and Sand drove down from the Mountains. This they wash with many Waters, by often turning it round till it washes over the the Brim, the Gold sinking to the Bottom; and thus they continue till they have wash'd away all the Earth and Sand except 2 or 3 Spoonfuls at the Bottom, which they carefully take out, & lay by in the small Bowl. They then fill the other again, and so on, till they've pretty well fill'd the small one, which they carry home and search diligently, and find Gold more or less, as chanceth, often none at all. *Bosman* reckons 11 diff. Countries alo. the Gold Coast, viz. *Axiro*, *Ante*, *Adom*, *Jabi*, *Commamy*, *Fetu*, *Saboc*, *Fantyn*, *Acron*, *Agonna*, and *Aquambce*. Each of these contains 1, 2, or 3 Towns on the Shore, as well under as betw. the Forts of the *Europeans*.

Their greatest and most populous Towns are generally far inland. Seven of the said Countries are Kingdoms, and the other somewhat like Commonwealths. The 1st Place we meet here is *Affinee*, abt. 5 m. fr. the Mouth of the r. *Sueira da Costa*, at the Mouth of the r. *Affinee*, and gives Name to a District reaching to the r. *Mancha*. See also Articles *Apollonia* Cape, *Axim*, *Cober*, *Fredericburg*, Cape *Three Points*, *Dixcove*, *Sacundee*, *Conradsburg*, Cape-Coast-Castle, *Anamaboa*. — For the SLAVE-COAST of *Guinea* see BENIN. For NORTH GUINEA, or GHINEA or NIGRITIA, see NEGROLAND.

GUINEA Gulph. See BENIN.

GUINES, or *Guisnes*, in *Picardy*, *France*, is a small City, Capital of a County of the same Name (4 leag. long and as many broad), sit. in a marshy Ground 2 leag. fr. Sea, 2 leag. fr. *Calais* to S. and somewhat less fr. *Ardres*.

GUINGAMP, in *Britany*, a small City in the Duchy of *Penthievre*, is most agreeably sit. amid sev. large Meadows, on a little River, which serves as a Ditch to its Walls, 6 leag. from *Treguier* to N.

GUIPUSCOA, the N. E. Division of *Biscay*, *Spain*, borders W. on *Biscay* proper & Part of *Alava*, S. on *Alava* and *Navarre*, and E. on *Navarre* and *France*. Its only City is *Fonterabia*.

GUISE City, in *Thierache*, in *Upper Picardy*, *France*, is sit. on the r. *Oyse*, tow. the Borders of *Hainaut*, 26 leag. fr. *Paris* to N. W. 16 fr. *Amiens* to E. and 8 fr. *Cambray* to S.; E. lon. 3. 36. lat. 49. 55. 'Tis well fortified with a Castle and other strong Ramparts. *Henry* Duke of *Guise* made himself Head of the *Holy League*, which, under Pretence of Religion, and Extirpation of *Heresy*, as they call'd the REFORMATION, fomented Sedition, and at length (*Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum*) took up Arms, and maintained a Rebellion against *Henry III.* which was continued against *Henry IV.* making *France* a Scene of War & Bloodshed for many Years, till at last *Henry's* victorious Arms brought them to Submission, and restor'd the Peace of this Country. This Duchy came at length to the House of *Bourbon*. It is very large, being extended not only in *Picardy* but *Champagne* also. The King has always a Governor in the City, because it being sit. on the Frontiers of the Low Countries, it is in a manner a Bulwark to *France*. — As our *Dryden* has given us a Tragedy, call'd *The Duke of Guise*, perhaps it may be acceptable to some if we, from *Bayle*, give here, in Short, the Character of the above mention'd Duke. He had, says that Author, a certain Mixture of good and bad Qualities, which made him fit for overthrowing a Government. On one Side, he had Abilities sufficient to find out Arts for that Purpose, and Wickedness enough to put them in Execution. He suffered his aspiring & ambitious Temper to gain so great an Ascendance over him, that, after having brought numberless Calamities on the whole Kingdom, he himself was involved in its Ruin. He went such violent Lengths, that no other Expedient could be found to stop his Attempts, than to put him to Death; [as said in our Article BLOIS]. The Manner in which *Henry III.* got him dispatch'd, and the Cardinal of *Guise*, in the Castle of *Blois*, during the Assembly of the States in 1588, is so universally known, that I shall not make any Mention of it. The Duke's Party was so powerful, that notwithstanding this their Chief had been thus executed, they nevertheless supported themselves with so much Vigour, that they brought the King himself to his End [as set forth in the Note to Article FLECHE, pa. 569], and forced *Henry IV.* to forsake his Religion & then be assassinated also. *France* cannot call to mind those Times without blushing for Shame, since there was never any Democracy, in which the Kingly Authority and Majesty were more slighted, than in that Kingdom in the Age we are speaking of. The Preachers inveigh'd against the King in a furious Manner [A], and described the Duke of *Guise* as a Martyr who deserved to be

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[A] They changed their Sermons into Invectives against the sacred Person of the King; and described in so pathetic a Manner the tragical Death of the 2 Brothers, whom they raised to the Skies as Martyrs, that they melted all their Hearers into Tears; and made them vent the deepest Sighs; and inspired them with a strong Thirst of Revenge, instead of proposing *St. Stephen* as their Example. So that even those who were not prompted to weep or sigh, and were offended at such a Way, so very unworthy of so holy a Ministry as that of the Word of God, were obliged to feign weeping, for fear of being knock'd down... *Francis Pigenat* ... Rector of *St. Nicholas des Champs*, preaching the Duke of *Guise's* Funeral Sermon ... carried his Fury to such Lengths, as to ask his Congregation, whether some one would not arise, and attempt to revenge the Duke's Murder, by killing the Tyrant. And, to stir up the People, he introduc'd the Duchess (the Widow of the Deceased), and who was ready to lie in, and put the following dreadful Words, imitated from *Virgil*, into her Mouth:

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor

Qui face Valesios ferroque sequare Tyrannos.

Let some Avenger from my Ashes rise,

And on the *Valesian* Tyrants dart red Vengeance

The

canonized [B]. The People imitated the wild Frenzy of the Preachers [C]; and the most astonishing Circumstance was, that the *Sorbonne*, applauding the Sedition, made such Decrees as were entirely *Republican*. This Duke was born Dec. 1. 1550. He was surnam'd *Gash-Faced*, on Account of a Wound he had receiv'd in the Cheek, in a Battle fought in 1575.

GULDEBORG. See LALAND.

GULICK. See JULIERS.

GULPH OF FLORIDA. See FLORIDA Cape.

GUNFIELD, *Dorsetsh.* betw. *Blandford* and *Cramborn-Chace*, 4 m. fr. *Blandford*, and 6 fr. *Shaftsbury* and *Cramborn*, is noted for the noble House, Gardens, and Park, being 8 m. in Comp. the Seat of *George Doddington*, Esq; call'd *Eastbury*, for the finishing of which he had a great Estate left him by his Uncle Mr. *Doddington*, who was 1 of the Lords of & Secretary to the Admiralty, in the Reigns of K. *William* and Q. *Anne*.

GUNNALS BURY. See ELING.

GUN-FLEET is 1 of the Channels by which Ships enter the Mouth of the River *Thames*.

GUNTZBURG, in *Burgaw* Marquis. in *Swabia*, is sit. on the *Danube*, 14 m. N. E. fr. *Ulm*, and 8 N. W. of *Burgaw*, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 48. 35. has a magnificent Castle, the usual Residence of the *Aust.* Governor. It stands on a high Ground, and, being the Thoroughfare from *Augsbourg* to *Ulm*, does not want Houses of Entertainment. This Town has a Bridge over the *Danube*, and is suppos'd the old *Guntienfis Transitus*, and in the Time of Emp. *Constantius* call'd *Contia*.

GUOL-BUG-SHAU Lake. See ANATOLIA.

GUR. See IBLEAM.

GURCK, in *Carinthia* Duchy, in *Austria*, 8 m. N. W. of *St. Viet* and S. of *Freybach*, 18 N. of *Clagenfurt*, 25 N. E. of *Villach*, and 52 S. of *Strasbourg*, E. lon. 14. lat. 47. 20. is a Market-Town, on the r. *Gurck*, & Bishopric under the A-Bp. of *Salzburg*. Its Bishop resides at *Strasbourg* on the said River, where is a fine Fountain at the Bottom of a high Hill. He swears Fealty to the Emperor for his Temporals, and Canonic. Obedience to the Abp. for Spirituals.

GUSTROW, in the D. of *Mecklenburg*, in *Lower Saxony*, Germ. 17 m. S. of *Rostock*, 18 S. E. of *Wismar*, and 37 fr. *Swerin*, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. is a pretty large Town, well fortified, and has a Castle, once the Residence of the Dukes of *Gustraw*, which is a grand Edifice, with 4 Fronts, and said to be the finest in all the Country, and is adorn'd with a most elegant Garden.

GUTSKOW, in *Ducal Pomerania*, 25 m. S. E. of *Stralsund*, 8 S. of *Gripswald*, 10 W. of *Wolgast*, betw. *Anclam* and *Loytze*, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. is a small Town on the r. *Pene*, and Capital of a County of the same Name. 'Twas the 1st in those Parts which received Christianity, on its being preached by *Otton* Bishop of *Bamberg*, call'd the A-

postle of *Pomerania*, who built a Church here in the room of its Pagan Temple; and it was then a Town of some Eminence. It had a Colleg. Church. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

GUTTA, in *Upper Hungary*, is a strong Fortification raised by Emp. *Joseph*, on the N. Side of the *Danube*, at its Conflux with the *Waag*, or *Neytra*, over agt. the Island of *Schut*, 30 m. E. of *Presburg*, and 9 S. W. from *Newhausel*, E. lon. 18. lat. 48. 20.

GUY'S-CLIFF, in *Warwickshire*, a great Cliff on the W. Side of the *Avon*, and the N. Side of *Warwick*, where, in the Britons Time, was an Oratory, & in that of the Saxons an Hermitage, where *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, who is said to retire to it after his Fatigues by the Toils and Pleasures of the World, built a Chapel, and cohabited with the Hermit, and that from thence it had the Name. This Hermitage was kept up to the R. of *Henry VI.* when *Rich. Beauchamp* E. of *Warwick* established a Chantry here; and, in Memory of the famous *Guy*, erected a large Statue of him in the Chapel here, 8 f. in Height, and raised a Roof over the adjacent Springs. The Chapel is in the Parish of *St. Nicholas*, in the Suburbs of *Warwick*.

GUZULA. See GÆTULIA.

GUZURATTE, or Kingd. of CAMBAYA, as call'd by the Portuguese, in *Indostan*, *Mogul* Dominion, lies S. of the *Indus*, *Tatta*, and *Jesselmere*, N. of the *Indian* Sea and Kingd. of *Decan*, and W. of *Chandis* and *Chitor*. 'Tis cut in the Middle by the Gulph of *Cambaya*, which runs N. E.; so that the greatest Pt. of it is form'd into a Peninsula by that and the Gulph of *Indus*. *Thevenot* says 'tis the pleasanter Province of *Indostan*, abounds with Corn and all Fruits of *Europe* & the *Indies*, particularly the most delicious Melons, and has Store of Cattle, Fowl, and Fish, several Sorts of Pulse, Potherbs the same as ours, and is so well water'd that it looks verdant all the Year. The *Sansons* make its greatest Length fr. N. to S. W. 500 m. and Breadth fr. S. to N. about 460. The Tropic of *Cancer* passes thro' the Middle of it. The greatest Part of the Kingdom lies in the Torrid Zone, which renders the Air so scorching, that if the Rainy Season fail (as it did in 1630), a Famine would ensue. Winter begins in *June*, and holds till *September*. The greatest Heat is in *April*, *May*, and Beginning of *June*, which indeed is temper'd by frequent Breezes of Wind; but they somet. raise such Clouds of Dust as darken the Sun at Noon. They sow in *May*, and reap in *September* & *November*. They cut no Grass. In short the Soil produces not only all Necessaries of Life, but great Plenty of Cotton, Indigo, Opium, Aloes, and many other Drugs, Crystals, Cornelians, Rubies, Saphires, Agats, Topazes, Jasper, &c. They have Jackalls and other Wild Beasts in the Forests; but none except the *Mogul*, or his Governors, must hunt the Yellow & Black, on Pain of Death. The Better Sort feed on Kids and *Persian* Sheep, and the Poor on Beef and Mutton.

The furious *Guineestre* showing, as he was preaching, some small Silver Candlesticks, very beautifully wrought, above 100 Years since, in the Form of Satyrs carrying Torches, accused the King of being a Wizard, declaring that those were the Idols and Figures of Devils to whom *Henry de Valois* used to sacrifice in his Retirement at *Vincennes*, and who had commanded him to murder the Duke of *Guise*, Defender of the Faith. Add this, that the Parish Priests and Confessors of the Faction of the 16, abusing sacrilegiously the Power with which they are invested by their holy Function, of binding or unbinding, refused Absolution to those who owned to them, in Confession, that they could not help recognizing *Henry III.* as their King.

[B] The Duchess of *Nemours* was rever'd, in *Paris*, as the Mother of 2 holy Martyrs; and the little *Feuillant*, preaching one Day before her, was so enthusiastic as to turn to her, and to address his Speech to the late Duke as follows. O holy and glorious Martyr of God; blessed is the Womb that bore thee, and the Breasts that gave thee suck. *Thuanus* relates, that this Duchess having humbly besought *Henry III.* to restore to her the Bodies of her Sons, his Majesty was counselled not to do it, because, as the People were so greatly prejudic'd in their Favour, they would not fail to make them worship those dead Bodies as Relicks of Saints, which would consequently bring a still stronger Odium on the King's Person; and therefore Care was taken to get the Bodies in question consum'd with Lime, by a Precaution almost like that whereby God would not permit the *Jews* to know where the Body of *Moses* was. The Event shewed, that those who gave this Advice to the King had great Reason to do it; for among other extravagant Actions committed in *Paris*, after the Death of these 2 Brothers, *Thuanus* observes, that their Effigies, as big as the Life, all bloody, and with the ghastly Wounds like as when they were assassinated, were carried daily to the Altars.

[C] At the same Time, that, by Vertue of this unhappy Decree, he was divested of the Title of King, and called simply *Henry de Valois*, the furious Populace employed their impotent Malice in Insults of every Kind; they venting their Rage in Satyrs, Invectives, Libels, Calumnies, and outrageous Expressions of every Kind, the Mildest of which was Tyrant and Apostate; they fell, with the most brutal Fury, on his Arms, Statues, & Pictures, which were torn, trod under Foot, dragged thro' the Dirt, burnt, cast into the River; loading him with 1000 Imprecations, at the same Time that they rever'd the Duke of *Guise* and his Brother as Martyrs, so far as to place their Pictures on the Altars. As soon, says *Maimbourg*, as the Decree of the *Sorbonne* was published in *Paris*, they proceeded on a sudden to such horrid Lengths, and to so detestable an Excess of Fury, contrary to the Duty which Subjects owe their lawful Prince, that altho' they have been published by our Writers, I yet think it will be better to suppress them than to profane my History with a Detail which could render it disagreeable and odious. An Act of the pretended Parliament, sent to all the Towns which sided with the League, increased the Fury of the People, who committed worse Actions than before; nay some, by an abominable Mixture of Parricide, Sacrilege, and magical Incantments, placed waxen Images, resembling the King, on the Altars, and pricked them in several Places, uttering certain diabolical Words at each of the 40 Masses, which were celebrated for them in several Churches, in order to enforce their Incantations, and, at the 40th, they pierc'd those Images in the Heart, as tho' they gave him the mortal Stab.

Mutton. The N. & S. Winds blow on this Coast 6 Months each, without Intermission. 'Tis govern'd by the *Mogul's* Viceroy, styl'd *Sultan*, who has absolute Authority in managing of Public Affairs and the Revenues, which amounted formerly to 18,000,000 of Gold, besides the Customs of 800,000 Crowns a Year. The rest comes chiefly fr. the 3d Part of the arable Lands, which belong to the King, who resigns the Revenues to the Governor for the Maintenance of a certain Body of Horse and Foot, to curb the Insolence of some petty Princes inhabiting the Mountains in the W. Part, and to clear the Highway from Robbers, that somet. rush out of Woods 3 or 400 in a Gang. The Number of Forces which it furnishes is 10,000 Horse & 20,000 Foot; and its Revenue was lately computed at 2,924,375 *l. Ster.* So that 'tis justly reckon'd 1 of the best Jewels in the *Mogul's* Crown. The Inhabitants, who are the *Hindowns*, descended fr. the old *Indians*, are strong, well-made, with large Faces, blacker than the *Moguls*, by whom this Country was subdued in 1565. Those to N. are fairer than those to S. They are barbarous and covetous, but not crafty. The Men shave their Heads and Beards, except the Mustachoes, like the *Persians*, whom they imitate in Garb, only pleating their Turbans in a different Manner, and wear the Opening of their Vests under the Left Arm, as do the *Persians* under the Right. Their Women, gener. short but well shaped, wear their Hair over their Shoulders, and a kind of Lawn Cap, interwoven with Gold, the Ends of which come down to their Knees. Both Sexes wear Breeches, generally Taffeta or Callico. Their Shoes are narrow towards the Toe, comm. of red *Spanish* Leather. They otherwise imitate the People of *Agra*. The *Mohammedans* here speak *Persian*, and are of the same Religion, rejecting the *Turk*. Expositions of the *Koran*. The Inhabitants have not only great Traffick with their Commodities by the navigable Rivers, but export their Cotton Linnens, Silks, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Jewels, Plate, Cabinets, which greatly enrich them. But they are great Sufferers from the Theft and Piracy of the *Mogul's* Vassals, whom he cannot easily restrain, their Country being secure fr. the Marches of Armies into it by the many Inlets of the Sea that overflow the low Grounds, and make it so muddy, that, in many Places there's no Travelling but by little Boats. 'Tis thought that the Gulph of *Cambaya* is *Ptolemy's Sinus Barigazenus*, so call'd in his Time fr. the Town of *Baregaza*, near the Sit. of the present *Broudera*. It extends E. of *Cambaya* on N. to *Daman* S. and its W. Side bends to S. W. as far as the E. Side of the Bay, where stands the Town of *Diu*. Its Breadth at the Entrance is abt. 28 Sea-leagues; and thence to the Bottom of the Bay is abt. 56. On the Coast fr. N. W. to S. E. of this Province lie *Cutchnoggen*, *Sangania*, *Jigat*, *Mangaroul*, *Patan*, *Poremain*, *Diu*, *Chance*, *Goga*, *CAMBAYA*, *Brodera*, *Sindickera*, *Baroach*, *SURAT*, *Damaan*, *Bacaim*, &c. The most noted inland Towns are *Amadabat*, *Zirkes*, *Bisantagen*, *Deder*.

GWORNALL, *Upper* and *Lower*, in *Staffordshire*, lies in *Sedgley* Parish, where Grindstones are dug, some as good as *Derly* Stones for thick-edg'd Tools.

GUARUS, *Gyara*, or *Gyaræ* (accord. to *Juvenal's Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris, &c.*), 1 of the *Cyclades* Islands, lies near *Delos*, and accord. to *Pliny* is 12 m. in Comp. 'Tis the most abandon'd and disagreeable Place of the *Archipelago*. In *Strabo's* Time it had but 1 small Village, and that inhabited by a few beggarly Fishermen, who after the Battle of *Actium* sent a Deputation to *Augustus* to obtain a Diminution of their annual Tribute, which was set at 150 *Denarii*. We are told by ant. Writers that it was once infested by Swarms of Field-mice of extraordinary Size, which, after having driven out the Inhabitants, were forced to live upon the Iron that was dug out of the Mines, finding nothing else to subsist on in so barren a Place. It was not therefore without Reason that the *Romans* used to banish Offenders to this Island; for they had not in their wide-spreading Dominions a more wretched and uncomfortable Place to send them to.

GYRTONE, mention'd by *Pliny*, was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Orestes*. This little District in *Macedonia*, which retain'd for Ages such Denomination, is said to have derived that Title thus. *Orestes*, Son of *Agamemnon*, after he had been acquitted of his Mother's Murder, and had stolen away *Hermione*, retired with such *Greeks* as, out of Regard to his Virtue, were content to follow his Fortunes, thro' *Theffal* and *Epirus*, into this Region, which lay on the Borders of the latter, and there settled himself. Here by *Hermione* he had a Son, whom, after his own Name, he called *Orestes*, who succeeded him in the Kingdom, and by his just and gentle Sway so endeared himself to his People, that,

in Memory of his Father's Goodness towards them, they called their Country and themselves after the Name of these Princes. This People, tho' they liv'd within the Bounds of the *Macedonian* Kingdom; and were obedient to its Kings, at least after the Reign of *Philip*, yet preserv'd they such Privileges, and vindicated their Liberty with such Firmness, that when the *Romans*, after the Overthrow of *Perseus*, possessed themselves of *Macedon*, they left this People in Freedom, and allow'd them to set up the Form of a dependent Commonwealth, acknowledging the *Roman* Protection, but not the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Magistrates.

GYSHORN, in the Du. of *Lunenbourg*, is sit. on the r. *Aller*, 45 m. N. E. of *Hanover*, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 52. 50. subject to the King of *Great Britain* as Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*.

GYTHITIS, one of the Islands which pertained to *Ethiopia*.

GYTHIUM, a Sea-port of *Sparta*, sit. a small Distance fr. *Trinassus*, was famous, accord. to Tradition of its Inhabitants, for having been built by *Apollo* and *Hercules*. They pretended that these Two, having disputed a long while about a Tripod, and at length amicably ended their Quarrel, agreed to build this City at their common Charge; for which Reason the Inhabitants pretended not to be sprung from mortal Men, and had the Statues of those 2 Gods in their Market-Place, as of the Authors of their Origin.

H

H AAG, or *Hag*, in *Bavaria*, a little Town on a small Hill near the *Inn*, 5 m. N. of *Wasserburg*, 32 N. E. of *Munich*, betw. *Oberndorf* and *Craybourg*, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 48. 16. is Capital of a Country, which was united to *Bavaria* in 1567, but govern'd by its own Laws.

HABAR. See ABHER.

HABEEBA Island. Five m. over-agt. *Madab*, on the Coast of the W. Prov. of *Algiers*, call'd *Tlemfan*, is the Greater of the Islands *Ha-beeba*, where is fresh Water, and Shelter for small Vessels. *Shaw*.

HABOR. See HALAH.

HABRAH River on the Coast of *Tlemfan*, W. Pro. of *Algiers*, [*Numidia*] hath its Fountains 50 m. to S. of *Arzew* (or *Arsenara*); the Principal of which is at *Nis-rag*, where the Water bursts out with a surprising Noise and Rapidity. When it arrives within 8 leag. of the Sea, it receiveth a Branch from the *Hammaite*, where is a Hot Bath (as the Name imports) and sev. ant. Cisterns. Hitherto this River hath been known by the Name of the *Tagia*; but now assuming that of *The [Wed el Ham-mam] River of the Baths*, windeth itself afterwards thro' sev. Mountains and Valleys, till entering the same Plains with the *Sikke*, 'tis call'd *Habrah*, after the Name of the *Bedowees* who have their *Dow-wars* upon the Banks of it. [*What a Dow-war, or Dow-warrah, is, see in Note, Artic. BEDOUINS*].

HABSBOURG, in the German Country of *Berne*, a short leag. above *Broug*, was once more considerable than it is now; it having been 4 Cent. ago the Seat of its Counts, who were the most powerful Lords in *Switzerland*, next to the Dukes of *Zeringhen*, from whom descended the august House of *Austria*. Its Castle (half in Ruins), in which is a Prison, stands on a steep Hill, whence is a very fine Prospect of the *Aar*, which has so many Windings and Turnings in this Part of the Country, that 'tis seen on 3 Sides of the Town, and gives a View likewise of all the Plain of *Lentzbouurg*, the Castle of *Bruneck*, the Territ. of *Solothurn* and *Basil*, Town of *Bourg*, and as far as to *Klingenau*.

HABSELNARAH, a Village in *Upper Egypt*.

HACHA, in *Terra Firma*, *S. America*. RIO DE LA HACHA is a small Province, which has Part of the Lake or Gulph of *Maraco* on E. *Venezuela* S. the Prov. of *Santa Martha* W. and the N. Sea N. The most remarkable Place is its Cap. Town also named RIO DE LA HACHA, formerly by the *Spaniards* call'd *Nuestra Senora de los Nueves*, and afterw. *Nuestra Senora de los Remedios*. It's built on the Banks of the r. *Hacha*, 1 m. fr. the Sea-Coast, on a little Hill, 240 E. of *Cartagena*, W. lon. 72. lat. 11. 30. and contains above 100 Houses. 'Twas once a stately and well-built Town, & rich by reason of the Pearl-fisheries in its Neighbourhood, which are now much decay'd. Right against it is a good Road for Ships, the Bottom clean and sandy. Here the Galleons use (or we may at present say *did use*) to touch first on their Arrival in *S. America*, of which Expresses are (or were) immediately sent to all their Settlements to prepare the Treasure for *Europe*. Our *Jamaica* Ships used

to come over to trade here. The *Spaniards*, who had deserted it, because of its having been often taken by Privateers, have, we hear, settled in it again, and made it very strong.

HACH-BEAUCHAMP, *Somerset*, the next Parish to *Curry-Mallet*, had a Market Thursdays, and hath a Fair at *Midsummer*. It gave Titles of Viscount and Baron to the Duke of *Somerset*, on *K. Henry VIII's* marrying Lady *Jane Seymour*, his Sister.

HACKNEY, *Middlesex*, lies on the N. E. Side of *London*. Here are no less than 12 Hamlets in this p. and near 100 Coaches are kept in it. At the Bottom of *Hackney-Marsh*, through which the r. *Lea* runs, bet. *Old-Ford* and the *Wyck*, there have been discover'd within these few Years the Remains of a great Stone Causeway, which, by the *Roman Coins*, &c. found there, was no doubt one of the famous Highways made by the *Romans*. The Church here is of a very ancient Foundation, so old as *Edward VI.* & the Number of Houses near 700. That Part next *London* is called *Mare-street*; the Middle, *Church-street*; and the N. Part *Clapton*; *Dorleston* & *Shakewell* are on the W. and *Hummerton*, which leads to the Marsh, on the E. Here are 3 Meeting-houses, & 6 Boarding-schools, besides the Free-school in the Ch.-yard, a Charity-school, and 17 Almshouses.

HADAMAR, in the Co. of *Nassau*, in *Wetteraw*, *Germ.* a small Town, Cap. of a Territory, on the Confines of the Elect. of *Treves* (which had Title of Principality before the Extinction of that Branch of the *Nassau* Family), stands on the *Lohn*, 16 m. N. E. of *Nassau*, 20 N. of *Mentz*, and 4 *Germ.* leag. fr. *Coblentz*, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 26. It has a good Castle.

HADDENHAM Level. See *ELY*.

HADDINGTON the Shire of, or *EAST LOTHIAN*, *Scotl.* is bounded on N. and E. by the *Firth*, S. by the Hills of *Lammarmour*, & by *MID-LOTHIAN*, or *EDINBURGSHIRE*, W. Some make it only 13, others 22 m. lo. and 12 broad. It abo. with Corn of all Sorts, and has good Store of Grass, Coal, and Lime-stone, with the confid. Woods of *Presmenan*, *Colston*, *Humbie*, *Ormealand*. It feeds abundance of Sheep, and abounds with Conies, has many Saltpans where much white Salt is made, and had a confid. Manufactory of Broadcloth by *Engl.* Wool and Workmen, till after the Union the *English* pour'd in such Quantities of Cloth, and they so under-sold the *Scots*, that it dropp'd. Yet People here spin, dye, weave, &c. Here are convenient Harbours, and some Fishery-Towns; partic. a Herring-fishery yearly at *Dumbar* after *Lammas*.

HADDINGTON, or **HADINA**, the Shire-Town of the foregoing, 18. m. E. fr. *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 55. 50. is pleas. sit. on the *Tine*, over which it has a Bridge with 3 gr. Arches. 'Tis pretty large, well built, with sev. good Houses, well-paved Streets, good Market, and is the Seat of a Presbytery of 16 Parishes. Its Church, of hevn Stone, is join'd by the Chapel of the *Lauderdale* Family, with theirs and other noble Tombs, but the Choir, Roof and all, is pulled down. This Town first gave Title of Viscount to Sir *J. Ramsay*, as it does now of Earl to a Branch of the *Hamilton* Family. No Place in *Scotland* is surrounded with more little Towns and Houses of Nobility & Gentry. *Yester*, the Mansion of the Marq. of *Tweeddale*, is 1 of the pleafantest. This Town was seized and fortified by the *English* in the Minority of *Mary Queen of Scots*, and held out a long Siege under Sir *Geo. Wilford*, an *Englishman*, who defended it agt. *M. Desfies*, who attack'd it with 10000 *French* and *Germans*, which occasion'd confid. Actions in the Neighbourhood, but at last *Henry Earl of Rutland* came with a great Army, rais'd the Siege, levelled the Works, & conducted the *English* home. Bp. *Burnet* tells us, the *French* were astonish'd at the Courage, Nimbleness, and Labours of the *Scotch Highlanders*, at this Siege, who were half naked, but capable of great Hardships, and ran with marvellous Swiftness. In one Sally which the Besieged made, one of those got up an *Englishman* on his Shoulders, and carried him away with that Quickness that nothing could stop him; and tho' the *Englishman* bit him so in the Neck, that, as soon as he had brought him into the Camp, he himself fell down as dead, yet he carried him thus off.

HADELN. See *RITZBUTTLE*.

HADERSLEBEN, in *Sleswick*, *Denm.* is a good Sea-port Town, near 20 m. fr. *Apenrade* to N. 32 S. E. of *Ryphen*, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 15. 'Tis water'd on W. by Lake *Hadersledam*, on E. by the Gulf *Haderslebfoerd*, which is here so shallow that Vessels of Burden are obliged to anchor 2 m. fr. it. That Gulph, into which the Lake runs, is very narrow, and abt. 9 m. lower falls into the *Baltick*. The

Country abounds with fruitful Cornfields, and excel. Pastures, and the Gulph and Lake yield good Fish in Plenty. The Place is well built, the Streets broad, and Houses uniform. Its old Castle was demolish'd, and a new one, called *Hansburg* (or *John's Fort*) stands on an Island between the Lake and Gulph; and on W. of the Castle is the new City, which is better built than the Old one. It is Capital of a confid. Prefectureship, which is bounded on N. by *Jutland*, E. by the *Lesser Belt*, W. by the *German Ocean*, S. by the Bailiwicks of *Apenrade*, *Tunder*, and *Lohm-Closter*. It's divided into 7 Districts, *Herderfleberharde*, *Tusserupharde*, *Gramharde*, *Froesharde*, *Kallunharde*, *Giddingharde*, *Northberang-slorpharde*. The Word *Harde* signifies a District in which commands an Officer sent by the Sovereign. *Haerit* or *Harrit* is the same.

HADHAM, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Hertfordsh.* are 2 Villages on W. and S. W. of *Bishops-Stortford*. The first, or *Much-Hadham*, stands in a Vale on the Riv. *Ash*, and has a Charity-school; the second, on N. Side of *Much-Hadham*, stands on the same Stream, wh. comes 1 m. off fr. *Alburg* & *Pelham*, in Winter and after Rains. At a Brick-field near *Hadham-Ford* are dug up, with the Clay, Oyster-shells and Teeth of large Fishes.

HADHRAMAUT, a Province of *Yaman*, or *Arabia Felix*, which signifieth the Court or Country of Death, is suppos'd to have had its Name from *Hazarmaveth*, the 3d Son of *Joktan*. This Country lies E. of *Mocha* and *Aden*, having the latter on W. the *Arabic Sea* S. the Mountains of *Yemen*, or *Gebel al Arad*, or *Great Mountains*, N. and *Seger* or *Carefen* Kingdom E. The *Nubian* Geographer tells us of 3 great Cities it had, *Sciabam* and *Tarim* still standing, and *Merab* long since destroy'd. 'Tis agreed the whole Country is very barren, and the said Geographer adds, is has several sandy Deserts of great Extent. The Book *de Proprietatibus* mentions it as the Place where the Wind is said to kill so many People. Its ch. Cities are *Hadhramaut*, *Zael*, and *Elgend* inland, and *Makulla*, *Shaur*, *Boagashowa*, *Gosier*, and *Kushem*, on the Coast.

HADHRAMAUT, *Hadramuth*, City, 360 m. N. E. of *Mocha*. E. lon. 50. lat. 16. 56. is placed by the *Arabic* and *Persic* Geographers, abt. 4 Days Journey fr. the Sea-Coast.

HADLEY, in *Suffolk*, 8 m. fr. *Sudbury*, 17 S. E. of *Bury*, 64 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. lat. 52. 7. was a Town Corporate govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, Council, &c. but lost its Charter in the Reign of *K. James II.* 'Tis a pretty large populous Town, and tolerably well built, but is generally dirty, being in a Bottom. Its Markets (*Monday* & *Saturday*) are well stor'd; and it is of some Note still, tho' of much greater formerly, for a Manufactory of Woollen Cloth. Its chief Ornament is the Church, which stands near the Middle of the Town, a sumptuous Edifice, graced with a Spire, and is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*. Fair *Sept. 29.*

HADLOW, in *Kent*, betw. *Ewberst* and *Mereworth*, near the *Medway*, before it receives the *Twiſt*, has a Fair on *Whit-Monday*.

HADRUMETUM. See *ADRUMETUM*.

HÆMUS Mount parted old *Mæſia* from *Thrace*. It is now, says *Rolamb*, (in his *Relation of a Journey to Constantinople*) by the Inhabitants call'd *Noak*, from a great Robber *Noak Bela*, who once lived upon this Mountain, as they say, and did great Damage to the *Turks*. On the Place where his Castle stood, lives now constantly a *Turk*, who beats the Drum, sings a Song of the aforeſaid *Noak*, and shews the *Rudera* of his Castle to Travellers, who used to give him a few *Aspers*. It's one Day's Journey to pass over these Mountains; they are steep, high, and the Road is bad and dangerous, by reason of Robbers, of whom 10 in Number appeared to us, yet durst not attack us, but fled into the Wood; the *Turkish Chiaus* I had with me shot at them, but missed. These Mountains separate *Bulgaria Minor* from *Major*, and go from *Pontus Euxinus* to *Macedonia*, all of an even Height; there they divide themselves, and, as it were, incompass with 2 Arms *Macedonia* and *Greece*.

HAERLEBEECK, in *Auſt. Flanders*, stands on the Riv. *Lys*, about 3 m. fr. *Courtray* to N. E. 'Tis an open Town, but 1 of the most antient Viscounties of *Flanders*. Here's a Colleg. Church dedicated to *St. Saviour*, its Chapter composed of a Provost, Dean, Chanter, and 12 Canons; the Bishop of *Tournay* being always one. Here's also a Nunne-ry. Its District contains 12 fine Villages besides this Town, among which that of *Egelmunster* has a Castle, in which a Garrison has often been kept during late Wars.

HAERLEM, or *Harlem*, in *Holland* Prov. is abt. 11 m. fr. *Amsterdam* to W. abt. 5 fr. Sea to E. 16 fr. *Alcmaer* to S. and 14 fr. *Leyden* to N.; E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 52. 30. 'Tis a large,

a large, populous, pleasant City; the Buildings, all of Brick, neat, convenient, in good Repair; the Streets large and even, some having large Canals adorn'd with fine Trees. It's a Place of good Trade; for, besides the fine Linnen here wove, they draw vast Quantities fr. the neighbouring Provinces, from *Cleves*, and even from *Silesia*, to be here bleach'd, and receive that beautiful White so generally admir'd. The principal *Amsterdammers* send their own Linnen to be here wash'd & bleach'd, the Waters here having next to a peculiar Quality for that Purpose. To these must be added Velvets plain and flower'd, Gold and Silver Stuffs, rich and light Silks, Gauzes, &c. manufactured here. *Haerlem* was a Bishop's See, which at the Reformation was suppress'd. St. *Bavo's* Cathedral, now call'd the Great Church, is a strong, spacious, and beautiful Building. The Guild-hall is a handsome old Structure; so is the *Flesh-market*. The Walls are strong, and the Ditch broad; but the Town is commanded by the neighbouring Sand-hills. LAURENCE COSTER, to whom the *Dutch* ascribe the Invention of the noble Art of PRINTING, was a Citizen of *Haerlem*; over the Door of whose House, abt. the Middle of the City, was a *Latin* Inscription that he so invented it abt. 1440. [But see Article MENTZ.] A Statue was also erected to him on that Account. The Magistrates keep in their Town-house the 1st Book by him printed, wrapt up in Silk, in a Silver Case. The Magistracy consists of 32, a Pensionary, 2 Burgomasters, 7 *Schepens*, 22 Councilors. The Burgomasters are chosen every Year, and every 4th and 5th Year the *Schepens* chuse a new High-Bailiff. This City is famous for the Siege it held out against the *Spaniards* for 10 Months in 1573, when the Town was attack'd with as much Violence, and defended with as great Obstinacy, as ever was known. The Garrison before the Siege consisted of 4000, and was reduced to 1600, and of these when taken 900 were barbarously murder'd; which may be ascribed most probably to the Rage of the disappointed Soldiers, because they were, by its Surrender on Terms, deprived of the Plunder, which the City redeem'd by paying 3400*l.* *Ster.* Their Arms are *A Sword betw. 4 Stars, and a Cross over the Point, with the Motto Vires vincit Virtus, i. e. Valour overcomes Strength.* 'Tis said, this Atchievement was given 'em in Cent. XII. by Emp. *Frederick*, and the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, because, during the Holy War, when *Damietta* (*Pelufium*) was besieged by the Christians, and their Fleet could not approach it by reason of Chains drawn across the River, & fasten'd to strong Towers on both Sides, the *Haerlemers* in the Service arm'd the Keels of their Ships with sharp Saws, sailed up the River with a strong Gale, and cut the Chains; which made Way for the rest of the Fleet, and occasion'd the taking of the Town. Without the Walls is a pleasant Wood, where the Citizens divert themselves. Here *Florent* built a Palace, where are Pictures of all the Earls of *Holland* very well done; and in a Summer-house in the Garden is hung up that of *Lau. Coster*. Here's also the Picture of a Ship with Saws in her Poop, in Remembrance of the above Exploit. From this Town the great Lake, call'd the *Haerlemer-Meer*, or the Sea of *Haerlem*, has its Name. 'Tis sit. betw. *Haerlem*, *Amsterdam*, and *Leyden*, and form'd by sev. Rivulets and the Sea, with which this Lake communicates by Means of the *Y*, which enters it by a Sluice strongly built with Brick-work; and thereby the *Meer's* Water is brackish. A Gulph on its E. Side, call'd *Mew-Meer*, by a Canal call'd the *Shinkel*, leads to a Place called *Overtoom*, where begins one of the finest Suburbs of *Amsterdam*. Here there's a Dike, over which loaded Boats are carried, by means of a Wheel and Rollers, into another Canal, which leads then into those of *Amsterdam*. On N. of the Lake is another Gulph, call'd the *Spiering Meer*, where a Sluice opens and shuts of itself by the Weight of the Water. As that Place is alm. half-way betw. *Amsterdam* and *Haerlem*, they have a Castle, called *Swanenburg*, belonging to both. By this Sluice, over which is a high Bridge, the *Meer* communicates with the *Y*. This Sluice, with the Dikes, parts into 2 the Canal by which the *Treck-Schuyts* go fr. *Haerlem* to *Amsterdam*; so that Passengers land here, and go meet another *Treck-Schuyt* for *Amsterdam*. The City *Haerlem* communicates with the Lake by sev. Canals, the most considerable running by *Heemstede* Village. On S. and S. W. the Lake communicates with sev. Branches of the *Rhine*, one of which fr. *Leyden*, and by it Ships sail fr. thence to the *Overtoom*. As this Lake takes up a vast deal of Ground (which is dear and precious in *Holland*) it has often been proposed to drain it, which would be no difficult Matter. Several have, on Conditions, offer'd it at their own Expence; but different and clashing Interests have prevented it. Moreover, that

Lake serves to receive the Waters when the violent N. Winds drive them from the *German Ocean* into the *Zuydersea* & the *Y*, whence returning into the *Meer* they've a large Space to extend; whereas if, by draining it, they were confined within the Banks of the *Y*, *Amsterdam* would be in Danger of being overflow'd, when at high Tides the Waters were still swelled by the N. Winds. The Lake too affords a vast Quantity of Fish, the Conveniency of Navigation, and divers other Advantages to the Villages around it. It affords a cheap & easy Navigation between the 3 mentioned Cities, which serves to make Trade inland flourish. So 'tis unlikely they will ever consent to have it drain'd.

HAFGIERDINGUER, in the *Iceland Chronicle* call'd a *Monster*, on the Coast of *Greenland*, were properly speaking 3 monstrous Mountains of Water, used to be rais'd by violent Storms, which occasion'd a Whirlpool, that swallow'd up all the Ships so unfortunate as to light within this triangular Whirlpool, made by the Position of these watry Mountains, out of which seldom any escap'd unwreck'd. It was occasion'd by the Currents of the Sea, which meeting with turbulent Winds contrary to the Current, used to surprize and swallow up the Ships.

HAGARENS. See ISHMAELITES.

HAGRA, more properly *Hagr*, (which signifies a *Stone or Rock*) in *Mecca* Prov. in *Arabia Felix*, on the Coast of the *Red Sea*, abt. 87 m. N. of *Yambo*, & 64 N. W. of *Medina*, E. lon. 38. 50. lat. 25. 57. was antiently call'd, or suppos'd to have been called, *Petra Deserti*, & to have given Name to *Arabia Petraea* or *Stony*, fr. its *Arabic* Name. It became very consid. on acct. of its Situation, and was made the Capital, as well as Retreat, of the *Carmaths*, a Sort of Rebels which infested these Territories. The Sultans of *Egypt* and *Syria* did since take Possession of it, & next to them the *Franks*, who chang'd its Name to *Arac*, which is the same the *Jews* call it by. — There's another HAGR on the opposite Frontiers of *Yemen*, near those of *Arabia Deserta*, & having those of the Desert of *Irak* and the Country of *Dhana* on E.; E. lon. 44. 16. lat. 29. *Martinere* confounds it with the former. 'Tis own'd that Accounts of those Places are very uncertain.

HAGUE, and Places circumjacent. THE HAGUE, (in Lat. *Haga*, or *Haga Comitis*, in Dutch *Den Haag* or 's *Graavenhaage* [i. e. *The Earl's Grove, or Wood*, alluding to the Wood in or near which 'tis built, and in which the Earls of *Holland* had a Country-house], in French *La Haye*) 8 m. fr. *Leyden* to S. 28 fr. *Amsterdam* to S. W. 31 from *Utrecht* to W. 13 fr. *Rotterdam* and 5 fr. *Delft* to N. W. and 3 fr. Sea to E.; E. lon. 4. lat. 52. 10. is 1 of the most considerable Towns in *Holland*, 1 of the finest in *Europe*, and said to be the delicatest Borough in the World; a Place which for the Breadth of its Streets, Nobleness of Buildings, Beauty of Canals, pleasant Shade of Trees, and Civility of Inhabitants, may justly claim Title of the most agreeable. It stands on a dry Soil, somew. higher than the rest of the Country; tho' the Elevation is such as not to occasion any sensible Change in the Course of the Waters, &c. It enjoys within a better Air than the other Cities, and has more agreeable Scenes without for Health and Recreation. On S. is a large Extent of fine Meadows and the City *Delft*; on E. is the principal Canal; N. a pleasant Wood; W. the Walk to *Scheeweling* & to Sea. Go which Way one will, one always finds delightful Paths, or Walks paved with Bricks, and shaded with divers Rows of Trees, all Sides exhibiting a fine Landscape. From 1250, it has alw. been the Seat of the Government, and fr. 1570 may be reckon'd the Capital of the 7 Provinces, tho' 'tis call'd only a *Village*, because it is not walled, nor sends a Deputy to the States. 'Tis however a better Town than many Cities which enjoy that Privilege; and for Extent, Number of People, and Opulence, may be rank'd among the best Cities of *Europe*, of the 2d Class. It requires alm. 2 Hours to walk round it, contains above 5000 Houses, and 40 or 50,000 Souls. 'Tis surrounded by a beautiful Canal, over which are sev. fine Drawbridges, which are never drawn up. Many Streets and publick Places are so exceedingly spacious and airy, & so much adorn'd with Water and Trees, that one is somet. apt to think one's self in a real Village in the midst of a magnificent City. The Palace *Het Binnen-hof* (or Inner Court) stands alm. in the Centre of the *Hague*, moated round 3 Sides, the 4th being wash'd by the *Vyver*, or Fish-pond. There are 3 Entrances to it over Drawbridges, which might be drawn up in Case of Tumult. This Court is large, alm. square, the Buildings old, irregular, nor very magnificent. The Stadtholders resided here; and the States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, Council of the Nobles

Nobility, and the Sovereign Courts of Justice, hold their Assemblies here in differ. Apartments. The French Church is also here, and a great Hall of gross Gothic Architecture. The Entrances into the several Chambers of the States are thro' this Hall, which answers to that of *Westminster*, but is far fr. being so magnificent. It was roof'd with Timber fr. *Ireland*; and indeed, tho' the Building be 5 or 600 Years old, the Wood is sound enough. The Walls are hung with Colours, Drums, and other Trophies of Victory, taken in War, the Names of the Battles wrote underneath. In the Middle of it is a Scaffold whereon the State-Lotteries are drawn. Here are also Booksellers and other Shops. The States General Chamber is hung with green Cloth. On 1 Side are the Pictures of the 5, if not yet also the 6th, Princes of *Orange*, Stadtholders of *Holland*, thus placed, *William I. Maurice, Fred. Henry, William II. and William III. King of Great-Britain*, all at Length and exquisitely well done. Over the Chimney is the Picture of *Prudence*, and opposite is that of *Fortitude*. In the Window lie several Books of Maps, in Readiness to be occasionally consulted. At the Table is Room for abt. 30 Persons, the usual Number of this illustr. Assembly. Their Chamber of *Truce*, so called for the *Truce* in 1609 concluded in it, is very luminous. At the Upper End is the Picture of *K. Wm. III.* reckon'd the best ever done of him; and over the Door is a *Liberty*, also well done. Ambassadors have their Conferences and Public Audiences of the States here; and near it is a Room for the Ministers to withdraw for private Conferences. Adjoining to these Apartments of the States are the Courts of Justice. Close to the Court is the Palace of *Pr. Maurice of Orange*, the handsomest Piece of modern Architecture at the *Hague*. The Government hire it for lodging Ambassadors during the 3 Days the States defray their Expences. Our King *Charles II.* lodg'd here. *Het Buyton-hof*, or the Outer Court, is much larger and more open than the Inner. The Horse-guards draw up here, as do the Foot in the Inner. The former do no Duty but when the States are sitting. They're cloath'd in Blue faced with Red, very finely mounted. At the Gate thro' which one goes out of the Outer Court into the *Plaats* is the State Prison where the *De Wits* met their Fate. *De Plaats* is an open airy Place, alm. triangular, adorn'd with beautiful Houses, and no Trees, where Eminent Criminals are executed on a Scaffold; their Heads being struck off with 1 Blow of a Sword. The *Plaats* opens to the *Vyverberg*, the most agreeable Part of the *Hague*. 'Tis call'd *Berg*, or Hill, because 'tis an Eminence made with the Earth dug out of the *Vyver*, or large Basen of Water, at the Bottom of it. It consists of fine shady Walks, with Seats, and has on 1 Side a Row of handsome Buildings, on t'other the *Viver*, affording a grateful Prospect in a Summer's Day. The *Vyver* is handsomely faced with Stone, 200 Paces lo. & near 100 br. One of the most remarkable Buildings on the *Vyverberg* is the *Hof* (or Palace) of *Friesland*, which belongs to the Prince of *Orange*. The *Vyverberg* terminates here in a very spacious Opening, which takes in Pt. of the *Voorhout*, & is full of reg. Plantations & Gardens that seem a Forest till one obeves the Rows of fine Houses, or rather Palaces, on all Sides behind them. The *Voorhout* is so call'd because 'twas once the Entrance into the Wood, *Voor* signifying *Before*, and *Hout* a Wood or Grove. It's the most celebr. Part of the *Hague*, and consists of the Mall, and 3 Ways for Coaches on each Side planted with Trees; beyond which are 2 parallel Rows of magnificent Houses, chiefly occupied by the Foreign Ministers and Persons of 1st Quality at the *Hague*. The Mall is railed on both Sides, and as br. but not so lo. as the Mall at *St. James's, Westminster*. 'Tis strew'd with Cockle-shells brought fr. the Sea-shore at *Scheveling*. The *Voorhout* is the same here as *St. James's Park* with us, or the *Tuilleries* at *Paris*. At the upper End of the Mall is the Palace of *Opdam*, or *Wassenaar*, built in a most elegant Taste, and the best fit. House in Town, and may be in some Sense call'd the *Buckingham-House* of the *Hague*. We, for Brevity, omit Descriptions of other fine Houses on this beautiful Spot of Ground. Fr. the *Voorhout* to the *Wood* you pass thro' the new or little *Voorhout*, which is railed about like the other, and adorn'd with high Trees, and sev. beautiful new Houses; amongst which that of *M. Swartzo* the *Jew* is the finest. It has 2 advanced Wings, which form a Court in the Front, and is the handsomest Structure in the *Hague*. The *Jews Synagogue* stands also here. It has not been long built, and does not front the Street, is very neat and fine within. The little *Voorhout* opens to a Street call'd the *New Princess-graft*, a Row of beautiful new Buildings fronting the Wood. The *Plain*, in Dutch *Het Pleyne*, into which one enters fr. the Outer Court,

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is a beautiful Grove, laid out in sev. cross Walks, and surrounded with stately Houses. Here the Foot-guards draw up every Afternoon. The Deputies of *Amsterdam* have their House here. The Prince of *Orange* has also here a fine House. The *Noord-eynde* or *N. End*, is a lo. strait Street, in the Mid. of which is the *Oude Hoff*, or *Old Court*, a noble Palace, belonging formerly to *K. Wm. III.* and now to the *K. of Prussia*, one of his Heirs. 'Tis a large modern Building, with 2 advanced Wings, supported by high Arches; from the Angles of which runs a noble Balustrade; in the midst of it is the principal Gate, and at each End 2 lesser ones. This Balustrade, of Iron gilt, separates the Court fr. the Street. Near the great Market stands the *Statthuys* or Town-house, now rebuilt in a modern Taste. It fronts the great Church, & the Space between is used for publick Executions. The Town-house is a plain handsome Building, having this good Motto, in large gilt Capitals in the Front: *Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet*; i. e. *Jupiter himself can't please every one*: Alluding to the Difficulty of pleasing universally in the Administration of Justice. The Bench is finely carv'd and gilt. Over it is a mythological Painting, on the Administration of Justice, exquisitely well done. The great Church is very large, & has a very high Steeple. Many Persons of Distinction are interred here, among others the Baron of *Opdam*, one of the most famous Admirals *Holland* ever produced. His Monument was erected at the Republick's Charge. His Epitaph, long and pompous, gives Account of his great Actions, particularly that in which he was kill'd, when his Ship was blown up by the *English* in 1666, by his own Order says the Epitaph. In the Church is a magnificent Organ. Near is the Anatomical Hall belonging to the Barber-Surgeons. In the Street *Hooge West-eynde*, or *High W. End*, is the Hotel of *Spain*, that being the only Crown that has a Hotel for its Minister. Near it is a House where Ladies, whose Fortunes are not equal to their Birth, are maintain'd. 'Twas founded by our late excellent *Q. Mary* for a cert. Number of *Fr. Protes. Gentlemen*, who, having made a Sacrifice of their Estates in *France* to their Religion, and, not being capable to get a Livelihood, would have been reduced to the utmost Distress, had they not met with such a seasonable Relief. The Lands for its Maintenance are in *England*. In this Part is also the *Prince-graft*, 1 of the most beautiful and magnificent Streets in *Europe*: 'Tis near half a League lo. proportionably br. and strait as a Line. A fine Canal, adorn'd on both Sides with shady Trees, runs thro' the midst, the Bridges over which are of hewn Stone, with Iron Rails on their Sides. The Buildings resemble Palaces, and are inhabited by Persons of the 1st Rank. Near this Street's End stands t' *Hofje van Niccoop*, i. e. *Niccoop's Hospital* for poor People, 1 of the most beautiful of the Kind. The Structure is longer than it's broad, but uniform otherwise. It takes in a large Spot of Ground, in which every Inhabitant has a little Garden. The handsome outer Gate is adorn'd with a bold Group of Figures, alluding to the charitable Uses.— In the Neighbourhood of the *Hague* are the following Places of Note.— *SCHEVELING*, a Valley on the Sea-coast, 2 m. fr. the *Hague*. The Road to it is a low, strait, paved Way, cut thro' the Downs, on sandy Hills at an infinite Expence. It's adorn'd on each Side with double Rows of Trees, interspers'd with Yews cut in Pyramids. It is famous, among other Particulars, for a *SAILING CHARIOT*, belonging to *Pr. Maurice*, and kept here. 'Twas made by the celebr. *Stevinus*, a great Mathematician. It resembled a Boat; mov'd upon 4 Wheels of equal Bigness; had 2 Sails; was steered by a Rudder placed betw. the 2 hindmost Wheels; and was stop't, either by letting down the Sails, or turning it fr. the Wind. This noble Machine has been celebrated by many Authors as one of the most ingenious Inventions later Ages have produced. *Bp. Wilkins* mentions many Great Men who had described it with Admiration. *Walchius* affirms it to be of such prodigious Swift-ness in its Motion, that it far exceeds any Ship under Sail; and yet of so great a Capacity, as to its Burthen, that in some few Hours Space, it would convey 6 or 10 Persons 20 or 30 *Germ. m.*; and that with little Labour to him who sat at Helm, who might easily guide the Course of it as he pleased. *Peyreskius* and *Grotius* have also celebrated this wonderful Machine.— One of the greatest Ornaments of the *Hague* is the adjacent Wood, the only one, except that of *Haerlem*, in the Province. 'Tis about 1 m. and ha. long, but not near so br., and lies on the N. of the *Hague*. In it is a Mall above half m. lo. made by Art, and adorn'd with Rows of Trees on each Side, with Seats. At the Extremity of the Wood, above 1 m. fr. the *Hague*, stands the Pa-

lacs

lace of *Orange*, commonly called *The House in the Wood*. It is a neat beautiful Structure, built for a House of Mourning by *Amelia* of *Solms*, Widow of *Henry-Frederic* Prince of *Orange*. 'Tis moated ro. but so as to have a large Grove before it, cut into Walks, and a large Garden behind. The Entrance is over a Drawbridge, and thro' a Gate, with the Arms of *Nassau-Orange*, and those of *Gr. Britain*, quarterly at Top. Within the Gate on the Right we find a long shady Walk or Mall. The Stairs are grand and occupy the whole Front of the House. On each Side is a Statue, *Ceres* and *Pomona*, of admirable Workmanship, something bigger than Life, with their respective Ensigns. In the Entrance, on the Right, are 2 white Marble Statues of *William I.* and *Pr. Maurice*, and on the Left those of *Pr. Henry-Frederick* and *William II.* Here you enter the principal Apartments, which is of octagonal Form, and takes up the Body of the Building. It is exceedingly fine and magnificent, floor'd with Walnut-tree, and alw. cover'd with rich Carpets. In the Cupola is a Gallery for Musick; and in the Middle of the Cieling the Picture of Princess *Amelia* in Mourning. The Windows, alw. kept shut to preserve the Paintings, look into a magnificent Garden, into which the Descent is by hanging Stairs fr. a stately Glass Door. But what constitutes the principal Ornament of this Saloon, &c. are its exquisite Paintings, done most particularly by *Rubens*. That of *Vulcan* in his Shop, aptly placed near the Chimney, is the Work of that Great Master. The Triumphs of *Fred. Henry* entirely occupy 1 Side. Each Side the Chimney are, on the Floor, posted the Bustoes of the late Prince of *Orange* and the present Princess Governante. (his now Widow), done out of black & white Marble. Each Side the Saloon lie their several Apartments. A Rail of rich *India* Japan-Work runs along the Foot of the said Princess's Bed, and is inlaid with Mother-of-Pearl, and precious Stones that cast a twinkling Light, like Stars in a dark Night. It's an exquisite Piece of Work that cost abt. 2550 l. In 1 of the Drawing-Rooms is a Flower-piece, by *Sechius*, a *Flemish* Master (who excell'd in Flowers), valued at 15,000 Guilders. On the said late Prince's Marriage with the Princess Royal of *Great Britain*, His Serene Highness added 2 Wings to this charming Seat, in the same Taste with the old Building. The Dining-Hall is very fine: The Cieling, Chimney-piece, and Sideboard, adorn'd with a Cascade, are of the finest Marble, in a grand Taste. Fr. it is a Passage to the *English* Chapel for the Use of Her Royal Highness.— The Village of *VOORBURG* is remarkable only for its Antiquity, its Vicinity to the *Hague*, the charming Seats and delightful Gardens round it, and a Boarding-School.— *RYSWYCK* stands 2 short m. fr. the *Hague*, & 3 fr. *Delft*. The Road fr. each is a beautiful Walk, well pav'd, and adorn'd with Rows of lofty Trees, and delightful Meadows on each Side. Thro' this Road Ambassadors make their publick Entry into the *Hague*. A qr. m. from this Village stands the Palace of *Ryswick*, a very noble Structure, of Free-stone, of great Extent in Front, but scarce proportionably high, adorn'd with a Marble Staircase and Floors, and a magnif. Terrass. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, but is at present inhabited by private Persons. 'Tis famous for the Peace concluded there, betw. the Confed. Powers of *Europe* and *France*, in 1697.— *LOOSDUYNEN* is abt. 5 m. fr. the *Hague*. The Road to it is not less agreeable than the before-mention'd, but has the Addition of a great Canal on 1 Side. It lies abt. ha. m. fr. Sea, fr. which 'tis separated by Hills of Sand far extending. It's famous for the well-known Story of *Margaret* Countess of *Henneberg*, Daughter of *Florence IV.* Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*. That memorable Event happen'd in 1276. 'The Countess, meeting a poor Woman with Twins in her Arms, upbraided her as unchaste, insinuating that one Man could not get 2 Children at once. The Woman, thus unjustly reproach'd, wish'd Her Ladyship, who was then pregnant, might have as many Children at a Birth as there were Days in a Year. The Wish, or Curse, was fulfill'd upon her, who was delivered of 365 Children, that were all baptized by *Guido*, Suffragan of *Utrecht*, the Males all called *John*, and the Females *Elizabeth*; and they all died the same Day, with their Mother.' One of them (or at least an Abortion, given out to be one of them) is to be seen in the *Museum Regium* at *Copenhagen*. *Erasmus*, *Ludov. Vives*, *Camerarius*, and *Guiciardini*, believed this Story, and have related it as true; and 'tis also mention'd by many other grave Writers. In the Church here is a Table fix'd to the Wall with a long Account of the whole Matter; also 2 Brass Bassons, in which, 'tis averr'd, the Children were baptized, with this Distich under 'em:

*En tibi monstruosum nimis & memorabile factum,
Quale nec a mundi condicione datum.*

It can't be question'd but there was some monstrous Birth; tho' probably magnified, in Time, by the Multiplicity of Relators, &c. with some fabulous Circumstances. Five m. beyond this lies the Palace of *HONSLAARDYCK*, a stately Pile of modern Architecture, with fine Gardens, beautiful Fountains, and Statues, many of which antique. The low Rooms are paved with Marble, and those above are very sumptuous. Here are 2 Galleries full of excellent Paintings. Behind is a pleasant Grove reg. planted, which forms a Square of half a m. fr. each Angle to the Centre; and beyond that a Menagery for foreign Birds and Beasts. In a Word this Palace is 1 of the finest Structures in the *Low Countries*, and superior to many noted Palaces in *Italy*. — The Village of *GRAVESANDE* lies bey. *Honslaardyck*, not far fr. the Mouth of the *Maes*. 'Twas a confid. Town, the Seat of the Counts of *Holland*, and of the Provincial States. The adja. Country is reckon'd to produce the best Wheat and sweetest Grass in *Holland*, which makes the *Gravesande* Cheese highly valued. This Estate belongs to the Prince of *Orange*.

HAGUENAW, a fortified Town in *Lower Alsace*, 14 m. N. of *Strasbourg*, E. lon. 7. 40. lat 48. 45. lies betw. 2 Ridges of Hills, sit. alo. the Meadows on the Right and Left Side the r. *Metter*, which runs tho' this City, dividing it alm. in 2 equal Parts, call'd the new and old City. It has about 250 Houses, and 2600 Inhabitants.

HAI. See *AI*.

HAJACAN, or *HANGUHAN*, 1 of the W. Prov. of *Indostan*, has *Cabul* on N. *Persia* W. *Moultan* S. and Part of *Attock* and *Penjab* E. This and *Cabul* are the farthest of the *Mogul* Provinces to N. W. The *Sansons* make it 334 m. fr. N. to S. and 225 from E. to W. The Inhabitants, called *Bullockes*, worship the Sun, subsist chiefly by letting out Camels, and conducting the Caravans.

HAILBRON, in *Wirtemberg*, *Savabia*, *Germ.* 16 m. S. E. of *Heidelberg*, 30 N. of *Stutgard*, and 28 E. of *Philipsburg*, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. 10. stands in a pleasant fruitful Country, on the *Neckar*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge. 'Tis an Imperial walled City, the publick & many private Buildings beautiful, Streets neat, Market-place spacious, and the Town-house very remarkable for its Clock somewhat like that at *Strasbourg*. The Magistrates & most Inhabitants are *Lutherans*. They've a good Trade and several Fairs. Fr. the 4 Villages in its Neighbourhood it receives Plenty of Wine, Corn, Fish, Wild-fowl, and Venison. Its Name signifies *Springs of Health*, its Territory having no less than 200 Springs. Here are 2 remarkable Mills, 1 of which turns 13 great Mill-stones.

HAIMBURG, or *Haynburg*, in *Austria*, 12 m. W. of *Presburg*, 36 E. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 17. 8. lat. 48. 20. sit. on the S. Side of the *Danube*, over-agt. the Fall of the *Marave* into that River, was heretofore the Metropolis of *Austria*, the Seat of its Dukes, and 1 of the greatest Mart-Towns in these Parts, till about 1200, when *D. Leopold VI.* transferr'd its Staple, &c. to *Vienna*; since which the Inhabitants have subsisted by Cultivation of Lands and Vineyards, and they have Plenty of Corn and Wine. Here are Mineral Waters, which are for Bathing warm'd. Remains of strong Walls and Fortifications are still seen. The neighbouring Mountain of the same Name breed the best Falcons and Sakers.

HAINAUT. See *HAYNAULT*.

HAINE, a River of the *Aust. Netherlands*, which runs thro' *Hainaut* fr. E. to W. passing by *Mons* and *St. Gbilian*, and falling into the *Scheld* at *Conde*.

HALABAS, Cap. City of the Prov. *Halabas*, in *Hither India*, at the Confluence of the *Ganges* and *Jemma*, 200 m. E. of *Agra*, E. lon. 83. lat. 26. 35. subj. to the *Mogul*.

HALAH. In 2 *Kings* xvii. we have an Account of the final Captivity of the *Israelites* or 10 Tribes, by *Shalmanesar* King of *Affyria*, who is said, ver. 6. to carry *Israel* away into *Ayffria*, and to place them in *Halab* and in *Habor* by the River of *Gozan*, and in the Cities of the *Medes*. In 1 *Chron.* v. 26. 'tis said, that the King of *Affyria* brought the *Reubenites* and *Gadites*, and half Tribe of *Manasseh*, unto *Halab*, and *Habor*, and *Hara*, and to the River *Gozan*. That by the Riv. *Gozan* is here denoted the Country about that River, and which by *Ptolemy* is called *Gauzanitis*, is so probable, as to be agreed upon by the Generality of Writers. The Word *Halab*, may be otherwise writ, agreeably to the *Hebrew*, *Chalach*; and therefore is very probably thought to denote the Country in the N. Part of *Affyria*, call'd by *Ptolemy* *Calacine* or *Calachene*. In like manner, *Habor* may be writ, agreeably to the Original, *Chabor*; whence 'tis probably thought

thought to be the Mountain (or the mountainous Country) between *Media* and *Affyria*, call'd by *Ptolemy Chaboras*. And lastly *Harab*, (mention'd in 1 *Chron.* v. 26.) is thought by some to denote the same with the *Cities of the Medes*, in this 2 *Kings* xvii. 6. which, they say, is confirm'd by the Observation, that *Media* is by the *Greeks* sometimes called *Aria*; namely, in *Herodot.* 7. 6. and *Pausan.* in *Corinth.* 'Tis certain, that in the E. or S. E. Parts adjoining to or not far fr. *Media*, we meet with a Country, call'd *Aria* or *Ariene*. Wells.

HALBERSTADT Principality, in *Upper Saxony*, Germ. is bounded on the N. E. by the Du. of *Magdeburg*, on S. by the Principal. of *Anhalt*, W. by the A-Bpr. of *Hildesheim*, E. by Part of the Elect. of *Saxony*, & N. by *Brunswick Wolfenbüttele*. *Hubner* makes it abt. 30 m. lo. & 35 br. Others 40 m. fr. E. to W. and but 15 where broadest fr. S. to N. It has a good Soil, yields Plenty of Corn, and its Forests have Store of Venison. The N. W. Part is full of Fens & Marshes, thro' which Dykes and Roads are cast up tow. *Brunswick*, *Helmstadt*, &c. Its chief Towns are *Halberstadt*, *Gruningen*, and *Guadenburg*.

HALBERSTADT, which gives Name to the Country, and was heretofore Imperial, stands on the r. *Hotheim*, 25 m. S. W. of *Magdeburg*, 28 S. E. of *Brunswick*, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 52. 8. 'Twas made a Bishopric by *Charlemagne* in 780, when the See was transferred hither fr. *Osterwick*. Of its 48 Bishops most were of the House of *Brunswick*. *Henry Julius*, 1 of 'em, in 1591, introduced *Luther's* Reformation. The last, being put in by the *Imperialists*, restored Popery: But the *Swedes*, retaking the Town, restored *Lutheranism*, & kept the City and Diocese, till the Bishopric was secularized, & given to the Elect. of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The Town is well built, the Streets strait and uniform, and many Buildings fair and stately. The most remarkable is the Inn call'd the *Commis* or *Factory*, reckon'd the largest in *Europe*, and to have the best and most Accommodation of the Sort for Strangers; so that in the Civil War the Emperor's General kept his Court in it for some Months, and found Lodgings in it for all his Attendants and Guards. Tho' Trade here is inconsiderable, by the Smallness of the River, 'tis much frequented, being the Seat of the Regency and the Courts of Justice. Its Cathedral, which is of Free-stone, adorn'd with remarkable Statues, belongs to a Chapter wherein Catholics and Protestants are equally admitted, and both are allow'd their pub. Worship. The former have sev. Convents. On the whole, 'tis a strong and populous City. It has 6 Gates and a Town-house. The Houses on and about the Hill are call'd the Town, those below the Suburbs. A very odd public artificial and by Proxy Penance was observed in the Cathedral, said to be founded on a Decree of the Council of *Agde*, viz. They every Year chose a Man from the Dregs of the People, to whom they gave the Name *Adam*. Him brought they to Church, in the Beginning of *Lent*, in a dismal Habit befitting a repenting Sinner; but after Mass they turn'd him out to walk 40 Days in the Streets bare-foot, and to take a Tour about the Churches, without speaking a Word to any Mortal, or receiving any Nourishment but from the Canons. On *Holy Thursday* they brought him back to the Church, where the Priest, after a deal of Ceremony, gave him Absolution, and the People Charity.

HALBERTON, *Devon*, is sit. near *Tiverton*, in the Road to *Wellington*, &c.

HALDENSTEIN, in the *Grisons* Country, is a Free and Independent Barony, with a fine strong Castle on a high Rock, 2 m. W. of *Coire*, on the other Side the *Rhine*. The whole Territory is about half m. long, in a barren Soil, at the Foot of the *Alps*, where there is scarce any Breadth.

HALDON, *Devon*, is a very noted Down & great Road, the hither End of it being about 4 m. S. W. fr. *Exeter*, in the Way to *Cbudleigh*, *Teignmouth*, *Newton-bushel*, &c. &c. Three or four Years since were Horse-Racings here. Low black Clouds on it being supposed to prognosticate Rain in the Places beneath it, it has been a standing old Saw, *When Haldon bath a Hat, Kenton beware a Skat.*

HALEN, or *Hallen*, in the Territory of *Louvain*, in *Aust.* *Brabant*, 13 m. fr. *Louvain* to N. E. 10 fr. *Arschot* to S. E. and 25 W. of *Maastricht*, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 51. 5. is a little Town on the River *Geete*.

HALES, in *Gloucestershire*, near *Winchcomb* and *Teddington*, had once a famous Abbey, of which nothing but its neat Cloister remains. Another HALES lies on the N. E. Side of *Loddon*, in *Norfolk*.

HALESWORTH, in *Suffolk*, 35 m. E. of *Bury*, 97 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 40. lat. 52. 30. is an antient Town on the r. *Blyth*, populous, and its Market noted for Plenty of

Linnen Yarn bought up here, which the Women of the Country spin. It has a very neat Church. Market Tuesdays. Fair *October* 17, 18, 19.

HALFORD, in *Warwickshire*, is so call'd, by Corruption, from its *Old Ford* over the *Stour*, not far fr. *Edgehill*.

HALGAVER-MOOR. See BODMIN.

HALICARNASSUS was the chief City of *Doris* in *Asia Minor* and formerly the Capital of *Caria*, and famous for the *Mausoleum* or Tomb built by *Q. Artemisia*, in Honour of her Husband *K. Mausolus*, which was of so noble a Structure, that the Antients looked upon it as one of the Wonders of the World, and afterwards gave Title of *Mausoleum* to all the Tombs which were remarkable for their Sump-tuousness and Grandeur. This City gave Birth to the 2 celebr. Historians *Herodotus* and *Dionysius*, and to the Poets *Heracitus* and *Calimachus*. It stood betw. the *Cemeric* and *Jasian* Bays, and was reckon'd 1 of the strongest Cities of *Asia*. 'Tis now a Heap of Ruins, & known by the Name of *Nesi*, given it by the *Turks*.

HALICZ, in the S. E. Part of *Red Russia*, *Poland*, was formerly the Capital of a little Kingdom, tho' now a declining City. 'Tis large, sit. at the Conflux of the *Niester* and *Prut*, & defended by a Castle; but the Houses are of Wood, the Inhabitants boorish, and inclined to Husbandry more than Trade.

HALIFAX, in the *W. Rid.* *Yorkshire*, 11 m. fr. *Wakefield*, 14 fr. *Leeds*, 34 S. W. of *York*, 174 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 53. 45. stands on the Left Side of the *Calder*, extending from W. to E. upon the gentle Descent of a Hill. 'Tis a Parish the most populous if not the most extensive in *England*, being 12 m. in *Diameter*, and above 30 in *Circumference*, and having 12 Chapels in it under the Mo. Church of *Halifax* (a Vicarage), 2 whereof Parochial, besides 16 Meeting-houses, which, all except the Quakers, are call'd Chapels; and most of them have Bells & Burying-Grounds. They sent out 12,000 Men so long ago as the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* to join her Forces against the Rebels under the E. of *Westmoreland*; and in *Camden's* Time they used to say, that they could reckon more Men in their Parish than any Kind of Animal whatever. He accounts for the prodigious Increase of the Inhabitants by their Industry, for 'notwithstanding an unprofitable barren Soil, not fit to live in, 'they have so flourish'd, says he, by the Cloth Trade ' (which they had not fallen to above 70 Years) that they ' are very rich, and have gain'd a Reputation for it above ' their Neighbours.' If such was the Condition of the Place then, what must it be since the great Demand of *Kerseyes* for cloathing the Troops abroad? Some will have it that 'tis increas'd 14th within 70 Years, especially as they have enter'd into the Manufact. of Shalloons, of which, 'tis calculated, 100,000 Pieces are made in a Year in this Parish, and yet alm. as many *Kerseyes* too as ever. One Dealer has traded for 60,000 *l.* a Year to *Holland* and *Hamburg* in the single Article of *Kerseyes*. This and the neighbouring Towns are all so imploy'd in the Woollen Manufacture, that they scarce sow more Corn than will keep their Poultry, and feed very few Sheep or Oxen, they being served with Provisions from the adjacent Counties. And their Markets are throng'd by such prodigious Numbers of People to sell their Manufactures and buy Provisions, that none are more crouded in the N. of *England*, except of *Leeds* and *Wakefield*. The Church is a stately venerable old Pile, with many extraordinary very antient Monuments. The *Halifax Law*, so much talk'd of formerly, was made in the Reign of *Henry VII.* to put an End to that then common Practice of stealing Cloths in the Night-time from the Tenters. By this Bye-Law the Magistrates of *Halifax* were empower'd to pass and execute Sentence of Death on all Criminals, if they were either taken in the Fact of stealing, or if the Cloth stolen was found upon them, or if they own'd the Fact: The Value of the Thing stolen, however, was to be above 13 *d.* Halfpenny. If the Fact was committed out of the Vicarage, but within the Liberties of the Forest of *Hardwic*, the Offender was first carried before the Bailiff of *Halifax*, who presently summon'd the Frith-Burgers of the several Towns in the Forest, by whom he was either acquitted or condemn'd. If the latter, he was carried within a Week to the Scaffold, and there beheaded in a very remarkable Manner, viz. by an Ax drawn up by a Pulley to the Top of a wooden Engine, and fasten'd there by a Pin, which, when taken out, the Ax fell down in an Instant, and did its Work. This may partly serve to explain the common Litany of the Beggars and Vagrants of these Parts, viz. 'From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us.' The Engine, which was used till 1620, was

was then removed; but the Basis it stood on still remains. The Town formerly gave Title of Marq. to the Family of *Savile*, as it does now those of Earl and Baron to the present noble *Geo. Montague*, Son to the late Auditor of the Exchequer. 'Tis said the Vicar of this Parish is always Justice of the Peace, as Vicar. As to the aforesaid Engine, the Earl of *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*, seeing one of these Executions as he passed thro' *Halifax*, took a Model of it, & carried it into his own Country; where, after many Years, during which it was call'd the *Maiden*, His Lordship's Head was the first that was cut off with it; and tho' it has cut off many a Head since, it still retains the Name. Market Thursday. Fair June 24.

HALIFAX, in *Nova Scotia*. See NOVA SCOTIA.

HALL, or *Halle*, in the Territ. of *Mons*, *Hainaut*, *Aust.* *Netherlands*, 20 m. fr. *Mons* to N. E. and abt. 7 fr. *Brussels* to S. W. is sit. in a very fruitful Country on the Riv. *Senne*, which runs thro' it. 'Twas fortified with strong Ramparts, which have been demolish'd, and the Gates taken down in 1677. But it has been fortified again, and well garrison'd, for Security of *Brussels*. 'Tis said to have Name fr. the many *Halls* built here to lodge the several Merchandizes fr. the neighb. Provinces. The City is chiefly remarkable for an Image of the blef. Virgin, abt. 2 f. long, enshrined in Gold, with a Crown of Gold, holding in 1 Hand the Image of our Saviour, in the other a gilt Rose. It stands in *St. Martin's* Chapel. Numbers of the Virgin's Votaries resort hither yearly the first Sunday in *September*, and Presents come from the neighb. Towns, &c. this Image, 'tis pretended, working many Miracles.

HALL, in *Franconia*. See HOHENLOE.

HALL, in *Swabia*, *Germ.* 15 m. S. E. of *Hohenloe*, 25 fr. *Rottenburg*, 28 fr. *Hailbron*, and 33 N. E. of *Stuttgart*, *E.* lon. 9. 45. lat. 49. 20. a City made Imperial by *Cha. IV.* in 1360, stands among steep Rocks and Mountains, in the County of *Oettingen*, on the Frontiers of *Franconia*. It has Plenty of fresh Water, but owes its Rise to its Springs of Salt, which, tho' not so white nor piquant as other Salt, is carried to *Nuremberg*. There's a Bridge to its Suburb over the River. 'Tis said the little old Pieces, common in *Germany*, called *Hallers*, derive their Origin and Name from hence. The Magistracy consists now of 24 Council and 2 Burgomasters; but the Pretour here, who has almost the whole Power, presides in all their Meetings. These are all Protestants, as are the Inhabitants mostly. This Town, being sit. on the Frontiers of sev. Counties, is often named in History, because its Territ. has been the Theatre where the Nobility used to decide their Quarrels by Duels.

HALLE in *Saxony*. The Duchy of SAXE-HALLE, as the Maps call the Jurisdic. of HALLE, tho' no Duchy, lies betw. the Co. of *Mansfeldt* and Du. of *Saxe-Merzburg*, and is abt. 57 m. lo. and 12 br. The Town of HALLE, wh. is call'd *Halla Magdeburgica* and *Halla Saxonum*, to distinguish it fr. the others, is in the Confines of the Du. of *Saxony*, tho' depending on the Du. of *Magdeburg*, and subj. to the Elec. of *Brandenburg*. It stands on the r. *Saal*, or *Sala*, 24 m. N. W. of *Leipsick*, 29 S. W. of *Wittenberg*, 40 S. of *Magdeburg*, & 56 N. E. of *Erfort*, *E.* lon. 12. 28. lat. 51. 39. 'Tis said to have its Name fr. the Salt-pits found here before the Birth of Christ. 'Twas 1st a Village call'd *Dobrebora*, or *Dobresala*, i. e. good Salt. Emp. *Otho the Great* gave these Pits to the A-Bp. of *Magdeburg*; and *Otho II.* granted it a Charter by the Name of *Halle*, and made it Imperial. Many have been the Quarrels between it & the A-Bps. of *Magdeburg*. It was a great Sufferer in the long Wars of *Germany*, and taken successively by the Imperialists and *Swedes*. It was at length, with all its Dependencies, yielded to the *Brandenburg* Family, and the Regency of the Duchy of *Magdeburg* was transferred hither in 1680, but re-established at *Magdeburg* in 1714. There are 4 Salt-Springs in the Town, and 150 in the Neighbourhood. Some belong to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, others are hereditary to particular Families, and the rest granted to certain Persons for Life. They are also bathed in, and a Spirit is extracted from the Water, which is good agt. Venom, and the Putrefaction of the Lungs, Liver, Reins, and Spleen. The Town is neatly built on the Side of a pleasant Hill, cover'd with Vines. The Inhabitants speak the best *High Dutch*, and are civil, and genteel in Carriage. The Churches are handsome Fabricks. It has a famous University, founded in 1694, by Elec. *Frederick*, the first King of *Prussia*, and fr. him called *Academia Fredericana*.

HALLE, the 2d City of *Tirol*, *Austria*, and call'd *Innthal*, to distinguish it fr. the rest, stands on the r. *Inn*, 1 leag. N. E. of *Inspruck*, and is famous for its Salt-works,

where sev. 100 Men are constantly employ'd, or in cutting Fuel for them, &c. The chief of 'em are in the Mountains 4 m. fr. Town; but the Water 'tis made of, after having stood a Month in the Trenches there, is brought to the Town, by Troughs, to be boiled in great Cisterns, each 48 f. lo. 34 br. and 3 deep. Three of them are continually boiling, and 1 rests a Week alternately. Mr. *Addison*, who was here, says, they then made after the Rate of 800 Loaves a Week, each Loaf 400 lb. and that the Emperor, after defraying all Charges, clear'd but 200,000 Crowns a Year. The Fuel swims down to them by the *Inn*. Abundance of Peasants are employed in felling the largest Trees on the Mountains, which, after they are bark'd & cut into Shape, are tumbled into the River. There are generally sev. 100 Loads afloat; for they begin to cut above 25 leag. up the River above *Halle*: And other Rivers bring their Quotas of it into the *Inn*. These Works & a Mint here have render'd this Town, tho' so near *Inspruck*, alm. as populous as that Capital. They coin great Quantity of Species fr. the Silver and Copper taken out of the Mines of *Tirol*. They drive a great Trade here in Copper & Tin, as well as Salt; the Vent of which is much promoted by the *Inn*, which becomes navigable here. The Elector of *Bavaria* took this, &c. in 1703; but was soon obliged to quit all. They have very odd Habits here, with Hats of all Colours. Hence is a very even and strait Road to *Inspruck*.

HALLAND. See GOTHLAND.

HALLATON, in *Leicestershire*, 10 m. S. E. of *Leicester*, 80 fr. *London*, *E.* lon. 50 min. lat. 52. 35. is noted for its Poverty, in the midst of a rich Soil; but has a Market Thursdays, and Fairs on *Ascension-Day*, *Corpus-Christi-Day*, and *O. E.* 28.

HALLEIN, in the A-Bpr. of *Salzburg*, *Bavaria*, 8 m. S. of *Salzburg*, *E.* lon. 13. 6. lat. 47. 36. stands in a Valley cross'd by 3 Rivers form'd by Torrents fr. the Mountains, which bring down a vast deal of floating Wood that is stopp'd here by the Piles, which either cross or shut up the Rivers. This Wood they lay up in Store for the Salt-works. Its Salt is carried in great Quantities thro' *Bavaria* and a Corner of *Tirol* into *Switzerland*, which is paid for in French Money, which is 1 Reason there's scarce any Coin current in *Bavaria* but of *France*. There's a gr. high Mountain on the W. Side of the Town, the Earth of which being mixed with a Sort of Alum, or Salt-petre, they throw it into large Trenches, which they fill with fresh Water, and let it stand, 3 or 4 Weeks, till the earthy Part is sunk to the Bottom: Then they let it out, and boil the saline Part in Iron Pans 3 f. deep, and 10 or 12 in Diameter; and when the Water is evaporated fr. the Salt which it leaves at Bottom, they take it up, and put it to dry and harden in some Deal Casks, without any Head or Bottom. This Mountain is pierced in 1000 Places like that of *Potosi*. Therefore those who go out of Curiosity to see the Works in it have Need of very good Guides; nor is there any seeing of 'em without a deal of Ceremony, which we've not Room to relate. Sev. *Germ.* Authors affirm, that in 1563, in 1 of the Salt-pits 6300 foot deep, was found, in the midst of a hard Rock of Salt, a Human Body, with its Limbs, Hair, and Cloths uncorrupted, which, by its antique Drefs, seem'd to have lain there some Ages. Boats are continually going up and down the River with the Salt made here for *Salzburg*, fr. whence 'tis carried elsewhere.

HALLEN. See HALEN.

HALLISTONE, in *Northumb.* near *Harbottle*, had a Nunnery. *Paulinus* is said to have baptiz'd many 1000 here in the Infancy of the *Engl.* Church.

HALLWESTON, in *Huntingd.* near *St. Neots*, where are 2 remarkable Springs not far fr. one another; 1 fresh, reckon'd good for sore Eyes; the other brackish, and sovereign in all leprous Disorders.

HALMSTAD, or *Helmstede*, Cap. of *Holland*, in *Gothland*, *Sweden*, stands on the *Categate*, 140 m. from *Calmar* to W. and 46 from *Gottenburg* to S.; *E.* lon. 13. 5. lat. 56. 45. It is fortified, has a good Harbour, and is a Place of Trade.

HALSALL, in *Lancash.* on the W. Side of *Ormeskirk*, (a Rectory worth 400 l. a Year) is noted for bituminous Turf, which emits a Smell like the Oil of Amber, & from which an Oil may be prepared not easily distinguishable from it. The Country People use Pieces of it instead of Candles.

HALSTEAD, *Essex*, 16 m. N. of *Chelmsford*, 45 from *London*, *E.* lon. 45 min. lat. 51. 55. stands on a Hill, with a pleasant River at the Foot of it; has (or at least had) a Collegiate Church for 8 Priests. Market now Friday, noted for Corn. Fair on the Eve and Day of *St. Luke*.

HALTON,

HALTON, or *Haulton*, i. e. *High-Town*, in *Cheeshire*, 2 m. N. of *Frodesham*, stands loftily on a Hill, where a Castle was built in 1071, by *Hugh Lupus*, E. of *Chester*, Nephew to *Wm. Conq.* It at length came to the Crown, and remains a confid. Member of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, which maintains a large Jurisdiction in the Country around, by Name of *Halton Fee* or *Honor*, having a Court of Record, Prison, &c. &c. within themselves. Court is held here once a Fortnight, but Felons and Thieves are carried to *Chester* for a Sentence. Market (a small one) Saturdays. Fair (by Prescription) *Lady-Day*. — There are 4 other HALTONS; 1 in *Lancashire* near *Lancaster*, 2 viz. E. and W. in *Yorksh.* W. Rid. not far fr. *Settle*; and a 4th in *Northumberland* within *Picts Wall* below *Portgate*.

HALTWESEL, in *Northumb.* 32 m. W. of *Newcastle*, 257 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. lat. 55. is a confid. Market Town with good Accommodations for Travellers, in the Road fr. *Carlisle* and *Hexham* to *Newcastle*, having the *S. Tyne* on the S. Side, and the Military Way, which runs parallel to the *Picts Wall*, at a little Distance on the N. Side.

HAM, in *England*. There's 1 *Ham* in *Kent*, on the S. W. Side of *Sandwich*; another *Ham* on the N. E. Side of *Appledore* in the same County; another *Ham* on the r. *Temd*, or *Teme*, a little higher than *Clifton*, in *Worcestersh.*; & *Ham-West* in *Essex*, lying betw. *Stratford* and *Little Ilford*. *Ham-House*, in *Surry*, near *Richmond Park*, is an elegant Structure.

HAM, Cap. of the Co. of *Marck*, *Westphalia*, 55 m. N. E. of *Cologne*, 10 N. of *Unna*, 28 S. of *Munster*, and 45 S. E. of *Dusseldorp*, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 15. 53. sit. on the r. *Lippe*, was antiently 1 of the *Hans Towns*; but, tho' the adja. Country abounds with Corn, Hemp, Flax, 'tis a poor Place, subsisting chiefly by lodging Travellers between *Brandenburg*, &c. and the *Netherlands*. 'Tis subject to *Prussia*.

HAM *The Land of*. We find *Egypt* twice or thrice denoted by the Name of *The Land of Ham* in the Book of *Psalms*; whence, says Dr. *Wells*, it seems probable that *Ham* went thither himself, and there settled with his Son *Mizraim*. And (continues that Learned Author) 'tis scarce to be doubted but the Person denoted by the *Greeks* under the Name of *Jupiter Ammon* (in Honour of whom there was a Temple erected in the Parts of *Lybia* adjoining to *Egypt*, much celebrated for its Oracles) was no other than *Ham*. Thus concisely concludes the Doctor. 'Tis, however, not only fair, but, for the sake of Truth, it seems even necessary, to extract fr. Mr. *Ja. Basnage's Jewish Antiquities* what that very Learned Protestant Divine says, to the contrary, on the Occasion. 'It is commonly, says he, believed, that the 3 Sons of *Noah* divided the World among themselves; that *Japhet* removed into *Europe*, *Shem* remained in *Asia*, & *Ham* went into *Afric*. But, says our Author, how can any one think, that the Sons of *Noah* knew the World so well, as to divide it so exactly, & without any Reason, since their Families were not numerous enough to remove into Countries so far distant? How can any one imagine, that *Ham* left the Banks of *Euphrates*, and went thro' dreadful Deferts to people *Egypt* and *Africa*? Is it reasonable to think, that Men should have left such vast Regions empty to go into *Egypt*? The Account of *Moses* is more natural; for he says that the Patriarchs removed fr. one Country to the next, according as they multiplied. And since he affirms, that the Earth was divided in the 5th Generation fr. *Noah*, viz. under *Peleg*, it may be inferred from thence, that *Ham* and *Mizraim* never went into *Egypt*. 'Tis true, *Egypt* is called the *Land of Ham* and the *Land of Mizraim*; but this Reason, on which *Bochart* so much insists, is not so solid as it seems to be at first. For there is no need of supposing that *Ham* and *Mizraim* went into *Egypt* because that Country was called by their Names, since their Posterity in the 5th & 6th Generations might have called it by the Names of the Founders of their Families, as some Parts of *America* have had their Names from Men who never went into it. Now if it be true that *Ham* never removed into *Africa*, it cannot

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be said that he introduced Idolatry into that Country, and that he was worshipped there under the Name of *Jupiter Hammon*. And indeed the most antient Nations, and particularly the *Egyptians*, paid no religious Worship to Men, but to celestial Bodies. The Sun and the Moon were their first Deities. Besides, *Enoch*, *Enos*, *Noah*, and *Shem*, had no Altars and Temples erected to them; and yet the Posterity of those Patriarchs knew that they were the Founders of their Families. The Descendants of *Shem* were guilty of Idolatry as well as the Posterity of *Ham* and *Japhet*. How comes it then, that we see no Trace of any religious Worship paid to *Shem* in *Asia*, as well as to *Ham* in *Africa*? *Canaan* was not worshipped by the *Canaanites*, nor *Mizraim* by the *Egyptians*, nor any other Head of a Colony. How comes it that *Ham* is the only one who had such an Honour bestowed upon him? How came the *Egyptians* to remember him, perhaps 1 or 2000 Years after his Death, to make a God of him, and build a Temple to him in the burning Sands of *Libya* [A]? The Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, on wh. *Bochart* grounds his Opinion, can never be a solid Proof of it. We know the Origin of that Temple, and those Historians, who mention'd it first, lived at a great Distance from the Time of the Patriarchs. It were in vain to suppose, that the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon* was built by the first Inhabitants of *Egypt*, or that the *Egyptians*, after 500 or 1000 Years, remembered *Ham*, and made him their chief Deity. *Osiris* and *Isis* were the great and the most antient Deities of the *Egyptians*. Will any one say, that they were *Ham* and his Wife? It cannot be denied that they were the Sun and Moon. Mr. *Basnage* makes several Observations to shew that *Ham* was not worshipped in *Egypt* under the Name of *Hammon*; and several judicious Remarks upon the Theology, and Idolatry of the *Egyptians*.

HAM, a City of the *Zuzims*. See RABBAH.

HAMADAN. See AMADAN. It is a very considerable opulent Place, and especially noted for great Herds of Cattle fed in its Neighbourhood, producing much Corn, great Quantities of Butter, Cheese, & Hides, it being well water'd by numerous Springs which rise in it. 'Tis reckon'd 1 of the largest Cities in *Persia*, being a Stage of Caravans going to *Mecca*, and lying in the Road to *Bagdat*. It however contains many void Places, Gardens, and even ploughed Fields. The Houses are low, and built but of Sun-bak'd Bricks. There's but 1 fair Street, and that is strait, long, broad, and the Shops well furnish'd with Stuffs, Clothes ready made, and such like Commodities. It was once very strong, and had a fair Castle, 'till 'twas demolish'd by the *Turks*. The Air is very bad, and so is the Water. Here are reckon'd more *Jews* than in any other Town of *Persia*, they flocking hither in Pilgrimage, to visit the Tombs of *Esther* and *Mordecai*, which they assert to be still here. These are in a Place which serves 'em instead of a Synagogue. It was a large Building; but nothing of it remains now but the little Chapel in which are the Tombs, which are of Brick, cover'd over with Wood painted black.

HAMATH Kingdom, probably adjoin'd that of *Rehob* N. which Opinion is, I think, put out of Doubt by *Num.* xiii. 21. So they (i. e. the Spies) went up, and searched the Land, from the Wilderness of *Zin* unto *Rehob*, as Men come to *Hamath*. By which last Clause it seems plainly denoted, that *Rehob* was that Part of *Canaan* as joined on next to the Country or Kingdom of *Hamath*. And this Expression in the said Clause, as Men come to *Hamath*, is of the same Import with that other Expression so frequently used in the Sacred Writings, unto the Entrance of *Hamath*, or unto the Entering into *Hamath*, or Entering in of *Hamath*. The plain Meaning of which seems to be no other, than unto the Border of *Hamath*, or where one began to enter into the Kingdom of *Hamath*, as one travelled out of *Canaan*. It is most probably thought, that the City *Hamath* was the same called by the *Greeks*, *Epiphania*; the Situation of which agrees very well to what we have here said. So that the Kingdom of *Hamath*

[A] This Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, was seated in the midst of a barren thirsty Waste, in a narrow Spot of Ground, the utmost Extent of which exceeded not 40 furl. curiously planted with Olive-trees and Palm-trees, and watered with Dews, which fall no where else in all that Country: A Fountain also has, or had, its Rise here, different in its Nature and Properties from all the Fountains upon Earth; for at Mid-day it's cool to the Taste, but to the Touch intensely cold; tow. Evening it begins to be warm, which Warmth increaseth by Degrees from thence till Midnight; after Midnight it waxes cool by little and little; in the Morning it is chilly, at Noon excessive cold; and it receives all its various Alterations regularly every Day. This Country naturally produces a kind of fossile Salt, which, being put into little Boxes of Palm-tree, some of the Priests of *Hammon* carried to *Egypt*, and bestowed on the King, or some Great Men, as a Present. It was dug out of the Earth in large oblong Pieces, some above 3 Fingers lo. transparent like Crystal. This Kind of Salt the *Egyptians*, and other Nations, who were curious in their Worship, used in their Sacrifices, it being much purer than that produced from Sea Water. We must for Joke's sake add, from *Bayle*, that with regard to the above Fountain of *Hammon's* being thus cold by Day and hot by Night, *La Mothe le Vayer* says, most Wives resemble it in such Nature;

Hamath probably extended it self from the Land of *Canaan*, or more particularly from the Kingdom of *Rebob* Southw. to the City *Epiphania* Northw. (but how much higher is uncertain) and from the Coast of the *Mediterranean* Sea W. to the Kingdom of *Damascus* (or *Syria* more properly so call'd) E.; as may be inferred from *Ezek.* xlvii. 17—20. This Kingdom is frequently denoted in Scripture by the *Land of Hamath*, and herein lay *Riblah*, 2 *Kings* xxiii. 33. And as the Extent of the Land of *Israel* is frequently denoted by this Expression, *From Dan unto Beerseba*, and *Numb.* xiii. 21. *From the Wilderness of Zin unto Rebob*; so I. *Kings* viii. 65. it is denoted by this Expression, *From the Entering in of Hamath, unto the River of Egypt*; and in like manner, II. *Kings* xiv. 25. by this, *from the Entering in of Hamath, unto the Sea of the Plain.* Wells.

HAMATH City is sometimes called *Hamath the Great* (*Amos* xi. 2.); whence some have conceived there were 2 *Hamaths*, or Cities so distinguished; but for the same Reason (of itself alone) they ought to think there were 2 *Sidons*, which was sometimes called plain *Sidon*, and sometimes *Sidon the Great*, *Job.* xi. 8. *Josephus* (*Antiq.* l. ix. c. 11.) placeth *Hamath* to the N. of the Land of *Canaan*; and *Abulfeda*, who reigned in *Hamath*, and who, being so learned a Prince as he was, should know at least as well as any-body, places *Hamath* upon the *Orontes* betw. *Hems* & *Apamea*, that River surrounding it on E. & N. There was a Country of *Hamath* surnamed *Zobab*, which lay to the E. of the Land of *Canaan*, about *Palmyra*, or *Tadmor* [See 2 *Chron.* viii. 3, 4. 1 *Kings* ix. 18.]; so that there may have been another City of the Name, whence, after all, may have been derived the Distinction of *Hamath the Great*.

HAMBURGH, the greatest Emporium of *Germany*, and the 2d of the *Hans* Towns, stands on the N. Side of the *Elbe*, 27 m. N. W. of *Lunenburg*, 37 S. W. of *Lubeck*, 55 N. of *Zell*, 51 S. of *Sleswick*, 65 E. of *Bremen*, 72 from the *Elbe's* Mouth, 155 S. W. of *Copenhagen*, 195 N. E. of *Amsterdam*, & 416 N. W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 10. 11. lat. 53. 41. Our scanty Bounds admit not any Thing of its antient History, only that it owed its Origin to *Charlemagne*, who, to stop the Progress of the *N. Slavonians*, built 2 Forts on the *Elbe*, one of 'em at this Place, and erected a Church, the only one in *Hamburg* for above 350 Years; that it was first declared a free and independent City in 1220; that Emp. *Maximilian*, in the Diet of *Augsbourg*, in 1510, declared it Free and Imperial; and since that Time it has been invested with Sover. Power within its own Jurisdiction; that in 1641 it was accordingly summoned to the Dyet of the Empire, tho', as both *Denmark* and *Holstein* protested against it, the *Hamburgers* have not yet enjoyed the Right of sitting and voting there; that Great Privileges have been granted them by several Emperors; and, for their keeping a Light-house at *Helgoland*, 4 German m. within the Sea, they are excus'd from paying Toll at *Stade* to our King as Elec. of *Hanover*; and yet the Kings of *Denmark* have since compell'd them sev. times to pay Tolls at *Gluckstadt*. The continual Jealousies betw. *Sweden* and *Denmark* used to be their chief Security. But in 1712, on Occasion of the N. War, the *Danes*, *Muscovites*, and *Saxons*, having their Armies in the Neighbourhood, made their separate Demands, with Threats in Case of Refusal; and they were obliged to compound with the 1st for 230,000 Dollars, & with the 2d for 200,000. *Denmark* has extorted Money from it 6 Times since 1645. At the 1st Time it received 120000 Crowns; in 1679, 220000; in 1686, 240000, which they gave the *Danes* to buy off the Siege; 200000 at another Time; 180000 in the last War with *Sweden*, and 246000 in 1712. After which the late Czar got 200000 Crowns of 'em on some other Pretensions. In 1713 the City was visited by a Plague.— It is seated with all possible Advantage for Trade foreign and domestic. It has such a Port and River as nothing in *Europe* excels besides the *Thames*. Besides the *Elbe*, which enters the *Germ.* Ocean here, they've a Chanel opened to the *Trave*, for the Sake of a Communication with *Lubeck* and the *Baltick*, without being at the Trouble and Hazard of going about by the E. Sea, round the Coast of *Jutland* and the *Scaw*; and without the Obstructions of the Toll, and other Difficulties of the Sound: So that the Vessels in the *Trave* are within 40 m. of the *Baltick*, whereas it is 400 m. and more round *Jutland*, &c. Its Trade exceeds that of any City which has no Kingdom or Republick annex'd to it; and the Exports and Imports of it single exceed those of many great Kingdoms even in *Germany*. The *Elbe* and many great navig. Rivers that fall into it, after a Course thro' some of the largest, richest, and most trading Parts of *Germany*, furnish it with all the Product & Manufactures of *Austria*, *Bohemia*, and *Up. & Lower*

Saxony. By the *Havel* and *Spree* it has Trade with *Brandenburg* Electo.; and by a Canal from the *Spree* to the *Oder* its Commerce extends into *Silesia*, *Moravia*, *Poland*, alm. to *Hungary*. So that it has more Manufactures, &c. for Exportation than most Cities in the World. The chief Export (chiefly to *Gr. Britain*) is of various Linens of several Countries; particularly *Silesia* Diapers and the Lawns of *Mishia* & *Lusatia*; *Germany* Linen from fr. *Osnaburg*, *Lunenburg*, &c. *Hamburg* Dowlas, and other strong Linen from *Lower Saxony*; coarse Linen, Barras, Crocus, Hinderlands, and many other Sorts fr. *Lower Germany*; Linen-yarn from the same Countries; Tin Plates, Brasses, Iron & Steel Wire, chiefly from *Up. Saxony*; Clap-boards, Pipe and Hogshead Staves, Waincot Boards, Oak plank and Timber, Kid-skins, fr. *Brandenburg*; Corn from many Provinces, chiefly *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*. Of the numer. Articles which they import fr. abroad, the chief are the Woollen Manufactures of *England*. The Value of such fr. *Yorkshire* only is said to be above 100,000*l.* The Article of *Engl.* Stockings comes to above 20,000*l.* per Ann. And all *Engl.* Goods vended here amount to sev. 100,000*l.* Year. The *Engl.* Merchants, having great Privileges, make an extraord. Figure here. They appear as a Body, hold a Court, with partic. Jurisdiction and Powers, among themselves: And as they are call'd in *London* the *Hamburg Company*, so are they here call'd the *English Hans* or *Society*. They've a Church & Minister of their own. The *English* are numerous, this being really still the Staple of the *English* Trade. They've the same Privilege to import Herrings allowed the *Dutch*. The *Hamburgers* drive great Trade to *Russia* and *Livonia*; and for Goods sent to the N. of the Empire & to *Poland* they have great Return, not only in Linen-Yard and fine Flax, but in Honey, Wax, Aniseed, Linseed, Drugs, &c. all by the *Oder* into the *Spree*, and so into the *Elbe* in the Marq. of *Brandenburg*; and therefore the *Danes* can't interrupt this Trade, nor obtain any Part of it, forth or back, &c. &c. Above 200 *English* Ships alone come into this Harbour in a Year, tho' mostly fr. *Spain*, *Portugal*, & *Italy*; from and to which the *Hamburg* Merchants pay them double the Freight they do for their own Ships, because the *English* being free from the *Turks* by their *Mediterr.* Passes, they save more than that in Insurance. Indeed they in 1751 aim'd at taking much of this Trade into their own Hands, on their own Bottoms, &c. But, happily, the K. of *Spain* so deeply resented their Treaty with the Piratical States of *Barbary*, & furnishing 'em especially with Warlike Stores, &c. that he not only inhibited Commerce with *Hamburg*, but laid an Embargo on their Goods, &c. in *Spain*. But we are now (in *July* 1752) inform'd, that the Difference is nearly reconciled, and Matters accommodated, on Restraint however of any more such Trade with the *Barbarians*. This City has good Share in the *Greenland* Whale-fishery; and the Fins and Whalebone is a Manufacture managed by its People. It commonly sends 50 or 60 Ships a Year in this Trade; so that they export gr. Quantities of Oil & Fins, tho' they buy fr. the *Dutch* more than their own Ships supply. In War, it fits out Ships of Force to convoy their Merchantmen; and may be said to be strong both at Land and Sea, being able to arm 12 or 14000 Men, and has a constant Garrison of near 2000. It exports gr. Quantities of Beer here brewed; and hath several Manufactures; the Weaving of Damasks, Brocades, Velvets, and the richest Silks; Sugar-baking, here being as good Loaf-Sugar as is made in *London*, tho' indeed they are forced to buy their Muscavado Sugars chiefly from *Gr. Britain*; Calico-Printing, which employs Numbers of People; and of late they have begun to print Linens also. In short, *Hamburg* is become a rich and powerful City, and without Dispute drives the greatest inland Trade, at this Time, of any City in *Europe*, *London* & *Amsterdam* excepted. It has an undoubted Right to a Place in the Dyet of the Empire. She has Pretensions also to her being such a free City as not to be subject to the Empire as other Imperial Cities are; and on that Account alw. refuses to pay Contributions to the Military Chest, in Time of War: But then the *Hamburgers*, under Colour of a particular Treaty with the Emperor, wisely avoiding to embarrass themselves with the Affairs of *Germany*, in case of a War, do the same Thing in Effect. The Government is vested in the Senate and 3 Colleges of *Burghers*, and is a Mixture of the Aristocratical and Democratical. Of the latter, because all their Taxes and Imposts are granted by the *Burghers*, without whose Consent the Senate cannot raise one Penny, and because the Management of the Finances is in ten of the *Burghers*. Of the former, because they have a Senate chosen out of the Principal Persons of the Republick, who alone have the Power of

of assembling and dissolving the Convention of the *Burghers*; to whom the *Burghers* that are Managers of the Finances are accountable, who treat with Foreign Princes without the Intervention of the *Burghers*, and who are vested with almost every Act of Sovereignty but that of laying Taxes and managing the Finances. The Government thus constituted is under the Protection of the Emperor, for whom the *Hamburgers* pay him 80,000 Crowns a Year. But how little this has availed them is too well known; and the Protection they have from *England*, for the sake of Trade, is certainly their greatest Security. The Senate consists of 4 *Burgomasters*, of whom 3 are Lawyers and 1 a Merchant (2 of whom preside alternately for a Year); 24 Senators, viz. 11 Lawyers and 13 Merchants; 4 *Syndicks*, who are all Lawyers, and give their Opinions as our Judges do in the House of Lords, but have no Vote; and 4 Secretaries, of whom the Principal is call'd *Prothonotary*: And all these are upon every Vacancy chosen out of their own Bodies. Here's also a Court of Admiralty, consist. of a *Burgomaster*, 4 Senators, 6 Merchants, and 2 Masters of Ships, assisted by a Secretary and a Water-Bailiff. The Law is the Civil, or *Justinian*; and in Criminal Cases the Statutes of *Emper. Charles IV.* The Religion is generally *Lutheran*; but *Calvinists* (who were obliged to go to *Altena* till lately) have now 2 Churches within the City Walls. The like Favour is not granted to *Rom. Catholics*, agt. whom they were so exasperated in 1719, on a publick Attempt of their Priests to make *Profelytes* in the City, that a Mob stripped and demolished a Chapel, &c. that was building here by the Imperial Resident. They are obliged, however, to allow 'em their Worship in the Ambassadors Houses. The Fame of *Hamburg* is justly great for its Care of the Poor, here being more Hospitals, in Proportion to its Bigness, than in any other Protest. City in *Europe*; 1 in particular, for Orphans, the yearly Revenue of which betw. 50 & 60,000 *l.* Somet. they've above 300 Infants abroad at Nurse, who when able dress themselves are taken in. The Boys qualified are put to and maintain'd at the University; the rest to Trades; & the Girls after they can read, spin, knit, &c. are sent to Service. Here's a sumpt. large Hospital for poor Travellers that fall sick; another for maimed, antient, and decay'd Seamen; where Care is taken also of the Widows & Children of those who lose their Lives in the Service of the Publick. In the Oldest Hospital 114 poor, blind, and dumb People are maintained. There's *St. Job's* [A] for such as have the *Fr. Disease*, and a Pest-house for those that have the Plague, or other Infectious Distempers. Here are many lesser Hospitals for Widowers, Widows, Orphans, &c. and Numbers of Free-Schools; besides 2 Work-houses, for Correction, where they manufacture Rugs, coarse Kerseys, &c. In 1 of 'em, those who perform not their Task are hoisted up in a Basket over the Table, in the Common Hall, while the rest are at Dinner, to tantalize them. The Houses here are abt. 30000. The Churches are antient, large, handsome Fabricks; but they are open Thoroughfares all Day, and in some are Booksellers Shops. Here are 6 lofty Steeples, some cover'd with Copper, tho' the Frames are only

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Timber. The great Spire of *St. Peter's* is the highest. That of *St. Nicholas* is supported by large gilt Globes. *St. Michael's* is 400 f. high. *St. Catherine's* has a stately Front with abundance of Statues in Niches, and its Steeple is form'd of sundry Lanterns diminishing gradually to the last, which supports a Spire like *St. Bride's* in *Fleet-street*, but much taller, having round its Middle a Crown richly gilt. The Pulpit is of white Marble curiously carved, and adorn'd with Figures and Ornaments of Gold; and the Organ, 1 of the best in *Europe*, has 6000 Pipes. The *Thum*, or *Dome*, was the Cathedral while the Town remain'd an Archbishopric. Its Spire and Tower that supports it are near 360 f. high. Still belong a Dean and Chapter to it tho' seculariz'd. This with the Chapter, and a large Number of Houses belonging to it, are under the immed. Protection of His *Britannic Majesty* as Bishop of *Bremen*. Here are 5 other very large Churches, & 8 Chapels of Ease; also a *Schola Illustris*, well endow'd, & with 6 able Professors. The Senate-house and Town-hall is an antient, large, noble Structure, and adorn'd with the Statues of Emperors, and the 9 Worthies. The Exchange is fine, tho' inferior to ours in *London*. The Emperor and sev. Princes of *Germany* have their own Post-houses; but that for *England* and *Holland* is the only 1 that can properly be said to belong to the Publick. The *British* Resident and Company have their own stately Hall; and he has Power of judging Suits & Differences among his Countrymen. Here's also an Opera or Play-house. This City, which is almost of a circular Form, 5 or 6 m. in Comp. is naturally strong, a great Part of it lying upon Islands. The Walls and Fortifications that lie open to View are cover'd with Grass, and planted with Rows of Trees, so high that none of the Houses are to be seen without that Side of the Walls which is next to *Altena*. It has 6 Gates, and 3 Entrances by Water, 2 fr. the *Elbe*, 1 fr. the *Alster*. 'Tis divided into the Old and New City by a Canal, and surrounded by a fine high Wall, with 23 Bulwarks, besides other Outworks and Fortifications, in the modern Way, and a very deep Ditch. There's also a noble Line or Outwork, with other Works, fr. the largest Basin of the *Alster* to the *Elbe*, abt. ha. m. above the Town: And on the other Side that Basin, about midway betw. that & the *Elbe*, below the Town, there's the *Star-Sconce*, a very fine Fortification, so strong, that the King of *Denmark*, with all his Army, could not take it in 1686, after 6 Weeks Siege. In the New Town, tow. *Altena*, are large Streets of poor Houses, chiefly inhabited by *Jews*. The 2 Channels the *N. & S. Elbe*, into which that River is separated, 2 or 3 m. above this City, having, with some smaller ones, formed divers beautiful Islands tow. *Harburg* that belong to His *Britannic Majesty*, re-unite in 1 Channel, abt. 6 m. below the City. Towards E. 'tis wash'd by the lit. River *Bille*, and tow. N. by the *Alster* another, which forms a very large Basin without the Town, & another of at least 1000 f. square within it, and afterw. drives the publick Mills, and, passing by sev. Sluices & thro' the whole City, falls into the *Elbe*. Here are 84 Bridges, 38 Water-mills (besides 6 Windmills), & 6 Sluices; and it has 6 large Markets. As the Tide here flows in

Canals

[A] *Job*, by the *Romanists*, has been, impudently enough, made in a particular Manner the PATRON of those who have the foul Disease, or who make it their Business to cure it. Nay, *Bolduc* a Capuchin and *Pineda* a Spanish Jesuit have both written, downrightly, that *Job* had the Pox. And *Guy Patin*, yet more impudently, says he's inclined to think that *David* and *Solomon* labour'd also under that Distemper. — But be *Job's* Distemper whatever else it might, it cannot be ever admitted, nor ought to be supposed, to be that infamous Malady communicated by Venereal Actions. In Behalf of the *Romanists* making him thus the Patron of Patients under such criminal Grief, *Molanus* observes, that he was worshipped in their Church before this Grief was known in *Europe*; 'There was, says he, a Church and a Festival appointed at *Venice* to this Holy Man before that Time; and he was also inserted in the Martyrology as early as the Reign of *Charlemagne*. And the Greek Martyrologies, under the 6th of May, mention the holy and just *Job*, who struggled a long while with Satan. However, it can't be deny'd, as *Gisb. Voetius*, a Protestant Divine, observes, that *Job* was actually chosen, amongst all the Saints, for the particular Patron of those that have the foul Disease after it had began to rage [*]. However it be, he is worshipp'd by them, with the Church of *Rome's* Consent, as in this City [of *Utrecht*] an Hospital of *St. Job*, which was built formerly in the Time of Popery, in which those that have the Venereal Disease are taken care of. The above *St. Job's* Hospital in *Hamburg* for the same Purpose is another Instance. —

[*] Having necessarily proceeded thus far to illustrate that Part of the Text, which bespoke this Note, it seems to me not quite needless to also add the following, which is to shew how this vile Distemper is said to have gain'd the Name of the French, and the Time when, and the Manner how it is said to have been first propagated in this Part of the World. It was, as I read, averr'd by a certain Author, totally unknown in *Europe* till 1493. The French will have it, that the Italian Companions and Servants of *Chr. Columbus* brought it from *America* about that Time; and communicated it in like manner to Italian Women; who being prostituted to Frenchmen during the Siege of *Naples*, they infected in like manner all those who lay with them; whence it happen'd that the French, after having taken the City of *Naples*, returning from thence, in Confusion amongst them, gave again this Disease to an infinite Number of other Italian Women whom they lay with, &c. &c. &c. But *Floravanni* denies that the Spaniards brought it from the *W. Indies*, but affirms the French first got it at the aforesaid Siege by eating Dead Mens Carcasses. *Paracelsus* says it was bred between a French Leper and a Neapolitan Whore whilst she had her Courses. Divines imputed its Rise to the Judgment of God upon Fornicators, &c. But the Author of *Little Venus* unmask'd disbelieves the Derival of the Distemper from the *W. Indies*, because theirs is no Epidemick, but an Endemick, caused by a particular Disposition of the Air, &c. He allows that it took Rise at the aforesaid Siege; which is enough for my Purpose in this Place. And such as desire to know the Manner how, which he supposes, may consult himself in his said Treatise.

Canals thro' most of the ch. Streets, and runs 4 leag. above the City, *i. e.* 22 fr. the River's Mouth, the Town is frequently damaged by Spring-Tides, and Houses and Families have been ruin'd by Tempests. There were 2 sad Instances in 1651 & 1719. Tho' the Harbour is so commodious, and River so deep, that large Merchant-ships come up to the Walls, yet those of extraord. Size anchor at the New Mills 4 m. below, where they unload into smaller Vessels. The Streets are gen. crooked but pretty wide, & outstrip all *Germany* for high and stately Houses, mostly Brick. They usually reckon here by Stivers and Lubs, of which 48 make 4 s. 6 d. (or a *Dollar*). 'Tis the Custom when a Citizen dies to leave the 10th of his Estate to the City; and Foreigners not naturaliz'd pay annually for Liberty to trade. It has a District for 12 m. round, abounding with excel. Pastures, with confid. Villages and noble Seats. It comprizes the Bailiwicks of *Rutzenbottle*, *Bilwerder*, *Ochsenwerder*, and *Eppendorf*. *Alte-game*, *New-game*, *Kirchwerder*, and *Roslacke* Bailiwicks, are enjoy'd by the *Hamburgers* in Common with the Citizens of *Lubeck*, as is a Castle and the lit. Town and Bailiwick *Bergedorf*. This City's Merchants are affable, but too nice in Punctilio and Ceremony; very frugal in Family, but as liberal in treating Strangers. They mightily affect Gardens at the City Gates, much in the good Taste of *Holland*. Scarce a Merchant or confid. Shopkeeper but has his Coach; and here are 10 Hackney ones now to one 100 Years ago. The common Carts are only a long Pulley laid on an Axle-tree betw. 2 Wheels, & drawn by Men, of whom 12 or more are sometimes linked to those Machines, drawing 2 Tuns Wt. Graduates at Law are very numerous, tho' hardly a 10th of 'em employ'd in it. Every Artificer who can perform a Piece of Work beyond his Brother Artists is made free of his Company; a Benefit not otherwise to be attain'd but by Servitude, or marrying a Freeman's Widow or Daughter, or at a very great Expence. By the Vigilance of the Magistrates and their Beadles, few or no Beggars are to be seen in the Streets: Which may be ascribed also to the Manufacture of knit Stockings sufficient to employ all the Poor, and more. Officers are employ'd to carry Wool to be carded, spun, &c. by the Poor at their own Habitations, and then fetch the Work, paying them due Wages. The Ladies are generally attended to Church by a Servant Maid with a Book, hanging by a Silver Chain on 1 Arm, and if it be cold Weather with a Brass Stove on t'other. The Hangman's House is the com. Prison for Malefactors. After Sentence (which is alw. pronounced *Fridays*, as is Execution done the following *Monday*) they are carry'd to a handsome Upper Room, where is allow'd a good Bed, and all reasonable Comforts suiting their Condition, and are constantly attended by some Clergyman or other, by Rotation. As no Criminal is punishable without pleading Guilty, they've 5 Degrees of Tortures to extort such Confession, in Proportion to the Strength of Evidence to support Accusation. The Judges are always present, with a Clerk to write down the Confession, at a Table with the Curtain drawn round it; so that they can hear and speak to the tortured Criminal without being Eye-witnesses of the Cruelty. A Walk runs by the great Basin of the *Alster* fr. the Play-house to the Heart of the City, call'd the *Maidens Walk*, 1000 f. lo. & 20 br. rail'd and border'd by Trees on each Side. On 1 Side is the Water with sev. Stairs, on t'other a Row of noble Houses. Sev. Convents, &c. still remain, but being secularized are now *Lutheran*; the Tenure of one of them is still continued by offering a Glas of Wine to every Malefactor carried by to Execution. People of the Best Fashion carouse in a Cavern, an odd kind of Tavern, which has a prodigious Stock and Vent of Old Hock, &c. which is well regulated by a Deputy of the Magistrates, and brings in a considerable Revenue. Corn is measur'd by the Schepel, of wh. 83 make 10 Qrs. *Engl.* And 100 *Hamb.* Ells make but 48 & ha. in *London*. *Hamburg* & *Lincoln* are in the same Lat.; but 'tis confid. colder in Winter & hotter in Summer at the former, HAMEESE. See HARATCH.

HAMELEN, in the Du. of *Hanover*, a little above *Minde*, 4 m. N. E. of *Pymont*, 23. S. W. fr. *Hanover*, 36 N. E. of *Paderborn*, 45 N. of *Göttingen*, & 41 S. of *Brunswick*, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 52. 15. is an antient City which belong'd to the Abbot of *Fulda* till 1259, when he would have sold it to the Bishop of *Minden*; but the Inhabitants oppos'd him when he came to take Possession, and put themselves under Protection of *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, whom they acknowledged for their heredit. Sovereign. Here it was that, in 1703, the late Elector (afterw. our King *George I.*) received *Charles*, afterw. Emperor, in his Passage

to *England* for *Spain*. The r. *Wefer* runs on its W. Side, as it does on the other Side the *Hamel*, which dividing into 2 Branches, 1 runs betw. the Town-wall and the Outworks, and t'other runs S. and falls into the *Wefer*, over which is a Bridge. Notwithstanding this Conven. for Commerce, Agriculture is the chief Imployment, &c. of the Inhabitants. Here's a double Wall, the inmost of which is furnished with Towers, and encompass'd with a wet Ditch: And it being the Key of the Country on this Side, 'tis not only the best fortified, but the best garrison'd of any Town in the Duchy of *Hanover*. 'Tis abt. 3 m. in Compass, has 4 Gates, several Churches, and an Hosp. This Town is of special Note for an Accident here, which, how much soever it has the Air of Fable, is related by all Historians, not excepting Dr. *Nicholson*, & the gravest Writers, as well as firmly believ'd by the Inhabitants even to this Time, to whom it is transmitted down by their Records. I chuse to give the Story (tho' it becomes me to own, that, for my own Part, I cannot believe the entire fame) in the very Words of *Verstegan*, in his *Restitution of decay'd Intelligence*. 'There came, says he, into the Town of *Hamel*, in the Co. of *Brunswick*, an odd kind of Companion, who, for the fantastical Coat which he wore, being wrought with sundry Colours, was called the *pie'd Piper*; for a Piper 'he was, besides his other Qualities. This Fellow, forsooth, offered the Townsmen for a certain Sum of Money to rid the Town of all the Rats that were in it (for at that Time the Burghers were with that Vermin greatly annoyed). The Accord in fine being made, the pie'd Piper with a shrill Pipe went piping thro' the Streets, and forthwith the Rats came all running out of the Houses in great Numbers after him; all which he led into the r. *Wefer*, & therein drowned them. This done, & no 1 Rat more perceived to be left in the Town, he afterward came to demand his Reward according to his Bargain; but being told that the Bargain was not made with him in good Earnest, to wit, with an Opinion that ever he could be able to do such a Feat, they cared not what they accorded unto, when they imagined it could never be deserved, & so never to be demanded: But, nevertheless, seeing he had done such an unlikely Thing indeed, they were content to give him a good Reward, and so offered him far less than he look'd for: But he therewith discontented, said he would have his full Recompence according to his Bargain; but they utterly denied to give it him. He threatened them with Revenge; they bad him do his worst: Whereupon he betakes him again to his Pipe, and going through the Streets as before, was followed of a Number of Boys out at one of the Gates of the City, and coming to a little Hill, there opened in the Side thereof a wide Hole, into the which himself and all the Children, being in Number 130, did enter, and being enter'd, the Hill closed up again, and became as before. A Boy that being lame, & came somewhat lagging behind the rest, seeing this that happen'd, return'd presently back, and told what he had seen. Forthwith began great Lamentation among the Parents for their Children; and Men were sent out with all Diligence, both by Land and by Water, to enquire if ought could be heard of them; but with all the Enquiry they possibly could use, nothing more than is aforesaid, could of them be understood. In memory whereof it was then ordained, that from thenceforth no Drum, Pipe, or other Instrument, should be sounded in the Street leading to the Gate through which they passed; nor no Ofsery to be there holden. And it was also established, that from that Time forward in all publick Writings that should be made in that Town, after the Date therein set down of the Year of our Lord, the Date of the Year of the Going-forth of their Children should be added; the which they have accordingly ever since continued. And this great Wonder happened on the 22d of *July*, 1376.'

HAMILTON, in *Lanerkshire*, *Scotl.* 8 m. fr. *Lanerk*, abt. 10 S. E. fr. *Glasgow*, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 55. 40. near the Conflux of the *Avon* & *Clyde*, is a pleasant well-built Town, with a Bridge over the *Avon*, at the Entrance of the Town, and a magnificent Palace in a fine fertile Plain, which gives Seat, Surname, and Title of Duke to the Chief of that ant. & illust. Family. The Body of the Seat is built of the whitest Free-stone, and looks like Marble, & its Furniture answerable to its Magnificence. The Offices join the Town, and the Park is well stock'd with Deer and Buffaloes, as well as Oaks, Firs, Pines, &c. being 7 m. in Compass, handsomely walled in, and water'd by the *Avon* thro' it. There's a romantic Garden, consisting of 7 hanging Terrass Walks down to a River, & behind 'em is another Park well wooded and water'd. The Town has a handf. Church, where the Family

Family have their Sepulchre and Monuments. It's larger than most Royal Burghs, and the Houses are Free-stone & supported by Pillars.

HAMMAH. *El Hammah*, in the Inland of the Winter Circuit of *Tunis*, *Barbary*, lies 4 leag. to W. of *Gabs*, being 1 of the *Tuniseen* Frontier Towns, where they have a small Castle and Garrison. The old City is at a little Distance, still preserving some Tokens of Antiquity. 'Tis named fr. 1 of the *hot Baths* here, resorted to fr. all Parts of the Kingdom. 'Tis gen. call'd *El Hammah of Gabs*, to disting. it fr. another *Hammah* a few m. to W. of *Tozer*. *Shaw.* 'These and such *Hammahs* or *Hammams* are so call'd from the *Hebrew* or *Chaldee* Verb *hamman* (i. e. *incaluit*), their Waters being hot, tho' not all in the same Degree. Perhaps the Word *Hummums* [a Sweating-house] wh. we have adopted into our Language, of the same Import, is to be deduced from the same Original.'

HAMMER, in *Aggerhus* Prov. *Norway*, 100 m. fr. *Christiana* to N. E. on E. Bank of a long narrow Lake, form'd by a River, which above 40 m. lower falls into the *Glammen*, was a Bishopric, which has been removed to *Christiana*. 'Tis divided into *Greater* and *Lesser Hammer*, by a small Arm of the Lake.

HAMMERSMITH, *Middlesex*, about 4 or 5 m. W. of *London*, is a Hamlet to *Fulham*, has 2 Cha. Schools, a Presbyt. Meeting-house, a Nunnery, and many pretty Seats, especially towards the *Thames*.

HAMMON (*Jupiter*), Temple and Fountain. See Note to the Article **HAM**.

HAMMOSE. See **CRIMBLE PASSAGE**.

HAMONT, in the Bpr. of *Liege*, is a Town on the Borders of *Du. Brabant*, 16 m. fr. *Maeslyck* to N. W. 26 from *Maestricht* to N. 27 from *Bois-le-duc* to S. & 17 W. of *Roermond*, E. lon. 5. 32. lat. 51. 20.

HAMPSHIRE is bounded on W. by *Dorset* & *Wilts*, N. by *Berkshire*, E. by *Surrey* & *Suffex*, and S. by the *English Channel*. The Inhabitants of this County were known in the Time of the *Romans* by the Name of the *Belgæ*, a People of *Germany*, who having passed over the *Rhine*, and possess'd themselves of Part of *Gaul*, sailed over into *Britain*, to plunder and ravage the Inhabitants; but finding their Land pleasant and fruitful, expell'd the *Britons*, and settled themselves there. Under the *Romans*, this County is thought to be the first that submitted to them; for *Dio* tells us, that *Plautius* & *Vespasian* were sent by the Emperor *Claudius* agt. the *Britons*; and *Suetonius* adds, that *Vespasian*, in that Expedition, engaged the Enemy 30 Times, and was in one of them so closely besieged by the *Britons*, that had not his Son *Titus* rescued him from imminent Danger, he had been lost; but at length he brought under the *Roman Yoke* the Isle of *Wight*, and two other valiant People, of which these *Belgæ* are most likely to be one, because their Country lies nearest, and just opposite to it. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was a Member of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. It is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, & contains abt. 1,312,500 Acres of Land, and 26,850 Houses. The Whole is divided into 39 Hundreds, wherein are 253 Parishes, containing 1 City, 8 Boroughs, which send Representatives to Parliament, and 11 other Market-Towns, besides the Boroughs in the Isle of *Wight*, which, tho' a Part of this County, being so considerable a Place, we shall treat of by itself. *Southampton*, the County-Town, is about 70 m. fr. *London*. It sends 20 Memb. to Parliament, besides those for the Isle of *Wight*; viz. 2 for the Shire, 2 for the City of *Winchester*, and 16 for the 8 Boroughs. The Air of this County is mild and wholesome, tho' it must be allow'd that a small Part, viz. the low Grounds next to the Sea, is subject to the Sea Vapours, but without the bad Effects they often have in other Countries. The Soil is rich, and the Country affords Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, Bacon, and gr. Abundance of Fish. Their Sheep are remarkably good both as to their Flesh and Wool; their Honey, except that which is gather'd upon the Heaths, bears a large Price, & their Bacon the best in *England*. The chief Manufactures are Kerfies, Stuffs, and some Cloth. The principal Rivers (which are not very large) are the *Avon*, the *Test*, the *Stowre*, and the *Itching*. The *Avon* enters the County at *Charford*, and running S. by *Ringwood*, discharges itself into the Sea, below *Christ Church*. The *Test* rises in the N. Part of *Hampshire*, and runs also S. forming several Islands at *Stockbridge*; then passing by *Rumsey*, it falls into that Arm of the Sea call'd *Southampton Water*. The principal Towns of this County are, besides the City of *Winchester*, *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Lymington*, *Christ Church*, *Petersfield*, *Stockbridge*, *Andover*, & *Whitchurch*, which are the 8 Boroughs that send Representa-

tives to Parliament. The other Market-Towns *Kingsclear*, *Odiham*, *Basingstoke*, *Alton*, *Alresford*, *Rumsey*, *Bushbusham*, *Fordingbridge*, *Farnham*, *Havant*, and *Ringwood*.

HAMPSHIRE NEW. See **NEW HAMPSHIRE**.

HAMPSTEAD, 4 m. N. fr. *London*, lat. 51. 35. a large pleasant Village, crowded with fine Buildings, but in a most irregular romantic Situation, stands chiefly on the Side of a Hill, on which is a Heath abt. 1 m. every Way, with the most extensive Prospect of any within 20 m. of *London*; for it takes in *Windsor-Castle* on W. *Bansted-Downs* & *Shooter's-Hill* S. & S. E. abt. 60 m. in *Essex* to E. and within 8 of *Northampton* N. W. Besides the *Long-Room* at the Wells, here's a fine Assembly-Room. The Church is old and ruinous, but near the Wells is a fine Chapel lately erected.

HAMPSTEAD & HIGHGATE, in our *Georgia*, are 2 Villages abt. 1 m. asunder, and abt. 4 fr. *Savannah* within Land, whose Inhabitants now apply chiefly to Gardening, and supply that Town with Greens, &c.

HAMPTON, in *Middlesex*, 12 m. fr. *London*, and 2 W. fr. *Richmond* and *Kingston*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51. 27. sit. on the N. Side of the *Thames*, over-against the *Maulseys*, is much improv'd by the Palace call'd **HAMPTON-COURT**, having several very good Inns near it for the Accommodation of Strangers, as well as those that follow the Court. This magnificent Structure was at first erected by that proud Statesman and Churchman Cardinal *Wolsey*, who from so mean an Original, as the Son of a Butcher at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, arrived at such an Height of Grandeur, by the extravagant Favour of his Prince, King *Henry VIII.* that he not only governed the Realm, but his Master himself. After the Fall of this aspiring Favourite, his Possessions being seized on for the Use of the Crown, this House, as well as *Whitehall*, became a Royal Palace for our Monarchs, and was indeed, for a short Time, a Prison to one of them, that unhappy Prince, King *Charles I.* during the Time of the grand Rebellion: After which it was little used by any of his Successors, till King *William III.* greatly admiring the Situation, added several most elegant and superb Apartments to it, causing the great Stair-Case, and some of the Cielings to be painted by Signor *Verrio*, a considerable Man, but much inferior to some of the great Masters whose Paintings adorn this Palace; for here are not only many Pieces of the most eminent Hands, but *Hampton-Court*, as our judicious Countryman, Mr. *Richardson*, observes, is accounted the great School of *Rafaele*, the most eminent of them all. Having passed through the long Court-Yard, on each Side of which are Stabling for the Officers of his Majesty's Household, we come next to the first Portal, which is strongly built of Brick, and decorated with the Heads of four of the *Roman Cæsars*; we pass then into a large Quadrangle, and that leads to a second, where, over the Portal, is a beautiful Astronomical Clock, made by the celebrated *Tompion*. On the Left Hand of this Quadrangle is the great Old Hall, in which, by his late Majesty's Command, was erected a Theatre, wherein it was intended that 2 Plays should have been acted every Week, during the Time of the Court's Residence there. On the Right Hand of this Quadrangle is a Stone Colonnade of 14 Pillars, and 2 Pilasters of the *Ionian* Order, with an Entablature and Balustrade at Top: And this leads to the great Stair Case, painted by Signor *Verrio*, as before-mentioned. From the Stair-Case we pass into the Guard-Room, which contains Arms for 500 Men, curiously placed in various Forms, by Mr. *Harris*, who was the Person that first contrived to place the Arms in the same beautiful Order in the small Armoury in the *Tower of London*. We shall not pretend to describe all the fine Pictures in this Palace; but must take Notice, that the Cartons of *Rafaele*, are look'd upon as some of the most Capital Pictures in the World, tho' they were only design'd as Patterns for Tapestry. They are called *Cartons*, from their being painted on Paper, and were sent by Pope *Leo X.* to *Arras* in *Flanders*, the Place famous for Tapestry-making; but the Pope dying soon after, as well as *Rafaele*, and the Persons employed not being paid for their Tapestry, these Patterns were not returned, but lay a for long Time at *Arras*, till King *James I.* [or, as some say, King *Charles I.* by the Advice of Sir *P. P. Reubens*] purchased them, at what Price is uncertain; for a most extravagant Rate has been set upon them, as they are indeed invaluable. They lay neglected all the Time of the Grand Rebellion; but after the Death of King *Charles I.* *Cromwell* was too much a Connoisseur to part with these inestimable Pieces; but they were kept in large Deal Boxes in the *Banqueting House*, some of them being in 4, and some in 5 Pieces, and there remained till after the Revolution, when *K. William III.* rebuilt this Palace,

and the Gallery, where the *Cartons* are, was built on purpose for them. The Gardens here are laid out in an elegant Manner, which, with the House, Park, and Ground the Palace stands on, are about 3 m. in Circumference.

HAMPTON, in *Gloucestershire*, is a Market-Town 12 m. S. of *Glocester*,

HAMPTON, a Port-Town of *New-Hampshire*, is sit. 40 m. N. of *Boston* in *New-England*, W. lon. 70. lat. 42. 35.

HAMPTON IN ARDEN, in *Warwickshire*, on W. Side the *Blith*, to N. E. of *Solihul*, has a Market, and has still a Fair on *St. Luke's Day*, and the Day before & after.

HAMPTON UPON AVON, in *Warwickshire*, stands on E. Side of *Stratford*.

HANAU County, in *Wetteraw*, *Ger.* extends abt. 40 m. N. E. fr. the *Mayne*, is 15 where broadest, and bounded on N. & E. by *Reineck*, and the Territ. of *Fulda*, W. by *Budingen* and the Estates of *Nassau*, and S. by Part of *Mentz* Bpr. It had formerly Counts of its own; but the last, *Reinard*, who married the Sister of our late *Q. Caroline*, died in 1736, leaving only a Daughter, married to the hered. Pr. of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, who became Heir to all his Estates in *Alsace*, &c. The present Count is Pr. *William* of *Hesse-Cassel*, Brother to the late, and Father to the present, King of *Sweden*, *Frederick*, whose 1st Queen was Princess *Mary*, Daughter of His Brit. Majesty *George II.* who alas! lately departed this Life, but left Male Issue.

HANAU City, Capital of the foregoing, 8 Eng. m. E. fr. *Fracnkfort*, 6 Germ. m. fr. the *Rhine*, 18 N. E. of *Darmstadt*, and 12 m. N. W. of *Aschaffenburg*, E. lon. 8. 51. lat. 49. 58. stands pleasantly on the r. *Kintz*, just before it falls into the *Mayne*, and is thereby divided into the Old & New Towns, both encompass'd with good Walls and other Fortifications, the New, fortify'd with 5 Bastions, & 3 Gates with Portcullices and Drawbridges, having a Ditch 50 f. broad, and a Canal to the *Mayne*: And it was alm. totally rebuilt, and render'd more populous than it before had been with the Calvinists who fled fr. the bloody Duke of *Alva's* Persecution, by a great Number of more such fr. *France*, after Repeal of the Edict of *Nantes*. It comes near to the *Dutch* Towns in Neatness. The Houses are all built on a Level, and alm. all the Streets terminate in a grand Square, which is the Centre of the Town, and the Place where the Markets are held. At each of its 4 Corners is a Well, walled about with red Marble, and adorn'd with Foliage, &c. of Iron, on Top whereof is a large Lamp, which in Evenings give Light to the Square, &c. The *Flemish* & *French* Church is but one Edifice divided by a Wall to Top into 2 several Apartments. The *Lutherans* have theirs in the Old Town; but the *Calvinists* are more numerous, and incomparably richer, than the *Lutherans*. The *Jews* are tolerated here, but the *Catholics* are obliged to go for their Devotion to a Village a qr. leag. off. The *Walloons* have here establish'd several Manufactures, viz. Woollen Stuffs, Snuff, &c. The Castle, in which the Counts used to reside, is in the Old Town on the Banks of the *Mayne*, has a high Tower, is well fortified with other Works, and is pretty magnificent. 'Tis faced with Stone, and surrounded with Ditches alw. full of Water. This Town is much frequented by Merchants of several Nations, particularly *French* & *Dutch*.

HANG-CHEW, the First Capital of *Che-kyang* Prov. *China*, is sit in lat. 30. 20. and E. lon. 3. 40. fr. *Peking*, & is the same which *M. Paul* of *Venice* hath described under the Name of *Quin-fay*. The Fathers *Martini* and *Le Compte*, as well as *Naxarette*, differ so much in their several Accounts and Descriptions of this Place as cannot, supposing neither has exaggerated, be reconciled but by again supposing Things greatly alter'd in the Interim of their several Observations: And, I conceive, it may be therefore the most probable Security of Truth to transcribe fr. *Du Halde*, a much later (and I think the last) Writer. This is one of the richest and largest Cities of the Empire. It is confid. especially on account of its most advantageous Sit. prodigious Numb. of Inhabitants, the Conveniency of its Canals, & its Trade for the best Silk in the World. If you will believe the *Chinese* Proverb, it is the *Terrestrial Paradise*. Its Figure is alm. round, it is 40 *Li*, or 4 leag. in Comp. exclusive of the Suburbs; these *Li* must be 360 Paces each, fr. the E. Gate to the N. they reckon 10 *Li*. One of our Missionaries, by counting the Steps of the Chairmen, judg'd that the *Li* might well be of that Length. As to the Number of Inhabitants they amount to a Million. A Christian Bachelor assur'd a Missionary who resided there, that within the Walls only, without reckoning the Suburbs, which are immense, the Officers who gather the Tax had on their Rolls about 300,000 *Hu* or Families; or, as the *Chinese* express it, *San-*

she-wan, which signifies 30 times 10,000. The Walls of *Hang-chew* are fair, very high and thick. The Water of the Canal within the City is not good. There are on the Canals of the Suburbs a prodigious Quantity of Barks, inhabited by intire Families, the same as at *Kan-ton*. The Streets are pretty narrow, but the Shops very neat, and the Dealers very rich. These Streets are all adorn'd with Triumphant Arches, which one meets with, especially in Places of great Resort, being Monuments rais'd in Honour of the *Mandarins*, who have distinguish'd themselves in the Discharge of their Office, or have attain'd the chief Dignities of the Empire. There are besides in *Hang-chew* 4 great Towers, several Stories high. The Garrison consists of 7000 Men, under the *Tsang-kyun* or *Tartar* General, and 3000 under the *Fu-ywen* or *Vice-Roy*. Tho' there are large Gardens in the City, and the Houses are of one Story, it is astonishing to think how populous it is. The great Streets are throng'd with People like those of *Paris*, with this Difference, that there are no Women among them. The *Tartar* Troops have a Fortrefs here, separated fr. the City by a Wall. The River, call'd *Tjen-tang-kyang*, runs near its Walls, where it is a great League in Breadth. It may be said without exaggerating, that *Hang-chew* is properly the Country of Silk, because the chief Manufactures are there. They say there are 60,000 Workmen within its Walls, and if that be so, there must needs be several hundred thousand in the neighbouring Country, and the Places depending on *Kya-hing-fu* and *Hu-chew-fu*; since there is scarce a Village, howsoever small, but the Silk-Works are going on in it. Certain flower'd Taffeties and Sattins, nam'd *Lin-tse*, and others all plain, but compact and even, call'd *Lau-fang-se*, which are made in this City, are reckon'd the best in the whole Empire, and in exceeding great Request. But that which renders this Place delightful is a little Lake, named *Si-hu*, which is close to it, and 2 leag. in Comp. The Water of it is good, and clear as Crystal, so that the smallest Stones may be seen at the Bottom. On the Side where the Water is low, it is cover'd over with the Flowers of the *Lyen-wha*. They have rais'd there on wooden Stakes open Halls, sustain'd by Pillars, and pav'd with great square Stones, for the Conveniency of those who would walk on Foot. They have also made Causeys lined with Freestone, and over the Openings, left for Boats to pass, built pretty handsome Bridges. In the midst of the Lake there are 2 little Islands, whither they usually repair, after having taken the Pleasure of the Barks; and where they have built a Temple, & Houses fit for diverting themselves. The Sides of the Lake are likewise adorn'd with Temples, huge Monasteries of the *Bonzas*, and pretty handsome Houses; among which is a little Palace for the Use of the Emperor, who lodg'd there when he travell'd into the S. Provinces.

HANGOUT, or *Hango*, in *S. Finland Proper*, is a famous Sea-port Town on the Gulph of *Finland*, abt. 42 m. fr. *Abo* to S. E.

HANOVER Duchy, in the Elect. of *Brunswic Lunenburg*, was form. call'd *Calenburg*, from a Castle the then Residence of its Prince. It has *Grubenhagen* on S. *Lunenburg-Zell* N. the County of *Schawenburg* W. & *Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle* Du. & *Hildesheim* Bpric. E. 'Tis 18 m. fr. E. to W. and 33 fr. N. to S. 'Tis more fruitful than the Country on its S. Side, has fine Meadows & Fields, & breeds excellent Horses, and Sheep and Wool for Export, Salt, and Tobacco. The ch. Towns are *Hanover* and *Hamelen*.

HANOVER City, 26 m. S. W. from *Zell*, 27 W. from *Brunswic*, 365 E. fr. *London*, E. lon. 10. 6. lat. 52. 25. is pleasantly sit. in a sandy Soil on the r. *Leine*. 'Twas antiently call'd *Larwenroda*, and had its present Name, in *Henry the Lion's* Time, because of a Ferry here, *Han-over* signifying *Have-over*. 'Tis div. by the River into the New & Old Towns. Most its Houses are of Timber and Clay, but many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular, broad, and well enlighten'd in Winter Nights. 'Tis reg. fortified, and the Ravelins before the Gates well mounted with Cannon. A Monastery here has been changed into a Palace, at one End of the City, near the Ramparts. 'Tis a large Freestone Structure, with sev. square Courts, & fine Stair-cases; but the Whole is rather commodious than magnificent; yet is it adorn'd with charming Tapestry and Paintings, & very richly furnished. Here's a Closet of Rarities, Medals, &c. and a very fine Chapel. When the Court's here, at a pretty Theatre in the Palace, a Comedy uses to be acted 3 times a Week, where the People are admitted gratis. Here's also an Opera-house, the Paintings and Contrivance not inferior to any of the Kind. In *St. James's* Church are 2 Crucifixes, and fine Pictures of Apostles and Saints. That of the

the *Holy Cross*, much finer and neater, has a double Row of Galleries ro. it fr. the Altar, upon the 1st the Gospel History in 53 Parts painted by the ablest Masters. Besides these, here are 2 Churches, *St. Georges's* and *St. Giles's*. Here are 4 Fairs much frequented by Foreigners. It was once a Hans Town, and a Free and Imperial City, with a flourishing Commerce. Its chief Trade now is in that sweet but muddy Liquor call'd *Brewban*, having Name fr. the fam. Brewer *Conrade Brewban*, who, fr. *Hamburg*, set up here in 1526. Tho' 'tis not a large Town, 'tis bigger than *Zell*. Here's a confid. Number of *Rom. Catholicks*; but the Nobility and Gentry are alm. all *Lutherans*. *Prs. Sophia* built a new Church for the *Fr. Refugees* here. Besides a House for Orphans, here's a Hospital within and another without the Town. The City has acquir'd new Lustre since the Accession of the Illustrious House of *Hanover* to the Elect. College in the Dyet of the Empire, & more since its Advancement to the Throne of *Gr. Britain*. In the Neighbourhood are sev. pretty Seats, 1 call'd the *Fantasy*, another *Mont brillant*, built by 2 Sisters-in-law, *Ma. de Kilmanseck* (late Countess of *Arlington*) and the Countess of *Platen*. These lead to the pleas. Palace of *HERENHAUSEN* (i. e. the House of the Lord, sc. of the Manor), a Castle on the *Laine*, abt. as far fr. *Hanover* as *Kensington* fr. *St. James's*. A strait Walk leads up to it, which is adorn'd with charming Gardens; an Ever-green Wilderiness; 1 of the largest and noblest Orangeries in *Europe*; a perfect Theatre cut out into green Seats, with Arbours and Summer-houses on both Sides of it, for the Actors to dress in, the Whole set off with fine Statues, most of them gilt; and above all here are noble Fountains, with very large Basins, beautiful Cascades, & Works which throw up Water much higher than the famous Fountain of *St. Cloud*.

HANS TOWNS. **HANSE**, a *Teutonic* Word, seems generally understood to signify no more than *FREE*. But I find *Minsbew* deriving it thus. — **HANSE**, says he, *quasi* *AMSEE*, *ab* *AM*, i. e. *AD*, & *SEE*, i. e. *MARE*, *quasi* *AD MARE*. That is, **HANSE** is as if one should say *AMSEE*, from the Word *AM*, i. e. *To*, and *SEE*, i. e. the *SEA*; as if you should say *To Sea ward, on the Sea-Coast, or maritime*. The *Hanseatic* Society, therefore, was a League between several maritime Cities of *Germany*, &c. for the mutual Protection of their Commerce. *Bremen* & *Amsterdam* were the 1st that form'd it, whose Trade receiv'd such Advantage by their fitting out 2 Men of War each, to convoy their Merchant-Ships, that more Cities continually enter'd into their League. Even Kings and Princes made Treaties with them, and were often glad of their Assistance & Protection. And now they grew so powerful, both by Sea and Land, that they rais'd Armies as well as Navies, enjoy'd Countries in Sovereignty, and made Peace and War; tho' always in Defence of their Trade, as if they had been a Commonwealth. Abundance of other Cities came into the Alliance; so that, in 1200, we find no less than 72 in the List of the *Hans Towns*, particularly *Bremen*, *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Bruges*, *Ostend*, *Dunkirk*, *Middleburg*, *Calais*, *Roan*, *Bordeaux*, *Rochel*, *St. Malo*, *Bayonne*, *Bilboa*, *Lisbon*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, *Carthagena*, *Barcelona*, *Marseilles*, *Leghorn*, *Naples*, *Messina*, *London*, *Lubeck*, *Rostock*, *Stralsund*, *Stetin*, *Wismar*, *Konigsberg*, *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, *Marienburg*. This Alliance was so powerful, that their Ships of War were often hired by other Princes to assist them agt. their Enemies. Many were the Privileges granted and confirm'd to them by sev. Kings of *France*, as well as by Emp. *Charles V.* They exercised a Jurisdiction among themselves. To which Purpose they were divided into 4 Colleges, distinguish'd by the Names of their 4 principal Cities, *Lubeck*, *Cologne*, *Brunswick*, & *Dantzick*, wherein were held their Courts of Judicature. They had a common Treasury at *Lubeck*, and Power to call an Assembly as often as necessary. They kept Magazines, for Sale of their Goods, in *London*, *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, *Berg* in *Norway*, *Revel* in *Livonia*, *Novogrod* in *Muscovy*, &c. And the Merchants thereof were commonly call'd *Esterlings* [A], because of the great Commerce they carried on in the *Baltick*, or *East Sea*, in the Commodities of the N. Parts of *Germany*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Muscovy*. One of

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their chief Magazines was at *London*, where a Society of *German Merchants* was form'd, call'd the *Steel-yard Company*. We are not to pursue the Thread of History: Wherefore it must suffice in short to say, That the *Hans Towns*, particularly of *Germany*, were not only in so flourishing, but so formidable, a State from the 14th to the 16th Centuries, that they gave Umbrage to all the neighbouring Princes, who threaten'd a strong Confederacy against them; and, as the first Step towards it, commanded all the Cities within their Dominion or Jurisdiction to withdraw from the *Union* or *Hans*, and be no farther concern'd therewith. This immediately separated all the Cities of *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, from them. The *Hans*, on t'other hand, put themselves under Protection of the Empire. They withdrew from sev. more Cities than had withdrawn, and made a Decree that none should be admitted to their Confederacy but such Cities as stood within the Limits of the *German Empire*, or were thereon dependent, except *Dantzick*, which continued a Member, tho' in no wise dependent on the Empire. Hereby they were reduced to *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, and *Dantzick*; in the first of which they kept their Register, and held Assemblies once in 3 Years at least. But this *Hanse*, or *Union*, has been some Time dissolv'd, and they now carry on a Trade every one separately for itself.

HANWICK, in the Bpr. of *Durham*, opposite to *Binchester*, on the other Side of the *Were*, is noted for its Wells, both sweet and sulphureous, much resorted to.

HAPSAL, in *Estonia*, *Livonia*, is sit. on a fm. Gulph of the *Baltick* to which it gives its Name, over-against the Isle *Dagbo*, about 30 m. from *Revel* to S. E. now subject to the *Muscovites*.

HARAN was sit. in the N. W. Part of *Mesopotamia*, on a River call'd by the same Name in the *Greek Writers*. According to the *Hebrew* 'tis spelt *Charan*, and render'd in the *LXX* *Charran*; and then came it in common Writers to be called *Charræ*. See **CHARRAN** & **CARRÆ**.

HARBORN, in *Staffordshire*, on the S. W. Side of *Birmingham*, has a Charity-School. *Ja. Sands* of this Parish, who died in 1625, lived to the Age of 140, as did his Wife to that of 120. He out-liv'd 5 Leases of 21 Years each, which were all made to him after he married.

HARTACH River, 4 m. to S. E. of *Algiers*, rises behind the Mountains of the *Beni Mousab*, and, joining *The [Wed el Kermes] Fig-River*, runs thro' the richest Part of the *Mettijah*. It had a Bridge a small Distance from the Sea. *Marmol*, &c. acquaint us, that the Ruins of *Sasa*, call'd otherw. *Old Algiers*, are to be seen near its Banks; but Dr. *Shaw* could never meet with 'em, nor gain the least Information abt. 'em. This, or the *Hameese*, which falls into Sea, 7 m. to N. E. may perhaps be the *Savus* of *Ptolemy*, tho' neither one nor t'other answers to the Latitude, which is 20 to N. of *Icosium*. The *Hameese* is smaller than the *Hartach*, arising among the high Mountains of the *Beni Jaat*, 8 leag. to S.

HARBURG, in the Du. of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, on the r. *Lotze*, near its Influx into the *Elbe*, alm. ov. agt. *Hamburg*, fr. whence 'tis, by reason of the Islands in it, 6 m. to S. E. and 28 N. W. of *Lunenbourg*, & 50 N. of *Zell*, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 53. 57. is a Port-Town of great Privileges, populous, and has pretty good Trade, having as conven. a Sit. for it as *Hamburg*, with a tolerable Harbour, which has been much improv'd since it fell into the Hands of a Power able to protect it fr. the Insults that *Hamburg* is liable to fr. its Neighbours. 'Tis a great Thoroughfare fr. that City to the S. Provinces, and the Place where they hire the Post-chaises. It has a handf. Church, sev. Squares, and good Houses. 'Tis reckon'd the strongest Frontier of the Country on this Side. Its Castle is a large Pentagon, with Bastions, Ravelins, and oth. Outworks, lin'd with Turf, strong Palisadoes, and large Ditches; but its main Strength are the Sluices, by help whereof they can drown the Country round. The Islands betw. this and *Hamburg* are all agreeable, surrounded with Dikes, and so recovered out of the *Elbe* and made firm.

HARBOROUGH, in *Leicestershire*, 84 m. from *London*, is a great Thoroughfare Town from *London* to *Derby*, on the r. *Welland*,

[A] From this Word came our present Term **STERLING**. In the Reign of our *Richard I.* Money coined in the East Parts of *Germany* began to be of especial Request in *England* for the Purity thereof, and was called *Easterling Money*, as all the Inhabitants of those Parts were called *Easterlings*: And, shortly after, some of that Country, skilful in Mint Matters and Allays, were sent for into this Realm, to bring the Coin to Perfection; which since that Time was, of them, called *Sterling*, for *Easterling*, not from *Strivelling* [or *Stirling*] in *Scotland*, nor from a *Star* which some have dreamed to be coined thereon; for in old Deeds they are alway called *Nummi Easterlingi*, which imply'd as much as good and lawful Money of *England*, or *Proba Moneta* [honest or righteous Money] among the Civilians, and *Monois de Roy* in *France*. *Otho*, a *German*, was the principal among these *Easterlings*, and in old Records is called *OTH O Cuneator*, who grew to vast Wealth;

Welland, near its Head, formerly famous for its Beaf-Fair. Market Tuefday. Fair Oct. 9. But as 'tis remark'd) it has no Fields or Lands, they keep the latter in the next Parifh. Hence the Proverb, *A Goose will eat up all the Grafs growing in Harborough*, and Children are threaten'd with being thrown into *Harborough Field*.

HARDENBERG. Mr. Huet has inferted in the Relation of his Journey to *Stockholm* — [in *Itinere Suecico*, p. 7. edit. an. 1662] — the ridiculous Manner of electing the Burgo-mafter of a certain Place, which he calls *Hardenberg*. He relates that, on the Day of Election, the Citizens place themfelves round a Table, & lay their Chins upon it, which are adorn'd with long Beards; after which they fet a Loufe in the very Middle of the Table, and chufe him for Burgo-mafter to whose Beard the Loufe comes. 'Twould, perhaps, be unpardonable not to infert the excellent Verfes of the Author.

Mox Hardenbergam ferâ sub nocte venimus:
Ridetur nobis veteri mos ductus ab ævo.
Quippe ubi deligitur revoluto tempore Consul
Barbati circa mensam statuuntur acernam,
Hispidaque imponunt attenti menta Quirites:
Porrigitur series barbarum desuper ingens.
Bestia, pes, mordax, sueta inter crescere sordes
Ponitur in medio; tum cujus, numine Divum,
Barbam adiit, festo huic gratantur murmure Patres,
Atque celebratur subjeâta per oppida Consul.

HARDERWYK, in *Gelderland*, antiently 1 of the *Hans Towns*, stands on the Banks of the *Zuyder-Sea*, 26 m. fr. *Arnhem* to N. 30 fr. *Amsterdam* to E. & 23 N. W. of *Zutphen*, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 52. 35. Having been mostly burnt in 1503, it was soon rebuilt after the Fashion of *Hamburg* & *Lubeck*, the Porches being large and the Houses high. The Churches are very fine; & *St. Mary's* is a most stately Structure, and the Roof and Arches of most excellent Workmanship, the Steeple, exceeding high, being seen fr. far at Sea, and serving instead of a Light-house to Ships. The great Number of Popish Religious Houses are converted to other Uses. It has a University. The Rector, who is Supreme Magistrate, is chosen annually by the 6 Curators. In the neighb. Woods is such Plenty of Blueberries in the Season (which continues but 6 Weeks) that the very Freight of what they sell at *Amsterdam*, where they are much esteem'd, amounts to 400 Crowns. This City was taken, and partly dismantled and burnt, in 1673; since which it has not recover'd its former State. *Ger. Voetius*, the famous Lawyer, was born here, who with *Alb. Leoninus* is said to have form'd the Model of the present Commonwealth of the *Un. Provin.* Here are sev. Hospitals. The *Zuyder-Sea* has made great Encroachments on the S. Side of the Town, swallowed up sev. Meadows, a Village, and a Church; which obliges 'em to secure the City on that Side with Dykes & Fences. The Town's defended by an old Castle, a Wall round, a Rampart on the S. Side, and oth. Fortifications. A little distant hence lies the Isle of *Urk*, suppos'd the Seat of the antient *Urii*. It has been much diminish'd lately by Innundations; one Proof of *Sir W. Temple's* Assertion that the *Zuyder-Sea* is much larger than in former Ages.

HARDKNOT-HILL, in *Cumberl.* on the S. W. of the *Wry-Nose*, is a rugged Mountain, so steep, that it is almost impossible to ascend it, yet on the Top it, about 100 Years ago, not without great Admiration, were dug up some huge Stones, which look'd like the Foundation of a Castle; but it is more probable, that they were the Ruins of some Church or Chapel upon the Mountain, because it was thought an extraordinary Piece of Devotion in those Parts (and *Wormtus* testifies the same of *Denmark*) to erect Crosses, and build Chapels in the most eminent Places, as being nearer Heaven, & more conspicuous: They were commonly dedicated to *St. Michael*. On the same Account the large Tract of Mountains, which runs thro' the E. Side of the County, is called *Crosse-Fells*; for before they were called *Fiends*, or *Devil's Fiends*, as a small Town at the Bottom of them still bears the Name of *Dilston*, i. e. *Devil's Town*.

HARDWICK in *Derby*, lies in *Scarsdale*, 10 m. fr. *Derby*: **HARDWICK** in *Norfolk* near *King's Lynn*.

HARESBURY, in *Wilts*, on the *Willey*, near *Warminster*, has sent Members to Parliament since *Henry VI.* it being an ant. Borough by Prescription, & has a Colleg. Church with 4 Prebendaries, and a Free-School. It is govern'd by a Bailiff and Burgesses. Fairs May 7. Sept. 14.

HARETH Forest, whither *David* retired, was evidently within the Tribe of *Judah*; by the Words of the Prophet *Gad*, I. Sam. xxii. 5.

HARFLEUR, in *Caux Country*, *Normandy*, Fr. is a small

City, at the *Seine's* Mouth, betw. 2 Mountains E. and W. 2 leag. fr. *Havre-de-Grace* to E. and 8 fr. *Caudebec*, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 49. 30. 'Twas a confid. Port, till 'twas neglected on *Havre's* being found more convenient. Here are a Mayor, 3 Aldermen, a Town-house, Seat of a Roy. Justice, a Granary for Salt, 1 Church, fine Fountains, and abundance of Water from the Mountains, which command the City.

HARLEBECK. See, more properly, **HAERLEBEECK.**

HARLAXTON, in *Lincoln*, lies 2 m. from *Grantham*. Hear was plough'd up a Brazen Vessel, in which an antique Helmet of Gold, studded with Jewels, which was presented to *Catherine*, Qu. Dowager of *Henry VIII.*

HARLECH, or *Harlegh*, in *Meryonethshire*, *Wales*, so call'd fr. its Sit. on a steep Rock, close by the Sea, in the N. W. Part, 210 m. fr. *London*, has a Harbour for Ships, tho' no Ships for the Harbour. The Houses are mean, and People few; yet, has it a Garrison for Security of the Coast, and an old decay'd Castle, of which there's a Governor with a Salary, and the *Castellan* is alw. Mayor of the Town. 'Twas orig. call'd *Tavr Bronwen*; but being rebuilt about An. 877 by *Kolhwyn ap Tagno*, 'twas from him call'd *Caer-Kolhwyn*. 'Tis suppos'd to have been Roman, not only from the Coins dug up, but from the Prænomen *Caer* to *Kolhwyn*, which was by the Britons prefix'd to most Places fortify'd by the Romans. Market Saturday. Fair Nov. 30.

HARLESTON, in *Norfolk*, on the r. *Waveney*, 14 m. S. of *Norwich*, 94 from *London*, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 52. 35. is but a dirty Town, but has a Market Wednesdays, and a Fair June 24. **HARLESTON** is also a Place in *Brixham* Parifh, *Devon*. And **HALESTON** in *Middlesex* is a Prebend of *St. Paul's*, in *Willfdon* Parifh; between which and *Westbourn-Green* lies *Harleston-Green*.

HARLING-EAST, *Norfolk*, stands on a Rivulet betw. *Thetford* and *Buckenham*, 15 m. fr. *Norwich*, 88 from *London*. Its Market, Thursdays, is chiefly for Linnen Yarn & Cloth. Fair April 23.

HARLINGEN, in *Friesland*, now the largest City in that Province except *Leeuwarden*, is 14 m. from *Franecker* to W. at the Mouth of the Canal fr. that City, on the Banks of the *Zuyder-Sea*. The adja. Country, by means of its Sluices, may be drown'd in 1 Hour. Tho' the Harbour is large and much frequented, yet by reason of the Sands before it 'tis not fit for big Vessels, which must lie off at Sea or partly unload before they get in. The chief Trade is Sail-making, and Importing and Exporting Corn, Pitch, Tar, Fir-trees, and Deal. It has a Gram. School, 2 Hospitals, & is govern'd by its own Magistrates appointed out of a Number presented to the Stadtholder and the Prov. Council.

HARLOW, in *Essex*, 15 m. W. of *Chelmsford*, E. lon. 6 min. lat. 51. 45. had once a Market Saturdays. Fair Nov. 17.

HAROD Well, beside which *Gideon* pitched, *Judg.* vii. 1. must needs be suppos'd in or near the *Valley of Jezreel*; and 'tis not improb. it is the same denoted elsewhere by a Fountain which is in *Jezreel*, where the *Israelites* pitched before the Battle at *Mt. Gilboa*, when *Saul* was slain, I. Sam. xxix. 1.

HAROSHETH of the Gentiles. See **HAZOR.**

HARPEL, in *Affyria*, now *Curdistan*, is sit. more to S. than is *Holwan* on the the same r. *Capros*, wh. is by *Ptolemy* call'd *Gorgus*, and is a pretty large Town, & the Residence of a Sangiack, but sorrily built, and surrounded with only a poor Mud Wall.

HARRIES (*Wester*) Island. See **LEWIS.**

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL. in the Hund. of *Goare*, *Middlesex*, 10 m. N. W. of *London*, 6 fr. *Acton*, is so called fr. its Sit. on the highest Hill in the County, and the tall Steeple of its Church on it is seen at greater Distance than others. A Silver Arrow is here yearly shot for, Aug. 4. by a select Number of the Scholars, who are for the Purpose dress'd in Archers Habit. On S. Side are Fields for a long Way, espec. abt. *Heston*, a Village tow. *Hounslow Heath*, very fruitful in Corn of the best Sort.

HARROW-HILL, in *Worcesters*, in the Par. of *N. and Mid. Littleton*, 2 m. fr. *Evesham*, has a medic. Spring, noted espec. for Cure of sore Eyes. Tho' the Water be soft to Taste, yet it, by Distillation fr. the Rock, petrefies whatever is thrown into it.

HARSHGOONE. The remark. Winding of the Shore of that Part of the *Mauritania Caesariensis*, call'd now the W. Province, or Province of *Tlemsan*, *Algiers* Territ. from *Mellack* all along to *Azintour*, forms a confid. Gulph, that is call'd *Harshgoone* by the Moors, the *Laturus Sinus* perhaps of *Mela*, and the *Harsgol* of *Leo* and the later Geographers; tho'

tho' mistaken, I presume, by them all for the Name of a City. *Shaw.*

HARTFORDSHIRE is bounded on E. by *Essex*, S. by *Middlesex*, N. by *Cambridgesh.* and W. by *Bucks.* 'Tis abt. 24 m. where broadest fr. *Royston* N. to *Totteridge* S. and 30 where longest fr. *Putnam* W. to *Cheston Nunnery* E. 'Tis much indented by the neighb. Counties, otherwise it might be a Square of 20 m. 'Tis div. into 8 Hundreds, contains 130 m. in Comp. in which are 18 Market Towns, 120 Parishes, abt. 451,000 Acres, 16569 Houses, and above 95,000 Inhabitants, who send to Parlt. 2 Representatives for the Shire, 2 for *Hartford* Town, and 2 for *St. Albans*. Since the great Improvement of Husbandry, by Clover, Cinque-Poin, &c. Dung, Marl, Soot, &c. the Labour and Charge of the Countryman has very much contributed to the Fertility of this otherw. barren County. That Part of it about *Hitchin* is clayish; but the Clay is not so rich as that we meet with in the W. Counties. The Pastures where *dry* produce Fern and Broom; and where they are *wet* Rushes, Moss, and Bushes: But by an Invention not many Years practis'd call'd *Bush-draining*, the wet Lands are gener. improv'd by draining off the Rain Water, which stagnated on the clayish Surface, and chilled the Roots of the Corn. The *very healthful* Air tempts Gentlemen to make Purchases here for Residence, as much as in other Counties for Revenues. Its ch. Rivers are the *Lea*, *Coln*, *Stort*, *Ver*, *New River*. The W. Part is hilly, called the *Chiltern*. It abounds with Wood and Corn-Fields, cover'd with loose Stones. As there is little or no Manufactures here, the Shire is full of Malsters, Millers, Dealers in Corn, &c. Trade would be inconsiderable was it not for its being every Way a great Thoroughfare & Neighbourhood to *London*, wh. makes the chief Market-Towns much frequented, for Sale of Grain of this and sev. Shires. Its Barley is so prized in *London*, that many 100 Qrs. are sold yearly by that Name, of which not a Grain was ever sown in this County. The Proverb *Hartfordshire Kindness* is meant of a Person that drinks back again to the Party who just before drank to him. Tho' it may express a grateful Sense of the Favour receiv'd, by so quick Return of it, yet the Proverb is generally apply'd as a Banter of such who, thro' Forgetfulness or Mistake, drink back again to them whom they so lately pledged. Before *Q. Elizabeth*, 1 Sheriff & 1 Escheator serv'd both for this County and *Essex*; but in her 9th Year it had a Sheriff to itself. The Justices have divided it into 3 Parts, where they've their petty Sessions. As to Eccles. Jurisdiction, 'tis divided betw. the Bps. of *Lincoln* & *London*. The Deanry of *Braughin* and Jurisdiction of *St. Albans* are Part of *London* See; all the rest of *Lincoln's*. Ch. Places are *Hartford*, *St. Alban's*, *Royston*, *Barkway*, *Buntingford*, *Baldock*, *Stevenage*, *Bishop's-Hatfield*, *Totteridge*, *Sandridge*, *Hitchin*, *Bishop's-Stortford*, *Hodson*, *Standon*, *Ware*, *Hunsdon*, *Sabridgeworth*, *Berkhamsted*, *Hempsted*, *Tring*, *Barnet*, *Watford*, *Rickmansworth*.

HARTFORD, the Shire Town of the preceding, to which it gives Name, 22 m. S. of *London*, W. lon. 1. lat. 51. 49. was of some Note even in the Time of the ancient *Britons*, when 'twas call'd *Durocobriwa*, which signified a red Ford, from the red Gravel at the Ford. Its Name is most probably taken from a *Hart*, it being certain that this County was heretofore noted for Abundance of Deer; and the Town Arms accord. to *Speed*, are a *Hart couchant in the Water*. Wherefore *Hartford*, not *Hertford*, must be allow'd the most proper Way of spelling the Name. The *E. Sax.* Kings freq. kept their Courts here; and, upon the 1st Division of the Island into Counties, this was made the County Town. King *Edward the Elder* built a Borough on his Estate here, which was fortify'd with a Wall of Turf for Defence of his Tenants; (and this is the true Signification of the Word *Burgh*) fr. whence the Houses in it were called *Burgages*, & the Tenants *Burgeffes*. He also gave the Inhabitants a Protection to trade, on paying him Tolls and Customs; and this, Sir *Hen. Chauncey* says, was the Original of our Burghs. 'Twas a Parliam. Borough in the R. of *Edward I.* but after the 7th of *Henry V.* on Petition to be excused, on account of Poverty, that Privilege was discontinued till *K. James I.* In the Reign of *Henry VII.* the Standard of Weights and Measures was ordered to be deposited here.—It had five Churches, which are reduc'd to 2, *All-Saints* and *St. Andrew's*. The former stands in the Liberty of *Brickendon*, on the S. Side of that Town, and has a tall Spire cover'd with Lead, and 8 good Bells. The Town stands pleasantly & healthily, in a sweet dry Air and dry Vale, on the *Lea*, & is built after the Figure of a *Rom. Y*, the Castle being placed betw. the 2 Horns. 'Tis now govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, 9 Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, Cham-

berlain, 10 Burgeffes, 16 Assistants; and has 2 Serjeants at Mace. The ch. Commodities of its Market, Saturdays, are Wheat, Malt, and Wool. It's said that it sends 5000 Quarters of Malt to *London* weekly by the *Lea*. Its Fair on *Simon & Jude* is for all Sorts of Cattle; as is another on Saturday-Fortnight after *Easter* and the following Monday; and its *Midsummer* one is chiefly for Horses. Other Fairs are *Sept. 8. Nov. 6.* Mem. of Parliament 2. One of its Manors is *Little Amwell* in *All-Saints* Par. so call'd fr. *Amwell* Spring, wh. is the Source of the *New-River* (which supplies *London*) with that of *Chadwell* in this Neighbourhood. Here are 1 Free Grammar and 3 Char. Schools. The Magnificence of this Town has been diminished since the Turning of the N. Road fr. *London* thro' *Ware*. However, in the Town is still kept the County-Goal, and the Goal-delivery in the Castle.

HARTFORD, in *Connecticut* Prov. *New-Engl.* is its only County without a Port. In its W. are Ridges of Hills and thick Forests, which yield Plenty of Timber and Game, as it once did of Traffick, when Furs & Skins were more in Request. The most confid. & Mother Town of all is of the same Name. It lies on the Banks of r. *Connecticut*, 50 m. W. of *Boston*, W. lon. 71. 15. lat. 42. is a handsome populous Town, and has 2 Churches, or Meeting-houses, the Parishes of which are large.

HARTLAND, *Devon*, 25 m. W. of *Barnstaple*, 197 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 9. is sit. near *Bristol* Channel, at the farthest N. W. Shore next *Cornwall*, is the Cap. of a Hundred of its Name in that Cape call'd *Hartland Point*, an Article of which follows. It has a Market Saturdays, & is a Place of good Resort, not only by People from *Cornwall*, &c. but by the Fisher-boats of *Bideford*, &c. & other Towns on the Coast, that often lie under these Rocks for Shelter fr. S. E. or S. W. Winds; at which Time the Seamen go ashore here to buy Provisions. Nor is the Town unconcern'd in the Herring-Fishery: And fr. *Clowelly* [See its Artic.] to its E. above 400 Horses are laden with that Fish on a Day, to the Value in a Season of above 1500*l.* Here's also taken the best Cod in the World, tho' not in such Quantities as at *Newfoundland*. A Pier has been erected here to prevent the Breaking in of the Sea with Violence. The Descent to its Kay is very steep, being beat out of the Cliffs. Fairs *Easter-Wednesday*, *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *Sept. 14.*

HARTLAND POINT was call'd by *Ptolemy* *HERCULE'S PROMONTORY*, and in *Camden's* Time *HEARTY-POINT*, retaining something of the old Name. How this Promontory came to be called by *Hercules's* Name is uncertain; some are of Opinion, that *Hercules* was in this Isle, as *Francis Philephus* and *Lilly Gyraldus*; but *Diod. Siculus's* Authority ought to be of the greatest Weight with us, who says, that neither *Hercules* nor *Bacchus* were ever in *Britain*. It is probable that the *Greeks*, or *Britains*, who were both Admirers of brave Men and Travellers, gave it this Name in Honour to him, as they did to the Promontories of *Mauritania* and *Galatia*, &c. This Cape thrusts itself a pretty Way into the Sea, and hath in it two small Towns, *Hartland*, above mention'd, and *Horton*.

HARTLEPOOL, in *Durham* Co. 14 m. S. E. of *Durham*, 14 fr. *Aukland*, 36 fr. *London*, W. lon. 55 min. lat. 54. 40. sit. on the *Germ. Ocean*, on a little Promontory, 4 m. fr. *Greatham*, 6 or 7 m. above the *Tees* Mouth, and is encomp. on all Sides but the W. by the Sea. 'Tis a fam. ant. Corporation, with a very safe Harbour, gov. by a Mayor and his Brethren, who have their subord. Officers. Its Market, Saturdays, is much diminish'd, and the Town depends alm. entirely on the Fishery and Harbour, which is much frequented by Colliers to and fr. *Newcastle*, espec. in Strefs of Weather, and has Custom-Officers to attend it.

HARTZGERODE. See *ANHALT*.

HARTZ Mountain, in *Brunswick*, (Part of the old *Hercynian* Forest) call'd *Melibocus* by *Ptolemy*, and now *Bokenberg*, stands betw. *Brunswick*, *Goslar*, and *Thuringia*.

HARWICH, in *Essex*, 36 m. N. E. of *Chelmsford*, 12 fr. *Ipswich* by the r. *Orwel* or *Ipswich* Water, 62 N. E. of *London*, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 52. 5. stands near the Mouth of the *Stour*, where in 884 was a sharp Sea-fight between the *Danes* and *Saxons*. 'Tis a safe Harbour, as its *Sax.* Name denotes. 'Tis not a large, but a well-built, clean, populous Town, which has a good maritime Trade, and is not only defended by the Sea, which alm. encompasses it, but by strong Works. 'Tis wall'd, & the Streets paved, mostly with Clay, which tumbling fr. the Cliff, where is a petrifying Spring of Water between the Town and *Beacon Hill* — [Not that *Beacon-Hill* in *Suffex*, mention'd in *BATTEL*,] — soon grows as hard as Stone; and they boast the Wall as strong, and Streets as clean, as those built or paved with Stone.

Stone. 'Tis gov. by a Mayor, chose yearly on St. *Andrew's* Day out of 8 Aldermen, who with 24 Cap. Burgesses, the Electors, & Recorder, make the Corporation. The Mayor has Power to keep Admiralty Courts, which have a Jurisdiction ov. all Naval Affairs, &c. and with the preced. Mayor, any 1 of the 11 appointed may put 'em in Execution. Here's a very good Yard for building Ships, with the Conveniency of Store-houses, Cranes, Launches, &c. &c. 'Tis the Station for the Packet-boats wh. pass to and fr. *Holland, Germany, &c.* with the Mails and Passengers. Tho' the Entrance into the Sea is betw. 2 and 3 m. wide at High-Water, yet the Channel where Ships must keep to come to the Harbour, which is on the *Suffolk* Side, is deep and narrow. On that Side is *LANDGUARD-FORT*, very strong, with a Platform well planted with Guns, which commands its Entry fr. Sea up the *Manning-tree Water*, and will reach any Ship, in or out. 'Tis placed on a Point of Sand, so furro. with the Sea at High-Water that it looks like a little Island a m. from Shore. It has been enlarg'd and better fortified since the *Dutch* attempted *Chatham* in 1666. Tho' it seems to be in *Suffolk*, yet it's affirm'd in *Essex*. The Town heretofore was fortify'd on the Land-Side; but the Fortifications in the R. of *Cha.* I. were demolish'd. It has since been order'd to be re-fortify'd, and Ground has been purchas'd for the Purpose. Oppos. to the Fort, on S. Side the Harbour's Mouth, on *Beacon-Hill*, to which is a pleas. Walk, abt. ha. m. from Town, is a large high-built Light-house, whence is an extensive View around. The abovesaid petrifying Spring is reported to turn Wood into Metal; but 'tis of a petrifying Nature only. Yet certain is it the Stone alo. this Shore is, much of it, of the Copperas Kind, and a gr. deal of that Mineral is found betw. this and the *NAZE*; that Point, abt. 5 m. hence on the *Essex* Shore, which, with the *N. Foreland* in *Kent*, 60 m. to S. forms the Mouth of the *Thames*. The *Harwich* Inns are good, but Accommodations very dear, by means of the great Concourse of Strangers to and fr. *Holland, &c.* which induced the setting up of Sloops to go thither directly fr. the *Thames*; and then the Stage-Coaches were laid down. The Harbour is so spacious, by the Influx of the *Stour* fr. *Manningtree*, and the *Orwel* fr. *Ipswich* into the Bay, and such Use was made of it in the *Du.* War, that 100 Sail of Men of War, with their Tenders, besides 3 or 400 Sail of Colliers, have been seen there all at 1 Time: For 'tis perfect Harbour within 2 m. of *Ipswich*, and able receive Ships of 100 Guns all the Way. There are 2 or 3 Islands S. of *Harwich*, call'd *PEWET*, *HORSEY*, and *HOLMES*, that breed Sea-fowl, which are delicious when fat. Memb. of Parlt. 2. Market Tuesday and Friday. Fairs *May-day* & *St. Luke's Day*, each for 3 Days.

HARWOOD-CASTLE, W. Rid. *Yorkf.* near *Gawthorpe-Hall*, was once a neat strong Building, but ruined in the Civil Wars. Here's a pretty little Town, with a costly Stone Bridge of 11 Arches over the *Wherfe*, which runs in a Bed of Stone, and looks as clear as Rock-Water. In its Church was interr'd Sir *W. Gascoigne*, who had the Courage to commit Pr. *Henry*, afterw. *K. Henry V.* to the King's-Bench, for affronting him at *Westminster* while he was in the Seat of Justice.

HASCORA, or *Escura*, Prov. in *Morocco* Kingd. *Afric.* is div. fr. that of *Duquela* by the *Hinkel Had-va*, or *Green Mountain*, on N.; the r. *Goudet* or *Tensift* bounds it on W. and parts it fr. *Hea*; the *Ommirabi* div. it E. fr. *Tedla*; and S. a Ridge of Mt. *Atlas* parts it fr. *Morocco Proper*. These Mountains, which jut a good way into the Province, are cover'd with Vines, Olives, and other Fr. Trees, &c. Figs, Nuts very large, Apricocks, Peaches, &c. whilst the Valleys produce Dying-Wood, &c. &c. which are sent to *Morocco*, 20 leag. fr. the nearest. The Inhabitants are polite, affable, industrious, and civil to Strangers; and being freer fr. Incurfions of the *Arabs*, are richer and more at Ease than any of the other Provinces. They've sev. Manufactures, Trades, and Handicrafts amo. them, besides Tillage & Pasturing; in partic. the best *Morocco* Leather is dress'd among them, in great Request for making their fine Boots and Slippers. They likew. make Woollen Cloth, and every kind of Traffic is carried on here from other Parts of the Kgd. *Jews* are numerous, who are Merchants, Brokers, or Tradefmen. The Mountaineers indeed are like most others, more rude & unpolish'd, tho' most are rich and easy. The ch. Towns are *Almedina*, *Elmedin*, *Izdogez*, or *Isadagaz*, *Elgemuba*, & *Bizu*.

HASELOVER, *Staffordshire*, stands on the *Tame*, N. of *Tamworth*.

HASE-LUEN is a Fort in *Munster* Bpr. *Westphalia*, *Ger.* 10. m. E. of *Meppen*.

HASHEM River. See *SHER-SHELL*.

HASIO. See *MEDELPADIA*.

HASLEM; a *Danish* Island, in the *Categate* Sea, at the Entrance of the *Baltick*, N. of the Island of *Zealand*, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 56. 15.

HASLEMERE, in the Lordship of *Godalming*, on the Borders of *Surrey*, 11 m. S. W. from *Guildford*, 41 S. W. of *London*, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51. 14. is an ant. Borough by Prescription, consisting of a Bailiff and Burgageteeners, who have sent Memb. to Parlt. ever since the R. of *Edward IV.* It stands now at the Entry of a rich Valley, extend. to the S. *Downs*, and cov. with Timber; but some will have it that it form. stood on a Hill more to S. which the freq. Discovery of many Walls thereabt. renders not improbable. 'Tis said, 'twas destroy'd by the *Danes*, when it had 7 Par. Churches; but it has now but one, and that a Chapel of Ease to *Chidingfold*. Members 2. Market Tuesday, chiefly for Poultry. Fairs *May-day*, Sept. 13.

HASLEWOOD, W. Rid. *Yorkshire*, on the N. W. of *Aberforth*, has a pleas. Prospect of *York* & *Lincoln* Cathedrals, tho' 60 m. asunder, and a remark. Quarry, called *Peter's-Pit*, because *St. Peter's* Cathedral at *York* was built with the Stones dug out of it. Dr. *Tunstall*, Bp. of *Durham*, affirm'd to *K. Henry VIII.* when he made his Progress to *York*, that the Country 10 m. round this Place was the richest Valley he ever found in all his Travels thro' *Europe*, there being 165 Manor-Houses, 275 Woods, some of which contain'd 500 Acres, 32 Parks, and 2 Chaces for Deer, 7 navigable Rivers, &c. and as much Sport for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, as in any Part of *England*.

HASLINGDEN, in *Lancas.* under the Mountains on the E. Side of the County, 178 m. from *London*, has a Market Wednesdays. Fair uncertain.

HASSELT, in *Salland* Divis. *Overissel* Prov. *Un. Netherl.* sit. on the r. *Veicht*, 5 m. below *Zwol*, to N. is a small pretty City, agreeably seated, and enjoys great Privileges.

HASSELT, in *Liege* Bpr. *Germ.* 10 m. from *Tongerren* to N. 15 fr. *Maesricht* to N. W. & abt. 20 fr. *Mechlin* to E.; E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 51. is but a small but one of the prettiest Towns in the whole Principality, sit. on the r. *Demer*, which div. it into 2 Parts, one of which is seated in that Part of *Kemperland* which belongs to the Prince of *Leige*, the other in *Lootz* Co. of which this is the most considerable City, tho' *Borchloen* be stiled the Capital. The Magistracy consists of 2 Burgomasters & 7 Aldermen. Here are 2 other Courts; the Bench of *Uliermael*, which tries all the Causes of the Co. of *Lootz*; and the Feodal Court, where all Causes relating to Fiefs are tried, compos'd of the Nobles of the Principality. This City has Title of a Barony, conta. sev. Villages. Here's but 1 Par. Church; but sev. Convents Male and Female, and a Beguinage. At 3 m. distant is the Abbey of *Herckenrode*, of *Cister.* Nuns, all of Noble Extraction.

HASSERA, in *Candisch* Prov. *East Ind.* a few m. N. of *Brampour*, is noted for a Fortrefs on a craggy Mountain, which was by the last King of *Guzuratte* furn. with 3000 Pieces of Ordnance, and 60,000 Men in Garrison, to defend it against *Eckbar* the *Great Mogul*, who besieged it with 200,000 Men; nor took it at last without Bribery. The said Castle is affirmed to be 5 leag. in Circumf. surrounded with 3 Walls, so contrived that one may conven. defend another.

HASTINGS, in *Suffex*, 6. m. from *Battel*, 8 from *Winchelsea*, 20 E. of *Lewes*, & 62 S. E. of *London*, E. lon. 36 min. lat. 50. 50. sit. on the *Eng. Channel*, is the ch. Town of the Rape to which it gives Name, and which 'tis suppos'd to have taken from *Hastings* the famous *Danish* Pirate, who us'd to build Fortresses where he went ashore for Prey, to cover his Men, & secure his Retreat. 'Tis the Chief of the *Cinque-Ports*. These were at first but 5, therefore so called, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney*, *Sandwich*, to which *Winchelsea* and *Rye* were afterw. annex'd as Principals, as some little Towns as Members only. It was at this Town *William the Conqueror* muster'd his Army, after having burnt the Ships which brought it over. 'Tis incorporated by the Style of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty; and has belonging to it as Members *Pevensey*, *Seaforth*, *Bulliver*, *Heath*, *Hidney*, *Beaksburn*, *Granger*. It has handsome Houses, and here are Custom-ho. Officers; but the Harbour has suffer'd so much by Storms, that it is but indifferent, tho' vast Sums have been laid out to make it a good one. *London* is supply'd hence with Store of Fish, of which abundance are caught on the Coast. The Town lies betw. a high Cliff Seaward, and as high a Hill Landw. having 2 Streets, and in each a Parish Church. Here are 2 Charity Schools for 2 or 300 Children. Its Castle, on the Hill, is now in Ruins. Memb. 2. Market Wednesday & Saturday. Fair Tuesday & Wednesday in *Whitsun-week*, Nov. 23, 24.

HAT;

HATFIELD in *Hartford*. See **BISHOP'S-HATFIELD**.

HATFIELD, W. Rid. *York*. 4. m. fr. *Doncaster*, has a Chace fam. for Deer-hunting, & many Intrenchments near the Town, as if it had been the Camp of some great Army. 'Tis said no Rats were ever seen in it.

HATFIELD BROADOAK, or *King's Hatfield*, in *Effex*, 28 m. fr. *London*, is so call'd fr. the Nature of the Soil, (*Hat* in *Saxon* signifying *hot & sandy*) fr. its Tenure by the King (*Wm. Conqueror*), and fr. a broad Oak growing in the Town. Market Saturdays. Fair July 25.

HATHERLY, *Devon*, abt 20 m. N. W. of *Exeter*, 194 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 46. sit. on the r. *Tow-ridge*, near its Confluence with the *Ock*. Market Tuesdays. Fairs May 10. June 11. Aug. 24. Oct. 28.

HATTEM, in *Gelderland*, 3 m. S. of *Zwol*, and 3 from *Elburg* to E.; E. lon. 6. lat. 52. 30. is a small Town on the Banks of the *Yffel*, which had a strong Citadel, which the *French*, when they took it in 1672, demolish'd, and it lies still in Ruins.

HATWAN, or *Zadran*, in *Up. Hungary*, 15 m. N. W. fr. *Buda*, 21 S. W. of *Agria*, between both, E. lon. 19. 35. lat. 47. 48. is a lit. City near the Front. of *Novigrod*, taken by the *Turks* in 1596, but retaken by the Imperialists in 1683. Some place it in Co. of *Pest*, others in that of *Heuencez*, which lies W. fr. that of *Chege*, E. fr. that of *Pest*, and S. fr. that of *Barzod*, and is abt. 25 m. each Way.

HAVANNA is the chief City and Port, tho' not reckon'd the Capital, of *Cuba*, abt. 50 leag. from *Cape St. Antonio*, its W. most Point, 490 m. W. fr. *St. Jago*, 41 leag. S. of the Cape of *Florida* (the Gulph of which it commands by being sit. at its Mouth entering the Gulph of *Mexico*), and 2 Days Sail from the *Streights of Bahama*, W. lon. 82. 13. N. lat. 23. 12. For sake of a Situation so important, 'twas remov'd fr. its orig. Scite 12 leag. dist. on the S. Coast, near *Mataban*. 'Twas originally call'd the Port of *Carenas*, or Careening of Ships; but its prop. Name is *Christoval de la Havanna*. 'Twas built by *Velasques*, who conquered *Cuba*, in the Beginning of the 16th Century. Its History we must omit, but that during the War with *Henry II. of France* and *Emp. Cha. V. the French*, having taken it, set Fire thereto, after having daub'd the Doors and Windows with Pitch and Tar, so that 'twas soon all in a Flame; they moreover pull'd down the Walls, and quite demolish'd its Fort. The *Eng. Buccaneers* under Capt. *Morgan* also took it in 1669, & would have kept it too, could they have had the King of *England's* Protection. — Its Port is said to be the most frequented, as well as the best in the *W. Indies*, and one of the finest in the World. 'Tis so large that 1000 Sail of Ships may ride in it commod. and safely, without Anchor or Cable, no Wind being able to hurt 'em. 'Tis so deep that the largest anchor at a small Distance fr. the Shore, in commonly 6 fath. Water. The Entrance, which has no Bar, is by a Channel 3 qrs. m. long, but so narrow that only 1 Ship can go in at a Time. The Harbour into which it leads at the N. W. Corner is a long Square lying N. and S. At the other 3 Corners it forms 3 Bays. At the Bottom of that in the S. E. Corner lies the Town of *Guan* [pronounced *Wan*] *Abacoa*, 2 leag. fr. the *Havanna* by Land, little more than one by Sea. The City stands in the most fruitful Part of the Island, the only Part where are Farms and Sheep, all the rest being mountainous and barren. 'Tis built on the W. Side of the Harbour, in a delightful Plain alo. Shore, which rounds so much that above half is wash'd by the Sea, and the rest by 2 Branches of the r. *Lagida*. 'Tis oval, & begins abt. a qr. m. fr. the Mouth of the Harbour. The Buildings, Stone, are fair, not high; the Streets clean, narrow, strait; the Houses handsome, but ill furnish'd. Here are 11 Churches and Monasteries, and 2 handf. Hospitals. In the Middle a fine Square is encompass'd with uniform Buildings. The Churches are magnificent & rich; the Lamps, Candlesticks, and Altar Ornaments, of Gold or Silver. Most curious Lamps weigh each half a lb. The *Recollects* Church has in it 12 Chapels, and their Monastery 50 Cells. *St. Clare's* has 7 Altars adorned with Plate, and the Nunnery contains 100 Women and Servants, all cloath'd in Blue. The *Augustinians* has 13 Altars, *St. John de Dieu's* 9, with an Hospital for Soldiers, of 12000 Ps.-of-8 Revenue. The City Jurisdiction extends over half the Island, and the ch. Places under it are *St. Cruz* on the N. Side, and *La Trinidad* S. 'Tis the Seat of the Governor and Capt. General of *Cuba*, and of the Royal Officers, &c. and Residence of the Bishop of *St. Jago*. 'Tis of the greatest Importance to the *Spaniards* of all their Cities in *America*, being the Place of Rendezvous for all their Fleets in Return fr. that Quarter of the World to *Spain*, and lying at the Mouth of the Gulph

of *Florida*, thro' which all are obliged to pass; wherefore they with Reason call it *the Key of all the W. Indies*. In Effect no Ships can pass that Way without Leave fr. it. Here rides their King's Navy; and here in *September* meet (or till lately used to meet) the Galleons, Flota, &c. &c. fr. sev. Ports, to the Number of 50 or 60 Sail, to victual & water, and take in great Part of their Lading, and to return home in a Body. Here's a continual Fair till their Departure, gen. before the Month's End, when 'tis proclaim'd that none stay, on Pain of Death; & on firing a Gun all go on board. The Cargo is seldom less than 7,000,000 Sterl. The City has a Wall on the Land Side, fortified with Bastions, and a Castle on the Side tow. the Harbour; at the Mouth of which are 2 other strong Castles, capable of defending its Entrance agt. many 100 Sail of Ships. The chief & strongest, and that to which Lines extend fr. the Castle ist mention'd, is called *El Morro* [Head Land], from the Point on which it stands on the E. Side of the Entrance. 'Tis built at the Foot of 2 Hills on a Rock, with a Ditch cut in it, filled with Sea Water. The Walls are of a triangular Figure, with 3 large Bastions, and planted with 40 Cannon 24-pounders. From this runs a Wall mounted with 12 prodigious long Pieces of Cannon, that lie level with the Water, all or most of Brass, each 36-pounders, and are called eminently *the 12 Apostles*. At the Point betw. this Castle & the Sea is a Tower with a round Lanthorn at Top, where a Man continually watches to see what Ships are approaching, of which he gives Notice by putting out as many Flags as they are in Number. The 2d of the Castles at the Harbour's Mouth is called the *Puntal*, or, by some, *Mesa de Maria*. It stands on plain Ground, on the Side of the Entrance opposite to the former, is a regular Fortification, with 4 good Bastions, and well planted with Cannon. The third Fort we mention'd is call'd *El Fuerte*, or *The Fort*, by Way of Eminence. 'Tis a small but strong Work on the W. Side tow. the End of the narrow Channel, with 4 reg. Bastions, and another Platform mounted with near 60 heavy Brass Cannon. Besides these 3 Forts are 2 others, of 12 Guns each, on the Shore, 4 or 5 m. fr. the Port. That to E. is call'd *Cojemar*, that to W. *Chorrera*. These in the whole have 120 (some say double the Numb.) Guns, & are strongly garrison'd. They can never want Bullets, there being dug in a Valley abundance of round smooth Stones of sev. Sizes, some large as the biggest Cannon-balls. A Hill that runs along the N. Side of the Entrance commands the Town: Whether or no now fortified I yet learn not. Hence it appears, that tho' the *Havanna* has been lately fortified with new Batteries towards Sea, and is so very strong, yet it is not be reckon'd absolutely impregnable. Its Strength seems to consist chiefly if not wholly in its Port, which should the strongest Fleet attempt to enter, it must be beat to Pieces by the Cannon of the 2 Forts before the Chain could be cut which secures the Passage; nor seems it practicable to reduce the Castles by bombarding or battering them from Ships at Sea. But if an Enemy was to land with a compleat Force, Mr. Gage, who was in *El Morro*, thinks that it might as easily be taken by Land as the stoutest Fortresses in *Europe* have been, in spite of the 12 *Apostles*; which, says he, could do little Hurt to an Army by Land, or marching fr. the r. *Mataxos*, 20 or 30 leag. to E. Nor is the Port of great Security to Ships making in to it, the Entrance being too narrow to give quick Admittance to a numerous Fleet when close pursued. 'Tis thought, if a Descent was to be made on the W. Side of the City, where it lies open, soon after their Fleets have pass'd out of the *Indies*, this Port and City might possibly be reduced by only 2 Regiments of good Soldiers, carrying with them 2 or 3 Shallops for landing Men, provided with good Arms and Necessaries; and that when the City is master'd, it would be easy to reduce the Castle of *Morro*. If such a Conquest was to be made, by a Force fr. *Jamaica*, it might effectually enable the *English* to ruin the Trade of the *Spaniards*, for a Time at least, and to make Reprisals upon 'em whenever they provoked us by their Depredations. Our Ships both here and at *Jamaica* would be alwa. ready to pick up the straggling Ships of the *Spaniards*, which they would not be very able to keep in a Body without this Port, it being as impossible for their great unweildy Ships to turn up to Windward fr. the Bay of *Mexico* or *Porto-Bello* without Separation, as 'twould be for them to pass the Gulph of *Florida*, should they lose the *Havanna*. The *Spaniards* are so sensible of their Weakness, as well as jealous of their Wealth, in these Parts, that they blindfold all Strangers when they pass their Cities and Castles; and 'tis difficult for Prisoners to obtain Liberty, for fear they should give Intelligence, &c. And yet a contraband Trade is carried

ried on more boldly here than at *La Vera Cruz*. The *Havanna* is supply'd with fresh Water by the *Lagida*, which rises out of the Hills to S. W. and divides into 3 Streams, 1 of which falls into Sea to E. of *Fort de Chorrera*, 5 m. fr. Town, and the other 2 proceed to the City abt. its Middle. The Diet most in Use here is Hogs Flesh & Tortoises, with which all the Ships make their Provision for *Spain*. The Pork is very nourishing, and is binding instead of laxative. They cut the Tortoises into long Slices, which well salted they dry in the Wind. Seamen eat the Flesh boiled with Garlick. Wine is good and cheap; but Provisions in general dear, Bread being often sold at 1 d. an oz. espec. when Fleets are here. A Hen then sells for a Noble; Fruits, &c. in Proportion; so that a Man can scarce live for 2 Ps-of-8 a Day. Wheat here thrives not, wherefore what comes from Abroad is dear. The Inhabitants therefore make Bread of the *Cassavi* or *Cassada* Root, described in our Article *FLO-RIDA*, &c. Abundance of *Cardinals* [Birds] are brought over fr. *Florida*, some of which fetch 10 Ps-of-8, the worst of them 6. The Garrison, in full Complement, should be 1000 Men. The Town is thought to contain Half the Inhabitants of the whole Island. Some say the *Spanish* Families here are about 500, besides Slaves, and the Town 1 m. and half in Compass. 'Tis certain the Inhabitants are much increased, and the Place enlarged. A Design was some while ago on foot of taking in a large Piece of Ground to N. W. of the City, which is the Suburb, and drawing out a new Line about it, to join it to the City, espec. as 'tis so fit. that the Sea can be brought round the Works, so as to make it inaccessible on that Side by Land.

HAVANT, in *Hampshire*, on a Bay of the Eng. Channel, betw. *Fareham* and *Chichester*, 6 m. N. E. of *Portsmouth*, 63 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 50. 50. has a Market Saturdays, and a Fair October 6.

HAUBTWYL, in the *Upper Thourgarw*, *Switz.* is noted for a great Manufacture of Linnen, exported to Foreign Parts.

HAVEL, a River of *Brandenburg*, which receives the r. *Spree*, near *Berlin*, and, running W. by *Brandenburg*, turns N. & discharges itself into the *Elbe*, a little below *Havelburg*.

HAVELBURG, or *Havelberg*, on the *Havel*, just mention'd, in the *Alt* (or *Old*) *Marck*, *Brandenburg*, 7 m. E. of *Werben*, 15 N. E. of *Osterburg*, 24 m. N. E. of *Stendal*, & 41 N. W. of *Brandenburg*, E. lon. 12. 44. lat. 53. was a Bishopric, but abolish'd at the Reformation, since which the Religion here is *Lutheran*, & after several Changes of Masters came at last into the Hands of the King of *Prussia*.

HAVEN-UPPER, *Wilts.* near *Everley* Hare-Warren, had a Market, which is abolish'd, but has yet a Fair on St. *Luke's* Day.

HAVERFORD-WEST, (*Hwlfordb* in *Welsh*) in *Pembrokesh.* *Wales*, 7 m. fr. *Pembroke*, 12 S. E. from *St. David's*, 254 fr. *London*, W. lon. 5. lat. 51. 50. stands in a very uneven Sit. on Side of a Hill, but is a very neat, well-built, strong, populous, Trading Town, with a fine Stone Bridge on the Riv. *Dougladye*, leading to *Prendergast*, with plentiful Markets, a commod. Kay for Ships of Burden, & a Custom-house. 'Tis Incorporate, and a County, gov. by a Mayor and Aldermen, who compose a Com. Council, and has a Sheriff, Tn. Clerk, 2 Bailiffs, Serjeants at Mace, and oth. infer. Officers. 'Twas once wall'd & fortify'd with a Rampire and strong Castle, which were demolish'd in the last Civil War. It had also a Priory, which yet partly stands. In the Town are 3 Par. Churches, and 1 in the Out-parts, call'd *Pengraft*. *St. Mary's* is a very neat Building, with a high Spire curios. leaded. Here are a good Free Grammar School, a Char. School, & an Alms-house for Poor. The Town and Neighbourhood abound with Gentry, who emulate *Caermarthen* for Politeness. The Assizes and County Goal are here kept. The Mayor is Admiral, Coroner, Escheator, and Clerk of the Markets within its Precinct; and he with 24 Com. Coun. Men manage the Affairs of the Town. Memb. of Parlt. 1. Markets, Tuesday for Corn, Friday for Swine, Saturday for Provisions. Fairs Jan. 2. May-day. July 7. *St. Bartholomew's*. Sept. 12. October 7. Each 3 Days.

HAVERIL, partly in *Essex*, partly in *Suffolk*, on the Bord. of *Cambridgesh.* 24 m. N. of *Chelmsford*, 49 fr. *London*, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 52. 10. appears by the still seen Ruins of a Church and Castle to have been more considerable than now. It has a Cha. School. Market Wednesday. Fairs May 1. Thursday after July 3. August 15.

HAVILAH. See *EDEN*. There seem to be 2 Places (as well as 2 Persons) in Scripture call'd by this Name; 1 near the *Persian* Gulph, and another on the Borders of the *Amalekites*, tow. the *Land of Promise*.

HAWKSHEAD, in *Lancas.* 22 m. fr. *Lancaster*, 265 from *London*, stands on the r. *Fosi*, not far fr. *Wrynose-Hill*, in that Part of the Co. call'd *Fourness* tow. *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, a hilly and woody Tract on W. Side *Winander-Mere*, & has a Market Mondays for Provisions, Wool, Yarn, &c. and a Free Gram. School. Betw. this and the r. *Dudden* is the Promontory properly call'd *FOURNESS*, which has the Isle of *Walney* by it, and a small Arm of the Sea between. The Entrance to it is defended by a Fort call'd the Pile of *Fouldery*, sit. on a Rock in the Middle of the Water, and built by the Abbot of *Fourness*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* 'Tis thought it should be written *Furnese*, or *Fournage*, from the many Furnaces there in Old-time; for the Tenants pay a Rent call'd *Bloom-smithy-rent*.

HAWKHURST, in *Kent*, near *Benenden*, is a very populous large Parish, and before the Destruct. of its Church in the Civil Wars had 1400 Communicants, & had a Market and Fairs: But 'tis now full of Poor, and infamous for Smugglers, the Market difus'd, and but 1 Fair kept, viz. Aug. 10. Here were 5 Watch-houses, and a Beacon; but they are, all but 2, demolish'd.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE (Harbour of Grace), in *Normandy*, *France*, is sit. on the Eng. Channel, at the Mouth of the *Seine*, 12 leag. fr. *Rouen* to W. 10 fr. *Caen* to N. E. and 7 fr. *Vieux* to N.; E. lon. 10 min. lat. 49. 30. 'Tis a pleas. well-built Town, of good Trade, several Merchants here trading to *Newfoundland*, &c. *Francis I.* & *Hen. II.* fortified it; and *Lewis XIII.* added a Citadel flank'd with 4 Royal Bastions. 'Twas alm. destroy'd by the *Engl.* Bombs in 1694.

HAY, in *Brecknock.* *S. Wales*, 13 m. N. E. of *Brecknock*, 135 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 6. lat. 52. 7. is in *British* call'd *Tregelbi*, i. e. *Hafleton*, and is a good Town on the *Wye*, and the Borders of *Herefordshire*. 'Tis suppos'd, from Coins, Ruins, &c. to have been well known to the *Romans*. 'Twas burnt by the Rebel *Owen Glendour* in his Passage thro' these Parts. It had once a Castle. Market Monday. Fairs Aug. 1. Sept. 29.

HAY or **HAI**, in the Land of *Canaan*. See *AI*.

HAYE. *La Haye*, in *Touraine* Prov. *France*, stands on the r. *Creuse*, near the Bord. of *Poitou*, 10 leag. fr. *Tours* to S. and as many from *Poitiers* to N. It is a Barony, and has 2 Parishes. The celebrated *Des Cartes* was here born March 31. 1596.

HAYES, *Haies*, *Hay*. This Article is written chiefly for the sake of the Inhabitants of the City of *Exeter* and Parts circumjacent. The common Word *Hay*, all Persons know, is mown dried Grass. And the *Saxon* Word *Haeg* and the *French* Word *Haye* signify a Hedge. Hence came the old Term *Haye-boote*, a Permission to take Thorns and make or repair Hedges, the latter Word *Boote* signifying *Amends*, &c. It also signifies a Grove, &c. An *Haye* therefore appears properly to have signified a Parcel of Grass Ground hedg'd about, inclosed, or planted round with Trees. Hence then our *Exeter* *Bon-Haye*, *Shel-* [for *Shelve*] *Haye*, *Northern-Haye*, *Southern-Haye*, *Friers* or *Friern Haye*, *Calendar Haye*, *Arundels Hayes*, *Floyers Hayes*, &c. *Arundels Hayes*, in the Manor of *Cowicke*, lies betw. the r. *Ex* and the little Village *Lahegen*, which leads tow. *Exwick*: And *Floyers Hayes* was so called fr. its antient Lords, who held their Lands of the Earl of *Devonshire* by this Tenure, viz. That, whenever he came to *Ex-Island*, the Tenant was to come with a Napkin about his Neck, or on his Shoulder, and a Pitcher of Wine and a Silver Cup in his Hand, to offer his Lord to drink.

HAYES, an Island, in *Hayes* River, *New Wales*, *Northern* Country.

HAYLESHAM, in *Suffex*, 10 m. E. of *Lewes*, 53 from *London*, E. lon. 18 min. lat. 50. 50. has a Market Saturdays.

HAYN, a Town in *Silesia*, *Germ.* stands in *Lignitz* Du. 35 m. N. W. of *Breslaw*, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 17.

HAYN, or *Haya*, in *Misnia* proper, *Germ.* stands on the r. *Reder*, 10 m. N. E. of *Meissen*. 'Twas formerly a flour. Town, the Seat of the Margraves of *Misnia*, and before the long Wars in *Germ.* here was a great Manufacture of Wool-len Cloth.

HAY-NANN (which signifies *South of the Sea*) is a great *Chinese* Island, sit. betw. 107 & 110 deg. of E. lon. & betw. 18 & 20 N. lat. having to N. the Prov. of *Quang-tong*, where-to it belongs, which may be distinctly seen when the Sky is clear; on S. the Channel form'd by the Bank of *Paracel*, with the E. Coast of *Cochinchina*; on W. Part of the same Kingd. & that of *Tong-king*; on E. the Sea of *China*. 'Tis betw. 60 & 70 leag. lo. fr. E. to W. and betw. 40 & 50 br. fr. N. to S. and near 160 in Circumference. It has Gold & Silver Mines and a Pearl-fishery, with Mines of the *Lapis Armenus*, which is carry'd to *Kanton*, and us'd in painting the

the blue Porcelain. Travellers speak of a Lake which petrifies whatever is thrown into it; but there's Reason to doubt it, because the Islanders, says *Du Halde*, know nothing of the Matter. That which may have given Occasion to this Opinion is those counterfeit Petrefactions which the *Chinese* make to Perfection, and are very common at *Kan-ten*. Among the Animals, here is found among the Rocks a little *blue Fish*, of greater Esteem than the *Golden Fish*; but they live only a few Days out of their own Element. And here are a curious Kind of great Black Apes, whose Physiognomy very nearly resembles the Human, so distinct are the Features; but this Species is scarce. Here are Ravens with white Rings about their Necks, like Cravats; Starlings which have a little Moon on their Bills; and Black-birds (as we call 'em) of a deep blue Colour, with yellow Ears half an Inch long, which speak and whistle in Perfection. Both Men and Women wear their Hair in a Ring on their Foreheads, & on their Heads a Hat, made of Straw or Rattan, tied under the Chin with 2 Strings. The Women are distinguished by blue Streaks on their Faces, made with Indigo, from their Eyes downward. The Capital is *Kyun-chew-fü*.

HAYNAULT, or more rightly **HAINAUT**, *Hannonia* in *Latin*, a Province of the *Netherlands*, is bounded on N. by *Flanders & Brabant*, E. by Part of *Brabant* and *Earld. of Namur*, S. by *Champagne, Cambresis, & Part of Picardy*, and W. by the *Scheld*, which separates it fr. *Artois* and from Part of *Fr. Flanders*. Its Extent fr. N. to S. is abt. 55 m. & abt. 48 from E to W. It bears Title of Earldom, and was ant. call'd *Saltus Carbonarius*, fr. the abundant Charcoal made in its Forests, &c. The Air is temperate, and Soil very fruitful, being water'd by Rivers and Lakes which much enrich it; so that in most Places it abounds with fresh Meadows & sweet Pastures, good Fruit, profitable Trees, and vast Plenty of Corn. It has Lead and Iron Mines and Quarries of excel. Marble. Its princip. Rivers are, 1. The *Sambre*, which washes *Maubeuge*, and runs into the *Maes* at *Namur*. 2. The *Scheld*, which waters *Bouchain, Valenciennes, Condé*, and runs into *Flanders*. 3. The *Digne*, which here washes *Leuse, Ligne, Ath, Lessines*, and runs also into *Flanders*. 4. The *Haine* (fr. which the Province is named), which waters *Binch, Mons, St. Ghillian*, and falls into the *Scheld* a little below *Condé*. This same River divides *FR. HAINAUT* from *AUST. HAINAUT*; all the Places belonging to the *French* lying to S of this River, and those Parts which the *Austrians* have as yet kept lying to the N. This Province is reckon'd to contain 24 walled Towns and 950 Villages; amongst which 3 Principalities, *Barbançon, Ligne, and Chimay*; one Duchy, *Havre*; 4 Earldoms, 44 ant. Baronies, 12 Peerdoms, 27 Abbeys. But here's not one Bishopric, the greatest Part being in Spirituals under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, a few Places under the Bishop of *Liege*, and some under him of *Arras*. For the *Austrian* Part of this Province are a High Bailiff, Seneschal, Earl-Marshal, great-Huntsman, Cup-bearer, Master of the Pantry, and Chamberlain, most of whose Places are hereditary. The States consist of the Clergy, Nobility, and Commoners. These 3 Estates meet in a Body but once a Year, when Subsidies are to be granted to the Sovereign. But there's a Kind of standing Committee, which resides at *Mons*, and meets as often as the Business of the Province or the Orders of the Sovereign require it. The most confid. Cities and Towns belonging to the House of *AUSTRIA* herein are *Mons, Soignies, St. Ghislain, Lessines, Chievres, Hall, Rœux, Ath, Leuse, Binch, Braine-le-Comte, Anguien, Steenkirk*. — **FRENCH HAINAUT** is bo. on W. by *Artois*, N. by Part of *Fr. Flanders* and by *Aust. Hainaut*, E. by *Namur* Country, and S. by Part of *Champagne & Picardy, & by Cambresis*. Its Extent fr. E. to W. is about 50 m. and its Br. fr. S. to N. abt. 20. 'Tis under the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Douay*, and under the Gen. Governor of the *Fr. Netherlands*; but there's a partic. Governor with Staff-Officers in every City. The most considerable Cities and Towns are, *Valenciennes, Bouchain, Le Quesnoy, Condé, Bavay, Maubeuge, Fontaine-l'Éveque, Beaumont, Marienburg, Avesnes, Landrecy, Chimay*; — and the Forest of *Ardennes*.

HAZEROTH. See **TABERAH**.

HAZOR, in *Canaan*, is by the Learned conjectured to have been sit. near the Waters of *Merom*. See **MEROM**. It was the Regal City of *Jabin*, which was by *Josbua* burnt with Fire, and the said King smote with the Sword, *Jos. xi. 10, 11*. But 'tis evident from *Judges iv. 2*. that it must by a *Jabin* have been rebuilt, and to have again enjoy'd the Royal Seat. This latter *Jabin* may be supposed to have been descended from the former, and that he seized on the

Spot where the former *Hazor* stood, and so rebuilt that ruin'd City. Whether *Jabin* was an Appellation common to all the Kings of *Hazor*, we have not to say from positive Authority, tho' it seems to have been a common Custom in these Parts for Kings to succeed each other under the same Appellation, as *Pharoah* in *Egypt*, *Agag* in *Amalekitis*, &c. He is in the latter Text called King of *Canaan*. Some indeed understand the Words thus; that this *Jabin* was King of that Part of *Canaan*, which lay in the Country where *Hazor* stood, and whose Seat then was **HAROSHETH** of the *Gentiles*. For they understood this Place to be mention'd in the Text as the Dwelling-place, not of *Sisera*, but, of *Jabin* himself, whose General *Sisera* was. This latter Place being only mentioned in this Transaction, the Situation of it can be no further known than that it lay probably not far fr. the Place where *Hazor* stood, and so not far fr. the Waters of *Merom* or *Semechonite Lake*, and in *Galilee of the Gentiles*; this being intimated by its being called *Harosheth of the Gentiles*.

HEAN, Cap. of the E. Prov. of *Tonquin, East Indies*, and Seat of the Mandarin its Governor, stands on the E. Side of the r. *Domea*, abt. 60 m. fr. where the Ships lie at Anchor, 80 fr. the Sea, E. lon. 106. lat. 21. 30. The River here is as br. as the *Thames* at *Gravesend*. The Town has about 2000 Houses, is inhabited chiefly by poor People and a Garrison of Soldiers; but has no Wall, Ditch, Fort, nor Cannon. Here's one Street of *Chinese* Merchants, some of whom export raw and wrought Silk to *Japan*, and have Bullion in Return. Boats are 2 Days getting up hence to *Cachao*, tho' but 20 m. the Stream being so strong agt. 'em. In *Dampier's* Time the *French* had a Factory and a Bishop here.

HEADON. See **HEDDON**.

HEATH, W. Rid. *Yorkshire*, near *Wakefield*, is a genteel Village, in a good Air, where is an Academy.

HEATHENCOTE, *Northumb.* on the Side of *Towcester*, near *Whittlewood Forest*, had its Name fr. the Residence of the *Danes* here, who in the *Saxon Annals* are call'd *Heathens*.

HEATHFIELD, in *Suffex*, lies on a Down of its own Name, near *Burnwash-Downs*, 7 m. fr. *Hastings*, and 12 fr. *Tunbridge* and *Leaves*. On it was fought the decisive Battle betw. *K. Harold* and *William the Conqueror*.

HEAVYTREE, abt. 1 m. fr. *Exeter* in the Road to *Lond.* is said, or supposed, to have been so called fr. the Tree, or *Gallows*, in its Parish, or at least, even now, just on its Borders, at the common Execution-Place (being not 2 m. from *Exeter*) for Malefactors in the County of *Devon*. Antient People of this City, &c. I very well remember, distinguish'd this Place of Deadly Punishment by the Name of *Forges*; which I imagine to have been but a Corruption of *Furca's*, the Gallow Tree or Trees there having probably been, as was of Old common, shap'd like [Y] a Fork. Near this Gallows is a wall'd-in Burial-Place for the executed Bodies, purchased in the Rn. of *Edward VI.* by the Widow of *Mr. Tuckfield* of *Exeter*, who left Money to provide them also with Shrouds, or Winding-Sheets; which such Criminals as accept of them are, from High-Goal, conducted down to our Guildhall to receive, and which such wear like a Scarf out to the said Place of Execution.

HEBDOMON, which, signifying the *Seventh*, because it was seven Miles from *Constantinople*, was a Village with an Imperial Palace; and sev. Churches, where the Emperors who succeeded *Valens* were crown'd. That Prince embellish'd it with sev. Edifices, & a stately Tribunal, or Throne; whence it took its other Name of *The Tribunal*.

HEBRIDES. See **WESTERN ISLANDS**, of which *Sky, Mull, Ila, and Arran*, are some of the largest.

HEBRON, or **CHEBRON**. First see **ARBA**. 'Tis plain it was a very antient City. Some, after *Josephus*, think 'twas built 90 Years after the Flood, & that it claim'd Precedency even of *Memphis*. 'Tis certain, according to *Numb. xiii. 22*. that it was 7 Years older than *Zaan* (i. e. *Tanais*) the Capital of *Lower Egypt*. It seems, says *Thuckford*, by its Situation, to have stood in the Midway between *Shinaar* and *Egypt*. It was seated in the Hill Country, in the S. Part of *Canaan*, on the Ridge of Mountains that run S. W. fr. *Jerusalem*, abt. 14 m. fr. it, and 32 E. of *Beerseba*. This City is famous in Scripture, on many Accounts needless to be recited. But now, *Baumgarten, &c.* tell us, 'tis alm. all in Ruins. The above Ridge of Mountains overlooks a most delicious Valley 20 m. S. fr. *Jerusalem*. Near the ruin'd old City stands a Village call'd *Elkabil*, in which is still a good handsome Church, built by *Helena*, over the Cave where the old Patriarchs were buried. 'Tis indeed turn'd into a Mosque, and held in great Esteem by the *Turks* as well as *Christians*. *Hebron*, or *Elkabil*, inconsiderable as

'tis,

'tis, is still Capital of a District call'd *The Territory of the Friends of God*, and consisting of abt. 25 other Villages, in E. lon. 35. 30. lat. 31. 38.

HEBRUS River. See THRACE.

HECATOMPYLOS, the Metropolis of *Parthia*, and the Place where the 1st Kings of that Country resided, is generally supposed to have been so called fr. its having 100 Gates, & was a noble and magnificent Place, and so lucky, some think, as to remain still the Capital of *Persia*, under the Name of *HISPAHAN*, or rather (as the *Persians* themselves pronounce it) *SPAUHAWN*. 'Tis not easy to fix the Derivation of it. *Polybius* says it was called *Hecatompulus* because all the Roads thro' the *Parthian* Dominion centred here. *Curtius* says 'twas built by the *Greeks*; but by whom, or at what Time, he informs us not. It should seem, as a modern Critick observes, that *Hecatompulos* is rather a *Greek* Interpretation of the true Name of this City than the real Name thereof; but then what Name this was in the *Parthian* Language who can tell? That *Spauhawn* was founded on its Ruins there are many Authorities, tho' no certain Grounds for it. 'Tis indeed unanimously acknowledged that the present City is of no great Antiquity, and that the 2 Parts into which it is divided preserve the Names of 2 contiguous ones fr. the Junction of which it was formed. 'Tis not clear when they were thus united, or when the City received the Name by which 'tis now known. Some say it happen'd before the Reign of the famous *Timur-Bec*, corruptly call'd *Tamerlane*, who destroy'd it twice. Certain 'tis *Spauhawn* owes the Glory it now possesses to the Great *Shah Abas*, who, after the Conquest of the *Kgds. of Lar & Ormus*, charm'd with the Situation of the Place, made it the Capital of his Empire betw. 1620 & 1628. See *ISPAHAN*.

HECATOMPYLOS, *Thebes* so call'd. See *EGYPT*.

HECKINGEN. See *HOHENZOLLERN*.

HECLA, a burning Mountain, in *Iceland*; which see.

HEDDINGTON, *Wilts*, betw. *Marlborough* and *Bath*, seems to have been a *Rom.* Colony, from the Foundat. of Houses that have been dug up here for a m. togeth. and fr. the *Rom.* Coins here found. Here *K. Alfred* gave the *Danes* such a total Defeat, that they gave Hostages to quit the Land. 'Twas antiently call'd *Edendon*.

HEDDON, *Headon, Heydon*, near the *Humber*, in *Holdsdernefs*, E. Rid. *Yorksh.* 6 m. fr. *Hull*, 172 fr. *London*, E. lon. 5 min. lat. 53. 48. is a very antient Borough Town, and was form. confid. in Merchants and Shipping; but it has not the least Appearance of any *such* Grandeur now, partly owing to the Neighbourhood of *Hull*, partly to the Harbour's being choak'd, the Sea having incroach'd so much upon all this Shore, that sev. Towns have been swallow'd up by it. The old Haven near the Town being grown up, a new Cut is made on the S. E. which helps to scour that Part of the Haven now left; but there's no Hope of rendering it as useful as formerly. The Town has suffer'd many consuming Fires; however the greatest Part is again rebuilt, and the Place render'd much more beautiful and pleasant than it was; and of late Years it has increased in Wealth, which is supposed to be principally owing to its several Fairs. 'Tis a Town corporate, with a Mayor, Recorder, 9 Aldermen, & 2 Bailiffs, who have Power of Sheriffs, and are Justices of the Peace. Memb. of Parliament 2. Market Saturdays. Fairs every 14-night, & July 22. Sept. 14. 25.

HEDEMORA, in *Delecarlia* Prov. in *Sweden* proper, is a large Village (by *Salmon* called a City) on the r. *Dala*, near the Bord. of *Wesermania*, abt. 45 m. N. W. fr. *Upsal*, E. lon. 15. 55. lat. 60. 16.

HEDLEY, in *Surry*, 3 m. fr. *Epsom*. Near *Leatherhead-Down*, on the Edge of this Parish, is a perfect *Rom.* Highway fr. *London* to *Darling*, that appears in sev. Places betw. *Guildford* & *Ripley*, & betw. *Richmond* & *Putney*. The Shepherds of the Downs hereabt. use what they call a Half-horn, i. e. a Horn slit lengthways, and nail'd to the End of a Staff, as long as a Shepherd's Crook, with which they can hurl a Stone a great Way, and so keep their Sheep within due Bounds.

HEGIRA. See *HEJRA*.

HEJAZ, Prov. in *Arabia Felix*, (so nam'd because it divides *Najd* from *Tehama*, or beca. 'tis surround. with Mountains) is limited on S. by *Yaman* & *Tehama*, W. by the Sea 'Al *Kolzum*, N. by the Deserts of *Shâm* or *Syria*, and E. by the Prov. *Najd*. This Province is famous for its 2 ch. Cities *Mecca* & *Medina*, one celebra. for its Temple and having given Birth to *Mohammed*, the other for being the Place of his Residence for the last 10 Years of his Life, and of his Interment. The Soil of *Hejaz*, as well as that of *Najd*, *Tehama*, & *Yamana*, is much more barren than that of *Yaman*;

the greater Part of their Territories being covered with dry Sands, or rising into Rocks, interspersed here and there with some fruitful Spots which receive their greatest Advantages fr. their Water and Palm-Trees. Its other remark. Towns are *Thaifa*, *Gjudda* or *Jodda*, *Yanbe*, *Madian*, *Hejr* or 'Al-*Hbeg'r*.

HEIDELBERG, Capital of the *Palatinate*, *Germ.* (as it was once of all *Swabia*), is sit. 10 m. fr. *Manheim*, and Conflux of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*, to E. 12 N. E. fr. *Spire*, 18 N. W. fr. *Hailbron*, 38 S. of *Frauckfort*, 35 S. E. from *Mentz*, & 55 S. W. fr. *Wurtzburg*. The Name comes from *Heidlebeeren*, i. e. Myrtle-berries, which grow in the Neighbourhood; and hence some *Latin* Authors call it *Myrtilorum Mons*. Its Situation is very agreeable, and in good Air, encomp. with Hills, and cover'd with Vines, except on W. where is a large, pleas. and fruitful Plain on the *Neckar*, which runs by the City under a wooden Bridge. 'Tis old, and supposed the *Budoris* of the *Antients*, and belong'd to *Worms* Bpr. till 1225, when *Pr. Lewis I.* obtaining it, furnished the old Town with a Castle. 'Twas successively much enlarg'd, and in 1392 had *Bergheim* Suburb added. It had a University planted in 1387, some say 40 Years sooner; & it has bred many Great Men. It had 3 or 4 Colleges for Subsistence of poor Men, and was manag'd by the academ. Senate. Their *Rector Magnificentissimus* is commonly the Elector himself, and like our Universities Chancellors; & the *Rector Magnus* is like our Vice-Chancellor, who is President of the Senate, and yearly chosen out of the Professors. This Senate has Power of Life & Death in their own Jurisdiction; but the Prince has Power of pardoning. Without Regard to the long Standing of Candidates, they prefer them according to Abilities, after strict and solemn Examination. The first Chair instituted for public teaching the Law of Nature and Nations was founded for the fam. *Sam. Puffendorf*, who here began his System, which he finish'd in *Sweden*. This City has suffer'd so much by Wars, that since the Disgrace of *Frederick* Elect. *Palatine*, whom the *Bohemians* chose for their King, it has been taken, plundered, or burnt, 4 Times. *Scaliger* says that in his Time the Elector's Library, kept in the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, was larger, and better fill'd with choice Books, than that of the *Vatican*, and exceeded all in the Empire in that respect, as well as for the Numb. of MSS in all Languages. But when Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General, took this City in Sept. 1622, &c. he sent Part of this Library to the *Vatican* at *Rome*, and the rest to the Emperor's at *Vieuna*. 'The City being at that Time taken by Storm, it suffered all the Terrors of Plundering, Butchering, and Lust, that the Licence of Soldiers, the Insolence of Conquerors, the Hatred of Religion, the Cruelty of Barbarians, could threaten or perpetrate. On that sleepless Night, amidst the sad Lamentations and Shrieks which were heard every where, of the Tender Sex suffering Violence, of Men on the Rack, put to a quicker or slower Death, by various Torments and Wounds, &c. — Such are, too generally speaking, the Effects and Consequences of War, which ought to strike Terror into those who advise it, in order to prevent Evils which perhaps would never happen, or at worst would not often be half so bad as those that attend a Rupture. But this Observation I expect to see laugh'd at, or despis'd, by such as delight in Relations of bloody Scenes and horrible Massacres and Devastations, whilst they enjoy their Beef, and Pipe, and Pot, &c. by a good Fire in an Ale-house; and cry out for War! War! when they themselves would be apt, if possible, to shrink into a Mouse-hole at the firing but of one Cannon at a Distance. — But long Declamation is not here my Business. — In 1634 this City was besieged twice and taken by the *French*; who again seized it in 1688; but, upon the Approach of the Imper. Army, they, contrary to the Capitulation with the Dauphin, blew up the Castle, and laid the Town in Ashes, with the Electors noble Palace, the Churches, and other public Buildings; and, among others, that call'd the *Temple of Concord*, built by the Elector *Cba. Lewis*; wherein, to shew his Moderation, and that Difference in Religion ought not to create Divisions among his Subjects, or deprive them of their common Birthrights, or the Protection of their Prince, the *Papists*, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists*, were allow'd the Freedom of Religion, under but 3 different Roofs. — The *French*, to add to their Barbarity, would not suffer the Citizens to go out of Town, but shut them up in the great Church till they burnt the City, — and then also consumed that. The Town was afterw. tolerably repaired, and had a confid. Garrison; but the *French* attack'd it again in 1693, under M. de

M. de Lorge; and, by the Treachery of the Governor, (who nailed up his Cannon, destroy'd the Magazines, and retired into the Castle) the City was soon taken, and the People brutishly murdered, except such as could get into the Castle. On the 1st Entering of the *French*, the Gentlemen, and others, of the Town, sent to the General, & begged that their Honour might be saved; which he promis'd, and, for that End, order'd them all to retire to the great Church; where, contrary to his Promise, they were brutishly ravish'd and stripp'd. The Governor, *Heideisdorf*, capitulated for himself and Garrison, which was allow'd to march out of the Castle. Being for this afterw. sentenced to Death by a Council of War at *Heilbron*, he was reprieved, but degraded, led abt. the Imper. Court in a Cart, buffeted by the com. Hangman, then banish'd; when, falling into the Hands of the Peasants, they beat him to Death. At this Time the *French* again laid the City in Ashes, broke up the Electoral Tombs, expos'd their Corpses, carried off all the Lead they were embalmed in, cut off their Heads, and kicked them abt. like Footballs. They turn'd the Inhabitants, who were abt. 15,000, out of the Town by Night; and, being stript of all they had, many died of Want, particularly Women with Child, who fell in Labour with the Fright; and such as had Strength to go further were forced to leave their dead Infants upon the Roads. When the so *polite & merciful French* left the Ruins, the Elector encouraged the People to rebuild the Town, repair'd the Castle, and promised them Exemption fr. Taxes for 30 Years, with *Liberty of Conscience*. Yet, — BEING HIMSELF A PAPIST, — he was soon prevailed on by the Jesuits to make one of *their Society* a Professor in the University, and oppress'd his Protest. Subjects, till the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and other Protest. Princes, interposed in their behalf. The *French* seized it again in 1709, and put the adja. Country under Contribution; which so impoverish'd it, that sev. 1000 Inhabitants were forced to leave their native for foreign Countries, partic. *England*, where they received great Charities, and, after having been subsisted abt. 3 Months at the publick Expence, in Tents, on *Blackheath*, and at *Camberwell*, near *London*, they were, for most Part, sent to *Ireland* and the *British Colonies in America*. — The City foolishly brought fresh Trouble upon itself thus: The Choir of the grt. Church, since the Peace of *Westphalia*, belongs to the *Ro. Catholics*, and the Body to the *Calvinists*, with only a thin Partition betw. 'em. The Choir not being large enough to hold the Catholics when the Court resided here, the Elector propos'd to the *Calvinists* to yield him the Body, for several good Reasons; and promised another Church should be built for them, larger and finer than that they were to yield him. — But, in short, his Offers, however reasonable, were not accepted by them. He, thereby incens'd, took by Force what they would not consent to yield. The *Calvinists* had Recourse to the Prot. Princes of the Empire, who united in their Quarrel. The Kings of *Gr. Britain*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Prussia*, and the States General, caus'd the Cath. Churches in their Dominions to be shut up, &c. and made such Menaces, that the Elector was oblig'd to re-instate the *Calvinists* in the Nave of the Church. But then he was so disgusted, that he remov'd his Seat to *Manheim*. The Burghers were soon thrown into the utmost Consternation when they saw the Tribunals also follow the Elector. They went, therefore, and cast themselves at his Feet, asking Pardon, offer'd him the Church, and conjur'd him to return. But he was inexorable, and abandon'd it for ever. Since this, the City, having no Trade, and subsisting only by the Court, and the Tribunals of the Regency, has been every Day decaying. — The ch. Beauty of this City consists in 1 large handf. Street, and a square, spacious, uniform Market-place. It was large, rich, populous; and the Elector's Palace on the Ascent of an adjoin. Hill, call'd *Conigstul*, which overlooks the whole City, was beautify'd with fine Gardens, Grottos, and near it a strong Tower, which for Height & Fortifications was scarce matched in the Empire, so that 'twas call'd *Trutz-keyser*, i. e. *A Defiance to the Emperor*; but after the Peace of *Westphalia* 'twas call'd the *Star Fort*. The Palace was inclos'd with a Wall and a deep Ditch hewn out of the Rock. 'Tis well known that in these Parts are sev. Towns noted for Tuns, or Wine-vats, of uncommon Size, carved, & gilded. In a Cellar under 1 of the Towers of the said Palace stood the biggest of all; it being capable of holding 528 Hogsh. of Wine, or 26250 Gal. of *Paris Measure*. It was rebuilt in 1664, and made to hold 600 Hogsh. or 200 Tuns, of *Eng. Meas.* The old one had Iron Hoops 12200 lb. Wt. each; but the new one, instead of them, has large

ones of Knees-timber, like the Ribs of a Ship, with sev. Inscriptions carv'd and painted, and supported by carved Pedestals. On 1 Side was a handsome Stair-case, of 43 Steps, leading to the Top (whereas the old had but 17) on which there was a Gallery set round with Balusters. This Tun was emptied, and knock'd in Pieces by the *French*, in 1688. But the Elect. *Charles Lewis* had a new bigger one made, which accord. to *Salmon* holds 800 Hogsh. 'Tis or at least was gener. full of the best Rhenish Wine, which every one was oblig'd to taste of who visited the late Emperor's Courthere; and some were not excus'd without swallowing such a Dose as he prescribed. The Electors have had frequent Carousals on the Platform of it. I have met with an Account of one very merry such Bout, in a pretty, little, next to a Fob-Pocket Volume, of *Remarks of several Parts of Germany*, &c. written by *Wm. Carr*, Gent. Consul for the *English Nation in Amsterdam*, & there printed A. D. 1688. 'I have, says he, seen this Fat twice. The 1st Time was when the Elector treated the *Fr. Ambassadors* that came to conclude the Match betw. his Daughter and *Monseigneur* the *Fr. King's* Brother, who married her after the Death of our King's Sister, his first Wife: At which Treat there happened an Adventure that I shall here please the Reader with. In a Gallery that is over this Fat the Elector caus'd a Table to be placed in the Middle, exactly above the Bung-hole of this monstrous Vessel, & to be cover'd with a costly Banquet of all Sorts of Sweet-meats. The Day before, all the Wine being emptied out of this Tun into other Fats, a little before the Ambassadors, with other Foreign Ministers, and Persons of Quality, mounted the Stairs, to come to the Place of Entertainment, the Elector caus'd 12 Drummers, 12 Trumpeters, with Kettle-drums, and other Musick, to be lodged in the Belly of the Tun, with Orders to strike up upon a Signal given, when the Elector drank the *Fr. King's* Health. All being sat down at Table, and merrily feeding, the Elector drank the Health, and the Signal was given; whereupon the Musick began to play its Part with such a roaring and uncouth Noise out of that vast Cavity below, that the *French*, and other Persons of Quality that were unacquainted with the Design, looking upon it to be an infernal and ominous Sound, in great Astonishment began to cry out, *Jesu! Marie! The World's at an End!* and to shift every one for himself in so great Disorder and Confusion, that, for Haste to be gone, they tumbled down Stairs one over another. All that the Elector could say to compose them was either not heard or not valued; nor could any-thing satisfy and re-assure them, 'till they saw the Actors come marching out of their Den.' — This City is divided into 5 independent Jurisdictions, 1. *Aulica*, 2. *Cancellaria*, 3. *Bellica*, 4. *Academica*, 5. *Civica*. The Members of each of these are not oblig'd to appear before any Court but their own. 'Tis also div. into 4 Wards, under a Prætor & a Burgomaster. The Generality of Inhabitants being *Calvinists*, the Church Affairs are managed by a Prefecture, or Presbytery, consisting of 5 Ministers of the City, 2 Deputies fr. each of the above Jurisdictions, except the *Aulica* (under which are the Princes and Nobles), and 2 fr. each of the 4 Wards, making in all 21. The *Fr. Protestants* have a Church here, and the *Lutherans* another, of which the 1st Stone was laid by a *Calvinist* Elector, to set an Example of Moderation. The most remarkable Structures here were, 1. The Town-house, famous for its curious Clock, which had divers Motions, and represented several Figures of Men fighting, of a Cock crowing, &c. when it struck. 2. The above Church of the *Holy Ghost*; 3. That of *St. Peter*, which contain'd many Monuments of Electors; 4. The Castle and Palace, which now shew the Marks of *French* Fury. The Remains of the Palace are in a Style neither Gothic nor modern, but a Rhapsody of all the Orders, heap'd one upon another, without Fancy or Judgment. It has a magnificent Terrace towards the Town, whence is a Prospect of the Plain and Country for sev. leag. The Elector's Apartment consists of a long Suit of Rooms, without Beauty or Proportion.

HEIDENHEIM, in *Swabia*, *Germ.* stands on r. *Brenz*; with a fine Castle on a Hill call'd *Hellenstein*, or *Hellaufer*, and a very deep Cave in it, 5 *Germ. m. N. W.* of *Ulm*. It has Right of holding a Market, and belongs to the D. of *Wurtemberg*.

HEILA, a Port Town of *Royal Prussia*, *Poland*, sit. on the Point of a Peninsula in the *Baltick Sea*, 12 m. N. of *Dantzick*, E. lon. 19. lat. 54. 30.

HEILSBURG. See WARMIA.

HEIMBERG. See BRUNSWICK.

HEJR, or *Al-Hbeg'r* in *Hejaz* Prov. *Arab. Fel.* in 28. 30. N. Lat. accor. to *'Ebn Hbawkal*, was the Seat of the Tribe of *Thamud*, the *Thamydeni* of the *Antients*. This clearly evinces *Hejr* to be the *Egra* or *Agra* of *Pliny*, since he makes the *Thamydeni* Neighbours to that City. As *Ptolemy* likew. is far fr. being accurate in his Determination of lon. & lat. we may safely take his *Negra* for *Pliny's Egra* and *Hejr* of the *Moderns*, since the lat. of the former differs but 2 degr. fr. that of the latter. *'Al-Hbeg'r* stands amidst a Ridge of rocky Mountains, out of which many Houses have been cut, as some suppose by the *Amalekites*, or their Ancestors. But this Notion we can't rely on, it chiefly depending on the Authority of the *Koran*. *'Ebn Hbawkal* calls this Ridge *'Al-Athâleb*, i. e. *The Fragments of Stones*.

HEJRA, *Hegra*, or *Hegira*, is an *Arabic* Word, properly signifying a *Flight* or *Desertion*; but consider'd as a *Mohammedan* Æra, it is now alm. wholly apply'd to the Time of *Mohammed's Flight* from *Mecca* to *Medina*, to avoid the Rage and Pursuit of his Enemies. This happen'd *July 15.* or *16. An. Dom. 622.* And he died in 630.

HELAM, ment. II. *Sam. x.* 16, 17. where the *Israelites* and *Syrians* engag'd in Battle, & the latter received a mighty Overthrow, is probably thought to have been the same with *Alamtha*, mention'd. by *Ptolemy*, in the Region of *Tra-chonitis*.

HELBECK-LANDS, N. Rid. *Yorkf.* near the Rise of the *Ure* and Bord. of *Lancashire*, has a most wild and dismal Prospect among the Hills. Here's a Bridge ov. a Rivulet of 1 entire Stone, from which the Water falls so deep, that it strikes one with Horror to look down.

HELBY, in *Lincolnshire*, is reckon'd in some Maps as a Market-Town; but 'tis not so.

HELENA Island (now MACRONISI), 1 of the *Cyclades*, was ant. known by the Names of *Macris* and *Cranæ*; but that of *Helena* prevailed, and is said to have been borrow'd from *Helena* the *Grecian* Beauty, *Paris* having stopp'd in it some Time with her. 'Tis abt. 3 m. br. 8 lo. & thence call'd *Long-Island*. *Pliny* says 'twas separ. fr. *Eubæa* by an Earthquake. 'Tis a barren and inhosp. Place, cover'd with deep Sand, having but 1 Spring, & that a very poor one. Some relate it as nev. inhabited; but *Goltzius* mentions 2 Medals relating to its ant. Inhabitants. 'Tis separ. fr. the Continent of *Attica* by a Straight 8 m. over [LENA.]

HELENA (ST.) Island, in the *Atlantic*. See ST. HE-HELENOPOLIS. See DREPANE.

HELENSTOW, *Bedfordf.* is the same with ELSTOW. HELFENSTEIN. See ULM.

HELFORD, in *Corwall*, betw. *Falmouth* & *Market-Jew*, has a small but good Harbour, where Ships often go in to load Tin for *London*. It has many skilful Fishermen, and many Vessels employ'd in the *Pilchard* Trade.

HELICE, Metrop. of *Achaia Propria*, built by *Ion*, was so by him called from the Name of his Wife. *Homer* mentions it in his List of *Agamemnon's* Forces.

HELICON Mount, in *Phocis*, near *Parnassus*, *Old Greece*, was, like *Cytheron*, consecrated to the *Muses*, and as such much celebrated by the Poets. They are said each to contend with *Parnassus* for Height. It was particularly noted for the Founta. of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*, the Waters of which are reported to have wrought Wonders; *Hippocrene* being said to receive its Name from [*Hippos*] the winged Horse *Pegasus*, as if it was made by the Foot of that poetic Steed. This Mt. *Helicon* is now call'd *Zagara*, or *Zagaya*, & stands near the Gulph of *Lepanto* in *Achaia*, now *Livadia*. It was by some reckon'd to stand in *Bœotia*.

HELIOPOLIS, i. e. *City of the Sun*, was a Name given to sev. *Greek* Cities, among which to *CORINTH*, which see. For the Ruins of *HELIOPOLIS* in *Syria*, see *BAL-BEC*. For *HELIOPOLIS*, or *ON*, now *MATTA-REAH*, in *Egypt*, see *GOSHEN*.

HELLA. See EUPHRATES.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES.

HELLESPONTIACA, See PHRYGIA MINOR.

HELLENS. *St. Hellen's*, in *E. Medina*, Isle of *Wight*, 8 m. fr. *Newport*, has a Bay which runs a confid. Way within Land, and, in War with *France*, is often the Station and Rendezvous for the Royal Navy, as it has been for the whole confederate Fleet. At the Bay's Mouth is that Cluster of dirty Rocks call'd the *Mixen*.

HELMONT, in *Dutch Brabant*, sit. on the r. *Aa*, 18 m. fr. *Venlo*, 21 above *Bolduc* to S. E. and 9 fr. *Eyndhoven* to E.; E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 30. It has an ant. Castle, and has 20 Villages in its Jurisdiction. 'Twas burnt by the Count of *Hohenlo* in 1588, all but one single House and the Castle. It has been rebuilt, but is nothing so considerable as before.

HELMSLEY, W. Rid. *Yorkf.* in *Ribdal-Vale*, near the r. *Rhye*, 197 m. fr. *London*, has a Market Saturday.

HELMSTADT (which has Name fr. the *Elms* abt. it) in *Brunswick* Duchy, abt. 22 m. S. E. fr. *Brunswick* & *Wolfembuttel*, and near the Frontier of *Wolfembuttel*, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 52. 20. was built by *Charles the Great* in 782, and has a University, founded, &c. abt. 1576. The Elec. of *Hannover* and D. of *Wolfembuttel* are joint Sovereigns, and have the Direction of it alternately. No University in *Germany* has made a better Figure, or had more Learned *Lutheran* Professors, than this. The 3 Faculties in which it confers Degrees are *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*. Its fine Library holds an ant. *Hebr. Pentateuch*, in 2 Vols. for which some *Jewish* Rabbies offered a great Sum. The Town is encamp. with Walls, Ditches, and Ramparts, and has three Churches, and a fine Suburb, call'd *Ostendorff*.

HELMSTEDE, in *Sweden*. See HALMSTAD.

HELSINBURG. See ELSINBURG.

HELSINGFORT, Cap. of *Nyland* Prov. in *Finland*, is a small Port Town, on the Gulph of the same Name, at the Mouth of the *Winda* (which falls here into the Gulph of *Finland*), ov. agt. *Revel* City, abt. 90 m. from *Abo* to E.; E. lon. 24. 6. lat. 60. 8. It has a pretty good Harbour.

HELSINGIA, or *Helsingland*, Prov. in *Sweden* proper, is bound. on N. by *Jemtia* & *Medelpadia*; on W. & S. W. by *Dalecarlia*; S. by *Gestrícia*; E. by the Gulph of *Bothnia*. 'Tis divided lengthways into 2 Parts by the r. *Liufna*, which receives the *Woxna* a little before it falls into the said Gulph. A River more N. is call'd *Ecksund*. It's abt. 137 m. fr. S. E. to N. W. and 78 from S. W. to N. E. 'Tis cov. with Mountains and Forests. The Inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in Hunting and Fishery. *Hudwickswald* and *Soderhamn* are the most considerable Places.

HELSTON, *Cornwall*, on the r. *Cober*, not far fr. its Influx into the *Eng. Channel*, 9 m. S. W. of *Falmouth*, 60 W. of *Launceston*, 294 W. fr. *London*, W. lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. 8. is a large, populous, trading Borough Town, in Form of a Cross, with 4 Streets (thro' each of which runs a Stream of Water) centering at a large Market-house. It has a Guildhall, and a large handf. Church, with a Steeple abt. 90 f. consisting of a Tower and Spire, which is a Sea-mark. Sev. Ships take in their Tin Lading at its Harbour. The Government was by *Q. Eliz.* vested in a Mayor and 4 Aldermen, who were to be of the Com. Council, and chuse 24 Assistants; and *K. Cha. I.* granted that the present and last preceding Mayor, and the Recorder, should be Justices of the Peace within the Borough, and keep *Qr.-Sessions*. *K. John* exempted it fr. paying Toll any where but *London*, and from being impleaded any where but its own Borough. It sends 2 Mem. to *Parlt.* which it began to do in the Reign of *Edward I.* Market Saturdays. Fairs *March 13.* *July 9.* *Aug. 29.* *Oct. 28.* the 2d Saturday before *St. Thomas's* Day, and those bef. *Midlent*, *Palm*, and *Whit*, Sundays.

HELTEN, in *Atland* Co. *Transylvania*, abt. a *Germ.* leag. S. E. from *Hermanstadt*, is noted for a strong Castle, Manufactures of Sickles and grey Cloth, and Plenty of profitable Fruit.

HELVETIA. See SWITZERLAND.

HELVOETSLUYS, in the Isle of *Voorn*, *Holland*, 5 m. S. of the *Briel*, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 54. is a Village having one of the most conven. Harbours in the Province, where the Packet-boat from *England* usually arrives, and whence the Pr. of *Orange*, afterw. *K. Wm. III.* set out on his Expedition hither in 1688.

HEMERDER VAFRT. See HEUSDEN.

HEMMINGSTON, *Suffolk*, on the E. Side of *Needham*, was a Manor held by *Baldwin de Petteur* [observe the Name, says *Camden*]; for which he was obliged every *Christmas-Day*, to perform before the King a *Saltus*, a *Sufflatus*, and a *Bombulus*, or as elsewhere express'd *Sufflus* and *Pettus*: Which, as the said Author interprets, was to dance, to make a Noise with his Cheeks, and to let a F—t, in the merry Royal Presence. Such was the coarse Jollity of those Times.

HEMMINGTON, *Northamp.* on N. E. Side of *Barnwell* and S. E. of *Polebrook*, has a Char. School.

HEMPSTED, *Hartf.* 4 m fr. *Berkhamsted*, 16 S. W. of *Hartford*, 29 N. W. fr. *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51. 45. is by *Norden* supposed to have had Name fr. the Growth of *Hemp* thereabout. Its Market, *Thurs.* is one of the greatest in the County for Wheat brought fr. *Bedfordf.* *Northamptonf.* *Warwickf.* &c. and said to exceed *Farnham's*, 20,000 l. a Week having been often returned here for Meal only, which 11 Pair of Mills grind within 4 m. of the Place. 'Tis mighty populous, seated among Hills, and water'd by the r. *Gade*. Some 1000 l. also are return'd here every Market-day.

Day for Straw-Hats. There's a handf. Church near the Town, with a good Ring of Bells, and a tall Spire. Fair on *Corpus Christi* Day.

HEMPSTED, in *New-York*. See NEW-YORK.

HEMPSTON, *Broad and Little*, in *Devonf.* are sit. near *Ashburton*.

HEMPTON, *Norfolk*, on S. Side of *Fakenham*, had a Priory, and has now a Fair in *Whitsun Week*, and 1 for Cattle Nov. 11.

HENAH. See ANNA.

HENDRED E. & W. in *Berks*. The 1st is 3 m. E. of *Wantage*, and was at the Dissolut. a confid. Market-Town. It stands on the Bord. of *Vale of White Horse*, at the Foot of the Downs under *Cuckbamsley-Hill*. The 2d stands on S. W. Side of the former.

HENINGHAM-CASTLE, *Effex*, to S. W. of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, on r. *Coln*, had a Priory and Hospital, and a Market, which is now difus'd. Fairs May 3, July 26, Dec. 6.

HENLEY upon *Thames*, *Oxon.* is sit. in the most S. Limits of the Shire, on the Confines of *Bucks*, 20 m. S. E. of *Oxford*, 35 W. of *London*, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51. 34. Dr. Plot says 'tis the oldest in the County; and 'tis a Town of good Wealth and Buildings, sit. most pleas. on the River's Side, which is naviga. to it by Barges, and is a large Corporation, gov. by a Warden, Burgesses, and infer. Officers. Its chief Trade is in Malt, of which and other Corn, 'tis thought, above 300 Cart-loads are sold here on some Market-days, the Inhabitants being gener. Mealmen, Maltsters, and Bargemen, who live by carrying Corn and Wood to *London*. The Bridge, now of Timber, was form. of Stone. Here's a Free Gram. School, and another, call'd the *Blue-coat School*, for teaching, cloathing, and binding out, poor Children. Market Thursday. Fairs Feb. 21. *Holy-Thurs.* *Trinity-Thurs.* and Thurs. before *Midsummer*. Here rise a Sort of *Marchasite*, and a black Flint, which if polish'd would serve as a Touchstone. They use it in making Glafs, here being also a Sort of Sand which gives it a Consistency. Roman Coins have been often found here.

HENLEY in *Arden*, in *Warwickf.* 85 m. fr. *London*, near the r. *Arrow*, has a Market Mondays. Fair *St. Luke's Day*. It was burnt abt. the Time of the Battle of *Evesham*; but recovering in that of K. *Edw. I.* it was then call'd a Borough. Here's a Chapel of Ease to *Waverly*.

HENLIP, *Worcest.* on N. E. Side of *Worcester*, is noted for being the House where the 2 Jesuits *Garnet* and *Oldcorn*, so deeply concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, were, in the Cavity of a Wall over a Chimney, apprehended; and where was written the obscure Letter to *Ld. Monteagle*, by Mrs. *Abington* his Sister, which 1st gave Suspicion, and then caus'd a Discovery of the said horrible Plot.

HENNEBERG County lies in the N. Part of *Franconia*, on the Front. of *Saxony*, betw. *Thuringia*, *Hesse*, *Fulda* Abbey, and Bpr. of *Wurtzburg*, and is 35. m. lo. and 15 br. Its Counts were made Princes of the Empire in 1310; but, Issue failing, it came to the Family of *Saxony*; and it has been since subdivided amo. the Houses of *Saxe-Weymar*, *Saxe-Eysenach*, *Saxe-Meinungen*, *Saxe-Gotha*, *Saxe-Zeitz*, & *Hesse-Cassel*. The Country in gen. is populous & fruitful, tho' it has many Woods and Mountains. Its Towns are *Henneberg*, *Meinungen*, *Schleusingen*.

HENEBERG, fr. whence the foregoing has its Name, stands at the Foot of a Hill, on which are the Ruins of the Palace, 30 m. N. W. fr. *Coburg*, 35 N. E. fr. *Bamberg*, & 37 S. E. of *Fulda*, E. lon. 10. 27. lat. 50. 40.

HENNEBON, in *Vannes* Bpr. *Britany*, is sit. on the r. *Blavet* 2 leag. above its Mouth, abt. 3 fr. *Port-Lewis* to N. & 8 fr. *Vannes* to W.; W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 48. It's divided into the New, Walled, and Old City, and has sev. rich Merchants. Near is an Abbey of Maidens.

HENRIETTA Cape. See HUDSON's Bay, &c.

HENRY Cape is the S. Cape of *Virginia*, at the Entrance of *Chesapeake Bay*, W. lon. 74. 50. lat. 37.

HENTON ST. GEORGE, *Somerset*, 2 m. fr. *Crewkerne*, stands on a high Plain from whence in a clear Day is a Prospect of both Seas.

HEPHESTIAS, the Cap. ant. of *Lemnos*. See LEMNOS.

HEPTANOMIS, or MIDDLE-EGYPT. See EGYPT.

HEPTAPYLOS, a Surname of *Thebes* in *Bæotia*. See THEBES.

HEPTASTADIUM. See PHAROS.

HERACLEA, in old *Thrace*, now *Romania*, sit. on the *Propontis*, abt. 11. m. fr. *Rhodesse* to E. 60. S. W. of *Constantinople*, E. lon. 28. lat. 41. is a Town with a good Harbour, whose Mouth lies E. of it, turning about so that it

makes a Peninsula. It bends round in Form of an Amphitheatre, & is abt. 4 or 5 m. in Circumf. The Town lies in the Streight of *Gallipoli*, having the Sea on 1 Side, the Port on t'other. Foundations of old Walls and Fragments of Marble Statues, &c. &c. &c. which help to compose the present Buildings, evidence its Antiquity. It bore the Name of *Perinthus* in the Time of the 1st Rom. Emperors, but regain'd its more antient one of *Heraclea* in that of the latter Emperors. Tho' now but a poor Place, yet is it an A-bp.'s See, whose Church is 1 of the best now standing in *Turky*.

HERACLEA in *Caria*, styled *ad Lathmum*, beca. sit. at the Foot of the *Lathmos*, tow. the Sea-Coast, to disting. it fr. another HERACLEA in the same Province farther inland. It was an Episc. See under that of *Ephesus*; and so was the inland HERACLEA. This last is furth. disting. by the Adjunct of *Syabalca*, or *Sabalci*.

HERACLEA PONTI, in *Bithynia*, on the *Euxine* Sea, once a Republic of no sm. Note, was call'd *Pontica*, or *Heraclea* on the *Pontus*, to disting. it fr. the sev. oth. Cities of that Name. The *Bæotians*, says *Justin*, reduced to great Streights by a Plague, had recourse to the Oracle at *Delphos*, which enjoined them to send a Colony into the Country bord. on the *Pontus* [viz. *Euxinus*], and there build a City in Honour of *Hercules*; which, on the same Injunction's being repeated, they did, and nam'd it, in Honour of that Deity, *Heraclea*. In Process of Time it acquired such Wealth and Power, espec. by Sea, that 'twas not inferior to any Greek City in *Asia*. There are scarce any Wars mention'd by the Antients as carried on by Sea, in those Parts, in which the *Heracleans* were not concern'd, their Friendship being courted by all in regard to their maritime Power. To them was *Ptolemy Ceraunus* chiefly indebted for the signal Victory at Sea ov. *Antigonus Gonatas*; for they sent him a numerous Squadron of Ships well manned and equipped, amo. which some were of extraord. Size, espec. one, called the *Leontifera*, having on each Side 800 Rowers, besides 1200 Fighting Men, on board, under Command of 2 experienced Officers. Many other Instances are met in History which shew this *Heraclea* was once 1 of the most powerful States, at least by Sea, in *Asia*. The Governmt. was orig. democratical, which soon gave way to Aristocracy. But more of History is not to be formally admitted, save in short thus of its Catastrophe, &c. In the Year of the World 4232, of the Flood 2925, bef. Christ 74, having vigorously sustained a 2 Years Siege by the Romans, it was at last betrayed by *Conacorix* its Govenor, who in the Night deliver'd up 1 of the Gates: And the Romans, under *Cotta* and *Triarius*, murder'd most of the People, plunder'd the Town, with its Temple, &c. and then reduced it to Ashes. *Cotta*, on his Return to *Rome*, was severely reprimanded by the Senate for suffering so great and wealthy a City to be destroyed. All the Captives were sent home without Ransom, &c. and a numerous Colony sent from *Rome* to help repeople it. Those settled in the City were afterwards to a Man massacred by the *Galatians*. From this Time *Heraclea* contin. subj. to the Rom. Emperors, 'till the Downfall of the Empire, being with its Territory made Part of the Province of *Pontus*. It did not lose its ant. Splendor even after the Loss of its Liberty, as appears from ant. Medals & Inscriptions. Near this City was the famous Cave thro' which *Hercules* is feigned to have descended to the Infernal Regions, and brought up fr. thence the fabulous *Cerberus*. It was still to be seen in *Xenophon's* Time; but 'tis now closed up, tho' once 2 furl. deep. This City is at present a very inconsiderable Place, known to the Greeks by the Name of *Penderachi*, and to the Turks by that of *Eregri*, which is in E. lon. 31. 35. lat. 40. 47.

HERACLEA MINOA, in *Sicily*, so call'd, says *Diodorus*, because built by *Minos K.* of *Crete*, stood on the *Halycus*, now the *Platani*, not far fr. the Place the Natives call'd *Castel Bianco*. Others say, that its Name was changed by the *Cretans* who arriv'd in *Sicily* in Honour of their *Minos*, it having before been nam'd *Macara*. The *Cretans*, 'tis said, were driven out by the *Selinuntii*, and these by a Colony of *Lacedemonians*, under Command of one of the *Heracidae*, fr. whom it borrow'd Name of *Heraclea*, these pretending Descent from *Heracles*, the true old Name of *Hercules*.

HERACLEA, in *Crete*, a City of no small Note, stood, *Pliny* tells, oppof. to *Via*, or *Dia*, Isle. 'Twas the Seaport of the *Gnossians*, and is suppos'd to have stood on the same Spot where the present Town of *Candia* was after built.

HERACLISSA. See PERESTA.

HERAT. See ARIA; to which we have to add that *Herat*, *Heri*, or *Herab*, as the City is at present call'd, is sit,

fit. 60 m. S. E. of *Mefchid*, and 160 fr. *Nifchabour* tow. S. E.; E. lon. 61. lat. 34 30. Some make it 13 m. in Circumference. 'Tis a Place of good Trade, & where are made fine Tapestry, and abundance of Rose-water.

HERBESSUS, in *Sicily*, stood upon a hollow Mountain, as its (*Punic*) Name implies, and 'tis accordingly at this Time call'd *Le Grotte*, or *the Caverns*. 'Tis hence apparent that it, as well as *Enna*, was of *Phœnician* or *Carthaginian* Extraction.

HERBORN, in *Nassau Territ. Wetteraw*, Germ. on the r. *Dilla*, 3 m. fr. *Giefen*, 4 fr. *Marpurg*, abt. 6 S. fr. *Dillenburg*, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 36. is a City of pretty good

Trade in Cotton and Woollen Clothes, is walled to. and has a Castle, togeth. with a University of good Repute, of which latter the Town Magistrates & the Prince of *Orange* are joint Sovereigns.

HERCOLE (PORTO). See PORTO HERCOLE.

HERCULANUM, *Herculaneum*, *Herculanum*, *Herculana*, or (accord. to *Ovid. Metam. lib. 15.*) *Herculæ*, — [but not *Heraclea*] — was a Town of *Campania*, sit. on the Coast, betw. *Naples* & *Stabia*, 8 m. from the former, and 10 from the latter, near abt. the modern *Torre del Græco*. It was, by the dreadful and almost incredible Eruption of Mt. *Vesuvius*, [A] which happen'd A. D. 79. in the 1st Year of the Reign of

[A] I should think the Omission of some Account of this most prodigious Eruption would be thought scarce pardonable by most Readers; and therefore subjoin one thus. This dreadful Eruption alarm'd all *Campania*, and laid waste the Country to a great Distance, utterly consuming a great many Cities with their Inhabitants. The Cities of *Puteoli* and *Cuma* were greatly damaged, what by the Earthquake, what by the burning Ashes; which, if the Antients are to be credited, reached *Africa*, *Egypt*, and *Syria*, and at *Rome* turned suddenly, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants, Day into Night. *PLINY* the Elder, who was then at *Misenum*, where he commanded the Fleet riding there, having discovered this Cloud on the 1st of *November*, and not yet knowing whence it issued, went immediately on board one of the Gallies, and sail'd towards Mount *Vesuvius*. He was soon met by great Numbers of Persons, who, in small Boats, were flying from the dreadful Conflagration: But, nevertheless, prompted by his Curiosity, he pursued his Course, tho' Stones, Ashes, and Earth, began already to shower down upon his Vessel; nay, we are told, that, to his great Surprise, he found a new Cape formed by the Earth and huge Stones thrown out by the Mountain. However, he proceeded with great Intrepidity, and reaching *Stabia* between *Pompeii* and *Surrentum*, though the Inhabitants had all abandon'd the Place, passed the Night there, the better to observe, during the Darkness, the Mountain, which seem'd all on a Blaze. The same Night a dreadful Earthquake happened at *Stabia*, and such a huge Quantity of Stones fell, that *PLINY* resolv'd to put to Sea; but was prevented by contrary Winds. At length the Fire approaching, he attempted to save himself by Flight: But, tho' supported by two of his Domestics, he soon fell, suffocated, as is suppos'd, by the Thickness of the Air, and the insupportable Stench of Sulphur. His Body was found three Days after, and interred by his Nephew *PLINY* the Younger, who was then at *Misenum*, and narrowly escaped the same Fate. *Agrippa*, the Son of *Claudius Felix*, formerly Governor of *Judea*, and of *Drusilla*, Daughter to *Agrippa*, the last King of the *Jews*, mentioned *Acts* xxiii. 24. xxiv. 24. was consumed, as *Josephus* in his *Antiq. lib. xx. c. 5.* informs us. — As the foregoing Account is (mostly) but an Extract and Abstract of one of *Pliny* the Younger's Epistles to *Corn. Tacitus*, and as the Subject is continued and concluded in the 20th Letter of his 6th Book, to the same Personage, I cannot think but it will be also very acceptable if we here add it to the foregoing, thus: — The Letter which, in Compliance with your Request, I wrote to you concerning the Death of my Uncle, has rais'd, it seems, your Curiosity to know what Terrors and Dangers attended me while I continued at *Misenum*; for there, I think, the Account in my former broke off: Tho' my shock'd Soul recoils, my Tongue shall tell.

My Uncle having left us, I pursued my Studies, which prevented my going with him till it was Time to bathe; after which I went to Supper, and from thence to Bed, where my Sleep was greatly broken and disturbed. There had been for many Days before some Shocks of an Earthquake, which the less surpriz'd us, as they are extremely frequent in *Campania*; but they were so particularly violent that Night, that they not only shook every Thing about us, but seem'd indeed to threaten total Destruction. My Mother flew to my Chamber, where she found me rising in order to awaken her. We went out in a small Court belonging to the House, which separated the Sea from the Buildings. As I was at that Time but eighteen Years of Age, I know not whether I should call my Behaviour, in this dangerous Juncture, Courage or Rashness, but I took up *Livy* and amused myself with turning over that Author, and even making Extracts from him, as if all about me had been in full Security. While we were in this Posture, a Friend of my Uncle's, who was just come from Spain to pay him a Visit, joined us, and observing me sitting by my Mother with a Book in my Hand, greatly condemn'd her Calmness, at the same Time that he reprov'd me for my careless Security: Nevertheless I still went on with my Author: Though it was now Morning, the Light was exceedingly faint and languid, the Buildings all around us tottered, and though we stood upon open Ground, yet, as the Place was narrow and unconfined, there was no remaining there without certain and great Danger: We therefore resolv'd to quit the Town. The People followed us in the utmost Consternation, and (as to a Mind distracted with Terror, every Suggestion seems more prudent than its own) press'd in great Crowds about us in our Way out. Being got at a convenient Distance from the Houses, we stood still in the Midst of a most dangerous and dreadful Scene. The Chariots which we had ordered to be drawn out were so agitated backwards and forwards, though in the open Fields, that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large Stones. The Sea seem'd to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its Banks by the convulsive Motion of the Earth; it is certain, at least, the Shore was considerably enlarged, and several Sea-Animals were left upon it. On the other Side, a black and dreadful Cloud, bursting with an igneous serpentine Vapour, darted out a long Train of Fire, resembling Flashes of Lightning, but much larger. Upon this our Spanish Friend, whom I mentioned above, addressing himself to my Mother and me with great Warmth and Earnestness: If your Brother and your Uncle, said he, are safe, he certainly wishes you may be so too; but if be perished, it was his Desire; no Doubt, that you might both survive him: Why therefore do you delay your Escape a Moment? — We could never think of our own Safety, we said, while we were uncertain of his. Hereupon our Friend left us, and withdrew from the Danger with the utmost Precipitation. Soon afterwards the Cloud seem'd to descend and cover the whole Ocean; as indeed it entirely hid the Island of *Caprea*, and the Promontory of *Misenum*. My Mother strongly conjured me to make my Escape at any Rate, which, as I was young, I might easily do; as for herself, she said, her Age and Corpulency rendered all Attempts of that Sort impossible; however, she should willingly meet Death, if she could have the Satisfaction of seeing that she was not the Occasion of mine. But I absolutely refus'd to leave her, and taking her by the Hand, I led her on; she complied with great Reluctance, and not without many Reproaches to herself for retarding my Flight. The Ashes now began to fall upon us, though in no great Quantity. I turned my Head and observ'd behind us a thick Smoke, which came rolling after us like a Torrent. I propos'd, while we had yet any Light, to turn out of the high Road, lest we should be press'd to Death in the Dark by the Crowd that follow'd us. We had scarce stepped out of the Path, when a Darkness overspread us, not like that of a cloudy Night, or when there is no Moon, but of a Room when it is shut up, and all the Lights extinct. Nothing then was to be heard but the Shrieks of Women, the Screams of Children, and the Cries of Men; some calling for their Children, others for their Parents, others for their Husbands, and only distinguishing each other by their Voices; one lamenting his own Fate, another that of his Family; some wishing to die from the very Fear of dying, some lifting up their Hands to the Gods, but the greater Part imagining that the last and eternal Night was come, which was to destroy both the Gods and the World together. Among these there were some who augmented the real Terrors by imaginary ones, and made the frighted Multitude falsely believe that *Misenum* was actually in Flames. At length a glimmering Light appear'd, which we imagin'd to be rather the Forerunner of an approaching Burst of Flames (as in Truth it was) than the Return of Day; however, the Fire fell at a Distance from us; then again we were immerse'd in thick Darkness, and a heavy Shower of Ashes rain'd upon us, which we were oblig'd every now and then to shake off, otherwise we should have been crush'd and buried in the Heap. I might boast, that during all this Scene of Horror not a Sigh or Expression of Fear escap'd me, had not my Support been founded in that miserable though strong Consolation, that all Mankind were involv'd in the same Calamity, and that I imagin'd I was perishing with the World itself. At last this dreadful Darkness was dissipat'd by Degrees, like a Cloud or Smoke, the real Day return'd, and even the Sun appear'd, though very faintly, and as when an Eclipse is coming on. Every Object that present'd itself to our Eyes (which were extremely weakened) seem'd chang'd, being cover'd over with white Ashes, as with a deep Snow. We return'd to *Misenum*, where we refresh'd ourselves as well as we could, and pass'd an anxious Night between Hope and Fear, though indeed with a much larger Share of the latter; for the Earthquake still continued while several enthusiastical People ran up and down heightening their own and their Friends Calamities by terrible Predictions. However, my Mother and I, notwithstanding the Danger we had pass'd, and that which still threaten'd us, had no Thoughts of leaving the Place, till we should receive some Account of my Uncle. —

of *Titus*, quite overwhelm'd, & like *Pompeii* & other Cities thought to have been utterly consumed; till within these 7 or 8 Years it has been gradually discovered to have been, partly at least, but cover'd over with Cinders, Ashes, Stones, & Earth, tho' many Feet deep, and to still remain a Sort of subterraneous City. A Knight of *Malta*, in a Letter, dated *June 24. 1747* (which was printed in my *EXETER JOURNAL Aug. 14.*) gave Account, (which has been more & more improved by successive others ever since) that it was so discover'd at a Place call'd *Portici*, a Country Palace of the King of the *Two Sicilies*. 'This City, says he, is entire, the Houses have been found perfectly furnish'd, and the Furniture well preserv'd. I have seen every Thing prepared for Dinner at the Time the Eruption happen'd, as Bread, Meal, Wine, &c. all very fresh, Utensils, Earthen Vessels, Fishing-nets of Silk, not very different from those now in Use. They have found there an entire Theatre, with its Statues in Metal, and Marble Relicks of the finest Antiquity, with Paintings in Fresco extremely well preserv'd; but with this Singularity, that they have only two Colours. This will not appear very wonderful to those who are acquainted with the Origin of Painting, because it is agreed the first Painters used in their Works only a single Colour, which was nothing but a simple Crayon: Afterw. they used 2, and by Degrees came to intermix all Kinds of Colours, to make their Pictures more agreeable, and to give the better Expression to their Drapery, and to their Carnation. --- The King has paved several Parlours of his new Palace, which is adorned with these Rarities, with Mosaic & other Pediments taken up entire.' — In my above-said News-Papers was also inserted another Letter, from *Rome*, of the same Month of *June*, written by the *Abbe d'Orval*, who, after many Lines, the Tenor of which agree with the foregoing, — (excepting divers Blunders, such as his saying *Aetna* instead of *Vesuvius*, *Thirty Years* after the Coming of Christ instead of *Seventy-nine*, & calling the City *Heraclea*) says, — 'For my Part, who have visited this City, I contented myself with taking some Corn and some Bread of those Times, which remain perfectly found in the Houses, and the Remains of a Piece of Painting I found in a Hall. In regard to the Household-Stuff, Furniture, the Ornaments of the Ladies Toilets, Instruments us'd in Sacrifice, they are ranged in the King's Cabinets as they come to hand; for this Research is made very slowly, & with great Precautions. — As yet we do not hear of their finding any MSS.; but there seems to be no Doubt that they will be found, — &c. &c.'

HERCULES PILLARS. See *ABYLA*.

HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, *Hercules' Promontory*. See *HARTLAND POINT*, and also (for another) *SPARTIVENTO Capo*.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, in *Germ.* is thus by *Cæsar*, in his *Comment. lib. vi. c. 25.* spoken of: 'It is 9 Days Journey over. We cannot otherw. describe it, beca. the *Germans* have no fix'd Measures of Distances. It begins on the Confines of the *Helvetii*, *Nemetes*, and *Rauraci* [i. e. of *Switzerland*, *Basil*, and *Spire*] — and extends along the *Danube* to the Borders of the *Daci* and *Anartes* — [i. e. to *Transylvania*]; — then turning from the River to the Left, it runs thro' an infinite Number of Countries. None could ever yet come to the End of it, or know its utm. Extent, tho' some have gone 60 Days Journey in it.' — *Mela* gives this Forest an immense Length; for, accord. to him, it extended fr. the *Rhine* to the Country of the ant. *Sarmatae*, which is at present a confid. Part of *Muscovy*. In Process of time the *Hercynian Forest* was grubbed up, and inhabited by different Nations. The present *Black Forest* and the Forest of *Bohemia* [See the Articles] were formerly Parts of the *Hercynian*. *Odenwald*, *Stigewald*, *Westerwald*, *Hartswald*, &c. are also Remains of it.

HEREFORDSHIRE is bound. on E. by *Gloucestershire*, S. by *Monmouthshire*, W. *Brecknockshire* and *Radnorshire*, and N. by *Worcestershire* and *Shropshire*. 'Tis of Form alm. circular, and conta. 35 m. fr. N. to S. 30 fr. E. to W. and 108 in Circumf. and accord. to *Templeman* 820 square m. It has 11 Hundreds, in which 1 City, 8 Market Towns, 176 Parishes, 2 Forests, 8 Parks, 660,000 Acres, abt. 15,000 Houses, and 95,600 Inhabitants; and sends 8 Memb. to Parlt. viz. 2 for itself, 2 for *Hereford*, and 2 each for *Lempster* and *Weobly*. The Air gener. is good. An Instance is produced, without Contradiction, thus. When *K. James I.* took a Progress hither, *Serj. Hoskins*, to shew how healthy & long-lived the Inhabitants were, got 10 Men and Women born here to dance the *Morice* before him, whose Years added together made above 1000. They've here a Proverb, *Bles-*

sed is the Eye between the *Severn* and the *Wye*: alluding to the Pleasantness, Healthfulness, and Security of that Tract. The Soil is so very fruitful, as (says *Camden*) not to be contented with being second in *England*. It abounds in good Corn and Pasture, Wool, Water, Wood. *Lempster Bread* and Wool are famous equally. *Weobly Ale* makes their *Barley* commended; and their *Cyder*, the general Drink of the County (on which *Mr. Philips*, Author of the *Splendid Shilling*, has written a *Miltonic Poem*, somewh. after the Manner of the *Georgicks*) was gener. esteem'd the best in *England*, 'till our own (*) *Devonshire*, especially

our strong, spirituous, sprightly, beautiful, charming right *Southams*, has justly obtain'd the Preference. *Apple-trees*, especially *Red-streaks*, thrive here better than in any other County. The Highway Hedges are full of 'em, where the Hogs feed on the Windfalls, which makes 'em very fat, and their Flesh to look reddish, and is sweet; but 'tis not so firm and grateful as *Hampshire Bacon*. The Rivers which water this County are the *Frome*, *Loden*, *Lug*, *Wye*, *Wadel*, *Arrow*, *Dare*, *Monow*, and other lesser ones, or Rivulets. The *Monow* is a large River which divides Part of this

Shire fr. that of *Monmouth*, and falls with the *Wye* and the *Lug* in 1 Channel into the *Severn*. They, espec. the *Wye*, abo. in *Salmon*. This County, having been a Frontier agt. the *Welch*, has had no less than 28 Forts and Castles, most of 'em in Ruins now. The Diocese of *Hereford* includes Part of *Shropshire*, and contains 313 Parishes. The ch. Places are *Hereford City*, *Leominster*, *Weobly*, — *Kyneton*, *Ledbury*, *Rofs*.

HEREFORD, Cap. of the preceding, sit. on the *Wye*, 24 m. N. W. of *Gloucester*, 130 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 41. lat. 52. 6. has a good Stone Bridge, of 8 Arches, over the *Wye*, and is encompass'd with Rivers on all but the E. Side. Its Name signifies the *Ford of the Army*, it having been for sev. 100 Years the Head Quarters of the *Saxons* before the Conquest, and of the *English* after that station'd here to keep the *Welch* in Awe. Before the Civil Wars it had 6 Churches; but 2 having been therein demolish'd, it now has but 4. It suffer'd so much by the War between the *Britons* and *Saxons*, that 'twas alm. ruin'd before the *Normans* Invasion. The latter rebuilt it, and erected a Castle, which *Leland* says was in his Time the fairest, largest, & strongest in *England*; but 'tis now in Ruins. The City is gov. by a Mayor (ever after acknowledg'd an Alderman), High-Steward, Dep. Steward, and Town-Clerk. The Com. Council consists of 31. The Mayor and 6 Aldermen are Part of their Number and Justices of the Peace, and have a Sword-bearer & 4 Serjeants at Mace. Its only Manufacture is Gloves, and some other Leathern Wares. 'Tis 1 of the antientest Bishopricks in *England*. The Cathedral was destroy'd by the *Welch* in 1060, but was rebuilt, — 'tis not perfectly agreed when, whether in the Time of the Conqueror or of *Henry I.* 'Tis a beautiful Structure, adorn'd with Episcopal Monuments. To it belong, besides the Bishop, a Dean, Chancellor, 16 Canons, 27 Prebendaries, a Chanter, Treasurer, 12 Choral, with Deacon (or Lay-Vicar) Choristers. The Bishop's Castle, the Close with the Dignitaries Houses, and the College of the Vicars, &c. are pleas. sit. but the Buildings mean. 'Tis a pretty large, but not very populous, City, the Houses old, and the Streets dirty by reason of its low Situation; and it is therefore annoy'd by the Swell of the *Wye*. The Co. Assizes, Quarter Sessions, Co. Courts, &c. are here held. Here's a small Hospital and 2 Char. Schools by Subscription, for 60 Boys and 40 Girls. Memb. of Parlt. 2. Markets Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs (each 3 Days) Easter-Wednesday, May 19. June 19. Oct. 8. and 21. and Tuesday after *Candlemas*.

HERENTALS, or *Herenthals*, (i. e. the *Lords Dale*) in the Territ. of *Antwerp*, is sit. on the r. *Netha*, abt. 15 m. fr. *Antwerp* to E. and 15 fr. *Mechlin* to N. E. and 20 N. of *Louvain*, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 20. Its District contains 18 Villages, sev. of which considerable.

HERFURT. See *HERVODEN*.

HERMYGRUNT, in *Upper Hungary*, 7 m. fr. *Newsol*, 65 N. of *Buda*, near the *Carpathian Mountains*, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 48. 47. has Copper Mines so rich that 100 lb. of Ore yields from 20 to 60 lb. of Copper. In 'em are also found Vitriol, white, green, blue, and transparent red, besides *Berg Green*, a green Earth us'd in Painting. Here 2 Springs of Vitriolate Water in 14 Days turn Iron into Copper.

(*) 'Tis said, when the Earl of Manchester was Ambassador, once in France, he frequently pass'd *Herefordshire Cyder* on their Nobility for a delicious Wine. But ours of *Devonshire* here again surpasses that, in as much as some of our skilful Coopers, 'tis more probably said, pass it, when do'rd up, on our own very judicious selves for Wine. — Let this pass for but a Joke — in *earnest*.

per. These are esteem'd because thereby the worst old Iron is made pure Copper, more ductile and malleable than what is made of the Ore, which often must be melted before it can be useful. Here are also Stones beautifully blue and green, on some of which are Turquoises. Dr. Brown says, this Mine, for the Numbers of Passages and Workmen, looks like a subterranean City, and yields the Emperor [as now the Empress Queen] 120000 l. Ster. per An.

HERK, in Looz Co. Liege Bpr. Germ. is a small Town on a Rivulet of its Name (which a little below it falls into the Demer), 22 m. fr. Liege to N. W., 17 fr. Louvain to E. and 22 W. of Maesricht, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51.

HERKLA (Heraclea). See ADRUMETUM.

HERLING, in Norfolk, a Mark. Town, is sit. 20 m. S. W. of Norwich, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 52. 30.

HERMANSTADT, is the Capital City of Transilvania, in Atland Co. in the Mid. of a large Plain, on the Side of Ciben Rivulet (wh. falls a lit. below into the Alt, 26 m. E. of Weissenburg tow. the Front. of Moldavia, 53 E. of Clau-senburg, 97 N. E. of Temisvaer, 25 E. of Giula and N. W. of Targovisco, 150 N. E. of Belgrade, 186 S. E. of Colocza, 196 E. of Buda, and 396 N. W. of Constantinople, E. lon. 24. lat. 46. 35. It had Name fr. Herman, a Saxon, who founded it. 'Tis fair, large, strong, and populous; and was a Bpr. Suffragan to the Abp. of Colocza. Its Strength consists not only in firm Walls and Ramparts, flank'd with thick Bastions, but in the great Number of Fishponds and Pools that render it inaccessible. The Houses within the Gates are gen. well built, and cov. with Slate, which in this Country is reckon'd an extraord. Piece of Magnificence. The River Water is convey'd thro' every Street by small Channels. Yet the Air is thought very unhealthy, and productive of the Gout, the com. Malady of the Inhabitants. The ch. Trade is in Cloth and Mead, which are here made in gr. Quantities for Export. to the neighb. Countries. 'Tis the Country's Granary, they keeping Corn underground many Years undamaged, which once enabled 'em to hold out 7 Yrs. after the Death of King Lewis of Hungary. They had once confid. Trade with Greece, which during the Wars they lost. And 'tis now by Persecution & Severity of the Government much decay'd.

HERMANSTEIN, or Ebreubreitstein, Castle, in Treves Electorate, on the other Side the Rhine ov. agt. Coblenz, is an impreg. Fort, well defended by Outworks, on Top of a steep Hill, twice as high as Windsor Castle, wh. commands the said City and the two Rivers (Rhine & Moselle). At the Foot of this Fort, on the Rhine Bank, stands the Elector's Palace. 2 large Wings, with a Front of it, & 5 Pavilions, look tow. River and City. The Citadel is esteem'd one of the strongest in Germany, nor could be taken in 1637, but by Famine. The Ascent is a winding Road, cut out of the Rock, thro' no less than four Gates. On the outmost is a Brass Statue above 15 f. high, of the Vir. Mary with Infant Jesus in her Arms. In the Middle of the Citadel is a Square, on one Side whereof the Governor's House, Magazines and Barracks occupying t'other. Among other Rarities, a Cannon here for Prodigiousness is scarce fellow'd, being 18 f. & half lo. 1 f. and half Diameter in the Bore, and 3 f. 4 inch. in the Breech. Its Bullet weighs 188 lb. and its Charge of Powder 94. 'Twas founded in 1529. In another Square is a very fine Fountain, a large Stone Basen, in Mid. of which stands a Marble Pillar on a brass Pedestal, with the Elector's Arms surro. with 4 Dolphins of the same Metal. On Top the Column stands anoth. Brass V. Mary, bruising the Serpent's Head, also of Brass, abt. 12 f. high. A Well here, dug out of the Rock, is said to be 550 f. deep, whose Water is extremely good.

HERMINIUS MONS, in ant. Lusitania, is the modern Arminio in Portugal, at the Foot of which stood Medobriga.

HERMITAGE, Dorset, in the Vale of White-Hart, on S. of Clifton, of which 'tis recorded that, Jan. 13. 1585, a pretty large Spot of Ground was removed here by the Force of a subterraneous Wind, and carried 40 Rod, leaving a great Pit where it had been, and retaining the Trees and Hedges on it intire.

HERMITAGE of the Vir. Mary, in the Canton of Schwitz, is the Name of what may be styl'd the Loretto of Switzerland, a rich Benedic. Abbey, whose Abbot has Title of Prince. The Name which the Place here goes by is Einsiedlen. It stands near the r. Meuse, 10 m. N. E. fr. Schwitz. The Abbey is said to have been founded in 944, by Eberhard, a Hermit of Noble Extraction, who dedicated it to the Virgin, and procur'd its Endowment by Emp. Otto the Great, with a great Privilege and Estate, which has been vastly augmented by Donations of Pilgrims. 'Tis entirely

independent on any Sovereign, the Canton having but the Honour of being its Protector. By the Concourse of Pilgrims hither all the neighb. Country, which was formerly a gloomy Forest, is now full of popul. Villages and Farm-houses. The Abbey Church is in Form of a Cross with 3 Towers, 1 in the Centre of it, and the others, more lofty, on each Side the Nave, serve for Steeples, in one of which a Bell weighs 130 Quintals. In the Nave is the famous Chapel of the Virgin, in which Pilgrims make their Offerings. Over its Door is inscrib'd, in large Characters, HIC EST PLENA REMISSIO PECCATORUM A CULPA ET A POENA, i. e. Here is full Remission both of the Guilt and Punishment of Sinners. Near the Choir of this Chapel are 14 Wax Tapers, that weigh each 60 lb. On its Altar stands the Virgin's Wooden Image, much black'd by the Smoke of the Incense. The Outside of the Chapel is cov. with Marble. The Treasure of it is immense. Here's a very large Pyx, abt. 2 Ells high, which has above 160 Oz. of Gold on it. In 1684 an Addition was made to it of 1174 large Pearls, some alm. like Pigeons Eggs, 303 Diamonds, 38 Sapphires, 154 Emeralds, 861 Rubies, 44 Granates, 26 Hyacinths, 19 Amethysts. There's a fine Marble Fountain near it, built in 1686, encomp. with Marble Pillars, and throws Water out of 14 Pipes of yellow Copper. The Pilgrims fail not to wash in it, it having the Virtue of cleansing from Sin as much as the Chapel. Paracelsus was a Native of this Place, and died at Saltzburg in 1541.

HERMITAGE Magdalen's. See FRIBURG.

HERMON Mount. There are 2 of the Name mention'd in Scripture. 1. The N. E. Part of Lebanon adjoin. to the Holy Land, is disting. by the Name of Mt. HERMON; which is conseq. mention'd as the N. Boundary of the Country beyond Jordan, partic. the Kgdm. of Og, or of the half Tribe of Manasseh E. of Jordan, Deut. iii. 8, 9, &c. We are there told it went under divers Names, the Sidonians calling it Sirion, and the Amorites Shenir. Ch. iv. 48. we find it call'd Sion, instead of Sirion; which tho' in English it be writ the same as the Mount in Jerusalem is freq. writ, yet in the Hebrew Text is spelt differently, the latter being therein spelt Tzizjon. The same is in Josh. xi. 17. call'd Seir instead of Shenir. 'Tis not over improb. to be the same called, Num. xxxix. 7, 8. Hor: For 'tis there said of the N. Border that it should be from Mount Hor unto the Entrance of Hamath; and, the like, Joshua speaking, Ch. xiii. of the Land that remained to be possess'd, among other Parts, mention'd, ver. 5. all Lebanon tow. the Sun-rising fr. Baal-gad (a Valley) unto Mt. Hermon, unto the entering into Hamath. From comparing which 2 Texts it seems prob. that From Mt. Hermon unto the entering into Hamath, and From Mt. Hor unto the Entrance of Hamath, are equivalent, and Mt. Hor here ment. the same with Mt. Hermon. 2. HERMON lies within the Land of Canaan, W. of the r. Jordan, not far fr. Mt. Tabor. Of this is understood Psa. lxxxix. 12. Tabor and Hermon shall rejoice in thy Name; and also Psa. cxxxiii. 3. As the Dew of Hermon, &c. This HERMON is, like Libanus, capp'd with Snow, but for nothing more remarkable than for the abundant Dews which fall upon and abt. it. 'We were, says Mr. Maundrell, p. 57. 'sufficiently instructed by Experience' what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our 'Tents being as wet with it as if it had rained all Night.' In Judg. iii. 3. the 1st Hermon is called Baal-hermon. Hilaris on Psa. 133. derives Hermon from the Hebrew Word Anathema. Hermon, says he, is a Mount in Phœnice, whose Interpretation is Anathema. It is reported — that the * Angels, when they descended fr. Heaven for Love of the Daughters of Men, assembled together on this very lofty Hill. That it was a Place of ant. Superstition may be not only gather'd hence, but is also confirm'd by Eusebius, who says that on the Top of it was a famous Temple, held in high Veneration by the neighbouring Heathen thereabout, in Libanus and Paneas.

HERMONTHIS, antiently a City of Thebais, in Egypt.

HERNOSAND, in Angermania, Sweden prop. is its only Town of Note, sit. on the Bothnic Gulph, where it has a pretty good Harbour that affords it some Trade, about 70 m. from Hudwicksvald to N.

HERODION. Herod the Great built a stately Palace, abt. 7 m. fr. Jerusalem, in the Place where he had form. defeated the Parthians and the Jews of the Asmonean Party, when he fled fr. that City, on Antigonus's becoming Master of it. This fr. his own Name he call'd Herodion. It stood in a very pleasant and strong Situation on Top of a Hill, fr. whence was a Prospect of all the Country round. Fr. this Palace the Hill declined all round with an equal & uniform Descent,

* A silly Notion conceiv'd from a Misconstruction of Gen. vi. 1, 2.

Descent, which made a beautiful Show; and at the Foot of it were soon built such a Numb. of Houses as amo. to the Proportion of a consid. City. *Prid. Josephus* represents the Hill as rais'd by Art. 'It was cast up, says he, [*Wars of Jews*, lib. i. c. 16.] 'in the Form of a Woman's Breast. . . . It was set out with great Care and Expence: And 'was incomp. on Top with round Turrets; the Circuit of 'it fill'd with Royal Palaces, as rich and sparkl. within & 'without as Art, Care, Cost, could make 'em. He supply'd it with Water fr. a very gr. Dist. at mighty Charge. 'The Stairs were all of pure white Marble, and 200 Steps 'up to Top. This Eminence was all forced by the Hand, 'and of a wonderful Height.

HERPIS was a Town in *Mauritania* on the Bank of the *Mulucha*, a consid. Dist. N. from *Molochath*. But we've no farther Particulars of it.

HERRADURA, a Port at the Entrance of the Bay of *Conception, Chili*, had its Name for being in Form of a *Horshoe*, for such it implies.

HERSTALL, a Town of *Liege Bpr.* 3 m. N. of *Liege*.

HERTFORDSHIRE. See HARTFORDSHIRE.

HERTOGEN BOSCH. See BOLEDUC.

HERVODEN, *Herwerden, Herfurt*, in *Ravensburg Co. Westphalia, Germ.* 7 m. N. E. fr. *Bielsfeldt*, 24 S. W. fr. *Minden*, 22 S. E. fr. *Osnabrug*, 50 S. W. from *Hanover*, and 10 S. E. of *Ravensburg*, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 52. 12. is a Town, formerly Imperial, ill built in a pleas. Country, but large, and div. into 3 Parts, the *Old and New Town*; and *Raderwich*, by the Rivers *Elfa, Aa*, and *Werne*, noted for *Linnen Manufactures*, but more so for a fam. Nunnery, foun. in 832, the Abbess whereof form. held this City in Subjection, and had a County for an Estate, and embraced the Reformation about 110 Yrs. ago, and is the only 1 perhaps of its Kind in *Europe*, the Abbess and Nuns being *Calvinists*. The late Abbess was the Learned *Prs. Elizabeth*, of the *Palatine Family*, Sister to the *Prs. Sophia* of *Hanover*, Grandmo. to our *K. Geo. II.* whose *Liter. Correspondence* with *M. Descartes* that Great Man has publ. in his Works, which shew her the Miracle of her Sex. A *Lutheran Nunnery*, on a Hill, near the Town, is a sort of Nursery to this Abbey; where the young Ladies are taught Needle-work, &c. like as a Boarding-school. 'Tis under the Direction of a *Deaconess*, with a *Treasures*, and all the Officers belong. to *Colleg. Churches*; but 'tis otherw. subj. to the said Abbess, who, as *Princess* of the Empire, has all the heredit. Officers common to *Electors*. She has Seat at the Diet among the *Prelates* of the *Rhine*; and has *Princes* and *Counts* for *Vassals*, who pay her Homage. The Revenue of the Abbey is abt. 3000 *l.* a Year. There are no Vows nor unreason. Restraints impos'd on the Nuns, who, commonly, are of Quality. The King of *Prussia* (to whom the Town is subject, and who has a Garrison in it) is, as Count of *Ravensberg*, Protector of the Abbey.

HERWERDEN. See the Article just preceding.

HESDIN, in *Artois Prov. Fra.* is sit. on the Riv. *Canche*. We must disting. betw. Old *Hesdin* fr. the present. The former was an ant. City, the old Name of which is disputed. It was once a Fortrefs belong. to the *Earls of Flanders*: But the conquering Army of *Charles V.* in 1553 levell'd it with the Ground. New *Hesdin* owes its Foundation to *Philibert*, Commander of the said Imper. Forces, who in 1554, caus'd the Village of *Mesnil*, 3 m. below Old *Hesdin*, to be enlarg'd and fortify'd. In short, he made a City of it, flank'd with 6 Royal Bastions, and call'd it HESDIN-FERT, a Name compos'd of that of the Old Town and the 4 Letters which the *Dukes of Savoy* bear, F. E. R. T. which, they say, signify *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. It is a reg. Hexagon, surrounded by a good Ditch, Counterfearp, with Halfmoons, &c. on the Side where are no Marshes. 'Twas yielded to France in 1659. 'Tis sit. 15 m. fr. *Monstreuil* to N.W. 20 fr. *Aire* to S. 8. fr. *St. Pol* to W. & 20 S.W. of *St. Omer*, near the Confines of *Picardy*, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 25.

HESHBON, Cap. City of the Kgd. of *Sibon*, who is therof. *Deut. ii. 26*, &c. filed *K. of Heshbon*, and said, *Josh. xiii. 10.* to have reign'd in *Heshbon*. It appertain'd to the Tribe of *Reuben*, but stood in the Confines of that of *Gad*, as appears from *Josh. xiii. 17* and *26*. 'Twas remarka. for its excellent fish-pools, as noted in *Cant. vii. 4*. After the carrying away of the 10 Tribes, 'twas repossest'd by the *Moabites*; whence in the Prophecies of *Isaiah* and *Jeremiah* (xv. 16. and *xlvi. 49*) agt. *Moab* we find freq. Mention of it. It has been a Levitical City. It continued a great and noble City till the Days of *Eusebius* and *Jerom.*, being by the *Greeks* call'd *ESBUS*, and was, they say, sit. on the Hills ev. agt. *Jericho*, about 20 m. fr. the *Jordan*. 'Twas then

reck. a City of *Arabia*, under which Name was then comprehended a good Part of *Peræa* or Country beyond *Jordan*.

HESPERIDES. See VERD Cape.

HESSE Landgraviate, *Germ.* lies on N. Side the r. *Mayne*. The whole Country is boun. on N. by *Westphalia*, W. by *Berg Duc. & Triers Elect.* S. by *Mentz Elect. and Franconia*, E. by *Weimar and Turingen Du.* Its Extent fr. N. to S. is about 100 m. and the same fr. E. to W. The Air is cold, but healthful, the Water wholesome, & Soil fruitful of Corn and (tow. the *Rhine* and *Lohn*) Grapes. It has large Forests with Game good Store, and Mountains in which some Copper and Lead Mines. 'Tis suppos'd to have been the Country of the *Catti*, who were afterw. call *Hassi*. [*'Twould not be amiss here to review the Article CATTI.*] The House of HESSE, 1 of the most ant. in *Germany*, is div. into 2 principal Branches, CASSEL and DARMSTADT. The former comprises HESSE-CASSEL & HESSE-RHINFELS; the latter HESSE-DARMSTADT and HESSE-HOMBURG. The Prerogatives of the Sover. Princes of this House are great. They've 3 Votes at the Diet of the Empire. They belo! to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; but *Hesse-Cassel* has a Voice amo. the Counts of the Bench of *Westphalia* for the County of *Schaumburg*. These Princes have sev. Privileges in common, such as Right of Imper. Prefecture of *Wetzlar City*, which is at present exercis'd by *Darmstadt* alone. The Princes of HESSE-CASSEL are not of Age till 25, but of *Darmstadt* at 18. The Estates of the Landgr. of *Hesse-Cassel* (who is now, 1752, King of *Sweden*) are, 1. *Lower Hesse*, in which the County of *Pless, Cassel*, and *Ziegenheim*. 2. *Marpurg* in *Upper Hesse* and *Frankenburg*. 3. The Principality of *Hirshfeld*. 4. *Lower Catzenellebogen*. 5. *Schaumburg Co.* except *Buckenburg*. 6. *Smalcald* in *Henneberg Co.* 7. *Rottenberg* and *Saxen-bagin* Bailiwics. The Landgr. of HESSE-DARMSTADT, who has a Revenue of near 100000 *l.* a Year; possesses, 1. The greatest Part of the Upper Landgraviate, in which *Gießen, Butzbach, Aendorf, Battenberg, Berg*; &c. 2. *Nidda Co.* consisting of sev. Bailiwicks. 3. *Itter Ldsh.* 4. The upper Co of *Catzenellebogen*, in which *Darmstadt City*, Land of *Epstein, Braubach* in *Low. Catzenellebogen*, and *Kirnbach* in *Swabia*. The Succession of *Hannau* has been awarded to this Prince as next Heir, on paying 20000 *l.* Compensation to the *Cassel House*. RHINFELS Branch possesses, 1. The greatest Pt. of *Catzenellebogen Co.* viz. *Rhinfeld, St. Goar, Fort Catz, Schwalbach, Gernsbaußen, Riechenberg, Florenstein*, and *Brau*, Bailiwics. 2. *Rottenburg* and District, *Wanfried, Eschwege, & Sontra* in *Low. Hesse*. HOMBURG Branch possesses, 1. *Homburg & Territ.* 2. *Bingheim*. 3. *Wevelinghen & Helmstadt & Dependencies*. He has also an Appenage of abt. 1000 *l.* a Year from *Hesse-Cassel*, and 2000 from *Darmstadt*.— The Landgraviate of HESSE-CASSEL, which lies on the *Weser, Eder*, and *Lohn*, has these Towns, *Cassel, Rodenberg, Homburg, Witzzenhausen, Zeigenheim, Suntra, Geysmar, Eschwege, Smalcald*.— HESSE-DARMSTADT Landgr. the Territories whereof are divided; Part lying on the S. Side of the *Mayne*, Part between *Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck, Solms*, and the *Rhine*, has the Towns *Darmstadt, Marburg, Frankenberg, Alsfeld, Gießen, Catzenellebogen, Schwalbech*.— WALDECK Co. lying W. fr. *Hesse-Cassel*, has *Waldeck, Wildungen, Corbeck, Eyenberg*.— FULDA and HIRSCHFELD Territ. have *Fulda* and *Hirschfeld* Towns. — SOLMS Co. has *Solms* and *Brunsfeld*. The Imper. Cities are *Wetzlar* and *Fridberg*.— The ch. Commodity of HESSE is Wool, the Valleys aboun. with Sheep, having the finest in *Germany*. It us'd to be bought by *Engl. Merchants*. The Revenues of this House are above 120000 *l.* 'Tis comput. the Landgr. of *Hesse-Cassel* alone has 40 or 50,000 Men fit to bear Arms, & that the 12,000 we had in Pay for 5 Years brought him in above 1,000,000 *Ster.* Our *Winifred* [See CREDITON] is said to have 1st planted Christianity here. *Lutheranism* was introduced, by Landgr. *Philip*, abt. 1530, and *Maurice* did *Calvinism* afterw. It has always been the Policy of this House to strengthen themf. by Matches with the 2 North. Crowns and Families of *Brandenburg, Saxony, & Brunswick*; and *Frederick* (now King of *Sweden*, as above said) married the Princess *Mary* of *England*, lately alas! deceas'd, but leaving Male Issue. The elder Branch *Hesse-Cassel* keeps so splendid a Court, and is arriv'd at so great Power and Wealth as to be able to support the Elect. Dignity which he has in View. The Branches of *Cassel* and *Homburg* are *Calvinists*; *Darmstadt* *Lutheran*; *Rhinfelds* *Rom. Cath.* These Countries have sev. Universities, &c. The Situation occasions the popular Language to be a Mixture of *High and Low Dutch*. The Civil or *Rom. Law* is most in Force, with their sev. Municipal ones. The People are numerous and warlike, being raised and disciplined by the younger

younger Sons of the Family, who are made Lieutenants & Captains of sev. Districts, and receive Pay of the Regent. *Hesse-Cassel's* Milit. Service are a General, 2 Lieut. Generals, a Maj. General, Col. of Artillery, 2 Commissa. Gen. of War, 1 ch. Pay-master, 2 Troops of Life-Guards (1 of white t'other black Horses), 3 oth. Reg. of Horse, 3 Dragoons, 5 of Foot (one of which is Guards), besides Militia commanded by a Lieut. General. As to the Title LAND-GRAVE: *Charlemagne* created 2 Sorts of Counts; the 1st to defend the Country, the 2d to follow the Courts, whence they were called *Comites*; & to this the Germ. Names *Grave* and *Landgrave* bear Resemblance. *Selden* (who thinks also that a *Landgrave* is the same with *Comes Provincialis*) says, *Land* was added to *Grave* as a Note of Excellency, because of the greater Extent of Dominions some *Graves* had than others; and therof. it continues (*now the peculiar*) Title of the *Hesse* Princes. He yet adds, Neither this Title, nor of *Burgrave*, alw. denotes the same Degree of Eminency, that of *Landgrave* having been sometimes given to Lords of lesser Territories, tho' it be a Note of Eminence in the *Hesse* Family.

HETRURIA. See ETRURIA.

HEUECZ. See HATWAN.

HEVER, or HEVERLE, in *Louvain* Territ. *Aust. Brabant*, 14 m. E. of *Brussels* & 2 m. S. of *Louvain*, betw. the *Dyle* and the rivu. *Ture*, E. lon. 4. 46. lat. 51. is a small Town, where the Duke of *Arschot*, Lord of the Manor, has a fine Castle.

HEUSDEN, in *Holland* Prov. 8. m. fr. *Gertruydenburg* to E. stands on a Stream of the *Maes*, where it forms an Island called *Hemerder Vaert*, and is very antient, having had Lords of its own, and is a City well fortified, and having a strong Castle (wherein the Governor, appointed by the States, resides), and several Villages, Lordships, & Forts, under its Jurisdiction.

HEXAPYLUM. See SYRACUSE.

HEXHAM, in *Northumb.* 15 m. W. fr. *Newcastle*, 276 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 37. lat. 55. 5. stands on S. Side the *Tyne*, a little below where, by the Conflux of the N. and S. *Tyne*, the main Stream is form'd. 'Tis said to have been a very large magnif. Place. *An. 675*, *Etheldreda*, Wife of K. *Egfrid*, assign'd it for an Episc. See to *Wilfrid*, who built a Church, of which *Wm. Malmesbury* says, 'It was wonderful to see what towering Buildings were erected there, how admirably contrived, with winding Stairs, by Masons brought fr. *Rome*, that they seem'd to vie with the *Roman* Pomp, and did long out-struggle even Age itself.' The W. End of it is demolish'd; but the rest, intire, is a very stately Structure, tho' 'twas much damag'd in the Civil Wars. After 12 Bps. had fate on it, the Diocese was re-united to *Lindisfarne*. 'Tis a well-built Town, a Corporation gov. by a Bailiff chose annually. Market Tuesday. Fairs *Concept. Virgin Mary*, Dec. 8. *July 26. Oct. 29.* for Leather.

HEXTON, *Hartfordsh.* near *Luton* in *Bedfordsh.* fam. for a Battle wherein the *Danes* were routed by the *Saxons*, stands at the Foot of Rocks, whence issue many Springs; and between it and *Luton* are many Burrows, or Hillocks, suppos'd to have been cast up for the Bodies of the Slain.

HEYDUCS or HEYDAMACKS. *Heyduc*, as 'tis spelt by the *French*, is a *Hungarian* Name for a Foot-Soldier, arm'd with Sabre and Battle-Axe, who us'd to wear his Master's Livery, and walk by the Side of his Coach: Whence the Word has been brought to signify a Free-booter. Originally it's *Hyduque*. Those now call'd *Heyduc*s by the Foreign News-Writers are the *Cossacks* inhab. the Banks of the *Don*, which lie to E. ward of the *Russian* and *Polish* *Ukrain*. See UKRAIN.

HEYFORD-PURCELL and HEYFORD-WARREN, *Oxfordshire*, are both sit. on the E. Bank of the *Charwell*, to N. W. of *Bicester*, the latter to N. of the first.

HEYLSHEM, in *Austr. Brabant*, is sit. 14 m. S. E. of *Louvain*, 5 S. of *Tirlemont*, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 53.

HEYFORD, *Upper and Lower*, in *Northamptonsh.* lies on that called the *Western-Water*, to the N. of *Bugbrook*. The Place is noted for a Meadow in it called *Horsestone-Meadow*, about half a m. from the *Roman* Way called *Watling-street*; where a curious chequer'd Pavement was discover'd in 1699, exceeding all ever before found in *England*. It consisted of little Bricks or Tiles, artificially tinged with White, Red, Yellow, & Blue, as smooth as polish'd Marble, and exactly disposed in a Variety of regular Figures. It was about 15 f. lo. and is thought to have been the Burial-place of some Noble Ro. Family, that resided at *Bennavenna* in the Neighbourhood, now *Wedon* in the Street.

HEYCINGENSTAT. See EICHFELD.

HEYGLIGHENHASEN. See HOLSTEIN.

HEYTSBURY, in *Wilts*, 14 m. N. W. of *Salisbury*, 99 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 14. lat. 51. 20. stands on the r. *Wilby*, and is an ant. Borough by Prescription; & has a Colleg. Church, with 4 Prebendaries, and a Free-school, and 'tis gov. by a Bailiff and Burgeffes. It was the Seat of the Empress *Maud*. Memb. of Parlt. 2. Fairs May 7. Sept. 14.

HEYWOOD, *Great & Little*, in *Staffordsh.* stands on E. Side of *Stafford*, near the Influx of the *Sow* into the *Trent*. Between it and *Sowborough* is a Horse-Bridge over the *Trent* longer than any in *England*, having near 40 Arches.

HIDDEKEL River. See EDEN and TYGRIS.

HIDE-PARK, in *Middlesex*, reaches fr. the new Buildings of *London* to *Kensington*, betw. the *Oxford & Bath, &c.* Roads, having a Wall 6 m. round, a great Number of Deer, and, besides a Serpentine River lately cut in it, has a noble Bason of Water, which serves the afore said new Buildings.

HIDELI Arabs. See ACHA.

HIERES Islands are sit. near the Coast of *Provence, Fr.* oppos. to the Towns of *Hieres & Toulon*. Here in 1744 lay the *Eng.* Fleet many Months, blocking up the *Fr.* and *Spa.* Fleets in *Toulon* Harbour; on their quitting which they were engaged by Admiral *Matthews*, before whom they fled to the Coasts of *Spain*, and would have been destroy'd, had he been truly seconded by Admiral *Lestock, &c.*

HIEROPOLIS, or The Holy City, in *Cirrestica* Prov. *Syria*, was also call'd *Bambyce*, & *Magog* by the *Syrians*. Here stood the Temple of the Great SYRIAN GODDESS [A]. It was upon an Eminence in the midst of the City, surrounded by a double Inclosure, or 2 Walls. On N. Side it had a Porch before it of abt. 5 or 600 f. in Circumf. where stood the *Priaps*, or *Phalli*, of 300 Cubits or (as some say) Fathom high [B]; but by or to whom they were erected has been the Subject of much Fable. The Front of the Temple itself stood E. and before it was a Tower rais'd upon a Terrass, abt. 12 f. high; which was no sooner mounted than the Temple appear'd. 'Twas built after the Manner of the *Ionian* Temples. The Porch of it was adorn'd with golden Doors; nay the whole Temple, partic. the Roof, glitter'd with Gold. The Air about it was enchanting, nothing inferior to the sweetest of *Arabia*, and so strongly perfum'd the Garments of all that visited it, that they were scented for a consid. Time. Within the Sanctuary were the Statues of (as the *Greeks* are pleas'd to call them) *Jupiter & Juno*, both of Gold. She sat upon Lions, he was supported by Bulls. She in 1 Hand had a Scepter, in the other a Distaff. On her Head she had Rays and a Tower, and she was girt with the *Cestus*, or Girdle of the celestial *Venus*. She was adorn'd with a great Variety of Gems, which had been from Time to Time presented her. The most remarkable was the *Lychnis* she wore at her Side. This Stone is said to shine most by Candle-light. With it therefore, says our Author, she illuminated the Temple by Night. In Day-time it look'd only of a fiery Aspect. 'Twas admir'd of this Statue, that tho' a Person stood either on 1 Side or going

[A] 'Tis confess'd impossible to say whom they meant by this *Syrian Goddess*. *Pliny*, however, says, she was the same with *Derceto*. (See Article ASCALON.) But in *Justin* (l. xxxvi. c. 2.) we find a Story, suppos'd borrow'd from *Nicholas Damasc.* That a King from whom *Damascus* derived its Name had a Queen call'd *Arathis*, whose Sepulchre was religiously frequented by the *Syrians*, who esteem'd her as their principal Deity; and this Queen, accord. to our Author's Account, was older than *Abraham*, whom he reckons among the Kings of *Damascus*.

[B] Twice a Year a Man went up to the Top of one of these *Priaps*, and there remained 7 Days: His Manner of getting up was thus. He surrounded the *Priap* and himself with a Chain, and ascended by the Help of that and certain Pegs, which stuck out of its Sides for the Purpose, lifting the Chain up after him at every Peg. Our Author says, those who had seen Men climb up the Palm-trees of *Egypt* and *Arabia* might readily understand him: Whence we gather these *Psalli* or *Priaps*, so monstrously high, were so slender that a Man might grasp them, being at least, according to what is told us, as high as the *London Monument*. How so slender a Body could be rear'd to such a Height, we leave to Persons better skill'd in such Matters. When the Person got up, he let down a Chain, wherewith he drew up all Necessaries for himself, and therewith made him a commod. Seat, a kind of a Nest. This was done in Memory of *Deucalion's* Flood, when the Men clomb up Trees to save themselves,

—before it, still it looked at him. Between these stood another Golden Statue, called the *Sign*. On the Left-hand going into the Temple was the Throne of the Sun, without a Statue. Next after this Throne was the Statue of *Apollo*, not as a Stripling, but with a large Beard; for they could not endure the Thoughts of addressing themselves to any God that was under Age; — and they put Cloaths on this Idol, which was done to no other, — for good Reason too, as will appear, or seem to appear, by and by. Next to *Apollo* stood *Atlas*, then *Mercury*, then *Lucina*, all which made the Side Furniture of the Temple. On the Right as they enter'd the Temple stood *Semiramis* pointing to *Juno*; for she had the Arrogance to claim Supremacy to herself in the Adoration of Mankind; but being, say they, severely punished by the Gods with Diseases and Calamities, to humble her, she at last submitted to *Juno*; and was for this Reason represented pointing to her in perpet. Acknowledgment of her arrogant Error, &c. Next stood *Helen*, then *Andromache*, *Heſtor*, *Paris*, &c. &c. Under the Temple they shew'd the Cleft where, they said, the Water drain'd off at *Deucalion's* Flood. On this Place, they said, did *Deucalion* erect an Altar to *Juno*; and this Tradition brought on the extraordinary Ceremony mention'd in the Note [C]. Adjacent to the Temple was a Lake, where sacred Fishes were preserved and attended. Some of the largest had Names given to them, and came when call'd. One of these, our Author partic. observ'd, had golden Fins. The Lake was, as the Priests reported it, 200 fath. deep; and in the Midst of it was a Stone Altar, which seem'd to swim; and most thought it did; for what supported it was not easy to be discern'd. To this Altar swam many People every Day to perform their Devotions. The Oracle in the Temple was quite extraordinary, and may serve to evince how deeply the Priests were versed in the *Mystery* of their Profession. For here were Images that would move, sweat, and deliver Oracles *vivâ voce*, —all alive! alive ho! Noises too were heard in the Temple even when it was shut up, and before no-body but those Images in it. *Apollo* was the chief Oracle. Other Idols deliver'd Answers but by their Priests; but this *Apollo* did all himself. He was, as already observ'd, the only God that had Cloaths upon his Back: —The Reason of which seems plain enough: A cunning living Person might the more speciously be substituted to act the Part of the dumb, stupid, breathless Block, *quod olim truncus aut saxum erat*. When he was in a Humour to make Answer upon any Consultation, he first and foremost began to move himself: Upon which the Priests immed. stept up to lift him, or else he surely fell into as great Agonies as if he was a living Man bewitched, possessed, or in a *Fit counterfeit*; sweating and bestirring himself after a furious Rate. But with his common Priests, who came to his Assistance, he behaved at a very unruly Rate, tossing and tumbling them about from Place to Place; till the High-Priest, coming up, proposed his Question. If the Question was unacceptable to him, he retired; if otherwise, he drove his Supporters onward. He had Direction of all Matters Sacred and Civil, and always declared the Time when it was proper for the Image above call'd the *Sign* to make its Procession to the Sea. Without the Temple stood a large Brazen Altar, with Statues of Kings and Priests alm. innumerable. The Revenues and Treasure of this Temple were in Proportion to its Splendor.—Here were costly Presents shewn, in Garments and other Things of inestimable Price, which were carefully kept; so that in this respect it was a very *Loretto*.

HIEROPOLIS, in *Phrygia Major*, after its Division by *Constantine* call'd *Pacatiana*, and now by the *Turks* call'd *BAMBOUKKALE* and *PAMBUKKALASI*, was sit. more to W. than *Colosse*, near the Frontiers of *Lydia*, 17 m. N. of *Laodicea*, abt. 17 E. fr. the *Mæander*, E. lon. 29. 30. lat. 38. 7. Some Footsteps of what it once was are still to be seen in many Heaps of Ruins and fine Pillars in the Fields where it stood; infomuch that Dr. *Smith*, after viewing them, could not help thinking this City to have been inferior to none. It was famous for its Mineral Waters, which, according to *Strabo's* Account, when exposed to the Air, petrefied in the Space of a Year, and yet were endued with such a Virtue as to render the Fields they water'd exceeding

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fruitful, and prov'd a present Remedy agt. innumerable Distempers. Near this City was to be seen an Opening, on the Edge of a Hill, of extraord. Depth, alw. overpread with a thick Fog, and exhaling such a pestilent Steam, that no Living Creature could come within the Reach of it without being immed. stifled. *Strabo* and *Pliny* except the *Galli* (or Eunuchs) of *Cybele*, as do *Ammianus* and *Dio Nicæus* all Eunuchs whatever. *Strabo*, an Eye-witness, says, that in his Time this *Plutonium*, or Opening, was inclos'd with Balisters, taking up abt. half an Acre of Ground in Comp. that the pestilent Steam kept within that Inclosure, so that one might approach the Balister without Danger; but whoever advanced one Step further was immed. stifled. The above other Authors avouch the same. *Strabo* says further, The Water of *Hieropolis*, which so abounds that the whole City is full of Baths, has an admir. Virtue for Dying, so that the Colours dyed there, with the Help of certain Roots, equal the best Scarlets and Purples of other Places. Some Authors, says Sir P. *Rycant*, who was here, tell us that the Multitude of Temples and Fanes with which this City did abound was the Reason they gave it the Name, viz. *Holy City*. Indeed the Ruins of vast Fabricks are so numerous, that we may well believe the False Gods had once there great Possession and Share of Worship. And, continues Sir *Paul*, as the Walls and Pillars are the greatest and strongest that I have observed, so the Covering and Roofs are the most different from all others I have seen, being Stones of an incred. Magnitude and Weight, which, by Force of Engines being carried aloft, are there close cemented, without the Help of Timber, and (what is more) of arched Work, and yet are joined so artificially, that unto this Day they remain unmoveable either by Time or Earthquakes. [See EGYPT Labyrinths, p. 494, Col. 2. for the like amazing Roofs.] This *Hieropolis* is ment. by St. *Paul*, Col. iv. 13.

HIERAPYTNA, called also CYRRA, *Pytna*, & *Canyras*, in *Crete*, is supposed the same *Ptolemy* calls *Hiera Petra*, or the sacred Rock. *Strabo* tells us it stood on a Hill, which he calls *Pytna*, and supposes it Part of Mt. *Ida*. The Ruins of this City are still to be seen on the Coast ov. agt. the Rocks called by the Antients the *Isles of Affes*. *Hierapytna* was 1 of the strongest Places in the Island when *Metellus* undertook the Conquest of *Crete*, but is at present only a Village call'd *Girapietra*.

HIGHAM FERRERS, in *Northampton*, 13 m. E. from *Northampton*, 60 fr. *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 52. 20. is an ant. Borough and Corporation on E. Side the *Nen*, having Name fr. the *Ferrers* Family here, and being sit. on a rising Ground. 'Tis a small, clean, dry, pleasant, healthy Town, and has a handf. Church with a lofty Steeple. 'Tis gov. by a Mayor, Steward, Recorder, 7 Aldermen, 13 Cap. Burgesses and Commonalty. Memb. of Parlt. but 1. Market Wednesdays. Fairs Feb. 24: June 17. Sept. 29. Nov. 25.

HIGH-CROSS, in *Leicest.* near *Sharnford* and *Bord.* of *Warwick*, had a high Cross, which was succeeded by a high Post with Props to support it, for a Beacon. The old *Rom. Watling-street* is cross'd here by the *Fosse* near the Source of the River *Soar*. 'Twas the antient *Benonis*.

HIGHGATE, in *Middlesex*, 4 m. N. Side of *London*, is so call'd fr. its high Situation, overlooking *London*, and gr. Part of *Kent*, *Essex*, *Hartford*, and a Gate set up there above 400 Years ago, to receive Toll for the Bp. of *London*, when the old miry Road fr. *Grays-Inn-Lane* to *Barnet* was turned thro' his Park. Here's a fine House facing *London*, with a View of the *Thames* for 10 m. belonging to *Greenwich*.

HIGHLANDS, or the high Country of *Scotland* N. the *Frith*, have *Inverlochy* for the Centre betw. the E: and W. Highlands. The Nature and Properties of which are spoken of in various Articles. The Inhabitants, call'd *Highlanders*, differ vastly from the *Lowlanders*, or Inhabitants, of the hithermost Parts of *Scotland*. The Great *Buchanan* has drawn their Character, so have Mr. *Macky* and Sir *Ja. Dalrymple*, Uncle to the late Earl of *Stair*. The 1st says, They are as parcimonious as the Antients in Diet, Apparel, Furniture. They fish and hunt for their Food, and while they hunt eat it raw after having squeez'd out the Blood. Their Drink is Meat-Broth, or Whey. Their Bread's an artful Composition

[C] ' This same Chasm (says *Lucian de Dea Syria*) I have seen, and it is a very small one under the Temple. Whether it was formerly bigger, and since lessened, I cannot tell, but that which I have seen is little. In Commemoration of this History they do thus: Twice in every Year Water is brought from the Sea to the Temple, and not by the Priests only, but all *Syria* and *Arabia*: Many come fr. *Euphrates* to the Sea; and all carry Water, which they first pour out in the Temple, and afterw. it sinks into the Chasm, which, tho' it be small, receives abundance of Water. And when they do this, they say *Deucalion* instituted the Ceremony in that Temple as a Memorial of the Calamity, and of his Deliverance from it.

sition of Oats and Barley. After eating a little of it in a Morning, they go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths, of several Colours, espec. striped; and the Colours they are fondest of are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as many of 'em do still, us'd Plaids much variegated; but now they make 'em rather of dark Colours more like Crops of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for Game. Being rather wrapp'd up than cover'd w. these Plaids they endure all the Rigours of the Seasons, & somet. sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At home they lie upon the Ground, having under Fern or Heath (cov. with Sheet or Blanket), the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so that 'tis alm. as soft as Feathers, and much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh & vigorous in the Morning. When they happen to come into Places of better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon 'em wrapped in their Plaids. The Language is *Erse*; tho' most People of Note also understand and speak *English*, or broad *Scotch*. *Erse* written in its genuine Character, Mr. Macky tells us, is more like *Greek* or *Hebrew* than *Roman*. Sir J. Dalrymple says, The Inhabitants of these Regions are a rude, warlike, quarrellsome, mischievous People, who, being the unmix'd Progeny of the ant. *Scots*, speak *Irish*, & call themselves *Albanick*. Their Bodies are firmly & compactly made, withal strong and nimble of Foot, high-minded, bred in warlike Exercises, and enured to Robberies on their Neighbours, and, upon a Hatred, most desperately forward to take Revenge. They live by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, and Stealing, and like *Spaniards* wear long Hair. They are div. into Kindreds and Families which they call Clans, and are so united to the Cause of their partic. Clans, that there's an Act of Parlt. that if any of a Clan does a Mischief, the whole Clan is answerable for it; and they must either deliver up the Aggressor, or the 1st Man of the Clan that's apprehended suffers for it; and the whole Clan bears Feud for Hurt received by any 1 Member, even tho' they suffer justly. Many Gentlemen shun 1 anoth.'s Company lest they should revive a Quarrel betw. their Forefathers perhaps 300 Years ago. They're as warm in Friendship; for if they meet 1 of the Name in Amity with their Clan, be it in any Country of the World, there's immed. the most intimate Friendship. The *Macdonnalds* are by much the most powerful of all the Clans: They're div. into 4 Classes, and inhabit distinct Countries. The *Macdonnalds* of *Glengary* dwell upon the *Lochness*; the *Macdonnalds* of *Slate* in *Lochaber* and the *Isle of Skey*; the Captain of *Clan-Ronald* and *Mac-Donald* of *Keppoch*, and those of *Kintyre*, tow. *Argyleshire*. The other Clans, *Clan-Katin*, *Clan-Cameron*, the *Macleans*, and alm. innumer. other *Macs*, altho' independent 1 of another, yet are entirely guided by the *Macdonnalds*, who have been so powerful as often to assume the Name of *Kings of the Isles*; and 1 of 'em enter'd into a League with Edw. IV. of *England* agt. the K. of *Scotland*. Sev. Methods have been vainly taken to reform and reduce them; but 'tis hoped the present ones now taking will prove more effectual.

HIGH-PLACES, in Scripture, were cert. Mountains or elevated Places, where the Heathens and *Jews* worshipp'd Idols, and committed all manner of disorderly Impurities. In the earliest Antiquity, the Heathens were so far from having any Temples for Religious Worship, that they did not think it lawful to build them; for, looking upon the *Sun* as the Supreme Deity, they thought it improper to confine him to the narrow Compass of a House, it being com. for 'em to say *The whole World is the Sun's Temple*. And when they 1st began building of Temples, they us'd to have the Tops or Roofs open, and used to plant Trees to render the Place more solemn, pleasant, and entertaining, for the Worshipers of the sev. Deities in the Places separated or consecrated for this Purpose. Which the *Israelites* imitated so far as to have a College of Priests settled, call'd the *Prophets of the Grove*, who, I. *Kings* xviii. 19. are said to be 400. They had likew. Groves or *High-places* to partic. Idols, as appears fr. II. *Chron.* xv. 16. where they committed all manner of Abominations, in Groves, Caves, and Tents, set apart for Prostitution and Impurity.

HIGHWORTH, *Wilts*, in the N. Part of the Shire, 5 m. fr. *Cricklade*, 13 fr. *Sarum*, 73 meas. m. fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 51. 35. is sit. on a Hill near the *Vale of White-Horse*, and has thence its Name. It was once styl'd a Borough. It has a good Market, Wednesdays, for Cattle & Provisions. Fairs *August* 1. *September* 29.

HILBURGHAUSEN. See GOTH and SAXONY.

HILDESHEIM Bpr. *Germ.* lies betw. the *Leina* and *Ocker*, with *Halberstadt* on N. W., *Lunenbourg* or *Zell* N. *Grubenhagen* S. and is elsewh. so surro. with the Dominions of the D. of *Brunswic* that 'tis much in his Power, as 'twas in his Possession for many Years. But the Elector of *Cologne* was made Administrator in 1633, & gov. it by a Suffragan, who was Prince of the Empire, and the only Pop. Bishop in *Lower Saxony*. 'Twas once of great Extent; but, in the 16th Century, *John* their 48th Bp. being so rash as to make War upon the D. of *Brunswick*, he lost about 1 half of his Dominions, which were by the Treaty of *Goslar*, 1642, & afterw. by that of *Westphalia*, confirmed to the Duke. The Bailiwicks of *Coldingen Lutter*, *Bahrenberg*, *Westmerhoff*, with the House of *Dachtmisen*, still belong to him; so that the real Domain of the present Elec. of *Cologne*, as Bp. of *Hildesheim*, to which he was elected in 1724, is scarce above 30 m. long, and 30 br. *Lutheranism* is left to its full Range herein. The Chapter is compos'd of 40 Canons, who ought to be at least Gentlemen. The particular Estates of the Bishop are *Hildesheim* City, the Baronies of *Winsenberg*, with the Towns of *Alfeld*, *Homberg*, *Peina*, *Woldenberg*, *Bockelein*, *Popenburg*, *Daslen*, *Schluden*, *Hundsruck*, *Rute*, *Eltzen*, *Sarstede*, &c.

HILDESHEIM City, which was 1 of the *Hans Towns*, stands on the r. *Immerste*, 15 m. S. E. fr. *Hanover*, 21 S. W. fr. *Brunswick*, 37 S. of *Zell*, 36 N. of *Göttingen*, E. lon. 10. 14. lat. 52. 8. The Magistrates, as well as the greatest Part of the People, are Lutherans. But the late Elector of *Cologne* having oppress'd them, the late Elector of *Hanover* in 1711, sent Troops to garrison the Town, and see them righted. On this, at length the Protestants were restored to their Liberties, and the *Hanov.* Garrison was withdrawn. The Town is pretty large. The Cathedral is no extraor. Structure; but its Ornaments are very rich; & there are the Relicks of the old *Saxon* Idol *Irmensul*. The Jesuits have a College here. The Streets are irreg. & the Houses are old-fashion'd, but neat. The ch. Trade is in Corn. The River on which it stands receives above 12 Rivulets in its Passage. 'Tis div. into Old and New Towns. The Cathedral stands in the Old, with 5 or 6 oth. Churches; and there are 2 others in the Old; some being Catholick. The Bp. resides in his Pleasurehouse in the Suburbs. Each Town has its particular Com. Council, chose yearly out of the Tradesmen; without whose Consent no confid. Burden can be laid on the Inhabitants. Amo. its Privileges, it has that of being govern'd by its own Laws, and the Bishop is obliged to respect their Privileges, because, in case of Violence, they would soon throw themselves under the Protection of the Princes of the House of *Brunswick*. The Town is well fortified, and has sev. rich Shopkeepers.

HILL-COUNTRY of *Judea*, and a City of *Juda*, ment. *Luke* i. 39, 64. The latter is probably suppos'd to be *Hebron*, it being 1 of the Cities given to the Priests in the Tribe of *Judab*, *Josh.* xxi. 10, 13. and also expressly said to lie in the Mountains or Hills, *Josh.* xi. 21. and xv. 48, 54. which running across the Middle of *Judea* fr. S. to N. gave to the Tract they run along the Name of the Hill Country.

HILL OF MOREH. See MOREH.

HILL-MORTON, in *Warwicksh.* near *Rugby*, stands on a Rivulet that comes fr. *Creek* in *Northamptonsh.* and falls into the *Avon* below *Clifton*. Part of it is on a Hill, and Part on Moorish Ground, from whence its Name. Market Tuesday. Fair *Midsummer* for 3 Days.

HILLSBOROUGH, in *Down* Co. *Ulster* Prov. *Irel.* is a Market Town, finely situate on a healthy gravelly Soil, in View of *Maze Course* & *Lisburn* Town. Its Ch. Magistrate is called *Sovereign*, who with 12 Burgesses elect Members of Parlt. It gives Title of Viscount to the Family of *Hill*. The Church is a spacious well-contrived Building, on a rising Ground.

HIMERA, in *Sicily*, was built by the Inhabitants of *Zancle* or *Messina*, and utterly ruined by the *Carthaginians*. It was afterw. rebuilt, and by the *Romans* call'd *Thermae Himerae*, fr. the hot Baths in its Neighbourhood. 'Twas the Birth-place of the fam. Poet *Stesichorus*. *Tully* tells us, that amo. the Ruins of the old City were 2 Statues dug up, deem'd Master-pieces, 1 representing the City itself under the Figure of a Woman, t'other a flooping Old Man with a Hook in his Hand, suppos'd to be *Stesichorus*. The City borrow'd Name from the River 1st following, which wash'd its Walls.

HIMERA Rivers, in *Sicily*, there being 2 of that Name; 1 running N. the other S. falling into the *African* Sea. The former is now call'd *Fiume di Termini*, and the latter *Il Salsu* or *Salsu*, for the Waters had a salt Taste, contracted by flowing thro' Salt Mines.

HIMLEY;

HIMLEY, in *Stafford*. S. W. of *Wolverhampton*, has a Blade-mill, at which Scythes, &c. &c. having been forged, are ground to a fine Edge. These Instruments are made of Iron, first softened with Butter, Oil, Wax, Suet &c. for that Use.

HINCKLEY, *Leicesters*. near *Watling-street* Way, 3 m. fr. *Bosworth*, 10 S. from *Leicester*. 91 from *London*, W. lon. 1. 12. lat. 52. 31. has a Market Mondays, and Fairs 3d Monday after *Twelfth-day* and *August* 15.

HINDELOPEN, in the *Westergow*, *Friesland*, stands on the *Zuyder-Sea*, 5 m. from *Worcum* to S. It has a Harbour, subsists chiefly by Fishing and Husbandry, and is govern'd by its own Magistrates.

HINDON, *Wilts*, 14 m. W. of *Salisbury*, 90 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 14. lat. 51. 12. is a small old Borough tow. the Bord. of *Dorset*. a little to S. E. of *Mere*. Its Manufacture is a Sort of fine Twist, which employs even Children. 'Tis gov. by a Bailiff and Burgeses. Its Market is chiefly for Cattle. 'Tis a Thoroughfare in the Road from *London* to all the S. Parts of *Somerset*. Members of Parlt. 2. Market Thursday. Fairs Feb. 3. Mond. bef. *Witsuntide*, Oct. 18.

HINDOWNS or **HENDOWNS** Province, in *Hitber India*, Mogul Country, is inhab. by the People from whom the Mogul Country is suppos'd to derive the Name *Indostan*. It lies betw. *Asmer* on S. W. *Buckor* W. *Jengapor* N. *Deli* E. and *Agra* S. E. *Sanfon* extends it 240 m. where longest, fr. E. to W. and abt. 210 from S. to N. It produces Plenty of Corn, Pasturage, Sheep, Fowls, and Cotton, which last they make up in Cloth for Export. They're a warlike People, and imploy'd by the Mogul in many of his Garrisons abroad. When they pray, they strip naked, and dress and eat their Meat (scrupling none but Beef) in a round Spot of Ground, where none must enter during that Time but the Family. They are reckon'd great Robbers.

HINDOWN, or **HENDOWN**, Chief City of the foregoing, stands on the r. *Damiadee*, which runs thro' the Prov. fr. E. to W. and is a large rich Town, with a good Trade in Cotton & Callico, & in flattening the round Indigo, which they make better than any other, and sell for twice the Money. It's in the Road from *Amadabat* to *Agra*, E. lon. 76. 30. lat. 27.

HINGHAM, *Norfolk*, in the Road from *Attleborough* to *Dereham*, 10 m. S. W. of *Norwich*, 94 from *London*, E. lon. 1. 7. lat. 52. 37. has a Market, and was formerly so genteel as to be call'd *Little-London*.

HINNOM. The Vale of *Hinnom*, or Valley of the Son of *Hinnom*, II. *Chron.* xxviii. 30. &c. 'tis certain, lay near the Walls of *Jerusalem*; but tho' *Eusebius* says 'twas on the E. Side, *Reland* is inclined rather to believe it lay S. of the City. It was of itself a very delightful Place, water'd by the Springs of *Siloah*, shady, and beautified with Gardens; but made horrible by Parents sacrificing their Children, as partly set forth in Articles **AMMON** and **CARTHAGE**. It's said to have had Name from the Shrieks of the Children sacrificed; and it, or a Part of it, was also called *Topheth* (II. *Kings* xxiii. 10.) from the Heb. Word *Toph*, signifying a Drum or Tabret [See **AMMON**] which they used, among oth. Instruments, to drown the dreadful Outcries of the unhappy Victims. From the Hebrew Word *Gehinnom*, i. e. this Valley of *Hinnom*, was the Greek Word *Gehenna* moulded, and is us'd to denote Hell, or Hell-Fire. **ACELDEMA** is near where this Valley meets with that of *Jehosaphat*.

HIPPI Promontorium of *Ptolemy*, (in *Numidia*) the *Mabra* of the Sea-charts, lies abt. 20 leag. E. of that of *Metegonium* of *Mela*, & goes now amo. the *Algerines* by the Name *Ras el Hamrah*, i. e. *The Red Cape*; it being a large and conspicuous Head-land, with the Ruins of 2 Buildings on it.

HIPPO, in *Africa Propria*, tow. the N. W. Borders of it, was a Sort of a Frontier Town on the Side of *Numidia*. Fr. the naviga. Lake *Hipponitis*, on which 'twas built (and which serv'd it as a natural Fortification), 'twas denomin. *Hippo Diarrhytus* and *Hippo Zarytus*, tho' from the Promont. near it the Antients sometimes gave it the Denomination of *Acra*, *Hippuacra*, and *Hippagreta*. *Scylax* calls it simply *Hippo*, tho' gen. it went by the said Names to disting. it fr. *Hippo Regius* (the following Article) in *Numidia*. *Appian* tells us 'twas a great City, had a Port, Citadel, and Repositories for Naval Stores. The modern Name is **BISERTA**; which see.

HIPPO REGIUS, in *Numidia*, stood at the W. Extrem. of the Gulf of *Hippo*, where a great Heap of Ruins are still to be seen, taking up abt. half a leag. in Circumf. consisting (as usual) of large broken Walls and Cisterns. This City was call'd *Hippo Regius* because it was for some Time the Seat of the *Numidian* Kings, as *Sil. Ital.* informs. And

indeed, its commodious Situation both for Hunting & Commerce, the Salubrity of the Air its Inhabitants breath'd, the delightful Prospect they enjoy'd, which took in the Sea, a spac. Harbour, a Variety of Mountains cov. with Trees, and Plains diversified with Rivers, Fountains, and fertile Spots of Ground, in a most beautiful manner, all at once, demonstrate this City worthy of such an Honour. The Word *Hippo* being prov'd by *Bochart* of *Phœnician* Extraction is a Proof that the antient Inhabitants were of the same Origin. See **BONA**.

HIPPOBOTON. See **ARGOS**.

HIPPOCRENE. See **HELICON**.

HIPPONITIS Lake. See **HIPPO** above.

HIRAH was a Part of *Chaldea*, which, on the Falling out of *Alexander the Gr.*'s Successors, was seized by an Arab Prince, who built therein a City & call'd it *Hirah*, making it the Capital of a little Principality, which in Process of Time became tributary to the *Persians*.

HIRCANIA. See **HYRCANIA**.

HIRCHFELD, in the Landgr. of *Hesse Cassel*, on the r. *Fulda*, 20 m. fr. *Fulda*, 30 S. E. of *Cassel*, E. lon. 9. 32. lat. 50. 47. is a small but neat City, noted for an Abbey of as noble a Structure as any in the Empire, being built upon an Arch supported by 16 Pillars of 1 entire Stone each. Since 1606, when its Abbat died, the Revenues have been kept by a Branch of *Hesse* Family as Administrator, and 'twas seculariz'd by the Treaty of *Munster*. Its District, intitled a Principality, is abt. 12 m. lo. and 12 broad, lying E. Side of *Hesse* tow. *Thuringia*.

HIRTA, alias *St. Kilda*, is 1 of the small *Western Isles* of *Scotland*, 60 leag. from the Main-Land.

HISBURG, in *Silesia*, in *Jawer* Territ. 44 m. S. W. of *Breslaw*, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 50. 50. has good min. Waters.

HISPAHAN. See **ISPAHAN**.

HISPAL, now **SEVILLE**, which see.

HISPANIOLA Island, belong. now partly to *Spain*, partly to *France*. The Natives styl'd it *Hayti*; and *Columbus*, when he discover'd it in 1492, *Hispaniola*, or *Little Spain*; but the City he founded in 1494 being dedica. to *St. Dominic*, the Name was 1st extended to that Qr. of the Island, and in Time to the Whole; so that 'tis now in our Charts call'd **ST. DOMINGO**. It lies in the Mid. betw. *Cuba* & *Jamaica* on N. W. and S. W. and *Porto Rico* on E. separ. fr. the last by a narrow Channel. It extends fr. lon. 67. 35. to lon. 74. 15. and fr. lat. 17. 37. to 20.; being near 400 m. fr. W. to E. and alm. 120 fr. N. to S. and reck. 400 leag. in Circumf. exclusive of Bays, Creeks, &c. which may be 200 more. The Climate is extremely hot, but cool'd by Winds at certain Seasons. It somet. rains excessively, but not in all Places alike. Tho' the Climate agrees ill with new Comers, yet they live in Health here to a great Age, many exceeding 80, 90, and some 120 Years. This Island is the greatest of the *Antilles* next to *Cuba*, and the most fruitful and pleasant in the *W. Indies*, having vast Forests of Cabbage-trees, Palms, Elms, Oaks, Pines, the *Jenipah*, *Caramite*, *Acajon*, and other Trees taller and larger, and the Fruit more lovely to Sight and Taste than others, particularly *Ananas*, *Bananas*, *Grapes*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Toronias*, *Limes*, *Dates*, *Apricocks*. Here are all Birds common to the *West Indies*, and *Muskettoes* and *Fire-flies*. In the *Savannahs* (or *Meadows*) are innumerable Herds of Black Cattle, Horses enough in the *Fr.* Part to supply all their neighbouring Colonies, besides wild ones, and wild Hogs of the Breed brought over by the *Spaniards*. They shoot the Beeves for their Hides; and of the Pork they strip the Flesh fr. the Bones, and jerk it as in *Jamaica*. Scarce any Country is better water'd by Brooks and navig. Rivers, all full of Fish, as is the Coast of Crocodiles and Tortoises. The chief River is *Ocoa*. Gold Dust is found in the River Sands, and it has many Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, which the *Spaniards* now take all Care to conceal. The ch. Commodities are Hides, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Cocoa, Coffee, Ginger, Tobacco, Salt, Wax, Honey, Ambergreese, various Drugs & Dyers Wood. As Corn ripens at different Times, it can't be reap'd with Profit. The *French* equal, if not out-number, the *Spaniards*; tho' both together are very short of what the Extent, &c. of the Island could maintain. In 1726 the People were computed 30,000 Whites, and 100,000 Negroes and Mulattoes, viz. the *Creoles* & *Mestices*, whose daily Allowance is Potatoes, with Leave to keep Hogs. The *Spaniards* by Degrees conquer'd the Inhabitants, and in Battle and cold Blood destroy'd above 3,000,000 Men, Women, and Children. Whilst the Natives enjoy'd & cultivated their Lands the *Spaniards* lived far happier than they've done since, what they claim rather than

than possess being now desert. As this Island was the ist of their Discoveries, so was it the Centre of their Commerce in these Parts, and was for some Time a very flour. Colony. But after the Conquest of *Peru*, &c. they slighted it; so that it encouraged the *French*, abt. the Mid. of last Century, to fix on the W. Part, where they so improv'd their Settlements, &c. that they might long ere now have master'd the Whole, — only they reap more Advantage fr. the Neighbourhood of the *Spaniards* than they might by their Expulsion. The freq. Descents of the *English* & the *French* on the W. Part by Degrees obliged them to abandon all that Part to W. of *Monte Christo* on N. and Cape *Mongon* S. But the *French* had no legal Right till 1697, when the *Spaniards* yielded that Half by the *Ryswick* Treaty, and the Bounds betw. them & the *French* were settled by a Line drawn across fr. N. to S. Its princip. Trade for Years consisted in Tobacco, in which from 60 to 100 Ships were employ'd. Sugar afterw. became the Staple Commod.; which some think the best in the *W. Ind.* & gener. it yields 3 or 4 s. a 100 lb. more than that of any other of the Islands. In 1726 'twas computed there were 200 Sugar-Works, that 1 Year with another were made 400 hhds. each of 500 Wt. and that it brought 200,000 l. per Ann. to the *French*. The Indigo is thought to produce 100,000 l. With these and with raw Hides the *Fr.* Ships alw. return home well laden. Tho' the Slaves are so much more numerous than their *Europ.* Lords, who are not a 5th, yet is their Slavery as intolerable as on the Continent. The lazy *Spaniards* depend entirely on 'em; but the *French* somet. work themselves. Their Colony therof. is the most confid. that they have in these Parts, and 'tis to be wish'd by us they may never possess the rest, they having already so many noble Harbours and Ports as gives Opportunity of disturbing & ruining the Commerce of all Nations they happen to be at War with. There are so many Harbours all round the Island, Sailors can scarce miss 1 where is not fresh Water and Provisions. The *Fr.* Part is chiefly inhabited by *Buccaniers* and *Free-booters* of several Nations, but mostly *French*, under a General of their own Country; and, since reduced to a regular Form of Government, they've left off their Depredations by Sea. The *Buccaniers* History says, that on the W. Side fr. Cape *Lobos* to Cape *Tiberon*, a round black Rock, which is the most W. Point, are 4 Harbours better and larger than any in *England*: That fr. C. *Tiberon* to C. *Donna Maria*, 25 m. to N. are 2 more excel. Harbours; and fr. this to that of *St. Nicholas* on N. E. (which is itself a large, deep, safe Harbour) 12 more, each lying near the Conflux of 2 or 3 Rivers. The Governor-General has under him the Governors of Cape *François*, *St. Louis* (or *Isle de Vache*), *Port Paix*, & *Petit Guaves*. This Tract is abt. 50 leag. broad. The most noted Places in the *Fr.* Part are, *St. Louis*, *Coxs* or *Vache* Island, *Donna Maria* Bay, *Fond de Negroes*, *Petit Guaves*, *Leogane*, *La Petite Riviere*, *L'Esperre*, *Port Paix*, *Tortugas*, and Cape *François*. The *Spa.* Part has *St. Domingo*, *Conception de la Vega*, *St. Jago de los Cavaleros*, *Porto de la Plata*, *Monte Christo*, *Salvateon d'Ygney*. The most noted of these Islands are *Saona* & *Mona*. We by no Means ought to conclude this Article without here adding some short Account of the Earthquakes that happened here lately, as they made divers sad Alterations. 'This Island has in common with the *Antilles* to be very subject to Hurricanes, which, Sept. 20. 1751, made great Devastations by blowing down the Sugar Canes, & driving many Ships on the Coasts. The Privilege of having been hitherto exempt fr. Earthquakes had caused it to be distinguished of old fr. other Islands by the Name of *Fortunate*. — But now it has no Right to that Title; for on the 15th of May 1751, it felt a slight Shock, without being attended with any bad Consequences: But Oct. 18, about 2 in the Afternoon, in the clearest Sunshine and the calmest Weather, the Earth shook violently, rocking a considerable Time, as if it had nothing to rest upon; but this was only the Prelude of Calamities: A Steeple thrown down, and a few Houses demolished, were all the Consequences of it in the *Fr.* Part of the Island: In the *Spa.* Part, and at the Head of the Island, the Damage was greater. It is from this Part, fr. E. to W. that the Shocks alw. come. Sev. Convents and Churches were overthrown, and the City of *St. Domingo*, 80 leag. fr. *Prince's Port*, the new Capital of the *Fr.* Part, fr. whence I write. A *Spanish* Village, called *Banique*, was entirely swallowed up, and a Sort of saltish Lake appeared in its Place; a Volcano opened within 20 leag. of *St. Domingo*, ejecting abund. of Fire and Smoke. Nov. 21, about 8 in the Morning, and during a profound Calm, a slight Shock, followed by sev. others, gradually became so violent, that almost all the Stone Houses at

Prince's Port were thrown down; the Timber Houses stood a little longer, and then yielded to the Violence of the Shocks; and from the Governor's House we descried a Cloud of Dust rising fr. *Prince's Port*, which announced the Disaster that had happened. Cazerns lately built, & a superbe Edifice that had cost consid. Sums, were totally overthrown. In the Plain, called *Cul de Sac*, the principal Houses, Sugar-Mills, Refining-Houses, &c. were thrown down in sev. Places: In some Habitations Apartments were made in the Ground, from whence abundance of foetid Springs issue. At the upper End of the great River, which runs thro' *Cul de Sac* Plain, the Tops of 3 Mountains crumbled away and choaked up the River, which has since taken its Course another Way. The Plain of *Arbonitet* has also extremely suffered, sev. Houses, Sugar-Works, &c. having been destroyed. The River of the same Name rose above the usual Mark. The Town of *St. Mark*, tho' terribly rocked, had a few Walls demolished. We are inform'd from the Cape, by cred. Witnesses, the Plain has been severely handled; that upwards of 25000 Pots, &c. full of Sugar have been buried under Ruins of Houses: That in the District of *Fort Dauphin* many Houses and Works were destroyed; and in the Road of the Cape the Sea was in such a Ferment, that abundance of uncommon Shells were thrown on the Shore.

HIT or IS. See BABEL.

HITCHIN, or *Hitching*, in *Hartford*, within 3 m. of *Bedford*, 4 from *Baldock*, 14 N. W. of *Hartford*, 35 N. W. of *London*, W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51. 55. tho' it lies in a Valley betw. 2 Hills, out of any great Road, contains 3 Wards, *Bancroft*, *Bridge*, and *Filt-house*, and is reckon'd the 2d in the Shire for Number of Streets, Houses, and Inhabitants. 'Tis gov. by a Bailiff and 4 Constables, viz. 2 for the Town, 2 for the Out-Parts. Great Store of Malt is made here, and at the Market, Tuesdays, great Quantities thereof as well as Corn is sold: And in the Fairs, *Easter* & *Whit-Tuesday*, and Oct. 13. all Sorts of Cattle, Grain, and Merchandize. It has a handf. Church 153 f. lo. 67 broad, with 3 Chancels, and a Tower 21 f. square, wherein a deep Ring of 6 Bells. Here's a Char. School endow'd with 50 l. a Yr. as were form. 2 small Pories. The Town is wat. by 2 Rivulets, and its Name more properly should be *Hitchend*, beca. its form. Sit. was at the End of a Wood call'd *Hitch*.

HITH, or *Hede*, in *Kent*, 13 m. S. of *Canterbury*, 6 fr. *Dover*, 13 fr. *Romney*, 67 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 7. lat. 51. 6. rose on Decay of *W. Hithe*, which was a Harbour till 1607, when the Sea retir'd fr. it, & is 1 of the Cinque-Ports in the Lath of *Shepway*, and is gov. by a Mayor (chosen yearly on *Candlemas-day*) Jurats, and Commonalty. A Fire in the Rn. of *Henry IV.* consum'd 200 of its Houses, &c. before which it had 5 Churches, tho' now but 1, the rest being demolish'd. Here are 2 Hospitals. There's a surprising Collection of sev. 1000 Skulls and Bones of gigantic Size, in a Vault under the Church here, placed as orderly as Books in a Library, with an Inscription of their being those of the *Danes* kill'd in Battle near this Place before the *Norm.* Conquest. The Pile is 28 f. lo. 6 br. and 8 high. The Steeple fell down in Apr. 1739, with 6 Bells, just as 10 Persons waited in the Church Porch for the Keys to go up into it, who had no Damage.

HITTITES, or *Children of Heth*, their Country. *Heth* planted himself in the S. Parts of *Canaan*, abt. *Hebron*. We read, *Gen.* xxiii. 3. that, when *Sarah* was dead at *Hebron*, *Abraham* spake to the Sons of *Heth*, about a Burying-place; to which when they readily agreed, 'tis said, ver. 7. *Abraham stood up, and bowed himself to the People of the Land, even the Children of Heth.* And in *Gen.* xxvi. that during *Isaac's* dwelling at *Beerseba*, anoth. City in the S. of *Canaan*, *Esau* took 2 *Hittite* Women to him for Wives. So that it may eas. be inferred that the Family of *Heth* settled in the Parts about *Hebron*, betw. this and *Beerseba*, i. e. in the S. Part of *Canaan*, & partic. in the Hill Country. Agreeable hereto, *Jos.* xi. 3. the *Hittite* is ment. dwelling in the Mountains as well as the *Jebusite*. The *Hittites* were the primary Nation of *Canaan*, and seem to be more famous than any of the others. They were not entirely reduced till the Time of *Solomon*, being intermixed with the *Israelites*, in the Neighbourhood of the *Sidonians* and *Tyrians*. 'Tis well suppos'd that not only Numbers of 'em settled in *Africa*, after their Expulsion by *Joshua* [See *ALGIER*, *CARTHAGE*, &c.], but that some of their Descendants attended *Dido* thither. They were so formidable that from them the *Punie* Word *Hittab* seems to have signified *Fear* and a sudden Consternation.

HIVITES Land was the Upper or N. Parts of *Canaan*, adjoin. the *Sidonians*. We read, *Judg.* iii. 3. that they dwelt

in Mount Lebanon from Mount Baal-hermon into the Entering in of Hamath.

HO-AMBO or CROCEUS, i. e. the *Yellow River*, in China, is so call'd beca. the Quantities of Mud it carries off, espec. after great Rains, is of such Colour, and is so very thick that it then appears rather a Torrent of Dirt. Its Stream is so swift & strong, that the Vessels which are tow'd up agt. it require a great Number of Men or Horses; and 'twas apt to overflow till great Banks were rear'd on each Side to keep it in. It rises in the Mountains on the W. of the Prov. of *Su-chen*, and runs along the Front. of *Tartary* beyo. the great Wall, which it re-enters, and then runs S. betw. the Prov. of *Xanfi* and *Xenfi*, and passing on E. thro' those of *Honan*, *Xuntum*, and *Nankin*, after a Course of near 2000 m. falls into *Nankin Bay*. 'Tis unfit to be drank of 'till it is boil'd.

HOBRO, or *Hebro*, in *Jutland*, *Denm.* is a small Town on the same Bay of the *Categate* with *Mariager*, 6 m. above it to the W.

HOCHST is a small pretty Town on N. Side the *Mayne*, in *Mentz* Elef. *Germ.* (4 m. E. of *Mentz*, and 6 of *Frankfort*) where Toll is paid to the Elector. Its Castle, whose Ditches are fill'd with the Waters of the *Midde*, is recko. 1 of the best in *Germany*. M. *Corneille* says the Town is wall'd, and its Fortifications remarkable. Here the *Eng.* Forces lay encamp'd before their March to *Afcaffenburg*, which produced the Battle of *Dettingen*.

HOCHBERG, in the Lower Marquisate of *Baden*, *Swa-bia*, stands on the Confines of the *Brisgau*, 7 m. N. of *Friburg*, and has a Castle which gave Name to a Marquisate. It has a great open Town near it call'd *EMERTINGEN*.

HOCHSTADT, or *Hochstet*, in *Bavaria* proper, (by some placed in *Swabia*) on N. Side the *Danube*, 8 m. E. of *Lavingen*, 10 W. from *Donawert*, 25 S. W. of *Ulm*, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 48. 42. is a pretty large Town, well supply'd with all Necessaries, having good Corn-fields and rich Pastures in its Neighbourhood. 'Tis defen. by a strong Castle on the *Danube*, which near this Place receives the sm. River *Eguaid*; & a little below the Town is a wooden Bridge over the *Danube*, which is very rapid hereabouts. The Town, tho' possess'd by the Duke of *Newburg*; is claim'd by the Bp. of *Bamberg*. 'Twas render'd ever famous by a glorious Victory, which, Aug. 2. O. S. 1704, the *English*, *Dutch*, & *Imper.* Armies, under *John D.* of *Marlborough* and *Pr. Eugene*, gained here over the compleatest Army of *French* and *Bavarians* that ever took the Field, comma. by the Marshals *Tallard* and *Marsin*, and by the Elec. of *Bavaria*. For the *Gens d'Armes*, the Household Troops, the *Mousquetaires*, and, in short, the Flower of all the Soldiery that *France* could produce, togeth. with all the best Forces the Elector was Master of, confident of Victory, were here united to conquer *Austria*, and consequently to bring the whole *Germanic* Body under their Yoke. But they were so entirely defeated, that a more compleat Victory was hardly ever known. A Plan of the Battle may be seen in Article *BLLENHEIM*.

HOCKHAM, in the Neighbourhood of *Mentz*, *Germ.* is a Place so famous for good Wines, that the best *Rhenish* is from thence call'd *Old Hock*.

HODDESDON, *Hartf.* on the Riv. *Lea*, is a great Thoroughfare in the N. Road, 19 m. from *London*.

HODEN, Cap. of *GUALATA*, which see.

HODIMONT. See *VERVIERS*.

HODNELL, or *Hodenhull*, *Warwicf.* near *Ladbrook* and the Source of the *Ichene*, was once a large populous Town.

HODNET, a Market-Town of *Salop*, 10 m. N. E. of *Shrewsbury*, 135 from *London*, W. lon. 2. 32. lat. 52. 48. stands near the River *Tern*.

HODSDON, in *Hartfordsf.* 4 m. S. of *Ware*, 18 due N. fr. *London*, lat. 51. 45. is a great Thoroughfare; with a confid. Market, Thursday, especially for all Sorts of Corn. Tho' it lies in 2 Parishes, *Amwell* and *Broxburn*, 'tis but small. Fair *St. Peter's Day* for 3 Days.

HOEKELEN, or *Heukelen*, in *Holland*, on the r. *Ling*, 6 m. above *Gorcum* to N. E. was ant. call'd *Hercules-Home*, being said to have been the Residence of the *Germ. Hercules*. Its strong Castle is demolish'd.

HOEMUS. See *HÆMUS*.

HOFFALIZE, or *Homfalize*, in *Luxemburg* Prov. *Aust.* *Netherlands*, is sit. on the Ourte, 35 m. W. fr. *Luxemburg* to N. & 21 from *Limburg* to S.; E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. 15. Here's a Convent of *Augustine* Friars.

HOG-ISLAND. See *LABON*.

HOGLAND, a *Swedish* Island, lies in the Gulph of *Finland*, 30 m. fr. *Finland* Coast to S. and abt. 46 from *Estonia* to N. under E. lon. 28 from *London*, the Middle exactly un-

der 60 N. lat. 'Tis narrow, abt. 9 m. from N. to S. and but 4 or 5 fr. E. to W. It has Name from its being *high Land*. It has nought but Rocks, Fir-trees, and Brambles, and a few Hares, which turn white in Winter.

HOGUE. *La Hogue* or *Hougue*, is a Cape and Sea-port on the Coast of *Cotentin*, *Normandy*, Fr. 3 leag. fr. *Vologne* to E. and near *Alderney*. 'Tis neither City nor Village, but a Parish call'd *St. Voult*; but might be made a most import. Place both for Trade and Men of War, its Road being extremely good. The Harbour is defended by a garrison'd Fort. It's famous by a signal Victory gained here, or near *Cberburg*, by the *English* Fleet under *Adm. Russel*, in May 1692, ov. the *Fr.* Fleet under *Tourville*; and next Day the *English* Seamen commanded by *Adm. Rook*, in their Boats, under *Sir Ralph Delaval*, attack'd and burnt the *Fr.* Admiral called *The Rising Sun*, a very glorious and large Ship, and 12 more of their largest and best Men of War, which had been run aground here to avoid the *English* Fleet, and the Cannon carried ashore, and planted on the Platform for their Defence.

HOHE HILLS. See *BUTZBACH*, *FRIEDBURG*, *HOMBURG*.

HOHENBERG County. See *ROTWEIL*.

HOHEN-DWIEL Castle. See *RATTOLSZELL*.

HOHENLOE (by some called *HOLACH*) County, in *Franconia*, lies betw. the Marq. of *Anspach* & the Territ. of *Hall*, being abt. 27 m. lo. & 15 where broadest. It takes Name from an antient Castle (15 m. N. from *Heilbron*), the Seat of its Counts, who are of a very ant. Family, and div. into the chief Branches of *Newinstein* & *Waldenburg*, the 1st subdiv. into those of *Weckerheim* & *Lagensburg*, and the latter into those of *Pfocdelbach* and *Schillingsfurt*. Some of the Counts are *Catholicks*, some *Lutherans*, others *Calvinists*; between whom was very lately, viz. in 1751, a great Contest, concerning a Church which the *Papists* deprived the *Protestants* of, which had pretty nearly occasion'd religious Hostilities, if not a direct holy War, in that Part of the Empire; but the *Popish* Party at length with Regret submitted. Their Estates lie scatter'd, and some of them possess the Co. of *Gleichin* in *Thuringia* & *Oetingen*, where is a College belonging to them all in common.

HOHENSTEIN, a County in the Landgr. of *Saxe-Weymar*, *Saxony*, 20 m. lo. & 10 br. lies N. of *Schwartzburg* & E. fr. *Eichsfeld* on the Frontier of *Hesse*. The Family being extinct, its Domain belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

HOHENZOLLERN Principality, in *Swabia*, *Germ.* is a fruitful Country, and advantag. sit. in a narrow Tract fr. E. to W. near the *Danube*, between that of *Furstemberg* & Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, and the Lordships of *Waldbourg* & *Hechingen*; 35 m. lo. abt. 10 where broadest. It took Name fr. the Castle of *Zollern*, on *Zollern* r. 10 m. S.W. fr. *Tubingen*, built by *Emp. Henry V.* and is the Seat of the Prince. 'Tis gov. by its own Princes, descended fr. the ant. Counts of *Zollern*. The Family is divided into the 2 Branches of *Hechingen* and *Sigmaringen*, Princes of the Empire, and are Chamberlains of it, and Vicars in that Office to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. They and their Subjects are *Papists*. This House has had Alliances by Marriage with the Emperors, Electors, and Greatest Families. Their small Estates are independent, and held of the Empire alone. The Elder Branch possesses the Princip. of *Hohenzollern* with the Lordship of *Hechingen* and Castle of *Zollern*. The Younger has the Counties of *Sigmaringen* and *Veringen*, and the Lordships of *Heygerloch* and *Werstein*. The Prince of *Hechingen* resides at *Hechingen*, a Town between the *Danube* and *Neckar*, 10 m. S. from *Taubingen*, and 20 N. E. from *Rotweil*; the other Prince at *Sigmaringen*, a great open Town on the *Danube*.

HOHIO, or *OYC*, a River of *N. America*, which rises in the *Apalachian* Mountains, near the Confines of *Carolina* & *Virginia*, & running S. W. falls into the *Mississippi*.

HOLACH. See *HOHENLOE*.

HOLBECH, in *Lincolnf.* 98 m. fr. *London*, has a Market Thursdays, and Fairs on the 1 Thursday in *May* & *Sept.* 2. for Cattle, Corn, Flax.

HOLBECK, in *Zeeland*, *Denm.* is a pretty confid. Town; 14 m. from *Roschild* to W. sit. at the Bot. of a narrow Bay, which communicates with that of *Isford*, & affords it some Trade.

HOLDBURG, a small Town, with a fine Castle, in *Coburg* County belonging to the D. of *Hildburghausen*.

HOLDERNESS. See *YORKSHIRE* East Riding.

HOLLAND Division of *Lincolnshire*, so resembles the Dutch Province so call'd, in Situation, Soil, &c. (being a flat level Country, often drown'd, when the very Ditches

are navig. and the People pass fr. Tn. to Tn. in Boats), that probably it thence took the Name. 'Tis bo. on S. with Pt. of *Cambridge*. and E. with the *Æstuarium Metaris* of *Ptolemy*, now call'd the *Washes*, which, tho' passable at Ebb, are overflow'd by every Tide. The Soil produces more Grass than Corn, and is so soft that Horses are work'd unhod, no Stone being here found but what's brought from elsewhere. Yet the Churches are of square Stone & beautiful. They've no fresh Water but fr. the Sky, which they preserve in Pits, where if deep it soon turns brackish, and dry if shallow. Sheep are often swallow'd up by Quick sands. 'Tis suppos'd by *Dugdale* to have been gain'd from the Sea, 'Tis div. into Upper and Lower. The latter abo. with filthy Bogs and Marshes alm. unpassable; and 'tis defended from the Ocean, and the Waters that overflow Part of *Ely*, by huge Banks. The chief Towns are *Boston*, *Kirkton*, *Dunnington*, *Crowland*, *Spalding*.

HOLLAND, the principal of the 7 Provinces of the UNITED NETHERLANDS, (and, as such, frequently the Whole 7 in general have this Name, tho' not properly, given 'em) including *N. Holland*, is bound. on W. by the *Germ. Ocean* or *N. Sea*, N. by the *Zuyder-see*, E. by the same Sea, *Utrecht* Prov. and Pt. of *Gelderland*, and S. by *Du. Brabant* and *Zealand*. 'Tis sit. betw. 51. 40. and 53. 10. N. lat. & fr. 3. 56. to 5. 30. E. lon. of *London*. Its greatest Extent fr. S. to N. including *Texel* Isl. is abt. 90 Eng. m. and fr. E. to W. not above 25 in some Places, and above 40 in others, it being of a very irreg. Figure. The Soil is low and marshy; but by the Industry of the Inhabitants, in draining out the Waters, by means of their Mills and artific. Canals, 'tis made yield very good Pasture and some Corn, especially the former, which feeds their vast Herds of Kine, from which they receive the alm. only Produce of their Country, Butter and Cheese. The Province is div. into S. HOLLAND, commonly call'd only HOLLAND, & N. HOLLAND gener. nam'd W. FRISLAND: Each of which contains a great many confid. Cities, besides a vast Number of fine Villages not infer. to sev. noted Towns. In S. HOLLAND are *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Delft*, the *Hague*, *Haerlem*, *Leyden*, *Dordrecht* or *Dort*, *Williamsstadt*, *Naerden*, *Gorcum*, *Heusden*, *Schiedam*, the *Briel*, *Gertruydenberg*, *Worcum*, *Vianen* or *Viane*, *Schoonhoven*, *Gouda*, *Muyden*; — and other Places worth Notice, & which have Articles. — NORTH HOLLAND has such Name because 'tis the most N. Part of the Province; but in all publick Deeds 'tis call'd WEST-FRISLAND, tho' but 1 Part of it, viz. that to the N. E. (wherein stand *Hoorn*, *Enchuyzen*, & *Medinblick*) be the ant. *Frisia Occidentalis*. In this Country are 7 of the 18 Cities that have Voices in the Provincial States, viz. the 3 alr. mention'd, and *Monikendam*, *Edam*, *Purmeren*, and *Alcmaer*, besides a great Number of other confid. Towns and Villages, such as *Schagen*, *Egmond*, &c. Cross the Mouth of the *Zuyder-Sea* lies a Row of Islands, the 1st nam'd the *Texel* being disjoin'd from the N. Cape of *N. Holland* by a very narrow Channel, nor the Distances between the rest much larger, *Texel*, *Flieland*, and *Schelling*, being reck. Part of *N. Holland*. Sir *W. Temple* thinks the *Zuyder-See* was form'd by some great Innundation, there being no Mention made of it in antient Authors; which is the more probable because of the great Shoals of flat Sand that lie all over it, and of the said Islands, which lie like the broken Remains of a continued Coast. This, togeth. with the Name *W. Friseland*, gives good Reason to believe that the outw. Part at least was ant. a continued Country from *N. Holland* to *Friseland*. See more such Reason in Article HARDERWYK. — N. B. In Note [A] to Article FOKYEN, pa. 578. we promis'd to take Notice of the various Opinions of Authors concerning the Origin of making Paper of Linnen Rags; but by *Holland* we there meant THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES; in which Article it will more properly come in among the other Arts, &c. of the Dutch.

HOLLEN, in *Aggerhus* Prov. *Norway*, is sit. on *Nordsee* Lake, 15 m. fr. *Tonsberg* to N. W. and is remarkable for its Church (suppo. originally a Heathen Temple), cut out of the Rock *Vear*, and which has its Burial-place on its Top.

HOLLENSTEIN, in *Bavaria*, is a walled Town and Castle, on the Confines of *Aichstat* Bishopr. famous for Iron Mines in its Neighbourhood.

HOLM, a Market Town of *Cumberland*, situate on *Solway* Frith, 20 m. W. of *Carlisle*.

HOLMESDALE Vale. See RYEGATE.

HOLSTEIN, *Germany*, suppo. to derive Name from the *Germ.* Word *Holt* [Forest], is the S. Border of the antient *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, and is the *Holsatia* of the *Latins*. 'Twas orig. possess'd by the *Sclavi*, till they were dispossest, and *Germ.* Colonies planted in their Stead, and was 1st made a

Duchy by *Emp. Fred. III.* 'Tis the most N. Part of *Germany* on the Confines of *Denmark*, separ. from the Duchy of *Sleswick* by the Riv. *Eidar*. It has the *Germ.* Ocean on W. the *Baltick* or the Gulph of *Lubeck* E. the D. of *Mecklenburg* S. E. *Bremen* with the *Elbe* S. W. and *Loewenburg* with *Hamburg* Ter. S. where 'tis terminated by the r. *Bille* falling into *Hamburg's* Ditches. 'Tis 8 m. lo. and 60 br. and div. into 4. princ. Parts, *Holstein Proper*, *Wagria*, *Stormar*, and *Ditmarsh*. The Roy. Family of *Denmark* being a Branch of that of *Holstein*, and having its Patrimony as well as the other in this Duchy ere it came to the Crown, 'twas div. betw. 'em by Treaty. And as the sev. Jurisdictions are so intermix'd, that, in War, People might be at a Loss which to obey, 'twas more than 100 Yrs. since agreed there should be 2 Regencies in it, the Royal one at *Gluckstadt* for *Denmark*; the Ducal in *Sleswick* Duchy for the *Gottorp* Princes. In *Holstein Proper* the Duke possesses in the E. Part *Kiel* and *Brodisholm* Monastery; and the King in the W. Part *Rendsbourg* and *Itzebo*. In *Wagria* the D. has *Oldenburg*, *Ranzow*, *Eutin*, *Lutkenborger*, *Cismar*, *Neustat*; the King has *Ploen*, *Segeberg*, *Oldestoe*, *Heiligenhafen*, *Travendal*. In *Stormar* the D. has, in *Segberg* Division, *Tritow*, *Rhinbeck*, *Barnstadt*, *Trembuttle*, *Steinhorst*; the K. has, in *Steinburg* Divis. *Gluckstadt*, *Altena*, *Krempe*, *Pinneberg*. In *Ditmarsh* the D. has in the N. Part *Melsdorf* or *Meldorp*, *Brunsbottle*; the K. in the S. has *Heyde*, *Lunde* or *Lundfen*. — *Sleswick* Du. with *Gottorp* Tn. was reck. a Part of *Germany* while belonging to the D. of *Holstein*; but the K. of *Denmark* having conq. all *Sleswick* fr. the *Swedes* during the D. of *Holstein's* Minority, it is reck. belonging to *Denmark*. The Royal Branch forms, besides the *Denmark* Family, those of, 1. *Sunderburg*, subdiv. into those of *Beck* and *Weissenburg*; 2. *Glucksburg*; 3. *Ploen*. The Ducal is disting. fr. the Royal by the Title of *Holstein Gottorp*. Its Princes have all the same Title, tho' not the same Estates, viz. *N. N. Heir of Norway*, *D. of Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormar*, and *Ditmarsh*, *Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst*. The Estates which the D. Branch possesses or has a Right to are, Half the Du. of *Sleswick*, which the K. still keeps on Pretence that the Infant D. had, dur. the War of the N. violated Neutrality; *Kiel*, *Brodisholm*, and others as above said and some Lands in *Holstein*. The Duke without taking a Man fr. the Plough, can raise 2000 Horses and 6000 Foot, has had 12000 in Arms, and is more confid. than many Princes of the Empire with twice his Extent of Country. His Revenues ch. arise fr. Taxes on Trade, Toll on Horses and Black Cattle, Fishery, &c. all which (besides his own Ducal Patrimony) has been computed at betw. 70 or 80000 *l.* a Yr. The Estab. Religion is *Lutheran*, so that *Calvinists* are hardly tolerated, and *Papists* not at all. It has 5 or 600 Parishes, the Church neat and well frequented. They've 4 Superintendants (but without Ecclesiast. Courts, Cathedrals, &c.) who serve a partic. Cure, have betw. 150 and 200 *l.* a Year, are subj. to the Assembly of Clergy, are chosen every Year, and removeable at Pleasure. *Holstein* has 2 Votes in the Dyet of the Empire, and in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, 1 for *Gottorp*, 1 for *Gluckstat*. It has also 2 Votes amo. the Counts of the Bench of *Westphalia*, for the Counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*. The Country is gen. fruitful; abo. with Corn, Orchards, Bl. Cattle, Hogs; is well seated for Trade; well water'd with Rivers, &c. like *Holland* (which it resembles in Neatness & Beauty of Towns); but subj. to Inundations, and suffer'd thereby much in 1717. The People mostly are fair, handsome, strong, courageous, and so just that *Holstein Glaube*, or *Honest Holsteiner*, is proverbial. They love good Cheer, and the Better Sort affect splendid Equipage and Retinues. The Summers are hotter, and Winters colder, than ours.

HOLT, in *Wilts*, betw. *Bradford* & *Bath*, is noted for a medic. Spring discov. in 1718, effectual, they say, in curing the Scurvey.

HOLWAN, *Holvan*, *Hulwan*, is sit. between the Mountains that divide the *Persian Irack*, *Curdistan*, & *Chaldea*, abt. E. lon. 47. 10. lat. 35. The *Mohammedans*, who believe *Elijah* to be still alive, affirm that he now resides in one of the Mountains near it.

HOLY EMPIRE Marquisate, as improp. call'd, and by some the Marquisate of *Antwerp*, because it contains that City & its Territ. is bounded on W. by *Flanders*, S. by *Dutch Brabant*, E. it extends as far as *Liege* Duchy, and has on S. *Mechlin* Lordship. It contains, besides *Antwerp*, the Districts of *Liere*, *Herentals*, *Arscot*, *Geel*, *Turnhout*, *Hoogstraeten*, *Rbyen*, *Santhoven*, and Liberties of *Mol*, *Arendenck*, and some other Places.

HOLY GHOST, *The Land of the*, lies abt. 15. S. lat. & said to extend fr. 150 E. lon. to 130 W. lon. from *London*.

80 Degrees. 'Twas discovered abt. the latter End of the 16th Cent. by Capt. *Pedro Fernandez de Quiros*, who in 1609 presented a Memorial to the Court of *Spain*, wherein he represented this Country equal in Bigness to *Europe* and *Lesser Asia*, all in the Torrid Zone, and like to be extremely rich. He says the People were of various Complexions, white, black, and tawny, and the Country very populous and well cultivated, producing all Things necessary for Life within itself, Plants, Trees, Birds, Beasts, Fishes, &c. with Gold, Silver, Pearl, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Sugar-canes, &c. He describes the Bays in particular of *St. James* and *St. Philip* as very large and safe, and another he names *La Vera Cruz* capable of 1000 Ships at safe Anchorage, 50 leag. in Circumference. He commends also the Wholesomeness of the Air, and remarks the Soil happily distinguished for having no Thistles, Briars, Thorns; no Fens or Marshes; no Snow upon the Mountains; no standing Pools; no Serpents or venomous Creatures of any kind; no Crocodiles in the Rivers; no Worms among the Corn or Grain; no Gnats, stinging Flies, or other Vermin whatsoever. He staid in the Isle of *Taumaco*, 1250 leag. fr. *Mexico*, 10 Days, where he learnt of other Islands, and a large Country called *Manicula*, &c. &c. It may be indeed observed, from *Harris's* Collection, vol. 1. p. 267, that from the Lights which Reason and Experience afford, it may be very probably inferred, that there is on the S. a Tract of Land extending above 2000 leag. And 'tis found in some Maps, particularly in *Sanfon's* Chart of the World, prefix'd to *Luyt's* Geography, this Land of *Quiros* made alm. contig. to *New-Guiney*. And 'tis esteem'd probable that *New-Guiney*, *New-Holland*, *Van Diemen's Land*, and the *Land of the Holy Ghost*, made all together one great Continent, separated from *New-Zealand* by a Streight. See *PASCH* Island, which seems to be one of *De Quiros*.

HOLY-HEAD, the most W. Point of *Anglesea*, and a little Island of itself, 24. m. fr. *Beaumaris*, W. lon. 4. 45. lat. 53. 26. is the Station for the Packet-boat to *Ireland*, lying exactly opposite to *Dublin*, to which 'tis the shortest and safest Passage over *St. George's Channel*. It has a Village call'd *Kaer Gybi* in *Welch*, to which the Shore from *Carnarvon Bar* is all foul and very dangerous, especially with the Wind at S. W. It consists of a confus'd Heap of thatch'd Houses on Rocks; yet within-doors sev. have good Accommodations, as to Lodging and Diet, for Passengers. The Boats fr. *Dublin* arrive thrice a Week, if Wind permits, and are larger than those for *Holland* and *France*, in Consideration of the Channel's being so boisterous, especially in Winter.

HOLY-ISLAND (so still called from the holy Monks that once lived in it), belonging to *Northumberland*, 8 m. off of *Berwick*, is the antient *Landisfarn*, which was a Bishop's See, and is encompassed by the Sea at High-water, tho' at Ebb there's a Passage thro' the Sands on the W. Side to the Continent. It produces Corn and Rabbits, and Fish abound. There's a pretty Town here, under which is a commod. Haven, defended by a Fort on the Hills to S. E. As 'tis the only Port between the Frith of *Edinburgh* & the *Humber* or *Yarmouth-Roads*, it has somet. proved a great Shelter to our Mercht. Ships from the N. Parts of the World, when contrary Winds have taken them short in their Way to *London*. *Holy-Island* Castle was surprized and taken by *Lancelot Errington*, a Gentleman of an antient Family in *Northumberland*, assisted by one *Mark Errington* his Nephew, and some others, for the Service of Mr. *Forster*, who commanded the Pretender's Forces. They held it sev. Days, but Lord *Derwentwater*, Mr. *Foster*, and the rest of those Gentlemen, having taken their Rout towards *Preston*, and this Place being invested by a large Detachment and several Volunteers sent by the Governor of *Berwick*, he was obliged to retreat out of the Castle among the Rocks, and conceal'd himself under the Sea Weeds; but the Tide coming on before it was dark, and the Weeds by which he held himself giving way, he was obliged to swim, which discovered him, whereupon he surrendered; yet for all that, one of the Soldiers fired at him, as he was climbing up a Rock, and shot him through the Thigh. After this he was taken with some others of his Accomplices, and convey'd to *Berwick* Jail, where he was laid in Irons, and continued for several Months; and about a Week before he was to have suffered Death for this Attempt, he found means one Night to work himself under the Foundation of the Town-Walls to the River Side, where meeting with a Boat belonging to some Customhouse Officers, he rowed himself and his Nephew across the *Tweed*, so made their Escapes, and saved their Lives. These two not only escaped, but every one that was in the Prison. The said *Lancelot Errington* had afterw. his late Majesty's

Pardon, and is now, or lately was, living at *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

HOLYROOD Palace. See *EDINBURGH*.

HOLYWELL, in *Flintf. Wales*, 156 m. fr. *St. David's*; is a little Town, half a m. fr. *Basingwerk*, and so called fr. a Spring which the Popish Legends have made to have rose miraculously in Memory of *St. Winifrid*, a Christian Virgin, here ravish'd and beheaded by a Pagan Tyrant: A Fable which has been sufficiently exposed by late Dr. *Fleetwood* Bp. of *Ely*. A little Brook runs out of this Well with such Rapidity, that it immed. alm. turns 1 Mill, as it does 3 or 4 before it falls into the Sea. The Papists hew'd a neat Chapel out of the Rock of Free-stone over the Well, and built a small Church with *St. Winifrid's* Story, and the Romance of her Restorat. to Life by *St. Beuno* painted on the Glass Window of the Chancel. Many mirac. Cures have by the Papists been ascribed to these Waters: Yet *Giraldus Cambrensis*, as superstitious as he was, takes no Notice of these Miracles in his Itinerary; so that the Forgery is of later Date, and ascribed to the Monks of *Basingwerk* for their own Advantage. 'Tis supposed to come from a subter. Rivulet running thro' a Mine of Lead or Tobacco-pipe Clay, as after Rain 'tis muddy & bluish. Tho' this is no Market Town, 'tis a neat populous Village, and of late much improv'd in Buildings, in Mid. of a Grove between 2 Hills. The Bathing Well is floor'd with Stone, surroun. with Pillars, on which stands *St. Winifrid's* Chapel, now turn'd to a Protest. School. But to supply its Loss, the Papists have erected others, with a Priest to officiate almost in every Inn for the Devotion of the devout Pilgrims resorting hither to disburthen their Consciences and Pockets.

HOLYWOOD, in *Dumfrieshire*, 3 m. from *Dumfries*, is noted for a handsome Church in it, built out of the Ruins of an antient Abbey, and for giving Birth to the fam'd Astrologer hence called *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*.

HOMBURG, with its Castle, stands in the *Upper Hesse*, 19 m. S. of *Cassel*, 10 N. of *Frankfort*, E. lon. 8. 24. lat. 50. 20. at the E. End of *Hoh Mountain*, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hesse-Homburg*. — Another *HOMBURG* lies in the *Palat. of the Rhine* and *Deuxponts Duchy*, 50 m. S. E. of *Triers*, E. lon. 7. 6. lat. 49. 20.

HO-NAN Prov. in *China*, hath *Xanfi*, *Peking*, *Xanton*, on N. *Xenfi* W. *Kiang-nan* S. It has Name, it signifying S. Border, for being sit. S. Side the *Yellow River*, which divides it from *Xanfi* & *Xanton*. The *Chinese* fancy it to be the Centre of the World. 'Tis sit. betw. 31. 20. & 27. lat. and extends from 7. 50. of W. to 0. 30. E. of the Meridian of *Peking*. The Climate is so mild, temperate, serene, the Soil so fertile and well-water'd from a great Number of Rivers, and Canals cut from the *Yellow River*, that it abounds with Corn, Rice, Fruits, and all Necessaries for Life and Delight, & is on all Accounts by the *Chinese* styl'd the Garden of *China*. It's partic. fam'd for a Lake that gives Silk an inimitable Lustre. One of its Head Cities, *Nan-yang*, *Du Halde* tells us, is noted for a kind of Serpent, whose Skin is speckled with little white Spots; which Skins the Physicians steep in Phials of Wine, and use it as an effectual Remedy against the Palsy. The Tribute which the Emperor receives from this Province is prodigious, fr. its vast Number of Cities; of which 8 are of the *Fu*, or 1st Rank; and these have abt. 120 of the 2d & 3d under Jurisdiction. The 8 Cap. are *Schai-fung*, *Al-Cai-fung*, or *Xai-fung-fu*, *Qoiete* or *Quinte-fu*, *Chang-te-fu* or *Guey-hai-fu*, *Hoai-king-fu*, *Ho-nan-fu*, *Nang-yan-fu*, and *Juning-fu*.

HONAN City, in lat. 24. 20. W. lon. fr. *Peking* 4. 10. As they reckon the above Province to be the Navel of the World, so do they this City the Centre of the Navel. 'Tis large, well built and peopled, sit. on a fertile Plain betw. 3 Rivers, and surro. with distant fertile Mountains. One of its Temples is built over the r. Co, which runs under it and tho' Part of the Town. In *Teng-fong-Hyen*, a dependent City, they shew a Mariners Compass, which they affirm was that of their Astrologer *Chiew-kong*, tho' he's said to have lived above 2700 Years ago.

HONDURAS Prov. and Bay, &c. in *New Spain*. The Province extends E. and W. alo. the N. Sea, above 130 leag. and in some Places near 60 over fr. N. to S. but narrower at Ends. It has the N. Sea on N. and E. *Nicaragua* S. *Guatemala* S. W. and *Vera-Paz* W. The Country gen. consists of Hills and deep Dales, and has a good Air. 'Tis the more fruitful by the Inundations of its Rivers abt. *Michaelmas*, when the Natives carry the Water by Canals to Field and Garden. Many Parts bear Ind. Corn thrice a Year. It yields *Europ.* Wheat & Pease, excel. Pasture, Honey, Wax. and abund. Provisions of all Sorts, and has Mines of Gold

and Silver. Its Name *Cabo de Honduras* signifies the *Cape of Depth*. The ant. Inhabitants, being mighty slothful, sow'd so sparingly, that they were often in Want, and forced to feed on even Vermin and Carrion. The Country was exceed. populous, till thinn'd by the *Spaniards*, who tortur'd and murder'd many of 'em, to discover their Gold, &c. besides many kill'd afterw. by forcing 'em to work in the Mines, and carry Burdens beyond Strength. The Natives, inst. of a Plough, use a long Pole with 2 crooked Staves at the End, 1 bent downw. the other upw. The Bay, noted for cutting *Logwood*, lies betw. the Cape in N. lat. $15\frac{1}{2}$ and Cape *Catoche*, the Breadth betw. these 2 being reckon'd above 270 m. The great Lake of *Nicaragua* runs into it by *Rio d'Amuzelos*, which is navig. only by Small Craft. Sev. small Islands are in the Bay, partic. the Pearl Islands a little to N. A small River also runs into the Bay from *Veraguas* Prov. call'd *Rio de Suere*, or *Sugar-River*, because of the Sugar-works here, of which the Country is so full, that did they not consume such Quantities in Sweetmeats, &c. &c. they might send to *Europe* many Ship Loads from these 2 Provinces. Here ought we give some Account of the Cutting of Logwood by the *English*, so much complain'd of by the *Spaniards*, (after desiring the Reader to peruse the Article *CAMPEACHY*). The Country where the *English* cut their Logwood is, says Capt. *Uring*, all a Flat, and a great Part of it a Morass, with sev. large Lacunas, which are often overflow'd. In the dry Season, when the Logwood-Cutters have found a good Number of Trees, they build a Hut near them, where they live during the Time of their Cutting. When they've cut down the Tree, they chip off the Bark and lay it in Heaps, making Paths to each, that when the Rains come in, which overflow the Grounds, they are as so many Channels, where they go with small Currents and land them, bringing them somet. 30 m. to the *Barcaderas*, from whence the Buyers fetch it at the Price of abt. 5 l. a Ton *Jamaica* Money. During the Floods the Log-Cutters dwell at the *Barcaderas*, 42 m. up the River, where they have their Huts built upon high Banks. As soon as they've Notice of a Vessel's Arrival at the Mouth of the River, they flock down in order to purchase, chiefly, Wine, Rum, &c. Bottle-Ale and Cyder, Provisions, Small-Arms, Powder, Shot, Cutlasses, and Ozenbrigs, which is almost all their Apparel except Hats and Shoes. Their Pavilions are also made of Ozenbrigs, because of the Swarms of Muscettoes and biting and stinging Flies. Mr. *Atkins* (in his *Voyage to Guinea*) observes that the Logwood-Cutters were originally settled in the Bay of *Campeachy*, but, being disturb'd by the *Spaniards*, remov'd to this of *Honduras*, where they support themselves by Force of Arms: And as they know what they must expect from *Spa*. Clemency, they're alw. provided with good ones, to defend themselves desperately agt. Attacks, which are alw. by Sea, but seldomer here than at *Campeachy*. A Servant (which is the 1st Step with Seamen into the Trade) is hired at a Ton of Logwood a Month; and having 1 Day in 7 to himself, he makes about 10 l. a Month: So that, if sober Fellows, they in Time become Masters, join Stockss, or trade independently. They've a King chose among themselves, and his Consort has Title of Queen, & they are gov. by cert. Rules of their own making. The Ships that come into the Bay are on their Guard also, and fetch the Wood down in flat-bottom'd Boats. The Crew of each is allow'd on the Voyage a Bottle of Rum and some Sugar, and they row gener. in the Night, because of the Flies, and rest in Day. We have farther Account of these Cutters when in *Campeachy*. Sailors in the *W. Indies*, whose Case was bad, &c. used to get Passage in any Vessel going to that Bay, where landing they fell to cutting. The whole Cargo which a Fellow carried was a Set of Axes, Hatchets, Saws, great Knives, an Iron Crow, a small Grind-stone, a Gun, a Store of Powder & Ball & small Shot, all in a Chest, with a Tent and Sea-Bed tied to it. Those who work hard might lay up confid. Piles in 1 Season, and if desirous of leaving the Place, any Ship will carry them off. But as honest and fair as this is thus far, this Trade has often prov'd a Nursery for Pirates, &c. When a Gang of ill-designing Fellows, at *Jamaica* or *Martinico*, have a Mind to go upon the Account, they only go off in a Sloop, and not having perhaps Hands enough, they used to go for Men to the Bay, and filling the Cutters Bellies with Strong Liquors, & their Heads with fine Stories of Riches, Grandeur, Pleasure, &c. they never fail'd to get as many bold Fellows as they wanted, ready arm'd, and all good Seamen. But the Neck of this Trade has been broke in that Bay since 1722, when 5 *Span.* Frigates took or burnt 12 *Eng.* Ships of the N. Colonies, and put all the Cutters to the Sword. As for the

Logwood itself, some Trees grow tall and strait, tho' most are low and crooked. They bear a small Leaf, somewhat like our Hawthorn, and the Underwood too is, like it, prickly. It blossoms and bears Seed, which falling off sows the Ground, fr. whence it springs up, and the Inundations bring the Soil over it, making it take root and grow apace. — All the Rivers & Creeks of *Honduras* Bay not only swarm with Alligators and Guans [*described in Art. GALLIPAGO*] but with Fish. Amo. Fowls there are Quams, Confos, *Muscovy* Ducks, Whistling-Ducks somewh. bigger than and good as our Teal, Cockatoos, Macaws, Parrots, Curlews, Crab-catchers. Here are wild Deer (but small and lean), Tygers, Monkeys. Amo. the Bay Islands are green Turtle, the Menatee, and Jew-fish; which last excels all in Goodness, shap'd like a Cod, but thicker & much better. Seals here weigh some 80 lb. apiece. The ch. Towns of this Province are *Valladolid*, *Truxillo*, *Gracias a Dios*, *St. Pedro*, *Porto de Cavallos*, *St. Iago*, *Ruatan*. The Country of the *Musquito Indians* is to be here also included, who are a People independent of the *Spaniards*, & have enter'd into Treaties with the *English*, entertain'd them in their Country, & serv'd 'em in sev. Capacities. The *Spaniards* have neither Town nor Fort in the Bay nor in the *Musquito* Country.

HONFLEUR, in *Normandy*, *Lisieux* Diocese, stands on the Coast of the *Brit. Sea*, on Left of the *Seine's* Mouth, ov. agt. *Harfleur*, 3 m. to S. fr. it, and 3 fr. *Havre-de-Grace*, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 49. 24. 'Tis open almost on every Side, Part of its Walls and Houses having been pull'd down, to make way for a Port or Basin in Mid. of the Town, with a large Key round it. Vessels of 3 or 400 Tuns can enter it; at the Entrance of which are 2 long Moles, with a Battery on one of great Guns to defend the Entry into the r. *Seine*. Above 60 Ships trade hence to *Newfoundland*, &c. The Governor is so also of *Pont l'Evêque* and Country of *Auge*. Here's also a King's Lieutenant, Major, Mayor, 3 Aldermen. Much Lace is here made.

HONITON, in *Devon*, in *Axminster* Hundred, fr. which Town 'tis 7 m. W. and 15 E. fr. *Exeter* (mostly very good Road), 156 fr. *London*, W. lon. 3. 21. lat. 50. 43. is sit. in one of the best and most pleasant Parts of the County, abounding with Corn and Pasture, and having a View of the adjacent Country, 1 of the most beautiful of Landscapes. The Manor of this Town having been bestow'd by *Hugh Courtenay* E. of *Devon* on his 5th Son *Philip*, of *Powderham-Castle*, it, togeth. with the Advowson of the Church, has continued in his Posterity, and is Part of the ample Possessions of the truly Hon. Sir *Wm. Courtenay*, of that same *Powderham*, Bar. and one of the present Knights in Parliament for *Devonshire*. 'Tis an ancient Borough by Prescription, the List of Memb. of Parl. for it beginning the 28th of *Edw. I.* The Privilege indeed of Election had been discontinued 'till the 16th of *Cha. I.* when it was restor'd, and which is made by all the Inhabitants at large, call'd *Burgage-holders*, who in a late Poll were upwards of 200. This Borough is gov. by a Portreve, chosen annually at the Ld. of the Manor's Court. It consists chiefly of 1 long & broad Street, a small Channel of clear Water running thro' it, with a little square dipping Place at every Door, and the Streets well pav'd with Pebbles; and was well enough built as well as populous, before it was, near Three Quarters of it, utterly consumed, by a very dreadful Fire which broke out on *July 19. 1747*, about Three in the Afternoon, and continued raging 'till Four next Morning; it by the Violence of the Flames, and a strong high Wind, having extended itself sev. Ways at once. The Loss thereby was estimated at 43,600 l.; of which only 3,300 l. had been insured. — But Mr. *Wm. Gill*, a Gentleman of Eminence and Worth, of this Town, with divers others the worthy principal Inhabitants, immediately exerted themselves in behalf of the Poor Sufferers, (who were thus suddenly reduced to very calamitous Circumstances), and, by printed Petitions speedily transmitted to other Towns, procur'd Charitable Contributions of the Well-dispos'd, for their Relief. And not only so, but the above-nam'd Gentleman, in an especial Manner, with the quickest Expedition as well as Vigour possible, set about Rebuilding: Insomuch that very many Edifices, much more handsome & commodious than before, have already arisen on the Ashes of the former: And 'tis not improbable but *Honiton* may, in some little more Time, vie with *Crediton*, if not *Tiverton*, for new and growing Beauty. [*This was written in October, 1752.*] The Parish Church stands half a m. above the Town, on a Hill; which being tiresome to ascend, the Gentry ride to it on Horseback or in Coaches, for Convenience of which there are Stables near the Church-yard. But in 1743, a new Chapel was founded in the Town. 'Tis affirm'd

affirm'd that here was the first Serge Manufacture in *Devon*. That of Lace now also imployes many Hands, the broadest Sort of any in *England* being, 'tis said, here made. Here's a Charity School. Memb. of Parlt. 2. Market now Saturdays (which before the Reign of King *John* was kept on Sundays). Fair July 20.

HOOGSTRATEN, in the Marquisate of *Antwerp* or the *Holy-Empire*, *Aust. Netherl.* within *Brabant*, 15 m. from *Antwerp* to N. E. 14 from *Breda* to S.; E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 25; has a Collegiate Church, whose Chapter consists of a Dean and 8 Canons. Its Earldom belongs to the House of *Lalaing*.

HOOK-NORTON, vulg. *Hogs-Norton*, in *Oxford*. was once a Royal Seat, yet the Inhabitants, says *Camden*, were form. such Clowns and Churls, that to be born at *Hogs-Norton* became a Proverb, to denote People rude and ill-bred.

HOORN, in *Liege*, is a small Town, with a Castle, near the *Maes*, ov. agt. *Roermond*, 10 m. fr. *Maesjck* to N. E.

HOORN, in *N. Holland*, sit. on a Bay of the *Zuyder-Sea*, 12 m. fr. *Alcmaer* to E. & 17 fr. *Amsterdam* to N. is a pleasant, rich, large Town, encomp. with so many large Dykes and Channels that 'tis reck. impregnable, and the Inhabitants are noted for Courage. On the Land Side are rich Pastures, fine Gardens, pleas. Walks. The Trade chiefly is in Butter and Cheese, of which vast Quantities are exported, espec. at their Fair in *May*. They trade much in lean *Danish* Cattle, which, being here fatten'd, are afterw. drove to oth. Places. But a vast Number of Graziers here were ruined by the Mortality in 1713. They've here a good Trade in Ship-building, & Share in the Whale-Fishery. Here's 1 of the 6 Chambers of the *Dutch E. Ind.* Company, and the Chamber of *N. Holland* for the *W. Ind.* one; and 1 of the 5 Colleges of the Admiralty resides alternately at *Hoorn* and *Enchuyzen*. It's the Birthplace of the celeb. Historian *Pet. Junius* and of *Wm. Schouten*, who discov. in 1616 the Streight of *Le Maire* beyond that of *Magellan*.

HOORN Islands in *Holy Ghost* Land, lie to N. W. of *Hope* Island, in abt. 14. S. lat. The Inhabitants are reported to be very tall & lusty, strong, well proportion'd, swift Runners, & expert Swimmers & Divers, ingenious-enough, variously adorning their Hair, and of a yellowish Brown Complexion. The Womens Breasts hang like leathern Bags down to their Bellies; & they're so very lascivious that, when the *Dutch* were here, they admitted Company without the least Shame even in their King's Presence. They had no Notion of Trade, but gave the *Dutch* Hogs, &c. from Goodnature, for which the *Dutch* gave Trifles in Return.

HOPE, in *Kent*, in the *Thames*, ment. in CANVY-ISLE, is the Station where Ships usually lie for their Dispatches, by *Tilbury-Fort*, betw. *Gravesend* and the Buoy in the *Nore*.

HOPE-KEY, *Devon*, is in *Bigbury-Bay*, near *St. Michael's Rock*, where the *Avon* runs into Sea, between the *Start-Point* and *Plymouth*.

HOR, the Mount where *Aaron* died, and HORITES. See EDOM.

HORAC, *Harach*, *Herac*, in *Arabia Petraea*, being built near or upon the Ruins of ant. *Sela*, or *PETRA*, see that Article. When *K. Amasiah* took it fr. the *Edomites*, 2 *Kin.* xiv. 7. he called it *Jocktheel*. 'Tis sit. 105 m. N. E. fr. *Cairo* in *Egypt*, abt. 100 S. fr. *Hebron*, 110 S. W. from *Jerusalem*, lon. 35. lat. 30. 48. 'Tis now but a small Place, but still an A-Bp.'s See Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*.

HORDS are Tribes of *Tartars*, so called.

HOREB Mount, (or at least what is esteem'd as such) stands at a small Dist. fr. Mt. *Sinai*, tow. the N. Side of the Plain of its Deserts near the N. Coast of the *Red Sea*, on the utm. S. Verge of *Arabia Petraea*, E. lon. 34. lat. 28. 29. *Sandys* says that M. *Sinai* has 3 Tops of marvellous Height; whereby he prob. meant the Mt. of *Moses*, that of *St. Catharine*, and this of *Horeb*; and this last, he says, is on the W. Side, or is the most W. of the three Tops or Mounts; which agree very well to the Circumstances of the Sacred History. For accor. to this Sit. *Horeb* must lie nearest to *Rephidim*. At the Foot of it is now a Gr. Monastery, call'd *St. Saviour's*, where Pilgrims lodge. It stands at the End of a large green Plain, where they say *Moses* kept *Jethro's* Flocks, and saw the burning Bush. The Building is large, but irreg. & consists of sev. Courts; but the Church is a noble Edifice of fine Workmanship throughout. The Pavement is Marble curiously laid in Form of Roses, and the Ornaments, Plate, and other Utenfils, very rich and exquis. fine. The Monks are kept under strict Discipline, and at Work when not at Prayers, &c. An A-Bp. resides here, whose noble Vestments resemble those of the *Jewish*

High-Priests, and were presented by the Czar of *Muscovy*. Here's a magnif. Marble Altar, adorn'd with a great Number of costly Lamps, and said to be built over where the Bush appear'd. The great Altar near *St. Catherine's Shrine* is also of white Marble, curiously wrought with Foliages, and oth. Ornaments in Bass-relief, and cov. with Cloth of Gold. This last Convent is said to have been built by Emp. *Justinian*, and the Church hath an Altar appropriated to those of the *Latin Church* that travel that Way. Their Garden is large, well kept, and produces all Fruits proper for the Climate, Grapes, Figs, Olives, Peaches, Almonds, Dates, &c. And both it and the Convent are well supply'd with Water fr. a Spring that descends from *Horeb*. *Thevenot* tells us there are 14000 Steps fr. this Monastery to the Top of the Mountain, and all the Way were a vast Number of Cells and Chapels, where once many Monks and Hermits abode: But they are now empty, those Religious having been driven away by the *Arabs*; and the Steps are in many Places broken and shatter'd, tho' in others still very good & easy of Ascent. Not far fr. the Garden is shewn the Place where the Golden Calf was molten. 'Tis in the very Rock, they say, where one may see a great Calf's Head cut to the Life. Several other Places & Things they shew hereabout, which, what-ever the Faith of pious Devotees may be, cannot be easily receiv'd by those who are acquainted with the Bible.

HORMAH, signifying utter Destruction, was a City assign'd 1st to the Tribe of *Judah*, as appears fr. *Josh.* xv. 30. but given afterw. to that of *Simeon*, as seen chap. xix. 4. Hence it follows that it lay in the S. Border of the Land of *Canaan*, and so may very well be the same Place mention'd in the Journies of the *Israelites* fr. *Egypt*, and which was at 1st so nam'd by 'em from the Defeat they receiv'd from the *Amalekites* in its Neighbourhood, *Num.* xiv. 45. Which Name was afterw. confirm'd by an Overthrow given by the *Israelites* in the same Pts. to a *Canaanite* King in the S. Tract.

HORN, in *Austria*, 39 m. N. W. from *Vienna*, is noted for a strong Fort near the Borders of *Moravia*.

HORN. Cape Horn is that very sharp most Southerly Point of the Islands *FOGO*, &c. which see.

HORNBERG, in *Swabia*, in *Wirtemberg* Duchy, stands on the r. *Gutach*, in the *Black Forest*, leading tow. *Schiltach*, 14 m. N. of *Rotweil*, and 23 E. of *Friburg*, E. lon. 8. 8. lat. 48. 12.

HORNBY, in *Lancash.* on the River *Lon* or *Lune*, alm. at the Extrem. of the County next to *Westmoreland*, 7. m. N. E. of *Lancaster*, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 54. 6. had a fine Castle, which was the Seat of Lord *Monteagle*, in the Rn. of *Ja.* I. by whose Means the Gunpowder Plot was discover'd. Market Mondays.

HORNBY-CASTLE, in *York*. N. Rid. stands near the River *Swale*, 5 m. from *Richmond*.

HORN-CASTLE, in *Lincoln*. 18 m. E. of *Lincoln*, 123 fr. *London*, E. lon. 4. min. lat. 53. 20. is an ant. well-built Town on the River *Bane*, tho' 3 Parts of it are surrounded with Water. It is apparent 'twas a Camp or Station of the *Romans*. Market Saturday. Fairs June 11. Aug. 10.

HORNCHURCH, in *Essex*, near *Rumford*, 11 m. from *London*, was formerly call'd *Horn Monastery*, because a huge Pair of leaden Horns are fasten'd to the End of it, which accord. to Tradit. were placed there by a certain King, who, disliking its former Name *Hore-Church*, because 'twas built by a *Hore* [now spelt *Whore*] to atone for her Sins, made this light Exchange, and set up the Horns.

HORNDON ON THE HILL, in *Essex*, 14 m. S. of *Chelmsford*, 25 from *London*, E. lon. 30 min. lat. 51. 32. stands near a River which falls not far off into the *Thames* at the *Hope*. Market Saturday. Fair June 29.

HORNSEY, in *York*. E. Rid. 35 m. E. of *York*, 175 fr. *London*, E. lon. 6. min. lat. 54. 0. is sit. near the *Germ.* Ocean, and almost surrounded by a small Arm of it. The Church, having a high Steeple, is a notable Seamark. Not many Years ago a whole Street here, call'd *Hornsey Beck*, was wash'd away all but 1 or 2 Houses. Market Monday. On the S. W. Side is *Hornsey-Meer*.

HORONAIM, antiently a City of *Moab*.

HORSENS, in *Arhusen* Diocese, *N. Jutland*, *Denm.* 12 m. from *Aarhus* to S. W. is a small City or Town, on a little Gulph, which serves as a Harbour, and falls into the *Baltick*.

HORSEY, HOLM, and PEWET, Isles. See HARWICH.

HORSHAM, in the Rape of *Bramber*, abt. 3 m. out of the main Road to *Arundel*, *Suffex*, 10 m. fr. *Ryegate*, 20 N. W. of *Leaves*, 35 fr. *London*, W. lon. 12 min. lat. 51. 10.

is 1 of the largest Towns in the County, & has sent 2 Memb. to Parlt. ever since 30. *Edw. I.* & has the Co. Gaol & often the Assizes. 'Tis a Borough by Prescript. with Title of 2 Bailiffs & Burgage-holders within and without the Borough, who elect the Members, who are return'd by the Bailiffs, the latter chose yearly at the Ld. of the Manor's Court, who return 4 Persons to the Steward, and he nominates 2 out of that 4 for the ensuing Year. It has a fine Par. Church, & a well-endow'd Free-school. Market Saturday, when abundance of Poultry are bought up for London. Fairs May 3. June 24. July 7, for 9 Days. Nov. 19.

HORTON, *Staff.* had in its Hamlet *Horton-Bay*, at one Goodman *Stanton's*, 4 Generations all living at one Time in the same House, and eating at the same Table.

HOSTLEBRO, in *Ripen* Diocese, *N. Jutland, Denm.* 11 m. fr. *Lemwick* to S. E. and 12 fr. *Ringkoping* to N. E. is an inland Town, but on a River communicating with the *Germ.* Ocean by a Lake into which it falls.

The HOTTENTOTS Country, in *Cafreria*, is bound on N. W. by Part of r. *Bravagbul*, N. it extends to the Tropic of *Capricorn*, N. E. the r. of the *Holy Ghost* parts it fr. the Emp. of *Monomotapa*, E. & S. it has the *E. Ocean*, and W. the *Ethiopic Ocean*. *Hottentot* is the Original National Name. Some confound them with the *Cafres*; but they're a different People, the Generality of them having Noses like our own, whilst a *Hottentot* Woman, soon after her Delivery, breaks down the Bridge of the Child's Nose with her Thumb, and lays it quite flat. The *Cafres* are quite black, & their Faces so shine as oft' to dazzle a Beholder's Eyes, whilst the *Hottentots* are of a dingy Olive-colour. They differ too in their Living, &c. &c. The sev. *Hottentot* Nations are, 1. The *Gungeman*, who sold their Territory to the *Dutch*, with whom they still dwell promisc. holding a very small Part of their ant. Possessions. *Dapper*, &c. call these *Gonghaiconas*. 2. Bordering on them N. is the *Cochagua* Nation, in whose Territ. is a great deal of fine Meadow, which is held by such *Europeans* as are partic. employ'd to supply the *Du. E. India* Company's Ships with Provisions; but the *Cochaguas* possess the major Part of their Lands; in which are several fine Salt-pits. The Grass grows very thick and high, which they set a-fire, whereby the Country is somet. seen in a Blaze, and the Ashes enrich the Soil. 3. To N. of these are the *Suffaguas*, at some Distance fr. *Saldana* Bay. They were numerous, and had much Cattle, ere *Du.* Freebooters plunder'd and dispers'd them; so that this Territ. is now but thinly peopled. It is mountainous, but affords Plenty of Grass every where, & is bedeck'd with the gayest Flowers & most odoriferous Herbs. 4. Adjoining to the *Suffaguas* are the *Odiguas* to N. of the said Bay. 5. Next are the *Chirigiguas*, their Land running along by the Bay of *St. Hellens*, being numerous, remarkably strong, and of the greatest Dexterity in throwing the *Hassagaye*, which will be described by and by. This Territ. is famous for the fine River called the *Elephant River*, because Elephants, delighted with the Stream, are found numerous near it. The Valleys are gayly adorned with Flowers of uncommon Beauty and Fragrancy; but then (*latet anguis in herbis*) abound also with Snakes, partic. the horned Sort *Cerastes*. 6. The 2 Nations, the greater & lesser, of *Namaquas*. The latter lies on the Coast, the former is the next Nation E. Both are much respected by the other Nations for their Strength, Valour, and Discretion. Numbers of Wild Beasts are found in this Part, together with a sort of small spotted Deer, exceeding swift, which are met in no other Countries about the Cape. 7. The *Attaquas*, next, enjoy a very indiffer. Soil, and but ill water'd. 8. The *Hensaguas*, N. of *Elephant* r. sow, among oth. Things, the Root *Dacha*, which is full of Spirits in a very strong sharp Juice. They eat the Root, or drink the Water in which they've steep'd it, and either Way it is intoxicating like Wine. They are said to catch Lions in Traps, and know how to tame them like Dogs. These they use in War, and by letting them loose in the Heat of Battle, among the Enemy, rout them very easily (*Dapper*). 9. Farther up, in abt 25 or 26 S. lat. are the *Hancumquas*; 10. the *Cabanas*; and 11. The *Chai-nouquas* to S. E. of the latter. 12. Next to the *Gungemans*, S. are the *Koofmans*, whose Territory extends far E. tho' not far on the Coast. Many *Europeans* are settled here, and flourish in Possession of large rich Tracts of fertile well water'd Land, to which they are contin. adding more. 13. Bordering on these lies that of the *Hessaguas*, who are thought richer than any other of these Nations; i. e. have more & better Cattle, no other Wealth of any kind being seen amo. the *Hottentots*. Their *Backeleys*, or Oxen for Carriage, exceed for Strength and Beauty. They traffick more than

others with the *Europeans* for Coral, Brandy, Tobacco, &c. — and consequently are more luxurious, and consequently again more effeminate, and less fit to encounter the Dangers and Fatigues of War; and therefore avoid Ruptures as much as possible. Their *Kraals*, or Villages, are more large and numerous, and better peopled, than those of any other *Hottentot* Nation. Their Territ. exceedingly abounds in Game, &c. 14. The *Sanquas* border on the *Koofmans* E. and are a lively daring People, very dexterous in managing their Arms. This they are in some meas. obliged to, their Country, mountain. & rocky, and the poorest of any about the Cape, forcing them mostly to take up the Milit. Profession, and be Mercenaries to others, serving barely for Food Day by Day. 15. Next to these dwell the *Dunquas*, in a fine well water'd Country, abounding with Cattle and Game. 16. The *Damaquas* lie next, whose Land produces Water-Melons and wild Hemp, and abound with Cattle, &c. 17. The *Gouriquas*, bordering on the *Damaquas*, are numerous in a small but good Country, and live in Ease and Plenty; but then it swarms most with Wild Beasts of every Kind. 18. N. E. of these, on the Coast, are the *Houtenequas*, in a good Country; and 19. on them border the *Chamtouers*, in a fine flat Country, well grass'd and water'd, in which Game and ravenous Beasts both abound. 20. On the latter N. E. border the *Heykoms*, pretty well stock'd with Cattle, tho' unprovided with fresh Water, and fruitful in Valleys only.

— As to the *Hottentots* in general, Mr. *Kolben*, who resided long in the Country, assures they are not so stupid, irrational, and inhuman, as they have been represented, they learning *Dutch*, *French*, and *Portuguese*, so well, that allowing for Defects in Pronunciation, they express themselves roundly in those Tongues. In Agriculture, when employ'd, they excel the *Europeans* there. They are excellent Servants, and perhaps the faithfullest in the World. Tho' Wine, Brandy, Tobacco, &c. are what they infinitely love, &c. they'll not themselves, nor suffer any other to, diminish the least Drop or Particle. But then they are both in Body and Mind the laziest People under the Sun. A monstrous Indisposition to Thought and Action runs thro' all the Nations of them, and they seem to place their whole Happiness in Indolence and Sloth. They can think, and to Purpose too; but they hate the Trouble of it, and look upon Reasoning as a tormenting Agitation of the Mind. They therof shun Argument, & never reason but in Cases of Necessity. Fire not a *Hottentot's* Mind by Violence, and he's all Supinety & Reverie. He can be active, and employ'd by the *Europeans* is as diligent and expeditious as any; but if not rous'd by any present Appetite or Necessity, he's as deaf to Employment as a Log; and when such Obligations to serve are ended, he retires again to enjoy his beloved Idleness. In matter of Diet, Mr. *Kolben* agrees with other Writers, they are the filthiest People in the World; but then he denies their being so ravenous and extremely unclean as they have been represented. *Merklin*, in partic. asserts, they all, without Exception, devour Intraills of Beasts with their Filth & Excrements, and but half broiled, and that, whether sound or rotten, they look on them as the greatest Delicacies in the World; but Mr. *Kolben* says, that he always (when so long among 'em) found when they had Entrails to eat, they turn'd and stripp'd 'em of their Filth, & wash'd 'em in clean Water; then they boil'd 'em in Beast-Blood, if they had it; if not they gave 'em a thorough Boiling. Indeed, they are so nasty in all this Cleanliness as to make an *European* abhor their Victuals. Yet such their Victuals agrees very well with their Constitution, most of 'em living to great Age, each Sex frequently to 110, 120, some 130 Years. There are few Distempers amo. 'em, and they are feld. visited by any. — But this must be understood of the Majority of 'em, who keep to their own wholesome tho' nasty Diet, drinking no Wine, Brandy, &c.; for such of 'em as do drink these shorten their Days like as we do, and suffer under Diseases before unknown to 'em. Even Victuals dress'd and season'd after the *Europ.* Manner are pernicious to these People. What makes 'em still a nastier Generation is the Custom observ'd fr. their Infancy of besmearing their Bodies & odd Apparel with Butter or Sheeps Fat, mix'd with Soot, that gathers about their Boiling-Pots, in order to make their Olive-Colour look black. Of this, which is repeated as often as the Sun or Dust dries up the Paint, they're so observant, that they'll not omit it on any Account, if they can come at Materials. The Meaner Sort, who are but ill provided, are forced to use Fat, &c. that is rank, which yields an offensive Smell to *Europeans* at a consid. Distance. But the Better Sort are very curious, always besmearing themselves with the freshest & choicest that can be had. No Part from Crown of

of the Head to Sole of the Foot escapes this Paint. Their Skin Cloaks must likewise have a thorough Daubing, unless their Poverty cannot afford it. Their Hair, like that of the Negroes, is short, woolly, and black as jet; but they daily load it with such Quant. of Soot, &c. & it gathers so much Dust and other Filth, which they leave to clot and harden in it, that it looks like a Crust, or Cap of black Mortar; and you would think there was no Hair. As in hot Seasons they go without any other Head-Covering, the Fat, they say, keeps their Heads cool under the scorching Sun; and so of the Body. In cold or wet Seasons they wear Caps made of Cat or Lamb Skins. These they tie on with 2 Strings; 1, which is very short, is tied to one Ear; t'other, long, fix'd to t'other Ear: This latter they carry under the Chin quite round the Head, and bringing it again under the Chin join it there by a Knot with the short one. The Face and Forepart of a Man's Neck are alw. uncover'd. Abt. his Neck hangs a little greasy Bag, in which he carries his Knife, Pipe, Tobacco, & *Dacha*, which is a Sort of wild Hemp, which they cut and smoke as they do Tobacco. In it also he carries a little Piece of Wood, magically burnt at both Ends, as an Amulet agt. Witchcraft. Their *Krosses* (Cloaks) cover the Trunks of their Bodies, & are worn open or close, according to the Season. The Chiefs of the Nations, and Captains of *Kraals* (Villages), and of the Wealthy and Eminent, are of Tyger or Wild Cat Skins. They wear them the Year round, turning the hairy Side inward in Winter, outward in Summer, lying on 'em a-Nights, and being tied up and interr'd in 'em when dead. These *Krosses* of the *Attaguas* commonly reach to their Heels; but the Generality of the *Hottentots* have them not to reach much below the Body. As they wear them mostly open, you see all the fore Parts of it down to the Parts which they cover with a square Piece of the Skin of some Wild Beast, tied at Top by two Strings, one at each Corner, passing round the Waist. They gen. wear 3 Ivory Rings on their Left Arms. Out of the Elephants Teeth they find in the Woods or hunt down they cut these Rings, and finish them with such Art and Exactness as would surprize the ablest Turner in *Europe*. These guard the Arm when engag'd with an Enemy. In their Rt. Hands, when abroad, they gen. carry 2 Sticks of Iron or Olive-Wood; one they call *Kerri*, the other *Rackum*. The former is about 3 f. long and an Inch thick, blunt at both Ends. 'Tis us'd to ward off the Arrows or whatever is thrown at them. The latter is alike thick, but not above 1 f. long. 'Tis pointed at both Ends, and is a Sort of Dart which they throw at an Enemy, Wild Beast, or Mark, with so sure a Hand that they hardly ever miss. They also use the *Hassagay*, a Sort of Half-Pike, the Shaft of which is a taper Stick, long and thick as a Rake-handle. 'Tis arm'd at the thickest End with a little thin Iron Plate tapering to a Point, very sharp on the Edges. This Blade is always kept clean and bright, and when used agt. an Enemy, &c. poisoned. The Arrow is a small tapering Stick or Cane, abt. 1 f. & half long, and a Semi-circle of Iron, of the Comp. of a Half-Sixpence, thick as a common Knife, bearded by a small Angle, within and without, on each Point. To the Back of this Semi-circle in the Middle joins a little Iron Barrel, about 2 Inches long; and into this Barrel runs the Stick's small End. The Beards are always poisoned. The Bow is made of Iron or Olive-Wood, the String being of the large Sinews or Guts of Beasts. 'Tis secur'd by a stout War-der, or Iron Hook, at each End. It is neat, handy, durable. The Quiver is a long narrow Bag of Ox, Elk, or Elephant's Skin, wh. they sling over the Shoulder by a Strap fasten'd to both its Ends. To the upper End is fix'd a Hook, on which they hang the Bow, when going to Chace or War. With the *Hassagayes*, the *Rackum*, and Arrows, if they make not such quick & bloody Executions as the *Europeans*, they yet perform far greater Wonders of Dexterity. In their Use they shew such a Quickness of Eye & Sureness of Hand as, 'tis thought, no People on Earth have but themselves. If a *Hottentot*, in chasing a Hare, Deer, or wild Goat, comes but within 30 or 40 Yards of the Creature, away flies the *Rackum*, and down falls the Creature, gen. pierced thro'. They look on the *Hassagay* as the most notable Military or Hunting Weapon. With it they attack the larger Wild Beasts, and do most Execution in War. When with it they take Aim, they skip and dance from Side to Side, and brandish & whirl it about in their Hands so, that you'd take the whole Action for idle Flourish; but on a sudden away it flies with a whistling Fury, and scarce ever fails of hitting. The Women wear their Caps all Year, Night and Day. They are made to point up spirally from the Crown of the Head, whereas the Mens sit round and close to their Heads

like Skull-Caps. The Women, too, gen. wear two *Krosses*, a lesser under a greater, and as they also wear 'em open, you see them naked down to the *Pudenda*, which they cover with a Piece of Sheep-skin. In their Leather Bags about their Necks they carry daily from Morn. till Night some Viſuals or other, with *Dacha*, Tobacco, & Pipe. If they've Children sucking, they let the Bag rest on one Side. They can't but so do, since the Children are fasten'd on the Mothers Backs betw. the 2 Mantles, with their Heads just peeping over the Mothers Shoulders. They wear these Under Mantles to save their Bodies from Hurt by the Children or the Bags. Girls, fr. Infancy to about 12, wear Bulrushes tied in Rings about their Legs from Knee to Ankle. They are at that Age thrown aside, and the Legs after the same Manner cover'd with Rings of the Thickness of a little Finger, made of Slips of Sheep or Calf Skin. Some grown Women have above 100 such upon each Leg, lying several Fold one upon another. They are so curiously tied, and so nicely fitted to the Leg, and to one another, that they look like one smooth continued Swather, nor can the Joinings of the Slips Ends be easily discovered. In Time they become hard as Wood. What Authors assert concern their eating these Rings when very hungry, & without other Food, M. *Kolbyn* owns true enough. They then bruise 'em between 2 Stones, & so devour them with great Eagerness and Satisfaction. They partly wear 'em for such Occasions, partly to distinguish their Sex, but chiefly to guard their Legs fr. Thorns and Briers: For they go daily to gather Roots and other Things for Food, which they are oft' obliged to seek among Brambles, &c. Both Sexes are fond of any Ornament for the Head. They soon took Fancy to the Brass Buttons of the *Europeans*, and little thin Plates of Brass. These they polish to an amazing Lustre, and fasten them to their Hair; as they do also Bits of Looking-glass, as most splendid Ornaments, than which Diamonds in *Europe* are not more valued. They delight in other our Trinkets, partic. Ear-rings, and Brass or Glass Beads. The Wealthy add Bits of Mother of Pearl. Hardly Man or Woman is to be met with but is more or less so adorn'd. Preference is given to Brass Beads. They wear 'em in Necklaces, Bracelets, Girdles; chusing the smallest for Neck and Arm, and the larger for the Waist. Some wear half a dozen Necklaces together, some more, & so large that they fall very gracefully to their Navels. They likewise cover their Arms with Bracelets from Elbow to Wrist, and wear 5 or 6 more about their Waists. The Men distinguish themselves by the Bladders of Wild Beasts they've kill'd, blown, and fasten'd to their Hair, as Trophies. They further lavishly powder their Hair with pulveriz'd *Buchu*, an Herb our Botanists call *Spiraea*. When this is done they are Beaus and Grandees, &c. This is not used as merely ornamental, but very salutiferous to boot. The Women are like some of our own Ladies seized with the Vanity of painting their Faces with a red Stone, the grandest Beautifyer they imagine in the World. With it, which is moisten'd by the Grease upon them, they make Spots, 1 over each Eye, 1 on the Nose, 1 on each Cheek, 1 on the Chin, & then are most smitingly beautiful;—tho' our envious Fair-ones would call them scaringly monstrous. *Kolben* says, Never, in his Opinion, did the Imagination of a Painter teem with Devils so frightful. Every Nation has a Chief, by them called *Konquer*, whose Office is to command the Army, conduct Negotiations of Peace, and preside in the Councils: And without him they make neither Peace nor War. His Installation is attended with great Pomp and Solemnity. On this Occasion he's obliged to feast the Captains of the *Kraals* with a fat Ox and a Couple of Sheep. The Captains Wives attend; but sit not down, nor touch a Bit; for, the whole being boiled, the Meat is served up to the Men, and the Broth sent to the Women. Next Day, or soon, the Chief's Spouse, if he has one, makes a like Feast for the Women: And then the Men must attend, and be content with Broth only, the Jest being thus return'd in Kind, while the Females devour all the Meat. The Captain of a *Kraal* looks to the Preservation of Peace, Administration of Justice, and in War has Command under the National Chief. Tho' the Office be hereditary, yet cannot he execute it till he has solemnly engag'd before the People not to alter or deviate from the ant. Laws and Customs of his *Kraal*. He's installed like the Chief. He hears and decides all Disputes of Right and Property, and tries and punishes for Murther, Theft, Adultery, &c. within his Jurisdiction. He was formerly distinguish'd but by his Mantle, as above; but since the *Dutch* have given to every one of these a Cane with a Brass Head, that is now become the *Inſigne* of his Office. These Captains are the Nobility of

the *Hottentots*, and by them conjunctly, each Nation is governed. They meet on Public Affairs at the Residence of the Chief, where Resolutions are made by Majority of Voices. In every *Kraal* is a Physician, in large ones 2, who perform without Fee, the Honour of his Office being sufficient Recompense; but Candidates for it must be no Youngsters. They've great Skill in the Virtues of their Herbs, and can handle Lancet well; and their Practice has sometimes surprising Success; but it is more chirurgic than physical, the *Hottentots* being so rarely troubled with Distempers. All their Salves, Unguents, Powders, Poultices, are *Noftrums*, and their Preparations kept very secret. If a Patient dies under their Hands, they have yet a Salve for their own Reputation; for 'twas Witchcraft that render'd ineffectual their sovereign Application. Next in Order to Mr. *Medicus sum* stands the Priest, or Master of Relig. Ceremonies. He presides at their Offerings, and has the Conducting of Worship; performs Marriage and Funeral Rites, and is the Operator of the holy Custom of depriving the Males of 1 Testicle at abt. 12 Yrs. of Age. He has at this a deal of dexterous Skill, with the Art of dressing the Wound, cramming it before he sews up its Lips with the finest Fat. In Point of Fee, he's as poorly off as the Physician, — except always a good Meal, and a Present or so now and then. 'Tis difficult, says *Kolben*, to get out of the *Hottentots* what are really their Notions concerning God and Religion. However, after long Acquaintance, &c. he found that they believe a *Supreme Being*, the *Creator of Heaven and Earth*, and every Thing in them; the *Governor of the World*, in whose Almighty Power all Things live, and move, and have their Being, and is endow'd with unsearchable Attributes and Perfections. They call him *Gounja Trequoa*, or God of Gods, and say he's a good Man who hurts none, and from whom no Hurt should be apprehended. They look upon the Moon as an inferior and visible *Gounja*, the Subject and Representative of the High and Invisible Deity. Their Manner of invoking and worshipping her is strangely ridiculous tho' horrid. They likew. adore as a benign Deity a certain Insect peculiar, it's said, to this Country. 'Tis of the Dimension of a Child's little Finger, the Back green and Belly speckled with white and red. It's provided with 2 Wings and 2 Horns. Whenever they set Eyes on it, they render the highest Veneration thereto; and sing and dance, Troop after Troop, &c. &c. whilst it honours and blesses their *Kraals* with its Presence. They pay also religious Veneration to their departed Men of Renown, consecrating Woods, Mountains, Springs, &c. to their Memory. They pay also a kind of Worship to *Touquoa*, an evil Deity, the Source of all their Plagues, who enables their Old Women, who are past doing any good, to bewitch 'em; & tho' in their Hearts they hate him, yet they aim to coax & wheedle him, by Offering a Sheep or so, to keep him quiet. — Their Witches, however, enter not into Compact with *Touquoa* as ours do, much less sell Soul to him after Death. Nor appears it they have as yet a Belief of certain Places of Bliss or Torment after this Life; and yet they believe Immortality of Soul: For, 1. They offer Prayer and Praise to good *Hottentots* departed; 2. are apprehensive of Return of departed Spirits to molest 'em, who haunt the Places they in the Body dwelt in; wherefore, for their better Quiet and Accommodation, if they've a Mind to return, they leave the Huts they died in standing, with all Things that belonged to the Deceased; and, 3. They believe Witches and Wizzards can so lay a Spirit, as for ever to prevent his troublesome Revists. — The Materials for building their Huts are Sticks and Mats. The Sticks are of the Bigness of a Rake handle, but much longer. Their Mats are of Bulrushes dried, and wrought so close that the Work is not to be penetrated by the Rain, tho' beaten with it for many Days together. The Area of a Hut is oval, the longest Diameter of which is gener. abt. 14 f. and the shortest abt. 10. Over the shortest Diameter they fix a Stick, archwise, both Ends fasten'd in the Ground; and the Top of this Arch, which is feld. high enough for a Man upright, is the Summit of the Hut. On the Side of the short Diameter toward the Front, they gen. set up, at equal Distances, 3 more such Arches, gradually decreasing in Height fr. the middle Arch; and the smallest Arch on this Side is the Entrance of the Hut. The Arches on the other Side of the short Diameter, for the back Part of the Hut, are gener. 5, decreasing also gradually in Height fr. the middle Arch. The Arches being fixed, they cover them with Mats, which they lay somewhat over one another, and fasten to each other, and to the Arches so tightly, as not to be remov'd by Wind or Rain. The Huts of the Wealthy have two Coverings, the under-

most of Mat, the outer Skins. The Hut receives no Light from the Sun but what comes by the Entrance. Its Furniture is generally 2 or 3 Pots for Cookery, a Pot or two for Drinking, other Earthen Vessels for Milk, Butter, &c. their *Krosses*, Bows, &c. For Lodgings, Holes, one for every one, Man, Woman, Child, are dug on each Side to sleep in. A Hole in the Middle, about 1 f. deep, is the Fire-place. Their *Kraals* consist of such Huts ranged in a Circle, the Area of which is quite open. They never are less than 20. It's esteem'd a contemptible 1 which contains not 100 Souls. They gen. contain 400, some 500. On the open Area they lodge sev. 1000 of small Cattle. As to Administration of Justice, in Criminal Matters, Murders, &c. — As soon as a *Hottentot* is suspected to have committed the Crime, all the Men of the *Kraal*, having Notice given, look out sharp to seize him. *Hottentot* Justice regards Rich, Poor, Old, Young, Male, Female, with an equal Eye. If the very Captain becomes a Criminal, no manner of Regard is had to his Office and Dignity, but he's seiz'd as rudely, prosecuted as severely, and if convicted as ignominiously punish'd with Death, as the poorest & meanest. The Criminal seized is put in Hold till the Men of his *Kraal* assemble to try him, which they do perhaps the very Day he is brought in. The Court being squat in a Circle, he's brought and placed in the Middle, as the best Situation for his hearing and being heard. The Charge against him is pronounced by the Prosecutor, whose Witnesses are heard. The Accused makes his Defence, and has his own Witnesses heard, with the greatest Indulgence, to the last Word. The Captain, after Debates on the Evidence, collects the Voices, the Majority of which acquits or condemns. If the latter, and the Crime Death, both Sentence is pronounced and Execution done immediately on the Spot, without a Moment's Time to confer with Friends. And Preparation for Death in a Spiritual Sense is a Thing which *Hottentots* have no Notion of. The Captain having pronounced the fatal Words, the Court rises, but the Criminal stirs not a Limb. All is silent for a Minute or two, when the Captain flies at him as in a Rage, and with one downright Blow on the Head with his *Kirri* lays him sprawling on the Ground; the rest fall on, each giving him sev. Blows, with all their Might, with their *Kirries*, on Head, Belly, Sides. Then, binding the Corpse Neck-and-Heels, wrap it up in his *Krosse*, and inter it, together with all the Implements and Baubles on it, excepting Rings, and Trinkets of Brass and Copper, which are given to his Heir or Family. His Family or Relations suffer nothing in Name, Privilege, or Property. No Mortal is reproach'd with the Memory of his Crime nor Punishment. So that in some Particulars these benighted Infidels act more justly than too many Believers.

HOVAL Kgd. in *Negroland*, is by *Labat* call'd Part of that of the *Jolloiffs*, and is above 46 leag. 10. fr. E. to W.; but its Breadth, N. of the *Sanaga*, not considerable.

HOUGHTON, *Norfolk*, near *Harpley*, between *Castle-Rising* and *Fakenham*, 10 m. fr. *Lynn*, has a Park, & a most noble House, the Seat of the E. of *Orford*, built by the late Sir *Robert Walpole*. We would give a Description of it, were Room not so scanty.

HOUGHTON ON THE SPRING, *Durham*, near *Finchale*, has a Gram. School, & a Hospital well endow'd.

HOVINGHAM, *Yorksh.* E. Rid. 17 m. N. E. of *York*, W. lon. 46 min. lat. 54. 15. is a Market-Town.

HOULSWORTHY, *Devon*, 38 m. N. W. of *Exeter*, 194 fr. *London*, W. lon. 4. 42. lat. 50. 50. has a Market Saturdays, and Fair Sept. 21.

HOUNSLOW, *Middlesex*, 12 m. fr. *London*, belongs to 2 Parishes, the N. Side of its Street to *Heston*, the S. to *Isleworth*. The Heath is noted for Robberies and Horse-racing, and lies in the Road both towards *Salisbury* & towards *Bath* or *Bristol*, &c.

HOWDEN, *Yorksh.* E. Rid. 14 m. S. E. of *York*, 16 from *Hull*, 173 fr. *London*, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 53. 43. stands N. Side the r. *Ouse*, 3 m. from the r. *Derwent*, between which Navigation has been lately made. It in the 14th Century had a tall Steeple built to its Church for the Inhabitants to retire to in case of Inundation; a Precaution which has since appeared not unnecessary. Market Saturday. Fair Sept. 14, for 9 Days, to which *Londoners* resort, to furnish the Country Tradesmen with all Sorts of Goods by Wholesale.

HOXON, *Staff.* on the *Warveny* & N. Side of *Eye*, in the Road to *Horleston*, is the Place where *Edmund K.* of the *W. Angles* was bound to a Tree, and shot to Death with Arrows, by the Pagan *Danes*, because he would not renounce Xianity.

HOY, one of the *Orkney Isles*, 3 m. N. W. fr. *Swinna*, is 12 m. 10. 6 br. The E. Part call'd *Waes*, is fruitful and well

well inhabited, but the rest mountain. and thinly peopled. On W. Side a Rock joins it by a narrow Slip, & is a strong nat. Fort, call'd *Braburgh*. Here are a Ferry fr. *Snel-Setter* to *Ham* in *Caithness*, and some good Harbours, *Kirk-hope*, *N.-hope*, *Ore-hope*, &c. and several fresh Waters, Lakes, Rivers, abounding with Trout, &c. From the Mountains Tops, about Summer Solstice, the Sun's Reflexion is seen all Night as if cover'd with a Cloud. Here are Valleys so deep as to strike Travellers with Terror, the Rocks being so high & meeting so near at Top, that very little Sky is seen. On these Mountains are Sheep. In a Promontory call'd *Lyre-head*, a Bird call'd *Lyre* builds, about a Duck's Size, so fat and delicious that the Natives climb for it at Life's Hazard, being let down by Ropes 200 fath. in Search of the Nests and Young, which, being brought up in Bags, they sell for a good Price, being no where else to be had. Here are Hares white as Snow, & found no where else in the Country. In a Valley is a Stone, call'd the *Dwarf-stone*, 36 f. lo. 18 br. 9 thick, with a square Hole abt. 2 f. high for Entrance, and a Stone of like Dimension next to it for a Door. At one End is the Resemblance of a Bed and Pillow cut out of the Stone, big enough for two Men, a Couch at t'other End, and in the Middle a Hearth with a Hole above for a Chimney. 'Tis supposed to have been a Hermitage. Near it is that called *Dwarf-bill*, which, tho' 'tis exceeding high, the Winds blow here sometimes with such Force, that with it and that of the Waves together, large Stones are thrown up to its very Top, 'next the Sea.

HOYE County, in *Westphalia*, Germ. 1 of His Britan. Majesty's *Hanover* Domains, has *Bremen* on N. *Minden* S. *Lunenburg* E. *Diepholt* W.

HOYE, chief Town of the preceding, stands on E. Side the r. *Wefer*, 25 m. S. E. of *Bremen*, 36 N. E. of *Minden* & *Diepholt*, 40 N. W. of *Zell*, E. lon. 9. lat. 53. 5. 'Tis small, but well-fortified, with one of the strongest Castles in *Westphalia*.

HUDSON'S BAY and STREIGHTS, in the N. Countries. The Mouth of the Streight, in about 61 N. lat. is, according to Mr. *Dobbs*, 12 or 13 leag. over. At it is an Island call'd *Resolution*. In the Streight are *Charles*, *Salisbury*, and *Nottingham* Islands; and *Mansfield* Island in the Mouth of the Bay. The Streight from *Resolution* to *Cape Diggs*, at Entrance of the Bay, is abt. 140 leag. long. The Lands on both Sides, viz. *Labrador* and N. *Main*, are inhabited by Savages. The Bay is about 300 leag. wide fr. S. to N. or above 530 reckoning from the Cod of *James* Bay in about lat. 51. to that of *Repulse* Bay in lat. 67. 10. but its Breadth is unequal, 130 leag. where broadest, but narrower S. & N. and but 35 in some Places. See further *BURTON* and *JAMES* Bays.

HUDSON'S River rises near *Champlain* Lake, *Canada*, and running S. passes by the *Engl.* Fort of *Albany*; thence continues the whole Length of *New-York*, falling into Sea near the W. End of *Long-Island*, a lit. below *New-York* City.

HUDWICKSWALD, Cap. of *Helsingia*, *Sweden* proper, on the *Bothnic* Gulph, near the Mouth of the r. *Eckfunda* to N. between *Agan* & *Balsoon* Isles, is a Place of great Trade for Fir-Timber, Pitch, Rosin, Corn, Hides, &c.

HUESCA, in *Arragon* Prov. *Spain*, stands 40 m. N. E. of *Saragossa*, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 42. 6.

HUETA-GUETA, in *New Castille*, *Spain*, 60 m. W. S. W. from *Madrid*, more from *Toledo* W. N. W.; W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 40. 35. is seated in a delightful Plain, well walled, with 8 Gates, and a Castle call'd *de Luna*. By it runs the Brook *Cada*, wh. bubbles out of Ground near it, yet strong enough to turn 17 Corn and sev. Fulling-Mills. The Inhabitants are about 600 Families, in 10 Parishes, with 5 Monasteries, 2 Nunneries, 3 Hospitals. Its Territory, besides all Necessaries, produces yearly 40,000 lb. of Saffron. It had this Name from the *Moors*, and was the *Celtiberian Opta*, and by *Cæsar* call'd *Julia Opta*.

HUGUAM Prov. *China*, lies betw. 25 & 30 deg. N. lat. bounded by that of *Honan* N. *Chekiam* & *Kiamsi* E. *Quamsi* & *Canton* S. and by *Queicheu* W. Its Capital is *Uucham*.

HUGUELY, in *Bengal* Kingd. 30 leag. up the River of its Name, which is a Branch of the *Ganges*, E. lon. 88. 55. lat. 23. 12. where the *English* had, & the *Dutch* now have, a Factory, is an ill-built and unhealthy, but pretty large, Town, extending 2 m. by the W. Side of its River, from *Chinchura* to the *Bandel*. The Mogul has a *Furza* or Custom-Officer here, because all Foreign Goods are brought to it for Import, as those of *Bengal* are for Export. It affords rich Cargoes for 50 or 60 Ships yearly, besides what's carried in small Vessels to neighbouring Countries; and Vessels of 200 Ton bring Saltpetre from *Patana*, which come down

in *October* before the Stream, but must be tow'd up again by Hand abt. 1000 m. The Streets are wide, but not paved; and full of rich Warehouses and Shops of all Sorts of *India* Goods, espec. Silks, Cloths, Stuffs. The *Dutch* Factory is built in an open Place about a Musquet-Shot fr. the River, and looks like a Castle, being encomp. with Ditches full of Water, high Stone Walls, and Bastions faced with Stone, mounted with Cannon. Their great Warehouses are Stone, and the Apartments spacious and convenient. It being the Chief of all their Factories in the *Bengal* Direction, the Accounts are transmitted hence to *Batavia*.

HULIN, in the *Boulonois*, *Picardy*, Fr. is sit. on a Rivulet which falls into the *Liane*, and is 3 leag. fr. *Boulogne* to E. on the Borders of *Artois*.

HULL River. See *YORKSHIRE* E. Riding. HULL Town. See *KINGSTON UPON HULL*.

HULST, in *Dutch Flanders*, about 10 leag. fr. *Sas-van-Ghent* to E. 16 fr. *Ghent* to N. and 15 fr. *Antwerp* to almost W.; E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 20. is a City almost round, strong by Situation in a Plain, that can be laid under Water, and by its Fortifications. The Ramparts are abt. 1 m. & half in Circumf. flank'd with 9 Bastions, and surroun. by a large deep Ditch. There's a Counterescarp defended by another Ditch on the Side of the Country of *Waas*, and on t'other by 2 Forts. Sev. other Forts render Approaches difficult: For before the Enemy has master'd them, the Besieged have Time to receive Supplies by Sea; and in 1702; *Marsh. Vauban* himself was obliged to raise the Siege after Loss of above 1000 Men. The States General have been in Possession of it since 1645; to whom it was confirm'd by the *Munster* Treaty. The Body of Magistrates is composed of a High-Bailiff, a Burgomaster, 6 Aldermen, Recorder, & Treasurer. The Bailiff is appointed for Life by the States. The Burgomaster is changed yearly, and chosen among the Aldermen, who are also chang'd or continued by the States Deputies. The Jurisdiction reaches 12 m. fr. N. to S. & 9 fr. E. to W. It once contained 12 Villages, 8 of which have been swallowed up by the Sea. The remaining 4 are *Ossenisse Polder*, *Hontenisse Polder*, *Heinsdyck Polder*, *Ter Pauwels Polder*. Polder signifies a drained Lake, or low Spot of Ground surrounded with Banks, to keep off the Water.

HUMANBAR is the most W. marit. Province of *Algiers*, (having Name fr. its Capital) which stands on the Confines of that of *Fez*. 'Tis partly hilly, partly champain, but all fertile in Corn, Flax, Cotton, Fruit, &c. It has *Ona* and *Tarara* 2 high Mountains inhabited by *Bereberes*. The City has a pretty handsomelittle Harbour, & is surro. with a good Wall; its Houses neat & curious, built with square Stones of differ. Colours, and all furnish'd with Wells of fresh Water.

HUMBER River. See *YORKSHIRE*, E. Riding.

HUNFLEET, or HUNSLET, in *Yorkshire* W. Rid. on the S. Bank of the *Aire*, alm. over agt. *Leeds*, was improv'd from a Dog-kennel (as the Name imports) to an eminent Town for Clothiers, then to a Corporation by K. *Charles II.* because by making the Cloth call'd *Northern-dozens* it much increas'd the Crown Revenue.

HUNGARY (call'd *Magiar* by the *Turks*, *Wergierska* by the *Sclavonians*, *Ungern* and *Hungerland* by the *Germans*, *Ungharia* by the *Italians*) took Name fr. the *Huns*, a *Scythian* or *Tartar* Nation, who possessed themselves of this Part of the Country, when the Whole was over-run by the Barbarous Nations on the Declension of the *Roman* Empire. In its State of Prosperity, *Transilvania*, *Wallachia*, *Moldavia*, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*, and other Provinces, were subject to it. But the Country prop. so call'd now lies between 18. and 22. E. lon. and 45. and 49. N. lat. and is the *Lower Pannonia* of the *Romans*. 'Tis boun. E. by *Transilvania*, N. by *Poland* and *Russia* (fr. which separated by the *Carpathian* Mountains), W. by *Stiria*, *Moravia*, *Austria*; & S. by *Servia* and *Bosnia*, fr. which separated by the *Danube* and *Sava*. 'Tis abt. 240 m. lo. and 235 broad, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the *Upper* being that Part bey. the *Danube* towards *Poland* and *Transilvania*, the *Lower* on S. W. Side the same River. Its most confid. Mountains are the *Crapack* or *Carpathian*, the gen. Name for all those Hills that separate this Kingdom fr. *Poland*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and Part of *Austria*. Along the *Danube* fr. *Presburg* to *Belgrade*, near 300 m. 'tis alm. a continued Plain. Here are Mines of Gold, Silver, oth. Metals, and Salt Pits. No Soil is more fruitful. It produces Corn so plenteously that 'tis 6 times cheaper than in *England*. Grapes are large & luscious, and Wines, partic. *Tockay*, prefer'd to any in *Europe*. They lay up their Grain in Caves. They've Plenty of Grass & Cattle, of which they sell incred. Numbers to *Germany*; to *Austria* alone 80,000 a Year. Amongst medic. Herbs they've *Rhubarb*. They've a good

a good Breed of Buffaloes, which serve in Plowing, &c. &c. Their Horses are swift, not large; therof. more us'd for Riding than Draught. Their Kings have brought 50000 of 'em into Field. Every-body has Privilege of taking Deer, Wild-Fowl, &c. so that 'tis the com. Food of the very Boors. They've no Manufactures of Consequence but of Copper and oth. Hard Wares, no Country producing so many Metals, Tin only being excepted. In some Parts are found Diamonds and other Prec. Stones. The Peasants somet. find Gold Grains as they dig the Ground; and such are found sticking like Nails on Trunks of Vines. Marble red, white, black, is plentiful, with some Porphyry. The Air is temperate; but Summer Days are exces. hot, and Nights cold. Many Marshes and Lakes render it unwholesome. Its Waters, exc. the *Danube*, are stinking; but all so well stock'd with Fish, espec. the r. *Theyffe*, or *Tabiscus*, that 1000 Carps have been sold for 5 s. In some Places they feed their Hogs w. Fish. This prolific Quality is ascribed to the hot Exhalations out of the sulphur. Soil, espec. in the S. Part. Its other noted Rivers are the *Danube* and *Drave* [Which have their own Articles], *Save*, *Raab*, *Vag* or *Waag*, *Gran*. The *Theyffe* rises at the Foot of the *Carpathian* M. and, after having run W. and passed by *Tockay*, turns S. and falls into the *Danube* over agt. *Salankemen*. The *Raab*, rising in *Stiria*, enters *Hungary* on its W. and running N. E. falls into the *Danube* near *Komorra*. The *Gran* rises in the *Carpach* Mts. and running to S. falls into the *Danube* near *Gran*. The *Waag* rises on N. of *Hungary*, and falls into the same River a little above *Komorra*. The most confid. Lakes are the *Balaton* or *Platsee*, 40 m. lo. on W. Side of *Hungary* betw. the *Danube* and *Drave*, and the *Fidelfee*, 28 m. long S. W. of *Schutz* Island. We are to touch on its History no farther than by saying it was 1 of the noblest and most flourishing, but has been for many Years past 1 of the most unfortunate, Kingdoms in *Europe*, having been the Theatre of War for above 200 Years. It had been gov. by Dukes, but became a Kingdom in 1000; and is now subject to the House of *Austria*, Archduke *Ferdinand* being advanced to the Throne in 1527. It was settled on the Female Issue of late Emp. *Cha. VI.* his Eldest Daughter the Empress Queen enjoying it to this Day. They've a peculiar Language, which, like the *Hebrew*, is so gov. by Points and Accents, that the least Variation of it or a Vowel alters the Sense of the Word. The Reformation made so great a Progress that most Inhabitants were *Calvinists* and *Lutherans*, and at the Beginning of this Century here were 700 Churches; which are now reduced to a very small Number, the Protestants having been sadly oppress'd, and the Country much impoverish'd by the Wars between the Malecontents, *Turks*, and *Germans*. Of late Yrs. indeed they have been more kindly treated by the present *German* Empress. Here are many *Jews*, *Mohammedans*, & *Greeks*; but the reigning Religion is the *Papish*. The *Hungarians* were alw. reputed good Soldiers. They make War much like the *Tartars*, by sud. Excursions, unexpected Marches, & speedy Retreats when they've got the Booty. They are, mostly, strong and well proportion'd, daring in Enterprize, but reckon'd too insolent and cruel in Conquests. Their Horse are call'd *Hussars*, the Foot *Hey-dukes*. The 1st ride short Horses, and rise in their Stirrups when they make a Stroke with their Scymeters to give it the greater Force. Their Pay being small, they gener. rob all Travellers they meet. The latter are not comparable with Reg. Troops, but perhaps there's not a better-disciplin'd Militia. They retain the *Pyrrical* Dance w. naked Swords, brandishing 'em, and putting themselves into 100 terrible Postures, advancing, retreating, turning and winding, with great Activity, and all while singing to their own Measures. But they're so divided amo. themselves, that no Wonder they become a Prey both to *Turks* and *Germans*. They eat and drink to Excess. The com. People are nasty in their Houses; but the Gentry live nobly, yet are stately only in Gardens and Baths; for tho' their Palaces are large, they care not how ill furnish'd. The Number of the Emperor's Subjects here and in *Transilvania* is computed about 3,000,000; and the ordina. Revenue of *Hungary* alone fr. Mines & Cattle above 1,000,000 *l. Ster.* In the last Qr. of 1734 he had fr. the Mines 80,000 Ducats clear; his own Domain here, vastly increas'd by Confiscations, then amounted to 80 or 90000 *l.* and the an. Subsidy in 1728 was fix'd by the Dyet of this Kingdom at near 800000 *l.* And that granted in 1733 was not less than 230000 *l.* The Emperor has gen. 200 Ships and Gallies on the *Danube* for defence of the Kingdom; and the *Turks* have as many. So that never were such large Fleets and Naval Engagements so far off from Sea. They wear Fur Caps, close-body'd Coats girt about with a Sash, & a Cloak

or Mantle over down but to Hips, which is so buckled under 1 Arm that the Rt. Hand is alw. at Liberty. The Colours they affect are Red, Blue, Green. Young Gentlemen gen. wear Feathers in their Caps. The Women when abroad throw a Veil over their Faces. Men shave Beard, but leave Whiskers. Besides a broad Sword, the com. Weapon is an Iron Mace, with a ro. Head furrow'd, and a sort of Battle-ax. Rivers are so many, that they com. travel by Water, or in an open Chariot drawn by 2, 3, or 4 Horses abreast. Numbers of sturdy Gypsies are dangerous to be met on Roads, espec. Woods. There's Danger also near Frontier Towns fr. the great Dogs, turn'd out at Night to alarm the Garrison, and prevent Surprise. The States are, 1. The Prelates, 2. the Barons, 3. the Gentlemen, 4. the Royal Towns. The Abps. and Bps. are secular Princes. These States have Right to meet 3 times a Year at their gen. Dyet, at *Presburg*, in that call'd the *House of Lords*; those of the 2d Order, at *Oldenburg*, call'd the *Provincial House*, to which come Deputies fr. *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, as well as *Hungary*. The Chancery of *Hungary* and *Transilvania* are kept at *Vienna*. The Abps. of *Gran* and *Colocza* have 16 Bps. Suffragan; 6 to him of *Gran*, 7 to the other, and 3 to the Abp. of *Spalato* in *Dalmatia*. UPPER HUNGARY is div. into 34 Counties or Provinces, and subdivided into the 4 Governments of *Presburg*, *Bergstet* (or the *Berg-Towns*), *Newhausel*, and *Caschau*. The chief Towns of this Pt. are *Presburg*, *Newhausel*, *Schinta*, *Nitra*, *Leopoldstat*, *Tyrnaw*, *Transchin*, *Chremnitz*, *Schemnitz*, *Newsol*, *Poggantz*, *Koningberg*, *Tillen*, *Libeten*, *Hermgrunt*, *Eysenbach*, *Esperies*, *Leutsche*, *Caschau*, *Agria*, *Filleck*, *Pest*, *Colocza*, *Segeden* (for which see BODROCK), *Giula*, *Lippa*, *Great Waradin*, *Zolnock*, *Debrexin*, *Zatmar*, *Neustadt*, *St. Job*, *Mongatz*, *Ungwar*, *Tockay*, *Stubna*, *Torna*, *Saros*, *Arva*, *Friesstadt*, *Banca*, *Barcam*, *Watzau*, *Moromarus*, *Bodrock*, *Chonad*, *Titul*, *St. Nilas*, *Bichor*, *Gutta*, *Swartz*, *Schella*, *Schut*, *Zendre*, *Kalo*, *Hatwan*, *Arad*, *Hust*, *Sigeth*. LOWER HUNGARY is div. into 14 Counties, *Comorra*, *Muson*, *Sopron*, *Sarwar*, *Salawar*, *Vesprin*, *Javarin* or *Raab*, *Gran*, *Alba Regalis*, *Pelyez* or *Buda*, *Egzard*, *Zigeth*, *Zolna*, *Baranywar*: Each of which have Towns, which see under these diverse Articles. The Rarities, &c. &c. may be seen in the above several Articles.

HUNGERFORD, *Berks*, 24 m. W. of *Reading*, 64 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 51. 26. on the r. *Kennet*, is fam. for Trout & Cray-fish; but tho' it lies in the great Road to *Bath*, &c. which is its chief Support, neither Buildings nor Market are considerable. They have a Horn, holding abt. a Quart, which its Inscription says was given by *John of Gaunt* with the Royal Fishing in Part of the River.

HUNIAD County in *Transilvania* lies S. of *Hermanstadt*; its best Town *Offenburg*.

HUNNINGEN, in the *Suntgarw*, *Swabia*, on W. Side the *Rhine*, 2 or 3 m. N. of *Basil*, 12 S. of *Newburg* and S. E. of *Mulhausen*, 20 S. of *Brisack*, and 54 S. of *Straßburgh*, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 47. 37. was built by *Lewis XIV.* of *France* to curb this Part of the Empire, &c. But 'twas destroy'd by virtue of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and restor'd to the Empire by that of *Baden*. Here was a Bridge over the *Rhine*, lodg'd partly on an Island, fortified with a Horn-work; so that *Hunningen* then was one of the strongest Fortresses in *Europe*, being commanded by no rising Ground.

HUNNONBY, *Yorkshire* E. Rid. 34 m. N. E. of *York*, is a Market Town.

HUNSDON, *Hartfordshire*, 6 m. from *Ware*, on W. Side the r. *Stort*, which separates it fr. *Essex*, stands on a gravelly rising Gound, in so good an Air, that *K. Hen VIII.* erected here a Palace, to which he oft' resorted, and in which he kept his Children. The Church stands on a high Hill, and from such Hill the Village has its Name.

HUNDSRUG, (often ment. in the *Palatinate* Articles) is a Ridge of barren Hills between the *Rhine*, *Moselle*, and *Nabe*, being the antient *Hunnorum Tractus*, the *Huns* having made Conquests and Settlements in this Tract. The N. Part belongs to *Treves*, the S. to the *Palatinate*, to *Hesse-Rhinfels*, and *Birkenfeld*, and *Baden*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE, has *Northampton* on W. and N. (where they are parted by the *Avon* or *Nen*), *Bedford*, S. & *Cambridge*. E. fr. which last 'tis div. in great meas. by the *Ouse*. 'Tis abt. 25 m. lo. 20 br. 70 in Circumf. its Area about 306 square m. It contains 4 Hundreds, 6 Market-Towns, 79 Parishes, 1 River, 5 Bridges, 240,000 Acres, 8250 Houses, and about 50,000 Inhabitants. Its Name seems to have come from the Conveniency of Hunting, when 'twas, as it were, one entire Forest. It has so many Meers and Fens, Rivers and Low-Land, that the Air cannot all be wholesome and pleasant to Strangers, tho' most Natives are healthful

healthful, & many long-liv'd. The worst Parts to a Stranger are the moorish Tracts about *Huntington*, *Godmanchester*, *Ramsay*, *Yaxley*. About *Kimbolton*, &c. the Air is good. 'Tis a great Corn Country, and the hilly Parts afford good Pasture for Sheep. Meadows too abound in the low Lands, which have great Store of Milch-Kine & other Cattle, Plenty of Water-Fowl and Fish in the Meers. The chief Fuel is Turf. The princip. Rivers are the *Nen* & *Ouse*. *Nen*, after it has pass'd *Oundle* in *Northamptonsh.* winds round the N. W. and N. Bounds of this County, and runs thro' *Wittlesey* and other Meers. The *Ouse* enters it from *Bedfordsh.* at *St. Neots*, and running N. E. passes *Huntington*, and leaves the County at *Erbis* for *Cambridgesh.* The Meer-Waters are oft' violently disturb'd in the calmest Weather, frightful and dangerous to the Fishermen; which is imputed to Eruptions of subteran. Winds. *Cambridgeshire* and *Ely Isle* being under the same Government with this County, the Sheriff is chosen out of them in Turn. It lies in the *Norfolk Circuit*, & Diocese of *Lincoln*. Its Ecclesiastical Government is managed by the Archdeacon of *Huntington*, and 'tis div. into 5 Deaneries. It sends 4 Memb. to Parlt. 2 for this Shire, 2 for its County-Town. Other Places of Note are *Godmanchester*, *St. Neots*, *St. Ives*, *Ramsay*, *Yaxley*, *Wittlesey-Meer*, *Kimbolton*.

HUNTINGTON, 15 m. W. of *Cambridge*, 57 N. of *London*, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 52. 25. stands on a small Hill, in the great N. Road, on N. the *Ouse*, over which it has a Free-stone Bridge, and was formerly so flourishing a Town as to have 15 Churches, which were in *Camden's* Time reduced to 4, and then by the Civil Wars to 2. The Cause of such Decay seems to have been by the Alteration made in the River by one *Grey*. 'Tis yet made navig. by small Vessels as high as *Bedford*. 'Tis incorp. at present by Name of Mayor, 12 Aldermen, & Burgesses. 'Tis the constant Place for the Assizes and Co. Goal, and is a populous Trading Town, with sev. good Inns, but consists chiefly of one long Street, which is pretty well built, with a handsome Market-place. It has a good Grammar School. The River Banks hereabt. are cov. with such numerous Herds of Cattle and Flocks of Sheep as is scarce credible. The Bridges with the Causey are very ornamental as well as benefic. to the Town. It gave Birth to *O. Cromwell* in 1599, Apr. 25. Members of Parliament 2. Market Monday & Saturday. Fairs Good Friday, Lady-day, July 20. Sept. 8.

HU-QUANG, an inland Province in *China*, joins on W. to *Kiang-si*, having that and Part of *Canton* on S. *Honan* N. *Suchuen* W. and *Kiang-si* & *Kian-nang* E. 'Tis very large, fertile, opulent, having fine Rivers, Lakes, and Canals, which water it. One Lake is 400 m. in Circuit, in the Heart of the Province, in which a great Number of Vessels contin. navigate from the Rivers and Canals that fall into it. It is so stormy sometimes, that Shipwrecks often happen; one is recorded in which 300 large Transports with an Army of 50,000 Men on board perish'd all in one Night. The Inhabitants are computed at 4833590 Men, exclusive of Numbers not inrolled. The yearly Tribute amounts to 2167559 Sacks of Rice, 17977 Pieces of wrought Silk, &c. &c. The greatest Produce is Cotton, which is also here manufactured. The Mountains have Mines of Crystal, Metals, Minerals, particul. Talc. A deal of Bambu Paper is made, & in the Plains are vast Numbers of the little Worms that produce Wax as Bees do Honey. It has 15 Cities of the first Order, and 108 of the 2d and 3d under them, exclusive of Towns and Villages innumerable. The Capitals are *Vuch-ang*, *Han-yang*, *Ngang lo*, *Te-gan*, *Hoang-cheu*, *King-cheu*, *Chang-te*, *Xin-cheu*, *Iun-cheu*, *Cing-tein*, *Chin-yang*.

HUREPOIX District, in the *Isle of France*, has *Brie E.* (fr. which separ. by the r. *Seine*) *Beauce* W. and *Gastinois* S. Chief Places are *Corbiel*, *Dourdon*, *La Ferte-Alais*, *Melun*.

The **HURLERS** are a great Number of oblong rough Stones, in 3 Circles, on a Down near *Bodmin*, *Cornwall*, supposed Remains of an ant. Druids Temple, like as *Stonehenge*, tho' the superstitious Vulgar will have it they were Men transformed into Stone for playing at Hurling on a Sunday.

HURON Lake. See *CANADA*.

HURST Castle, *Hampshire*, is one of those built by *Hen. VIII.* for Defence of the *New Forest*, which lay exposed to Invasions, and stands on a Neck of Land which runs from *Milford* 2 m. into Sea, and makes the shortest Passage to the *Isle of Wight*. Against this Neck the Sea beats with prodig. Violence, especially at Spring-tides and in stormy Weather. The Castle, which commands the Sea on each Side, has very thick Stone Walls, with reg. Platforms, both mounted with Ordnance. To it Col. *Corbet* brought King *Charles I.* when he took him from the *Isle of Wight*; and here was he

kept 3 Weeks till carried to *London* to Tryal. The moorish Ground about it, and the unwholesome Vapours of Fogs, Filth, Weeds, cast on Shore, makes the Place so unhealthy that the little Garrison here is oft' obliged to shift its Quarters. This with *Calshot* Castle (a little to N. E. over-against *Corves*), where is also a small Garrison and commod. Harbour, is, with the other two of *St. Andrew* and *Netley*, a little more inland, a perfect Security to the Entrance of *Southampton Bay*.

HUSAT or **HUST**, in *Up. Hungary*, is a strong Castle on the Bor. of *Maromarus* County, 12 m. N. E. from *Ugab*, 27 from *Zathmar*.

HUSCA, in *Arragon*, *Sp.* abt. 30 m. N. E. from *Saragossa*, is an ancient City, said to be built by *Cacus*, stiled the Son of *Vulcan*, as, they say, he could belch Fire and Smoke, and whom *Hercules* is said to have killed, &c. Others, less improbably, say 'twas built by the *Tyrians*, who called it *Iscia*. It became famous when in the Hands of the *Moors*, who fortified it with strong stately Walls, 99 high Towers, and 10 beautiful Gates, and who kept it 380 Years, till 'twas recover'd from them by *Peter I. K.* of *Arragon*, in 1096. It stands on an oval Eminence, in a spacious and delightful Plain, on the r. *Isuela*, in healthy pleas. Air & fruitful Soil. 'Tis an ant. Bpr. whose Revenue amounts to 13,000 Ducats a Year, and its Bp. takes place next to the Abp. of *Saragossa*. The Cathedral has 9 Dignitaries, 28 Canons, 6 Minors. Its Tabernacle is massy Silver curiously wrought, weighing 432 lb. Here's a University with 6 stately Colleges. The Inhabitants amount to 5000 Families in 4 Parishes, with 5 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery.

HUSSARS. See *HUNGARY*.

HUSCUM, in *Sleswick*, *Denm.* stands on the Gulph of *Hover*, about 10 m. from *Tonningen* to N. and 20 from the *Germ. Ocean*, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 54. 40. and has a Harbour capable of small Vessels. They keep weekly a Market for Cattle, having in War-time sold 4000 Horses in a Year. They have vast Quantities of excellent Oysters. It began to flourish abt. 1500, when they built their Church, 1 of the most stately and beautiful in these Quarters. But the Town is much decay'd, having been twice burnt, and suffer'd much by War and Inundations. The King of *Denmark* has demolish'd its Fortifications. It belongs to *Holstein Gottorp*.

HUTHERSFIELD, *Yorkshire*, W. Riding, 11 m. from *Barnesley*, 53 S. W. of *York*, W. lon. 1. 34. lat. 53. 37. is one of the 5 Towns in the County having greatest Share in the Cloathing Trade. Market Tuesdays for Kerseys.

HUTWYL, in the *German Country* of *Berne*, is a little Town on the Frontiers of the Canton.

HUY, or *Hoey*, in *Leige* Bpr. 12 m. above *Leige* to S. W. and 17 below *Namur* to N. E.; E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 50. 35. is sit. on the r. *Maes*, which divides it into 2 Pts. 1 belong. to *Hassayn* and t'other to *Condros* Country, and at present subj. to the Bp. Tho' here be 14 Parishes, yet scarce is here any Thing worth Curiosity, unless it be the Collegiate Church, which has 30 Prebends.

HUZ. See *UZ*.

HYBLA. The ant. Geographers mention 3 Cities of this Name in *Sicily*. One stood on the E. Coast, and gave Name to the Gulph which the present Natives call Gulph of *Augusta*, fr. the City *Augusta*, or *Aousta*, on that Bay. A 2d was sit. on an Eminence in the same Place where the small Town *Ragusi* now stands, and was call'd *Little Hybla*. 3. The Great *Hybla* is suppos'd to have stood betw. *Catana* and *Hadranum* in the Territ. of the present *Paderno*, of which some pretend Traces are yet seen at the Mouth of the *Catara*, form. the *Alabon* or *Alabis*. Every one knows the *Hyblæan* Honey is much celebrated by the *Latin* Poets.

HYDRUSIA Island. See *ANDROS* & *TENOS*.

HYPATHA, Metrop. of *Theffaly*, was sit. near the *Sinus Maliacus*, now *Golfo de Ziton*, not far from Mt. *Oeta*, on which *Hercules* died after he had put on the poison'd Shirt.

HYPERBOREAN or *Frozen Sea*. See *SCYTHIA*.

HYRCANIA, ant. a Province of *Persia*, was bounded on N. by the *Caspian* Sea (somet. call'd *Mare Hyrcanum* fr. its washing the Shore of this Prov.), W. by *Media*, S. by *Parthia*, E. by *Margiana*, call'd now *Mazandran*, and including likew. the Prov. of *Kylen*. The Capital was call'd *Hyrcania* as well as the Province, nor has it yet much chang'd Name, being still call'd *Hyrcan*. *Tambrace* was a very strong Place at the Time *Arfaces* began to lay the Foundat. of his Empire. Modern ones of Note are *Ferb-abad*, *Giru*, *Talarapeset*, *Ciarman*, and *Escrest*. Ant. Writers agree in representing *Hyrcania* as a Country fruitful in Wine, Wheat, Figs, and all oth. kind of Fruits; here and there, however, interpers'd

terspers'd w. Meadows and Pasture Lands, & in some Places with the less pleasant Prospect of thick Woods about. with Wild Beasts alm. of every Kind, even to a Proverb. But as to its present Condition; nothing can be more amazing than the wide Difference betw. the Accounts given us by Persons of Credit and Capacity, who have had equal Opportunities of acquiring a perfect Knowledge of the Things of which they discourse; these are the *Holstein* Ambassadors and Sir *John Chardin*. See more in Article PERSIA.

J and I

JABESH-GILEAD. That this Place lay in *Gilead* is imported by the Name. It join'd to the Country of the *Ammonites*. 'Twas still a Town in the Days of *Eusebius* and *Jerom*, 6 m. fr. *Pella*, on a Hill as one goes to *Gerasa*: 'Tis somet. simply call'd *Jabesh*. Its Inhabitants are remarked in *I. Sam.* xxxi. 11-13. for their grateful Remembrance of *Saul's* having rais'd the Siege thereof by the *Ammonites*.

JABBOK Brook, it's agreed, ran fr. the adjacent Mt. *Gilead*; but some make it run into the *Sea of Galilee*, others into the r. *Jordan*; below the S. of that Sea.

JABLUNKA Mountains. See **TESCHEN** Duchy.

JACCA, in *Arragon; Spain*, 60 m. N. E. of *Saragossa*, abt. 30 fr. *Huesca*, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 42. 50. is so called fr. its Situation, as lying in a spacious Valley at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*. 'Tis wall'd, has a strong Castle, good Buildings, wholesome Air & fruitful Soil; and is an Episc. See, tho' the poorest in *Spain*, its Revenue being scarce 3000 Ducats a Year. Its Inhabitants amount not to 900 Families, in one Parish, which is also the Cathedral, of 9 Dignitaries, 17 Canons and 17 Minors, besides 3 Monasteries, 1 Nunnery, 1 Hospital.

JACOBSTADT, in *Finland*, is 6 m. from *Old Carelby* to S. and 8 from *Ny-Carelby* N.

JACOB'S WELL is abt. 1 m. & half fr. *Naplesa*, in the narrow Valley betw. *Ebal* and *Gerizim*; memorable for the Conference our Saviour had here with the *Samaritan* Woman. It indeed, as Mr. *Maundrel* observes, seems at present too far for Women to come to it from *Samaria* for Water; but 'tis pretty evident to the curious Observer that the City extended farther this Way than *Sychar* does now. Ov. it Empress *Helena* erected a Church, of which destroying Time and *Turks* have left nothing but a few Foundations: 'Tis cover'd with an old Stone Vault, into which you are let down thro' a very streight Hole; then, removing a broad flat Stone, you see the Well itself. 'Tis dug in a firm Rock, and containing 3 Yards diamet. 35 deep, 5 of which, says the Author, we found full of Water. Which confutes what superstitious Travellers have reported of its being dry all Year, save on the Anniversary of that Day on which *Jesus* fate upon it, and that it then bubbles up with Abundance of Water.

JAEN (supposed the *Giennium* of the *Romans*) in *Andalusia, Spain*, 3 m. from the r. *Guadal-bullon*, about 40 fr. *Cordova*, 170 S. fr. *Madrid*, W. lon. 2. 50. lat. 37. 54. may be reckon'd this Province's 3d City. 'Tis sit. at the Foot of a Hill, on Top of which stands a strong Castle, defended on S. with alm. inacces. Mountains. The Air is healthful and Territ. fertile. 'Tis surrounded with a strong Wall with many Towers and 6 Gates. The Inhabitants amount to 5000 Families in 12 Parishes, with 4 Monasteries, 8 Nunneries, 12 Hospitals, 12 Chapels. It's a Bpr. having 84 Parishes, Revenue 40,000 Ducats per An. The Cathedral has 8 Dignitaries, 21 Canons, 24 Minors, &c.

JAFFNAPATAM Country, in the N. Part of *Ceylon* belonging to the *Dutch*, is a Sort of Peninsula, abt. 6 German leag. from N. W. to S. E. and 3 where broadest, form'd by the Streight of *Manaar* on N. W. and an Arm of the Sea S: which passing by *Jaffnapatam* Town runs 15 leag. within Land fr. W. to E. 'Tis divided into 4 Prov. contain. 159 Villages, wherein 34 Xian Churches, mostly erected by the *Portuguese*, but now enjoy'd by the *Dutch*, who instruct many Children in the Prot. Religion; but, *Baldæus* says, by Intermarriages of *Malabar* Callico-Printers, many relapse to Paganism. The Houses are neat, and Gardens pleasant and well water'd. Harvest is in *Jan.* and *Feb.* and in some Parts they've 2 a Year. Rains overflow the Fields in *Nov.* & *Decemb.*; but it being dry the 8 Months following, they water the Coca-trees till 6 Years old. All Animals, &c. of *Ceylon* are here; and in one Part of this so plentiful that a Sheep is bought for 10 d. 60 Eggs for 3 d. & 4 good Pullets for 5 d.

JAFFNAPATAM Town, 50 m. N. fr. *Manaar*, 100

N. of *Candy*, E. lon. 80. 35. lat. 10. is abt. 1 leag. in Compas. 'Twas taken in 1658, by Capitulation, fr. the *Portuguese*, by the *Dutch*. It has a quadrang. Castle on a Rock, with 4 Bastions, 2 Towers, and a Counterscarp, and is surrounded with strong Walls and a large Ditch, and well furnish'd w. Cannon. It has fair Streets and many large Gardens. It exports great Quant. of Tobacco and some Elephants. The chief Officers lodge within the Fort; the inferior ones and Soldiers in Town among other Inhabitants. One may buy 10 or 15 Figs, alm. a Span long, for a Farthing, 2 or 3 lb. wt. of Fish somet. for the same, &c. So that a Man at Market with 4 or 5 Farthings may buy Provisions enough for a common Family for 2 Days.

JAGARYNAT, in *Orixa* Prov. in the Hither Peninsula of *India*, famous for the Idol Temple describ'd in Article **ORIXA**, is 120 m. S. E. of *Cattack*.

JAGERNDORF Duchy, in *Silesia*, was given by K. *Lewis* of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* to *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, who built a Castle, &c. to defend the following Town of its Name; and, tho' he lost it by the *Germ.* Wars, kept up his Claim till he had *Schwibus* Circle in *Lower Silesia* for an Equivalent. Hence the now King of *Prussia* formed a Pretence for invading *Silesia*. Its Capital

JAGERNDORF, 14 m. W. of *Troppaw*, above 30 S. E. of *Munsterberg*, 42 S. W. of *Oppelen*, 60 S. of *Breslaw*, E. lon. 17. 6. lat. 50. 8. is a small Town, on the River *Oppa*.

JAGO DE LA VEGA. See **SPANISH TOWN**.

JAHAZ lay near if not in the Wilderness of *Kedemoth*. In *Josh.* xiii. 18. we find among the Cities of the *Reubenites* 1 nam'd *Jabaza*, doubtless the same nam'd just before *Kedemoth*, from whence the said Wilderness had Name: So that *Jabaz* lay in the E. or S. E. Part of the Tribe of *Reuben*, not far from *Kedemoth*.

JAICS, or **JAYCZA**, in *Lower Bosnia*, near the Confines of *Croatia*, 50 m. from *Tina* to N. 20 from the *Save* to S. near 40 from *Wibicks* in *Croatia* to E. 50 N. E. of *Bofnaseraio*, E. lon. 18. lat. 45. 5. is seated where the River *Plena*, *Boczuta*, and *Warwacz*, join in the same Channel, whence they run into the *Save*. It has a strong Castle and other Fortifications. 'Twas formerly the Capital of *Bosnia* and the Royal Seat.

JALOFFS, a Country and People of *Africa* on N. Side the River *Gambia* near its Mouth, W. lon. 14. lat. 13. 40.

JAMA, or *Jamagorod*, in *Ingria, Sweden*, (but now subj. to *Russia*), is sit. on the River *Jama*, abt. 15 m. from *Iwanogorod* to N. E. 12 S. E. of *Narva*, E. lon. 28. lat. 59. 15. A little below the River divides in 2 Branches, which form an Island, the N. running to the *Finnic Gulph* near *Coporio*, and the S. near the Mouth of the *Narva*.

JAMAICA, discov. by *Columbus* in 1494, and obtained by the *English* in 1656, the largest of all our Island Colonies, and of any but *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, extends from lon. 75. 57. W. of *London* to lon. 78. 37. and from lat. 17. 48. to 18. 50. being abt. 160 m. lo. and 70 br.; but being oval it grows narrower at Ends. Its Acres are by some computed at 5,000,000. It lies near 4500 m. S. W. of *England*, 170 leag. to N. of *Portobello* and *Carthagena*, 24 l. W. of *Hispaniola*, 20 S. of *Cuba*. 'Tis divided by a Ridge of Hills, which runs thro' fr. E. to W. and conta. the Springs of abund. fine Rivers stor'd with various Fish. They go by sev. Names, and are crown'd with Trees of 1000 various Kinds, ever verdant, forming Groves, &c. the Cedar and oth. tall Trees rearing their lofty Heads; the *Lignum Vitæ*, *Mahogany*, and innum. others, thriving under their Shade. Tops of some Mountains are higher, others lower, which, with the Wood on their Brows & Plantations on their Sides, form a Prospect at Sea awfully delightful. The Valleys, ever verdant, refresh'd with Streams, adorn'd with Plantations, produce the richest Plants. Several Rivers disappear after Storms, some run Miles undergr. and emerge again. Of near 100 Rivers none is navigable but a few by Canoes; for they come so precipitant from the Hills as to fall into Sea before they've run many m. often carrying away even Pieces of Rock, and much Clay, which fouls the Water & gives it a copperish Taste; but after settling in Jarrs it proves good. 'Tis so scarce in the *Savannahs* in dry Summers that Cattle die in being drove where 'tis to be found. In Rivers among the Mountains one sees Cataracts 60 f. high. The Well-water near the Sea is brackish and unwholesome, causing Fluxes and other Diseases to Sailors drinking it. Some Springs and Rivers petrify their Channels, & stop their own Course by a Cement uniting Sand and Gravel. In the E. Part is a Hot-Bath, whose Waters cure the com. Disease of the Country the Belly-ach. In a level Ground a m. or 2 fr. Sea rise many Salt-Springs, which united form *Salt-River*.

ver. The Salt here is not perfectly white, nor in small Grains, but Lumps, & has an Eye of red. Here are many Lakes, 1, *Rio Hoa*, receiving much Water by a River which has no visible Outlet. The Climate is more temperate, & Weather various, than in the *Charibees*, the Air being constantly cool'd by E. Breezes, freq. Rains, and nightly Dews. The E. and W. Parts are not so agreeable as the S. and W. are. In mountain. Parts Air is coolest, and frosty Mornings have been known upon the Hills. *May* and *October*, or *November*, are the chief disting. by Name of Winter Months, Rains and Thunder being then most violent. Rains somet. last incessantly for a 14-night, laying all level Ground sev. Inches under Water. Mornings all Year are exces. hot till 8, when the E. Breezes, call'd the *Doctor*, begin to blow. They gently approach the Shore in a fine small black Curl on the Sea. In Half an Hour the Breeze reaches the Shore, fanning briskly, and increasing gradually till 12, then lasts till 2 or 3, and dies away till abt. 5, when 'tis quite spent. But a Land Breeze begins about 8 in the Evening, and continues increasing 'till 12; after which it decreases till 4 in the Morning. This is mutually the Course; tho' with some Alterations at New and Full Moon. But this must here suffice with regard to the Breezes. S. Winds bring most lasting Rains. Storms us'd to be very rare here, 'till within these 70 years past this Island has been subj. to some terrible Earthquakes and Hurricanes. See *PORT-ROYAL*. *July*, *Aug.* and *Sept.* are call'd Hurricane Months, in which scarce a Year but some such Storms happen more or less. It lightens alm. every Night, but without much Thunder, which when it happens roars most terribly, and often does a deal of Mischief. Earthquakes are but too common. They gen. come in *Feb.* or *March*, and have made dreadful Devastation, partic. in 1688 & 1692; as did most destructive Hurricanes in 1712 and (accomp. with an Earthquake) 1722, the Particulars of which should be here inserted had we Room. The Days on which those in 1688 and 1692 happen'd are here kept by Authority in a very solemn Manner. Passengers, when they first come here, sweat continually in great Drops for Three-quarters a Year. Yet are they not more dry than in *England*, nor are they faintish. Thirst is best quenched with a little Brandy. *Maggotty Savannah*, in the midst of the Island, between *St. Mary's* and *St. John's Precincts*, is so called beca. the Rain, whenever it falls, settling on the Seam of any Garment, turns into Maggots in half an Hour. The outw. Face of the Earth seems different here from what it is in *Europe*; Valleys being smooth without Rocks and Stones, or scarce any Rising; and the Mountains very steep, some impassable, surrounded on both Sides by deep Channels made by violent Rains, which fall on 'em almost every Day. Most of the *Savannahs* or Plains clear'd of Wood, and made fit for Pasture, are like our Meadow Land, & lie near the S. Side of the Island, where one may ride many m. without meeting the least Ascent. Some inland are encomp. with Hills. This Island has as much Land uncultivated as would produce 3-times what it does, were Encouragement given for it. There are Plantations round, but none very far from Sea; and half even of those Parts now over-ran with Woods. In the N. Parts the Soil is blackish and fertile, in the S. E. 'tis reddish and sandy. — The gen. Produce is Sugar, Rum, Ginger, Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, Pimento (or *Jamaica Pepper*), Cocoa, sev. Kinds of Wood, some Medicinal Drugs, Tobacco (an ordin. Sort, which serves but for the Negroes) *India* Corn, *Guinea* Corn, Pease of various Kinds (but none like ours save some in Gardens), Cabbage, various Roots, *Seville* & *China* Oranges, com. and sweet Lemons, Shaddocks, Citrons, Pomegranates, Mamies, Sour-sops, Papas, Pine-Apples, Custard-Apples, Star-Apples, Prickly-Pears, *Alicada* Pears, Melons, Pompions, Guavas, Berries of sev. Kinds. — As to SUGAR: — The *Sugar Cane* [A] is like those others we see in *Morasses* and on the Edges of Lakes, excepting that the Skin of these latter is hard and dry, and their Pith void of Juice, whereas the Skin of the *Sugar-Cane* is

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soft, and the spongy Matter very juicy, more or less according to the Soil, Exposure to the Sun, Season it's cut, and its Age. It usually grows to 6 or 7 f. high, somet. higher, exclusive of the long, green, tufted Leaves at top, from the Middle whereof arise the Flower and the Seed. The Stem is div. by Joints, fr. whence also shoot out Leaves; but these usually fall as the Cane rises; and 'tis a Sign the Cane is not good, or far from Maturity, when the Joints are seen beset with Leaves. The Cane's yellowish when ripe, and abt. 1 inch diameter, and its juicy Pith is then eaten freely, being nourishing and wholesome, taken moderately. The Cane Tops are likew. good Food for Horses and Black Cattle [B]. The Ground fit for Canes is the light, soft, spongy, lying on a Descent proper to carry off the Water, and well expos'd to Sun. The usual Manner of planting is by digging long Trenches, about 6 Inches deep & broad, abt. 2 f. dist. from one another, laying a double Row of Canes along 'em fr. End to End. From every Knot of the Canes thus laid down in the Furrows shoots up another Cane; and these young ones grow to Height of 18 or 20 Inches in abt. 12 Weeks, but arrive not to Maturity 'till they've been 12 or 15 Months in Ground. The next Care is to keep the Canes free fr. Weeds, and observe whether any Roots have fail'd, that the Trenches may be supply'd in Time; for the Crop being, by Neglect in either Case, partly ripe partly green at the same Time, they can't well be separated without more Labour than they're worth, and then the Planter burns 'em as they stand. The Fire not touching the Roots, they soon shoot out again; the Soil is better'd, and Swarms of Rats destroy'd, wh. oft do great Damage. The present Practice is to dung the Canes, either when they are planted, or when 2 f. high. When the Canes are ripe, they're cut up, 1 at a Time, by a proper Instrument, being too large to be remov'd by a Scythe, and as they cut 'em they trim 'em and chop off the Tops for the Cattle. They're then bundled up in Faggots, and carried to Mill, a very curious Machine, contrived to bruise 'em and express the Juice. These Mills are compos'd of 3 Wooden Rollers cov. with Iron Plates, and are of 4 Kinds, & turn'd either by Slaves, Cattle, Water, Wind. The Hand Mills were 1st us'd; but are now laid aside, being intolerable to the poor Negroes doom'd to that Work, besides the Slowness of their Progress. Wind-Mills are most modern, and not yet very common. These make Dispatch; but they're not easily stopp'd, which proves somet. fatal to the Negroes who attend 'em. The Juice coming out when press'd and broke betw. the Rollers is convey'd by a leaden Canal into the Sugar-house, which is near the Mill, where it falls into a Vessel, & thence turns into a Copper or Cauldron, to receive its 1st Preparation, only heated by a slow Fire to make it simmer. With the Liquor is here mix'd a Quant. of Ashes and quick Lime; the Effect of which Mixture, with the Action of the Fire, is, that the unctuous Parts are separated from the rest, and rais'd to Top in Form of thick Scum, which they keep constantly taking off, and serves to feed Poultry, Horses, &c. The Juice next is purified in a 2d Copper, where a brisker Fire makes it boil; and all while the Scum is promoted by a strong Lye of Lime-water and other Ingredients. 'Tis then purified in a 3d Boiler, wherein is cast a Lye that assists in purging it still farther, making its Impurities rise, and taken off with a Skimmer. Hence 'tis remov'd to a 4th, and farther purified by a more violent Fire; and hence to a 5th, where 'tis brought to a Syrup. In a 6th Boiler the Syrup receives its full Coction; and here all the Impurities which the former Lyes had left are taken away by the Injection of a new one and a Water of Lime and Alum. In this last Copper scarce remains a 3d so much as was put into the 1st, the rest being wasted by the freq. Boilings, &c. The Sizes of the several Coppers alw. diminishes from 1st to last, each being provided with a Furnace to give Heat proportionable to the Degree of Coction. In some Works are particular Coppers for boiling and preparing the Skimmings for farther Uses. By such Progress the Juice is purified, thicken'd,

[A] 'Tis a Question yet undecided Whether the Antients were acquainted with this Cane, and whether they knew how to express its Juice. All that we can gather from the Arguments on either Side is, that if they knew the Cane and the Juice, they did not know the Art of condensing, hardening, and whitening it, and consequently knew nothing of our Sugar. *Salmasius* however assures, the Arabs have us'd the Art of making Sugar, such as we now have it, above 800 Years. — Another Question is, Whether Canes be originally of the W. Indies, or have been translated thither from the E. The Learned of the last Ages have been much divided in this Point; but since the Dissertation of *Father Labat*, publ. in 1722, there's no longer Room to doubt but that this Cane is as natural to America as to India. All that can be said in Favour of the latter is, the Spaniards and Portuguese at first learnt from the Orientals the Art of expressing its Juice, boiling it, and reducing it into Sugar.

[B] Mr. *Smith* tells us, the Bottom Part of the Cane's Top is abt. the Thickness of one's Finger, and that at *Nevis* they cut it into Pieces about 1 Inch and half long to give to their Horses, being a very heartening Food, and fattening them apace. They all give 'em the Skimming of the Sugar Coppers; but that must be done sparingly at first, for fear of griping; perhaps killing them.

thicken'd, and render'd fit to be converted into any of the Kinds of Sugar. 1. *Crude Sugar*, or *Moscovado*, which is that 1st drawn from the Juice, and whereof all the rest are compos'd. When it is taken out of the 6th Copper 'tis put into a Cooler, where, after stirring it briskly together, 'tis let stand to settle till a Crust as thick as a Crown-piece is form'd thereon. They then stir it again, then put it into Vessels, where it stands to settle, 'till fit for Barrel. 2. *Strained Sugar*, tho' somewh. whiter than the 1st, is prepar'd in the same Manner, with the Differ. that to whiten it they strain the Liquor thro' Blankets as it comes out of the 1st Copper; which Invention is *Englisb*. They likew. put the Sugar into wooden Forms or Moulds, and when it has purified itself well, cut it in Pieces, dry it in the Sun, and barrel it. 3. *Earth'd* or *Clay'd Sugar* is that which is whiten'd by means of Earth laid o'-top the Moulds, and by a long Process (too tedious to be here related) form'd into Loaves & baked, then pounded with huge wooden Pestles, and put up in Barrels. 4. *Refined Sugar* is boil'd and freed from Impurities by throwing in Lime-water, Eggs, and other Ingredients, which *earthed* Sugar is not. Otherw. the Process is much the same, only more Care and Exactness is us'd, and the refined Sugar is drier and whiter. Another Commodity produced from this Cane is Rum. The Dregs of the Juice, Skimmings of the Coppers, and Drippings from the Pots, being all carried to Cisterns and Backs, where they ferment, are from thence convey'd by Pipes to the Distilling-house. They mix 4 Parts Water to 1 of Melasses in the Cisterns, where they work it up with large Copper Ladles twice in 24 Hours; and in abt. 10 Days 'tis stale and ripe. They then put it into Stills, and rectify it, as the com. Spirits are with us. 'Tis commonly allow'd 100 wt. Melasses yields 10 gal. Spirits fit for Use. This is reckon'd much wholesomer than *French* Rum or Brandy. The Planters here learned to make it of the *Barbadians*, whom they have some Time excell'd, and thereupon so greatly rais'd the Price, that the N. Colonies, which formerly took off all they made, now purchase little. In 1742 the best Part of 100 Vessels were loaded with Rum at our Sugar Islands for *Ireland* alone. The Melasses of wh. 'tis made is computed 1 4th or 1 half of the Product of the Cane. — The Description of the *Cocoa* here is different fr. that in our Article *CARRACAS*, as is in the said Article observ'd. It grows on a Tree in green, red, and other Cods, each with 3, 4, or 5 Kernels, like small Chestnuts, which are separate from each other by a Substance like the Pulp of a roasted Apple, from which its Nuts are taken when ripe, and cured by drying. The Tree's Body is gen. abt. 4 Inches diamet. & 5 f. high, but the Top is above 12 fr. the Soil. Some shoot up in 2 or 3 Bodies. The Leaves are many of 'em dead, unless on Trees very young. A thriving Tree yields gen. from 2 to 8 lb. of Nuts a Year, and each Cod holds fr. 20 to 30 Nuts. When ripe and cut down they're laid in Heaps, to sweat, 3 or 4 Days, in the Cods, which are then cut, and the Nuts taken out, and put into a Trough cover'd with Plantain-Leaves, where they sweat again for a 14-night or 3 Weeks. The Nuts in each Cod are knit together by Fibres, which by the turning and sweating of the Nuts are broke, and the Pulp above-mention'd, which is about 'em, is imbibed and mingled with the Substance of the Nut. After this they are put to dry 3 or 4 Weeks in the Sun, and then become of a reddish dark Colour. The Cods grow out of the Body of the Tree, or its great Limbs and Branches; & at the same Place are Blossoms and young and ripe Fruit. 'Tis planted 1st in the Night, and always under Shade. See more in Article *CARACCAS*. The Trees begin to bear at 3, 4, or 5 Years old; and, did they not gen. die before, would come to Perfection at 15 Years Growth, and last till 30, which renders them the most profitable Trees in the World, 1 Acre of them having clear'd above 200l. in a Year; but the old Trees planted by the *Spaniards* being gone by Age, there are few here that now thrive so well. *Indigo* has grown in greater Plenty in *Jamaica* than in any other Colony, because of the very much *Savannah* Land; it thriving best in sandy Ground. The Plenty of it once was such, that in the Parish of *Vere*, where it was chiefly cultivated, the Profits of the Planters were so great, that 300 Gentlemens Coaches were reckon'd at its Par. Church every Sunday. But whether it was owing to the Want of Season, or (as they themselves say) to the high Taxes that were laid on that Commodity, there's not at present a Stalk of Indigo to be found there. Pimento, call'd *Jamaica Pepper*, because 'tis the nat. Production of it, grows on all the hilly Part, but especially on the N. Side. The Trees are gener. very tall, 30 f. high, and spreading, the Trunk thick as a Man's

Thigh, has a smooth grey Skin, and the End of its Twigs fet with Leaves 4 or 5 inches long the largest, and 2 or 3 broad at Middle, whence they taper towards the Extremes, ending in a smooth thin Joint, of a deep green Colour, without any Incisures, and standing on Foot-Stalks of an Inch long. When bruised they are very odoriferous, and just like a Bay-Leaf. The Ends of the Twigs are branched into Bunches of Flowers, and each Stalk sustains a Flower bending back, within which are many Stamina of a pale Green. To these follows a Bunch of crowned Berries, of 4 small Leaves, which, ripe, are bigger than Juniper-berries, and, like them, are black & shining, tho' at 1st greenish. They contain a moist green aromatic Pulp, and two large Seeds, separated by a Membrane, each of which is a Hemisphere, & both joined make a spherical Seed. Wherever these Trees grow, they are gen. left standing when oth. Trees are fell'd, and they are sometimes planted where they nev. grew, because of the great Profit fr. the cured Fruit, which is yearly exported in great Quantities to *Europe*. It flowers in *June, July, August*, accord. to diff. Situation and Seasons for Rains. The Negroes, who climb the Trees, & pull off the Twigs with the ripe green Fruit, separate 'em from Twigs and Leaves; then expose 'em all Day to the Sun, spreading 'em thin on Cloth, turning 'em now & then, and carefully avoiding the Dews. They become a little wrinkled, changing from green to brown, commonly of the Size of black Pepper; and partake the Smell and Taste of Cloves, Juniper-berries, Cinnamon, & Pepper; and thence 'tis call'd *All-Spice*. The smallest and most fragrant are the best. 'Tis counted preferable to *all Spices* soever, by promoting Digestion of Meat, attenuating tough Humours, moderately heating and strengthening the Stomach, expelling Wind, and doing all the friendly Offices to the Bowels which are expected from *all Spices*. The fam. Tree call'd the *Cabbage-tree*, some of which are above 100 f. high, is nothing but a Palm-tree, and all which is eaten in the Cabbage is what sprouted out that Year, & thereof tender. Eaten raw 'tis as good as new Almonds, and excels the best Cabbage when 'tis boil'd. When the Top is cut off, the Tree dies. The Timber will never rot, and is so hard when dried that it's said to be impenetrable even by a Nail. The Soap-tree (so call'd) that grows partic. at *Spanish-Town*, w. Berries as big as Musket-bullets, and which, without any mixed Ingredient, is said to wash better than *Castile-Soap*, but in Time to rot the Linnen, is suppos'd to be no other than a Species of the *Aloes-Tree*, such as was a while since shewn by Mr. *Cowel* at *Hoxton*. The *Manchinel-tree* is a Wood of an excel. Grain. Its Apple is the most beautiful to the Eye, and most agreeable to Taste and Smell; — but if eaten it is certain Death; whence some call it the *Evening-Apple*. If its Wood, when green, be rubb'd against the Hand, it will fetch off the Skin or raise Blisters; and so will any Drops of Rain that fall from it on the Flesh. The Sour-Sop is a very pleas. Fruit with a three-leaved Flower, which, when it opens, gives a great Crack; and among other Rarities is that Plant called *Spirit-Weed*, because, when the Seed is ripe, the Vessel containing it, touched by any Thing wet, opens in an Instant, and with a smart Noise throws its Seeds several Ways. Few Colonies in *America* are so well stored as this with Cattle. The Horses, Asses, Mules, are cheap, Oxen and Cows large; Sheep gen. large and fat, the Flesh good; but the Wool, long and full of Hairs, worth nought. The Tortoise is sufficiently described in our Article *ASCENSION*. The Rivers and Ponds are infested with that terrible and most ugly Creature the *Alligator*, which is a Species of the *Crocodile*, and so much like it that the *Spaniards* express both by the same Name *Caymans*; wherefore, for the general Description and Nature of the Animal, we refer to that of the *Crocodile* in Article *EGYPT*, pa. 491, and here mention but the Properties in which the 2 Species differ. The *Crocodile* has longer Legs, the Knots on its Back are thicker, higher, and firmer, and its Flesh has not that musky Scent which the *Alligator* has (which is so great and searching, that 'tis easy by it to discover where they lie; and even Cattle by smelling know how to avoid them): Besides, the *Crocodile* carries his Tail cock'd and crooked, with the Tip turning back like a Bow, whereas the *Alligator* drags his on the Ground. Of all Insects here none is so mischievous as the *Ciron* or *Chegoe*, which eats into the Nerves and membranous Parts of the Flesh of the Negroes, and White People sometimes. Here are more Parrots than elsewhere, besides Parakeets, Snipes, *Guinea Hens*, &c. &c. The *Pelican* is to be described in Article *PERSIA*. The Fire-flies, which are a sort of *Cantharides*, are so called because they contract & expand their Light as they

they fly. And this is the true *Jack-in-the-lantern*, or *Ignis fatuus*. They look green in the Day-time, but glow and shine at Night, even some Days after dead. By a few of them one may distinctly read the smallest Print, provided they're laid alm. close to the Book, and moved from Word to Word. The *Humming-Bird* is described in Article ANEGADA. — The Bays and Capes of *Jamaica* are 1. The Port and Point of *Morant* at the E. End. 2. *Port-Royal* Harbour. 3. The Port of *Old Harbour*. 4. Harbour & Point of *Cape Negril*. 5. *Blewfield Bay*. 6. *Port Pedro*. 7. *Black Point*, all on S. Side; and there are some on the N. 'Tis div. into 14 Parishes, of which the Chief are *Spanish Town*, *Kingston*, *Port-Passage*, *Port-Royal*. The Food here is gen. such as in *England*. The green Turtle is also a fine Dish, & the *Manale*, or Sea-Cow, being often taken in calm Bays, by the *Indians*, it's reckon'd extraord. good Eating. The Raccoon is also eaten; & Rats are sold by the Dozen, and, when bred among the Sugar-Canes, are thought by some very delicious. And why not? Prejudice of Education and Use is only agt. it. Snakes and Cossi (a Sort of Worms), are eaten by the Negroes. The most com. Drink is Water, and found wholesome by many. *Madeira* Wine keeps better in hot Places, or exposed to Sun, than in cool Cellars; whereas other Wines must here be kept cool. Ale, Beer, Cyder, brought hither, keep not well. The Government is Royal. Our King appoints the Governour and Council; and tho' Representatives are chosen by Freemen, and their Assemblies make Laws, yet these must be confirm'd by the King. Besides the Militia, Col. *Trelawney's* Regiment is at this Time station'd here; and they think themselves capable of defending the Island agt. a Descent, in case of War; a strong Squadron of our Men of War being such Times station'd at *Port-Royal*. The prin. Revenue to the Crown here arises from Sugar, Rum, Melasses, imported hither fr. thence. The Inhabitants are either *English* or of *British* Extraction born here, or *Indians*, *Negroes*, *Mulatto's* or *Mestices*. The 1st may be 30,000. *Indians* are now few, the *Spaniards* having destroy'd that poor People. The yet more wretched *Negroes* are about 100,000. The *English* blameably follow the *Engl.* Fashions in Drefs, without allowing for Difference of Climate, &c. The Slaves work naked, except a Piece of Linnen about their Waists: But they've a little Canvas Jacket to wear on Holidays. The Religion of the Church of *England* is the Establishment, the Bp. of *London's* Commissary being prin. Ecclesiastic in all the *British* Islands. We mention'd above when and by whom *Jamaica* was discover'd. How it became ours, &c. was thus. In 1656, Adm. *Pen* and *Venables* were by *Cromwell* ordered to invade *Hispaniola*. Not succeeding there, they made a Descent here; and reduced it. This Conquest was confirm'd to *Gr. Britain* by a Treaty subsequent. But many *Spanish* Negroes retiring to the Mountains maintain'd their Ground there; and, being join'd by other Fugitives fr. the *Engl.* Plantations since, became very formidable; nor could they be subdued, tho' veteran Troops were sent over. But Gov. *Trelawny* entering into Treaty with them, 'twas agreed they should remain an independent State, gov. by their own Magistrates, on Condition of sheltering no more Fugitives. So they now live in a very friendly Manner with the *English*, and, 'tis presum'd, would, in Case of an Invasion, contribute greatly to Defence of the Island. 'Twere to be wish'd the Planters would forbear treating the Negroes with Cruelty as they have done; for tho' Torture is abolished in *England*, yet *Englishmen* here have practis'd it on the miserable Negroes with such exceeding great Barbarity, as would be cruel in us towards truly humane and truly Xtian Readers to describe. And how by the Rules of Morality and Christianity can be justify'd their thus making involuntary Men such so wretched Slaves at all, seems not easy to be conceiv'd. As to the present Trade, &c. the Planters & Merchants of *Jamaica* have lately represented to the Court, that they lie under very great Discouragements. They complain of Decrease of People; that they are of late depriv'd of the most benef. Branch, the carrying *Negroes* and dry Goods to the *Spanish* Coast; that Hostilities are committed by the *Spaniards*, who seize every Ship they can overpower; that their cutting Logwood in *Campeachy* & *Honduras* Bays is interrupted, tho' actually Part of His Majesty's Territories; they ascribe the low Value of their Produce to the great Improvement the *French* make in their Sugar Colonies, who are enabled to undersell 'em by the Lowness of their Duties; and complain of the Trade carried on fr. *Ireland* & our N. Colonies to the *Fr.* and *Du.* Islands & Colonies, where they pay no Duties, and are supply'd with Goods at an easier Rate; and that the N. Colonies, who export great Quant. of Pro-

visions and Goods to *Jamaica*; &c. insist on being paid in Bullion, which they carry to *Hispaniola*, &c. and there purchase Rum, Sugar, Tobacco, with it. They observe that their most beneficial Cocoa or Chocolate Nut Trade is now lost by the heavy Duties that were laid upon it; & that probably their Rum, Sugar, &c. must have the same Fate if not timely remedied: And that they hoped, as they had now begun to plant Coffee, that they might have a Bounty, or at least have no Duty on it.—Since this, an Act has pass'd for laying high Duties on all Commodities carried from the *French* and *Dutch* Settlements to our N. Colonies. But it has not prov'd sufficient to prevent the Practice; which has occasioned the Sugar Colonies to apply again for Redress.—But the Consideration of it is deferr'd to another Session.

JAMAICA Town, in *York-Island*, *Afr.* See MALAGUETA. JAMAICA in *New-York*. See NASSAW-ISLAND.

JAMBA or *Jenba*, in *Hither India*, is a mount. Prov. having *Naugracut* & *Siba* N. *Bacar* S. *Penjab* & *Delli* W. & *Gor* E. and extends 320 m. fr. E. to W. & 180 fr. N. to S.

JAMBA, Capital of the foregoing, stands on a small River running into the *Ganges*, 220 m. N. E. of *Delli*, E. lon. 82. lat. 31.

JAMBEE, in *Sumatra*, abt. 100 m. N. W. of *Palimbang*, 160 N. of *Bencoolen*, 50 m. up the River of its Name that falls into Sea, E. lon. 101. S. lat. 1. 30. is a Town where both *English* and *Dutch* had Forts 'till each withdrew, in a Country producing Pepper and the best Canes.

JAMES Island. See BAFFIN'S BAY.

JAMES River, County, and Town, in *Virginia*. The River runs 140 m. up the County, and is near 1 m. br. near the Town. It opens directly W. fr. *Cape Henry*, and is navig. 100 m. by large Ships. The County lies to E. of *Charles* County, & extends both Sides the River, contain. 108362 Acres, 5 Parishes, *Wallingford*, *Wilmington*, *Merchants* Hundred, *Bruton*, (the 1st on N. the 2d S. Side the River) and *James Town* or City. Which latter, the Cap. once of *Virginia*, stands in a Peninsula N. the River, in N. lat. 37. 20. lon. 76. 5. W. from *London*, about 26 m. above the River's Mouth. It has sev. Taverns, &c. for Seafaring Men, &c. but the 60 or 70 Houses in all (of which some are Brick) are not contiguous. It had divers fair Streets and 2 or 3 Forts, which had been ruined by Fires and the different Dispositions of Governors.

JAMES'S BAY. See HUDSON'S.

JAMNIA, *Jemne*, *Jemnais*, *Jamni*, *Jamnes*, in *Judea*, stands a few m. from *Joppa* on the same Coast. *Jabneh* in II. *Chron.* xxvi. 6. is undoubtedly the same. *Josephus* tells us 'twas given from the Tribe of *Judah* to that of *Dan*. 'Tis famed in the Book of the *Maccabees*, and placed at abt. 290 Stades from *Jerusalem*. 'Twas an Episc. See under that of *Cæsarea*; but 'tis so ruined that scarce remains any Thing of it worth farther Note here.

JAMPANDAM, in *Celebes*, 15 m. S. of *Macassar* River, has as commo. Harbour as any in the *Ind.* Sea. It was the 1st Place of Consequence taken in the Island by the *Dutch*, who have a Fort here, and in 1669 they compell'd the King to expel the *Portuguese*, and to surrender also to them the City of *Macassar*.

JANAGAT, or *Janagar*, the chief City of *Soret* Prov. in *Indostan*, is pop. & rich, by its commod. Situation near the r. *Padder*, wh. falls a little below into the Gulph of *Indus*.

JANIKAW, or *Janowits*, *Bohemia*, 12 m. S. E. from *Czasslaw*, & 48 S. E. of *Prague*, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 49. 45.

JANNA, or *Janmina*, which gives the present Name to ant. *Theffaly*, is sit. in a lit. Island wh. the *Peneus* makes here near its Spring, 60 m. fr. *Larissa* to E. 27 fr. *Arta* to N. 40 N. of *Lepanto*, is a well-built City, See of an Abp. who has 4 Bishopricks under him. 'Tis alm. on the same Spot where stood *Cassiope*.

JAPON, or JAPAN, (which has justly the Title of *Empire*, being div. into many distinct Dominions styled *Kingdoms*, under One Monarch) is sit. on the most E. and remote Part of *Asia* from *Us* in all our Hemisphere, and where the rising Sun is 1st seen, above 130 deg. fr. us; and their Morn. is at least 8 Hours before ours. The Inhabitants name it *Nippon*, and the *Chinese* call it *Zippon* or *Sippon*, all which signify Basis of the Sun. The *Japoneses* give it oth. pompous Titles, or Epithets, like as they in *China* do theirs. It's not one single Island, but consists of sev. large and numerous smaller ones, *Nippon*, or *Japon*, being by much the largest of all, and of greatest Dignity, being the Seat of the Emperor at *Jeddo*, and of the Dairo, or High-Priest, at *Meaco*. It is at last allow'd to be an Island, and to be divided from *Jetzo*, *Yetzo*, or *Yesso*, by the 2 Straights of *Kamtzschata*

Ichata and *Sangaar*, betw. which lies the Island *Matzuma*. The principal of all the Islands are this *Nippon*, *Xima*, and *Xi-Coco*. These extend fr. lat. 30. to alm. 41. and from E. to W. fr. 130 to 147 E. lon. *Schooten* makes 'em abt. 350 lo. and 160 br. *Japan* is found by Observation nearer to *Mexico* than *China*, and both nearer *Europe* by 500 m. than was com. believed. *China's* most W. Coast to *Nimpo* City here is abt. 200 leag. 'Tis plain these Islands were known to *M. Paulo* the *Venetian* under Name of *Zipangoi*: But the Discovery of 'em was not made by the *Portuguese* till 1535 at soonest, when *Ant. de Mota*, *Fr. Zeimoto*, and *Ant. Peizota*, were driven on the Coast in a small Ship fr. *Siam* to *China*. The *Portuguese*, at length, having recommended themselves to the Emperor by their Skill in the Lib. Sciences, not only got free Commerce, but free Exercise of their Religion, and in Time Leave to propagate it, inſomuch (they pretend) 13d were converted, and the Emperor himſelf a Favourer of if not a Profelyte to it. But all was at length loſt, partly by the indiſcreet Zeal of the Miſſionaries, partly by the Jealouſy of unconv. Nobles, eſpecially the Priests, & more partic. by the Policy (alias Treachery) of the undermining *Dutch*. All the Chriſtians & Converts were put to cruel Deaths, and all *Europeans* but the honeſt *Dutch* forbid to come, under Pain of Death. Theſe thereupon engroſs'd the Trade, and got Leave to build a capacious Ware-houſe in *Firando*; but they built a large ſtrong Fort inſtead, and were caught landing a Number of Cannon, &c. They found it difficult to clear themſ. of Deſign to maſter at leaſt that Iſland. However, they were, at the Upſhot, allow'd to come as uſual, but on cloſe Search before landing, carrying off all their Guns, Sails, Maſt, Tackle, into the Emperor's Warehouſes, till their Departure. And this is the Foot on which they are now admitted into this Country. Inſtead of a Magazine, as before, they are now forced to take up with an old *Portug.* Church in *Kiſina* Iſland, near *Nongafaki*, which is now their chief Staple. All the Coaſts alm. of this Empire are ſurro. with ſuch high & craggy Mountains; & ſuch ſhallow and boiſterous Seas, as makes ſailing abt. 'em extrem. hazardous; and the Creeks and Bays are choak'd with ſuch Rocks, Shelves, Sands, &c. that it looks as if Providence had deſign'd it a little World by itſelf. And this beſt accounts (whatever the *Japanese* or *Chinese* differ. pretend) for the firſt peopling theſe Iſlands, and makes it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that it was done at 1ſt by diff. Nations at diff. Times; a vaſt Difference betw. the Inhabitants being yet obſerv'd in Feature, Complexion, Shape, Habits, Cuſtoms, Genius, Language, &c. However they all agree in being as oppoſite as they can to the *Chinese*, in Language, Writing, Manners, Religion, Dreſs, Eating, Building, &c. and in being downright Antipodes to 'em. As the *Chinese* are ſaid to be crafty, cunning, covetous, knaviſh, — the *Japanese* are admired for Honeſty, Faithfulneſs, Generoſity. None breed up Children more than theſe to Love of Virtue & true Glory, Contempt of Dangers, Fearleſneſs of Death, more inure them to bear Hunger, Heat, Cold, Pain, Weather, Watching, Toil, Poverty, Loſſes, &c. w. Patience. They breed 'em to Modeſty, Chaſtity, Sincerity, & an utter Abhorrence of Lying & Lyars, & all Fraud. The Women are celebr. for Modeſty as well as fine Shapes and Complexion. They indeed enjoy innocent Pleaſures; but readily forego 'em for Duty, and better Employment. They're not appetent of Wealth, but ſatisfied with a Competency, to preſerve them fr. Lying and Cozening, and agt. Envy and Detraction. They affect a brief Style, and an Averſion to Railing and Defamation, Luxury in Dreſs or Furniture, yet ſtill a Cleanlineſs and Decency. Gluttony and Drunkenneſs is not known among them. As to Vices, they allow Polygamy, and Fornication in ſome Caſes, licenſing Brothels for thoſe who have no Wives, Youth, and Strangers, to keep them from Temptation to Adultery and unnatural Vice; but the Married enter 'em not. Some are, the leſs excuſably therefore, given to that unnatural Vice, & 'tis ſaid even their Priests. They are com. cruel & revengeful, and in War, when a Town is taken, deſtroy all without Diſtinction, with Fire and Sword. In Diſgrace, Affronts fr. Superiors, and other Mortifications, they make away with themſelves. So do Women when their Modeſty and Conjugal Fidelity is called in Queſtion, even tho' conſcious of Innocency. The longeſt Day here is 14 or 15 Hours. The Heat here might be ſuppoſed exceſſive; yet Winter is exceſſive cold by the vaſt Snows, great Rains, & bleak Winds, to which theſe Iſlands are ſubject, which lie very high. It ſometimes rains all Year round, more or leſs, and vehemently in *June* & *July*. Elſe theſe Months would be ſo ſultry as hardly would be any bearing it. They're

also much troubled with violent Storms, Hurricanes, Thunder, Lightning. The Soil produces ſuch Plenty of the fineſt whiteſt Rice, that the *Dutch* hence export vaſt Quantities. It bears other Grain, Pulſe, &c. var. other Fruits, and Cattle of all Sorts. Even the Mountains are fit for Paſtorage, and well ſtock'd with Multitudes of Oxen, Buffaloes, Deer, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and ſome are enrich'd with Mines of Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron, Minerals, & Foſſils, ſome precious. One Mountain in *Nippon* is ſo prodigious high as to be ſeen 40 leag. off at Sea, tho' it's above 18 in fr. Shore. It's rather indeed a Group of Mountains, amo. which 8 have dreadful Vulcanos, ſome burning with incredible Fury. They afford alſo great Variety of Medic. Waters, different in Heat, ſome hot as boiling Water, ſome uſed for drinking, ſome for bathing. One is ſaid to be hot as boiling Oil, and to ſcorch and conſume Cloth, Wool, yea Iron and Stone, thrown into it. It breaks forth only twice a Day for one Hour; during which the Ebullition is ſo fierce and ſtrong, nothing can withſtand its Current; for ſo vehement burſts the Water out that it liſts or carries away the largeſt Stone that can be lodg'd ov. the Spring's Mouth, with ſuch Noiſe as frequently to reſemble the Exploſion of a great Gun. In the ſame Iſland, not above 18 m. from *Meaco*, is a Lake 90 m. long, 21 broad, having Variety of Fiſh in Plenty. No River is worth mentioning for Largeneſs or Length. The Trees, Fruit and others, come not ſhort of the fineſt in *Europe*; Cedars exceſſing in Plenty, Height, Beauty. Animals are much the ſame with ours; but their Horſes are more handſome and fleet than large. Nor are wanting var. Wild Beaſts harbouring in thick Forreſts here, of the Fur of which, as well as Elephants Teeth, they make confi. Traffick. They breed theſe noble Creatures tame in Towns, beſides the ranging wild ones. Fowl wild and tame, Fiſh of Lake, River, Sea, are alſo plentiful. Among artificial Rarities, the fam'd Coloſſus of *Meaco* is all of gilt Copper, and of ſuch prodigious Bigneſs that, being ſeated in a Chair 80 f. br. and 70 high, 15 Men can ſtand conveniently on its Head. Its Thumb is 14 Inches in Circumf. and the reſt proportionate. It's one of the principal Idols of this Iſland. Every Place ſwarms with Idols, in Temples, and in Buildings publick and private, Streets, Markets, Ways. A Temple in *Meaco* has no leſs than 3333 Idols within its Walls. The Religion is groſs Heatheniſm, eſpecially among the Vulgar. The two greateſt Deities are *Amida* and *Xaca*, preſiding over the reſt. They date their Age many 1000 Years before our Creation, and ſay *Amida* lived 10,000. They believe Immortality of Soul, without pretending to deſcribe too circumſtantiſſy the State of it in the next World. They believe in general the Wicked will be tormented with Devils; and paint them in the moſt hideous Forms to deter Men from expoſing themſelves to their Clutches. The prevailing Opinion is of Transmigration. Their Bonzas, or Priests, are ſecular or regular. The latter live in Monasteries, ſome containing 1000 or more. Theſe differ much in Opinion and outw. Worſhip, yet agree in acknowledging the 2 Great Deities, and in theſe Precepts, Not to kill or eat a killed Creature, not to commit Fornication or Adultery, not to ſteal, not to lie, and to abſtain fr. all intox. Liquors. The Inhabitants are ſo accuſtom'd to Earthquakes, that they ſcarcely mind 'em unleſs they overturn whole Towns. One in 1586 laſted 40 Days, ſpread Devaſtation thro' ſev. Provinces, & ſwallow'd whole Cities; whiſt others were partly overwhelm'd, and partly conſum'd by Flames belch'd fr. the Eruptions. The com. Opinion is, the Devil's the Author of ſuch Calamities, and muſt be appeas'd by ſome extraord. Sacrifices. All Sects then go to work, all kinds of Ceremonies are uſed, and all Sort of Victims, even Human, muſt go to pot, to glut his damn'd voracious Jaws. Enthuſiaſtic Men and Women go and live retired, and, after much Austerity, then come and run about preaching in Public, for ſome Time, & then hang, drown, poiſon, or ſtab themſelves, that they may be immed. translated into Deities of infer. Rank. Tho' the Government be Monarchical, yet it is ſplit into a Number of petty Kingdoms, and theſe again into ſmaller Diviſions; which is politically done, and theſe Princes allow'd to war with and encroach on one another, as a Means better to keep 'em under Obedience. The People are abſolute Vaſſals even to the ſaid petty Princes, who have Power of Life and Death over 'em. The Dairo was form. chief Monarch of the Empire. And the Dairo is ſtill allow'd to keep up his priſtine Grandeur, having a Revenue, Court, Retinue, and Homage paid him. The Emperor himſelf is oblig'd once in 5 Years at leaſt to go and pay Preſents, and a kind of Homage, to him. However, it's but a formal

formal Ceremony, to prevent the devoted People from rising in his Favour; he having in Fact the Honour of presiding only over all Religious Affairs; for in other Respects the Emperor really is the *Cæsar*, the Dairo being only *Pontifex Maximus*, or *Pope of Japan*. And yet so holy a Thing is he as not suffered to set Foot on the vile Ground; nor is Sun or Wind allow'd to shine or blow on him; he never wears Cloaths above one Day, eats but once out of the same Dishes, and has all Vessels and Utensils of Table, Bed, &c. new every Day. His Palaces are stately & spacious, adorn'd with every Thing magnificent, curious, costly; his Court and Retinue splendid and numerous, and Income immense. The *Cubo*, which is the Title of the present Emperors, is in all Secul. Concerns quite absolute & despotic, & has as extensive Power over Lives and Fortunes of all his Subjects as the antient *Dairo* had. The petty Governments, or titular Kingdoms, are hereditary. To prevent their rebelling agt. the *Cubo*, or Emperor, all dependent Princes are obliged to be at Court 1 half of the Year. All Governors are obliged to reside in their Turns in the same Capital, and pay Homage. Their eldest Sons are to be brought up in Court, & their Wives & Families obliged to live at *Yeddo* all Year as Hostages, except Leave be given to be one half Year with the Husbands when at Home out of Waiting. They yearly take Oath afresh. To prevent the common People rising, &c. he employs even 100,000 at a Time in publick Works, building Fortresses, making Roads, Dikes, Bridges, &c. All Towns are divided into Wards, which are every Night shut up, and each under a Magistrate appointed by the Emperor himself. By what has been already said one may easily conceive his Court & Retinue must be prodigious splendid and numerous: Moreover, his own Officers and Guards amount to 5 or 6000 Men, all who follow him where-ever he goes. His Palaces are large, magnific. and royally furnish'd. The Cielings of his Halls and Apartments are commonly plated over with Gold, finely wrought, and embellish'd with Precious Stones: And all oth. Circumstances are fully answerable. The Palace of *Yeddo* is the largest & noblest. See it in that Article. How immense his Revenue may be may be inferr'd from this Sketch: Of 2 Measures of Rice 1 is call'd *Man*, the other *Kokf*. The *Man* is 10000 of the *Kokf*; and the *Kokf* is 3000 Bales or Sacks; and each Sack is sufficient to maintain 100 Men one Day. And the whole Income is 2338 *Mans* and 6200 *Kokfs*. The annual Pensions and Salaries paid to his Governors and other Officers amount to 283,000,000 of *Dutch* Guilders, which is near 28,000,000 *l. Ster.* Of such Governors 21 are titled Kings, 4 Dukes, 6 Princes, 17 Counts, 41 Lords, &c. &c. His Standing Forces, as above partly hinted, are 100,000 Foot and 20,000 Horse. In War each Governor is obliged to bring into Field a Body of Horse and Foot ready arm'd; in all amounting to 368,000 Foot & 38,000 Horse. Their Weapons are Fire-Arms, Bows and Arrows, Javelins, Scymetars, Daggers. The Horse wear Cuirasses, & the Foot Helmets, finely wrought. The defensive Arms are surprising light, easy, yet strong; and the offensive exceed those famous ones of *Damascus*, and will cut an Iron Bar in two without breaking or blunting. Why their own Navigation is restrain'd divers Reasons are given, besides that of their natural Pride to see so many Nations servilely employ'd in fetching their Commodities, and bringing theirs home to them, without their Trouble, as 'twere, of stirring at all for the Matter. The Exports are chiefly Rice, Silks, Cottons, Porcellane, (which far in all Properties excels that of *China*) *Japan* Varnish (alike excelling), Gold and Silver, Copper & Steel, Elephants Teeth, rich Furs, Teas, medic. Herbs, Roots, Gums, Ambergris (which is found in the Bowels of Whales, and which it licks up along the Coasts, where 'tis thrown by the Waves in great Quantities.), Pearls, Diamonds, Pret. Stones, Coral, &c. The *Dutch* in Exchange bring Glasses of all Sorts, Woollen and Linen Cloths, &c. No Tax is paid for either Exports or Imports. As to Punishments the Laws here surpass those of *Draco* in *Old Sparta*, for being (as may be express'd) more deeply written in Blood. Scarce any Crime but is punish'd with Death. Kings and Princes have only the Privilege of dispatching themselves, commonly by ripping up their own Bowels. The Guilty Person is not so much as imprison'd, but, on Conviction before a proper Judge, is immediately hurried away to Execution. Cheating of any Kind, even at Play, a Lie or Prevarication before a Magistrate, Theft tho' of the smallest Kind, Breach of the Peace, a Blow with a Sword tho' the Scabbard's on, Detraction or other Wrong to a Man's fair Character, &c. are all punish'd with Death. For Crimes agt. the Government of any Sort, House-burning, Despoiling

of Mar. Women or Unmarried agt. Consent, &c. not only the Criminal himself, but his Parents, Brethren, Children, and even Relations, far and near, thus suffer, and all at the same Time, tho' in distant Places, Execution being deferr'd for such Purpose, till Things are set in Order accordingly. For Theft and Robbery a Person is crucify'd with Head downwards, and in more or less Torture suited to the Heinousness of the Crime. For most atrocious ones they are left to hang on the Cross till they expire, viz. some 3, 4, or more Days. In Crimes of High Treason, the whole Ward, as well as Relations, undergo the same Punishment for harbouring him; which *Extensiveness* of it is effectual to get a Criminal, when known, to be immed. discover'd, and given up. In the Liberal Sciences the *Japanese* are said to excel the *Chinese*. And they've several Universities well maintain'd. In common Buildings they affect Plainness & Neatness. They are low and large, mostly Timber, &c. on account of Earthquakes, &c. but therefore subject to frequent Fires. Their Furniture likewise is plain and neat. The Floor is cover'd with a Mat, on which they sit at Meals cross-legg'd; and these with a little Improvement serve for Bedding too. The Nobles, if extravagant in any Thing of these Sorts, are so in the Cielings of their Halls, Stair-cases, and Summer-houses, which are gener. of finest Cedar, plated with Gold or Silver, with Variety of other Ornaments. The *Japanese* Dress is commonly of Silk or Cotton. It consists of a short Vest under a long Gown, & only a Cloak within Doors, which is put off at going abroad. They commonly go bare-headed, tho' shaven all but a Lock on their Poll; but gen. bear an Umbrella; which the Better Sort have carried by a Servant. Gentle & Simple wear a Sword or Dagger by their Side, and a Fan in their Hand. They are temperate in Eating, feeding on no Flesh but of wild Beasts, tho' they abound with Cattle, &c. In Drinking they never touch the Cup with Lips, but, holding it distant, let the Liquor run into their Mouths without spilling a Drop. Their chief Drink at Meals is Water a little warm, but after Plenty of Tea; which last is their chief Liquor when dry, hot, weary, &c. Marriages are celebrated before a Bonza at the Foot of an Idol. Bride and Bridegroom have 2 Flambeaux or Lamps put into their Hands, whilst the Priest pronounces the Words. She then throws all her old Play-things into Fire, and receives Presents from the Relations. After Sacrifice the Company attended with Musick are led to the Man's House, where the Feast lasts a Week. They do much the same at Funerals, where Mirth, Jollity, and Strong Liquors are seldom spared: Which are reckon'd necessary to dispel that Glominess which attends a publick Obsequy. — NIPHON Island lies about 30 leag. E. fr. *Corea*, and extends from 33. 10. to 41. of lat. and fr. 132. 35. to alm. 147. 20. lon. Its Form is irreg. and hath so many Windings that 'tis not easy to ascertain its Circumf. 'Tis computed above 1500 m. Its Length from E. to W. is reckon'd abt. 660 m. and Breadth from N. to S. at E. End about 420, includ. the nar. Slip running N. towards *Jetzo*. 'Tis now divided into the Districts of *Jamasi* of 8 Provinces, *Jamatto* of 15, *Kawatsii* 15, *Idzumi* 3, *Tzinkuni* 13; in all 54. The 4 princip. Cities are *Meaco*, *Yeddo*, *Sacai*, *Surunga*, which have Articles. — XIMO Island lies at the S. W. End of *Nippon* above, and is divided from it by a nar. Streight, espec. on N. Side. 'Tis not a 6th Part of its Bigness, and extends from 31. 20. to 34. 56. lat. and fr. 131. 15. to 135. 12. E. lon. being computed about 290 m. round, exclusive of Creeks and Bays. 'Tis divided into 9 Districts, *Bungo*, *Fiunga*, *Vosuma*, *Saxuma*, *Fingo*, *Tsuncungo*, *Figen*, *Chicugen*, *Buigen*. The 2 Cities of Note known to us are *Cangoxuma* & *Nangazaki*, which have Articles. — XICOKO, much less than *Ximo*, lies between it on W. & *Nippon* E. & N. and parted fr. both by only nar. Channels. Its Districts are *Tonso*, *Tokefi*, *Juo*, *Awa*. 'Tis alm. square, and extends fr. 33. 20. to 35. 4. lat. and fr. 134. 23. to 136. 40. lon. & computed abt. 190 m. round, exclusive of Creeks & Gulphs. Its ch. City is *Nawa* or *Awa*. See its Art. Of the smaller Islands of *Japan* we can give Description but of one, which is that of *Firando*, which has an Article of its own. — Before we conclude this Article, we must, in Discharge of our Engagement under that of *CHINA*, speak somewhat concerning *Porcelane*. We were formerly so little acquainted with its Composition, that some of our most Learned were so egregiously mistaken as to think it made of Eggs and Sea-shells beaten together, and buried 80 or 100 Years. This Sort of Ware, according to *Cardan* & *Scaliger*, was the *Vasa Murrina* of the *Romans*, which were 1st seen at *Rome* at *Pompey's* Triumph. — Two Kinds of Earth, we are inform'd, are used in the Composition; one called

Kaulin, full of glittering Particles, the other *Petunse*, hard and plain white, dug out of Mines. This last is first broken and pounded into Powder, & when alm. impalpable thrown into a large Urn of Water, and stirred. The Water then resting awhile, they skim from Top a white Substance, & put it into another Vessel. Then stir the 1st Water, & again skim as before, and so on till nothing remains at Bottom but Gravel; which is put to Mill for a 2d Grinding. When the Water is clear settled in the 2d Urn, they pour it off, and fill Moulds with the Sediment; which when almost dry they take and cut into square Pieces. The *Kaulin*, which dissolves without pounding, is prepared in like Manner. A 3d Ingredient is an Oil or Varnish drawn fr. the hard *Petunses*; which Oil, as they call it, is a whitish liquid Matter, made by a like Preparation as the former. With this Matter they mix a Powder of a calcin'd Mineral Stone call'd *Shekau*, resembling our Alum. Oil of Lime is a 4th Ingredient. They 1st sprinkle Water on quick Lime, to reduce it to Powder; on which they lay a Bed of dry Fern, and on that another of slacked Lime, and thus alternately till they've a Pile of moderate Height. They then set Fire to the Fern, and that being all consum'd, they sprinkle the Ashes on new Beds of Fern, setting them on Fire as before. This they repeat 5 or 6 Times or more. A Quantity of these Ashes are now put into a Vessel of Water, and to every 100 lb. of them is added 1 lb. of *Shekau*, which dissolves in the Water. This Mixture is well stirr'd together, then stands to settle, and after a farther Preparation in another Vessel, the Sediment at Bottom, which is to be kept liquid, is what they call the Oil of Lime, esteem'd as the Soul of the former Oil, and that which gives the Porcelane all its Lustre. Ten Measures of the *Petunse* Oil are usually mix'd with one of Lime; and to have the Mixture just, the 2 Oils should be of an equal Thickness. — We would follow the whole Process to the End, could more Room be afforded.

JAPANZIN, in *Siberia*, in E. lon. 63. 25. lat. 58. 10.; 45 leag. N. W. of *Tumeen*, on the River *Tora*, was built for a Stage for Travellers.

JAPARA. See JAVA.

JAPHO. See JOPPA.

JARDINES ABBEY. See WALCOURT.

JARGEAU, or *Gergeau*, in the *Orleanois*, Fr. is sit. on S. Bank of the *Loire*, over which is here a Stone Bridge, 4 leag. below *Orleans*. 'Tis a good Town with an antient & noble Castle; but its other Fortifications are demolish'd. The Bishop of *Orleans* is its temporal Lord.

JARMUTH, ment. in *Josh.* xii. 11. and 1 of the Cities given to *Judah*, (xv. 35.), *Eusebius* and *Jerom* tell us, lay about 4 m. fr. *Eleutheropolis*; but under the Name of *Fermus* (prob. the same with *Jarmuth*) they say, and probably more rightly, that 'twas 10 m. distant.

JARNAC, in *Angoumois* Prov. Fr. stands on the Banks of the *Charante*, almost in Mid. between *Angoulesme* to E. and *Saintes* to W. 2 leag. from *Cognac*.

JAROMITS is situate 26 m. S. W. of *Glatz*.

JAROSLAW, or *Yeroslaw*, Duchy, in W. *Muscovy*, is boun. on S. by that of *Rostow*, N. by *Vologda* Province, W. by D. of *Belozero*, E. by that of *Susdal* and Principality of *Galikz*. It lies on the Road betw. *Moscow* & *Vologda*, which divides the Prov. into 2 from S. to N. 'Tis a rich fruitful Country abounding with Corn, Cattle, &c. and water'd by the River *Volga* which runs quite thro' its Middle. Its two chief Cities are *Roma Nova* and its Capital, viz.

JAROSLAW, on the River *Volga*, 140 m. N. E. of *Moscow*, E. lon. 40. 5. lat. 57. 40. a large City, said to contain above 40,000 Inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and has considerable Trade in Corn, Leather, Cattle, Honey.

JAROSLAW, in *Red Russia*, *Poland*, sit. on the Riv. *Saa*, 62 m. W. fr. *Lemberg*, 110 E. from *Cracow*, E. lon. 22. 20. lat. 50. is defended by a Castle. It has the most noted Fair in *Poland*, viz. on *Lady-day*, it being frequented by Merchants with Goods from *Persia*, *Constantinople*, *Venice*, *Moscow*, *Holland*. Usually are then brought 400000 Black Cattle and 200000 Horses.

JARROW, ant. *Giruy*, in *Durham* Epr. a little higher up the Riv. *Tine* than S. *Shields*, was, as *Camden* says, the Birth-place of the Venerable *Bede*, & where form. was a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded in K. *Egfrid*'s Reign, as appears by an Inscription on the Church Wall. Some say that *Bede*, of whose Residence both *Oxford* and *Cambridge* have boasted, never went out of his Cell here. Certain is it he here died in 734, and was first here buried, tho' his Corpse was afterwards removed to and enshrined at *Durham*.

JASER, or *Jazar*, a City (as says *Josephus* and *Maccab.*

v. 7. 8.) of the *Ammonites*, which was plunder'd & burnt by the *Jews*, as says *Cellarius*.

JASON'S PROMONTORY. See POLEMONIACUS PONTUS.

JASQUES, ant. *Carpella*, in *Kereslan* Prov. *Persia*, 90 m. fr. *Ormuz* to S. E. 160 S. E. of *Gombron*, in lat. 25. 30. is a small Principality. It's so call'd from a Cape of its own Name, abt. half a m. above which is a sorry Fort with about 40 Houses, inhabited by a very poor People, who live on Barley and brackish Water.

JASSY, *Jazy*, *Jas*, *Yassi*, is a confid. Town and Capital of *Moldavia*, on the r. *Pruth*, 80 m. from *Bender* to N. W. and 120 from *Caminiec* to S. E. defended by a Castle.

JAVA, an *Indian* Island, extends fr. lon. 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 116, and from S. lat. 5 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis separ. fr. the S. E. Point of *Sumatra* by the Streights of *Sunda*, where they're not above 5 or 6 leag. over; is abt. 120 m. off *Borneo*, and has the Ocean S. It stretches alm. due E. and W. only the E. End declines a little to S. *Templeman* makes it 580 m. long and 105 br. and some more, others less. It has many commod. Creeks, Bays, Harbours, and good Towns on the N. Coast, with many small Islands near Shore. 'Tis now div. betw. the Emp. of *Mataram*, (who has the E. & the greatest Part) and the *Dutch* and the K. of *Bantam*, who possess the W. Parts, where the Domin. of the latter lie to S. of the *Dutch*, to whom this K. is properly a Vassal, & kept on the Throne only out of Policy. The Air is not hot, and abt. *Batavia* especially it is temperate & healthy. E. & W. Winds blow all Year along Shore, besides the ordinary Land and Sea Breezes. Summer begins in *May*, but *June* is pleasantest. Here's a continual clear Sky till *November*, when comes on Winter, and hard Rains sometimes 3 or 4 Days together. Winds in *December* are so violent, there's no failing. Weather is changeable in *February* with Thunder-storms suddenly. In *March* they begin to sow, in *July* Sugar and Rice begin to ripen, which is gather'd in *September*, and in *October* they've all Sorts of Fruit, Flowers, Herbs. Low-lands near Shore are gen. marshy, over-run with Reeds and Bamboes, exc. abt. *Batavia* and *Bantam*, &c. where Meadows, drain'd and clean'd, are fitted for Tillage, and their Rice-fields and Gardens are well supply'd with Water from the numer. Rivulets running thro' the Country. Great Part is yet unknown by reason of the high Mountains and unpassable Forests; the *Dutch* having not Towns & Garrisons above 20 m. from Coast. But the N. Part, betw. *Bantam* and *Batavia* is populous, and besides *Ind.* Fruits and Rice produces Pulse and all *Europ.* Garden-stuff, with some Tobacco, Salt, Pepper: With which latter *Bantam* Kgd. alone so abounds, that it can export 10,000 Tons a Year. It also produces Bees-wax, Benzoin, and has Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. The Pasture is rank and sour, conseq. the Flesh of Cattle coarse. The *Dutch* have Vines about *Batavia*, wh. bear 7 times in 2 Yrs. yet can they make no Wine. 'Tis infested at Land with Serpents and Gnats, by Water with Crocodiles & Alligators. Here are Tygers, Rhinoceroses, black Cattle abundant, some serviceable tho' small Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and Plenty of Fish and Fowl. A fat Cow of 300 wt. may be somet. had for 2 Pieces-of-8. Peacocks, with red Bodies and black Wings and Tails, are so large, that when they take Wing their Noise may be heard half a m. Their Flesh is savoury & juicy. In Woods are many flying Squirrels, and 2 remark. Animals called *Jackoa* and *Oran Outang*; the former like a Lizzard, and maliciously pissing against any Thing that offends it, which if it be Animal the Urine presently cankers the Flesh, without immed. Caustics or cutting out the Piece; for if it once blisters the Skin 'tis for ever incurable; but as it calls out *Jackoa*! it self. fails of giving Notice where it lurks. The *Oran Outang*, by most thought peculiar to this Island, is of all Wild Animals the nearest to Human Beings in Shape and Sagacity, & in Walking. One would alm. imagine it to be of that Baboon Kind, or rather that mongrel Species, which *Leguat* thinks was got between an Ape and a Negro She Slave, that retired to the Woods to avoid Punishment for Faults. He says, he saw one kindle a Fire and blow it with his Mouth, and another broil a Fish to eat with his boiled Rice, and that they are of a melancholy Disposition, have a grave dejected Countenance, and never inclined to play even when young. The Natives derive themselves fr. the ant. *Chinese*, whom they resemble abt. the Eyes. They're of a brown Complexion, with flat Faces, thin short black Hair, large Eye-brows and Cheeks. The Men are strong-limb'd, and wear Callico Wrappers 2 or 3 times ro. their Bodies as do the Women fr. Arm-pit to Knee. Those of Fashion have 'em with Gold Flowers and Stripes.

Stripes. On Coast they're gen. Mohammedans, inland Pagans. The latter chuse Women for Priestesses who are gen. old Witches, having, they say, freq. Conversation with the Devil. The Women are exceed. amorous, but constant and very respectful to their Husbands. They're not shut up like *Chinese*, but walk the Streets freely. The Dutch Government in regard to *Europ.* Inhabitants is on the *Holland* Model; but in resp. to the Natives quite arbitrary, tyrannical, cruel. The Forces they maintain in and abt. *Bantam* and *Batavia* are abt. 20,000 discipl. Men, 1 half *Europeans*; but are so kept down, &c. that they make mean Appearance, in Cloaths very indifferent, and of many Colours. Their chief Places are *BANTAM* and *BATAVIA*; their other Forts and Factories on N. Side the Island being *Cheeriboa*, which has an Article; *Toagal*, 40 m. farther E.; *Samarang* 36 m. E. of the latter; *Japara*, 70 m. N. E. fr. *Samarang*, where is a good Road secured by 2 Islands 1 leag. off the Town, & where was once an *Engl.* Factory. *Tampeira* is the next to the E. and then *Rambang* abt. 2 leag. more E. The Island *Sorobay* is their most E. Settlement, 125 leag. E. of *Batavia*, abounding with Pepper. Other Places of *Java* are the Isles *Madura*, *Palamboan*, *Bally*, *Lambock*, *Flores*, *Solor*, *Timor*; — and *Poria Nova*.

JAVAROW, in *Red Russia*, *Poland* 35 m. W. fr. *Lemberg*, is famous for a natural Bath of great Virtues.

JAVEN. See *SUSA* Marquifate.

JAWER is a Duchy w. 12 Towns in *Up. Silesia*, having *Bohemia* S. *Up. Lusatia* W. *Sagan* and *Glogaw* Duchies N. and those of *Lignitz* and *Schweidnitz* E. The River *Bober* rising in it runs from N. to S.

JAWER, Capital of the preceeding, 10 m. S. of *Lignitz*, 27 W. of *Breslaw*, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 51. 8. lies in a pleas. Valley & good Air, near the Mountains which divide *Silesia* from *Bohemia*. It has strong Walls, high Ramparts, deep Ditches, a great Citadel, and fine Town-house, in Middle of a large Square of Houses, with Galleries under for People to walk in. But no River passes thro' it.

JAZER was a confid. City in the Tribe of *Gad*, and prob. towards if not on its E. Border, *Josh.* xiii. 25. It lay N. of *Arzer*, and so in the Way from the S. Part of the Country beyond *Jordan* to its N. *Eusebius* & *Jerom* tell us it lay 10 m. W. of *Philadelphia* and 15 from *Heshbon*, at the Head of a large River which running from it fell into *Jordan*. And seeing we have in *Jer.* xlviii. 32. Mention of the Sea of *Jazer*, 'tis probable it was sit. near a Lake; and the said River issued out of it.

IBERIA, the antient Name of *GEORGIA*, which see. *Spain* had also the Name.

IBLEAM and *GUR*. In *II. Kings* ix. 27. we read that *Jehu's* Men slew *Abaziah* at the going up to *Gur* which is by *Ibleam*. *Gur* is mentioned no where else in Scripture; but *Ibleam*, by which 'tis said to be, is ment. in *Josh.* xvii. 11. and *Judg.* i. 27. where, by the Expression in *Iffachar* and *Ashter* is probably meant in the Confines of those 2 Tribes, where also *Megiddo* is. Some understand *Gur* to be the Name of an Ascent by *Ibleam*. The *LXX* has it thus, *In the going up to Gai, which is Ibleam*; understanding *Gai* or *Gur* only as another Name for *Ibleam*.

IBRAHIL or *BRAILA*, in *Moldavia*, stands at the M^o. of the River *Missone* into the *Danube*, 35 m. from *Romani-Wivar* to S. E.

IBURG, or *Iborg*, in *Osnabrug* Bpr. *Westphalia*, 10 m. S. of *Osnabrug*, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 20. is noted but for a commod. Castle in which the Bishop formerly resided.

ICELAND, so called from its excessive Coldness, is a large Island in the N. Ocean, about 480 m. fr. *Norway* to W. & 400 fr. *Scotland* to N. between 11 & 27 deg. of lon. W. of *London*, and (its most N. Points) fr. 63. 45. to 67. N. lat. But some parts of the N. Shore have but 65. 44 min. lat. It was formerly reputed fruitful in Wheat, and was cover'd with large Forests, of the Timber of which the *Icelanders* built fine large Vessels. Their Roots are still found deep in the Ground, quite burnt and black as Ebony. 'Tis now so barren that Wheat will not grow, nor has it any but indiff. Birch Trees and low Shrubs. Their Fire is Turf of 2 Sorts. But vast Trunks of Trees are freq. brought thither on Ice fr. Countries nearer the Pole, which serve for building their Huts as well as for Fuel. About May they flock to Shore in quest of Shoals of Ice, which bring not only Trees, but Stags, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and what they call Unicorns; for these being too far advanc'd on the Ice are drove away therewith, when it comes to be loosen'd fr. Shore by the Thaw. The Country is stony and mountainous; but Pastures so excellent that they're obliged to drive their Cattle out of them or they'd eat till they burst. The

Grafs is so agreeable of Scent, that Strangers transport and dry it, to put among their Cloaths. Yet their Beef is not good, and their Mutton rank; but drying these in the Sun and Wind takes off the ill Taste. They make great Quant. of Butter, which, in want of Casks, they pile up in their Huts like Heaps of Mortar. Their common Drink is Milk or Whey mixt with Water. They've pretty good Horses, which in Winter they help to feed with dried Fish, as also their other Cattle; when they can scrape up but little or no *Grafs* and Coralline Moss (*Muscus marinus*) under the Snow. And, when they've no Meal left that's brought to them, they make their own Bread too of such Fish. They have abund. of cold Springs, whose Water is clear, palatable, and some nourishing as Beer. Also hot Springs wholesome to bathe in, with Ponds and Lakes full of Fish, and many navig. Rivers. *Bleskenius* says a Lake in the W. Part smokes continually, and is yet so cold as to petrify all that's thrown into it. If you stick a Piece of Wood into it, that Part which is in the Ground turns into Iron, that in the Water stony, & what's above remains Wood; but being thrown into Fire the Ironish Part burns like Charcoal. Another Lake exhales so poisonous a Vapour, it kills Birds flying over it. In the *Turloughhaven* Part are 2 Springs, one hot one cold, the Waters of which being conveyed by divers Canals into one Basin make an excellent Bath. Another near it tastes like Wheat, and is excellent agt. the Veneral Distemper. Mount *Hecla*, in the S. E. Part, not only sends forth Flames; but Torrents of sulphurous Water which burns like Spirits of Wine. It throws up black Ashes and a prodigious Quantity of Pumice-stones. The Eruptions cease when the Wind is W.; at which Time they that are well acquainted with the Mountain, and know the Way, go up to the very Top where the Flames come out, where they throw in huge Stones, which the Mountain casts up again most violently, as 'twere by the springing of a Mine. 'Tis dangerous for others to ascend, because the Earth, burning under Ground, comes to fall in, and has some Times swallow'd up the Unwary. The sharp-sighted Inhabitants think this is the hellish very Place where the Souls of the Damned are tormented; and say that they somet. see Devils by whole Drove entering into it loaded with departed Souls a pack-o'-back; and then most expeditiously come out again to fetch others. *Bleskenius* says, that whenever this was seen, it has been observed that there had been a bloody Battle somewhere; these Devils having near a *Glut of Trade* at such their Times of Fair. They fancy too, that the Noise of the Shoals often dashing agt. Shore are the Groans of Souls condemn'd to excessive Cold, as those carried into *Hecla* are to exces. Heat. As they've no Money, their Trade consists in only Bartering. *Angrimus Jonas* contradicts *Bleskenius* in the Story of their Sorcery and selling of Wind, which he says is only their Foreknowledge of the Weather from the Disposition of the Air, and they fail in their Conjectures oftner than hit. This Island was antiently divided into 4 Provinces, N. *Norlendinga Fiordung*, S. *Sudlendinga Fiordung*, W. *Westlendinga*, & E. *Ostlendinga Fiordung*. Each had 3 chief Temples; for Justice, for Worship, and for a Bailiff, call'd *Godorp* (i. e. Divine) to take Care of the Poor, and hinder their wandering, &c. whom he had Power to kill or castrate, to prevent their Multiplication; nor was it lawful for a poor Man to marry a Woman that was also poor, or being able to earn but his own Livelihood to marry one not capable of providing for herself. Their chief Gods, while Pagans, were *Thor* & *Odin*, to whom they sacrificed Men by throwing them down steep Rocks, &c. But since they have admitted Xtianity they are Protestants of the *Augsburg* Confession. They used to decide Controversies by Duels. They have no Towns, and but two Villages, *Hole* and *Schalbold*, their Huts being built at a great Distance. Having no Roads, they travel by Compaſs, and put up Marks where are Abysses of Snow. Their Huts, cover'd with Bark and Turf, are often half underground, to which are no Windows, but a Hole at Top. They dwell generally near the Sea-shore or Rivers for Fishing's Sake. Their Language is a Dialect of the ant. *Runick*. When the Island was 1st peopled is unknown; but it was discovered by *Nadocus* a *Norway* Privateer in 860, and it was subdued by the King of *Norway* in 1262. Tho' the Air rusts Iron, yet 'tis healthful. The chronical Diseases are the Cholic and Leprosy. Chirurgeons are the Physicians. Frost penetrates the Earth not above 4 f. so that Oil & Spirits freeze not. Autumn Tides rise 20 f. but others not above 16. Many and various Birds are here in Summer; in Winter Wild-Ducks, Swans, Ravens. They're infested with Eagles, that sometimes carry off their Children. To prevent which they put Collars

Collars of Bells about their Necks, the Noise whereof frightens the Eagles, or gives the Parents Notice of their Danger. The King's Revenue is rais'd in Flesh, Oil, Fish, coarse Cloth (made of the Hair rather than Wool of their Sheep), & Brimstone. With *Norway* it came under Subjection to the King of *Denmark*. His present *Danish* Majesty has lately sent over a very skilful Naturalist to make as strict Search as possible into the Nature & Properties of the Island, in order to make it turn to far more Advantage than it hitherto has done. And we are told he has already made divers very hopeful Discoveries. So that 'tis not impossible but in a Century more this present Account of it may serve but as a Sketch what it had been, or at this Time is.

ICKENILD-STREET, or *Via Icenia*, (often mention'd in this Dictionary) is that old Roman Highway denom. from the *Icenians*, which fr. *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk* (the E. Part of the Kingd. of the *Iceni*) runsto *Barley* in *Hartfordshire*, giving Name to several Villages in the Way, *Ickiworth*, *Icklingham*, *Ickleton*. Fr. *Barley* to *Reyston* it divides the Shires of *Cambridge* and *Hartford*. Fr. *Ickleford* it runs by *Tring*, crosses *Bucks* and *Oxford*, passes the *Thames* at *Goring*, and extends to the W. Part of *England*.

ICKWORTH, in *Suffolk*, 6 m. E. of *Bury*, E. lon. 1. lat. 52. 20.

ICONIUM (now COGNI) in *Lycaonia* in *Caramania*, abt. 10 m. from the *Mediterr. Coast*, E. lon. 33. 30. lat. 38. 27. is not only its Capital, but now a confid. Beglebergate. 'Tis thought to have been so call'd from *Eicon*, an Image, fr. a celebr. one they had of *Medusa* suspended on a Column. Its Situation is altogeth. delightful, in a spac. fertile Plain, abound. with Corn, Fruit, Pulse, &c. near the *Palus Trogilis*, a large fresh Lake, from which they (having no River near) have cut a Number of subterranean Conduits, which brings Water into Streets, Houses, and Gardens; which last take up a great Part of the City. Its Walls are high & stout, and adorn'd with 108 stately square Towers, 40 Paces dist. from each other, and have a very broad Ditch, the Compass a good Hour's Walk. It has 5 handsome Gates of Stone, adorn'd with Lions in Bas-relief, and Angels holding up a Sun. The City is inhabited only by *Turks*; but then in its two spacious Suburbs live *Jews*, *Armenians*, *Greeks*, &c. Provisions are very good & cheap, particularly the Sheep with prodig. Tails, &c. described in *ANATOLIA* and oth. Articles, but some of which here weigh above 30 lb. In 1 Suburb are 2 large Mosques of square Stone. The Portico, which is supported by stately Columns, faces a spacious Court built in Form of Cloisters. The largest Mosque in Town is remarkable for its Bulk, Dome, and stately Minarets. The antient Palace of the Sultans stands also on the E. Side of the City on an Eminence, surrounded by a double Wall. The Castle, which stands on the S. Side close to the City Walls, is small, but inclos'd with good Walls flank'd with Towers, and surrounded with a Ditch. It became early an Episc. See, and when conquer'd by the *Turks* was made the Metropolis of their Empire till they got Footing in *Europe* and fix'd on *Constantinople*: And it's still the Residence of the Begleberg of *Caramania*; the Sangicate of it having 18 *Zimets* & 512 *Timars*. 'Tis yet a *Greek* Archbishopric. St. Paul here preach'd.

ICUS is by *Stephanus* counted amo. the *Cyclades*, and placed near *Eubaea*; but by *Livy* between the Islands *Sciathus* and *Seyrus*. 'Tis a very small Island, but had ant. 2 Cities, whence 'twas also call'd *Dipolis*.

IDA. There are 2 Mountains of this Name, 1 in *Mysia*, near to which stood *Troy*, the other in *Crete*. Both are supposed to have had Name fr. the *Greek Verb Idein*, to see, on Account of the vast Prospect their Height afforded. But the *Ida* in *Mysia* had the Epithet of *Aquosa*, watery, justly given it by *Horace*; for, being rather a Ridge of Hills than a single one, extending fr. the City of *Zelesia*, near the Borders of *Mysia Minor*, to the Promontory *Leclum*, many Rivers spring from it, and disperse themselves different Ways thro' the adjacent Countries, & throw themselves into the neighbouring Seas. The most considerable are the *Granicus* and the *Æscopus*, the *Ximoi* & *Xanthus*, the *Citeus* and others. We are told by the Poets that *Paris* on this Hill being chosen Judge by the 3 contending Goddesses, decided the Controversy in Favour of *Venus*; which, say they, occasion'd the Destruction of *Troy* by the Anger of enraged and revengeful *Juno*.—The *IDA* of *Crete*, equally spoken of by the Poets, is by many Degrees the highest in the whole Island, fr. the Tops of which both Seas are clearly discern'd; but in other Respects 'tis inferior to its other Hills; being for the greatest Part of the Year cover'd with Snow, and so barren that it produces nothing except the *Tragacantha*, a Shrub so prick-

ly that the *Greeks* called it so, i. e. *Goats Thorn*. *Theophrastus* & *Pliny* speak of a sort of Vine growing here naturally; but our modern Travellers have not been able to discover such a Thing. *Jupiter* is said to be secretly nurs'd here, & thence call'd *Idæus*. Some of the Antients tell us, that its Forests being burnt by Lightning, abt. 73 Years after *Deucalion's Flood*, the Art of melting Iron was first discover'd by the *Dactyli*. This *IDA* is now known by the Name of *Pfiloriti* and *Monte Giove*. 'Tis but 5 or 6 m. fr. *Candia* to S. and covers almost the Middle of the Island. *Tournefort* says, it exhibits nothing but a huge, over-grown, ugly, sharp-raised, bald-pated Eminence, not the least Shadow of a Landscape, no delightful Grotto, no bubbling Spring, nor purling Stream, to be seen. All the Cattle on it are a few scrubby Horses, some Sheep, and starveling Goats. On whatever Side you turn your Eyes, from one Height to another, you see nothing but bottomless Quagmires, and deep Abysses fill'd with Snow ever since the Reign of King *Jupiter I*.

IDANHA AVELHA (or the Old) in *Beira, Portugal*, had before its Destruction by the *Moors* the Bpr. now enjoy'd by *Guarda*. By some of its remaining Ruins, and Title of Earldom, it appears to have been a confid. Place; but has not now above 50 poor Inhabitants. But *IDANHA NOVA*, at some Dist. fr. it, about 110 m. N. E. from *Lisbon*, 40 S. E. from *Guarda*, contains 800.

IDRA, in *Sweden* proper, on the River *Elfinam*, 126 m. from *Hudwicksfald* to W.

IDRIA, in *Carniola, Austria*, 16 m. N. E. of *Goritz*, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 25. is confid. for Quicksilver Mines.

IDRIS Mountain. See *DOLGELLY*.

IDSTEIN Lordship. See *WETTERAW* and *DIETZ*.

IDUMEA. See *EDOM*.

JEBUS. See *JERUSALEM*.

JEDBURGH, Cap. of *Roxburghshire, Scotl.* 25 m. from *Berwick*, 35 fr. *Edinburgh*, 256. fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 55. 25. a Royal Burgh, near the Confluence of the *Tessy* and *Jed*, whence it takes its Name, is a pretty large Town, well inhabited and frequented, and the Seat of a Presbytery; but the Royalty of its Forest belongs now to the D. of *Douglas*. It has a good Market for Corn and Cattle, and an annual Fair. Here's a handf. Church, and Town-hall where the Sheriff keeps Court. It gives Title of Lord to the Eld. Son of the Marq. of *Lothian*. Many Persons of Quality have Seats in its Neighbourhood. It suffer'd much in the Rebellion of 1715.

JEDDO. See *YEDDO*.

JEHOSHAPHAT. The Valley of *Jehoshaphat* is mention'd but once in Scripture, viz. in *Joel* iii. 2. and 12. but the Margin refers to II. *Chron.* xx. 26. Valley of *Berachah*, and to *Zech.* xiv. 4. — very great Valley. Accord. to St. Cyril's Comment. 'twas but a few Stades (i. e. furl.) E. of *Jerusalem*, a bare Spot and fit for Riding. *Aben Ezra* takes it to be same with the above Valley of *Berachah* (i. e. *Blessing* or *Praise*) so called by *Jehoshaphat*, see ver. 25. &c. *Kimchi* takes it to be a Valley in the Neighbourhood of *Jerusalem*, where perhaps *Jehoshaphat* erected some Building, or performed some memorable Action. Concerning the Situation of this Valley, Sir *John Mandeville* expresses himself thus: 'Between *Jerusalem* & the Mount of *Olyvate* is the vale of *Josaphathe*; of whom the vale breathe the name— This *Josaphathe* was kyng of that contree, and was converted by an heremyte, that was a worthi man, and dide much gode.' *Thevenot* insinuates the Situation of it to be the very same, as does also Pr. *Radziwille*, & the whole Class of Travellers antient and modern. From what *Joel* in the Place above quoted has express'd, a Tradition took Birth, That this Valley is to be the Place of the Last General Judgment. Whether any, or what, Reflection is to be pass'd on this Tradition, I leave to whosoever pleases to consider.

JEKYL SOUND. See *ST. SIMON'S ISLAND*.

JEMPHORINA was the Metropolis of the *Mædi* in *Thrace*.

JEMPTIA, or *Jemterland*, a Province of *Sweden*, has *Lapland N. Angermania E. Medelpadia, Helsingia, and Dalecarlia S.* 'Tis water'd by 2 considerable Rivers, *Indal*, which forms a large Lake in the Mid. of the Prov. and runs into *Medelpadia*, & *Hamerdal*, which runs fr. N. W. to S. E. and enters *Angermania*. It has only a few Villages, the most considerable being *Reffund*, a Fortrefs 66 m. from *Hernösand* to W.; and *Lidb* about 20 N. of *Reffund*.

JENA, in the Du. of *Saxe-Eysenach, Up. Saxony*, 12 m. S. W. of *Naumburg*, 14 E. of *Weymar*, 24 E. of *Erfurt*, E. lon. 11. 44. lat. 51. is a handsome City on the Riv. *Sala*, over which it has a Bridge, is well fortified with Walls and Towers, & stands in a pleas. Vale plentiful of Vines; and

'tis

'tis famous for a University, the most considerable in the Empire, wherein the Great Philosopher *Justus Lipsius* receiv'd his Education.

JENGAPORE, or *Jenupar*, a midl. Province of *Indostan*, has the *Hindows* on S. *Penjab* N. Part of that and *Deli* E. and *Multan* W. and is computed 270 m. E. and W. and 25 S. and N. The *Chaoul* rises here, & runs thro' it into *Indus*.

JENISKOI, *Jenifcea*, *Jenifa*, in *Great Tartary*, is situatè on the River of its Name, lat. 58. 30. lon. 90. 50. 'Tis a pretty large Town, populous, and well fortified, and has Plenty of Corn, Butchers Meat, and Fowls. It having been conquer'd by the *Muscovites*, its Jurisdiction extends over a great Number of Heathen *Tartars*, who inhabit the River's Banks, &c. They pay the *Czarina* an annual Tribute of all Sorts of Furs. Cold is so intense, that no Fruit grows here but a few Currants and Strawberries.

JENISKOI River springs from several Lakes near the Mountains to S. of *Siberia*, and is 1 of the largest that runs thro' *Tartary* and *Siberia*, and extends from its Source to its Mouth 1600 m. It has 10 Cataracts near its Spring, and sev. lower; wherefore 'tis not navig. all Way up. On account of its stony Bottom it yields no Fish till below the foregoing City, after it has receiv'd the *Angara* and *Tungus*. At the said City 'tis 1500 Paces over: What then must it be downw. near Sea, after it has swallow'd many other large Rivers! Its Mouth where it falls into the Frozen-Sea, espec. on the left Side, has not yet been discover'd by the *Russians*.

JENIZZAR, in *Macedonia*, is a small Town near the Ruins of antient *Pella*, stands on the Gulph of *Salonichi*, 25 m. from the City of that Name to W.

JENKOPING, *Jenekoping*, *Jenekoeping*, in *Smaland*, *Gothland*, about 28 m. from *Ekeflo* to W. 60 from *Calmar* to N. W.; E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 57. 30. stands on the W. Bank of the S. Point of *Vetter* Lake. It has neither Walls nor Ditches, but is defended by a Citadel surro. with Ramparts.

JENO or GENO, in Upper *Hungary*, 20 m. S. of *Great Waradin*, and 48 N. E. of *Segedin*, subject to the House of *Austria*.

JERBY, in *Cumberl.* 4 m. from *Wigton*, 290 from *London*, is a small old Town near the Head of the Riv. *Eden*. Market Thursday.

JERICO, in *Canaan*, abt. 6 m. W. fr. the River *Jordan*, and 23 alm. E. of *Jerusalem*, was the 1st City that was invaded by the *Israelites*, after their Passage over *Jordan*, & by the miraculous Fall of its Walls, taken, set on fire, and levelled with the Ground. The whole Process of the divine Siege, &c. whereof is related in *Joshua* vi. who added a prophetic Curse on the Man that should afterw. attempt to rebuild it; importing that he should lay the Foundation of it in his First-born, & set up his Gates against his youngest Son; by which, we are inform'd, the *Jews* do understand that all his Children, from the biggest to the least should die an untimely Death before he had finished it. However, we find it literally fulfilled, above 500 Years after, by *Hiel* the *Bethelite*, who laid the Foundations of it in his eldest Son *Abiram*, and set up its Gates in his youngest Son *Segub*, I. *Kings* xvi. 34. Such was the fatal End of the first *Jericho*, which *Moses*, in *Deut.* xxxiv. 3. calls the City of *Palm-trees*, by reason of the great Number of them that grew in the Plain round about it. To which *Josephus* adds, that the Tree from which flowed the famed Balm of *Gilead*, [See GILEAD] and other odoriferous Trees did likewise grow in its Neighbourhood, from whose Frangency 'tis suppos'd to be named *Jericho*, which in the Original signifies *Odour*. It must not, however, be literally understood as if there had been no City of that Name from *Joshua* to *Hiel*, since we read of the City of *Palm-trees*, *Judg.* iii. 13. in *Eglon's* Time, and of *Jericho* by very Name in *David's* Days; for there it was that he bid his Embassadors stay till their Beards were grown again, II. *Sam.* x. 4, 5. And *Josephus* tells us, this new one was rebuilt not upon the Spot of the old, the Ruins of which, he says, besides *Hiel's* City, were still to be seen in his Time; but at a small Distance from it. However, after *Hiel* had ventured to rebuild the old Town, no Scruple was made of inhabiting it; so that it afterwards became famous on many Accounts. Here *Elisba* sweetened the Waters of the Spring that supply'd it and its neighb. Countries, II. *Kin.* ii. 21.; here *Herod* built a sumptuous Palace; it was the Dwelling-place of *Zacheus*, and honour'd with *Christ's* own Presence, and Miracles. It yielded to none in all *Judæa* but *Jerusalem* in the Times of the last Kings thereof. Besides the Palace abovesaid, it was adorn'd with a *Hippodrome*, an *Amphitheatre*, and other magnificent Buildings. But at present Mr. *Maundrel* tells us, it is only a nasty poor Village of the *Arabs*. See the Conclusion of this Article.

§ X

Among the Variety of other Trees and Plants, the *Rose* of *Jericho* hath been often celebrated by Travellers antient and modern. Some think it the *Rose-plant* in *Jericho* mention'd in *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14. However that be, this that is seen in such Plenty hereabout grows up in Bunches, compos'd of 3 small Flowers, not unlike those of our Alder. They appear at first of a red Colour, but grow whitish by Degrees, and shut up and open themselves like that of the Alder. They are of the Nature of those we call *Everlasting*, dry, & shut up, but being put some Time in the Water begin to blow & expand themselves, till, having been kept awhile out of the Water, they dry and close up again; so that they may be made to blow at Pleasure in all Seasons. Other Virtues and Qualities are ascribed to them. We must yet further add with respect to JERICO, that *Eusebius* says that *Hiel's* *Jericho* was destroy'd, for the Treachery of its Inhabitants, during the Siege of *Jerusalem*, by the *Romans*; and that the City standing in his Days was a third one, built after that Siege, and not in the very same Place where either of the 2 former had been built; for the Ruins of both the former were still to be seen.

JERSEY, one of the Islands in the *British* Channel, subj. to *England*, sit. 15 m. W. of the Coast of *Normandy*, *Fra.* & 80 S. of *Portland*, was by the *Romans* call'd by the favourite Name of *Cesarea*, and its modern one *Jersey* or *Gersey* is allow'd a Corruption of it; for *Ey*, in the Language of the N. Nations who over-ran *Europe* abt 1000 Years since, signifies an Island (thus *Angles-ey*, i. e. the *Isle of the Angles*), & *Jer*, *Ger*, or *Cher*, is a Corruption of *Cæsar* (thus *Cherbourg* in *Latin* is *Cæsaris-burgum*, and *Saragosa* is *Cæsar-augusta*); and *Jersey* is as one should say *Cæsar's-Ey* or *Island*. In old Monuments and Writings 'tis called *Augia*. It is about 12 m. lo. near 7 br. abt. 30 in Compass, defended with Rocks and Quickfands, which makes Sailing that Way dangerous. The Soil is fruitful, so that it has great Plenty of Fruit, Cattle, and Sheep, many whereof had 4, some 6, Horns; but these are now very rare. It produces all manner of Trees, Roots, Herbs, Corn, Fruits: But Tillage of late being much neglected, it receives Supplies from *England*, *France*, *Dantzick*. The Grounds are inclosed with great Bulwarks of Earth, 6, 8, or 10 f. high, and answerable in Thickness. Their Summer-Sea-weed *Vraic* (*Veriscum* in *Latin*) being us'd for Fuel, the Ashes are a great Improvement of the Soil, and the Winter *Vraic* being turned in with the Plough so enriches it that it becomes very fruitful. No Place of its Extent is thought to excel if equal it of late for Plenty of Cyder, good as *Herefordshire*; 24,000 hgds. being computed made yearly. The ant. Drink was Mead. Cyder therefore, with the Cheapness of *French* Wines & Brandy, makes it not worth while to set up Malting and Brewing here. It is plentifully stor'd with Water for common Use, and scarce a House, tho' seated on a Hill ever so high, but has a Spring or Brook near it. Oxen and Sheep are small, but the Flesh very tender and good, which is ascrib'd to the Shortness of the Grass. Horses are useful for Plough and Cart, but not many for Saddle. Hares and Rabbits are the only Game. But here's abundance of Sea & tame & wild Land-fowl, especially *Solan* Geese or Barnacles, described in *Artic. BASS*. The Partridges have red Feet, Eyes like Pheasants, & Feathers of various Colours; but the Flesh not better than ours. The Sea-fish common in *England* are frequent here, and the following ones peculiar, viz. The Ormer (a Contraction of *Oreille de Mer*) or *Auris Marina*, so call'd from its Likeness to a Man's Ear, and is a Lump of white Pulp very luscious. The *Base* comes so near Shore, that Cart-loads have been taken at a Draught, some of them a Yard long. *Vracs* are in Shape and Taste like *Carps*. *Harws*, *Rouwes*, *Roufjets*. *Congers* are in all Seasons, some 40 or 50 lb. each. The *Lancon*, or Little Lance, so called from its Shape, (or the *Sand-eel*) is never found in the Water, but on moving some Sand-bank left dry by the Sea, when that Sand being stirr'd by an Iron Hook, up spring the Fish, and are caught by Handfuls: They are more easily taken in Summer Nights by their glittering. The *Gronnard* is so call'd fr. its Grunting when intangled, whose Head is alm. as big as its Body, which is of a Blood-colour. If Mr. *Falle* says true, here's a Fish with Teats like a Woman, & is called *Mermaid*. [See Article EDAM.] The Pond of *St. Ouen* has *Carp* 3 f. long very well tasted. Here are abund. of Toads, but not poisonous, the Waters in which they lie being wholesome. The Lizard is known the most beautiful and harmless of all the Serpentine Kind. The Air is gen. healthy, and temperate, People long-liv'd, and subject but to Agues, natural here in *September*, after the Toils of Harvest: But Luxury has introduced such Diseases, that it cannot be now, as heretofore,

tofore, boasted, that *here's no Business for Physicians*. The Cold is less violent than at Places in the same lat. it being tempered by Sea-Breezes. But they are here subj. to Storms by W. Winds, from which they've no Land to shelter them nearer than *N. America*. The vast Chains of Rocks around, and the rapid Currents, cause that never is any still Water here; wherefore Navigation is very dangerous to the Unacquainted. The Inhabitants are reckon'd above 20,000, whose Manners are a Mixture of the *English* and *French*; but the latter is the Language of Bar and Pulpit. The whole Island is div. into 12 Parishes, all having Communication more or less with the Sea, viz. those of *Trinity*, *St. John*, *St. Mary*, in the N. — *St. Lawrence*, *St. Helier*, *St. Saviour*, S. — *St. Owen*, *St. Peter*, *St. Breland*, W. — *St. Clement*, *Granville*, *St. Martin*, E. — These are divided into 52 *Vintaines* (i. e. 20 Houses) as each is supposed to have; just as 10 ant. made a *Tything*. The 2 principal Towns are *St. Helier* & [A] *St. Aubin*. *Q. Eliz.* began to build the noble & magnif. Castle still retaining her Name; and *K. Char. I.* added new Fortifications to it, and built the lower Ward. The Buildings here are gener. Stone, mostly a Mixture of their hard and brittle common Rag-stone; but a Sort from *Montmado* Quarry, which rises in great Blocks, reddish-white, capable of being cut in regular Squares, &c. is excellent in its Nature; and with this very rich People have their Houses faced. Others do the like with a blueish-white Stone from *Chauze* a *French* Isle. They are both of a fine Grain, and wrought with the Point of a Hammer almost as sleek as polish'd Marble. They have Lime from *France* & *England*, and fr. the latter blue Slate to cover the Churches. But they've a Thatch as durable as common Tiling in *England*. Trade was much improv'd before the late War; nor lost they much by it at last, from the abundant Prizes they made by Privateering. They lie so convenient for annoying the *French* this Way, that 'twill always turn to their Advantage. They trade to *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and to *Newfoundland* send near 30 Sail of Ships. The present Staple Manufacture is Stockings knit by Women and Children, of which 8 or 10,000 Pair have formerly been bought weekly in *St. Helier's* Market for Exportation. The Wool comes fr. *England*, 200 Tods unwrought being allowed 'em yearly by Parlt. Estates here are ascertain'd by the Quarters of Wheat a Man has in Barn; 100 qrs. Wheat Estate being alm. equal to one of 70 l. with us. Partition of both Real and Personal Estates among Sons and Daughters indeed splits a good Inheritance, and so a very great Estate is hardly enjoy'd; but then Cheapness of Things and Exemption from Taxes on Home-Consumption render a small Estate equivalent to a great one elsewhere. Ever since *Henry VII.* *Jersey* has been always a distinct Government conferr'd on some Person of Rank. The Governor's Office has been held sometimes during the King's Pleasure, during good Behaviour, for a determinate Number of Years, without Limitation, or during Life. The King allows him his whole Revenue in the Island, with a small Deduction for Fees and Salaries to the Civil Officers. It consists chiefly in Corn-Tithes of 10 Parishes, lately computed at 15,000 Livres per An. Tho' he be excluded the Civil Tribunal, yet is his Presence required and necessary in Court for passing Acts relating to the King's Service & Public Safety. He has Power with 2 Jurats to imprison any Inhabitant on vehement Suspicion of Treason. No Inhabitant may go out, nor Foreigner settle in, the Island, without his Knowledge; nor a Convention of the States be held without his Consent, with some few Restrictions. His peculiar Province is the Custody of His Majesty's Castles, Command of Garrisons & the Militia, which he regulates & models. The latter are more like Reg. Forces in Habit & Discipline, every Man in the Isle doing contin. Duty, only the Bet. Sort bear Commissions and are Leaders. It consists of 2 Troops of Horse-Guards and 5 Regiments of Foot, who are review'd every 29th of May in the fine Sandy Bay between the Towns of *St. Helier* and *St. Aubin*. 2 or 3 Parishes make a Regiment. Here are above 25 Brefs Field-pieces mounted on Carriages, and Tumbrels for Ammunition. The Pieces are kept in the Par. Churches they belong to, ready to be drawn out for Service at a Minute's Warning. Round the Coast, in Places accessible, are Guard-houses, & Batteries with above 50 18-pounders. The Lieut. Governor resides at the Castle in Absence of the Chief, who indeed very rarely comes hither. The Civil Government is administered by a *Bailiff* assisted by 12 *Jurats* elected by the Peo-

ple. As he represents the King, by whom he is chose, in Court, his Seat is raised above the Governor's, in Token of his Independency; but out of Court the other alw. precedes. The *Jurats*, who are gen. such for Life, are chosen, on a Vacancy, upon a Sunday. The Minister, in Pulpit, after Div. Service, reads the Writ of Election, and recommends 1 to Choice; and then the Peoples Suffrages are collected 1 by 1 as they go out. They have no Salary. The Bailiff is the Mouth of the Court, presides in all Debates, sums up Opinions, pronounces Sentence; yet has no deliberate Voice, save, on equal Division, he has the casting Vote. Under him and the *Jurats* are His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, High-Sheriff, Clerk of the Rolls and Records, 6 Pleaders at Bar, 2 Under-Sheriffs, & Keeper of Hereditary Contracts. All which, except the 3 first held by Patent, are dispos'd of by the Bailiff. The Court thus constituted is a Royal Court, having Cognizance of all Pleas within the Isle, Treason, &c. excepted. The Bailiff tho' he keeps the Seal can't use it unless assisted by 3 *Jurats*. The Island enjoys many uncommon Privileges; 1. To reward the Inhabitants for their Fidelity to the Crown; 2. to engage 'em to persevere in it, 3. to better their Condition. Without these indeed their Situation, &c. would be intolerable. For they're expos'd to Attacks on every Incident that may occasion a War;—and we know the *French* sudden, close, & fly Manner of Acting: A War destroys Trade & brings on a Charge equal to a Tax; and a Man of sev. 100 l. a Year in *England* is not so high rated to the Militia as 1 here of but as many Scores: They're obliged to keep Watch round the Island, by freq. Detachments of their poor People, to prevent Surprise, who must repair to their Colours at the Sound of every Alarm, whereby the Labour of many Days is lost to their poor Families. Wherefore they are by sev. Royal Charters declar'd a Free People, and treated as Native *Englishmen*, exempted from Parliamentary Aids. So that 'tho' *Jersey* is Part of the Dominions of the Crown of *England*, yet it is not, nor ever was, a Part of the Realm of *England*. Spiritual Jurisdiction is vested in the Dean, who has the Rectors of Parish Churches his Assessors. This makes the Rector of more Consequence here than 1 in *England* with 5 or 6 times his Preferment. 2 or 3 Ministers, with the Dean, or Vice-Dean, suffice to hold a Spir. Court, tho' as many as will may come, and give Opinions. The Number of Incumbents is just equal to that of Parishes. Their Tithes are inconfid.; & those call'd Surplice with us are scarce known here. Their best Income arises from their Improvement of Cyder Trees. Here are 2 Free Gram. Schools. The Churches are large *Gothic* Structures, most with lofty Stone Spires. The Roof is one solid Arch of Stone, without a Stick of Wood. The outw. Cafes of blue Slate being laid immed. on the Stone-Work, in a Bed of strong Mortar, is a good Defence agt. Fire & Time. Every Parish has a Treasure for washing & whitening the Infides, subject to frequent Damps that stick to and discolour 'em. Here are 3 Sorts of Highways; the King's, which is to be 12 f. br. besides 2 f. more to each Bank or Side; Anoth. of 8 f. in the Middle, and 4 by the Sides; and the Third of 4 f. serving only for Carriages on Horseback. There are Surveyors in each Tithing, & abt. *Midsummer* there's a Perambulation of the Magistrates in 1 or more Parishes, to see how the Ways are kept.

JERSEY New. See NEW JERSEY.

JERUSALEM lies in E. lon. 36. lat. 32. 30 m. E. of the *Mediterr.* Sea, 100 S. of *Damascus*, 300 S. of *Aleppo*, and 250 N. E. of *Cairo*. We need begin this Article with lamenting our Scantiness of Room; for as a Description of it as antiently is only gather'd from scatter'd Portions of, and Expressions in, Scripture, compar'd with one another and with *Josephus*, and at last but imagined on rational Probabilities, &c. to make these Probabilities evident to the Reader would require such a Prolixity as would very far transgress the Limits we are confined to. All that we can therefore be allowed to do is, (taking what we here extract fr. Learned Scripturists to be sure *Postulata*) to succinctly write the most probable Account we can in the main, without touching much on Proofs for what's advanced; we being too, in some measure, already help'd out by sundry oth. Articles, to some of which we shall take Occasions, for sake of Brevity, and the saving Room, in proper Places, to refer. The Place at first was called JEBUS and JEBUSI, *Josh. xv. 8. xviii. 28. Jud. xix. 10.* David having taken from the *Jebusites* the Mountains on the Top of which was their Strong-hold, made

[A] Note, that in our Article AUBIN ST. we have erroneously placed it in the Isle of Wight; We beg therefore the Reader with Pen to correct the said Error.

made it his Place of Residence, II. Sam. v. 7, 8, 9. and this is commonly call'd *Zion*, or *the City of David*, Psa. xlviii. 5. I. Chron. xi. 5. The Name of *Jerusalem*, 'tis suppos'd, either first began, or first got the better of the other, under *Solomon*: According to the Pronunciation of the *Masorites* it is spelt *Jeroushalaim*, but to that of the *Chaldee*, in Holy Writ, *Jeroushelem*; which is much the same as the *Greek* Ἱερουσαλήμ, & our *Jerusalem*. The *Greeks* & *Latins* call'd it also *Solyma*. As to its Attribute *Holy*, it has not been given to it by the *Rabbies* only: *Isaiah* (xlviii. 2.) tells us that the *Israelites* call themselves *of the Holy City*; and *Nehemiah* twice calls it by that Title (xi. 1. 18.): All which sufficiently shews it was gen. so called. In the N. Test. the same Title is sev. Times given it, *Mat.* iv. 5. and elsewhere. It bears Name of the *City of God* in *Psa.* xlv. 4. In *Jerem.* iii. 17. collected with *Ezek.* xliii. 7. *Joel* iii. 17. *Zach.* viii. 3. we read it shall be called the *Throne of the Lord*. *Joshua* gave it to the Tribe of *Benjamin*; tho' it stood so near the Bord. of *Judah* that one Part of it stood in their Territory. 'Tis not easy precisely to determine the *Extent* of this City in its differ. Changes. Its most antient State of Perfection was under the flourishing Reign of *Solomon*, when (having been before embellished by *David*) it appear'd in its greatest Lustre. Its Circumference at first is suppos'd abt. 7 or 8 *Stadia*, or 1 m. *Roman*. 'Twas certainly twice, probably thrice, as large under *Solomon*. After the *Captivity*, it rebuilt took up as much Space as before. According to *Josephus* its whole Circumf. was 33 *Stadia*, or about 4 m. & 125 Paces. But *Hecateus*, who described it such as it was in his Time under *Ptolemy Lagus*, gives it no less than 50 *Stadia*, probably including the Out-parts not properly belonging to it. His Assertion that there were in it 120,000 Inhabitants is very probable; or they rather seem too few for such an Extent of 4 m. *Josephus* reckons, in the Siege perish'd 1,100,000 Men, besides 97,000 taken Prisoners during the War; and that this may gain more Credit he adds, that in *Ctesias's* Enrolment on *Easter-day* were counted 255,600 Lambs. Now there were not less than 10 Men to each Lamb; so that the Number of but the Purified accord. to the Law, besides the rest, must have been 2,556,000. But this large Number must be on acct. of the prodigious Refort of the People from other Towns, &c. &c. at that Time. The Situation was extremely advantageous. The agreeable Variety of rising Grounds with which it was encompassed (*Psa.* cxxxv. 2.), the fruitful Meadows that lay between, interspersed with clear Rivulets and wholesome Streams (II. Chron. xxxii. 3, 4), the Hills on which it stood, which rose gradually one behind another, & look'd like a natural *Amphitheater*, made up as pleasing and delightful a Prospect as can well be conceived. The 2 largest Hills were *Zion* & *Acra*, directly opposite to each other. On *Morija*, whose Compass might be abt. 3 qrs. m. *Solomon* built the Temple. *Zion* bounded to S. the whole Circumference, and reached fr. W. to E. The W. Side wat highest, and bounded by the Valley of *Hinnom*, as the E. by that of *Jebosphat*, which 'tis thought joined the other towards S. Here were sev. Springs of exceeding good Water, partic. *Gihon* [See the Article] or *Shiloh* (*Isa.* viii. 6. *John* ix. 7.) as some have thought that *Shiloh* was a Street of *Gihon*. And 'tis true that the Word signifies *Sent*, according to the Etymology given of it in *John* ix. 7. where 'tis also called *Pool*. *Zion* had another Valley to N. that lined it from one End to another, by *Josephus* named the *Valley of the Cheesemongers*. Accord. to *Josephus*, then, *Jerusalem* was built upon the 2 Hills *Zion* & *Acra*, thus opposite, & separated by the said Valley. *Zion* being highest, on it stood the *high City*, in his Time called the *high Market-place*. The lower stood upon *Acra*. The principal Ward or Quarter was called the *City of David*, on Top of *Zion*, to W. This was a Fortification which enclos'd that King's Palace; and 'tis likely that near this afterw. stood that of *Herod*, which serv'd as a Citadel. See Article *ACRA*, *ANTONIA*, *BARIS*. To W. of that Fort was *Mizpah*, one of the Quarters, div. into 2 Parts, (*Nehem.* iii. 15.) in one of which was the Arsenal, to E. of the above Fortrefs. Another Quarter, div. into 2 Parts, bears the Name of *Jerusalem* (*Neh.* iii. 9, 12.) which had 2 Rulers each of half that Quarter. This is the Part *Josephus* calls the City with respect to the Citadel, and both together made the Upper City. It was also surnamed the *Daughter of Zion*, as being built after it. Three other Quarters might, it seems, be look'd for in *Acra*, viz. *Bethakerem*, *Bethzur*, and *Keilah*. All that we know of the Streets Names is, there was one named *Haophim*, i. e. *Baker's-street*, *Jer.* xxxvii. 21. Others probably bore Names of Trades, like as the above *Cheesemongers Valley* did. As to the Heb. Word *Rehob*, in our Bible render'd *Street*, a ju-

icious Critick observes, that it, *Rehob*, properly is an open Place, & is us'd to signify the Place, or Square, of a Town; *Judg.* xix. 15. In *Esther* iv. 6. it seems made a Place for Courtiers to walk in. In the *Rehob* of *Jerusalem* (II. Chr. xxxii. 6.) *Ezekiah* assembled his Generals, and made a Speech to them. The People were gathered together in a *Rehob* of the Temple (*Ezra* x. 9.), and the Priests and Levites in the E. *Rehob* (II. Chr. xxix. 4.): We may then suppose these two to have been Parts of the vacant Space that surrounded the Courts of the Temple. There was a *Rehob* near the *Water-Gate* (*Neh.* viii. 1. 4.) which must have been vastly large, since it contain'd all the People of both Sexes, that flock'd thither from all Parts, to hear *Ezra* read the Law upon a Stage erected at one End of the Place; the whole Assembly facing him. Add the *Rehob* of the Gate of *Ephraim*, ver. 16. As to *Millo*; see Articles *CITY OF DAVID* & *MILLO*. Mean while, it may be suppos'd a Place of Exercise, such as the *Campus Martius* at *Rome*. In *Zion* Quarter King *David's* Palace stood on Top of *Zion*, in the Midst of a Fortrefs (II. Sam. v. 9, 11.), to which was a Flight of Steps to go up (*Neh.* iii. 15.). To N. of these Stairs stood the *Tomb of David*. At their Bottom was the House of the *Mighty* (ver. 16.); which may be suppos'd the Guard-House to the Palace, or at least the Station of some Chief Commanders, without whose Leave no one was permitted to go up to the House; such as, it may be imagined; the 37 Worthies, among whom was *Uriah the Hittite* (II. Sam. xxiii. 8—39.). Next was the Arsenal, or Armory (*Neh.* iii. 19.): And not far fr. that, nearer the City's Centre, if not the High-Priest's Palace, at least a Pontifical one (ver. 20.); from which little said of it, it is gathered that it was a spacious Building. As to *Solomon's Palace of Palaces*, the Books of *Kings* indeed mention Three Houses built by him. The first they call the House where he dwelt, (I. Kings vii. 1. 8.) the 2d the House of the Forest of *Lebanon*, (ver. 2.) and the 3d that for *Pharaoh's* Daughter, ver. 8.; but this latter is suppos'd to have been only a spacious Apartment added to the 1st House. The Word *Beth* is often taken in that Sense; as, when *Rebekah* runs to her Mother's [*beth*] Apartment or Lodging, *Gen.* xxiv. 28. And so is the House of the Women to be understood in *Esth.* ii. 9. the said House probably not being separate fr. the King's, but Part of it. The Situation of this for *Pharaoh's* Daughter is not difficultly fix'd: For, on one Side, this Palace was alm. parallel to the *Water-gate*, *Neh.* iii., and on the other there was a Communication between it and the Temple, by means of a Terrace built by *Solomon* over the Valley, I. Kings vi. The House of the Forest of *Lebanon* is by many suppos'd but another Wing of the Palace, and that it took such its Name from the Cedars of *Lebanon*, that may have been the chief Material. Not far from this Palace, 'tis conjectur'd, was the *Mattara*, translated Prison, in *Neh.* iii. 25. compar. with *Jerem.* xxxii. 2.; but, if it was, 'twas only like the *Tower of London*; or somewhat such: For in the Court of it *Jeremiah*, tho' confin'd, had a good deal of Liberty, since 'twas here he made the Purchase of an Estate in Presence of sev. Witnesses, & of all the *Jews* that lived there, ver. 12. Other Reasons there are to conclude it differ. fr. a Prison commonly so call'd. As to the Station of the *Nethinims*, *Neh.* iii. 26. 31. 'tis said indeed they dwelt in *Ophel*, E. near the Valley. But Criticks observe their *Moshab*, or Dwelling, should not, 'tis presum'd, be confounded with their *Beth*, House, or as in our Version their Place. Then followed the Hall, or Place of the Merchants, or Retailers, *Haroshelim*, ver. 31, 32. who are imagined to be the same as the *Collybiæ*, or Money-changers, *Mat.* xxi. 12. and parallel in *Mark* and *John*; a sort of Dealers very useful at the Gate of the Temple, where Numbers of Strangers resorted from all Parts. But N. ward stood the Governor's House, in *Acra*, near the Gate of *Ephraim*. Our Translation has the Throne of the Governor, and it might be called his Court. 'Twas like the *Roman Prætorium*, and had in it a Tribunal, or a Seat, which properly is what is in *Hebrew* meant by *Kisse*, *Neh.* iii. 7. This too is the prim. Signification of *Throne* in *Greek*, fr. whence that Word in *English* is deriv'd. As to Walls; *David* built round abt. *Millo*, and inward, II. Sam. v. 7-9. *Solomon* built the Wall of *Jerusalem* (I. Kin. ix. 15.). *Jeboash* King of *Israel* broke down this Wall, II. Kin. xiv. 13. Of *Jotham* we read, On the Wall of *Ophel* he built much. This lay to S. E. *Hezekiah* built up all the Wall that *Jeboash* broke down, and another Wall without, II. Chron. xxxii. 5. *Manasseh* built as we may find written in II. Chron. xxxiii. 14. Here you have alm. the whole Circuit of *Jerusalem* fr. S. to N. by W. & to S. E. Lastly, 'tis reported, that when the City was broken up by the *Chaldees*, II. Kin. xxv. 4. *Jer.* xxxix. 4. the

the Soldiers fled by the 2 Walls by the Way of the King's Garden; *Neb. iii. 15.* which was on the S.; One of these Walls being built by *David* or *Solomon* adjoining to the City, & the other, the new one, without, by *Hezekiah* or *Manasseh*. We also read that the Army of the *Chaldees* broke down the Walls of *Jerusalem* round about, *II. Kin. xxv. 10.* which was left till *Nehemiah's* Time with open Breaches on every Side, *Neb. ii. 12-15.* In antient *Jerusalem* were 10 Gates. By S. the Dung-gate, the Fountain, Water, Horse, and Prison Gates. By N. The Valley, *Ephraim*, Old, Fish, and Sheep Gates. The Valley Gate's Entrance was on the W. By this *Nehemiah*, *cha. ii. 13.* went out, &c. &c. The Sheep-gate furnishes Means of explaining the Word *προβαταριον*, in *John v. 2.* where our Translation has, *There is by the Sheep-market a Pool which is called in the Heb. Tongue Bethesda*; instead of *Market* in the Text, the Margin has *Gate*. For the rest see Article *BETHESDAH*. Of the 4 Towers related by *Nehemiah*, that called *Meah* stood E. *Hananeel* N. E. *Hattanourim* [of the Furnaces] W. and *Ophel* S. E. As to the Waters, &c. in and about *Jerusalem*, for the Pool of *Gihon* see Article *GIHON*. The King's Pool is ment. in *Nehemiah*, *cha. ii. ver. 14.* as being near the Fountain-Gate, i. e. to S. W. of *Zion*, and is by *Josephus* call'd the Pool of *Solomon*. The old Pool in *Isa. xxii. 11.* might be the same as that made by *Hezekiah*, barely called the Pool made, *Neb. iii. 16.* which might be named the artificial Pool, because Art had been us'd in order to make it water the E. Parts of *Zion*. One of the most renowned was the Brook *Cedron*, which has a little Article. But of all Buildings in *Jerusalem* (and indeed we may add, or elsewhere) the Temple was infinitely the most wonderful and glorious. We, as at the Beginning in respect to the general Article, so here with regard to this partic. Branch of it, lament Streightness of Space for giving a due Description, and that we can speak of it but most briefly thus. 'All the Stones, Timbers, and Foundings, were brought ready cut, fram'd, polish'd &c. to the City. It was founded in the 4th Year of *Solomon*, in the 480th Yr. after the *Exodus*, of the World 2993, before Christ 1011. *Solomon* employ'd about it, tho' not all upon it, 3600 expert Master Masons, 80000 Stone-cutters and Sculptors, Hewers, and Layers (or Builders), and 30000 Assistants; besides 70,000 Labourers: In all 183,600 Men. The Labourers were *Solomon's* own; but for many of the Stone-cutters, Sculptors, and Builders, he was obliged to *Hiram* King of *Tyre*, who lent him his best Artists (who were the best then known in the World), and moreover furnish'd him with the Firs & Cedars of *Lebanon*. But, ABOVE ALL, he sent him his renowned Namefake *HIRAM ABIF*, the most accomplish'd Designer & Operator upon Earth, whom the ALMIGHTY ARCHITECT of the Universe endued with Wisdom, Understanding, and Mechanical Cunning, to perform every Thing required, not only in building the Temple itself, with all its sumptuous Magnificence, but also in founding, fashioning, and framing all the grand or curious holy Utenfils, &c. These Mighty Works were carry'd on so vigorously, as to be finish'd in the Space of but 7 Years and half, to the Amazement of all the World. Besides K. *David's* vast Preparations, richer *Solomon*, & all the Wealthy *Israelites*, nay even the Princes of the neighbouring Gentiles, contributed towards it, in Gold, Silver, Jewels, a Sum so immense as is almost incredible. The Wall ro. it was 7,700 f. in Comp. The Materials were the best that Earth produced, and no Structure was ever like it for exactly proportion'd and beautiful Dimensions, fr. the most magnificent Portico or Porch on the E. to the glorious *Sanctum Sanctorum* W. with numerous Apartments, pleasant and convenient Chambers and Lodgings for the Kings and Princes, the *Sanhedrin*, the Priests and Levites, and the outer Court of the very *Gentiles* too, it being a House of Prayer for all Nations, and capable of receiving in all its Courts & Apartments together abt. 300,000 People. It was adorn'd with 1453 Columns of *Parian* Marble, twisted, or sculptur'd, or fluted, with double the Number of Pilasters, both having exquisite Capitals or Chapiters of sev. diff. noble Orders, and abt. 2246 Windows, besides those in the curious Pavement; and it was lined with massy Gold, set with innumerable Diamonds and other Precious Stones, in the most harmonious, beautiful, and costly Decoration. So that its Prospect highly transcended all that we are now capable to imagine.— And this must here suffice for old *Jerusalem*, &c. Previous to any Description of this City in its present State, 'tis very necessary to speak some little of its various Conditions, Revolutions, &c. — It was then taken by *Nebuchadnezzar* in the Year of the World 3706, of the Flood 2399; before Christ 600. He next Year took the King and all the Inhabitants Captive to *Babylon*, and set

up *Zedechiah* King, who continued tributary 11 Years; and then rebelling, *Nebuchadnezzar* came and closely besieged it 360 Days; and, Famine therein prevailing over both Courage and Obstinacy, it was broken up in the Year before Christ 588; and, after being plundered, the Temple, Palace, and whole City, were burnt, &c. to the Ground, the Walls and Fortifications all demolish'd, and all the People carry'd off Captive. But in the Year before Xt. 536. *Cyrus* sent *Zerubabel* of the Seed of *David*, and *Jeshua* the High-Priest, with a great Number of *Jews*, with Authority to rebuild the Temple, and to have the free Exercise of their Religion; which Temple (*viz.* of *Zerubabel*) was finished in Year bef. Xt. 516: And in Year 458 *Ezra* was sent by *Artaxerxes* K. of *Persia*, with great Presents to it, as 13 Years after (*viz.* An. before Xt. 445.) did the same King also send *Nehemiah* to be Governor over *Judea*, and to rebuild the City; which he did with great Expedition, (the Wall being re-erected in 52 Days) tho' strongly opposed by *Sanballat* the *Haronite*; & the said *Nehemiah*, having in Yr. 433 bef. Xt. finished his Work, dedicated the Temple, and thereupon return'd to his Office of Cupbearer to the said King. At this Period ends the O. Test. History. In the Yr. bef. Xt. 317, the City again was besieged by the *Egyptians*, and taken by Storm on the Sabbath-day, (the *Jews* superstitiously making no Resistance, because it was on such a Day) and 100,000 *Jews* carry'd to *Egypt* Captive. In Year before Xt. 176. the City was ravaged by K. *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who murdered and sold for Slaves the People by Thousands, prophan'd the Temple, &c. And 7 Years after he took the City again, kill'd 40,000 more, carried off as many, and stripp'd the Temple of all its Golden Vessels, &c. and 1800 Talents of Gold and Silver.—In Year 166 bef. Xt. *Judas Maccabeus* succeeded his Father. With his Deeds, & those of all the *Maccabean* Heroes, we must have no more to do than by only observing, that *Jerusalem*, in the main, seems to have had by much the better of it during their general Administration of Affairs; for I am not writing formal History, nor have Room for more than to say, that *Hyrca*n the High-Priest dying in Year before Xt. 107. his Son *Aristobulus* succeeded him in all his Dignities, and thereto added that of King, &c. He died in Year 106, and was succeeded by *Jannæus* (or, as also called, *Alexander*, who built the *ALEXANDRION*, which has an Article) his Brother. He, 11 Years after, having quarrell'd with the Sect of the *Pharisees*, was at length (to speak as short as possible) obliged to fly to the Mountains; but in 86 he engaged the *Rebellious*, & defeated them with great Slaughter, &c. He died in Year before Xt. 79, and left the Kingdom to his Q. *Alexandra*. She died in Yr. before Xt. 70. and her Son *Hyrca*n was proclaimed K. by the *Pharisees*; but he was opposed and defeated by his Brother *Aristobulus*, and fled. *Hyrca*n afterwards endeavour'd to be resettled by means of *Aretas* King of *Arabia*, who besieged *Aristobulus* in the Precinct of the Temple. This Siege was raised by Order of *Scaurus*, one of *Pompey's* Generals. *Pompey* coming to *Damascus*, *Aristobulus* sent him a golden Vine, with Fruit on it, upon a square Mount, with Deer, Lions, &c. about it, all of most exquisite Workmanship, valued at 5000 Talents; which *Pompey* set up in the Temple of *Jupiter* at *Rome*. He thereupon ordered the Brothers to appear before him. They did so; and he deferring the Umpirage, *Aristobulus*, in a Huff, went and raised an Army. *Pompey* followed him to *Jerusalem*, and besieged it. *Hyrca*n's Party open'd the Gates. The other retiring to the Precincts of the Temple, that was also besieged, and taken on a Sabbath-Day, and the Success of it the like as just above related on such a Day. Thus was *Jerusalem* with all *Judea* at once quite subdued by the *Romans*. However *Hyrca*n was restored to the Pontifical Dignity in this City, with Title also of Prince tributary to *Rome*. *Pompey* ordered the most holy Places in the Temple to be opened, viewed all the Sacred Utenfils, and 2000 Talents in the Treasury; all which he left untouch'd; then, commanding all the City Walls to be pull'd down, and leaving *Scaurus* with a sufficient Force Governor, he return'd with *Aristobulus*, and his 2 Sons, and 2 Daughters, captive. But *Alexander*, 1 other of his Sons, escap'd. This was abt. Year bef. Xt. 63. In Year bef. Xt. 49. *Cæsar* released K. *Aristobulus*; but *Pompey's* Party found Means to poison him, and to behead his said escaped Son *Alexander*. *Cæsar* then confirm'd *Hyrca*n in the H. Priesthood. In Year bef. Xt. 47. *Herod* (*viz.* The Great) Son of *Antipater* was, for some displeasing Actions, cited before the *Sanhedrin* in this City; but he fled to the *Romans* for Protection. In Year bef. Xt. 44. he was made Governor of *Carlo-Syria* by *Cassius*, and married *Mariamne Hyrcan's* Daughter. In Year bef. Xt. 38. he besieged and after 5 Months

5 Months took *Jerusalem*, with Assistance of *Sofius* the Roman General. In Year bef. Xt. 37. he became absolutely King of *Judæa*. In Year bef. Xt. 31. a terrible Earthquake in this City destroy'd a vast Number of People, Cattle, &c. In Year 30. this *Herod* went to *Ostavius* at *Rhodes*, offering Service against *Anthony*; and at *Ptolemais* treated him and his whole Army with great Magnificence and Presents, and presented him with 800 Talents in Money, besides Bread, Wine, &c. for his Army. This engaging Conduct quite gained *Ostavius* to him. In Year bef. Xt. 23. *Herod* having by Cruelty procur'd the Peoples Dislike, he fortified the City, &c. for his Security. But in Yr. bef. Xt. 21. to ingratiate himself with 'em, he, in a set Speech, propos'd to pull down the 2d Temple, and to rebuild it equal or superior to the 1st; and, to convince them, engag'd also to have all the Materials ready upon the Spot before he pull'd down the old one. They consenting, he immediately set 10,000 Men to work under Direction of 1000 Priests; and 1000 Carts were employ'd in fetching Materials. So much Expedition was used, that in 2 Years Time they began to pull the old one down; and in but one Year and half more the Carcase of the new one was erected in a most sumptuous Manner, and in 8 Years the whole finish'd for Use. In Year bef. Xt. 7. the Temple being finished, he caus'd it to be dedicated with great Solemnity.—In the Year of or after Christ 26, *Pontius Pilate* was made Governor of *Judæa*, and had consequently his Residence in this its chief City. What pass'd during his Government to *An. 37.* the Scripture tells enough. In the Yr. of Xt. 37. *Caligula* gave *Agrippa* (Son of *Aristobulus*, and Grandson of *Herod the Great* aforesaid), whom *Tiberius* had imprison'd, his Liberty, and the Tetrarchy of his late Uncle *Philip*, with Title of King. Which good Fortune of Kingship being envied by *Herod Antipas*, Tetrarch of *Galilee* (he who had beheaded *John the Baptist*, & bef. whom it was that CHRIST appear'd), he went to *Rome* to solicit the like Favour; but by *K. Agrippa's* Management he was, instead thereof, stripp'd of his Tetrarchy, after enjoying it 43 Years, and sent Prisoner to *Lyons* in *France*, and it and his Treasure bestow'd upon *Agrippa*. Emp. *Claudius* further promoted *Agrippa*, *A. D. 49.* He spent great Sums in rebuilding, beautifying, and strengthening, a new Quarter of the N. Side of *Jerusalem*, intending to wall it in; but was forbid by *Claudius*. He began to persecute the *Christians* by beheading *James* the less. Of his Speech it was that the People cried, 'Twas the Voice of God, and not of Man. He dying, *Claudius* turn'd the Kingdom again into a Roman Province; of which, in 53, *Claudius Felix* was made Governor in room of *Ventidius Cumanus*, who had succeeded *Alexander*. The Land then swarm'd with Robbers, Banditti, and *Sicarii*, who committed horrid Murders even in the Temple itself. *An. Dom. 59.* *Festus* succeeded *Felix*, and *Paul* was

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brought before him, &c. &c. In Yr. 60. *Festus* being dead, and *Ananias*, a proud *Sadducee*, having been advanced to the Priesthood by *Agrippa*, he ston'd *St. James*, &c. before that *Albinus* the new Governor could come. The Robbers now grew more and more desperately wicked. To be full short at once, the *Jews* absolutely revolted; and thereupon Fire and Sword began to rage dreadfully, and went on raging horribly, under *Zachariah* and *Eleazar*, who enter'd *Jerusalem*, and garrison'd the Temple, &c. *An. Dom. 67.* *Vespasian* the Roman General enter'd *Judæa* with upwards of 60,000 disciplin'd Men; whose various Transactions there we must premit. The several Parties of the Zealots form'd against one another in this City interchangeably destroy'd by Thousands, committing the most horrid Cruelties, &c. imaginable. The Body of the *Jews* were, most of them, for submitting immediately; but the Zealots would not hear of any Accommodation whatsoever, and murder'd, &c. all Opposers. One Party of them let in 20,000 *Idumeans*, who tortur'd and murder'd vast Numbers, of whom 12000 were Persons of Distinction. *John of Gischala* [See GISCALA] within, and *Simon* without (now become 2 principal Leaders of the Zealot Factions), destroy'd all that came in the Way. *An. 70.* *Vespasian*, being himself chosen to the Empire, sent his Son *Titus* to besiege this City, and to utterly destroy it. He accordingly went about it with the utmost Expedition. When he came and invest'd the Place, he found 3 different & opposite Factions within it, furiously destroying one another under the said *Eleazar*, *John*, and *Simon*. These pretended to make a Peace among themselves; and, it being being the Feast of the Passover, *Eleazar*, who was possessed of the Temple, opened the Avenues of his Court to the great Concourse that came to sacrifice; among whom some of *John's* Men went in privately armed, & cut off most of *Eleazar's* Party, and took Possession of the Place. *Titus* made Offers of Peace; which the Desperadoes rejected again and again. By their Intestine Divisions all their Provisions were either burnt or eat, so that the most terrible [A] Famine perhaps ever heard of, and continual Butcheries, were within, and no possible Escape without. The Besiegers at length having taken the City, they set Fire to the Temple *Aug. 10.* in the 2d Year of *Vespasian*, being the same Day and Month 'twas formerly burnt by *Nebuchadnezzar*. This was follow'd by a most bloody Slaughter of the People, and the Burning and Destruction of the City. In this whole War were said in *Judæa* to be killed 1,854,490, and carried captive fr. *Jerusalem*, &c. 108,000, and all the Buildings were levell'd with the Ground.—*A. D. 136.* Emp. *Adrian*, having changed the Name of *Jerusalem* into *ÆLIA CAPITOLINA* [See the Article], after the Name [*Ælius*] of his own Family, and erected a Temple to *Jupiter Capitolinus* upon the Spot where the *Jewish* Temple formerly

[A] This Famine was so outrageous, that it swept away many whole Families at once. The Houses were strewed with the Carcasses of Women and Children, and the narrow Lanes with those of Old Men that lay dead there, whilst Young Men walk'd as if they were Ghosts. Some expired in the very Act of burying others; some hasten'd away to their Graves to make sure of them while yet living. Those that died last stood gazing with dry Eyes and ghastly Looks on those that were out of Pain before them. The City was all wrapt up in profound Silence. It was enough to create War in a Family to have but any Jealousy of Meat in it, and enough to break the tenderest Friendships in Nature. Those that were evidently starv'd to Death could not yet be believed at the last Gasps that they died in Want; but they'd search the very Bosoms even of the Dead for Bread. Missing what they look'd for, Despair hurry'd them up and down raging like mad Dogs, staggering as if drunk, ransacking the same Houses, over and over again, at every Hole and Corner. Nothing came amiss, which the foulest Brutes themselves would boggle at: Girdles, Shoe-leather, Skins, &c. Nay, one Handful of old Hay was sold for 4 Atticks. But wherefore do I trouble myself (says *Josephus*) with illustrating this dreadful Judgment by Things inanimate, having such an Instance of Fact never known even among Barbarians? And the Story is not to be reported without Horror.—There was a Woman beyond *Jordan*, *Mary* by Name, of the Village *Vetexobra*, rich and well born, who fled with others, and took Sanctuary in *Jerusalem*. The Seditious Parties stript this Lady of all she brought publickly along with her that was precious; and for Things conceal'd, Goods or Provisions, her House was daily broke up and rifled. She fell on the Faction with the bitterest Language, yet could not prevail on the Monsters, either in Rage or Pity, to rid her of Life. Having at the very last Extremity nothing in Nature to keep Body and Soul together, she deliver'd herself up, thro' the Gripes of madding Famine, to Fury and Necessity, and the most unnatural Resolution ever heard of. She had a Child sucking at her Breast, which she snatch'd off, and looking tenderly upon it, *What, says she, shall I say unto thee, thou most unfortunate Infant, to be brought into the World under a Complication of 3 such dreadful Judgments, as War, Famine, and Rebellion! Which of the 3 shall I reserve thee for? The Romans will give thee Life perhaps, but not thy Liberty. Now Famine will prevent Slavery. But for our present Tyrants, thou wilt find them incomparably worse than the other Two. What canst thou do better, now, than to supply the Want of a Meal's Meat to thy poor starving Mother, and bag out the Parties with the Horror of the Fact; and then finally crown the History of the Jews with the only execrable Abomination that is yet wanting to the perfecting of their Misery?*—With these Words she kill'd her Child and boil'd it. One Half she eat, and t'other Half set by and kept cover'd. The Faction had Flesh presently in the Wind, and on Smell of the Cookery, came immediately in, with Menaces of Death without Mercy if she did not presently bring out her Provision. She shew'd them the Remainder of her Child, and assur'd them it was all she had. They stood like Statues on the very Sight of it, and so fell a trembling, and ran stark mad. Look ye, says she, *this is really my own Son, and this Dish is of my own dressing. I have eaten Half, and pray do you eat the other. You will not pretend surely to be nicer than a Woman, or tenderer than a Mother. But if ye make Conscience of the Oblation, why, I have eat Part of it already, and you may leave the rest where you found it.* The Noise of this shocking Fact spread all over the City such Abhorrence, as if every single Person had had a Hand in it. The dread of the Famine made Men weary of their Lives, and the Living envy'd the Dead, that were taken away before the Extravagance came to this Height. The Streets were at length cover'd with dead Bodies from one End of the City to the other,

merly stood, and also planted a *Roman Colony* in the City, the *Jews* broke out into a Rebellion, under one *Barcoquebas*, who pretended to be the *Messiah*, &c. took *Jerusalem*, and massacred all the *Romans* settled there. But *Severus* (Governor of *Britain*) being sent against the Rebels, retook the said City, reduced it to Ashes, and plow'd up the Ground whereon had stood the Temple: And the Emperor and Senate publish'd an Edict, forbidding all *Jews* for ever, upon pain of Death, to set Foot in *Jerusalem*, or any Place where it might be so much as seen. Even those *Jews* that embraced Christianity were also prohibited. This quite deliver'd the Church from the Servitude of the Law; for till then the Bishops of *Jerusalem* had often been chose from among the *Circumcised Christians*, who joined the Observance of the Law to that of the Gospel. However, *Adrian* next Year ordered *Jerusalem*, by the said Name of *Ælia*, to be again rebuilt; and he peopled it partly by a *Roman Colony*, and partly by such of the neighbouring People that were not *Jews*. Hereby the Church at *Jerusalem* became to be composed of only converted *Gentiles* or *Christians proper*, *St. Mark* being appointed Bishop here *A. D.* 138. *Constantine the Great* afterwards demolish'd the Heathen Temples built by *Adrian* here, and he and his Mother *Helena* (by Birth a *British Lady*) built sumptuous Churches in their Stead, and other magnificent Structures, &c. &c. &c. In *Julian* the Apostate's Reign an Attempt was made to rebuild the Temple, to invalidate the Prophecy of Christ against it. But this wild Attempt, as even *Ammianus* himself and others tell us, was miraculously defeated by Balls of Fire issuing out of the Earth, and destroying both the Work and the Workmen. — *A. D.* 614. the City was taken by the *Persians*, and continued in their Hands, and those of the *Saracens* and *Mohammedans*, till the Reign of *Charlemagne*, to whom it was yielded by the King of *Persia*. But after his Death it was retaken and held by those Infidels till *An.* 1099, when *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* took it from them, and was made its King. *An.* 1187, *Saladin*, the fam'd King of *Syria* and *Egypt*, made himself Master of it, and of all the *Holy Land*. Last of all, it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, *Anno* 1517, and so it yet continues. — The *Turks* call it *Cudsembarick*, and *Coudscherif*, and have reduced it by their oppress. Tyranny into the State of a poor thinly inhabited Town, of about 3 m. at most in Circumf. 'Tis situate on a rocky Mountain, surrounded on all Sides with steep Ascents, except to N. and deep Valleys at their Bottom, and these are environ'd with Hills at some Dist. The Soil is mostly stony; yet where cultivated it affords Corn, Wine, Olives, &c. But at a Distance from the City scarce grows any thing but Grass, Heath, and other spontaneous Herbs and Shrubs, which are left to run up to Seed. Mount CALVARY, &c. having by order of *Helena* been clear'd of Rubbish, she caus'd a magnificent very spacious Church to be built upon it, which is still standing, and in good Repair. The Walls of it are of Stone, the Roof of Cedar. The E. End includes *Calvary*, and the W. the holy Sepulchre; the former cover'd with a stately Cupola, supported by 16 massive Columns, which were crufted with Marble. The Centre of this Dome is open at Top just ov. the Sepulchre; and ov. the high Altar at the E. End is another Cupola. The Nave of the Church constitutes the Choir; and in the inside Isles are shewn the Places where the most remarkable Passages of our Lord's Passion were transacted, with the Tombs of *K. Godfrey* and *Baldwin*. See more in Art. CALVARY. Adjoining to this is anoth. small Chapel, fronting, like the former, the Body of the Church. At W. End is that of the Sepulchre, which is hewn in that Form in the solid Rock, and hath a small Dome on Top, supported by Pillars of Porphyry. The Cloister round the Sepulchre is div. into sev. Chapels for the sev. Sects of Christians, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, *Jacobites*, *Copts*, *Abyssines*, &c. On N. W. are the Apartments of the *Latins*. These have the Care of the Church, and are obliged to reside there constantly, the *Turks* keeping the Keys of it, and not suffering them to go out; so that they're obliged to receive in their Provisions at a Wicket. At *Easter*, Pilgrims paying a Fee are admitted in to see the Ceremony of that Festival performed. Many go in the Eve before *Good-Friday*, and continue till Monday. Here they see a sort of Representation of the Passion, Crucifixion, Death, Resurrection, actually acted. This Church is the Support of the Town, the whole Trade of the Place consisting in accommodating the Pilgrims with Conveniencies. And the Fees they pay yields a very considerable Revenue; on which Account the Sangiac of *Jerusalem* resides here with his Officers and Soldiers; and, besides, they frequently extort Money from the *Franciscans*, whose Convent is the common Re-

ceptacle of all Pilgrims, and for which they've considerable Allowances from the Pope, and other Princes, besides the Presents Strangers usually make them at Departure. On the S. E. Part of the City, on Mt. *Moriah*, an Edifice commonly called *Solomon's Temple*, stands indeed in the Place where that ant. did stand. 'Tis not easy to guess by whom this mock Fabrick was rear'd. Its Entrance is at the E. End under an octagonal Building, adorn'd with a Cupola Roof and Lanthorn; and forward to W. is a fair direct Isle, like that of the Church, the whole furro. with a large square Court walled on every Side. The Extent of this Place is 570 Paces lo. and 370 br. In the midst, where stood the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, stands a *Turk. Mosque*, which, tho' in itself inconfid. makes a stately Figure by its advantageous Situation. This spac. Inclosure lies on Top of Mt. *Moriah*, over agt. Mt. *Olivet*, having the Valley of *Jehoshaphat* between; and one may still discern Marks of the immense Labour it must have cost to level such a spacious Area upon so strong and rocky a Mountain. Near this pretended *Solomon's Temple* stands the Sangiac's House, said to have formerly been that of *P. Pilate*, and before that the *Antonia*. Here they shew the Stairs by which, they say, our Saviour ascended; and yet the genuine very said Stairs (call'd *Scala Sancta*) are asserted to be at *Rome*. They shew also innumerable other such very Things, very Spots of Ground, and very Houses. The most remarkable Places, round about *Jerusalem* are Mounts *Olivet*, *Calvary*, and *Gibon*; Valleys of *Jehoshaphat*, *Hinnom*, and *Rephaim*; *Nebo* or *Nob*; *Gibeon*, *Gibeah*, *Gilgal*, *Bethel*, *Bethany*, *Jericho*: All which have Articles.

JESI. See OSIMO.

JESSELMERE, one of the W. Provinces of *Indostan*, has the *Hendows* Coun. N. *Tatta* W. *Bando* E. and *Soret* & Part of *Guzuratte* S. *Sanfon* extends it abt. 310 m. N. E. and S. W. and 250 E. & W. The N. E. Parts are mountainous, but the S. water'd by the River *Padder*, and mostly fruitful in Corn, Cattle, Sheep.

JESSELMERE, Capital of the foregoing, 350 m. W. of *Agra*, the like N. of *Surat*, E. lon. 73. 20. lat. 27. is pleasantly sit. fortified with a good Castle, and has a good Trade for Indigo, Cotton, and Woollen Cloths.

JESSO. See YETSO.

JESUAL, or *Jesuat*, one of the E. Prov. of *Indostan*, is boun. with *Patna* W. and N. *Udeffa* and *Asem* Kgd. N. and E. and *Melvat* S. 'Tis reck. 300 m. from N. E. to S. W. & 180 fr. N. to S. It lies on both Sides the r. *Gundruk* or r. *Gudet*, as diff. Authors write. Its princip. City is *Rajapore*.

JETHOW. See SARK.

JETUR. See ITUREA.

JEVER, in *Westphalia*, in E. *Friesland*, Germ. is 16 m. N. E. of *Emden*. E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 53. 50.

JEWERIES Isles. See SOUSA.

JEZREEL. See ESDRAELON.

IGLAW, or *Ghilawa*, in *Moravia*, Germ. near 50 m. W. fr. *Brin*, 52 N. of *Krems*, 76 S. E. of *Prague*, and 68 S. W. of *Olmütz*, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 49. 16. had Name most probably fr. the River *Igle* on which it stands, on the Bord. of *Bohemia* between *Polna* and *Telsch*, in the Road to *Hungary*, and therof. much frequented by Travellers. 'Tis a pretty large, strong, well-built, populous Town, encomp. with Woods and Mountains, its princ. Trade being in Beer and coarse Woollen Cloth of their own Manufacture. The chief Buildings are the *Jesuits College* and a *Franciscan* and a *Dominican Monastery*.

IGLESIAS. *Villa d' Iglesias*, on the S. End of *Sardinia*, a City sit. abt. 40 m. N. W. of *Cagliari*, 24 S. of *Oristagni*, E. lon. 8. 52. lat. 39. 20. over against the small Island of *S. Pietro*, rose out of the Ruins of antient *Sulci*; but it has nothing worth observing.

JIBBEL HAD-DEFFA is an entire Mountain of Salt, in the old *Carthag.* or present *Tunis Territory*, situate near the E. Extremity of the *Lake of Marks*, which Salt is as hard and solid as Stone, and of a reddish or purple Colour.

IHOR (as *Salmon* spells it). See JOHORE.

JIGAT, in *Guzuratte*, a Sea-port on a Point of Low-land called by its own Name, is the Seat of the *Mogul's* Governor of the Province; but, being a Place of no Trade, is very little known.

JIGERI, *Gigeri*, *Fijel*, Province, in the Kgd. of *Algiers*, so call'd from its Capital (subsequent), is a large Territory, reaching to the Frontiers of *Numidia*, and on the Sea Coast having *Bona* E. *Conquo* and *Algiers proper* W. and *Labex* S. 'Tis mostly dry, mountain. barren, producing but a little Barley, Flax, Hemp, and Nuts, having no wall'd Town besides its Capital, the Villages inhab. by a rude and fierce People, who make Slaves of all they get into their Clutches,

ches, without Distinction of Nation or Religion. Here's a Ridge of Mountains 25 or 30 m. long call'd *Auraz*, *Aurafia* by *Procopius*, inhabited by *Arabs* call'd *Cabelteszen*, fierce, mischievous, cruel, and the Inhabitants in gen. are so like some of our own so christian Coasters in . . . &c. that they spare no Wrecks at Sea, be they Friends or Foes.

JIGERI, or *Gigeri*, Town stands on the Sea Coast about 40 leag. E. of *Algiers*, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 36.55. and is defended by a Fortrefs almost inaccessible, and commands all the Country, on a narrow Ship of Land jutting into Sea, & forming two commod. Havens, one on E. one on W. The Town has about 200 Houses, whose Inhabitants subsist on the abovesaid Wreck-Manufacture.

ILA, *Isla*, *Ilay*, one of the *W. Islands* of *Scotland*, 1 m. fr. *Jura*, 15 from *Kintyre*, 24 m. long and from 8 to 18 broad, is reck. the farthest W. of all the *Brit. Isles*. It abounds w. Corn, Cattle, Deer, has sev. Rivers, and fresh Lakes abound with Salmon, &c. and in divers of those Lochs are Islands with Forts. *Loch-Finlagen*, 3 m. round, in the Centre of the Island, abounds with Salmon, Trout, Eels, empties by a River into Sea, and is so call'd fr. its Island, the *Royal Seat of the Great Macdonald*, who was crown'd and anointed King of the *Isles* by his Vassals the Bp. of *Argyle* and seven Priests, before all the Heads of the Tribes of *Isles* and Continent. The Ruins of his Palace, &c. are still seen. Here are many Caves, one big enough to contain 200 Men, and divided into Chambers. In *Lochnadal-Bay*, 8 m. lo. 2 broad, on S. of the Island, has a good Harbour. *Lochgruynord-Bay* near 5 m. lo. & near 3 br. on W. Side, has several Islands at its Mouth; and here are Multitudes of lit. Islands on the Coast of this, some inhabited. One, call'd *Oversa*, 1 m. in Comp. on S. Side near *Lochnadal*, is remark. for a Frith between it and *Isla*, navigable only at cert. Hours. The E. & N. Sides of *Isla* are full of Heaths and Hills. The S. W. and W. is pretty well cultivated. Here are 4 Churches, 2 Chapels, & the People are all Protestants. 'Tis not so healthy as *Jura*. It gave Title of Earl to the D. of *Argyle*.

ILANTZ, in the *Grisons* (*Grey League*) Country, is a Community with a Town of its Name on the *Rhine*, 15 m. S. W. of *Char*, where in Turn the Assemblies of the three Leagues meet.

ILCHESTER or *Iwelcheſter*, in *Somerset*, 14 m. S. of *Wells*, 125 fr. *London*, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 51. 5. so call'd fr. its once Castle and Situation on the r. *Iwel*, over which it has a Bridge, is a Borough so antient, that, they say, the *Rom. Fofsway* pass'd thro' the Place. 'Tis certainly antient, and was of Importance and populous abt. the Time of the Conquest, and was incomp. with a double Wall. It had 4 Par. Churches, tho' now but one. 'Tis gov. by 2 Bailiffs, who, with the 12 Burgeſſes, are Lords of the Manor. The County Assizes were once fix'd here; and the Shire-Knights are still chosen, Co. Courts held, and the Goal both for Debtors and Malefactors kept here. On this Goal the Place has now its chief Dependence, and can't theref. be suppos'd the most polite, wealthy, or happy. 'Twas the Birth-place of *Roger* (the famous Frier) *Bacon*, in the Rn. of *Hen. III.* who was so Learned in even that very rude Age that he was deem'd a *Conjurer*!; for he made such Discoveries in Natural Philosophy at *Oxford*, that the ignorant World magnified his Experiments into the *Devil-and-all of Magick*; for that, they said, (and Puppet-shews still maintain it) he made a Head of Brass to speak; which said possessed Head, had the critical Minute been but precisely nick'd, was to have instructed him how to wall all *England* round with the same Metal. For which bad Learning of his he was charg'd with not only the *Black Art*, but a Thing much blacker, viz. *Heresy*, also. The *Franciscan* Priests, his own very Brotherhood, complain'd of these 2 diabolical Crimes to Pope *Nicholas V.* who, being himself no *Conjurer*, nor the least bit of a *Heretick* before, had him taken up and kept close Prisoner many Years; — and there his false Friend *Satan*, according to his old Dog-trick, left him in the lurch: Small Encouragement that to deal with him! — Here also, abt. 12 Years since, to the great Joy of the Country, were executed Mrs. *Branch* and her Daughter, Persons of some Fortune betw. *Bath* & *Frome*, for their most barbarously murdering their poor Servant Parish Girl, by alternately and together whipping her for several Hours without Intermission. — Memb. of Parlt. 2. Market Wednesday. Fairs July 22. Aug. 29.

ILCUSSIA, or *Ilcusick*, in *Cracow*, *Palat. Poland*, 20 m. W. of *Cracow*, is a wall'd Royal Town, noted for Silver & Lead Mines, the best Bread, and the most luxurious and devout People in the Kingdom.

ILFARCOMB, *Ilfordcomb*, *Alfrincomb*, in *Devon*, 8 m. fr. *Barnstable*, 40 fr. *Exeter*, 179 fr. *London*, is a populous,

rich, trading Place, espec. with Herrings, in *Bristol Channel*, noted for the constant Lights it maintains for the Direction of Sailors, for Convenience of Building or Repairing Ships, and the safe Shelter it affords to Vessels from *Ireland* in bad Weather, when 'tis extremely dangerous to run into the Mouth of the *Taw*, call'd *Barnstaple-Water*. Wherefore *Barnstaple* Merchants do much Business here. The Harbour, Quay, Warphouse, Lighthouse, Pilot boats, & Tow-boats, were form. maintained by the Ancestors of Sir *Bourchier Wray*, Bart. Ld. of the Manor, when it had a Pier abt. 850 f. long, which by Time and the Sea's Violence went all to Decay. But for remedying it an Act pass'd An. 1731. for repairing and enlarging the Harbour, Piers, &c. It consists chiefly of one Street of scatter'd Houses near 1 m. long from Church to Harbour; and is governed by a Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. Market Saturday.

ILHEOS Captainric, *Brasil*, is so call'd from the several Islands before its main Bay, on one of which stands *Ilheos* City subseq. 'Tis div. from the *Babia* on N. by the r. *Serinhaim*, S. fr. *Porto Seguro* by *Rio Grande*, and has the Ocean E. and the 2 barb. and unconq. Nations the *Vaymores* & *Quirigues* W. Oth. Rivers cross it fr. W. to E. partic. *Rio das Contas*, *dos Ilheos*, *De Luna*, & *Jussia*. Its chief Places are *Ilheos*, *Nossa Senhora da Vitoria*, *St. Anna*, *St. George*. The barb. People above mention'd, *Herrera* says, hunt Men as we do Wild Beasts, & eat all they kill or take; yea that they eat even their own Children, nay rip them out of their pregnant Women! But these so unnatural Practices seem not credible, & must have destroy'd their Nation long ago.

ILHEOS Town stands about 30 leag. N. E. from *Porto Seguro*, and the like S. W. fr. *All-Saints Bay*, W. lon. 34. 28. S. lat. 15. 40. and consists of about 200 Portuguese Families, and is water'd by the River *Ilheos*. The Inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating Plantations, and conveying their Product by Sea to *Pernambuca*, &c.

ILIUM. See TROY.

ILL, once ELL, River rises on the Borders of the *Suntgaw*, one leag. from *Ferrette*, runs almost thro' all *Alsace* lengthw. and is all along navigable fr. *Schletſiad*, but carries no large Vessels, because in many Places made very narrow by Islands. Its Overflowings do almost as much Harm as those of the *Rhine*. It falls into the *Brusch* at *Strasburgh*, and they together run into the *Rhine*, 1 leag. below *Strasburgh* Bridge. During its Course 'tis swell'd by sev. considerable Rivers. Some of its Islands are pretty large.

ILLER River rises in the Mts. of *Tyrol*, runs N. thro' *Suabia* by *Kempton*, *Memingen*, and *Kirchberg*, and falls into the *Danube*.

ILLINOIS Nation, Lake, and River, in *Canada*. The People live near the Lake and River, which last springs fr. the Lake call'd *Dauphin*, and after a Course of above 200 leag. exclusive of Windings, falls into the great one of *Mississippi*. The Name signifies a Man compleat. They live in distant Villages on the marshy Plains, on both Sides the River, beyond which are seen some large Woods & sloping Hills covered with a delightful Verdure 9 Months at least; and its Current, mostly S. W. is so agreeably smooth, that confid. Vessels may sail up and down with Pleasure & Safety for at least 120 leag. bef. it falls into the *Mississippi*. The Lands each Side afford such Plenty of Pasture that they're covered with Herds of large and small Cattle, Goats, Deer, &c. whilst the River swarms with Swans, Geese, Cranes, Ducks, &c. all which so thrive on the vast Quantities of wild Oats growing on the Banks, &c. that they're often choak'd with their own Fat. The Villages are large, the Huts oblong and neat, cov. with Mats that are Proof agt. all Weathers. Each Hut, serving one or two Families, has 5 or 6 Fire-places. They lay up their *Indian* Wheat in Cellars under them. In Temper, &c. they are by some said to be different from the *Iroquois*, but by others [we suppose some of them] that they're as savage and cruel as they. They are tall, stout, well-shap'd, tawny, very nimble and expert at bodily Exercises, extremely addicted to the Females. They allow themselves more Wives than one; but, to prevent Family Feuds betw. them, commonly marry Sisters or Near Relations; but are so jealous of them, that on the least Suspicion they fiercely fly at them, and cut and mangle them most barbarously. *Hennepin* speaks of many *Hermaprodites* among them. None of these People have either Courage or Conduct in their Skirmishes, for they deserve not the Name of Battles, as consisting only of an impetuous Onset with Shouts, in which if they are worsted they give up all for lost and flee. Their chief Talent lies in Ambuscading, wherein they've Patience to wait under Covert 8 or 9 Days for sake of killing or taking an Enemy or Passenger.

ILLURE,

ILLURE, in *Orixa* Prov. in the Hither Peninsula of *India*, stands at the End of the Ridge of Mountains that divide the Province from *Golconda*, about 3 m. E. of *Guojam*.

ILLYRICUM (ment. by *St. Paul*, *Rom.* xv. 19). See DALMATIA. It was a Province lying to N. and N. W. of *Macedonia* about the E. Coast of the *Adriatic* Gulph.

ILMEN Lake. See NOVOGOROD.

ILMINSTER, or *Ilminster*, *Somerset*, 7 m. from *Taunton*, 24 S. W. of *Wells*, 138 from *London*, W. lon. 3. 5. lat. 50. 55. in a Parish 5 m. long, has a very good Church, and a pretty confid. Manufacture, and a Market Saturdays.

ILMSTADT is a famous rich *Augustine* Monastery, in the very Heart of *Wetteravia*, *Germ.* which during the Civil Wars was somet. the Head Quarters of the *Imperialists*.

ILOCK, in *Szerem* Co. in *Sclavonia*, stands near the *Danube*, 10 m. S. W. of *Walkowar* and N. W. of *Carlowitz*, 20 N. W. of *Salankemen*, and 50 N. W. of *Belgrade*, subject to the House of *Austria*.

ILS River rises in the Mountains of *Bohemia*, runs S. & falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*.

ILSLEY, E. & W. in *Berks.* E. *Ilsey*, 10 m. N. W. of *Reading*, 51 fr. *London*, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 51. 32. in the Road from *Oxford* to *Newbury*, has a Market Wednesday. Fairs Feb. 24. Easter-Wednesf. Whit-Wednesf. Aug. 15. West *Ilsey* is nearer to *Cuckhamsey-Hill*.

ILTEN. See BRUNSWIC LUNENBURG.

ILZA, in *Sandomir* Palat. *Poland*, on a River that falls into the *Weissel*, 70 m. N. E. of *Cracow*, is a neat Town, built of Brick, belonging to the Bp. of *Cracow*, who has here a stately Palace, and is defended by a Castle. It furnishes all *Poland* with Earthen Ware.

IMERITIA, in *Georgia* Country, is the little Kgd. next to *Mengrelia* (or *Colchis*), and divided from it by the r. *Phasis*, and is compu. abt. 120 m. long and 60 br. The People that bound it are the *Mengrelians* and Inhab. of *Caucasus* on N. W. the *Turks* and *Georgians* S. the *Odise* N. & N. E. and the *Circassian* or *Huns* [fr. whose Name came *Hungary*]. 'Tis a woody and hilly Country, but abounds with nobler Plains and Valleys than *Mengrelia*, producing Corn, Pulse, Cattle, and other Necessaries in greater Degree. They've Iron Mines, and Money is coined here. The King is tributary to the Grand Signior, to whom he yearly pays 80 Boys and 80 Girls between 10 and 20 Years old. The *Turks* call it *Patchatkoutekone* or little Principality, and yet the King boasts himself descended from King *David* himself, and assumes the Title of *King of Kings*.

IMAUUS Mountain. See INDIA, SCYTHIA, &c.

IMBROS, now EMBRO and LEMBRO, Island, in the *Ægean* Sea, lies ov. agt. the *Thracian Chersonesus*, fr. which div. by a nar. Streight, being distant accord. to *Thucydides* fr. *Lemnos* 22 m. and *Pliny* says 32 fr. *Samothrace*, who makes it 27 m. round, but modern Travellers only 20. It had ant. a very safe Harbour on the E. Shore, and a City of its Name. It was sacred to *Mercury*, whence *Homer* styles it the divine *Imbros*.

IMENSTAT, in *Suabia*, *Germ.* stands 15 m. S. of *Kempen*, 18 E. of *Lindau*, E. lon. 10. 8. lat. 47. 25.

IMOLA, *Fuloma*, ant. *Forum Cornelii*, &c. in *Romagna*, *Italy*, abt. 23 m. S. E. of *Bologna*, 10 from *Faenza*, 23 W. from *Ravenna*, 31 S. of *Ferrara*, and 44 N. from *Florence*, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 44. 20. is yet a pretty neat Town, and well inhabited, being an Episc. See under that of *Ravenna*. 'Tis sit. on the fam. *Via Æmilia*, an old *Rom.* Causeway, strait, smooth, wide, adorn'd on both Sides with a fertile Plain, Vineyards, &c. as far as the *Apennines*. The City is fenced with a stout Castle in the old Style, with 4 tolerable Bastions, & a Tower in the Middle. The r. *Santerno*, which washes its Walls, is small, dry in Summer, tho' in Winter it overflows by the melted Snows from the *Apennines*.

IMPERIAL Bpr. or District in *Chili* contains the following confid. Cities, Sea-Port Towns, &c. *Imperial*, *La Concepcion*, *Baldivia*, *Osono*, *Chiloe*, *Villa Rica*, *Puren*, *Angol*.

IMPERIAL, which gives Name to the preceding, has one of the most agreeable Sit. in the Country, on the pleas. Riv. now call'd *Imperial*, but form. *Cauten*, abt. 130 m. fr. *Concepcion*, 10 or 12 from Sea, 330 from *St. Jago* City, W. lon. from *London* 72. 15. S. lat. 38. 30. All its Territory is very fruitful of Corn and Fruit, the Country partly Hills and partly Valleys. The Hills are of a gentle and easy Ascent, with good Pastures and Shelter for Cattle. The Ground wants not much watering, freq. large Dews falling here. It had the Episc. See till 'twas remov'd to *Concepcion*, by the Place's having been destroyed by the *Indians*. The River is large, and runs a great way up into the Country, its Banks well inhabited by *Indians*; but its Mouth has

no good Harbour for Ships of Burden, for the Flats there are within 3 fath. and half of Depth.

INCH GARVIE. See QUEEN'S FERRY.

INACHUS City and River. See ARGOS.

INDELVAI. See CONDELVAI.

INDIA, or EAST-INDIES, was, accor. to *Cluverius*, bound. by the *Sinæ* Country on W. and S. with the *Montes Emodi* N. the *Montes Damafii* and the *Meander* E. It had the River *Indus* on W. and that call'd the *Indian Sea* S. into which it extends by two Peninsula's. Its Length from the Fountains of the *Indus* to the Point of *Chersonesus Aurea*, now *Malacca*, was abt. 600 *Germ.* leag. and Breadth from *Montes Damafii* on the Confines of *Sina* and the *Tartars* to Cape *Symilla*, now *Comorin*, 450. Accor. to *Ptolemy*, 'twas div. into two great Parts, *India on this Side* (or W.) of the *Ganges*, and *India beyond* (or on E. Side of) the *Ganges*. The vast Tract now known by the Name of *India* is sit. betw. *China* E. *Persia* W. *Tartary* N. and the *Ind. Sea* S. The most S. Part of the Peninsula bey. *Ganges* shoots out to one deg. N. lat. and the lon. of *India* is fr. 80 to alm. 100. By the Term *E. Indies* we now understand the *Gr. Mogul* Empire, the said two Peninsula's, and the Islands in the *Ind. Ocean*. Whether *India* be deriv'd from the River *Indus*, or from the *Hindows* the ant. Inhabitants, from whence the Word *Indostan*, is not easy to determine. But 'tis call'd *E.* to disting. it fr. the *W. Indies*, or (more prop.) *America*. The Air is exceed. hot, espec. in the S. Parts, wh. would be utterly uninhabitable, were it not for the set Seasons of Rain and Wind. The Monsoons constantly blow from 1 Corner for 4 or 5 Months every Year, viz. from N. or N. E. from Oct. to March, & the contrary from April to Sept. both which refresh the Land, one with Coolness, t'other with Rain. The Soil, gener. good, produces Plenty of Corn, Fruit, Fish, Fowl, Pasture, Cattle, the most valuable Spices and Drugs, Indigo, Cotton, with Diamonds, Tin, Gold, Iron, Copper, &c. The Seas yield Pearl and Coral. The Forests are full of Lions, Tygers, Elephants, Rhinoceroses, &c.; and the Country is much infested with hideous Serpents, and most noxious Vermin. The chief Rivers are the *Indus* and the *Ganges*. The latter has its Article in the proper Place. The *Indus*, freq. mention'd in the History of *Alexander*, washes its W. Bounds. *Pliny* says the Inhabitants call'd it *Sindus*, that it rose in Mt. *Caucasus*, and ran W.; which must be understood of some Branches of it, since it in gen. runs S. W. Amos others which it receives on the E. Side is the noble Riv. *Hydaspes*, where *Alexander* built a Navy of the Pines, Firs, and Cedars, cut down in the *Montes Emodi*, with which he sail'd to the *Ind. Sea*. *Pliny* says, that before he came to that Ocean, he sail'd abt. 5 Months on this River, tho' he never made less in a Day than 600 Stadia. Some will have it that this River was ant. call'd *Mausolus*, and then *Indus* fr. a Young Nobleman who drown'd himself in it. The best mod. Acct. we have of it is fr. Capt. *Alex. Hamilton*, who resided 30 Years in the *E. Indies*, who says 'tis navig. for their Vessels as high as *Cashmire*; that one Branch runs up to *Cabul* to W. and others to *Penjeb*, *Labor*, *Multan*, *Buchor*, and other large Provinces and Cities. to E. and that all share the Benefits of the inland Navigation by Vessels of diff. Sizes call'd *Kifties*. The largest can lade 200 Tons. They're flat-bottom'd, have a pretty long Mast, Cabins on each Side fr. Stem to Stern, that overhang abt. 2 f. with separ. Apartments in the Hold, let out to Freighters, and every 1 has a Lock to his own Cabin and Apartment. They must carry a Numb. of Men for drawing them up agt. the Stream when the Wind's contrary; so that fr. *Tatta* to *Labor* is gen. a Voyage of 6 or 7 Weeks; but back not above 18, somet. but 12, Days. It produces many Sorts of fresh Fish, partic. excel. Carps, some above 20 lb. It overflows all the low Grounds in April, May, June, and when it returns leaves a fat Slime on the Ground, which they till easily before it dries, and being sown and harrow'd nev. fails of producing a good Crop. The r. *Sindy*, a Branch of the *Indus* capable to receive Ships of 200 Ton, he says, would not easily be discover'd by Mariners, were it not for the Tomb of a *Mohammedan* Saint, who has over him a high Tower called *Sindy-Tower*, alw. kept white, to serve as a Land-Mark. The Bar going into the River is narrower, and has not above 2 fath. and half at Spring Tides. The Mountains of *India* are many. A great Ridge, by the Antients call'd *Taurus* & *Imaus*, runs along on the W. Side between *Indostan* & *Persia*, as does another on N. betw. *Indostan* and *Tartary*. In the Peninsula within *Ganges* the Mts. of Gate or Balligate extend thro' the whole Country fr. *Narsinga* to Cape *Comorin*. The Religion, except where a very little Xtianity has got Foot, is either Paganism or Mohamedanism. The Xtian Religion, they

they say, was undoubtedly planted here very early; it being gen. believed that the Gospel was preached here by St. Thomas, in the Town of that Name in *Coromandel*, &c. The Portuguese boast of great Numbers converted by Fra. Xavier, and other their Missionaries. The English, Dutch, and Danes have contributed, in their Parts, to the Propagation of the Prot. Religion. So that, tho' the Inland be Pagan & Mohammedan, the more civilized People on the Coasts are said to be pretty well reconciled to the Christian System. All the Princes of India are absolute, exercising an uncontrollable Power over the Lives, Liberties, Estates, of their Subjects. No Petitioner even but for Justice is admitted without a Present. Land is so far from being a Property, that the same Man seldom possesses 2 Crops; nay, Gemelli says, the Great Mogul somet. takes away the Land that's tilled, and gives the poor Peasant other that is fallow. The People, knowing nothing of Liberty, bear it with Patience. The first Knowledge of India seems owing to Alexander's Expedition, where he defeated and made captive Porus, who is said to have possess'd the best Part of what is now the Mogul Empire. 'Tis suppos'd he went but little Way bey. the Indus, and return'd by it down to the Ocean; and that 'twas near where Diu now stands that he erected mighty Altars in Imitation of Hercules's Pillars, and left those vast Beds, Pieces of Armour, &c. to make Posterity think he and his were gigantic Fellows, &c. Ptolemy, &c. speak of 5000 confid. Cities, and as many Nations, in India. But the true Knowledge of it proceeding fr. Trade, before the Europeans knew but little of it till they found the Way to it by Sea; for before all the Traffick was carried on by the Persians, Arabians, and Moors, who brought the Goods of India partly by the Red Sea to the Asiatic Parts of the Mediterranean, whence the Venetians, Genoese, and Florentines, brought 'em to Europe. The 1st Europ. Nation that found Way to it was the Portuguese, who abt. the End of the 15th Cent. sent Ships under Vasco de Gama, by the Cape of Good Hope, &c. And that Nation at length took Goa, and thence extended Conquests, settled Factories, &c. &c. and possess'd the whole Trade for a long Time, till the English and Dutch put in for a Share; since which the Portuguese Trade has been declining, and in their War with the Dutch in 1662, &c. they were alm. expell'd fr. these Parts, having but few Places now but Goa of Importance. The English saw the E. Indies first in the Rn. of Q. Eliz. when Sir Fra. Drake, in his Circumnavigation of the Globe, touch'd at the Molucca Islands and at Java. The 2d was in 1586, when Tho. Candish, Esq; had the like Commission to sail round the World. In 1591, Ja. Lancaster made thither a succes. Trading Voyage. A Company thereupon began in 1600, who immed. set out 5 Ships, and sent a Letter with them to the K. of Achem in Sumatra, where, being well receiv'd, they took in Pepper, and pass'd on to Bantam in Java, and settled Correspondence, &c. Ships afterwards were sent every Year, &c. But the Portuguese and Dutch by their Arts, &c. render'd Trade very uncertain. Treaties were also settled with the Mogul, whereby we were allow'd free Trade, in 1612; and in 1614 Sir Tho. Roe got it establish'd. Accordingly our Nation has kept Factories ever since in divers Parts of his Dominions; and in 1614 also our Traders made a Treaty with the K. of Japan, where they had a Factory some Time. Madraspatan, on the Coast of Coromandel, was soon after obtain'd of the K. of Golconda, with Liberty to build our Fort St. George. We have also the Sovereignty of Bombay on Cambaya Coast. The Danes and French have interloped, and the former have establish'd a considerable Traffick in Bengal Bay, & on Pegu Coast, &c. but are Masters of only 2 Places on the Coast of Coromandel, viz. Tranquebar and Daneburg, and Erwa on the Fishing Coast. The French in 1664 erected an E. Ind. Company, which, having fix'd their chief Residence and Factory in Madagascar, was to traffick thence to Persia, India, China, Japan, &c. But not succeeding satisfactorily, this Company was united to the W. Indian; and they have a Factory now settled at Pondichery on the Coromandel Coast, and also on Haynan Isle in Tonquin Bay, besides 2 or 3 in the Bay of Bengal. As to their Circumstances, (which according to News-Paper Advices have been of late fluctuating) we must wait for more cert. Accounts, purposing to speak thereof in Article Pondichery. To be more particular.—The ENGLISH have Settlements, &c. on the Malabar or W. Coast, SURAT, and its subordinate Factories of Agra, Labor, Amadabat, Dumbrafs, Nunferee, and Gundavee; at Bombay, in Salfette Island; Carwar, Telichery, and Anjengo. On the Coromandel Coast they have Fort St. David, Fort St. George or Madras, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Ballasore. In Bengal they've Fort William or Calcutta. In Sumatra they've Bencouli, togeth.

with the subord. Factories of Ticou, Marlborough Fort, &c. — The PORTUGUESE, on the W. Coast, have Diu, Damman, Bassaim, Chaul, Bandara, Elephants Island, Carroijaa Island, Goa Island, Anjediva Island, Annanor, Cavarda, Mangalore and Moors Fort. On the Coromandel Coast Meliapor or St. Thomas; and Timor Island. — The DUTCH have settled, &c. on the W. Coast, at Rajapore Dundee, Barceloar or Bassadore, Cananor, Panane, Cranganor, Cochim, Porcab, Carnapole, Coulam or Quilon, Tegnapatan. At Malacca, in the Peninsula of that Name. In Sumatra Island at Padang, Palimbam, Pariaman, Bankalis and Siacque. In Java Island, at Bantam, Batavia, Cherubooan, Tagal, Japara, Rambang, Sorobay. On the Fishing Coast, at Manapaar, Tutecarin, Ceylon Island, and Manaar Island. On the Coromandel Coast at Negapatam, Porto Novo, Sadraspatan, Cabelon, Policat, Caletore, Matsulipatan, Bimlipatan. In Bengal they've settled at Hugely, Barnagul, Chinchura. Also at Solor Island, Coupang in Timor Island, Banda Islands, Loutore, Pulloron, Noro, Ternate and Amboyna Islands, Ceram Island with Ambay, Bura Island. Also at Macassar in Celebes Isle, Ligore in the Dominions of Siam, and Siam Town. Likewise at Araccan. — On the W. Coast at Cambaya have settled both English & Dutch, and at Surat both English, Dutch, & French. In Bengal, at Balasore, English, French, and Dutch; at Casembazaar and Malda, Patana, Dacca, English and Dutch. At Achem in Sumatra both English and Dutch.

INDIA EXTRA GANGET. The Peninsula of India beyond, or on the E. Side of, the r. Ganges, is divided into Anna or Anniam, containing the Kgds. of Tonquin, Laos, Cochinchina; the Empire of Siam, containing Cambodia, Siam, & Martaban Kgds; the Empire of Ava, containing the Kgds. of Pegu, Ava, Araccan, Tipra, Acham or Afem, and Boutan. Its Boundaries are Independent Tartary & Tibet on N. China and its Sea E. the Mogul Empire & Bengal Bay W. and the Ind. Ocean S. 'Tis generally a low Country betw. Mountains, having many Rivers, so enlarg'd by melted Snow fr. the Mountains on the Confines of Tartary as to overflow at least the S. Parts yearly, which fertilizes the Soil. Its Air is different according to Situation, but gener. pretty healthful and temperate. Longest Day in the N. is abt. 13. Hours and half, and the shortest in the S. abt. 12. The chief Indian Tongue here is the Malayan; yet Portuguese is the common Language in most maritime Towns of Trade. The Inhabitants are great Idolaters.

INDIA INTRA GANGET. The Peninsula of India within, or on W. Side of, the r. Ganges, has the 2 Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, (where the English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Danes, have many Forts and Factories) the former on the W. Side, the latter on the E. 'Tis divided fr. Ceylon Island in the Ind. Ocean; on the S. E. by the Straights of Manar; and its most S. Point is Cape Comorin in N. lat. 8. 30. from whence it extends to 22. 30. It joins on N. to Indostan, but is elsewhere encomp. by the Sea, viz. the Indian, on W. & S. and Bengal Bay E. by the Intervention of which Bay, taken according to its general Appellation, 'tis distanced from the Peninsula beyond Ganges near 300 leag. tho' properly speaking the Name belongs to the inner Part of it only. The greatest Breadth of this Peninsula, which is in the N. Part of it, fr. Bombay on the W. Coast to Ganjam on the E. Coast, is abt. 700 m.; but it grows narrower by Degrees all Way S. till it ends in the abovef. Point. The Country contains a great many Kgds.; but they being but small, &c. we follow Precedents in here dividing it into general ones of Malabar, Decan, Golconda, and Bijnagar, with the Coast of Coromandel, & the Principalities of Gingi, Tanjowar, and Madura, with the Fishing-Coast or Madura. But observe also the End of Article INDOSTAN.

INDOSTAN, or MOGULISTAN; i. e. the Empire of the GREAT MOGUL. This main Land of INDIA had formerly the Name of INDOSTAN or HINDOWSTAN, i. e. the Country of the Hindows, which was the gener. Appellation of the Gentile Inhabitants who were the original Possessors. But the late Race of Monarchs, who had Dominion for abt. 300 Years, being of Tartar Extract after Timur Bec [Tamerlane]'s Invasion of it, the Indians gave them the Name of Moguls, suppos'd by most derived fr. the Arabic Word Maghul, i. e. Foreigner; but Salmon says 'tis fr. the Mongul Tartars; & conseq. the Country was call'd MOGULISTAN. Its Bounds are Tartary on N. the Peninsula, within Ganges and Bengal Bay S. India bey. Ganges E. & Persia W. The greatest Breadth E. and W. fr. the Frontiers of Persia to Ava Kgd. is 1500 m. Except some Rajas or Indian Sovereigns on the Malabar Coast, and others in the mountainous Heart of India, the Mogul may be said to be Master of all the plain and open Country as far as Cape Comorin. But, to avoid Confusion,

fusion, &c. Geographers extend *Indostan proper* but to S. lat. 20.; the Country beyond that being comprehended under the 2 preceding Articles, tho' the *Mogul* has swallow'd up the greatest Part of *India within Ganges*. Taking the *Mogul* Empire in full, 'tis, according to *Salmon*, sit. betw. 66. & 92. E. lon. (2000 m. long) & betw. 7. & 40. N. lat. (1500 m. broad.) The Tropic of *Cancer* runs thro' the Middle of it. The S. Part lies within the *Torrid Zone*; yet in the very hottest Part of the Year, the Rains commonly fr. abt. the End of *June* to *November* refresh the Earth & cool the Air. The heavy Showers then, especially in *Aug. & Sept.* fall for sev. Days without Intermission; but at the Beginning & End of the wet Season only now & then in Evening; mean time seldom passes a Day without terrible Thunder & Lightning. Fair Seasons have harmless silent Lightnings nightly for sev. Weeks. For most other Times the Sky is clear and serene, and the Earth refresh'd with gentle Breezes, that Mornings and Evenings are extreme pleasant. The Rains put the Earth into so due a Temper, that the Vegetables, especially Plants of the most delicious Kind, spring forth with Speed incredible. Rice is the Corn most in Use; but they have also very good Wheat, & Barley too; nay, Apples, Pears, and other *European* Fruit. As the common Produce of this vast Tract is comprehended in the sev. Special Articles, 'tis needless to mention 'em here; the Thing is also pretty much the same with regard to Animals, Habits, Customs, Manners, &c. except as to a few Particulars. The Rains annually so enrich the Land, they need no Manure. The Governors and Generals, having certain Towns and Villages assign'd them for Maintenance of their Quota's of Troops, order so much Land to be mark'd out for every Village to till, and send at Harvest for what of the Crop they please. They feed their Horses (for want of Oats) with *Donna*, a Corn like Tares, which they boil, bruise, & work up with coarse Sugar into a Ball. The Climate's too hot for allowing Butter's being made. Tho' the Natives seldom eat any Bread, yet they alw. carry with them thin Cakes of Wheat-Flower when they travel. In Gardens they've long Walks of Fruit-Trees always green & blooming, and large Basins of Water. As for the *Cotton-Shrub*, they plant large Fields with the Seed, which grows up as high as a Rose-bush, & puts out yellow Blossoms, which leave behind them little Cods that increase as they ripen to the Size of a Walnut; after which they break the outer Skin, and discover a fine soft white Wool, in which the Seeds are; and then 'tis gather'd. After these Shrubs have stood 3 or 4 Years together, they're dug up, & fresh planted. But there's also the *Cotton-Tree*, which runs up to a good Height, and bears a Fruit, which hangs at the Middle & Ends of the Branches by Pairs, growing alm. to the Size of a Hen's Egg, & then bursts, &c. The Indico Shrub grows to the Size of a Gooseberry-bush. After having stripp'd off the *Leaves*, and laid them together to sweat sev. Days, they steep them in Water in some deep Vessel, wherein they leave their Blue Tincture and Substance. Then the Water is drain'd off into other broad shallow Vessels or Vats, made of a kind of Plaster-of-Paris, where the Sun having exhaled all its Moisture, there remains at Bottom that hard dry Cake which is our Indico. Their Oxen are most serviceable for Carriage or Draught, and are sometimes shod. They're not very large, but so swift as to carry a Man 20 or 30 m. a Day. 'Tis common to meet a Caravan of 8 or 10,000 employ'd in carrying Salt, Rice, &c. Their Drivers follow no other Employment, & have no fix'd Abode; so that they carry their Families with them. The Captain of every Caravan carries a String of Pearl about his Neck, and affects the State of a Prince. These Carriers are of 4 Tribes, abt. 100,000 Souls each, and live always in Tents. The 1st carries nothing but Corn, the 2d Rice, the 3d Pease and Beans, the 4th Salt; & are disting. by Marks in the Foreheads of every Tribe. They're attended by their Priests; and every Morning ere they set out they pay Adoration to the Image of a Serpent, alw. carry'd on the Back of an Ox. They cut the Oxens Horns very close, for fear left in tossing their Heads back they should hurt their Riders. They employ 10 or 12 in drawing their heavy Carriages; but drive Coach, holding but 2 Persons, only with a Pair. They feed the Oxen when they bait, with Balls of Paste made of Barley-Meal, and other Ingredients. The Hog's, espec. wild, is their best Butchers Meat; of which, as well as of Deer, Hares, and Antelopes, they've such Plenty, that *all* are at Liberty to hunt and kill them. The *Lion* is the only Beast of the Forest reserv'd for the *Mogul's* own hunting. Here's a Kite with a white Head, to which some pay a sort of divine Respect. This often drops down in the Streets at Noon

by the Heat; and the *Europ.* Soldiers then make 6 d. or 1 l. by only carrying it to the Market-place and threatening to twist its Neck; to prevent which the poor better-natur'd & superstitious People raise a Contribution for purchasing its Liberty. As to the Fish; in these Seas the Dolphins & Albicores prey chiefly on the *Flying-Fish*, so call'd because when pursued they spring out of the Water, and fly half a furl. till, their Wings or Fins being dry, they take Water again, and often fall into Ships. They're as long, but not so broad, as a Herring. The Dolphin is known to be as fine and strait a Fish as swims, tho' People observe 'tis made crooked in our Signs, and jocosely call it *the crooked Fish*, and the same in Sculptures, &c. which is only done to give it an Air, and the better and more ornamentally to adapt them as Supporters of Fountains, &c. &c. 'Tis abt. one yard long, has bright dazzling Colours when 1st taken; and the *Flesh*, white as Snow, is reck. a very nice Dish at Sea. The Albicores and Bonettas are both of 'em a thick round-bodied Fish, good to eat, and cut as firm as Beef. The Manufactures exported to *Europe* are Callicoes and Muslins of all the finest Sorts and Stains; raw and wrought Silks of many Kinds; Cabinets, Scrutores, and oth. curious Wood-works, very finely lacquer'd; the finest Canes, of which many are most curiously cas'd with Tortoise Shell, & abund. of other pretty Toys. *Europ.* Goods brought hither are *Eng.* Cloths and Stuffs, Lead, Looking-glasses, Sword-blades, Knives, Haberdashery Wares, Gold and Silver Lace, Tin Wares, Wine, Brandy, Beer. Ships often carry Flints with their Ballast, not a Flint being found in *India*, so that a Bag of Flints has been as valuable alm. as its Wt. in Silver in the inland Country, where the People have not the Opportunity of being supply'd by Shipping. Their own Shipping never pass the *Cape of Good Hope*, yet are there no greater Merchants in the World than the *Mogul's* Subjects. They trade to *Persia*, the *Red Sea*, and supply *Persia* and *Turkey* with all the rich *Ind.* Merchandizes; and in Return get Carpets, Pearl, Treasure, &c. but often put 'em on board *English* or *Dutch* Vessels: The Freight whereof is one great Branch of our *Ind.* Company's Profit; for a Ship seld. comes to *Surat* from *Persia* but is as deep loaded as she can swim with Passengers, and Treasure to Amount of 2 or 300,000 l. They build their own Merch. Ships with Teak, a firm lasting Timber; and, inst. of caulking the Seams, the Planks are rabbeted, and let one into another, which, with Oakum and a Sort of Pitch, makes 'em very tight. They make their Cables, &c. of the Cocoa-tree. They've flat-bottom Vessels, whose Sides are 5 or 6 f. high, the Planks very thin, and sew'd togeth. with their Cordage; so that they'll yield like Pasteboard, and are in no Danger of splitting when they strike. The People are gener. handsome, well-made, and of good Features; black as Jet tow. S.; and tow. N. of an Olive-colour: But all have black Eyes, & long black Hair. They are strong, acute, have a good Genius and Fancy, and ready Wit; are civil to Strangers, profoundly submissive to their Governors; but, except those whose Profession is Arms, are not courageous. They are to be disting. into *Moors* or *Moguls*, and *Gentils* or org. *Indians* and *Pagans*. The former are a Mixture of *Tartars*, *Persians*, *Arabs*, and alm. all the *Moham.* Nations, who having the Power in their Hands behave as Lords of the Country. The *Pagans* well deserve the Character just given, and are extremely tender and compassionate even to the vilest Animals. They're so ingenious as to imitate a Pattern, or copy a Picture, to a Nicety at 1st Sight, so as 'tis hard to disting. the Original from the Copy. Their beautiful Chints and Callicoes are drawn by the meanest of the People from their own Fancy, who work for 3 d. a Day. Those on the *Coromandel* Coast are painted with Pencil; those to N. printed. Their Working-Goldsmiths are so mean, their Forge and all their Tools are not worth 10 s. and they often work in the Sand in the Middle of the Street. Builders make of Sea-shells a Cement much harder than their Bricks; with which they lay Floors and terrass Roofs so as it shall be like one entire Stone, and full as hard. The Blacks as well as others dye their Teeth. The *Indians* gen. wear a white Vest of Callico, Silk, or Muslin, which folds over before, and is tied with Strings on each Side. The Sleeves are close to their Arms, and so long that they fit about their Wrists in Wrinkles. The upper Part is close to their Bodies, but from Waist fits full in Plaits down below the Knee. Their Breeches reach down to Heels instead of Stockings, and they put their Feet bare into their Slippers, which are made like a Woman's Shoe, but never fasten'd or pull'd up at Heel, to be ready to slip off when they go into House. In their Sash about Waist the Better Sort have a Dagger. The *Moors* tie it on the Right, the *Banians* on the

the Left. Their Meal-times are Morn and Even, they gen. sleeping at Mid-day, it is so hot. The Diet of the *Bramin* and the *Banian* Tribes is chiefly boiled Rice, Roots, Herbs, Fruit; for they eat nothing that has Life, or even Eggs that may have it. The other *Pagans* eat alm. all Sorts of Fish or Flesh except Beef & some oth. Creatures which they reckon sacred. The *Mohammedans* eat any but Swines-flesh. Water is the com. Drink; but when they're hot or fatigued they drink Milk with Garlick infus'd therein. As for made Liquors, besides those drawn from Palm and Cocoa Trees, they've var. Spirits that pass under Name of Arrack, distill'd from Toddy, Sugar, Rice, of which the last is weakest. The *Batavia* Arrack is preferr'd for Drams, that of *Goa* for Punch. When the Natives drink, some will hold the Vessel off, and pour the Liquor into their Mouths. The *Pagans* are div. into 85 different Tribes, which eat not with one another, but herd alw. together, marry in their own Clans, and pursue the Professions of their Families; a Carpenter's Son must be a Carpenter and marry a Carpenter's Daughter, and so on. The chief Tribes are Three; 1. the *Brachmans* or *Bramins* (fr. *Brama* their Great Legislator); 2. the *Banians*, who are the most wealthy as well as numerous; 3. The *Rajaputes* or *Rashboots*, who profess Arms, and abstain from no Meat, except the Flesh of a Cow or some other sacred Beast. There's a relig. Order call'd *Faquirs* and *Jougies*, who make Vows of Poverty and Celibacy, and inflict unprecedented Tortures on themselves to merit Heaven's Favour. Their Marriages, Funerals, Mournings, &c. are sufficiently set forth in Special Articles. The Buildings of the com. People, the *Pagans* espec. who are at least 20 to 1 Moor, are generally low and poor thatch'd Cottages of Clay, of but one Floor. But the Bazars and other Publick Buildings belonging to the *Christian* & *Mohammedan* Merchants, in some chief Cities, are very pompous. Many of their Pagods are magnificent Stone Structures, with lofty Spires, and Variety of carv'd Figures without and within. The *Mohammedans* are at great Expence in their Mosques, mostly Free stone, somet. Marble, but perfectly plain; nor has the Inside any Image or Painting. Scarce one of any Condition but erects his Tomb in his Life-time; and tho' they affect not fine Houses, they care not what they lay out in fine Palaces and Gardens for the Lodgment of a Corpse. The *Indian* Diversions are Hunting & Fowling. The Fishermen on the Coast, instead of Boats, use Catamarans, which are 2 or 3 Timber Logs tied together. 'Tis common at Entertainments to send for Dancing Girls, who sing and dance before the Company. They act Comedies in open Air by Torch-light. Here are Tumblers and Jugglers, and poor People who carry abt. little round Baskets of Snakes, which dance to their Pipes by keeping Time to Musick by the Motion of their Heads, while the lower Part remains coil'd up in the Basket; but if the Musick cease ever so little, they get out and hiss at one another as if they would fight, till Musick's renew'd, when they get in again, and the Baskets are cover'd. The Roads are generally deep Sand, so hot, especially at Noon, that it would burn any Feet not callous; and to walk in such with Shoes on would be impossible. At abt. 10 or 12 m. Dist. are Caravanfairs; the Building such for Travellers being look'd on as the greatest Charity. The Better Sort are carried in Palanquins, wherein they lie at full Length, under a Canopy, by 8 or 10 Chairmen, 4 at a time, 2 before 2 behind, who lay the Bamboo Poll on their Shoulders, and run 4 or 5 m. an Hour. 'Tis common to hire Guardsmen also; and both Carriers and Guard serve for 3 d. a Day each. The *Mogul* and his Omrahs travel with their Women and Baggage upon Elephants; of which, 'tis said, not less than 500 attend the *Mogul* in all his Marches, besides a prodig. Number of Camels & Wheel-carriages without Spokes, drawn by 8 or 10 Oxen. The Common People in the rainy Season take Water like a Spaniel. Letters, &c. are sent over-land by Running Messengers on Foot. The Language has Affinity with the *Persian* and *Arabic*, but it is smoother, and is comprehensive. The *Mogul's* Government is absolute, and the Ceremonies of his Court not much unlike those of *Siam*, *Ava*, &c. The Nobility's Titles are *Chan* or Duke; *Nabob* or Lord; *Mirza* or General; and *Omrah*, which tho' it may be english'd Colonel, seems to carry a higher Dignity. But the most significant Distinction is the Number of Horse under Command. The highest (of whom there are but 4) command 12,000, others, 8, 6, 5, 4000, &c. down to single 20. The Chief Eunuchs are Officers of his Household. His other Great Officers are the Governors of the Elephants, the Masters of the Tents, and the Keepers of the Wardrobe, who are intrusted with the Jewels. His Wives, contracted with Ceremony,

are sold. more than 4; but the Concubines are at least 1000 in his Seraglio. As he thinks all other Princes his Inferiors, he never sends Ambassadors to them; nor treats he any fr. them as Representatives of their Princes, but common Messengers, &c. As to Crimes and Punishments: Murderers and Thieves are put to Death. The former are delivered up to the Relations of the Deceas'd, and by them executed. They never suffer a Malefactor to lie above a Night in Prison, very oft' not at all; for if he's apprehended by Day, he's carried immediately to the Governor, and either acquitted or condemn'd. If Sentence be Death, he's hurried commonly to the Bazar, and executed by the People who happen to be there, not by a stated Executioner. Some are hang'd, others beheaded, or impal'd alive, or kill'd by Elephants or other Wild Beasts, or bit to Death by Snakes. The Elephant crushes one to Death in a Moment with his Foot, unless he's to be longer in Torture; & then he breaks the Bones of his Legs, next his Thighs, then his Arms, & so leaves him to die most painfully. Some are sew'd up in moist Hides, which, being exposed to the Sun, shrinking, squeeze them dead. Some are sentenced to go thro' the Streets with Ox's Horns on their Heads. Noblemen for any great Crime less than High-Treason, (which is their unpardonable Sin) are permitted to fight Lions for their Lives. The *Mogul's* Camp, or Lescar, is seldom less than 20 m. in Compass; for the Military Men are computed no less than 100,000, who have their Wives and Families with them; and all Trades follow this Camp. The Tents mostly are white, like the Livery of the Army, except the *Mogul's*, which are red; and pitch'd on an Eminence in the Centre to overlook the whole. As almost the whole Seraglio, &c. takes the Field, besides the Empreess, Princes, Princesses, the Emperor's Quarter is as large as a considerable Town, and none suffered to come within Musq. Shot of it. The Inclosure is a Wall of Canes, about 10 f. high, made to fold together like Skreens. The Omrah's Tents stand dist. round his. In the Camp are many wide Streets; the chief of which run in a direct Line fr. the Royal Quarter; and there are Shops and Markets as in a City; nay it is the greatest in the World for Diamonds. This Camp seldom moves 10 m. at a time, and is always attended with a great many Barges upon Carriages, not only for passing Rivers, but his Diversion on Lakes, &c. He carries also Hawks, Dogs, Leopards, bred to the Game. By thus shewing himself once in a Year or 2 in some Part or other of his Dominions, he strikes a Terror into the Rajas, who might otherways be mutinous. He allows Pay for no less than 1,000,000 of Horse, tho' 300,000 is supposed the Whole in actual Service. Besides these, he keeps in Pay the Forces of the Rajas, who bring into Field, some 5, 10, 20000 of their Rajaputes, who are Foot, their Country being so rugged & mountainous that Horse could be of no Service there. The *Mogul* has likew. sev. Regiments which may be properly called Troops of the Household. *Manouchi* gives a List of the Men every Kingd. or Prov. is oblig'd to raise; [severally to be seen in the Special Articles], amounting to 309,667 Horse, and 619,336 Foot, in all 929003 Men; besides the 200,000 that attend the Court; and he has at least 12000 Horses and 500 Elephants in his Stables. Their Weapons, besides Bow and Arrow, are Sword, Buckler, Lance, and somet. Fire-arms. They've a Train of Artillery, some Pieces very large. The Troops somet. charge bravely, but disorderly; so that a small Body of disciplined Europeans will drive Thousands. The *Mogul's* menial Servants are 36,000, some 1000 Beasts and Birds wild & tame, and 300 Elephants for his own Service, which are high fed and richly harness'd. He's supposed to expend 50000 * Roupies a-Day. *Gemelli* * A Roupie is a Silver Coin of about Half-a-Crown Value. says, the Revenue of his heredit. Countries, exclusive of the Conquests, amount to 800,000,000 of Roupies. His Treasury is excessive rich in Money, Jewels, Vessels of Gold, Amber, Agate, Precious Stones, Cloth of Gold, with costly Rarities, valued in the Whole, says *Mandelsloe*, at 700,000,000 of Crowns. He is said to be weigh'd on his Birth-day with great Solemnity, adorn'd with his richest Jewels, in golden Scales studded with Diamonds. The Weights put in the oppos. Scale are Bales of Silk, Gold, or other rich Commodities. When 'tis over, he distributes thin Pieces of Gold in Form of Fruit, Flowers, &c. among the Courtiers:—But then the Presents he receives, during this Solemnity of 5 Days, fr. the sev. Parts of his Dominions, and fr. the Grandees, amount somet. to 1,500,000 l. Ster. If it appears he has acquir'd Flesh since last Weighing, 'tis Matter of publick Rejoicing thro' the Kingdom. *Tamerlane*, in abt. the Year

1400 fix'd his 3d Son *Miracha* in the N. of *India* and *Persia*. But the S. Peninsula was not reduc'd under the Obed. of the *Mogul* Princes, till the Reign of *Aurenzeb*, who began it *An.* 1667. He lived to the Year 1707, and was near 100 when he died. He never eat Flesh nor tasted Strong Drink. The present *Great Mogul* is his Great-Grandson. He was made Prisoner by *Kouli Kan*, and forced to yield the N.W. Provinces of *India* to *Persia* to purchase his Liberty. *Kouli Kan* amass'd prodigious Treasures here; but lost half of it in passing the *Indus*, the Vessels loaden therewith being driven down the Stream into the Ocean by the Violence of the Monsoons, which shifted at that Time. *INDOSTAN* is divided into 40 Kgs. or Prov. 9 on N. 6 on W. 15 Midland, and 5 each on E. and S. The N. Provinces are those of *Pitan*, *Gor*, *Kakares*, *Siba*, *Naugracut*, *Bankisch*, *Cassimeer*, *Attock*, *Cabul*. The W. are *Hajacan*, *Moulthan*, *Buchor*, *Tatta* or *Sindi*, *Jesselmere*, *Soret*. Those of the Midland are *Cbitor*, *Raja Ranat*, *Malwa*, *Narvar*, *Gualeor*, *Agra*, *Asmer*, *Hindows* or *Hendowns*, *Jenupar*, *Penjab*, *Dely* or *Delli*, *Jamba*, *Bacar*, *Sanbal*. The E. contains *Kanduana*, *Patna*, *Jesual*, *Mevat*, *Udessia*. The S. *Bengal*, *Orixia*, *Berar*, *Candisch*, *Guzuratte* or *Cambaya*. The Conquer'd Kgs. &c. of the *Mogul* Empire in the Peninsula within *Ganges* hold *Decan*, *Cuncan*, *Malabar*, *Coromandel*, with their many Subdivisions, mostly specified in the said General Articles.

INDRAPURA, *Indrapour*, in the W. Coast of *Sumatra*, 50 leag. S. of the Equator, & 30 leag. (or 100 m.) N. W. of *Bencoolen*, within 15 of *Nassau* Island, E. lon. 99. S. lat. 2. 20. is a *Dutch* (and was an *English*) Settlement. Its Commodity is *Pepper*.

INDUS River. See *INDIA*.

INGELHEIM, in the *Palatinate*, is sit. 8 m. S. W. of *Mentz*, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50.

INGERSTON, *Essex*, 5 m. fr. *Chelmsford*, 23 fr. *London*, is a large Thoroughfare to *Harwich*, with a confid. Market Wednesdays, for Live Cattle fr. *Suffolk*, &c. Fair Nov. 20.

INGOLSTADT, in *Bavaria*, 8 m. E. of *Newburg*, 36 W. of *Ratisbon* on N. Side the *Danube*, 34 N. W. of *Freyzingen*, and 45. N. of *Munich*, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 48. 45. is reckon'd (notwithstanding its being taken and retaken sev. times during the 2 last Wars) the strongest Town in *Bavaria*. It has a fair Bridge over the *Danube*, one of the finest *Arsenals* in *Germany*, and a Castle that is impregnable. The Town which some reckon the 2d for Rank in *Up. Bavaria*, stands in a fruitful plain Country; the Houses generally well built, the Streets fair and uniform. Its University has the same Privileges as those of *Vienna* and *Bononia*. The Image of the *Virgin*, in their great Church, which is pretty large & of pure Gold, adorn'd with Jewels, cost 50,000 Crowns. Before it kneels a golden Image of a *French* King, and near that another of *St. Michael* compos'd of Jewels and precious Stones.—The late Elec. *Maximillian* knew the Strength of this Town so well, that he us'd to say. *Munich shall maintain me, but Ingolstadt defend me.* The Governor resides in the Castle, who is always a General Officer.

INGRIA, reckon'd one of the Parts of *Sweden* tho' now under *Russia*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, lying on N. of *Livonia*, bound. on N. by the Bottom of the Gulph of *Finland*, the River *Niewa*, and the Lake *Ladoga*, E. by a Line imagin'd from *Laba* Town to *Luga* River which bounds it S. and partly W.; where 'tis also bounded by *Estonia*, or rather a Part of *Peipus* Lake, and the River *Narwa*, which divide it from that Part of *Livonia*. Its Extent from E. to W. is about 135 m. and from N. to S. 76. It abounds with Cattle and wild Beasts, espec. Elks, which in Summer shift Quarters and swim over the *Niewa* into *Carelia*, and against Winter return the same Way. It was form. subject to the *Muscovites*, and after yielded to *Sweden*, under *Gust. Adolphus*, to whom 'twas intirely resign'd in 1618, and confirm'd in 1661. But the *Muscovites* under their late Czar *Peter the Great*, the Begin. of this Century, took it again, with all *Livonia*. Its Sit. renders it very confid. being a Communication between *Finland* and *Muscovy*; wherefore the Czar was desirous to master it to open an easy Communication between *Archangel* and the *Baltick* by the Gulph of *Finland*. 'Tis by some divided into *Ingria proper*, *Ingermania*, and *Soluskia*. The chief Towns, &c. are *St. Petersburg* with *Cronslot* Castle, *Petershoff* the Czar's Pleasure-house, *Noteburg*, *Iwanogorod*, *Nienschans*, *Coporio*, *Jama*.

INGRIN, a Town of the *Jolloiffs*, in *Ghinea*, on N. of the *Sanaga*, abt. 12 leag. fr. *Endel* to N. and 3 fr. the River.

INHAMBANE, Prov. in *Monomotapa*, lies more S. than *Manica*, under the Tropic of *Capricorn*, ov. agt. the *Cape of Good Hope*, says *Dapper*, tho' it must lie at a great Distance from it. The Cap. Town is *Tongue*. The Heat is so exces-

sive, that the *Portuguese* here can hardly bear it. Most Inhabitants are Idolaters, maugre the *Jesuits* Endeavours.

INHAMIOR Prov. in *Monomotapa*; has *Monomotapa* proper on S. the River *Cuama* W. and N. as also on N. E. and E. it has Part of *Sofala*. The chief Place where the King resides is but 1 leag. from *Sena* on the Conflux of the River *Suabo* and *Cuama*. *INHAMIOR* Town is about 15. leag. from *Sena* to S. and 60 from *Monomotapa* to N. E.

INN is a large River that rises on the Frontier of *Switzerland*, runs through *Tirol* and *Bavaria*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*. Its Course being among the *Alps* it can't be very navigable, and as it washes Salt-pits and Minerals it can't abound with Fish.

INNERARY, or *INVERARY*, in *Knapdale* Division in *Argyleshire*, *Scotland*, near the Bottom of *Loch-fyn*, 45 m. N. W. of *Glasgow*, 74 N. W. of *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 5. lat. 56. 28. is a Royal Burgh, Market, and Presbytery consisting of 12 Parishes; and gives Title of Baron (as well as *Mull*, *Morvern*, and *Terry*) to the D. of *Argyle*. Near it, on the Water of *Eira*, where it falls into *Loch-fyn*, is a large old Castle, with fine Gardens and Parks, chief Residence of the Family. This Town held out under the Earl of *Ila* against the Rebel Forces in 1715. — The *LOCH-FYN* is a River 60 m. long, and 4 broad where narrowest.

INNERKYTHIN, in *Fife*shire, 3 m. from *Dumfermlin*, 2 from *Dinnibersel*, 10 N. W. from *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 56. 5. is a Royal Burgh at the Bottom of the Bay of *Frith*, & had considerable Trade, having a very good Road for Ships, deep Water, and good Ground; but *St. Margaret's Bay*, the W. Part, is such a rocky steep Shore that 'tis now dangerous Riding if a S. W. Wind blow hard.

INNERLOCHY, or *INVERLOCHY*, in the *Lochaber* Part of *Invernesshire*, *Scotland*, 45 m. fr. *Inverness*, 28 S. W. of *Lochness*, 90 or 100 N. W. of *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 5. 15. lat. 56. 55. stands in the Centre betw. the N. and W. *Highlands*, on a River that runs into *Loch-Yoll*, on S. Side *Loch-Aber*, and was of great Strength & Trade till ruin'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. After the Revolution 'twas enlarg'd, and a regular Fort erected there at the *Aber's* Mouth, call'd *FORT-WILLIAM*, in Honour of *K. William III.* as the Village is *MARYBURGH*, in Honour of his Queen, to curb the Highlanders, who ever us'd to be very unruly. It has a large Garrison, & over-aw'd the neighbouring Highlanders in 1715. Nor did it less defeat their most resolute and desperate Efforts to master it in 1746. Since which latter it has been considerably more fortified, and had its Circumstances so advantageously alter'd and improv'd, as to be far less liable to Annoyance than before. 'Tis so sit. that if ever so much streighten'd by a Blockade or Siege by Land only, it may receive constant Supplies by Sea.

INNISKILLING. See *EARN* Lake.

INOWLOCZ, or *Inowladislaw*, *Palatin* in *Poland*, extends from *Goplo* Lake and *Cruswick* to the *Vistula*, and the Confines of *Pomerania*; having *Prussia* N. the *Vistula* E. *Kalisch* S. and lies N. W. fr. *Brezesly*. 'Tis div. into 3 Territories, & sends 4 Castellans, besides the *Palatine*, to the *Dyet*.

INOWLOCZ Town, on the River *Notex*, 38 m. W. of *Uladislaw*, is small, yet defended by a strong Castle.

INSBRUCK, Capital of *Tirol*, *Austria*, pleasantly sit. on the *Inn*, in a Valley at the Foot of the Mounts. of *Venden*, 12 m. S. of *Bavaria*, 30 N. of *Brixen*, 57 S. of *Munich*, 64 N. of *Trent*, 80 S. W. of *Saltzburg*, and 225 W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 11. 29. lat. 47. 4. has Name from the said *Inn* and *Pruck* a Bridge, because here is the common Bridge over that River, which separates this City from its Suburbs. It was wall'd in 1234, but nothing of its Fortifications remain but 3 Gates. 'Tis the Seat of the Governors sent by the House of *Austria*, to whom it hereditarily belongs. 'Tis but a little, tho' a handsome and agreeable City in a fertile Plain, surrounded with Mounts. whose Tops are ever cov. with Snow; but the Middle is well cultivated. The Walls are weak, without Flanks, and lower by 3 or 4 fath. than the Houses, which are flat on Top, and the Rafters revers'd, so that Rain settles in the Middle; but they're generally well built with Brick, and mostly with Piazzas. At the End of its wooden Bridge is a Suburb along the River. It has 12 Churches (includ. 8 Convents), and Suburbs larger than the City, both finely built, where Persons of the greatest Distinction live. But, shut within such high Mounts. 'tis subject to freq. and furious Earthquakes. 'Tis adorn'd with curious Fountains, and has spacious Market-places. The Castle is a very convenient and noble Palace, furnish'd with a Cabinet of curious Rarities; and, tho' not very regular, because built at sev. Times, is adorn'd with Paintings, Fountains, Statues, pleas. Gardens, Groves, Walks, &c. The Great

great Hall is magnificent, its Walls painted, in Fresco, with the Labours of *Hercules*. Among other fine Pictures in this Palace is one of *Mary Q. of Scots*. Here's a large Riding-house, and a great Partition at one End of it for an Opera. Cover'd Galleries lead from this Palace to 5 Churches. The Place, being defended by the strong Castle of *Amras* about 1 m off, as well as by *Halle Town*, it neither has nor needs Fortifications on the E. Side. The chief Church, at the *Franciscans* Monastery, is a stately Fabrick of hewn Stone, built by Emp. *Fred. I.* who erected here a noble Monument for his Grandfather *Maximilian I.* on Top of which is a Brafs Figure of him on his Knees, attended by 28 Brafs Statues, of exquis. Workmanship, larger than Life, 14 representing Emperors and Princes, 8 Empreses and Princesses, of that Family, and the rest sev. others; which, most arm'd cap-à-pe, and placed in two Rows on each Side, from the great Gate to the Altar, separating the Nave from the Wings of the Church, make a magnif. Appearance. 23 others of Brafs 2 f. high, placed on the Cornice of the Portico, which separates the Nave from the Choir, represent the Kings, &c. whom the Church has *sainted*. The *Silver Chapel* is so call'd whom the *Virgin's* solid Silver Image, big as Life, in the Middle of the Altar, and many others the same of Saints. This is one of the 1st-rate Chapels in the World on acct. of Indulgences annex to it by sev. Popes; not inferior to that of *Jerusalem's Holy Sepulchre*, the Churches of the *Lateran*, *St. Mary Major*, and *St. Gregory at Rome*; for, but one single Mass said in this Chapel for a departed Soul most surely fetches it, with a Presto! pass! out of Purgatory. There's a House in the City, viz. the Chamber of Accompts of the Treasury, whose Porch has a Roof, about 15 f. square, cover'd with thin Copper Plates, that cost 200,000 Crowns, the Plates being doubly gilt. Here's a good Armory, furnish'd, 'tis said, both for Horse and Foot, for 30000 Men. From the Square may be seen the 4 Gates, which are never shut; so safe do the Inhabitants think themselves by means of Fort *Schernitz*, which guards the Entry into *Tirol*. Yet the Elec. of *Bavaria* took that in 1703 with *Inspruck* itself, &c. tho' soon obliged to quit 'em. This was the Place where the unaccountable *Christina Q. of Sweden* 1st abjur'd the Protestant Religion in 1655. Here too was *Prs. Sobieski* detain'd by the Emp.'s Order in 1719. when she was going to *Italy* to marry the Pretender; whence, however, she escap'd and married him. 'Tis computed 7 Posts hence to *Brixen*, and to *Augsbουργ* 15 and half.

INSTOW, *Devon*, corruptly so call'd for *Johnstow*, stands at the Conflux of the *Tarw & Towridge*, not far fr. *Bideford*.

INVERARY. See INNERARY.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, *Scotl.* formerly contain'd all from the Bord. of *Lorn* to the *Orkneys* along the W. Coast besides its Isles; and the Sheriffdom was heredit. in the *Gordon* Family: But 'tis now in the K.'s Gift, and reduced much, containing but that Part of *Murray-Land* near *Inverness*, with *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the S. Part of *Ross*: So that 'tis bounded on N. with *Ross* and *Cromarty*, with *Murray-Land* E. the W. Sea W. and *Lorn*, *Broadalbin*, and *Athol*, S. 'Tis about 60 m. from E. to W. and 55 where broadest from N. to S. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, Woods of Fir 10 m. long, and large Woods of Oak. See *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*. The Shire Town is *Inverness*. See also *Innerlochy*, *Fort-Augustus*, *Urquhart-Castle*, *Beaulie-Frith*.

INVERNESS, or *Innerness*, from which the Shire has Name, is its chief Town, at the Bottom of *Murray Frith* where it receives the River *Ness* fr. *Lochness*, abt. 2 or 3 m. from *Culloden House*, 11 from *Nairn*, 60 N. E. of *Innerlochy*, 104 from *Edinburgh*, abt. 404 from *London*, W. lon. 4. lat. 57. 36. It derives Name from the River *Ness*, and *Emmer*, signifying a Harbour in Old *Scotch*. 'Tis a Royal Burgh, Market-Town, Seat of the Sheriff, and of a Presbytery containing 13 Parishes. It stands on S. Side the *Ness*, over which it has a 7-Arch Bridge of hewn Stone leading to that truly call'd the N. of *Scotland*, or N. Highlands. It lies conven. for Trade, of which it has consid. Share, with a Harbour for small Ships open to the *Frith*, one Church for Highlanders one for Lowlanders, — or rather one for *Irish* one for *English*; and the Ruins of a Castle, form. the Residence of the Kings of *Scotland*, stands on a Hill, whence is a Prospect of Town and Country. The D. of *Gordon* was its heredit. Constable, &c. 'Twas seiz'd by the Rebel Highlanders in 1715, who were drove out by Lord *Lowat* (the same who was himself beheaded for High-Treason and Rebellion in 1747); and so was it again seiz'd by them in 1746, & the Pretender's Son made it for a Time mostly his Quarters, till the ever-memorable Battle of *Culloden*, after which His Royal Highness the victorious Duke of *Cum-*

berland enter'd it, &c. 'Tis reckon'd a clean, well built, pleasant Town, has 2 good Streets, with Coffee-houses and Taverns, and People politer than in most other Towns of *Scotland*. For *Cromwell*, who erected Forts, and placed his Stationary Forces, in the most eminent Parts, built a strong Citadel here & left it well garrison'd; and the Soldiers, after the Peace, taking to the Country, fell to cultivating & improving the Land, and settled many *Engl.* Families round about; so that they here speak less of the broad or broken *Scots* than they do farther S. But such *Engl.* Husbandry and Speech reach but little Way; and *Caithness*, which is the remotest Province this Way, is as true *Scots* as any Part of the Kgd. Tho' *Oliver's* Fort was demolish'd after the Restoration, yet was it restor'd after the Revolution, and King *Wm.* always kept a Garrison in it. But, I am inform'd, 'tis again demolish'd. In 1718 an Act pass'd for laying the 6th of 1 d. *Sterl.* on every Pint of Ale, &c. sold here, for building a Church and making a Harbour, and another the 11th of his pres. Majesty continued it to 1758. And the Magistrates, having purchas'd Ground, rented Quarries, & built Boats for transporting Stone, have deepened the Harbour, &c.

INVERNESS in *Georgia*. *New Inverness*, in the S. Part of the Province, 20 m. from *Frederica*, is a Place on the *Altamaha* where a Highland Colony are settled.

INVERUGY, in *Bamff-shire, Scotl.* 6 m. from *Deer*, a little Town near the Mouth of the River *Ugie*, has a Castle, which with another on the opposite Bank of the *Ugie*, call'd *Craig's Tower*, belong'd to the late E. Marshal, before his Rebellion in 1715.

INVERURY, in the County of *Mar, Scotland*, situate on the River *Don*, 13 m. W. of *Aberdeen*, and 80 N. E. of *Edinburgh*. *Salmon*.

JOALLI. See SIN.

JOANNA, or *Anjuan*, one of the *Komoro* Islands, betw. the N. W. Part of *Madagascar* and *Zanguebar*, E. lon. 45. S. lat. 12. Here the *E. Ind.* Ships, bound for *Bombay*, frequent, to take in Water and fresh Provisions, it being a plentiful Isle, and the People civil.

JOAR. See BARSALLY.

JOCELIN, in *St. Malo Bpr. Upper Britany*, situate on the River *Oufte*, near 30 leag. from *Rennes* to W. 30 from *St. Brieux* to S. is a small City, but sends Deputies to the States of the Province.

JODDA, *Gjudda*, *Gidda*, *Zieden*, the celebrated Sea-port of *Mecca*, in *Arabia Felix*, situate on the E. Coast of the *Red Sea*, E. lon. 39. 57. lat. 22. 5. is the Rendezvous of the Pilgrims which go from *Aidzab* to *Mecca*, and where resides a *Turk. Basha*. Here also the *Turk. Gallies*, which use to winter at *Suez*, disembark their Goods from *Egypt*, *Syria*, &c. and take in new, such as *Morocco* Leather, Coffee, Gums, Drugs, &c. 'Tis likewise the Staple of the Caravans going by Sea from *Guid-hab* in *Egypt* to *Mecca*. *Poncet* tells us 'tis but half a Day's Journey from *Mecca*, which is vastly short of the 11 Stations, and the 40 m. of *Abulfeda* & *Edressi*. He adds, The Road is pretty safe, the Bottom good, and deep enough for small Vessels, tho' large ones must anchor abt. 1 leag. off. The City is large, well-peopled, and Christians permitted to trade, tho' not to settle; in it, it being the Place where Ships from the *E. Indies* are wont to stop. The Porte keeps about 3 Vessels on these Seas to transport Merchandise from thence. The great Resort makes every Thing dear here; even Water (which is brought from a Spring 12 m. off) sells for 3 d. a Pint. The Walls, &c. are scarce worth Mention, except the Castle, which is tow. the Sea, and even that, tho' it has some Cannon, could make but a poor Defence. The Houses, most of Stone, are terrass'd o' Top. The Country around is all barren and craggy Rocks, or dry & sandy Ground. *Jodda* must undoubtedly be a Place of great Antiquity, and yet it's scarce ever taken notice of by *Greek* or *Roman* Authors.

JOHORE Kgd. in the Peninsula of *Malacca*, *E. Ind.* is wash'd on E. and W. by the *Ind. Ocean*, and is about 80 leag. broad and 100 lo. from *Pera N.* to *Point Roman* the S. most Cape of all the Continent of *Asia*, and lies abt. N. lat. 1. 3 leag. fr. *Johore River*. 'Tis woody, daily refresh'd by Showers and Breezes, & abounds in Tin, Pepper, Elephants Teeth, Gold, *Aquila*-wood, Canes, Lemons, Citrons, & the other *Ind. Fruits*, *Cinnamon*, *Buffaloes*, *Black Cattle*, *Deer*, wild Boars, and some Sea-monsters. The People are perfidious, cruel, indolent, lazy, lascivious, proud, having naturally broad Faces of a light-bluish Complexion, crooked Noses, and reckon black Teeth ornamental. The com. People wear only a Piece of Stuff before their Privities; the better Sort Calico Shifts, with a Silk Headband and Girdle. They paint their Nails yellow; and the Greatest Quality have

have 'em longest. They wear Poniards, adorn'd with prec. Stones, at their Sides. The Inlanders subsist mostly on Saw-gow, which is the Pith of a small Twig split and dried in the Sun, on their Fruits which grow all Year, on Roots, & on Poultry; but on the Coast they feed mostly on Fish and Rice brought from *Java, Siam, Cambodia*. The People of Industry amo. 'em are *Chinese*, who live in their great Towns, suppo. abt. 1000 Families in the *Johore* Dominions, besides a greater Number who drive Foreign Trade with 'em. Tho' the K. of *Siam* numbers this among his Titles, yet its King owes him no Obedience, but is absolute Proprietor of the Country, with several Princes under him. Yet the Kings of *Johore* ever paid Homage to those of *Siam* by sending a Golden Rose in a Golden Box once in 3 yrs. The Natives are Pagans or heretic. *Mohammedans*, who (the latter), Capt. *Hamilton* says, are mighty Lovers of Praying and Preaching, frequent their Mosques very often, and look very devout;—but yet are exceeding immoral. The Captain tells us their Gold Coin *Macie* is in Value about 3 s. 6 d. and their *Coupang* is a Quarter of a *Macie*; and a *Pecul* is valued at 40 s.

JOHORE-LAMI, Cap. of the preceding, lies on a River 21 leag. S. E. of *Malacca*, 6 fr. Sea. 'Twas a consid. large City before the *Portuguese* in 1603 destroy'd it, after seizing 1500 Brass Guns in it; and the King, being drove from it, built another up the River in 1609, to which the *Dutch* contributed out of the Spoils they took from the *Portuguese*, whom they in turn drove out of this Country. At Entrance of the River are two Islands, and the Water is 10 fath. The Town's divided into 2 Parts, one 1300 the other 500 Paces in Comp. and contains 4000 Fighting Men. The Houses alo. the River are Free-stone, rais'd on Piles 8 or 10 f. high. *Hamilton* says the River has 2 Entrances, the smallest from W. called the Straights of *Cincapure*. In 1613 this Town was taken by an Army fr. *Achin*, who carried all the Ordnance, Slaves, &c. with 'em; and some *Dutch* who had then here a Ship were put to Death, and the King fled.

JAHOE Islands lie to N. E. of Cape *Romano*, call'd *Pulotingi, Pulo-aure, Pulo-pisang, Pulo-timoun*, and *Linga*, all inhabited.

JOIGNI, in *Champagne, Fr.* on the River *Yonne*, betw. *Auxerre* to N. and *Sens* to S. 21 m. from each, 30 S. W. of *Troyes*, E. lon. 3. 28. lat. 47. 55. is agreeably sit. in a good Neighbourhood for Wine, and has Title of County.

JOINVILLE, in *Champagne, Fr.* on the River *Marne*, 50 m. N. E. of *Troyes*, 18 above *St. Dizier* to S. 42 from *Chaalons* to S. E. stands at the Foot of a high Hill on the Declivity of which is a large stately Castle, where the Dukes of *Guise*, Princes of *Joinville*, us'd to go in Summer, and in which the infamous League was renew'd in 1587. This City was erected into a Principality in 1552.

JOKTHEEL. See *HORAC* and *PETRA*.

JONA, one of the *W. Isles* of *Scotland*, has a Church famous for the Burial of 48 of the Kings of *Scotland*, 4 of *Ireland*, 8 of *Norway*, & Residence of *Columbus* Apostle of the *Picts*. After the *Scots* left the Isle, a Bp.'s See was erected in *Sodor* Village, from which all the Isles within its Diocese were called *Sodorenses*, and the Bishop *Episcopus Sodorensis*. Marble of sev. Colours, & beautiful Veins, is found in this Island. Its E. Side is plain and arable, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; but the W. is very bad, rocky, and the Tides violent. The Church of *St. Columbus*, now *St. Mary's*, is a very beautiful, tho' not a large, Fabrick. Near its W. End is *Columbus's* Tomb, but without Inscription. The Steeple is large, the Cupola 21 f. square, Doors & Windows curiously carv'd, and the Altar finest Marble. On the E. Side the Island are 9 Ports for Landing.

JONAS'S SOUND. See *SMITH'S BAY*.

IONIA, in *Asia Minor*, so call'd fr. the *Ionians* who inhab. it, &c. was bound. on N. by *Æolis*, W. by the *Ægean* & *Icarian* Seas, on S. by *Caria*, E. by *Lydia*, & Pt. of *Caria*. It lies betw. 37 & 40 deg. N. lat. & was but of a very small Extent in lon. of which we must not pretend to determine, there being a great Disagreement amo. Authors as to the Boundaries of the inland Country. Its most remarkable Cities were *Phocæa* now *Foggia*, *Smyrna*, *Clazomenæ* now *Vourla*, *Erithræ*; *Teos*, *Lebedus*, *Colophon*, *Ephesus*, *Priene*, *Miletus*. The *Ionians*, on their Arrival in *Asia*, div. into 12 small Cantons, having been so while they inhabited *Peloponnesus*, as were afterwards the *Achæans* who drove 'em out. Of these 12 States consisted the *Ionian Confederacy* so often mention'd by the Antients. The chief and most powerful City was *Miletus*. To those above mentioned *Thucydides* adds the Cities of the

Islands of *Lemnos* & *Imbros*; & *Velleius* those of *Delos*, *Paros*, *Andros*, *Tenos*, which were all, he says, peopled by the *Ionians*.

IONIAN Gulf or Sea lies between *Sicily* and *Greece*, extend. from *Crete* to the *Acroceraunian Hills* in *Epirus*; or, as others will have it, to the City of *Apollonia* in *Macedon*. 'Twas so called either from *Ionius* the Son of *Dyrrhachius*, *Hercules* having given it that Name to preserve the Memory of his Friend whom he had killed by Mistake, and thrown into the Sea; or from *Ionis*, a Country accor. to *Solinus* in the Extremity of *Calabria*; or from *Io* the Daughter of *Inachus*, as *Lycophron* has it.

JONPOURE, or *Jonpore*, in *Bengal*, stands on the River *Gouel* 25 m. more to S. than *Somelpore*. It trades in rich Carpets, Hangings, fine Linnens, &c.

JONQUIERES, in *Orange* Principality, *France*, is a small City in the Diocese of *Arles*, on the S. Brook of *Berre*, 5 leag. from *Aix*, and 5 from *Marseilles* in *Provence*.

JONSALAN, or *Juncalan*, *Siam*, on the W. Coast is an Island within 1 m. of the Continent, but its S. End about 3 leag. from it. Betw. it and the Continent is a good Harbour in the S. W. Monsoons, and on the W. Side the Island. *Puton* Bay is a safe one in the N. E. Winds. The Sea-Coast is thinly peopled by reason of great Numbers of Freebooters call'd *Salleiters*, who inhabit Islands along the Coast. Both Buyer and Seller of Goods deal by Retail; so that a Cargo is long in vending. 'Tis abt. 80 leag. N. E. of *Achin*, and was formerly call'd a Kingdom.

JOPPA, *Japho* in *Hebrew*, *Jaffa* at present, on the *Mediterranean* Coast, was the Head Seaport Town to *Jerusalem* and all *Judæa*, where the Timber of *Lebanon*, brought in Floats from *Tyre*, for building the Temple, was landed, II. *Chron.* ii. 16. it being near abt. 30 m. N. W. fr. *Jerusalem*, very pleasantly sit. on a Rock, in a beautiful Plain, & having *Jamnia* on S. *Cæsarea* N. and *Ramah* E.; E. lon. 35. 3. lat. 30. 20. 'Tis said to have been first built by *Japhet*, and from him taken its Name *Japho*, since moulded into *Joppa*; and the Heathen Geographers speak of it as very antient. 'Twas fam'd in the Time of the *Maccabees* for the *Jews* burning the *Syrian* Fleet before it; and it's frequently ment. in the Bible. *Jonas* here embark'd for *Nineveh*; and from his marvellous History, 'tis suppos'd by some [A] was fram'd the Heathen Story of *Andromeda*. Here in *St. Jerom's* Time, however, were still shewn some Remains as of the Chain by which she was fasten'd to the Rock, in order to be devour'd by the Sea Monster, and from whose Jaws she was deliver'd by the heroic *Perseus*. Here *St. Peter* rais'd *Dorcas* to Life, and he receiv'd the Messengers of *Cornelius*. It was once surely a beautiful and large Place (tho' its Port, having its Entrance obstructed by huge Rocks jutting out into Sea, was far from safe or commodious); and since the *Romans* destroy'd it, it could never recover its antient Glory, notwithstanding sev. Xtian Princes, *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* especially, did endeavour to repair and adorn it. Its Name is now pronounced and written *JAFFA*, or *JAPHA*; and tho' it has nothing left of its ant. Beauty but its charming Prospect, yet its Condition appears much amended since *Sir Paul Lucas* was here, in 1707, and who made it appear very sorry; and it seems in a likely Way to raise itself more. Indeed till within a little while there was hardly a tolerable House standing, or any Thing but the old Castle on an Eminence above it, and another on the Sea-side, with a few pitiful Mud Huts. But at present the lower Ground to Sea-ward is cover'd with good Houses, mostly Stone; and the Town drives on consid. Traffick; espec. of *Ramah* and *Jerusalem* Soap. Great Quant. of Rice and oth. Commodities are brought from *Egypt*, and hence exported to oth. Places, which yield the *Basha* of *Gaza* a consid. Income. Ships of Burden can conveniently ride on the Road; & on the W. Side near the Shore a charming Spring of Water supplies the Town, &c. The Christians have as yet no Church but one almost ruined, and uncover'd; but have handsome Houses to entertain Pilgrims.

JORDAN River, rising from the Lake of *Phiala*, enters the *Samachonite* Lake, whence proceeding it divides the Sea of *Tiberias*, and thence discharges itself into the *Dead Sea*. The Origin of its Name or Names is somewhat obscure. To suppose it to have receiv'd any Part of its Denomination from the City of *Dan* is seemingly wrong, in as much as it was called *Jorden* long before the City of *Dan* was built. You may say it may have been so called by *Prolepsis*. But why *Den* should be changed into *Dan* may be difficult to account for. It may be more natural to borrow the Name fr. *Jarad*, to descend, fall, &c. The *Arabs* call it *Arden* & *Ordon-*

non;

[A] I say by some; for 'tis much more probably thought by others that the *Whale* prepar'd to devour *Andromeda*, the Daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Joppe*, &c. was nothing else than a Ship so call'd, into which *Phœnix* had secur'd her to convey her away,

non; the *Perfians*, *Herdum*; the *Nubian* Geographer *Zacchar*, which in *Arabic* signifies *tumid*, *full*, or *overflowing*, & therefore a Name properly enough apply'd to the *Jordan*. But not to insist on any Thing of this, it being by far the principal Stream of its Parts, it is by way of Eminence called *The River*, the rest in the Country being comparatively mere Brooks. *Josephus* mentions a *lesser Jordan*, whose Fountain-head he places about *Panion*, while he derives the greater fr. *Mt. Libanus*: But he's not to be understood as meaning 2 distinct Rivers, but as dividing the 1 same River into 2 Parts, which are *greater* or *less* as nearer to or farther from the Original Spring. Examples of the same Kind might be produced. This River, as we said, taking Rise from *Phiala*, runs under-ground for 120 furl. or 15 m. and breaking forth at *Paneum* goes through the *Samachonite-Lake*; whence proceeding again 15 m. it streams thro' the Sea of *Tiberias*, and thence thro' a vast and horrid Desert, till it loses itself in the *Asphaltite Lake*. Here it's noted that *Josephus* speaks but of one original Spring of this River, a Proof that this his *lesser Jordan* is no River distinct from his *greater*, &c. 'Tis remarkable that in Harvest-time 'tis most full, and apt to overflow its Banks, contrary to the gen. Nature of Rivers, which are fullest in Winter; whence it may have been that some have imagined a subterranean Communication between this and the *Nile*. 'Tis reported that the *Coracinus*, a Fish reputed peculiar to the *Nile*, has been taken in the *Jordan*. But this concludes nothing positively; for the same Fish is found also elsewhere. To therefore wave so unlikely a Matter, the Banks of this Stream are a Harbour for Lions and other Wild Beasts, who take shelter amidst the Reeds and Canes, which here so remarkably abound, yea and grow so thick & tall as to obstruct the Sight of the River, together with the Willows, Tamarisks, and other native Vegetables of these Banks. *Maunderel* distinguishes the Banks as twofold. 'On the farther Side of the fore-mention'd Convent [dedicated to St. John] ' runs along a small Descent, which you may fitly call the 1st and outerm. Bank; as far as which it may be suppos'd the Riv. does, or at least did antiently, flow, at some Seasons of the Year, viz. at the Time of Harvest, *Jos. iii. 15.* or, as 'tis express'd *I. Chron. xii. 15.* in the first Month, i. e. in March. But at present, [whether it be because the River has, by its Rapidity of Current, worn its Channel deeper than it was formerly, or whether because its Waters are diverted some other Way] it seems to have forgot its antient Greatness; for we could discern no Signs or Probability of such Overflowsings, when we were there, which was March 30. the proper Time for such Inundations. Nay, so far was it from Overflowing, that it ran at least 2 Yards below the Brink of its Channel.—The *Jordan* seems then to be very diff. from the River it was formerly. Its Stream is so strong and rapid, that a Man cannot stem it in swimming; the Dimensions are by no means large, the Breadth, where it should be seemingly greatest, not exceed. 60 f. The Water is turbid, the natural Consequence of its Rapidity. It's very wholesome, and incorruptible in its Nature, as *Radziwille* experienced by some of it which he brought away. 'Twas formerly fordable in some Places, and may still be so. It seems also to have been formerly crossed in Boats and Ferries.

JOURDAIN ISLE. *Isle Jourdain*, in *Poitou*, France, is a City in an Isle form'd by the River *Vienne*.

JOUX. The Valley of the Lake de *Joux*, at the Foot of Mount *Jura*, in *Berne*, *Switz.* has Name fr. a Lake in its Middle, 6 m. lo. & 1 & ha. br. 'Tis barren; but there's abund. Pasture on the Mounts. each Side, & Fish in the Lake.

IPPO. in *Sumatra*, lies 35 m. farther to N. than *Cattoon*.

IPRES. See **YPRES**.

IPSWICH, *Suffolk*, 12 m. from *Harwich*, 24 S. W. of *Bury*, 68 fr. *London*, E. lon. 1. 12. lat 52. 10. has a confid. Trade by Sea, tho' not so great as form. when its Harbour was more commodious; the Number of its Ships being consequently lessen'd; and it having now but 12 Churches, (instead of 21 formerly) besides Meeting-houses. It had a Mint and Charters so early as K. *John's* Reign, but its last Charter was from K. *Cha. II.* incorporating it by Name of 12 Bailiffs, a Recorder, 12 Portmen (of whom the Bailiffs are 2), a Town-Clerk, 2 Coroners, 24 Common Council; the Bailiffs and 4 Portmen being Justices of the Peace. 'Tis a neat, well-built, pop. Town, 1 m. long and above 1 m. br. forming a sort of Half-moon on the River, over which it has a good Stone Bridge. Its ch. (but small) Manufactures are Linnen and Woollen. It has sev. fair Publ. Structures, Town-hall, Council-Chamber, large Market-place with handsome Cross in the Middle, Shire Hall for the Co. Sessions, Free-school, Hospital for poor Mad Folk, and stately

Shambles in the Market, built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was born here, the Son of a Butcher. 'Twas once fenced with a Wall, the Traces whereof are still seen. It enjoys several confid. Privileges, as the passing Fines and Recoveries, trying Causes Criminal, even Crown Causes, among themselves. They're intitled to all Waifs, Stays, Goods cast on Shore within their Admiralty Jurisdiction, which extends on *Essex* Coast beyond *Harwich*, and on both Sides *Suf. Coast*; and the Bailiffs hold their Adm. Court bey' *Landguard-Fort*, &c. The Country round is apply'd chiefly to Corn, of which great Quantities are shipp'd for *London*, somet. for *Holland*. It's also an inexhaustible Store of Timber, of which great Quantities are sent to the King's Yards at *Chatham*, to which they often run in one Tide from the Mouth of *Harwich* River. A late Author, who had been in *Italy*, compares the Situation of this Town to that of *Rome*, with rising Ground at the Entrance on the Left-hand, and a River on the Right, separating it from the Suburbs, as the *Tyber* does *Rome* from *St. Peter's*. He compares the Town to a noble old House, which stood a long while untenanted out of Repair, the Streets being large, the Houses after the ant. Manner, and few People to be seen in 'em. Here's more Gentry than in any oth. Town of the County, exc. *Bury*: And 'tis thought one of the best Places in *England* for Families reduced to narrow Circumstances, because of easy House-rent, good Company, the best Inns, Plenty of Fish, Flesh, Fowl, &c. and easy Passage either by Water or Land to *London*, to which the Coach goes in one Day. Ships of 500 Ton have been here built, and yet 'tis almost dry at Low-water. On the said Accounts, K. *Charles II.* said to D. of *Bucks*, 'Twas a Town without Inhabitants, a River without Water, Streets without Names, and the Asses wore Boots. The meaning of the 2 last is, that the Town's divided into 4 Wards, and Mr. *Fonnereau's* Bowling green us'd to be roll'd by Asses in Boots, that their Hoofs might make no Impression on the Green. No Place in *Britain* is better qualify'd for Trade to *Greenland*, for that the Wind which carries Ships fr the Harbour's Mouth is quite fair to the very Seas of *Greenland*. Memb. of Parlt. 2. Market Tuesdays & Thursdays for small Meat, Wednesdays and Fridays for Fish, Saturdays for all Provisions. Fairs Good-Friday, April 23. May 7. Aug. 11. both for Cattle, each two Days; St. James's-day, and Sept. 14. The River is best known by the Name of *Ipswich-Water*.

IPSWICH, in *Essex* County, *New-England*, stands a little more to N. than *Cape Anne*, and is a large Town by the Side of a fine River.

IRAK, or *Chaldea*. See **CHALDÆA** and **YERACK**.

IRAK *Perfian*. See **PARTHIA**, or **PERSIAN IRAK**.

IRCKENFIELD, on E. Side the *Golden Vale*, is that Part of *Herefordshire* which, History says, was destroy'd with Fire and Sword by the *Danes*, An. 715. and where Revenues were assign'd on Condition the Inhabitants, whenever the Army march'd against the Enemy, were to form the Van-guard, and in Return the Rear.

IRELAND lies betw. lon. 50. 40. and 10. 37. W. from *London*, and between N. lat. 51. 16. and 55. 20. in the 9th and 10th Climates; the longest Day in the S. being 16 ho. and $\frac{1}{2}$, in N. 17 and $\frac{1}{4}$. This Island is sepa. fr. *England* and *Scotland* by *St. George's Channel* on E. has the *Scots W. Islands* N. and N. E. the Mouth of *St. George's Channel* S. and the *Atlantic Ocean* W. 'Tis oblongish, somewhat oval, near as long again as broad; but very irregular, considering the various Windings, &c. 'Tis said to be about Half as large as *England*. 'Tis about 285 m. from Fair-head the N. Point of *Antrim* to *Missen-head* the S. Point of *Cork*: The Breadth from the E. Part of *Down* to W. of *Mayo* 160; from the E. of *Wexford* to W. of *Kerry* 152; in the mid. from E. of *Dublin* to W. of *Galloway* 146. Which Inequality in Breadth is owing to its Indentions. The Circumf. is abt. 1400 m. *Templeman* gives it an Area 27457 m. square. From E. of *Wexford* to *St. David's* in *Wales* 'tis reckon'd 45 m. but from *Holy-head* to *Dublin* the Cut is shorter. 'Tis higher yet to *Scotland*, it being but 15 m. from *Antrim* to *Kintyre*; but fr. *Down* to *Cumberland* 'tis 48. 'Tis 220 m. N. W. fr. *France*; 440 N. from *Spain*; abt. 1440 from *New France* the nearest Part of *America*. *Ptolemy* names it *Britannia Minor*. Other ant. Latin Writers call'd it *Ierna*, *Juverna*, *Iris*; and later ones *Hibernia*. Some suppose it thus call'd ab *Hiberno Aere* (its Winterly Air), *Bochart* from *Ibernae* a *Phæn.* Word, signifying the farthest Habitation, no Country being known to the Antients W. of it. *Hec. Boetius* fabulously derives it fr. *Hiberius*, the Eldest of the 4 Sons of *Milefius* K. of *Spain*, by whom 'twas inhabited, and that from them the *Irish* are descended. *Irish* Authors reckon it *Plutarch's* *Ogygia*, adding that when *Gaothelus* with his Wife *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh*

Pharaoh of Egypt, came hither (abt. the Time the Israelites left Egypt) he call'd it from her *Scotia*, and the Language was from him call'd *Gaothela*. 'Tis certain the Scots Highlanders call themselves *Gael* & *Gaelicks*; and their Language is call'd *Gaoidheilge* in the old Way, all which seem deriv'd from the Name of *Gathelus* or *Gael*, and Mr. *Llbuyl* in his *Irish-Eng. Dict.* calls the *Irish* the antient *Scotish*. Sir *P. Walsh* says the *Irish* call their own Language *Gaodhlee* from *Gathelus*, whom they call *Gaodhel*, and that they call the *Albion Scots*, *Albanach Gaodhleach*; i. e. an *Albanian* of *Gathelus's* Extraction. The Air is generally now full as pure and wholesome as that of *England*, and so temperate that the Inhabitants are not forced so to fly to Shade in Summer nor to Fire in Winter. And *Salmon* denies, what others affirm, that they have more Wind & Rain than we. But surely in some Parts the Air must be more gross & impure, by reason of the many Lakes and Marshes, which occasions Fluxes, Rheums, &c. to Strangers, tho' not so much as before so many Bogs were drain'd. They are freer from Frost and Snow than we. The Soil is fitter for Pasture than Tith, the Grass being in some Places so long, yet sweet, as would surfeit Cattle unrestrain'd. In other Places the Soil's so fat as not to admit of Dung. Many 100 Acres of Bogs, having been of late drain'd, are now excel. Meadow, &c. yet 'tis said there are still some of diff. Sorts, the deepest not passable in Summer, except such as have some Paths of firm Ground, known only to the Natives, and shake as they tread on 'em, and therof. call'd shaking Bogs. Others are call'd watery, commonly large, yield good Turf, are cover'd with Grass, yet so as the Water appears. Others are call'd Hassocky Bogs, full of Mud at Bottom, having Water of various Depths, & might pass for Lakes, were it not that they're full of small Tufts of Reeds, Rushes, high Grass, and somet. little Shrubs, with Plashes of Water betwixt them. The Natives when pursued, nimbly leap from Tuft to Tuft. In red Bogs those who dig for Turf find large Trees. The Bogs are occasion'd by Springs, Streams fr. high Ground, and Rain not having free Passage. Here are Iron Mines: They had Lead ones too, but these were destroy'd by the Rebels, and never since improv'd. Here are Ridges of Hills from 10 to 50 m. lo. some very high, partic. betw. *Dundalk* & *Carlingford*, which are seen 40 m. off, and many 50 at Sea. Their own Cattle are gen. small; but those from *England* thrive exceed. well. Here are many Quarries of Free-stone, Marble, and some Sea-coal; but most Fuel is Turf: Only near the Coast they are supply'd with Coals from *Britain*. Their chief Commodities for Export are Cattle, Hides, Furs, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Linnens, Pipe-staves, Wool and Woollen, Rugs, Shag Mantles, Freezes, Ratteens, Camlets, Fowl, Fish, Salmon, Herring, &c. some Lead, Tin, and Iron. Formerly it was overspread with Woods, & abounded with Wolves, which did great Mischief. But since the Restoration the Woods have been cleared away in so extrav. a Manner, that they at this Day are obliged to import Timber. 'Tis at present so well inclos'd and cultivated that the Face of it much resembles *England*, and in this exceeds it, viz. The Roads are the finest in *Europe*, carried many m. in strait Lines; to Effect which no Expence has been spared to cut thro' Mountains and fill up Valleys; yea in some Places they are for Miles carried thro' the Middle of Bogs before impassable. Here's no such Thing as a heavy Waggon, so that the Roads are hard and resemble Gravel Walks. Since the cutting down the Woods, the Wolves have been effectually destroy'd, so that for Years past a Wolf has not been known in the Kingdom: In Consequence the noble Species of Dogs, peculiar to *Ireland*, call'd *Wolf-Dogs*, is alm. extinct, and the Breed only kept up by some Gentlemen for their Beauty. They're much larger than Mastiffs, shap'd like Greyhounds, gentle as Spaniels. But the Breed ever degenerates out of *Ireland*. The chief Riches of the ant. *Irish* consist in their numer. Sheep, which they shear twice a Year, great Herds of Bl. Cattle, & abund. of small Horses call'd Hobbies, noted for their soft round Amble. Here's Variety of Game, tho' the Gentry here are feldom fond of Hunting. Here are many Springs, several medicinal; and many which the superstitious credulous Vulgar call *Holy-Wells*, to which they ascribe great Cures beca. dedicated to Saints. Of their chief Rivers, those of the *BANN*, *BARROW*, and *BOYN*, have distinct Articles; the others we bring in here. The noble *SHANNON* rises from *Loch-Allen* in *Connaught* Province, divides it from *Leinster* and *Munster*, and after running thro' several Lakes falls into Sea betw. *Kerry-Point* and *Loop-Head*, after a Course of 145 m. besides Turnings. The Bay at its Mouth is abt. 10 m. br. This River is mostly wide and deep, but not navigable by

Ships above 50 m. by reason of a Cataract 6 m. above *Limerick*. It has sev. fruitful pleasant Islands, a fertile Soil on both Banks, and receives sev. lesser Rivers. The *LIFFEY*, tho' not so confid. as the *SHANNON*, yet as it graces the Kgd.'s Capital 'tis call'd the Princess of the *Irish* Rivers. It rises in Mounts. abt. 10 m. S. of *Dublin*; but has such Windings that its Course is betw. 40 and 50 m. ere it falls into the Bay of *Ringend*. The *OUSE*, in *Leinster*, naviga. by small Boats, joins the *BARROW* near *Ros*, and these mixing with the *SURE* fall into *Waterford-haven*. The *SLANE* falls into *Wexford* Harbour. Here are numer. Loughs, salt and fresh, of which the former are Inlets of the Sea at Rivers Mouths. The Chief are, 1. *LOUGH-ERN*, in *Ulster* Prov. form'd of 2 spacious Loughs, with a Channel or River betw. 'em, and runs into *Donnegal-Bay*, below *Bally-Shannon*. In it are sev. inhabited Islands contain. 8 or 900 Acres, where is good Fowling and Fishing, and others left for Pasture; 2. *LOUGH-NEACH*, in *Ulster's* N. E. falls into Sea by the *Bann* below *Colerain*. As to the *Wild Irish*, as they are call'd, i. e. those Kernes, Rapparees, &c. who have not yet been thoroughly civiliz'd, — [For as to those of *English* Extraction, or even genuine *Irish*, of the civilized Sort, they are in no wise included] — they were characterized thus. They are of mid. Stature, strong & nimble; yet have wonderful soft Skins and tender Muscles. They're quick of Apprehension, prodigal of Life, patient of Hardship, lustful, credulous; but constant in Love, and civil to Strangers; impatient of Abuse and Injury, indeed too too much implacable in Enmity, and in all Affections vehement and passionate. Some People unworthily represent the *Irish*, in a Lump, as a Nation of Blunderers, & we have amongst us a Number of Stories for Instances; some of which are probably invented, or else improv'd, sometimes perhaps by the *English-Irish* or *Englished-Irish* themselves; for the choicest of those that I have heard have been from Gentlemen of that Nation, who often make themselves as well as others merry in relating them. That many of the ignorant *Irish* Vulgar often enough blunder is very true: But then, is it not as true of our own? Can any Thing be more common than to hear cry'd out, *That's 'special good Irish!* at odd Expressions of our own People? A demonstrative Proof of our being alike guilty. Nor is it impossible but some Stories of Blunders father'd upon *Ireland* were the real Offsprings and Natives of *England*, only new dress'd up with a little of what they call *the Brogue*. On the other hand too, it's undeniable that *Ireland* has produced Persons of as elevated a Genius as any Nation in *Europe* can boast of. The Musick the above-said *Irish* are fondest of is the Harp and Bagpipe. Their Language is orig. a Dialect of *British*, but by their Intermixture with Foreigners, 'tis much degenerated. The Greatest Men have often an O before their Names, as *O Bryan*, *O Carrol*, and some that of *Mac*, signifying *Son*; but when christen'd they often add some odd Name or other taken from any Event, and nev. give the Parent's Name, whilst living, lest it should hasten Death; but when the Father dies, the Son commonly takes his Name. They feed much on Herbs & Roots, & are fond of Oatmeal, Whey, Beef-Broth, and oft eat Flesh without Bread, laying up the Corn for their Horses against a Dearth. They'll eat Flesh raw aft. the Blood's press'd out, drinking much *Uisquebaugh* after. They com. wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to Thigh, and over 'em a Shag-Rug deeply fringed; wearing Brogues on their Feet, and the Men Caps and the Women Handkerchiefs on their Heads. They mostly go bare-headed, and wear long Hair. These *Wild* People are so far from thinking Robbery a Crime; that when they go out for a Booty they pray to God for it: And they think that if even Murder offended God, he'd not let 'em have Opportunity to do it, nay, and count it Sin to let such Opportunity slip. They say they tread but in their Father's Steps, and that 'twere a disgraceful Degeneracy to work for a Living. They're foolishly credulous, swear almost at every Word by *Jesus!* by *Christ!* by *St. Patrick!* by *my Godfather's Head!* &c. nor boggle much at Perjury. They're much given to Incest, and then Divorces are common, pretendedly for Conscience. When one lies a dying, Women hired for the Purpose stand in Cross-ways calling upon the Person with most hideous & frightful Outcries, and abundance of ridic. Expostulations; and after the Party is dead they make such a loud Howling, so wofully clap their Hands, & follow the Corpse with such a shocking Peal of direful Hallo-lo-lo-loes, that a Stranger would think they thought themselves following the Deceas'd in Throngs to *Topheth*, and into *Moloch's* very Arms. The Religion of these *Wild* and wretched Gentry is Popish to the utmost Stretch of Credulity and Folly, it being attended

ded w. more Indecency & Superstition than is common elsewhere, and in some Things spiced with a little Heathenism; for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they use to bow the Knee, say the Lord's Prayer, and then say to the Moon, with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and sound as thou hast found us.* They look through the Blade-bone of a Sheep's Shoulder, when the Flesh is clear taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it, they pronounce that some Corpse shall shortly be carry'd out of the House. They us'd to pray for the Wolves, and wish 'em well; and then they reckon'd it cocksure they would not hurt them. They hold it unlawful to dress their Horses, or gather Grafs to fodder 'em, on a Saturday. They hang up the Legs and Feet of a dead Horse, and reckon the very Hoofs as sacred Relicks almost as the holy Parings of *Shaint Patrick's Nails.* That Woman who should come to beg a Coal of Fire on *May-day* would be thought a Witch; nor will they give a Spark of Fire to any but a sick Person on that Day, & even that accompanied with a Curse. Since the antient *Irish* lost their Sovereignty, & most of their own ant. Families are extinct, & the Race in general are much degenerated fr. their Ancestors in Valour, Learning, &c. and by being kept so long in Subjection, as well as by too blind a Dependence on their Popish Clergy, most are extremely ignorant, & too too many by Bigotry and a bad Set of Principles detestably addicted to bloody Barbarities, as the poor Protestants, and even their very Cattle, have sadly experienced, of which Instances briefly appear in various Articles of this Dictionary. Yet have they Reputation enough for Bravery in Foreign Countries, when they have been trained to Martial Discipline, though they seldom well defended their own. Those particularly in the *French* Service have too often thus signaliz'd themselves, and turn'd the Scale of War, when the *French* themselves have turn'd their Backs, as witness *Cremona, Fontenoy, &c.* Such is the Character which very late Writers give of these People. — However I am inform'd they are more lately much alter'd, in many Things, for the better. There's no Reason to think that *Ireland* was ever conquer'd by the *Romans*, tho' some would from little seeming Hints in antient Authors fain infer so much. Towards the Decay of that Empire, the *Scots*, a northern People then denominated *Scythians*, began to make a mighty Figure in these Parts, so that the whole Country from them was called *Scotia.* They were not conquer'd before K. *Hen. II.* of *England* invaded 'em in 1172, brought them to an intire Submission, and bestow'd the Sovereignty on his Son *John*; but yet our Kings were call'd only *Lords of Ireland*, till the Title of *King* was bestow'd on *Henry VIII.* by the *Irish* States themselves in Parlt. They are said to have receiv'd Xtianity very early, and their Learning was much celebrated by ant. Authors, & the *Saxons, &c.* sent their Children thither for Education. So much as to the antient *Irish.* At present the civiliz'd Inhabitants are very much brought over to the *English* Manners. Indeed 'twas above admitted that they wanted neither Genius nor Courage; but then, alas! they too frequently want Temper. They are too apt to quarrel, and even engage in Duels, for a Trifle, or a mere Nothing. 'Tis true, they much oftener than should be have their Patience put to Tryal by the unmannerly and unthinking Vulgar here in *England*, who unjustly reflect on their Nation without Distinction; for which such Brutes deserve Rebuke, & even the Cudgel if incorrigible, from Able Hands of our Better Sort. That Numbers of that Nation, as well as of others (far from excepting our own) when put to their Shifts, turn Villains, is undeniable. But this more grieves the Souls of the Honest Part of them probably than it does our own: And therefore 'twere unjust, immoral, & a Sin, to twit them with it. How would we accept being told, that, whereas, should Necks be counted, 4 *English* to 1 *Irish* load the Gallows, the *English* (indiscriminately) are Villains? True it is that such ill-us'd Gentlemen would shew more Grandeur of Soul by contemning than by wrathfully resenting such despicable Reflections. Nor should even an irritating Affront be punish'd with a Murder. The Guilt cannot be judg'd proportionate with such execrable Penalty. Too commonly also unguarded innocent Expressions are construed Indignities; whereas nothing can really be an Affront if not intended such. But, possibly, somewhat too much of this here; and if so, I crave Forgiveness. *Ireland* is now govern'd by a Vice-Roy, stil'd *Lord Deputy* or *Lord Lieutenant*, sent over by the King, than whom none in *Europe* is invested with greater Power, nor comes nearer Royal Majesty in his State. As he's allow'd a Privy Council, he can, on sud. Emergencies make War or Peace with Rebels or Invaders. Here are the same Orders & Degrees as in *England.* Their Courts

too differ very little. The Parliament is call'd or dissolv'd at the King's Pleasure. The Kingdom is div. into 5 Parts: 1. MUNSTER; containing the Counties of *Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary.* 2. LEINSTER contains *Kilkenny, Caterlough, Queens-County, Kings-County, Kildare, Wexford, Dublin.* 3. CONNAUGHT, conta. *Twomund, Gal-loway, Mayo, Slego, Letrim, Roscommon.* 4. ULSTER, conta. *Lough, Cavan, Farmanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Tir-Oen, Tir-Connel.* 5. MEATH, conta. *E.-Meath, W.-Meath, Longford.* But this of MEATH is lately swallow'd up in LEINSTER. The Church is gov. by the 4 A-Bps. of *Armagh* (Primate), *Dublin, Cassil, Tuam.* Under him of ARMAGH are the Bps. of *Meath, Kilmore & Ardab, Dromore, Clogher, Raphoe, Down and Connor, Derry:* Under DUBLIN, *Kildare, Fernes & Laughlin, Offory:* Under CASSIL *Waterford and Lismore, Limerick, Killaloe, Cork and Ross, Cloyne:* Under TUAM *Elphin, Clonsfert, Killala, Achonry.* The Establish'd Religion is that of the *Church of England*; but then it has been computed that the Papists are 3 or 4 to 1 Protestant; and that of these the Prot. Dissenters double the Number of the Episcopalians. By a later Computation the Protestants of all Denominations are 1 Sixth Part, and the Papists 5 Sixths; the latter implicitly subject to the Pope, and consequently too much affected to the Pretender, and again consequently too much inclined to be the Dupes and Slaves of *France*; and further consequently too much Enemies, in Effect, to the Civil Happiness even of their own Country: 'Tis not for me to enter into the Merits of the Dispute, whether the suppressing the Woollen Manufacture is strictly just, equitable, or expedient, all Things consider'd, because we have not Room to set impartially the Arguments and Pretences on each Side in a fair and proper Light. Whether or no the Poors Complaints of Want, in the midst of such Plenty, is to be imputed to their own Superstition, Bigotry; and Want of Industry, is one true Point meriting Examination. 'Tis sure, that the Gentlemen of *Ireland* having given great Encouragement of late to the Excellers in Mechanic Arts, especially in the Linnen Manufacture, and *England* taking off their Linnens near as fast as they can make them, such as will deserve good Living by their honest Industry seem more and more in a fair Way of flourishing. Furthermore, A Royal Charter was in 1733 granted for erecting Prot. Working-Schools, where Children of Popish Parents are educated to Read & Write, and withal in Husbandry & Manufactures; and have there also their Food and Cloathing: Which affords a Prospect of by Degrees ridding away the 10 impoverishing Superstition and Laziness. *Ireland* has but one University, viz. that of *Dublin.* Here are 37 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 42 Barons, besides the 22 Bishops, 147 in all. The Numb. of Inhabitants are computed at abt. 2,000,000. The greatest natural Curiosity of *Ireland* is the Absence of all venomous Animals. Neither Toad, Snake, or Spider, will live there. If they're carried over, they die ('tis said) as soon as they come in Sight of the Coast. They aver too that no Spider will live in a Building that has *Irish* Oak in it; and produce *Westminster* Hall for Instance. But it at last appears that this Hall was built of *English* Oak. For the Giant's Causey, another Curiosity, see Article ANTRIM. IRIS, now CASALMAC, River. See PONTUS.

The IROQUOIS, in *Canada*, are the most confid. & best known, as well as the stoutest and most formidable Nation, of it. They are seated along the N. Side of *Lake Ontario* or *Frontenac*, and the River of their Name, which is that wh. carries the Waters of the Lake into *St. Laurence* River. They're bounded N. by the *Algonkins* and *Outawais*, and the Fr. Settlements abt. *Mountreal.* E. and S. E. by *New-England, New-York, Jersey, &c.* S. by Part of *Canada proper,* & the *Lake Erie*, and W. by that of the *Hurons*, and the Canal betw. 'em. They are div. into several Cantons. The 5 principal have each a large Village abt. 30 leag. from each other, mostly seated alo. the S. Coast of the *Ontario*, united in a kind of *Switz-like* Democracy. Fr. these, containing about 14000 Souls, Deputies come to the Grand Assembly; and each has its Member at the other 4, to maintain Union; which is done yearly; accomp. with a Banquet, where they drink out of the Cup, and smoke out of the Calumet, of the 5 Nations. This is a large Pipe, the Bowl of soft red Marble, and the Stem a pretty long Reed. It's held so sacred, that when a Treaty of Peace, Alliance, &c. has been solemnly ratify'd thereon, by the said Deputies in Turn smocking out of it, they believe its Infringement would draw the most dreadful Judgments on 'em. It is theref. held in the greatest Veneration, & carried about in great Solemnity before their Chiefs. Each Nation has its own, longer or shorter, and more or less adorn'd with Feathers and Trinkets,

kets, accord. to their Dignity. 'Tis seld. us'd but to ratify Leagues, Treaties, &c. But then they've lesser ones for only Commerce, Exchange, &c. When 2 Nations come to an Engagement, and one of 'em send this Sort of a *Caduceus* their *Calumet* to, & it's accepted by, the other, they all immed. lay down Arms & come to a Treaty. If agreed to, the Pipe is lighted and smoak'd by the Plenipotentiaries. If not, 'tis sent back, and Hostilities renew'd. As their Territories lie within lat. 45. one might expect the Climate mild, fruitful, &c. And Snows indeed are gone by the End of *February*; and yet the Soil's so mountainous & cold, it bears not answerable to the Clime. They sow not their *Ind.* Wheat till *May* for Fear of Frost, which (oft') happens every Month. They're very ignorant in Religion, and give you such illusory Answers to Questions about their Superstitions as plainly shew they either know little about 'em, or care not to talk of 'em. Indeed they mostly leave these Things to their Priests, or rather Jugglers, who, being also their Physicians, by their conjuring Hocus Pocus cheat 'em into a venerating Confidence in 'em. They seem to believe Immortality of Soul, and talk of a Country of Souls, but without any Punishment, dreaming of nothing but Happiness in such new Life. They hazard Life to rescue the Carcass of their fallen Brethren, to give it Burial. They make a Feast over a Grave, which the Women take care to fill with Wheat, Tobacco, and every Thing they imagine the De-funct will want in that other World. Women are so prolific, 'tis a Wonder to see one from 16 to 50 not either pregnant or suckling; yet these suckle Children 2 Years, having also Care of their Education, besides Family Work, grinding the Wheat, fetching Wood, Water, &c. &c. Some of the Children are reported so stubborn, that if their Mothers find fault with 'em, the Girls will dispatch themselves with some poisonous Weed, and the Boys with Gun; so that they're forced to make 'em sensible of Faults by Tears alone. The Mens Business is War, Hunting, Felling of Timber, Hut-building, Tillage, &c. Boys fowl, catch Sables and such Creatures in Gins, &c. and Girls go into the Woods to gather Chestnuts, and such Fruits. Both are brought up so hardy, that 'tis esteem'd as shameful for a Woman to cry out in Labour as for a Warrior to run away. 'Tis common for the latter to bedaub their Faces when going to engage, to prevent unavoidable Emotions of Fear being observ'd. Their Way of fighting indeed is chiefly to make sud. Irruptions into Villages, and carry off all they can. 'Tis said some Tribes have embraced a Sort of *Xtianity*, and thereby are render'd less cruel than the Unconverted, who are more like ravenous Wild Beasts than Men, and use Prisoners of War with most inhuman Barbarity. The Women are as active in such Butcheries as the Men, and make their Children drink the Blood, and themselves devour the Flesh of such unhappy Wretches.

IRTHA. See DWINA.

IRTISK River. See SIBERIA.

IRVAN, *Eriwan*, *Chirwan*, on the Frontiers of *Turcomania*, 180 m. E. of *Erzerum*, 160 N. W. of *Tauris*, E. lon. 45. 30. lat. 40. 10. once the Metropolis of *Armenic Persia*, and by the *Persians* called *Schirwan*, is now subj. to that Monarchy, after having repass'd often from 'em to the *Turks*, who yielded it back in 1635. 'Tis a large City, but dirty and ill-built, with a vast deal of Garden within it, and stands abt. 100 Paces fr. *Old Eriwan*. *Zengui* on N. W. and *Queur-Boulac* on S. W. are 2 Rivers running by. 'Tis sit. on an Eminence, at the Foot of a plentiful champaign Country, surrounded with Mountains, and some of the Houses run into one of the most delightful Valleys, cover'd with Pasture, Fruit-trees, and Vines even (as they fillily here believe) of *Noah's* own planting. 'Tis water'd by many curious Springs, beautifully variegated with Country Seats, Gardens, &c. which yield the City a most delightful Prospect. The whole Territory produces Corn, Rice, Cotton, &c. The City Walls are stout, in some Parts with double Ramparts, but are low, flank'd with sorry Ravelins, and the Whole of Mud dried by the Sun. Those of the Castle above the City are not much better, tho' 3 one within another. This last, which is oval, hath above 800 Houses inhabited by *Turks*; for the *Armenians*, who work in it by Day, are obliged to lodge in the City. The Garrison, it's told, consists of 2500, mostly Tradefmen. On the N. 'tis reck. impregnable, Nature defending it with a steep, craggy, horrid Precipice. Its Gates are cov. with Iron Plates, and the Portculisses and Corps de Guards are strong. The old Town is thought to have been stronger than the new, but was destroy'd in War betw. *Turks* and *Persians*. The Fortifications have something peculiar in their Casemates or Loop-holes, which project abt. 1 f. &

half fr. the Wall, ending in an obtuse Point like a Swine's Snout. The *Zengui* hath a stately Bridge with 4 Arches, with Chambers under, where the Kam of *Eriwan* repairs in hot Weather for Refreshment. He raises yearly 900,000 Livres on this Province, besides what he cribs out of the Pay of those Troops which are to guard the Frontiers. Provisions are plentiful & cheap, Wine & Fruit excel. & Game various. The City, tho' so ill built, has yet some handf. Edifices. The Kam's Palace, in the Castle, is large, with noble Apartments and Furniture. The *Meydan* is a fine Square 400 Paces broad, & has many Walks with the finest Trees. The *Bazar* is large, and the Baths and Caravansera's come not behind, espec. the new one, by the Fortrefs's Side, which has a long Gallery leading to the Apartments, in which are expos'd to Sale all Manner of fine Merchandize, so that it looks like some great Fair rather than an Inn. The Episc. Palace is poor, & Xtian Churches ha. buried; & the Mosques deserve no Notice. The Lake of *Eriwan*, about 25 m. in Circ. is very deep, and has an Island, in which a Monastery, the Monks of which lead a very austere Life, never speaking to one another but 4 times a Year, & being like so many *Tantalusses*, viewing the Grounds abt. 'em laden with the finest Fruit, the Lake stor'd with excel. Fish, but are forbid to taste 'em save at the above 4 Times, living otherwise on the Herbs which the Fields, &c. yield spontaneously, without either Oil or Salt. The Lake discharges into the *Zengui*.

IRWIN, the Cap. and best Town of *Cunningham*, in the Shire of *Aire*, at the Mouth of *Irwin* River, 12 m. fr. *Aire*, 15 E. of *Arran* Isle, 63 W. of *Edinburgh*, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 55. 35. An Act pass'd in 1736 for restoring its Harbour, choak'd up with Sand, & repairing the Town-house, Church, &c. Here's a handf. Stone Bridge over the River, and it stands within the Firth of *Clyde*. Such a Storm of Thunder happen'd here Nov. 26. 1740, that those People who were not struck down by the Lightning fell down expecting the general Judgment come.

ISAURA, or *Isaure*, called afterwards *Isauropolis*, & now *Saura*, was the Capital of *Isauria*, a Country of *Asia Minor*, and very large strong City, inhabited by Citizens fam'd for Valour. 'Twas twice ruin'd, 1st by *Perdiccas*, when, rather than submit to him, they set it on fire, and burnt themselves in it; 2dly by *Servilius*. It indeed was since rebuilt, & became an Episcopal See; but could never be rais'd to its antient Grandeur, and is now nearly ruined.

ISAURIA. See LYCAONIA.

ISCA. See EXETER.

ISCHIA, a *Neapolitan* Island, over against the Gulph of *Naples* and *Terra di Lavoro*, 2 m. from the Cape of *Mes-sina*, 6 from *Torre de Fiume*, 10 fr. *Cuma*, 25 W. fr. *Naples* City, E. lon. 10. 24. [*Salmon* says 14. 40.] lat. 40. 38. was ant. call'd *Ænaria*. Its Comp. is betw. 7 and 8 m. some say 20 including Windings, &c. the Coasts abounding with commodious Bays, and the Inland with fruitful Hills, Valleys, Rivers, Fountains, Gardens, &c. 'Tis surrounded with high, craggy, inacces. Rocks, sheltering it from Winds and Invaders. 'Tis barren and dismal in that Part of 4 where are Caverns call'd *Cremate* [Burnt], out of which such Eruptions of Fire and Torrents of Sulphur were vomited in 1301, as ruin'd the Country 3 m. round. It has been so subject to Earthquakes, that Poets feign'd it the Place where *Jupiter* overwhelm'd *Typhon* with Thunderbolts, &c. Its *Negroponte* Part is so fruitful, temperate, healthy, that here seems perpetual Spring; it having also some medic. Springs and fine hot Baths, and a very high Rock from a Cavity in which contin. issue refreshing Breezes in the warmest Weather. It has confid. high Mountains, one call'd *Falconaria* from the many Falcons breeding there, and one call'd *Epomeo*, in the Middle, rises like a Sugar-loaf. Here are a good Number of pleasant Towns and Villages, one of its own Name with Title of Bpr. under that of *Naples*, defended with a strong Fort, jutting into Sea, at the S. Side, & join'd to the Island by a Bridge. The Island's well inhabited, and has many Noble Families, Churches, Monasteries, &c.

ISCHOPOLIS, in *Pontus Cappadocia*, is said to be the same with the present *Tripoli*, & was once a fortify'd Town & Sea-port on the *Euxine* Sea, but to have little now worth noting.

ISENBURG. See STOLBERG County.

ISEO, in the *Bresciano*, *Italy*, is situate on the Lake of its Name, is a handf. Town, & has a fine Colleg. Church. The Lake is 13 or 14 m. long, but not proport. broad. 'Tis form'd by the *Oglio*, which proves it the *Lacus Sabinus*, for *Pliny* expressly says it receives that River.

ISERNIA, *Æsernia*, *Sernia*, in *Molise* Co. *Naples*, 30 m. fr. *Sora* to E. 30 from *Capua* to N.; E. lon. 14. 57. lat. 31. 45. and situate at the Foot of the *Appennines*, abt. 4 m. E.

of the Confines of *Lavoro*, and from the River *Volturno*, between *Sulmone N.* and *Telese S.* was an ant. City and Colony of *Samnum*, and is yet a pretty large well-inhabited Town, and Episcopal See under *Capua*.

ISHTOB seems to have been sit. S. of the Kgd. of *Zobab*, adjoining Mt. *Gilead* on E. and bordering on the *Ammonites* to N. 'Tis probably the Country barely call'd TOB in *Jephtha's* History; it being usual for the *Hebrews* to denote the same Place both by a simple & a compound Name. Whether there was any City of either Name appears not.

ISIS'S TEMPLE, in the City of *Busiris*, has some Remains yet standing which are described by one of the Missionary Jesuits to the *Levant* as follows;—'I here saw the Remains of one of the finest, vastest, and most ant. Temples of *Egypt*. All the Stones are of enormous Length & Thickness, and all of Granate. They are for most Part adorn'd with Sculptures in *Relievo*, which represent Men, Women, and all Sorts of Hieroglyphics. Many bear the Image of a Man standing upright, with a long peaked Cap on his Head, and holding a Goblet or Bowl in each Hand, which he presents to 3 or 4 young Women, which stand also upright, one behind another. These have each a Javelin in 1 Hand, and a Staff shorter in the other; and on each of their Heads is a Ball betw. 2 long taper Horns. Other Stones are embellished with Hieroglyphical Representations of Birds, Fishes, & terrest. Animals. A lofty and very substantial Pillar, of fine Granate, having each of the 4 Faces of its up. Part wrought with 4 angular Flutings or Notches, seems to have been erected to support the Arcades and Vaults of this sumpt. Edifice. On its each Side is carv'd the Head of a Woman bigger than Life. These Sculptures have not been injur'd by Time, Sun, nor *Arabs*. There's neither Brick, Plaster, Mortar, nor common Stone, amongst these Reliques, nothing being seen but great Blocks of Granate.

ISLINGTON, *Middlesex*, on N. Side of *London*, to which 'tis almost contiguous, appears of *Saxon* Origin, and in the *Conq.'s* Time was written *Isledon* and *Isendon*. It has near 700 Houses, includ. *Up. & Low. Holloway*, 3 Sides of *Newington Green*, and Part of *King'sland*, on Road to *Ware*. In the S. W. Part is that noble Reservoir impropr. call'd *New-River-Head*, being only 2 Basons which receive that River from *Hartfordshire*, whence the Water's thrown by an Engine into the Company's Pipes, for the Supply of *London*. The slated new Roof, just now made, of its Church is said to be the compleatest and strongest of any Church in *England*.

ISLIP, *Oxfordshire*, 57 m. from *London*, is noted for the Birth and Baptism of *Edward the Confessor*, whose Font is in the Possession of a Gentleman at *Nether-Ridlington*. It has a good Sheep Market.

ISMAEL, in *Bessarabia*, is situate on the *Danube*, 45 m. from *Akerman* to W. 100 from *Bender* to S.

ISNE, *Isny*, *Eisnæ*, in *Swabia*, *Germany*, is a small Imperial City under Protect. of the House of *Austria*, 12 m. E. of *Wangen* and Lake of *Constance*, midway betw. *Lindau* and *Kempten*, about 17 m. from each, 58 S.W. of *Augsburg*. It stands on the River *Arg* or *Isna*, in *Algow* Territ. on Bord. of *Buchenberg*. In its Abbey in 1350, the Abbot and all the Monks were poison'd, as 'tis said, by some venomous Animal, which crept into the Kettle where the Soup had been dressed. By means of this Abbey the Town grew confid. after the old Town, more to W. & nearer the River, was destroy'd. Its Territory produces only Oats, Rape-feed, Flax, Beans, and Garden-stuff. The Town suffer'd twice by Fire, but has been rebuilt.

ISOLA, in *Istria*, is situate on its E. Coast of the *Adriatic* Gulph, about 5 m. W. of *Capo d'Istria*.

ISOLA, in the *Farther Calabria*, stands on the Coast of the *Ionian-Sea*, about 8 m. above Cape *Rizzato*, 18 S. of *S. Severina*, E. lon. 18. 4. lat. 38. 55. is surr. with a good stout Wall, but thinly inhabited, having been often plunder'd by the *Turks*.

ISPAHAN, or SPAHAWN, in the *Persian-Irak*, the Metropolis of the *Persian Empire*. First read *HECATOM-PYLOS*. 'Tis 95 m. from *Casban* to S. and 360 fr. *Baghdad*, 200 N. of *Bassora*, 300 S. of the *Caspian Sea*, 1400 S. E. of *Constantinople*, and 1600 N. W. of *Delli*, E. lon. 52. 55. lat. 32. 26. 'Tis built along the r. *Zenderond*, over which are 3 beautiful Bridges. The Walls, of Mud, are abt. 20,000 Paces in Comp. so hid by Houses one can hardly find 'em. It has a Castle and Ditch. Its Beauty consists chiefly in a vast Number of sumpt. Palaces, airy handsome Houses, spac. Caravanferas, very beautiful Bazzars, many Canals and Streets each Side planted with lofty Plane Trees; tho' most others are narrow, crooked, and not paved. But the Air being very dry, and each House-keeper twice a-day

watering the Street, 'tis neither so dirty nor dusty as great Cities in *Europe*. 'Tis div. into 2 Quarters, *Joubabe-Neamet-Olabi* E. and *Deredecte* W. has 8 Gates, plated with Iron; never shut, tho' kept in good Repair. The *Meidan-Shah*, (or Royal Square) one of the finest in the World, is 440 Paces lo. 160 broad, surrounded with a Canal of Bricks, cemented with Mortar harder than Free-stone, 6 f. br. with a Border 1 f. above ground of shining black Stones, and so broad that 4 Men a-breast can walk on't. Betw. this Canal & 200 Houses all uniform, of one Story above the Ground Rooms, which surround the Square, is an open Space 20 Paces broad. The Ground-Floor consists of 2 Shops, one opening to the Square, one backwards into a Bazar running quite round the Square's Outside. The upper Story has 4 Chambers, 2 to the Square, 2 backwards. To each of the former is a Balcony surr. with Banisters of Brick overlaid with Plaster, and painted red and green. In Middle of the W. Side of the Square stands the Portico of the Roy. Palace, and over against it, on E. Side, a fine Mosque, with a Building containing Clock-work, &c. At S. End stands the Royal Mosque, and opposite the Imperial Market-place. These 2 Buildings form together a large Half-moon, before which is a Bason of Water of 70 Paces round and 10 f. deep, the Brims Porphyry. Round these Buildings are Scaffolds of long thin Laths, to which, on Publ. Festivals, hang Lamp's so small as hardly perceivable, but when lighted afford a most noble Illumination, being 50,000 of 'em. All along the Royal Portico, at 110 Paces dist. a Balustrade of painted Wood incloses 110 Guns on Carriages. This whole Square, between the Houses and Canal, is planted with Plane-trees, which cover the Houses like an Umbrella without hiding 'em. The Royal Mosque has before it a large Polygon Court. The Front of the Building is a Pentagon, on both Sides whereof a Balustrade of polish'd Stone breast-high, extending till over against the Entrance. The 2 first Sides are open'd archways under the Bazzars or Shops, and barred with a Chain to keep out Horses. The Stories above contain large Shops for Physicians (they being mostly Apothecaries or Druggists) who sell the Remedies they prescribe. The inner Side, which forms the Portico, is in Form a Half-moon, 13 f. deep, very high, all lined with Jasper up to 10 f. high, with Steps of ditto. This Portico is wonderfully adorn'd. Here are Niches with 1000 Figures, and an inconceivable Profusion of Gold and Azure, the whole inlaid with enamelled Squares, and a Frize round of the same Materials, in which written Passages of the Koran in Golden Letters sizeable to the Height. It's also adorn'd with a Gallery. The Lintels are Jasper. The Gate's 12 f. wide, shut with two Leaves lined with massy Silver, and that cov. with large Plates chas'd and gilt. Adjoining within are 2 high Spires, with Galleries cov. with Chapters, all of like Workmanship. Going through this noble Portico, you meet at the Dist. of 15 Steps with a beautiful Bason of Jasper, 6 f. Diamet. supported by a Pedestal of the same 8 f. high, with Steps to it, for Passengers to drink. From it you go to the Body of the Mosque thro' an Alley, which grows wider and wider, and is form'd by 4 Porticoes, after the Piazza Manner, on each Side. Hence you enter a spac. Court 94 f. long and 82 broad, in which is a Bason with Jasper Brims 26 Paces square. At the Court's upper End you meet 5 large Piazza Porticoes, each cover'd with a Dome supported by large Columns. The mid. Portico is 26 Paces br. 60 lo. & on Top its Dome is a Crescent gilt. The Dome's so high, one can see it 16 lo. m. This large Portico, which is as 'twere the Mosque's Choir, is div. into 2 equal Parts by a Wall 10 f. high; which seems but a Baluster, by the Height of the Portico. In the Wall's Mid. is a large Gate tow. the inmost Part, where is a Jasper Entablature, in Form of a Door, incrustated into the Wall, 10 f. high & 3 br. to direct how to turn that their Faces may look tow. *Mecca* at Prayers. Abo. it is a Cupboard 3 f. high in the Wall, & 2 br. of Aloes Wood, adorn'd with Gold Plats, Hinges, and Padlock. In it are kept a Koran written by *Iman Reza's* own Hand abo. 1000 Yrs. ago, & *Iman Hassin's* Shirt, tainted with the Blood of his Wounds when he died, 2 most venerable Reliques. The Sides of the Court consist of 9 Porticoes each, the mid. highest & largest. Adjoining is another Court 74 Paces long, 30 broad, with a large Marble Bason. This Court too is encompassed with beautiful large Porticoes. These Courts and the whole Mosque are paved with large flat Stones, & the whole Building lined with varnish'd Tiles most beautifully enamelled, and placed mosaic-ways, & on these Passages of the Koran. The Royal Palace is near 1 leag. & half in Comp. Its great Portico stands in the above Roy. Square. 'Tis all built of Porphyry and very high, the Threshold is greenish Porphyry, 5 or 6 Inches high, form'd semicircular

femicircular. 'Tis rever'd as sacred, nor ever stepp'd on. The whole Gate's esteem'd the same, and the King himself never goes thro' it on horseback. Six Steps beyond the Portico you meet 2 Halls, in one of which the President of the Divan administers Justice. On the Sides of these 2 are 2 smaller Halls styl'd Guard-Rooms. The great Portico is never shut, and leads into a long Alley, at End whereof one ascends by large Steps to many spac. Buildings which serve for Ware-houses and Shops, where all Sorts of Work are done for the King and his Household, &c. &c. Here are several other large Halls, each for some particular Use, all built much after one Manner. They each stand in Mid. of a Garden, are arch'd over, and have a Row of Piazza on each Side. In the Mid. of a Hall is a large Basen full of Water, its Brims Porphyry. The Walls are lined with Jasper 8 f. high, and thence up to the Centre of the Arch are nothing but Niches of 1000 sev. Figures, in which Vases of all Sorts and Materials, Crystal, Cornelian, Agate, Amber, Jasper, Porcelain, Prec. Stones, Gold, Silver, Enamel, &c. which seem incrustated into the Wall. Near these Ware-houses is the most sumptuous Building in the whole Ro. Palace. 'Tis supported by 18 Columns, and built in the Mid. of a Garden. It consists of a large Hall rais'd 5 f. above the Garden's Level, 52 Paces in Front by 8 deep. The Cieling, of Mosaic, is supported by 18 Columns 30 f. high twisted and gilt. On each Side of this great Hall is another of proport. Bigness, and behind another 30 Paces in Front by 15, with such another Cieling. The Walls are lined half-way up with Marble painted and gilt, and the up. Part consists of Crystal Sashes, of all Colours. In the Middle are 3 Basens of white Marble, one over another, Pyramid-ways, the Bottom one square 3 f. diamet. the other 2 octogon. The K.'s Throne is seated in an Alcove 12 Paces lo. 8 br. This Hall has 4 Chimneys, 2 on right, 2 on left, large Pictures over each filling the whole Sides. One represents the Battle of *Shah Abbas the Great* against the *Tartars*. On the Wall's oth. Parts are either obscene Figures, or Moral Works in Gold and Azure very thick laid. The King here gives Audience to Foreign Ministers. Within the same Enclosure with this sumpt. Hall are 2 fine others, each of 5 octogon Rooms, &c. all supported by Columns twisted and gilt, with Basens, &c. &c. In the K.'s Palace are 2 other like large Apartments, each in a particular Garden, much like that already described.—The *Haram*, or Womens Apartment, is near 3 m. in Comp. furro. with Walls higher than those of any Convent in *Europe*. It has 4 large Avenues, 1 from the Royal Square, 1 oppos. to it, 1 (the Chief) call'd the Gate of the Kitchens, because these are near it; and a 4th 1 m. and ha. from it, through which no one but the King passes. The 1st is shut in by a high Portico, to which adjoin 3 large Halls, and a Closet to each, which are Guard-Rooms. The State Officers, and such as have Business with the King, may enter the two first Halls; but none but the Eunuchs into the 3d. The Portico is hid in a Turning by the Side of a lofty Tower. 'Tis broad and high, made Arch-ways, lined 10 f. above Ground with Marble painted & gilt. It has Steps round, on which the Eunuchs on Duty sit to receive Messages of those without, & carry' em to those within. For all the Eunuchs are not suffer'd to enter the inmost Part; the young ones seldom, and white ones never, unless expressly call'd by the King. Abt. 120 Paces beyond the Portico are 4 large Buildings furro. with Walls, 150 Paces fr. each other. In 1 lodge visiting Ladies, &c. Anoth. is call'd the *Royal Sea*, beca. built towa. a Pond 120 f. diamt. —[The Persians stile all prodigious Basens Roy. Seas]— This one abounds with all Sorts of Water-fowl, and in Mid. is a Grass-Plat of abt. 30 f. diameter and but 6 Inches above the Water. 'Tis furro. with gilt Rails.— The Buildings mention'd have one Story above the ground Floor. The said Floor consists of large Parlours, Chambers, Closets: The upper is divided into lesser Chambers, Galleries, Niches of 1000 Figures, with little Steps here and there in the Walls. These Edifices are downright Labyrinths, beautif. painted and gilt, except where the Cielings are Mosaic, or of sweet Wood. In one of these, (each of which may be styl'd a *Palace*) is a Hall with a 3-fold Ascent spiral-ways with 3 Windings, supported by Wooden Columns all gilt. It might well be call'd a Grotto since Water runs all round it in a nar. Channel, whence it falls from one Winding down to t'other, forming Water-falls all round the Parlour.— Not far fr. the Ro. Square stands the House belonging to the *Eng. E. Ind.* Company, where their Factors liv'd like Princes, in the greatest Splendor, till the Civil Wars. 'Tis a spac. Place, of 3 diff. Buildings, with fine Gardens and Basens. But the Court, conseq. the Trade, removing to *Mesched*, &c.

the only Use the Company now make of it is as a Country Seat, where some of the Factors pass 4 or 5 Months in the Year, and then remove to *Gomrom*. In 1 of the Quarters of *Isfahan* is the College of Chastity, yet sit. in the most infam. Part, where are nar. Streets, and 7 large *Caravanserais* of the Uncover'd, as they call *Prostitutes*. All this Qr. is occupied by the most com. Whores, of which are 12,000 by Licence register'd, besides clandestine Smugglers in the Trade amo. the Professors of Chastity, and who would seem not a whit more carnal than if they wore none but *Nuns-Flesh*. The *Castle of Blessing* joins with its N. Part the City Walls. It's an irreg. Square abt. 1000 Paces diamet. all of Earth, plaister'd out-side. The Walls, 12 or 14 f. thick, are very high, with Battlements, & a large Parapet flank'd with 10. Towers. 'Tis furro. by a Ditch, & a Rampart above 30 f. thick, of good Defence, beyo. which is another Wall much lower than the former. This Fortrefs has also a Curtain; but the whole is so antique, & of Architecture so diff. fr. ours, that it looks rather like a Prison. In it are abo. 370 Houses, a Place of Arms, Mosque, Bagnio, Governor's Lodge, & a Turret. — The Suburbs are very large. On 1 Side is a Walk of 3200 Paces lo. & 100 br. in Mid. of which fr. 1 End to t'other runs a Canal, the Brims of which are Free-stone 9 Inches high, & so br. 2 Men on Horseback can ride on both Sides of the Canal. All alo. this Canal are Basens, square, and octagonal, alternately. On Sides of the Walk are spa. Gardens, to each of which belo. 2 Pavilions, 1 in the Mid. very large, consisting of 1 Hall open on all Sides, at the Angles of which are Chambers and Closets. The other's built ov. the Portico of the Garden, open before & on the Sides, that better may be seen the Walkers backw. & forw. in the Alley. Near the Suburb *Sheik Sabana* is the Bridge *Babarouc*, so call'd from a near Burying-Ground, where's a fine Monument of a fainted Dervise. This Bridge is 166 Paces lo. by 24 br. with Causeys at the Ends made slanting 25 Paces long, flank'd with Stone Walls, & terminated by 2 large Pillars of rough Marble. The Foundations on which the Bridge is built are of large Free-stones, and are once as br. again as the Bridge itself, and so high that during the whole Summer the Water can't run under the Arches, but passes thro' large Holes contrived in the very Foundations; thro' which it falls in Cascades into its Channel. The Piers of the Arches are open length-ways fr. 1 End to t'other, 6 f. above the Foundations; & betw. the Arches are Stones 6 f. high, so that one may walk under Bridge even when the Water's 6 f. high above the Foundations. The upper Part is beautiful. The Parapets that run on each Side are 12 f. h. built Arch-ways, & have fr. 1 End to t'other an Opening within br. enough for 1 to walk safely along. These Parapets are lined within and cov. without with enamelled Tiles. The up. Part of the Parapet is made Terrass-wise, & so br. 3 Persons may walk a-breast over it. At each End of the Bridge are 4 beautiful Pavilions, & in Mid. 2 others larger, in Form of a Hexagon, cov. with a sumpt. Cieling. We conclude with observing that the Dwellings and Shops in this City standing as above hinted in distant Places, 'tis common for a Tradesman to go half a Mile Mornings from 1 to the other. At Night they lock up their most valuable Goods in Chests, & the rest they leave pack'd up sometimes in the open Square; for the Watchmen are so strictly vigilant that 'tis rare any Thing is lost.

ISSA. See ANTISSA.

ISSEL River, in the *United Netherlands*, rises in *Westphalia*, runs N. by *Doeburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, dividing *Gelderland* fr. *Overijssel* and *Zutphen* Prov. & falls into the *Zuider Sea* near *Campen*.

ISSEL THE LESS runs W. thro' *Utrecht* and *Holland*, and passing by *Gouda* turns S. and falls into the *Lech* E.

ISSELMONDE, or OVERMAES, Isle, *Holland*, lies betw. *Voorn* and *Rotterdam*, where the *Iffel* runs into the *Maes*, is 10 m. lo. 4 br. rich in Soil and fruitful.

ISSELSTEIN, or *Yffelsstein*, *Holland*, is a Town 4 m. fr. *Vianen* to W. on the Bord. of *Utrecht* Prov. the ch. Trade of which is in Cables, Cordage, and other Ship Materials.

ISSOIRE, or *Yffoire*, in *Low. Auvergne*, in *Lyonoise*, Fr. sit. on the Rivulet *Couffe*, wh. a little lower falls into the *Aller*, lies betw. *Clermont* & *Brioude*, 6 leag. fr. each, E. lon. 3. 8. 45. 27. 'Tis noted for good Horses, & a Lake into which if one throws a Stone, a Vapour they say arises which dissolves into Rain. This Town has good Trade in Corn and Wine.

ISSOUDUN, or *Yffoudun*, the Cap. of *Lower Berry*, and the 2d City in the Prov. is sit. in an open Country abt. 19 m. fr. *Bourges* to W.; E. lon. 2. lat. 47. The small r. *Theols* divides it into 2 Parts, separ. with Walls. The Castle is in a manner

manner the up. City, furro. with Walls, Towers, Ditches; within which live Officers of Justice and Persons of Distinction. The lower City, inclos'd alike, is ch. inhabited by Merchants & Tradefmen. Here are 4 Parishes, 2 Colleg. Churches, an Abbey, several Convents of Men & Maidens, and 2 Hospitals. It has 4 confid. Suburbs. The Trade is in Cattle, Woollen Cloths, Druggets, wove and knit Hosiery, Hats, but chiefly in Timber.

ISSUS, or *Ayas*. First read Article AJAZZO, for saving Room. 'Tis famous for the 2d and important Battle between *Alexander* and *Darius*, in the Year of the World 3974, of the Flood 2667, before Christ 332, in which the former totally defeated the latter with an Army of 600,000 Men, and abt. 100,000 were slain, the Tent of *Darius* taken, wherein was his Mother, Wife, 2 Daughters, and his little Son; and thereupon all *Darius's* Treasure, Baggage, Equipage, left at *Damascus* for Safety, were taken at and with *Damascus*.

ISTER. See DANUBE.

ISTRIA, *Italy*, was ant. Part of *Gallia Transpadana*, on the Confines of *Illyricum*. 'Tis a kind of Peninsula betw. 2 large Bays on the *Venetian* Gulph, *Trieſte* and *Quarner*. The Mts. *De la Vena*, Part of the *Alps*, divide it fr. *Carniola* & *Morlachia* on N. & the 2 Bays & *Adriatic* Gulph furro. it on the other 3 Sides. 'Tis 60 m. from N. W. to S. E. but not near so broad. The Air's unwholesome, except at *Capo d' Istria* & *Trieſte*. 'Tis divided between the House of *Austria*, & the State of *Venice*. The former possesses *Trieſte* & *Fiume* on the N. Side. The *Venetians* on S. have, on E. S. & W. *Capo d'Istria*, *Muglia*, *Isola*, *Pirano*, *Umago*, *Citta Nova*, *Parento*, *Orsera*, *Robigno*, *Pola*, *Albona*, *Fiantona*.

ISTRIA, CAPO D' ISTRIA, Capital of the preceding, about 16 m. S. fr. *Trieſte*, 68 W. fr. *Venice*, E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 45. 12. is call'd *Justinopolis* in *Latin*, from Emp. *Justin*, who either founded or rebuilt it. 'Tis sit. on a small Island once called *Aegida*, abt. 3 m. in Compass, and abt. 3 Bow-shoots from the Continent, with which it has Communication by 3 Draw-bridges, that may be drawn up at Pleasure. — To pass by History, it must suffice to say that Feb. 5. 1278. it voluntarily submitted to the Republick of *Venice* on Condition of enjoying old Laws and Privileges. The *Venetians* have fortify'd it well. 'Tis a Bpr. whose Chapter consists of 13 Canons, whereof 3 Dignitaries, the Dean, Archdeacon, and Scholiast. The Cathedral is a stately old Building, has 3 Isles supported by 18 Marble Pillars, and has been lately much enlarged. The ant. Town-hall is supposed to have been formerly a Temple of *Pallas*. The Town's gov. by a *Podesta* & a *Capitano* sent from *Venice*. The Air is here very serene & healthy, the Place furnished with Plenty of Fish, and vast Quantities of Wine & Oil are made in the Island. But the ch. Revenue is from the Salt here made, above 7000 Bushels, of which the Republick takes what it pleases, and causes the rest to be sold.

ITABYR Mount is the same as THABOR.

ITALY, a Country once revered and still admired by all Nations, was in more ant. Times known by the Names of *Saturnia*, *Oenotria*, *Hesperia*, and *Aufonia*. *Saturnia* fr. *Saturn*, who being driven out of *Crete* by his Son *Jupiter*, is supposed to have taken Refuge here. *Oenotria* and *Aufonia* were borrow'd fr. its ant. Inhabitants the *Oenotrians* & *Aufo-nes*, & *Hesperia* (i. e. Western) was given it by the *Greeks* fr. it's Sit. w. respect to *Greece*. The Name of *Italia*, or *Italy*, which in Process of Time prevailed over all the rest, is by some deriv'd from *Italus* K. of the *Siculi*, by others from the Gr. Word *Italos*, signif. an Ox, this Country, by reason of its rich Pastures, abound. with Oxen of extraord. Size and Beauty. All these Names were orig. peculiar to particular Provinces, but after apply'd to the whole Country. The Limits of *Italy* have been fix'd by Nature itself, which seems not only to have taken more than ordinary Care in supplying this happy Region with every Thing necessary both for Support & Pleasures of Life, but in parting it fr. all oth. Countries, and defending by strong Barriers, its native Riches fr. foreign Invaders. Thus 'tis div. fr. *Africa*, *Greece*, antient *Dalmatia*, & *Liburnia*, by the *Tyrrhenian*, *Ionian*, & *Adriatic* Seas; & fr. *Transalpine* Gaul, and *Rhetia* (now Part of *Germany*) by a long Ridge of steep Mountains called the *Alps*. The Country comprisd within these Bounds is, according to *Cluverius*, abt. 900 m. in Length, for such is the Distance betw. *Augusta Prætoria*, now *Aosta*, at Foot of the *Alps*, and *Cape Leucopetra*, now *Capo del Armi*, in the Country of the *Bruttii*, or the *Farther Calabria* as now call'd. In Shape it resembles a Man's Leg, or rather a Boot with a Spur and high Heel, & conseq. is very unequal in Breadth, being at Foot of the *Alps*, accor. to the said *Cluverius*, 560. m. br. in

the Mid. Parts, i. e. betw. *Ancona* and Mouth of the *Tiber* 136; & in some Places scarce 25. ---- ITALY, taking that Word in its most extensive Signification, was, in ant. Times, like most other Countries, parcelled out into endless petty States and Kingdoms. In After-Ages, when the *Gauls* settled in the W. and many *Greek* Colonies in the E. Provinces of this Country, 'twas div. with respect to the Inhabitants, into 3 Great Parts, *GALLIA CISALPINA*, *ITALY* properly so called, and *MAGNA GRÆCIA*. *CISALPINA* and *GRÆCIA MAGNA* have Articles already, which see. *ITALIA PROPRIA* extended on the Coast of the *Adriatic* fr. the City of *Ancona* to the r. *Frento*, now the *Fortore*, & on the *Mediterranean* fr. the *Macra* to the *Silarus*, now the *Sele*, & comprehended *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Sabinium*, *Latium*, *Picenum*, the Countries of the *Vestini*, *Maruccini*, *Peligni*, *Marſi*, *Frentani*, *Samnites*, *Hirpini*, *Campani*, & *Picentini*. ---- And this may, i. e. here in this Article, suffice for the Antique Part of this Country in the General. My next Task is to speak but in the general as it is at present. --- The Soil of *Italy* is generally good and fertile, water'd by many Rivers, some large, tho' by the Narrowness of the Country they can't be long, navigable, and afford. plenteous Variety of Fish. The ch. Product is Corn of all Sorts, various Grapes, (some yielding excellent Wines) Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Pomgranates, Olives, Olivets (whose Oil is good, &c.), and in the S. Parts Sugar, Almonds, Mulberry-trees abundant, which have rendered *Italy* fam'd for Silk Manufactures; all Sorts of Fruit in Perfection, Figs, Peaches, Nectarines, &c. Greens, Roots, Herbs, Flowers, exquisite; & the Gardens exceed those of all Countries. Low Lands afford good Pasturage, on which are bred numerous Cattle for Use and Food. The Buffaloes & wild Boars are admired by Strangers. The many Forests are stored with all manner of Game; and the Hills feed great Flocks of Sheep & Goats. And the barren Mountains Tops afford various Marble very beautiful and much esteem'd, also Jasper, Alabaster, Porphyry, &c. Alum, Sulphur, Iron, Lead, Silver, Gold. The Climate, except in some Places in the *Ecclef. State*, is generally esteem'd temperate. Some modern Travellers have indeed represented the Air sultry, pestilential, and some Places frightfully sickly, *Genoa* by Catarrhs, the *Milanese* by Gout, *Venice* by Hæmorrhoids, *Florence* Epilepsy, *Rome* Fever and Pleurisy, *Piedmont* Goitre (or Wens in the Throat), *Naples* Erysipelas, and every Place Venereal. But were all this true, it would not prove the Clime, &c. here worse than of oth. Countries, who have all some Distemper. In *Pliny's* Time were reckon'd 14,000,000 of Men in *Italy*; and now it has no less than 3000 Cities, many large & populous, & most driving Commerce and Manufacture. Even where they are thinnest of People, 'tis owing more to Badness of Government more than of Air. Air is neither so hot as in some Parts of *Spain*, nor cold as *Germany*, &c. It has constant Sea-breezes to alleviate excessive Heat in Summer; & in building Houses they consult Coolness as well as Elegance. And if it was not one of the healthiest as well as pleasantest Countries, so many broken Constitutions fr. all Parts would scarce flock hither. The ch. Rivers are the *Po*, *Adige*, *Trebia*, *Arno*, *Tiber*, *Carigliano*. To the *ADIGE* & *ARNO* we've allow'd single Articles. The *Po*, or *PADUS*, celebr. amo. the Poets, under Name *ERIDANUS*, for *Phæton's* Fall into it, has its head Spring amo. the *Alps* between *Dauphine* and the Marquis. of *Saluces*, runs across *Piedmont*, *Monferrat*, *Milanese*, *Mantua*, waters the Cities of *Casal*, *Turin*, *Placentia*, *Cremona*, and in *Ferrara* Duchy receives several smaller Rivers, and empties itself into the *Adriatic* Sea. These smaller ones are, --- the *Adda*, which, running thro' *Como* Lake, falls in a little above *Cremona*; -- *Tesino*, which flows fr. Mt. *Adula* 1 of the *Alps*, crosses *Mayor* Lake, and waters *Pavia*; --- the *Oglio*, which springs out of *Iseo* Lake, and falls in near *Mantua*; --- the *Mincio*, which runs thro' *Garda* Lake, runs by *Mantua*, and, round it forming a kind of Lake, then falls in; -- the *Tanaro*, flows from between the *Appennines* and the *Ligurian Alps*, which falls in at *Bassignano*; --- the *Taro* and the *Reno* fall in below *Bologna*. The *TREBIA*, which is 1 of the Boundaries of *Liguria*, & famed for the Defeat which Consul *Sempronius* receiv'd from the *Carthaginians* on its Banks, still call'd *Campo-morto*. The *Tiber*, whose Spring-head is on the *Apennine* Hills, & Course thro' *Romandiola*, Territ. of *Florence*, and City of *Rome*, falls into the *Tuscan* Sea at *Ostia*. The *CARIGLIANO*, formerly *LIRIS*, in *Naples* Kgd. (not so fam'd for Breadth or Length as for the fair Remains of an ant. Amphitheatre, and a noble Aqueduct, standing near its Banks, being all that's left of the fam'd old City *Minturna*) flows fr. the *Apennine* Hills, waters *Vescia* and *Arunca*, — as it did *Minturna* and *Fretale*, once

once situate on its Mouth, but now a Heap of Ruins. The most noted Lakes are *Lago Major* (form. *Verbanus*), *Lugano*, *Como*, *Iseo*, *Garza*, in the *Milanese*:— *Trafimene* or *de Perugia*, *Vulcano*, and *Bracciano*, in *Tuscany*:— *Fucino*, *Fundi*, *De Castello Gandolphe*, in *Campania Romana*.— *Celano*, *Andora*, *Varam*, *Lerfino*, and *Bolsano*, are of less Note. The Mountains most confid. are the *ALPS*, *APENNINES*, *MONS MASSICUS*, now *Monte Novo*, *Masso Monte*, and *Garo*; *Mt. BARBARO*, *ST. ANGELO*, *VESUVIUS*, and some others which are mention'd in other Articles. In speaking of the Character, &c. of the *Italians*, we shall but just touch on that of the *Antient Romans*, whose *unmeasurable Ambition* and *Thirst for Power*, *intrepid Valour* and *Magnanimity*, *consummate Policy*, *invincible Love for their Country*, &c. have been too too much the Subject of Panegyrick in most Authors: But then they seem to be too much favour'd in one of the Worst Parts of it, viz. their *horrid Superstition* and *Cruelty*. A signal Instance of the former will serve for all, viz. their burying alive 2 Gauls of each Sex to avert an Omen they were threaten'd with by the *Sibylline Books*. As to the latter, it was so favourite a Passion, that they indulged and promoted it in all their private Sports and Public Shews. Witness their Stage-Fights, and their butcherly Gladiatorial Trade, which was once grown into such Repute that even Women became Candidates for it. The inhuman Pleasure they took, on such Occasions, to see Men butcher'd, either by one another or by Wild Beasts, at those Pub. Spectacles; in seeing 'em dragg'd off the Stage with Iron Prongs, half dead, reeking in their Blood, and in encouraging others to come and suck it warm out of their Wounds, as a sov. Remedy against some Distempers; their merciless Outcries against the poor Wretches who betray'd any Fear when they came to engage their Antagonists; & the Satisfaction they express'd at seeing them quickly dispatch'd, or at the great Number of Slain; these, and many more such dreadful Pastimes, which are a Shame to Human Nature, and can't be read without Horror, were the laudable Ways by which they inspir'd their Youth with what they styl'd intrepid Bravery and Contempt of Death, and inur'd 'em to those Scenes of Cruelty which they exerted on those brave Nations who unhappily fell into their Power. — This is far now from being the Character of the modern *Italians*: — (And 'twere to be wish'd other Nations retain'd no more of these bloody Sports!) For at present they are gen. very polite and affable, ingenious, ready-witted, & of great Application both in Study and Business. They observe a just Medium between the stately starch Gravity of the *Spaniard* and the gay Levity of the *French*; their Gravity having some Fire and their Sprightliness some Phlegm. They can act a Buffoon, Mimick, Scaramouch, and be apish & whimsical, during Carnival under a Mask; but that being over, they play not the fool with a bare Face. They've strong Fancies; yet solid Judgments, but withal are given to Melancholy and Jealousy. They've a good Sense of Gratitude, and desirous to return Favours; but then retentive of a Sense of Injuries, especially where a Wife, Sister, or Mistress, is concern'd, and scruple not treacherously to poison or stab to satiate Revenge. They're very ambitious of Honour & Preferment, & fond of reminding the World of their Descent from the ant. *Romans*, whose Names they affect, tho' with a varied Termination. This inspires 'em with such a Love of Liberty, that some States will not suffer 'em to talk or read of Revolutions, or to complain of, or so much as shew any Discontent at, Hardness of Times, &c. Tho' extremely superstitious, they converse with great Affability with Persons of ever so different a Persuasion, provided nothing shocking, or reflecting on their own, is said. The Gentry chuse Towns and Cities rather than Country-Seats, & lay out vast Sums in magnificent Houses and sumptuous Furniture, Pictures, Gardens, Grotto's, Fountains, Statues, &c. &c. but then are great Economists as to Table Affairs, and keep their Retinue at Board-Wages. If there be 2 or more Brethren of one Family, generally but the Eldest marries; the rest seek to rise in the State, Church, or Army, and many shut themselves up in Cloysters. 'Tis the like as to Daughters; 2 or 3 shall be cast into a Nunnery, to raise a Fortune for the Parents Favourite one or two. This obliges Parents to keep them very retir'd, to prevent Intrigues and Elopement. None more than the *Italians* are scrupulously nice in Punctilios of civil Conversation. Whispering, speaking in another Language, or interrupting one before he has done speaking, is the Height of Ill-Breeding. Backbiting, or reflecting on Persons absent or present, is equally detested. They are so strictly ceremonious, that they never pay visits to Persons of Distinction without previously advising of it. When 2 walk together, the Right-

hand is the honourable Side; when 3, then the Middle is 10. The utmost Familiarity lets 'em not forget Courtesy & Decorum. *Italy* abounds with Hospitals for Sick, Lame, Mad; Foundlings, espec. for entertaining Pilgrims and Travellers. Here they are sure of a kind Reception according to Rank; and if Sick of being duely taken care of. As to Foundlings; Provision is not only made for their Education, but to conceal the Parents Shame, to prevent their using more inhuman Means to save themselves from Scandal. Any Person is allow'd to drop the Infant at the Gate, and inform the Porter whether or no it hath been baptiz'd; and no further Inquiry is permitted to be made. They reckon the Day from Sun-set to Sun-set; and make the Clocks strike all the 24 Hours round, instead of dividing Day into 2 Parts. They commonly sleep 2 Hours after Dinner, it being but a slight Meal; but at Supper they indulge Appetite, beginning with Roast Meats, and ending with Soops. &c. Boil'd Snails serv'd up with Oil and Pepper, or fried in Oil, and the Hinder Parts of Frogs, are dainty Dishes. The Better Sort too eat such Fowls as our Kennel-rakers would abhor, Magpies, Jackdaws, Hawks, Kites. They roast or boil every Thing quite dry. They drink Wine, in Winter as well as Summer, out of Ice or Snow. Men coming in from abroad throw off their Hats, Bands, Cuffs, and put on a Cap and a Kind of great Coat, before they sit down to eat. The Women affect yellow Hair, & where Nature denies they obtain by Art such Colour. The Dress both of Men & Women is a Kind of Medium betw. the *Spa. Querpo* & fantastic *Fr. Garb*; but 'tis likely they'll more and more alter towards the *French* Side. The Language is (*too too well known* in *England* of late Years!) a Corruption of *Roman*, which became so barbarous by the Inundations of the *Goths & Vandals*, as scarce to retain any Traces of its Origin. It has indeed polish'd itself since; but then 'tis dwindled into a soft, smooth, melodious Language, fit truly for Music, Ladies, & Eunuchs, but quite fallen fr. its Grand old *Arma-virumque-cano* Sound, quite stript of that masculine Majesty which is so justly admir'd in the *Spanish*, & of which our own manly new *English* has good Share. The best *Italian* is spoken in *Tuscany*. Here are 30 Metropolitan Sees, besides the Pope & 2 Patriarchs of *Venice* & (lately) *Aquileia*; viz. of *Milan*, *Turin*, *Bologna*, *Genoa*, *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Urbino*, *Fermo*, *Ravenna*, *Naples*, *Capua*, *Salerno*, *Amalfi*, *Sorrento*, *Sonzo*, *Benevento*, *Thieti*, *Lanciano*, *Manfredonia*, *Bari*, *Ci-renza*, *Barlitta*, *Frani*, *Taranto*, *Brandisi*, *Otranto*, *Raffano*, *Cosenza*, *San-Severino*, *Regio*. Of Bishopricks, the Pope has under him 48, *Aquileia* 14, *Venice* 2, *Milan* 15, *Benevento* 18, *Bari* 10; the rest 4, 5, 6, more or less; besides there are about 25 exempt fr. Jurisdiction of Metropolitans. The whole Number under Pope, &c. 273. Here were 22 Universities. The most noted now are 16, *Rome*, *Bononia*, *Ferrara*, *Perugia*, *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Sienna*, *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Pavia*, *Naples*, *Salerno*, *Venice*, *Padua*, *Verona*, *Parma*. The present Division of *Italy* is into 19 Provinces, viz. of *Liguria*; *Tuscany*; *Spoletto*; *Campania di Roma*; *Terra de Lavoro*; the Ecclesiastical State, or Pope's Territory; *Farther Calabria*; *Hither Calabria*; *Otranto*; *Bari*; *Puglia Piana*, or *Farther Principality*; *Abruzzo Territ.* & *Molise Co.*; *Ancona Territ.* & *Hither Principality*; *Romania*; *Lombardia Cispadana*, or *Di qua del Po*; *Lombardia di la del Po*, or *Transpadana*; *Trevigio*; *Friuli Territ.*; *Istria*. Another Method of Division is according to the sev. Sovereignities, 1. The Pope, 2. the Emperor, 3. the King of *Spain*, 4. the Duke of *Tuscany*, 5. the Duke of *Savoy*, 6. the Duke of *Mantua*, 7. of *Parma & Placentia*, 8. of *Modena*, 9. of *Mirandola*, 10. *Repub. of Venice*, 11. of *Genoa*, 12. of *Lucca*, 13. of *St. Marino*, 14. *Principal. of Monaco* (since sold to the *Fr. King*), 15. Four Bailiwicks belong to the *Switz*, and the *Valtellino* of the *Grisons*, 16. the Islands of *Sicily*, *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, &c. These were the Sovereignities as settled by the Peace of *Utrecht*. Since which *Don Carlos* has grown King of *Naples* or (as call'd) the 2 *Sicilies*; and his Brother *Don Philip*, by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, had *Guastella*, Pt. of the Duchy of *Mantua*, together with the Duchy of *Parma*, allotted to him. — And thus far may very well suffice for *ITALY* in this its General Artic. seeing further Particulars will be amply enough display'd & illustrated in the Special ones, as above divided, and to be subdivided as specified in those.

ITCHINGTON-BISHOPS, *Warwickshire*, on the River *Ichene*, to N. E. of *Keneton*, is so call'd from the Bishops of *Coventry*, &c. once its Possessors. *Henry III.* granted it a Mark. Wedn. & a Fair on *St. Peter & Paul*, & 3 Days after.

ITHACA, a rough craggy Island in the *Ionian Sea*, betw. *Dulichium* & *Cephallenia*, known now by the Name of *Izola Val di Compare*, 25 m. in Compass, was once famous for

for being the Birth-place of *Ulysses*, the Son of *Laertes*. [Hence *Ithacus*.] It had a Town of the same Name fit. accord. to *Homer*, at the Foot of Mt. *Neius*, thought the same with *Virgil's* Mt. *Neritus*, *Æn.* iii. v. 270. *P. Melas* mistakes Mount *Neritus* for another Island here.

ITSCHOA. See ITZEHO.

ITRUREA, mention'd *Luke* iii. i. a Country, and Tetrarchy in *Galilee* in *Horod's* Time, lying on the E. of the Course of *Jordan*, is thought to have taken Name fr. *Jetur*, i of the Sons of *Ishmael* (*Gen.* xx. 25.) who settled in these Parts, & whose Posterity was driven out or subdued by those *Amorites* over whom reigned *Og*. It was therefore much the same with *Bashan*.

ITZEHO, or *Ischoa*, in *Holstein*, on the *Stoer*, 4 m. E. of *Wilster*, 20. S. W. of *Rensburgh*, 32 N. W. of *Hamburg*, 40 S. W. of *Kiel*, 10 N. E. of *Gluckstat*, E. lon. 9. 8. lat. 54. 40. is a small Town at Foot of a Mount. defended by an old Castle, & has some Trade by its River, which abt. 7 m. below falls into the *Elbe*. The new Town espec. is well built, entirely surrounded with the *Stoer*, navig. and abounding with Fish. 'Tis reckon'd in the 3d Class of *Holstein's* Towns, is gov. by 2 Burgomasters, and has 2 Churches, 1 in each Town. Here's a *Lutheran* Nunnery, a Retreat for Ladies, but without the Vows and Usages of Popish Convents. The Road hence to *Rensberg* is thro' a charming Country, and all the Way hence to *Hamburg* is lined with Villages, Farms, &c. in a fertile Soil, diversify'd with Plats of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Millet, Pease, &c.

IVAH. See AVA.

JUBO Kingdom and River are reckon'd the N. Boundaries of *Zanquebar*, and seated just on t'other Side the Line, in 1 Degree N. lat.

JUCATAN. See YUCATAN, as rightly 'tis pronounced.

JUDEA. See CANAAN, &c.

JUDENBURG, in *Up. Styria*, *Austria*, sit. on the *Mur*; 30 m. W. of *Gratz*, 90 S. W. of *Vienna*, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 47. 20. is a handsome well-built Town, in a Country for 2 leag. down the River pleasant and fruitful. The ant. Dukes of *Styria* had here a Palace and fine Castle. Here are 2 great Fairs, on *Ascension* and *St. Ursula's* Days. There's a Passage to *Gratz* by the *Mur*, but the Road to it by the Mountains is nearest by half. It has 5 Gates and a Postern. Here's a Hospital, Nunnery, and good Town-house. 'Tis govern'd by a Burgomaster, a Judge, and a Council. But all Criminal Cases are try'd at *Gratz*, tho' Sentence is executed here on a Scaffold in the Town-house. Here's a Bridge over the River to a Church and Suburb.

JUDENSTADT, or *Jews Town*. See PRAGUE.

JUDOIGNE, in *Aust. Brabant*, sit. on the little River *Geete*, abt. 6 m. from *Tirlemont* to S. 11 from *Louvain* to S. E. 15 from *Namur* to N.; E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 45. is an ant. Town, having a Hospital and Nunnery, but the Church is without the Town. The Battle of *Ramillies* (which now noted Village is but 6 m. to S.) was fought near this Place; for which see RAMILLIES.

IVER, in *Bucks*, near *Uxbridge* and the *Coln*, has Fairs *June* 29. and *Aug.* 1. and a Charity School.

JUGORA, *Jugorski*, *Jugra*, *Juhorski*, Prov. in *E. Muscovy*, is boun. S. W. by *Mezzen*, N. by the N. Ocean, E. by *Petzora* Prov. S. by *Usting* & *Permia*. 'Tis large, & div. by the Polar Circle into 2 Parts, the far biggest on this Side. The Situat. is cold enough to make it barren, so that being uncultivated 'tis over-run with Forests or cover'd w. Lakes & Bogs. It has many Rivers, the chief *Fitza*, *Golobintza*, *Golobeica*, *Otma*, *Oymitza*, *Peitza*, *Peizitza*, *Voloinga*, *Indega*; all flowing N. into the Gulph of *Teesca*. Several others S. take different Courses, some into the *Dwina*, others into Lakes. In the Middle is the Territory of *Vaconitza Voloft*, which has here & there a great Village; and on S. are the *Jugorian* Mountains, ever covered w. Ice & Snow. *Le Brun* says the *Jaegorians* (as he calls the People) fed on the raw Guts and Garbage of Animals. Chief Towns are *Jugoria*, *Plovonica*, *Wabsorta*, &c. not worth mentioning.

JUGORA, the said Cap. of the preceding, stands on a small Bay of its Name on the N. Coast, in 68 lat. between the Island of *Condenois* W. and Gulph of *Petzerskaia* N. E. Ov. agt. it, abt. 20 leag. off fr. the Land, lies *Colgoya* Island.

IVICA, or *Ivifas*. See YVICA.

IVINGO, *Bucks*, 55 m. from *London*, stands amo. Woods, in a Nook that runs in between *Bedfordshire* & *Hartford*. had a Nunnery, and has a Market Mondays, & a Fair *Apr.* 25.

JULIAN ALPS, in the *Grifons* Country, are disting. into 3 Mountains about the Source of the *Inn*. The most N. of the 3, which is prop. Mt. *Julius*, is suppos'd so nam'd from *Julius* or *Augustus Caesar*, who assum'd that Name after his

Adoption. One or other of them is said to have made a milit. Expedition into these Mountains, & left a Monument, of 2 rough Stone Pillars, without Pedestal or Chapter, planted in the Ground, each Side the main Road.

JULIERS Duchy, in *Westphalia*, *Germ.* lies between the *Maese* and *Rhine*, bounded on N. by *Guelderland* and *Cleve*, S. by *Luxemburg* and *Trier*, E. by *Berg D.* and *Cologne Elect.* W. by *Liege* & *Limburg*, & is abt. 60 m. lo. 30. br. fruitful in Cattle, Corn, Hay, Wood, has Plenty of Deer, Fish, &c. yields Dyers Wood, & has an excel. Breed of Horses, the 2 last exported. 'This with *Berg* have been much contended for by the Electors of *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*, and *Palatine*; but in 1741 'twas yielded by the former to the Prince of *Sultzbach*, the pref. Elect. *Palatine*, who now possesses it, Fr. being Guarantee. The chief Towns are *Juliers* & *Duren*.

JULIERS, or GULICK, City, stands on the hither *Roer*, (which is very subj. to overflow, but falls into the *Maese* at *Roermonde*, as the other *Roer* does into the *Rhine* at *Duisburg* and *Roerort*) 13 m. N. E. of *Aix la Chapelle*, 19 N. W. of *Cologne*, 39 E. of *Maastricht*, 66 N. of *Trier*, 84 E. of *Brussels*; E. lon. 6. 46. lat. 50. 48. 'Tis much doubted whether it had Name either from *Julius* or *Julia Agrippina*. 'Tis well fortified, has a Citadel strong as the best Engineers in *Germany* could make it, being 30 Years building, with a spacious Piazza in it, with the Palace of the antient Dukes. The Streets are broad and regular, and Houses neat, being of Brick. In the Suburb's a *Carthusian* Monastery.

JULIOPOLIS. See TARSUS.

JULIS, in *Ceos* Island, was a famous City, and as well as *Carthæa*, has its Ruins yet remaining, which take up a whole Mountain, and are call'd by the modern Inhabitants *Polis*, i. e. City. Near it are seen the Ruins of a stately Temple, with a great many Pieces of broken Pillars and Statues of most excel. Workmanship. The City Walls were Marble, and some Pieces are still remaining above 12 f. lo. *Strabo* tells us, that the *Athenians*, having besieged this City, rais'd the Siege, upon Advice that the Inhabitants had resolved to murder all the Children under a cert. Age, that other useful Persons might not be imploy'd in looking after them. It was, accord. to the same Author, the Birth-place of *Simonides*, *Bachylides*, *Erasistratus*, and *Aristo*. The *Oxford* Marbles tell us, That *Simonides*, Son of *Leoprepis*, invented a Sort of artificial Memory, whereof he shew'd the Principles at *Athens*; and add that he was descended from another *Simonides*, a Poet no less renown'd. One of these 2 invented those doleful Verses, which were sung at Funerals, by the *Latins* called *Nenia*. [Vid. *Hor.* l. ii. Od. 1.]

JULIUS HALL. See BRUNSWICK Wolfenbuttle.

JULPHA. See ZULPHA.

IVOY, or CARIGNAN, in *Fr. Luxemburg*, is a small Town on the Riv. *Chier*, sit. near the Borders of *Lorraine*, 6 m. fr. *Sedan* to W. It was fortify'd, but the Walls are demolish'd.

JURA, i of *W. Islands* of *Scotl.* separated fr. *Isla* by a Sound half m. br. 12. m. fr. *Gigay*, 24 m. lo. 7 br. belongs to the D. of *Argyle*, and makes Part of that Shire, is well inhabited on the E. Coast, and abounds with Deer, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Fowl wild and tame. 'Tis reck. i of the most healthful Places in *Scotland*, enjoying clear Air fr. Mid. of *March* to *Michaelmas*, & the Inhabitants are so long-liv'd, that Mr. *Martin* says, in his Time here was a Woman 140 yrs. old, who had all her Senses perfect to the last, and a Man that kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House. 'Tis noted for a medic. Well, good agt. the Stone & a nauseated Stomach, with sev. oth. Fountains of excellent Water, & Rivers that have very good Salmon. LOCHTARBAT-BAY, 4 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ lo. 2 br. on the W. Side of it, has many little Islands in it. The W. Shore has Coral and Coralline, and a Sort of white Pulse. In mid. this Island are 4 very high Mounts. of which the 2 highest are by Seamen call'd the *Paps of Jura*. They're cov. with Heath and some Grass, affording Pasturage. The Salmon in its River *Nissa*, which receives all its Waters fr. the Well above said, are reckon'd better than those of any other River. Between the N. End of *Jura* and *Ile Scarba* is a danger. Gulph with an impetuous Current, not to be parallel'd abt. *Great Britain*; yet the smallest Fisher-boat may cross it at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood or Tide of Ebb. Here's 1 Church, the Inhabitants all Protestant; tho' they talk *Irish*, and did 'till lately wear the *Highland* Garb, prohibited now by Law.

JURA Mount. See FRANCHE-COMPTE & JOUX.

JUREA Marquisate, in *Piedmont*, *Italy*, was ant. a confid. Part of *Gallia Cisalpina*. The Romans planted here a Colony, to be a kind of Barrier to *Italy*, when *Jurea* its Capital was a Place of Strength and Note even in those Times, as well

as the ant. *Salaffi*, the Inhabitants of this Country. It lies alo. the Foot of the *Alps*, which run alo. the W. Side of it, and is parted fr. the *Vercellese* on the E. Side by the r. *Doria*. 'Twas abt. 400 yrs. ago a confid. Country of *Italy* under its own Marquisses. *Charlemagne* erected it & *Susa* into 2 Marquissates. But it now belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*.

JUREA City, Cap. of the preceding, went amo. ant. Authors by Names of *Eporredia*, *Eporadia*, *Eporedia*. 'Tis strongly sit. on the *Dorea*, over which it has a stately Stone Bridge of but 1 large Arch, 31 m. N. of *Turin*, 25 S. fr. *Aoste*, 30 W. fr. *Vercelli*, E. lon. 7. 50. lat 45. 18. 'Tis well fortified, and has a stout Castle suppos'd built 100 yrs. bef. Xt. But 'tis now neither so large, populous, nor opulent, as formerly, having scarce 6000 People, the greatest Part of 'em very poor.— 'Twas taken by the *Fr.* King in 1704, after a bloody and resolute Defence; but in September 1706, after the memorable Defeat of the *French* before *Turin*, the Duke, &c. retook it. The Country abt. it is fam'd for making a fine Sort of Cheese.

JUSTINOPLE. See *ISTRIA Capo de*.

JUTLAND Proper, or *N. Jutland*, [*Sleswick* being call'd *S. Jutland*,] *Denmark*, is the most N. Part of the Continent, and was the Country of the ant. *Jutes*, who assisted their Neighbours the *Angles* in the Conquest of *Britain*. In the Opinion of Learned Men it was ant. inhab. by Men of gigantic Stature, in their Language call'd *Kempers*, which occasion'd the *Romans* (wanting the Letter *K*) to call them, and the Nation from them, *Cimbri*, whence the whole Country, together with *Sleswick* & *Holfstein*, was named *Cimbrica Chersonesus*: i. e. the Peninsula of the *Cimbri*. It has the *N. Sea* on W. and N.; on N. E. the *Categate* or *Schager-Raak*; E. the *Lesser Belt*, or *Middlefort Sound*, and the *Baltick*; S. the *Du. of Sleswick*, from which separated by a conceived Line from *Ripen* City to *Colding*. The whole of this Country (for the *D. of Holfstein* has joint Domin. in Part of *Sleswick*) belongs to the *K. of Denmark*, and is divided into 4 Dioceses, of *Ripen* to *S. Arhusen* to *E. Wiburg* in Mid. and *Aalborg* to *N.* Which said 4 Sub-Generals see for their sev. Specials. The Soil of *N. Jutland* is not very fruitful; but they've Corn enough for themselves, and abound in Cattle, which they sell lean in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, where they thrive extremely.

IXWORTH, *Suffolk*, 73 m. fr. *London*, a Thoroughfare betw. *Bury* and *Yarmouth*, had a Priory, & *Rom.* Coins have been here dug up. Market Friday; & it has 2 annual Fairs.

IZDOGAS, *Isadagas*, in *Hascora* Prov. *Morocco* Kgd. was built by the *Nat. Africans* on Top of a high Hill, furro. by 4 others, betw. which and the Rivers at Bottom grow vast Numbers of excel. Fruit-trees of all Sorts, aro. whose Bodies twine stately Vines of black Grapes fr. their Size call'd Hens Eggs. The Town's only Defence is its Situation and Number of Inhabitants of abt. 1000 Families, mostly Merchants and Artificers, amo. 'em *Jews*. 'Tis well supply'd with Water fr. sev. Canals thro' it, and has its Judges spirit. and temporal. The People are polite, hospitable, and less jealous than most in those hot Climes. The Women are fair & handsome, genteely, some richly, drest. They traffick with other Countries in Cattle, Grain, Fruit, Butter, Oil, wh. are here very plentiful, as is Honey, wh. exceeds for Taste & Beauty, & becomes as hard as Loaf-sugar if kept a Year.

K

KABYLES, a People mention'd in divers of the *African* Articles, &c.--- Previous to the perusing this very useful Article, it might be fit to revise that the like one of the *BEDOUINS*. For from the *Dou-wars* of the *Bedoweens*, as says *Dr. Shaw*, we ascend to the *Dashkras* of the *Kabyles*, which consist of a Number of *Gurbies*, as the *Dou-wars* do of *Hymas*. These *Gurbies* are gen. raised either with Hurdles, daub'd over with Mud, or built out of Materials of some adja. Ruins, or with square Cakes of Clay bak'd in the Sun. The Roofs are cover'd with Straw or Turf, supported by Reeds, or Branches of Trees. There's rarely more than 1 Chamber in the largest of 'em, tho' it serves for Kitchen, Dining-room, Bedchamber; besides 1 Corner reserv'd for their Foles, Calves, Kids. These Hovels being always fix'd are undoubtedly what the *Antiens* call'd *Magalia*. According to *Virgil* [*Æn.* i. 425] *Miratur molem Æneas, Magalia quondam*, therefore, *Carthage* itself, before the Time of *Dido*, was nothing but one of these *Dashkras*. See *CARTHAGE*, p. 281. The *Kabyles*, from their Situation and Language (for all the rest of the Country speak *Arabic*) seem the only People of *Barbary* who can bear any near Relation

to the ant. *Africans*. The *Africans* who retir'd to the Mountains, and there formed themselves into *Kabyleah*, or Clans, may be supposed to have been the least affected with the Innovations brought in by conquering Invaders, whilst the *Nomades* were forced by Degrees to submit to Alterations. The chief Manufacture amo. the *Kabyles* is the making of *Hykes* (as they call Woollen Blankets) and Webs of Goats Hair for their Tents. Women alone are employ'd in it, as were *Andromache* and *Penelope*, who make no Use of Shuttle, but conduct every Thread of the Woof with Fingers. A *Hyke* is usually 6 yds. lo. & 5 or 6 f. br. serving the *Kabyle* and *Arab* for a compleat Dress by Day, and for Bed and Covering at Night. 'Tis a loose troublesome Kind of Garment, being freq. disconcerted, and falling upon the Ground, so that the Wearer is continually obliged to tuck it up, and fold it anew abt. his Body. This shews the great Use there is for a Girdle in attending any active Employment, & in Consequence thereof, the Force of the Scripture Injunction, alluding thereto, of having our Loins girded. Thus, *Gird thyself*, &c. *Luke* xvii. 8. See also *Acts* xii. 8. *Ephes.* vi. 14. *Rev.* i. 13. and xv. 6. *I. Pet.* i. 13. *II. Kings* iv. 29. and ix. 1, &c. And *Ευφρίσματος* join'd with *ἀμαρτία*, in *Heb.* xii. 1. i. e. *Sin which is so well fitted to gird us in*, is also well illustrated by the Fashion and Manner of wearing these Garments. 'Tis probable that the loose folding Garment (suppose the *Toga*) of the *Romans* was of this Kind; for if the Drapery of their Statues is to instruct us, this is actually no other than what these *Arabs* appear in when they are folded up in their *Hykes*. They join together, with Thread or a wooden Bodkin, the 2 upper Corners of this Garment, wh. being first placed over 1 of their Shoulders, they fold the rest of it afterw. round their Bodies. The *Burnoose* (as they call their Cloak or upper Garment) is of one Piece, snap'd freight abt. the Neck, with a Cape for a Cover to the Head, and wide below like a Cloak. Some are fringed round the Bottom. The *Burnoose* without Cape seems answerable to the *Roman Pallium*, and with it to the *Bardocucullus*, being probably the same with our Saviour's Cloak, which (*Joh.* xix. 23.) was *wove without Seam from Top to Bottom*, and with the Cloaths of the *Israelites* (*Ex.* xii. 34.) wherein they folded up their kneading Troughs, as the *Kabyles*, &c. all do, to this Day, Things of like Burthen and Incumbrance. Except the above Cape they go bare-headed all Year long, binding their Temples only with a Fillet, to prevent their Hair from being troublesome. Some of these People wear under their *Hykes* a close-bodied Frock or Tunick with or without Sleeves. This no less than the *Hyke* is to be girded, espec. when they are engaged in any Labour or Exercise, when they usually throw off their *Hykes* and *Burnoses*, and remain only in their Tunicks. Of this Kind probably was the Habit which our Saviour might still be clothed with, when he is said to lay aside his Garments (*Pallium* sc. & *Peplum*, *Joh.* xiii. 4) and to take a Towel and gird himself; as was likewise the *Fishers Coat* [which the Vulgate renders *Tunica*] *Joh.* xxi. 7. which *St. Peter* girded upon him, before he is enjoined to cast his Garment about him. Now, the *Hyke* & *Burnoose* being probably the proper Dress or Habit of the *E. Nations*, as they continue now of the *Kabyles*, the laying 'em aside might be other Words only for being naked. Their Girdles are usually of Worsted very artfully woven into a Variety of Figures, and made to wrap sev. times about their Bodies. One End, by being doubled & sown along the Edges, serves them for a Purse, agreeable to the Acceptation of the Word *Ζώνη* in the *H. Scripture*, which in *Mat.* x. 9. *Mar.* vi. 8. we render a Purse. The *Arabs* in gen. wear nothing but Woollen. There's a Ceremony indeed in some *Dou-wars* for the Man & Woman to wear each of them a Shirt at the Celebration of their Nuptials; but then they are not afterw. to wash or put 'em off as long as they last. Neither are the *Bedoweens*, &c. accusom'd to wear Drawers, a Habit which the Citizens of both Sexes constantly appear in, espec. at paying or repaying Visits. The Virgins are distinguish'd fr. the Matrons in having theirs made of Needle-work, striped Silk or Linnen, just as *Tamer's* Garment is describ'd *II. Sam.* xiii. 18. When the *Moorish* Women appear in Publick, they fold themselves up so closely in their *Hykes*, that very little is to be seen of their Faces. But in Summer, in the Country, they walk with less Reservedness, and upon the Approach of a Stranger let only their Veils fall ov. their Faces, as *Rebekah* may be suppos'd to have done on Sight of *Isaac*, *Gen.* xxiv. 65. They all affect having their Hair hang down to the Ground, which they collect into one Lock, on the hinder Part of the Head, binding & plaiting (*I. Pet.* iii. 3.) it afterw. with Ribbons. Where Nature hath been less liberal, the Defect is to be supply'd by Art, & foreign Hair interwoven

